

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Kentucky	
COUNTY: Kenton	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
322 East Third Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Covington

STATE Kentucky	CODE 21	COUNTY: Kenton	CODE 117
--------------------------	-------------------	--------------------------	--------------------

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Dormitory</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Major Glenn Seiler

STREET AND NUMBER:
William Booth Memorial Hospital

CITY OR TOWN:
Covington

STATE:
Kentucky

CODE:
21

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Registry of Deeds, Covington-Kenton County Municipal Bldg.

STREET AND NUMBER:
Park Place

CITY OR TOWN:
Covington

STATE:
Kentucky

CODE:
21

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
None

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: **Kentucky**

COUNTY: **Kenton**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Daniel Carter Beard House is an attractive two-story brick structure with a wing on the northeast corner of the house. There is a third floor tower above the center of the south facade or main entrance. The exterior of the building shows that the property is very well maintained and the grounds are kept quite neat. An interior visit to the property was not permitted by the present administrator. It is known, however, that the building is used as a domicile for nurses in residence at the William Booth Memorial Hospital, which sits to the north of the landmark.

At the time of the biennial visit in August, 1970, the house was found to be in the same condition as when designated a National Historic Landmark. It was also indicated in this report that the interior of the house was in good condition. Likewise, it was stated that the floors and foundation of the building were stable and that the house was protected from encroachment by the William Booth Memorial Hospital as future development would be steered in another direction. There has been no further inspection since that time.

BOUNDARY INFORMATION AND JUSTIFICATION

The Daniel Carter Beard House, 322 East Third Street sits on the north side of Third Street on the last lot. North of the house (in rear) across a small parking lot is the William Booth Memorial Hospital. From the property one may look out over the Licking River.

Commencing at the juncture of East Third Street and a one-way alley on the west side of the property, proceed in a northerly direction approximately 90 feet to the intersection of the south side of the William Booth Memorial Hospital rear parking lot; thence proceed east along the south side of the parking lot around another unpaved parking area on the southeast side of the hospital a distance of approximately 120 feet; thence in a southwesterly direction along the ridge line of a hill overlooking the Licking River to the terminus of East Third Street, thence west along the north curb line of East Third Street to the point of origin. (This boundary is indicated on an accompanying sketch map entitled The Daniel Carter, Beard Boyhood Home Sketch Map.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1910-1941

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Daniel Carter Beard was one of the key figures in the movement that led to the founding of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910. Beard served from that time until his death in 1941 as National Scout Commissioner. Because of his long years of dedication and service to the Boy Scout movement and the great contribution which he made to it, he came to be regarded as the symbol of scouting and the personification of its spirit.

His contributions to the Scout movement were myriad. He developed training programs for scout leaders; was a member of the group which acquired a Federal Charter from the Congress in 1916; wrote a monthly column for Boy's Life, the official Scout organ; was largely responsible wording of the Scout Oath and for designing the Scout uniform. Truly Daniel Carter Beard, or "Uncle Dan" as he was known to million of Scouts, was the one person which most identify with scouting.

BIOGRAPHY

Daniel Carter Beard was born in 1850. As a small boy, Beard and his family moved to Covington, Kentucky, where he first heard of Daniel Boone and other Kentucky pioneers. These frontiersmen became his heroes; and at play he and his friends, who termed themselves the "Boone Scouts", imitated their exploits and way of life. In this way he developed an interest in nature, handicrafts, and camping that he was to retain for the remainder of his life.

At 19, he received a degree in Engineering and began work as a civil engineer. After spending several years as an engineer, a surveyor, and a map maker, he visited New York City in 1878. Here some of his animal sketches attracted the attention of a magazine editor, who purchased them for publication. Beard immediately decided to become a professional artist. Staying in New York, he supported himself by doing illustrations while attending night classes at the Art Students League.

The life of the youth of the city caught his attention, and he was, in his own words, "shocked beyond expression by the almost total lack of breathing spaces for boys, in the greatest of American cities."¹ In an attempt to encourage these and other urban boys to develop an appreciation and an understanding of the out of doors, he began writing and illustrating articles for St. Nicholas, Youth Companion, and other similar magazines.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Beard, Daniel C., Hardly a Man Is Now Alive (New York: 1939)

The Columbia Encyclopedia, (New York, 1963)

Encyclopedia Britannica

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"		
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"		
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"		
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"		

UTM	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
	0	'	"	0	'	"
	16.715750.4329440					

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: approximately acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Joseph S. Mendinghall, Historian

ORGANIZATION: **National Park Service-Historic Sites Survey** DATE: **5/15/75**

STREET AND NUMBER:
1100 L. Street, NW.

CITY OR TOWN: **Washington** STATE: **D.C. 20240** CODE: **11**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National State Local

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

Landmark Designated: 6/23/65 date

Boundary Certified: Ordelem W. Benie 4-30-76 date

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation Arch. Surveys

Boundary Affirmed: May 5 1976 date

ATTEST: Acting Director, OAHP date

Name _____
Title _____
Date _____

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
Keeper of The National Register
Date 8/16/77

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

1

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

2

These he collected and, with the addition of much new material, published in 1882 as the American Boy's Handy Book. The book, the first of his many books for boys, covered almost anything a boy might want to know about camping, crafts, and the out-of-doors. It remained in print for over 60 years and sold some 250,000 copies.

During the next 20 years Beard became a highly successful artist, whose illustrations appeared widely in popular magazines and in books, including Mark Twain's A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court. However, he retained his great interest in the boys of America and continued writing for them in youth magazines.

Beard published two books for boys in 1900; and in 1905, when he became editor of Recreation, he set aside a section of the magazine as a boy's department which stressed outdoor activities. Boys throughout the country showed a tremendous interest in this department and Beard decided to set up a national society for the boys who read the magazine. This organization, the Sons of Daniel Boone was very successful. When Beard left Recreation, he took it with him to the Woman's Home Companion. There it attracted even wider attention and gained the support of President Theodore Roosevelt and other prominent men. When Beard again changed magazines, he left the Sons of Daniel Boone to the management of other, but he did not leave the idea. Soon he had organized the Boy Pioneers, which was similar in scope and purpose.

Inspired in large part by Beard's books, articles, and lectures, other boy's organizations were being formed in the United States at this time. Probably the most prominent of these was the Woodcraft Indians, which was founded by Ernest Thompson Seton, a friend and former art school classmate of Beard.

In England a similar movement was occurring. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who had become convinced of the good of boys' organization during the Boer War, was advocating the founding of an organization to give boys systematic guidance. Learning that Beard and Seton were already experimenting with much the same idea, he studied their work carefully and borrowed from it a large number of features that he adapted to the needs of British youth. The result was the formation of the Boy Scouts in England, in 1908.

The trans-Atlantic exchange of ideas continued, and on February 8, 1910, William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, incorporated the Boy Scouts of America under the laws of the District of Columbia. On June 21, Beard, Seton Edgar M. Robinson of the Y.M.C.A.; and 31 other leaders of boys'

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

2

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

3

groups and major social agencies met in New York City to make plans for organizing the Scouting movement. At that meeting, both Beard and Seton promised to incorporate their groups into the new organization. A committee on organization was appointed and given executive powers, and a temporary headquarters was established. Thus the Boy Scouts of America was officially activated.

From the outset Beard played an important role in scouting. Named one of three National Scout Commissioners in 1910, he became the sole commissioner in 1912. In this position, which he held until his death in 1941, he was in effect the chief of the volunteer forces of scouting.

1. Quotation cited in Statement of Significance for "Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home, Kentucky."

Property: Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home

Response to NR
Control Sheet

State: Kentucky

Working Number 202

TECHNICAL

Photos _____
Maps _____

UTM corrected

CONTROL

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

The boundary is not predicated on the parking lots alone.
The boundary description specifically stipulates measurements in feet and also specifies a ridge line on one side of the property.

Benjamin Levy

BRANCH CHIEF

OK ↑
Gene Emery 5/16/77

KEEPER

Wm
8/16/77

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____ Entered _____
Federal Register Entry _____ Re-submit _____

Property *Beard, Daniel Carter, Bayhood Home*

Boundary Definition
Rec'd ~~7.9.75~~
8.4.75

State *Ky.*

Working Number *NHL*

TECHNICAL

Photos _____
Maps _____

Incorrect zone
Easting appears incorrect

CONTROL

pl
10.9.75

HISTORIAN

OKy technical corrections are made

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

While a sketchmap is supplied, the boundaries are based on parking lots which may be altered at any time.

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Cole
3-26-76

BRANCH CHIEF

Hung
3.9.76

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____
Federal Register Entry _____

Send-back _____
Re-submit _____

Entered _____

INT:2106-74

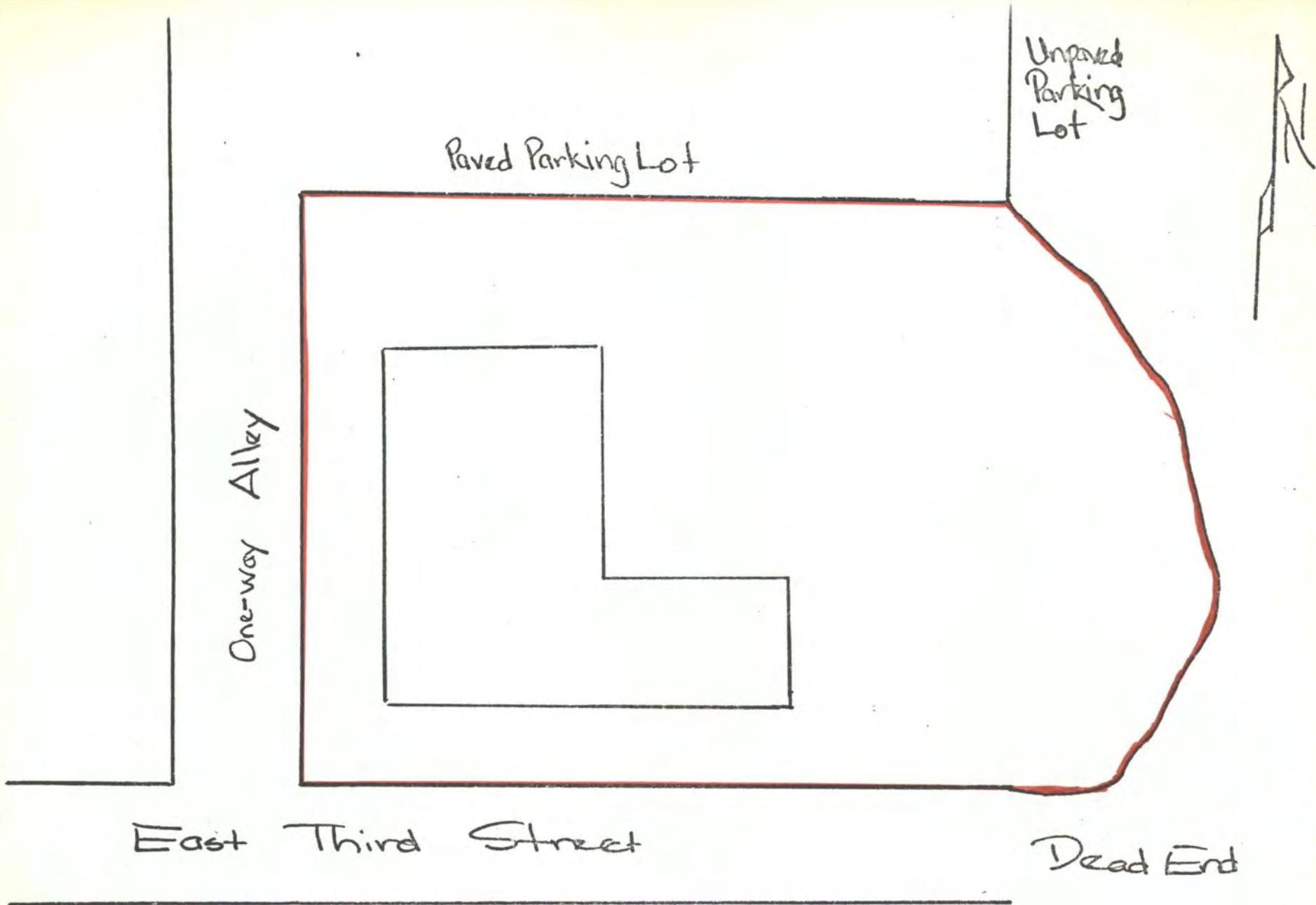








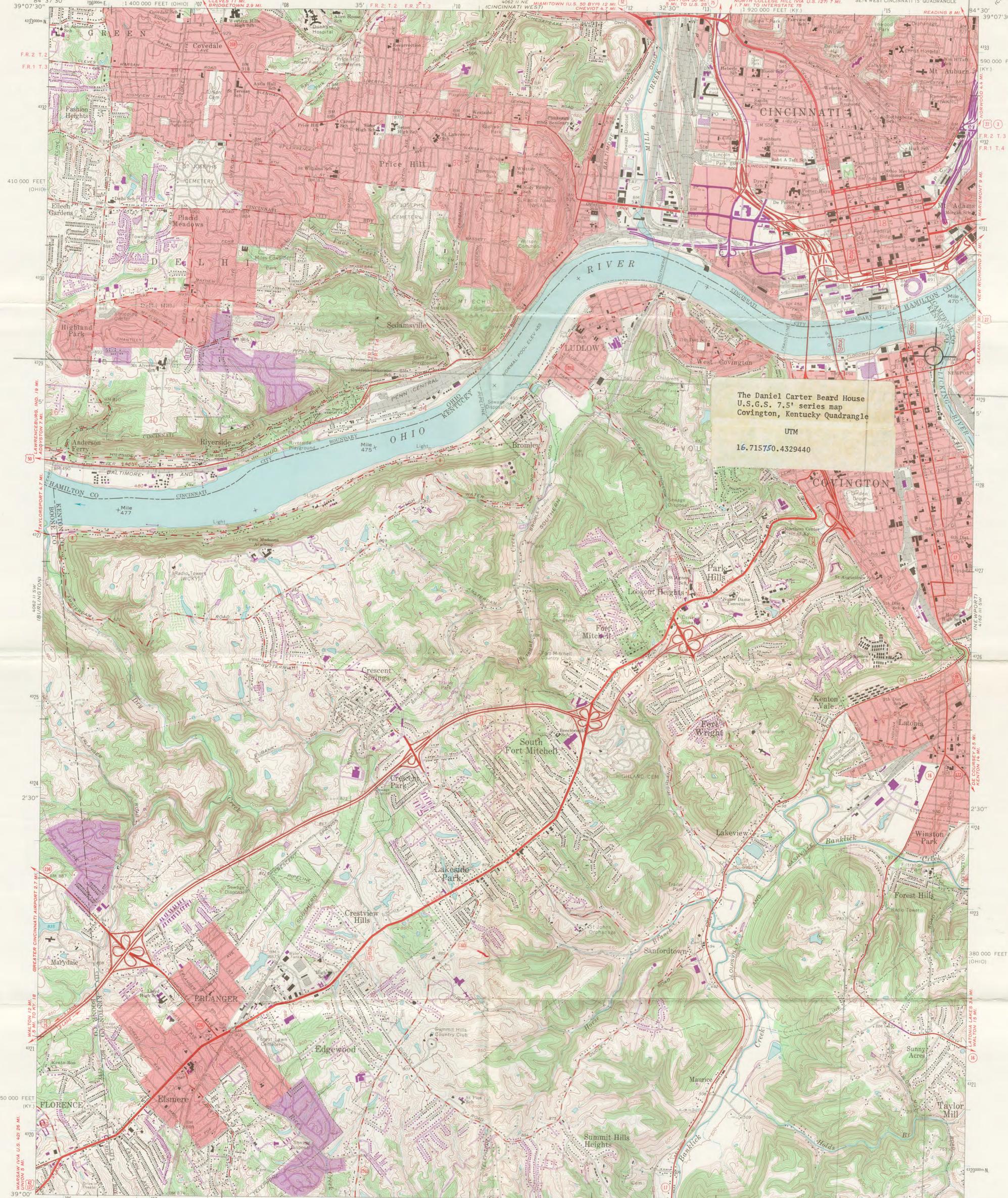




The Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home
Sketch Map

Joseph Scott Mendinghall
1/75

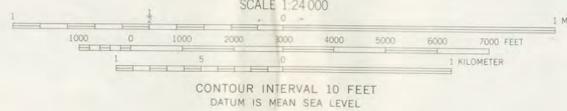
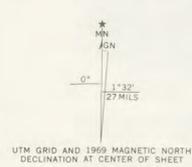
Sketch of
The Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home



The Daniel Carter Beard House
U.S.G.S. 7.5' series map
Covington, Kentucky Quadrangle

UTM
16.715750.4329440

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and the City of Cincinnati
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1949, and in part by the City of Cincinnati
Field checked 1950 and 1953. Revised 1961
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Kentucky coordinate system,
north zone, and Ohio coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
The state boundary as shown represents the approximate position of the
low water line as determined from U.S. Corps of Engineers
Ohio River charts, surveyed 1913 and 1914, and supplementary information
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Ohio area lies within the Between the Miamis. Land lines based on the
Great Miami River Base. Dotted land lines established by private
subdivision of the Symmes Purchase



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242,
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
Kentucky Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1969
This information not field checked

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route



COVINGTON, KY.-OHIO
SE/4 WEST CINCINNATI 15' QUADRANGLE
N3900-W8430/7.5

1961
PHOTOREVISED 1969
AMS 4062 II SE-SERIES V853

Regional Director, Southwest Region

June 10, 1965

Archeologist, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Descriptive statement on the Boyhood Home of Daniel Carter Beard, Covington, Kentucky

Enclosed is a copy of the descriptive statement which I wrote on your father's boyhood home. Should you have any corrections or suggested revisions, we would very much like to have them.

My major sources of information were: your father's autobiography, Hardly a Man Is Now Alive; a letter from him quoted in Twentieth Century Authors by Kunitz and Haycraft; the Time feature article on him, which was printed shortly after his death; and the year-by-year history of the Scouts given in the 55th Annual Report to Congress, Boy Scouts of America. If you know of other pertinent sources I will be glad to check them out.

JOHN W. WALKER

Enclosure

JUN 22 1965

Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home

Dear Mr. Chelf:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the historic site described in the enclosures has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

This site has been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folders, the site is eligible to receive a certificate and a bronze plaque designating it a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owner and provide him with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of this site in your Congressional District, we wish to commend the owner for the care and preservation of this property.

Sincerely yours,
(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Frank Chelf
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JUN 22 1965

Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home

Dear Senator Morton:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the historic site described in the enclosures has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

This site has been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folders, the site is eligible to receive a certificate and a bronze plaque designating it a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owner and provide him with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of this site in your State, we wish to commend the owner for the care and preservation of this property.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Thruston B. Morton
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:

Mr. Littleton

Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home

JUN 22 1965

Dear Senator Cooper:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the historic site described in the enclosures has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

This site has been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folders, the site is eligible to receive a certificate and a bronze plaque designating it a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owner and provide him with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of this site in your State, we wish to commend the owner for the care and preservation of this property.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. John Sherman Cooper
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:

Mr. Littleton

From the study of "Social and Humanitarian Movements," 20 sites were selected for Landmark eligibility. The remaining 13 sites were selected from special studies and investigations. The list is given by state alphabetically:

1. Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. As the first president of Tuskegee, a pioneer Negro educational institution chartered by the State of Alabama in 1881, Booker T. Washington put into practice a program of industrial and vocational education. Designed to improve the Southern Negro's way of life by ameliorating the economic conditions under which he lived, the Institute has had far reaching effects. Today it is one of the outstanding Negro schools in the United States.
2. National Headquarters, American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C. The National Society of the Red Cross established in the United States in 1881, largely through the efforts of Clara Barton, provided for disaster relief and for assistance to the armed forces through voluntary contributions of the American people. The National Headquarters building was erected in 1915-17. This impressive structure, located at 17th and D. Streets, N. W., is owned by the American National Red Cross.
3. Administration Building, Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. Established in 1902 and endowed with \$10 million by industrialist Andrew Carnegie, the Carnegie Institution of Washington was designed to further human well-being through basic scientific research. Its Administration Building, at 1530 P. Street, N. W., in Washington, presides over the far-flung activities of the Institution, and illustrates the significant continuing contribution of Carnegie's wise philanthropy. Completed in 1910, the building is owned and administered by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.
4. The Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace, Savannah, Georgia. In this house the founder and first president of the American Girl Scouts was born, and in its carriage house she established the first chapter of that organization in 1912. The house, which dates from 1818-21, is now a memorial to the Girl Scout Founder and a national program center for the organization. Both the Low Birthplace (Gordon Home) at 10 Oglethorpe Avenue, East, and the carriage house (First Girl Scout Headquarters) at 330 Drayton Street are owned and administered by the Girl Scouts of the United States of America.

5. Hull House, Chicago, Illinois. Built in 1856, this suburban residence was acquired by Jane Addams in 1889, as a settlement house for her pioneering social experiment in aiding poverty stricken slum dwellers. Now included within a new campus of the University of Illinois in Chicago, it has been restored by the University. The Hull House is located at 800 South Halsted Street, Chicago.

6. Frances Willard House, Evanston, Illinois. Frances Willard (1839-1898) became prominent in temperance work in Chicago in 1874 and, after becoming President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1879, gave direction and organization to the temperance movement that made it of national influence. In 1891 she became President of the International Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Willard House, at 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, is a two-story frame in good condition. It contains much of its original furniture and is open to the public. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union now owns and maintains the house.

7. Levi Coffin House Fountain City, Indiana. Levi Coffin's home was one of the most active stations on the underground railroad, and Coffin's activities in behalf of runaway slaves were major and influential. He is reputed to have aided the flight of nearly 2,000 slaves while he lived in Newport (now Fountain City) from 1826 until 1847. His two-story gray brick home at 115 Main Street in Fountain City has changed little and is in good condition. Privately owned, it is not open to the public.

8. New Harmony, Posey County, Indiana. New Harmony preserves many historic structures of the Rappite community purchased in 1825 by Robert Dale Owen as the scene for perhaps the outstanding utopian experiment of the 19th century in the United States. It is unique in representing both a religiously inspired and a secularly inspired communitarian experiment. Among the most significant surviving buildings associated with both Rappites and Owenites are the Fauntleroy Home, the Harmonist House, the Community House No. 2, Community House No. 3, the Fort, and the Labyrinth, or Maze. Seven acres of the site, including Community House No. 2, are owned by the State of Indiana, and operated as the New Harmony State Memorial.

9. Herbert Hoover Birthplace, West Branch, Iowa. Herbert C. Hoover, distinguished engineer, humanitarian, and 31st President of the United States, was born of Quaker parentage in this modest two-room cottage. This house is included in a memorial park that also contains the graves of President and Mrs. Hoover, a restored blacksmith shop similar to the one operated by Hoover's father, and the Hoover Presidential Library, administered by the National Archives and Record Service. The park has been recommended for addition to the National Park System as Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.

10. Amana Villages, Iowa County, Iowa. Seven Amana communities were founded in the 1850's as experiments in communal living. The communities prospered until 1932, when temporal and spiritual affairs were separated. Many buildings in the villages date from the 1850's and 1860's. The Amana Villages are located in Iowa County, Iowa, and are administered by the Amana Society, Amana, Iowa, although the homes are privately owned.

11. Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home, Kentucky. The structure at 322 East Third Street, Covington, Kentucky, was the boyhood home of Daniel Carter Beard. From the outset of the organized Boy Scout Movement in the United States, in June 1910, Dan Beard played an important role in shaping and activating the Boy Scouts. From 1912, and until his death in 1941, he was the sole national Scout commissioner, a position which made him in effect chief of the volunteer forces of Scouting throughout the country. Through these years of dedicated interest and service, he became the personification of the spirit of Scouting. The home, now used as a School for Practical Nurse Education, is owned by the Salvation Army's Booth Memorial Hospital.

12. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, Maryland. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, contains a fine concentration of colonial buildings which illustrate and commemorate the political, commercial, and social life of one of the more important towns in the colonies before and during the Revolution. Included in the historic section are Church and State Circles and a general area south to the water front. Many pre-Revolutionary buildings along the rather narrow streets radiating from State Circle provide an entrancing view of an eighteenth century town.

13. Brook Farm, West Roxbury, Massachusetts. Brook Farm 1841-1847 was a unique experiment of literary and cultured persons of the Boston area and the most famous of the New England Utopias. It was founded by Transcendentalists and others in sympathy with that philosophy. Among the prominent names associated with this communitarian experiment were: George Ripley, Charles A. Dana, Margaret Fuller, Ralpho Waldo Emerson, and Nataniel Hawthorne.

14. William Lloyd Garrison House, Roxbury, Massachusetts. William Lloyd Garrison (1805-79) was the most articulate and influential exponent of immediate abolition of slavery. Through the columns of the Liberator which he edited from 1831-66, the New England Anti-slavery society (1832) and the American Antislavery Society (1833), numerous lectures, and a series of propanganda brochures, Garrison did more than anyone else to stir the northern conscience on the question of slavery. The home in which he lived from 1864 until 1879 is located at 125 Highland Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. Now a nursing home, it is not open to the public.

15. Pompeys Pillar, Yellowstone County, Montana. Pompeys Pillar, a massive block of sandstone, has been a well-known landmark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition since 1806 when Captain William Clark named the rock and carved his signature on its surface. The simple inscription, "Wm Clark July 25, 1806," remains today. It was unprotected until 1882, when the Northern Pacific Railroad placed a heavy double iron grating over it. This grating was replaced with a heavy bullet-proof glass by the present owners in 1956.

Pompeys Pillar is located about 28 miles northeast of Billings, Montana. Privately owned, the site is not open to the public at present.

16. Westland, Home of Grover Cleveland, New Jersey. In 1897, following his second term as President of the United States, Grover Cleveland (1837-1908) retired to this large two and one-half story stucco-covered stone house at 15 Hodge Road in Princeton. There he maintained his residence for the remainder of his life. The house, which is privately owned, is not open to the public.

17. Susan B. Anthony Home, Rochester, New York. Miss Anthony, one of the leading figures in the woman's rights movement from the 1850's until her death in 1906, occupied this two-story brick house at 17 Madison Street in Rochester for the last 40 years of her life. The house, which contains many of its original furnishings, is operated as a historic house museum by the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Corporation.

18. Frederick E. Church House, "Olana," Columbia County, New York. "Olana," Frederick E. Church's castle-like residence atop a hill just east of the Hudson River, near Germantown, evinces the painter's love of the dramatic and grand. Overlooking 60 miles of the Hudson River valley, the stone residence aptly symbolizes the spirit and vitality of one of America's ablest nineteenth century landscape artists--a leader among American artists in a period that has been described as the most prosperous period for artists in the history of American Art (1840-1876). Although now privately owned, the "Olana" Preservation Committee seeks to purchase the house and to preserve it for historical purposes.

19. Thomas Cole House, Catskill, New York. Thomas Cole, pioneer interpreter of the romantic beauty of the American landscape, is one of America's notable landscape and allegorical painters of the first half of the nineteenth century, and was the finest landscape painter of his time. The Hudson River School, which is receiving renewed attention today, sprang up largely because of Cole's work, and his landscapes remain outstanding examples of that school. His house and studio, located at 218 Spring Street in Catskill, are privately owned and not open to the public.

20. Mt. Lebanon Shaker Society, Mt. Lebanon, New York. Founded in 1787, the Mt. Lebanon Shaker Society was the first of the 19 Shaker communitarian settlements established in the United States. It was economically more successful than any of the others, and it housed the central ministry which directed the affairs of the other communities. Although the community remained prosperous throughout the 19th century, it was doomed to eventual extinction by the practice of celibacy. In 1929 most of the property was sold, and Shakerism ended at Mt. Lebanon. A large number of the structures still remain. Most of these are owned by the Darrow School and are used for educational purposes.

21. The Old Merchants House, New York, New York. Built in 1832, this house was purchased in 1835 by Seabury Tredwell, owner of a successful hardware business, who lived there until his death in 1865. Unique in that both its exterior and interior architectural features remain intact and in that it contains its original furnishings, it well illustrates the life of the prosperous urban mercantile class of the mid-19th century. The house, located at 29 East 4th Street in Manhattan, is now operated as a historic house museum. It is open to the public.

22. Oneida Community Mansion House, Oneida, New York. Oneida was the scene of one of 19th century America's most unusual and successful communitarian experiments. Founded in 1848 by John H. Noyes, the community flourished until 1881 when public hostility and dissension within the group led to the end of the experiment. The Community House, a brick structure of some 400 rooms, has been only moderately changed. Owned by Oneida Ltd., it is not open to the public.

23. Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, Seneca Falls, New York. Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was the leading organizer of the women's rights movement in the 19th century. With Lutetia Mott, she called the First Women's Rights Convention in 1848 at Seneca Falls, New York. Although concerned with all inequalities, she strove always to keep the movement focused on winning the right to vote. As a lecturer, pamphleteer, and president of the National Woman Suffrage Association from 1880-1890, and of the National Woman Suffrage Association from 1890-1892, Mrs. Stanton effectively led the movement that would culminate in the 19th amendment in 1920. The house located at 32 Washington Street, in Seneca Falls, is in good condition. Privately owned, it is not open to the public.

24. Beginning Point, First Public Land Survey, Ohio. At this point on September 30, 1785, Thomas Hutchins, the first Geographer to the United States, inaugurated the use of the rectangular land survey system, which resulted from the Ordinance of 1785 "for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the western territory." As the system has remained in use since that time and has been utilized in surveying the millions of acres of land making up the 31 states created from the public domain, the Beginning Point is of great historical significance. The Beginning Point is located on the north bank of the Ohio River in eastern East Liverpool, Ohio.

25. Warren G. Harding Home, Marion, Ohio. In this two-story clapboard home at 380 Mount Vernon Avenue, Warren G. Harding and his wife lived from 1891 to 1921, when the 29th President left for Washington. From its spacious front porch he conducted his famed Presidential campaign of 1920. The Harding Home is now owned and maintained as a historic house museum by the Harding Memorial Foundation.

26. Fort Washita, Bryan County, Oklahoma. Established in 1842 near the junction of the Washita and Red Rivers, Fort Washita served as a base for military exploration of the Southwest and as a guardian of the immigrant Chickasaw Indians from the East. Located about 15 miles northwest of Durant on Oklahoma 199, it is now being restored by the Oklahoma Historical Society.

27. Colonial Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The 18th and 19th century buildings that line historic Germantown Avenue represent an architectural heritage of considerable interest. The numerous houses within the historic district illustrate a diversity of occupations, the Germanic background and the Americanization of the community.

28. Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Built between 1823-1829, the Eastern State Penitentiary represented the first application of the Pennsylvania System of penology, which featured the idea of solitary confinement of prisoners. It became the prototype for other prisons based on the same concept. The prison, located at 21st and Fairmount Avenue in Philadelphia, has been little changed and continues in use.

29. Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride figured prominently in the 19th century movement for enlightened treatment of the insane. The Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital, completed in 1859 was designed by Kirkbride on the concept that the insane should be treated as sick people. Kirkbride's work helped to bring about a new understanding of mental illness, and his hospital design influenced the creation of similar institutions in 31 other states. Despite modern additions, the hospital, located at 111 North 49th Street in Philadelphia, appears much as it did originally. It is not open to the general public.

30. Old Economy, Ambridge, Pennsylvania. Economy, the third and final site of George Rapp's religiously based communal society, was founded in 1825. Primarily an industrial community, it became wealthy through its manufactures and its use of labor-saving machinery. Although the society remained prosperous, its numbers had greatly decreased by the 1860's. Gradually all the factories were closed down, and in 1905, the society was dissolved. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania now administers 1½ blocks of Economy, as a state historical site. This area includes 17 of the original buildings representing the various facets of Rappite life.

31. The Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Hospital is the earliest established public hospital in the United States.

Dr. Thomas Bond, an eminent Philadelphia physician of the 18th century, conceived the idea of founding a hospital to care for Philadelphia's sick, injured, and insane. Failing in an attempt to raise a subscription for the establishment of such an institution, he turned to Benjamin Franklin for aid. Franklin agreed to promote the project and by 1750 had convinced the people of Philadelphia of the great need for a public hospital.

A temporary building served from 1752-1756. The corner stone of the east wing of the main building was laid in May 1755. The Hospital, located at 8th and Spruce Streets in Philadelphia, is still in operation.

32. Fort Loudoun, Monroe County, near Vonore, Tennessee. At the request of the Cherokee Indians, Fort Loudoun was built in 1756-1757. It held the trans-Appalachian frontier during the French and Indian War. Later, enmity between the English and Cherokee caused the fort to be surrendered to the Indians in 1760. Now authentically restored, the Fort is open to the public.

33. Calvin Coolidge Homestead, Plymouth, Vermont. In this frame and clapboard house, Calvin Coolidge spent his boyhood years, 1876-1887. Here, following President Warren G. Harding's death in 1923, he took the oath as President of the United States; and here in January, 1933, he died. The Coolidge Homestead, which Coolidge regarded as his true home, well expresses the character of the 30th President. It is maintained as a historic house museum by the State of Vermont.

JUL 1 1965

H34--RH

Brigadier Maude McGowan
William Booth Memorial Hospital
Box 472
Covington, Kentucky

Dear Brigadier McGowan:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home, described briefly in the enclosure, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States, and is thus eligible for registration as a National Historic Landmark.

The Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home was selected through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed folder, National Landmark designation is an honorary recognition. Landmark certificates and bronze plaques are presented to the owners or administrators of eligible sites upon application and agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. If you wish to apply for the certificate and plaque, copies of the application form are enclosed. These should be completed in triplicate ~~for each landmark site~~, and two copies returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy ~~of each application~~ as part of your ~~own~~ records.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is designed to encourage the preservation of the Nation's historical and archeological heritage. We will be happy to have you participate in the program.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD R. STAGNER

Director

Enclosures

ACTING ASSISTANT

cc:
Mr. Littleton

Recd 8/20/65

August 10, 1965
(Date)

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

JH

Dear Mr. Hartzog:
As the (owner, owners) of the Daniel Carter Beard
Boyhood Home located in
(Name of site)

Covington, Kentucky
(City) (County) (State)

(I,we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (✓) and
bronze plaque, 17" x 18" (✓), designating this historic property
as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as
desired.)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation
that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as
having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic
Landmark status (I,we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and
to the best of (my,our) ability, the historical integrity of this
important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I,we) agree to continue to use the
property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I,We) also agree to permit an annual visit to the property
by a representative of the National Park Service as a basis for
continuing landmark status.

4. If, for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above
cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National
Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is
restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered
National Historic Landmark certificate nor the plaque will be
displayed.

Sincerely yours,

THE SALVATION ARMY)Operating Wm.
Booth Memorial Hospital)

By *Wm Davidson*
Wm. Davidson, Vice President

Copy to Reg. 8-26-65

August 26, 1965

H34-RH

Brigadier Maud A. McGowan
Administrator
William Booth Memorial Hospital
Box 472
Covington, Kentucky 41012

Dear Brigadier McGowan:

Thank you for your letter of August 18 submitting The Salvation Army's application for the certificate and bronze plaque designating the Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home in Covington, Kentucky, a Registered National Historic Landmark.

The Registered National Historic Landmarks program is administered largely by the Regional Offices of the National Park Service. Since Kentucky is among the states included in our Southeast Region, any inquiries you may wish to make concerning the Registry may be addressed to Regional Director Elbert Cox, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, Federal Building, P. O. Box 10008, Richmond, Virginia 23200.

When the certificate and plaque have been prepared, they will be presented to you by Mr. Cox or by a representative of his office. Should you wish the Service's help in arranging ceremonies for the presentation, Mr. Cox will be glad to assist you.

We are happy to have the Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home included in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Robert M. Utley
Chief, Division of
History Studies

cc:

Regional Director, Southeast w/c inc. *and app.*

Note to Region: Please note that Brigadier McGowan's name is spelled "Maud" and that her title is "Administrator."

Mr. Littleton

JWWalker:gb

WM. BOOTH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
The Salvation Army
Box 472, Covington, Kentucky 41012

August 18, 1965

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Attn: Mr. Howard R. Stagner

Dear Mr. Stagner:

Re: File H34-RH - Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home

We are pleased to forward two copies of the agreement we received with your correspondence of July 1, 1965. These are duly signed by a member of the Board of Trustees of the New York Corporation of The Salvation Army, in whose name the property in question is owned.

We hereby make application for the certificate and plaque which accompany registration as a National Historic Landmark.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this program.

Sincerely,

WM. BOOTH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Maud A. McGowan (signed)
Brigadier Maud A. McGowan
Administrator

Enc. 2

COPY

October 13, 1965

H34-RH

Mr. Sam Traugher
Assistant Managing Editor
Scouting Magazine
Boy Scouts of America
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Dear Mr. Traugher:

The Director has asked that we acknowledge and thank you for your letter concerning the Daniel Beard Boyhood Home in Covington, Kentucky. *file*

The Secretary of the Interior announced his approval of the Boyhood Home for eligibility as a Registered National Historic Landmark on June 23 (see enclosed news release). As explained in the enclosed folder, this recognition is given sites and buildings which are of "exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States."

The Home, which is now owned by the Salvation Army, was selected as a landmark to commemorate Beard's great contributions to scouting. To us, the recognition of the Boyhood Home is most fitting, since the memory of his own boyhood seems to have inspired his work with the boys of America. A brief statement on the historical importance of the Home is enclosed.

We have been unable to determine if there is a Daniel Carter Beard Memorial Bridge. However, we feel certain that if there is one the Chamber of Commerce in Covington would supply you with such information. The Chamber's address is: Chamber of Commerce, Second and Scott Streets, Covington, Kentucky.

We will also ask Daniel B. Beard, a son, who is Regional Director of the Southwest Office of the National Park Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico, to send you any information he may have about this matter.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Rogers W. Young
Acting Chief, Division of
History Studies

Enclosures 3

JOLittleton:gb

cc: Regional Director, Southeast w/c inc.
Regional Director, Southwest w/c inc.

Mr. Littleton

NATIONAL COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

SEP 22 8 13 AM '65
INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 8, 1910 CHARTERED BY CONGRESS 1916

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. 08903 TELEPHONE AREA CODE 201 CH 9-6

Mr. [Signature]

L58
RH

September 20, 1965

HONORARY OFFICERS
ANDREW B. JOHNSON
HONORARY PRESIDENT
LARRY D. TRUMAN
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT
WIGHT D. EISENHOWER
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT
AMORY HOUGHTON
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN M. SCHIFF
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT
KENNETH K. BECHTEL
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

NATIONAL OFFICERS
THOMAS J. WATSON, JR.
PRESIDENT
NORTON CLAPP
VICE-PRESIDENT
IRVING FEIST
VICE-PRESIDENT
WM. HARRISON FETRIDGE
VICE-PRESIDENT
HEROLD C. HUNT
VICE-PRESIDENT
IRVING FEIST
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONER
GERALD F. BEAL
TREASURER
JOSEPH A. BRUNTON, JR.
CHIEF SCOUT EXECUTIVE

ADVISORY COUNCIL
GEORGE E. ALLEN
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL
CHARLES E. COTTING
JAMES H. DOUGLAS
J. M. T. FINNEY, JR.
HENRY B. GRANLIN
WALTER D. HELLER
EDWARD V. RICKENBACKER
GEORGE WILLIAM STRAKE
R. DOUGLAS STUART
E. J. THOMAS

EXECUTIVE BOARD
HARRY M. ADDINSELL
IVAN ALLEN, JR.
ROBERT B. ANDERSON
GERALD F. BEAL
ORVILLE E. BEAL
KENNETH K. BECHTEL
DANIEL W. BELL
EDRA TAYLOR BENSON
JOHN M. BIERER
REX I. BROWN
NORTON CLAPP
BRUCE G. CLARKE
H. H. COFFIELD
L. O. CROSBY, JR.
RICHARD W. DARROW
HARRY J. DELANEY
HARBAR D. DENNY
JOHN G. DETWILER
JOHN R. DONNELL
WHITNEY H. EASTMAN
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
WM. V. M. FAWCETT
IRVING FEIST
WM. HARRISON FETRIDGE
LEONARD K. FIRESTONE
ROGER S. FIRESTONE
ROYAL FIRMAN, JR.
JOHN H. FISCHER
CHARLES W. FROESSEL
JAMES T. GRIFFIN
ZENON C. R. HANSEN
CHARLES Z. HARDWICK
FRANCIS W. HATCH
AMORY HOUGHTON
HEROLD C. HUNT
WILLIAM R. JACKSON
HARRY J. JOHNSON
CALE F. JOHNSTON
WAYNE A. JOHNSTON
F. BRITAIN KENNEDY
EDWARD L. KOHNLE
CARLETON G. LANE
JEFFREY L. LAZARUS
WALTER L. LINGLE, JR.
JOHN F. LYNCH
JOSEPH W. MARSHALL
CHARLES B. MCCABE
CHARLES F. MCCAHILL
WHEELER McMILLEN
WILLIAM C. MENNINGER
EDWARD MILLS
NATHAN M. OHRBACH
JOHN C. PARISH
JAMES E. PATRICK
GILBERT R. PIRRUNG
L. T. POTTER
CRAWFORD RAINWATER
VITTZ-JAMES RAMSDLELL
FRANK C. RAY, JR.
BRYAN S. REID, JR.
H. SMITH RICHARDSON
HARRY L. SCHAEFFER
JOHN M. SCHIFF
WILLIAM L. SCHLOSS
JOHN W. STARR
JOHN C. STATON
JO. S. STONG
HOWARD T. TELLEPSEN
DWIGHT J. THOMSON
THOMAS J. WATSON, JR.
J. KIMBALL WHITNEY
J. FREDERIC WIESE
FRANK W. WOZENCRAFT

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

A recent Boy Scout troop newsletter states that the Daniel Carter Beard Home in Covington, Kentucky, was recently named a national historic shrine. Can you tell me if this is true? Dan Beard, as you probably know, was one of the founders and earlier "greats" in the Boy Scout movement?

Also I have heard somewhere that a new bridge across the Ohio River from Cincinnati also has been named the Dan Carter Beard Bridge. I am not sure that the naming of this bridge would be under the direction of the National Park Service, but could you tell me whether or not this, too, is correct.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
Education Division

Sam Traugber

Sam Traugber
Assistant Managing Editor
SCOUTING Magazine

ST/mp

October 14, 1965

H34-RH

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southeast Region
From: Acting Chief, Division of History Studies
Subject: Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates
for Sites in the Southeast Region

We are enclosing the Registered National Historic Landmark
Certificates for sites in your Region:

Fort Loudoun, Tennessee

Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home, Kentucky

Please notify us well in advance of presentation of the
certificates to the respective owners, whether formally or
informally.

Rogers W. Young

Enclosure

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Region
Richmond, Virginia

H34
SER (RS)

Oct 19, 1965

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Fort Loudoun and Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home certificates

Thank you for sending us the signed certificates for Fort Loudoun and the Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home. These were received on October 18. We will notify the owners and cooperate in the planning for a presentation ceremony after the bronze markers have been received.

E. M. LISLE (signed)

COPY

File: D.C. Beard Boyhood Home

Bob Ferris

October 22, 1965

Jack Walker

Landmarks omitted from "Painting and Sculpture" Theme study
Landmarks recognizing both Daniel Carter Beard and Ernest Thompson
Seton have been chosen under other themes, but are not mentioned
in the "Sites Already Classified in Other Themes" (p. 95) in the
above study. I would think they should be, as both were well
known artists. (Beard was not only an illustrator but "originator
and instructor of the pioneer class in illustration and teacher of
animal drawing in the Woman's School of Applied Design, 1873-1900
..." --check biographical material in Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood
Home file.)

Sgd

H34-RH

JUN 17 1966

Hon. John Sherman Cooper
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Cooper:

We are pleased to inform you that a ceremony designating the Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home in Covington, Kentucky, as a Registered National Historic Landmark will take place June 19 at 4:15 p.m. at the home. Mr. Granville B. Liles, Assistant Regional Director in our Southeast Regional Office, will present the Registered National Historic Landmark certificate and plaque to Judge James Dressman and Mayor Bernard Eichholz. Brigadier William Harvey of the Salvation Army, which owns the home, will preside.

Senator Thurston B. Morton and Representative Frank Chelf are also being notified. The home is in Mr. Chelf's District.

Landmark ceremonies are planned and carried out by the owners or administrators of these properties. The Service is happy to cooperate in such activities when requested to do so.

Please let us know if we may be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD R. STAGNER
Assistant Director

SIMILAR LETTERS SENT TO:
Senator Thurston B. Morton &
Representative Frank Chelf

cc:

James B. Myers, Room 3147
Regional Director, Southeast
SLR-Mr. Melvin

LRH-Mr. Littleton

Mr. Heine, Information Officer

HJSheely/jsa/6-15-66

Mail Copy to _____ By Southeast region _____

WASO

9/21/70



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK
P. O. BOX 68
MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY 42259

SOUTHEAST REGION	
SEP 8 - 70	
Director	
Associate Director	
Asst. Dir., CP	9/8-80
Asst. Dir., PS	
Chief, Adm. Mgnt.	
Chief, Oper. Eval.	
/ <i>Cyber</i>	
X <i>Stallworth</i>	

IN REPLY REFER TO:

~~131~~
A5423
HHA

September 2, 1970

Memorandum

To: Director, Southeast Region
From: Superintendent, Mammoth Cave
Subject: Biennial Visit - National Historic Landmark

Enclosed in triplicate is the Biennial Visit Report for the National Historic Landmark, Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home. Inspection was made August 13 and the home was found to be in good condition.

Robert H. Bendt
Robert H. Bendt

Enclosures *f*

HP- Kentucky - Daniel Carter
Beard Boyhood
Home

cc: WASO

File 128

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

FROM: SERO

TO: DNR

File Please

DATED: 06/02/81

SUBJECT: NHL OWNERSHIP CHANGE

LETTER # 416

ATTENTION: CAROL SHULL

PLEASE UPDATE YOUR FILES TO REFLECT THE FOLLOWING NEW OWNER OF
A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK:

DANIEL CARTER BEARD HOUSE

RIVERSIDE DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY
ATT: MR. TOM HINGER

Kentucky.

CECIL MCKITHAN

Copies To:

Kick 8/20/65

August 10, 1965
(Date)

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

As the (owner, owners) of the Daniel Carter Beard
Boyhood Home located in
(Name of site)
Covington, Kentucky
(City) (County) (State)

(I, we) hereby make formal application for a certificate () and bronze plaque, 17" x 18" (), designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired.)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status (I, we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my, our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I, we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I, We) also agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If, for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark certificate nor the plaque will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

THE SALVATION ARMY (Operating Wm.
Booth Memorial Hospital)

By Wm. Davidson
Wm. Davidson, Vice President

Copy to Reg. 8-26-65

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home, Kentucky

Daniel Carter Beard (1850-1941), one of the key figures in the movement that led to the founding of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910, served from that time until his death in 1941 as national Scout commissioner. Because of his long years of dedicated service to the Boy Scout movement and the great contribution which he made to it, he came to be regarded as the symbol of Scouting and the personification of its spirit.

Beard was a small boy when his family moved to Covington, Kentucky, and he first heard stories of Daniel Boone and other Kentucky pioneers. These frontiersmen became his heroes; and at play he and his friends, who termed themselves the "Boone Scouts," imitated their exploits and way of life. In this way he developed the interest in nature, handicrafts, and camping that he was to retain for the remainder of his life.

At 19, he received a degree in engineering and began work as a civil engineer. After spending several years as an engineer, a surveyor, and a map maker, he visited New York City in 1873. Here some of his animal sketches attracted the attention of a magazine editor, who purchased them for publication. Beard immediately decided to become a professional artist. Staying in New York, he supported himself by doing illustrations while attending night classes at the Art Students League (1880-1884).

The life of the youth of the city caught his attention, and he was, in his own words, "shocked beyond expression by the almost total lack of breathing spaces for boys, in the greatest of American cities." In an attempt to encourage these and other urban boys to develop an appreciation and an understanding of the out-of-doors, he began writing and illustrating articles for St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion, and other similar magazines. These he collected and, with the addition of much new material, published in 1882 as The American Boy's Handy Book. The book, the first of his many books for boys, covered almost anything a boy might want to know about camping, crafts, and the out-of-doors. It remained in print for over 60 years and sold some 250,000 copies.

During the next 20 years Beard became a highly successful artist, whose illustrations appeared widely in popular magazines and in books, including Mark Twain's A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur. However, he retained his great interest in the boys of America and continued writing for them in youth magazines.

Beard published two books for boys in 1900; and in 1905, when he became editor of Recreation, he set aside a section of the magazine as a boys' department which stressed outdoor activities. Boys throughout the country showed a tremendous interest in this department, and Beard decided to set up a nationwide society for the boys who read the magazine. This organization, the Sons of Daniel Boone, was very successful; and, when Beard left Recreation, he took it with him to the Woman's Home Companion. There it attracted even wider attention and gained the support of President Theodore Roosevelt and other prominent men. When Beard again changed magazines, he left the Sons of Daniel Boone to the management of others; but he did not leave the idea. Soon he had organized the Boy Pioneers, which was similar in scope and purpose.

Inspired in large part by Beard's books, articles, and lectures, other boys' organizations were being formed in the United States at this time. Probably the most prominent of these was the Woodcraft Indians, which was founded by Ernest Thompson Seton, a friend and former art school classmate of Beard.

In England a similar movement was occurring. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who had become convinced of the good of boys' organizations during the Boer War, was advocating the founding of an organization to give boys systematic guidance. Learning that Beard and Seton were already experimenting with much the same idea, he studied their work carefully and borrowed from it a large number of features that he adapted to the needs of British youth. The result was the formation of the Boy Scouts in England, in 1908.

The trans-Atlantic exchange of ideas continued, and on February 8, 1910, William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, incorporated the Boy Scouts of America under the laws of the District of Columbia. On June 21, Beard, Seton, Edgar M. Robinson of the Y.M.C.A., and 31 other leaders of boys' groups and major social agencies met in New York City to make plans for organizing the Scout movement. At that meeting, both Beard and

Seton promised to incorporate their groups into the new organization. A committee on organization was appointed and given executive powers, and a temporary headquarters was established. Thus the Boy Scouts of America was officially activated.

From the outset Beard played an important role in Scouting. Named one of three national Scout commissioners in 1910, he became the sole commissioner in 1912. In this position, which he held until his death in 1941, he was in effect the chief of the volunteer forces of Scouting.

His contributions to the Scout movement were myriad. He developed the training program for Scout leaders; was a member of the group which acquired a Federal Charter from the Congress in 1916; wrote a monthly column for Boy's Life, the official Scout magazine; and was largely responsible for wording the Scout Oath and for designing the Scout uniform. Truly Daniel Carter Beard, or "Uncle Dan" as he was known to millions of Scouts, was the personification of the spirit of Scouting.

Beard's boyhood home still stands at 322 East Third Street in Covington. A large two-story brick house, painted gray and trimmed with white, it is owned today by the Salvation Army and is used as a school for practical nurses. It is not open to the public.

RSMSB:JWW
6-2-55

Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home
National Historic Landmark file

DANIEL CARTER BEARD BOYHOOD HOME, KENTUCKY

THEME XXII "SOCIAL AND
HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENTS"

PRESS RELEASE June 23, 1965

Secretary of State: Senator John Sherman Cooper, June 22, 1965
Senator Thurston S. Morton, June 22, 1965
Congressman Frank Child, June 22, 1965 - Fourth District

Postmaster Mark: Dr. Van, William Booth Memorial Hospital, Box 472,
Covington, Kentucky, July 1, 1965

Received August 20, 1965 from Wm. Davidson, Vice President
The Salvation Army and Brig McGowan for certificate & plaque

Sent to Southeast Region October 14, 1965

June 19, 1966, at 4:15 p.m. at the Home. Asst Reg Director Granville
Liles, SE Region, presented the certificate and plaque to Judge James Dressman
and Mayor Bernard Eichholz. Brigadier William Harvey of Salvation Army, which
as the home, presided.

DANIEL CARTER BEARD BOYHOOD HOME, KENTUCKY
DANIEL CARTER BEARD BOYHOOD HOME, KENTUCKY

NAME Beard (Daniel Carter) Boyhood Home		Ky.
STATE Kentucky	COUNTY Kenton County	
ADDRESS 322 East 3d St., Covington		
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
REGISTER NUMBER		
<input type="checkbox"/> IN <input type="checkbox"/> PN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> NPS <input type="checkbox"/> HABS <input type="checkbox"/> HAER		
REMARKS 6-23-65		

*Boundary Re-delineation Rec'd 7.11.75
8.4.75*

PH 0095035

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS CONTROL

NAME Beard (Daniel Carter) Boyhood Home		Ky.
STATE Kentucky	COUNTY Kenton County	
ADDRESS 322 East 3d St., Covington		
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
REGISTER NUMBER		
<input type="checkbox"/> IN <input type="checkbox"/> PN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> NPS <input type="checkbox"/> HABS <input type="checkbox"/> HAER		

Recd 8/20/65

August 10, 1965
(Date)

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

As the (owner, owners) of the Daniel Carter Beard
Boyhood Home located in
(Name of site)
Covington, Kentucky
(City) (County) (State)

(I, we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (✓) and bronze plaque, 17" x 18" (✓), designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired.)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status (I, we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my, our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I, we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I, We) also agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If, for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark certificate nor the plaque will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

THE SALVATION ARMY (Operating Wm.
Booth Memorial Hospital)

By Wm. Davidson
Wm. Davidson, Vice President

Copy to Reg. 8-26-65

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE
NATIONAL PARK
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The National Survey of His

Daniel Carter Beard

Daniel Carter Beard (1850-1941), one that led to the founding of the B from that time until his death in Because of his long years of dedica ment and the great contribution which regarded as the symbol of Scouting ar spirit.

Beard was a small boy when his family he first heard stories of Daniel Boone. These frontiersmen became his heroes, who termed themselves the "Boone boys way of life. In this way he developed crafts, and camping that he was to re

At 19, he received a degree in engine engineer. After spending several year a map maker, he visited New York City sketches attracted the attention of a then for publication. Beard immediate artist. Staying in New York, he sleep while attending night classes at the

The life of the youth of the city in his own words. "spaced beyond of breathing spaces for boys, 12 In an attempt to encourage these and appreciation and an understanding of and illustrating articles for similar magazines. These he collected new material, published in 1882 as the book, the first of his many books for boy might want to know about camping, c It remained in print for over 30 years

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home, Kentucky

Daniel Carter Beard (1850-1941), one of the key figures in the movement that led to the founding of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910, served from that time until his death in 1941 as national Scout commissioner. Because of his long years of dedicated service to the Boy Scout movement and the great contribution which he made to it, he came to be regarded as the symbol of Scouting and the personification of its spirit.

Beard was a small boy when his family moved to Covington, Kentucky, and he first heard stories of Daniel Boone and other Kentucky pioneers. These frontiersmen became his heroes; and at play he and his friends, who termed themselves the "Boone Scouts," imitated their exploits and way of life. In this way he developed the interest in nature, handicrafts, and camping that he was to retain for the remainder of his life.

At 19, he received a degree in engineering and began work as a civil engineer. After spending several years as an engineer, a surveyor, and a map maker, he visited New York City in 1873. Here some of his animal sketches attracted the attention of a magazine editor, who purchased them for publication. Beard immediately decided to become a professional artist. Staying in New York, he supported himself by doing illustrations while attending night classes at the Art Students League (1880-1884).

The life of the youth of the city caught his attention, and he was, in his own words, "shocked beyond expression by the almost total lack of breathing spaces for boys, in the greatest of American cities." In an attempt to encourage these and other urban boys to develop an appreciation and an understanding of the out-of-doors, he began writing and illustrating articles for St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion, and other similar magazines. These he collected and, with the addition of much new material, published in 1882 as The American Boy's Handy Book. The book, the first of his many books for boys, covered almost anything a boy might want to know about camping, crafts, and the out-of-doors. It remained in print for over 60 years and sold some 250,000 copies.

During the next 20 years Beard became whose illustrations appeared widely, including Mark Twain's A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court. However, he retained his and continued writing for them in

Beard published two books for boys and editor of Recreation, he set aside a boys' department which stressed the country showed a tremendous Beard decided to set up a national magazine. This organization, the Boys' Life, was successful; and, when Beard left Recreation, he founded the Woman's Home Companion. There it gained the support of President Theodore Roosevelt. When Beard again changed magazines, he was again successful; and, soon he had organized the Boy Pioneers purpose.

Inspired in large part by Beard's boys' organizations were being formed. Probably the most prominent of these was founded by Ernest Thompson Seton, a classmate of Beard.

In England a similar movement was one who had become convinced of the good Boy Scout movement was advocating the founding of a national organization with systematic guidance. Learning that he was experimenting with much the same and borrowed from it a large number of ideas and borrowed from it a large number of ideas and borrowed from it a large number of ideas. The result was the founding of the Scout movement in England, in 1908.

The trans-Atlantic exchange of ideas between William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, and Ernest Thompson Seton, Edgar M. Robinson of the Y.M.C.A. groups and major social agencies met for organizing the Scout movement.

During the next 20 years Beard became a highly successful artist, whose illustrations appeared widely in popular magazines and in books, including Mark Twain's A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur. However, he retained his great interest in the boys of America and continued writing for them in youth magazines.

Beard published two books for boys in 1900; and in 1905, when he became editor of Recreation, he set aside a section of the magazine as a boys' department which stressed outdoor activities. Boys throughout the country showed a tremendous interest in this department, and Beard decided to set up a nationwide society for the boys who read the magazine. This organization, the Sons of Daniel Boone, was very successful; and, when Beard left Recreation, he took it with him to the Woman's Home Companion. There it attracted even wider attention and gained the support of President Theodore Roosevelt and other prominent men. When Beard again changed magazines, he left the Sons of Daniel Boone to the management of others; but he did not leave the idea. Soon he had organized the Boy Pioneers, which was similar in scope and purpose.

Inspired in large part by Beard's books, articles, and lectures, other boys' organizations were being formed in the United States at this time. Probably the most prominent of these was the Woodcraft Indians, which was founded by Ernest Thompson Seton, a friend and former art school classmate of Beard.

In England a similar movement was occurring. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who had become convinced of the good of boys' organizations during the Boer War, was advocating the founding of an organization to give boys systematic guidance. Learning that Beard and Seton were already experimenting with much the same idea, he studied their work carefully and borrowed from it a large number of features that he adapted to the needs of British youth. The result was the formation of the Boy Scouts in England, in 1908.

The trans-Atlantic exchange of ideas continued, and on February 8, 1910, William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, incorporated the Boy Scouts of America under the laws of the District of Columbia. On June 21, Beard, Seton, Edgar M. Robinson of the Y.M.C.A., and 31 other leaders of boys' groups and major social agencies met in New York City to make plans for organizing the Scout movement. At that meeting, both Beard and

Seton promised to incorporate their organization. A committee on organization was appointed and a temporary headquarters was established. America was officially activated.

From the outset Beard played an important part in the organization of three national Scout commissioners in 1912. In this position, in 1941, he was in effect the chief of

His contributions to the Scout movement included a training program for Scout leaders; he acquired a Federal Charter from the Government for Boy's Life, the official magazine; he was responsible for wording the Scout Oath and Scout Law, and the Scout uniform. Truly Daniel Carter Beard, who had inspired millions of Scouts, was the personification of the Scout movement.

Beard's boyhood home still stands at 1000 N. Dearborn St. A large two-story brick house, painted red, is owned today by the Salvation Army and used as a home for practical nurses. It is not open to the public.

Seton promised to incorporate their groups into the new organization. A committee on organization was appointed and given executive powers, and a temporary headquarters was established. Thus the Boy Scouts of America was officially activated.

From the outset Beard played an important role in Scouting. Named one of three national Scout commissioners in 1910, he became the sole commissioner in 1912. In this position, which he held until his death in 1941, he was in effect the chief of the volunteer forces of Scouting.

His contributions to the Scout movement were myriad. He developed the training program for Scout leaders; was a member of the group which acquired a Federal Charter from the Congress in 1916; wrote a monthly column for Boy's Life, the official Scout magazine; and was largely responsible for wording the Scout Oath and for designing the Scout uniform. Truly Daniel Carter Beard, or "Uncle Dan" as he was known to millions of Scouts, was the personification of the spirit of Scouting.

Beard's boyhood home still stands at 322 East Third Street in Covington. A large two-story brick house, painted gray and trimmed with white, it is owned today by the Salvation Army and is used as a school for practical nurses. It is not open to the public.

MSB:JW
6-2-65

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Kentucky	
COUNTY: Kenton	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
322 East Third Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Covington

STATE: **Kentucky** CODE: **21** COUNTY: **Kenton** CODE: **117**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	Dormitory	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Major Glenn Seiler

STREET AND NUMBER:
William Booth Memorial Hospital

CITY OR TOWN:
Covington

STATE: **Kentucky** CODE: **21**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Registry of Deeds, Covington-Kenton County Municipal Bldg.

STREET AND NUMBER:
Park Place

CITY OR TOWN:
Covington

STATE: **Kentucky** CODE: **21**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
None

DATE OF SURVEY:

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Federal State County Local

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE: CODE:

STATE: Kentucky
COUNTY: Kenton
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair
(Check One)
 Altered Unaltered

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If Known) PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The Daniel Carter Beard House is a structure with a wing on the north side is a third floor tower above the entrance. The exterior of the building is very well maintained and the grounds are well kept. It is known, however, that the building was used as a nurses residence at the William Booth Memorial Hospital as future development would be made. There has been no further inspection.

At the time of the biennial visit to be in the same condition as when it was a landmark. It was also indicated in the report of the house was in good condition. The floors and foundation of the building were protected from encroachment by the William Booth Memorial Hospital as future development would be made. There has been no further inspection.

BOUNDARY INFORMATION AND ADJACENT PROPERTIES:

The Daniel Carter Beard House, 322 East Third Street on the west side of the property, approximately 90 feet to the intersection of East Third Street and the William Booth Memorial Hospital rear parking area on the southeast side of the property, approximately 120 feet; thence north along the ridge line of a hill over the terminus of East Third Street, thence east along East Third Street to the point of intersection with East Third Street, as indicated on an accompanying sketch of the Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home Sketch Map.

OPTION		(Check One)	
FORM	<input type="checkbox"/> Remained	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruined	<input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
(Check One)		(Check One)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site

USE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If Known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Daniel Carter Beard House is an attractive two-story brick structure with a wing on the northeast corner of the house. There is a third floor tower above the center of the south facade or main entrance. The exterior of the building shows that the property is very well maintained and the grounds are kept quite neat. An interior visit to the property was not permitted by the present administrator. It is known, however, that the building is used as a domicile for nurses in residence at the William Booth Memorial Hospital, which sits to the north of the landmark.

At the time of the biennial visit in August, 1970, the house was found to be in the same condition as when designated a National Historic Landmark. It was also indicated in this report that the interior of the house was in good condition. Likewise, it was stated that the floors and foundation of the building were stable and that the house was protected from encroachment by the William Booth Memorial Hospital as future development would be steered in another direction. There has been no further inspection since that time.

BOUNDARY INFORMATION AND JUSTIFICATION

The Daniel Carter Beard House, 322 East Third Street sits on the north side of Third Street on the last lot. North of the house (in rear) across a small parking lot is the William Booth Memorial Hospital. From the property one may look out over the Licking River.

Commencing at the juncture of East Third Street and a one-way alley on the west side of the property, proceed in a northerly direction approximately 90 feet to the intersection of the south side of the William Booth Memorial Hospital rear parking lot; thence proceed east along the south side of the parking lot around another unpaved parking area on the southeast side of the hospital a distance of approximately 120 feet; thence in a southwesterly direction along the ridge line of a hill overlooking the Licking River to the terminus of East Third Street, thence west along the north curb line of East Third Street to the point of origin. (This boundary is indicated on an accompanying sketch map entitled The Daniel Carter, Beard Boyhood Home Sketch Map.

S E E I N S T R U C T I O N S

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate):			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian:	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1910-1941			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
Daniel Carter Beard was one of the key figures in the movement that led to the founding of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910. Beard served from that time until his death in 1941 as National Scout Commissioner. Because of his long years of dedication and service to the Boy Scout movement and the great contribution which he made to it, he came to be regarded as the symbol of scouting and the personification of its spirit.			
His contributions to the Scout movement were myriad. He developed training programs for scout leaders; was a member of the group which acquired a Federal Charter from the Congress in 1916; wrote a monthly column for <i>Boy's Life</i> , the official Scout organ; was largely responsible wording of the Scout Oath and for designing the Scout uniform. Truly Daniel Carter Beard, or "Uncle Dan" as he was known to millions of Scouts, was the one person which most identify with scouting.			
<u>BIOGRAPHY</u>			
Daniel Carter Beard was born in 1850. As a small boy, Beard and his family moved to Covington, Kentucky, where he first heard of Daniel Boone and other Kentucky pioneers. These frontiersmen became his heroes; and at play he and his friends, who termed themselves the "Boone Scouts", imitated their exploits and way of life. In this way he developed an interest in nature, handicrafts, and camping that he was to retain for the remainder of his life.			
At 19, he received a degree in Engineering and began work as a civil engineer. After spending several years as an engineer, a surveyor, and a map maker, he visited New York City in 1878. Here some of his animal sketches attracted the attention of a magazine editor, who purchased them for publication. Beard immediately decided to become a professional artist. Staying in New York, he supported himself by doing illustrations while attending night classes at the Art Students League.			
The life of the youth of the city caught his attention, and he was, in his own words, "shocked beyond expression by the almost total lack of breathing spaces for boys, in the greatest of American cities." In an attempt to encourage these and other urban boys to develop an appreciation and an understanding of the outdoors, he began writing and illustrating articles for <i>St. Nicholas</i> , <i>Youth Companion</i> , and other similar magazines.			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 1 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

These he collected and, with the addition of much new material, published in 1882 as the American Boy's Handy Book. The book, the first of his many books for boys, covered almost anything a boy might want to know about camping, crafts, and the out-of-doors. It remained in print for over 60 years and sold some 250,000 copies.

During the next 20 years Beard became a highly successful artist, whose illustrations appeared widely in popular magazines and in books, including Mark Twain's A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court. However, he retained his great interest in the boys of America and continued writing for them in youth magazines.

Beard published two books for boys in 1900; and in 1905, when he became editor of Recreation, he set aside a section of the magazine as a boy's department which stressed outdoor activities. Boys throughout the country showed a tremendous interest in this department and Beard decided to set up a national society for the boys who read the magazine. This organization, the Sons of Daniel Boone was very successful. When Beard left Recreation, he took it with him to the Woman's Home Companion. There it attracted even wider attention and gained the support of President Theodore Roosevelt and other prominent men. When Beard again changed magazines, he left the Sons of Daniel Boone to the management of other, but he did not leave the idea. Soon he had organized the Boy Pioneers, which was similar in scope and purpose.

Inspired in large part by Beard's books, articles, and lectures, other boy's organizations were being formed in the United States at this time. Probably the most prominent of these was the Woodcraft Indians, which was founded by Ernest Thompson Seton, a friend and former art school classmate of Beard.

In Eng'land a similar movement was occurring. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who had become convinced of the good of boys' organization during the Boer War, was advocating the founding of an organization to give boys systematic guidance. Learning that Beard and Seton were already experimenting with much the same idea, he studied their work carefully and borrowed from it a large number of features that he adapted to the needs of British youth. The result was the formation of the Boy Scouts in England, in 1908.

The trans-Atlantic exchange of ideas continued, and on February 8, 1910, William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, incorporated the Boy Scouts of America under the laws of the District of Columbia. On June 21, Beard, Seton Edgar M. Robinson of the Y.M.C.A., and 31 other leaders of boys'

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET 2

groups and major social agencies for organizing the Scouting. Seton promised to incorporate a committee on organization and a temporary headquarters in America was officially accepted.

From the outset Beard played a part in three National Scout Conventions in 1912. In this position he was in effect the chief of the

1. Quotation cited in Scouting for Boys, Boyhood Home, Kentucky

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET 2 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

groups and major social agencies met in New York City to make plans for organizing the Scouting movement. At that meeting, both Beard and Seton promised to incorporate their groups into the new organization. A committee on organization was appointed and given executive powers, and a temporary headquarters was established. Thus the Boy Scouts of America was officially activated.

From the outset Beard played an important role in scouting. Named one of three National Scout Commissioners in 1910, he became the sole commissioner in 1912. In this position, which he held until his death in 1941, he was in effect the chief of the volunteer forces of scouting.

1. Quotation cited in Statement of Significance for "Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home, Kentucky."

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Beard, Daniel C., Hardly a Man Is Now
The Columbia Encyclopedia, (New York,
Encyclopedia Britannica

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR IT	DEGREE
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes
NW	•	•	•	•	•
NE	•	•	•	•	•
SE	•	•	•	•	•
SW	•	•	•	•	•

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximate

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING

STATE	CODE	COUNTY
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE
Joseph S. Mendinghall, Historian

ORGANIZATION
National Park Service-Historic Sites Survey

STREET AND NUMBER
1100 L. Street, NW

CITY OR TOWN
Washington

STATE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National State Local

I hereby
National
Chief,
Date
ATTTEST
TION
Title
Date



MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Beard, Daniel C., Hardly a Man Is Now Alive (New York: 1939)
The Columbia Encyclopedia, (New York, 1963)
Encyclopedia Britannica

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UTM	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	• • •	• • •			
NE	• • •	• • •			
SE	• • •	• • •	16.715750.4329440		
SW	• • •	• • •			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: approximately acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Joseph S. Mendinhall, Historian

ORGANIZATION:
National Park Service-Historic Sites Survey

DATE:
5/15/75

STREET AND NUMBER:
1100 L. Street, NW.

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D.C. 20240

CODE:
11

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National State Local

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Landmark Designated: 6/23/65 date

Boundary Certified: Corbett W. Davis 8-30-76 date

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation 8/16/77 date

Boundary Reirmed: May 5 1976 date

ATTEST: Artling Director, OAHP date

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
 Keeper of The National Register

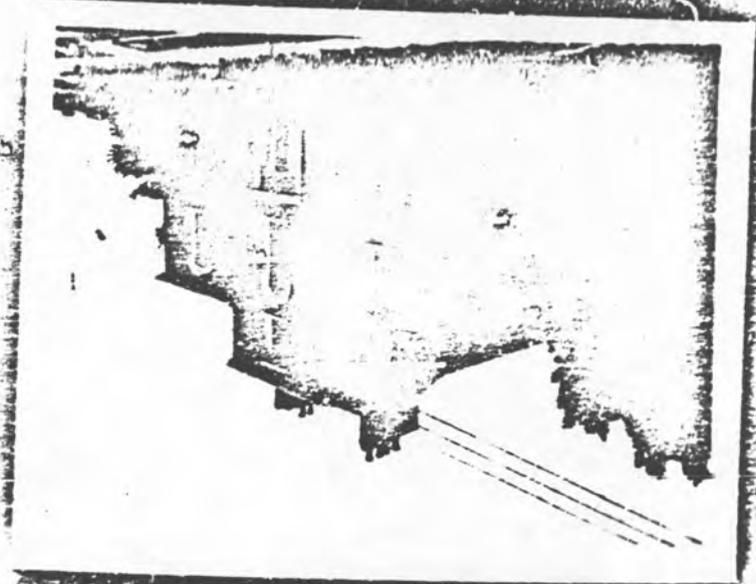
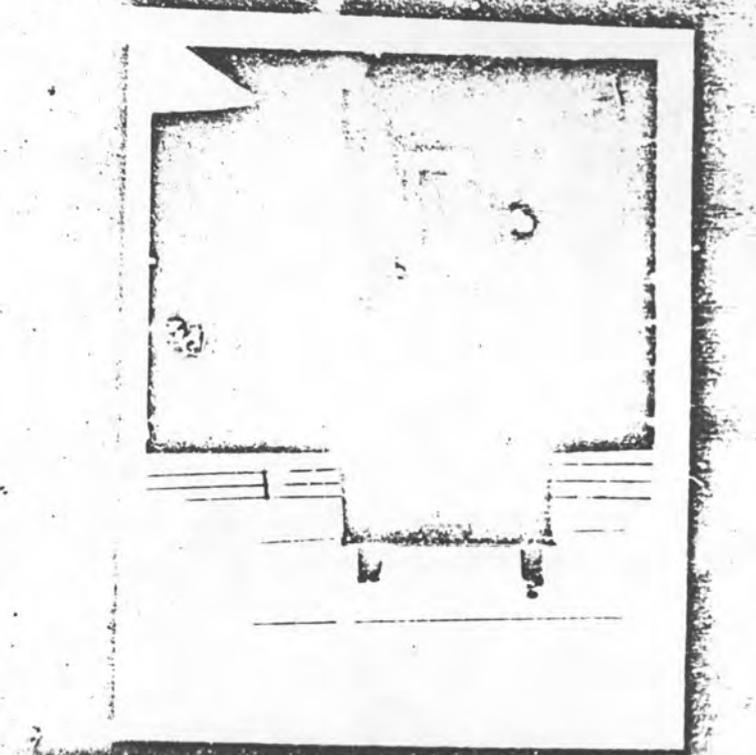
Date: 8/16/77

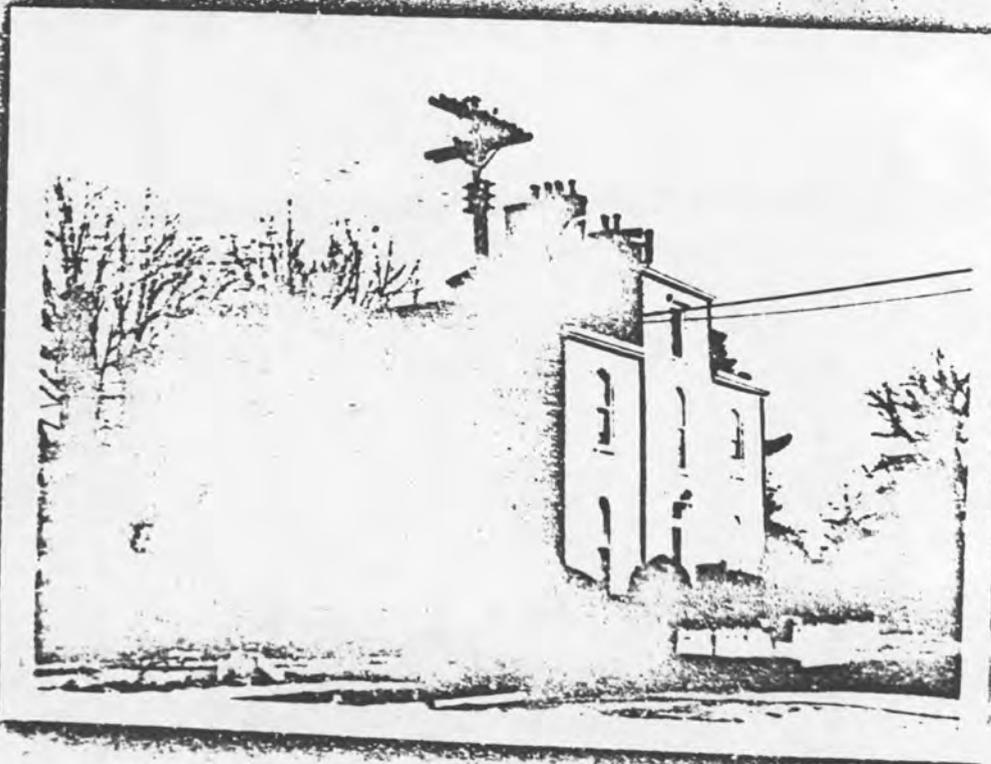
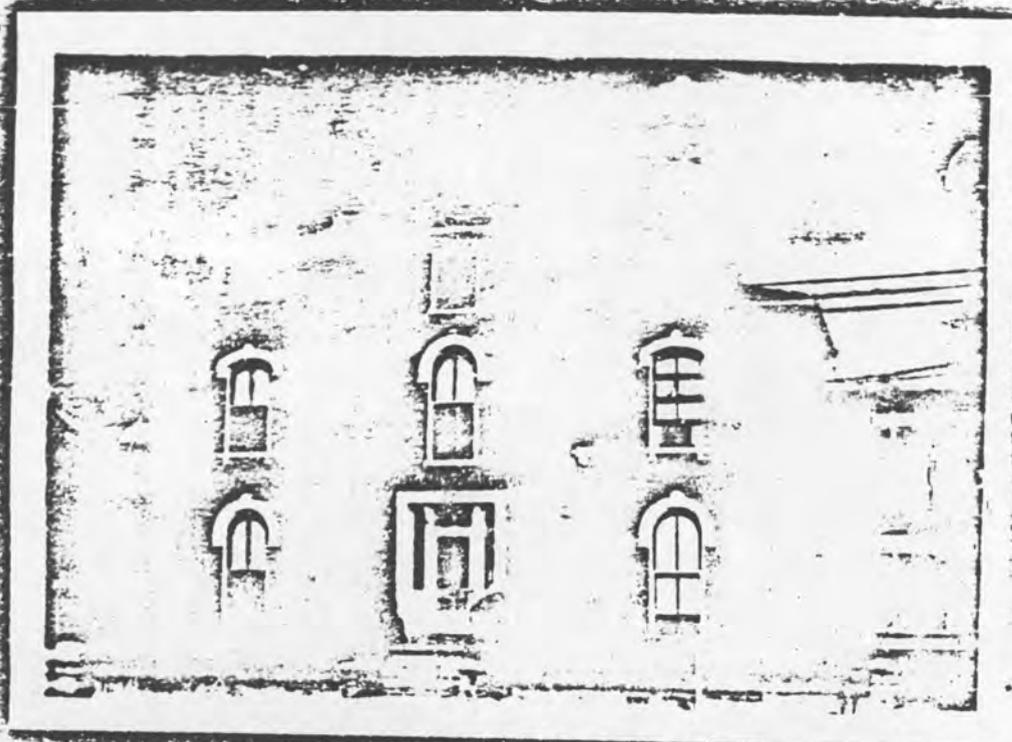
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

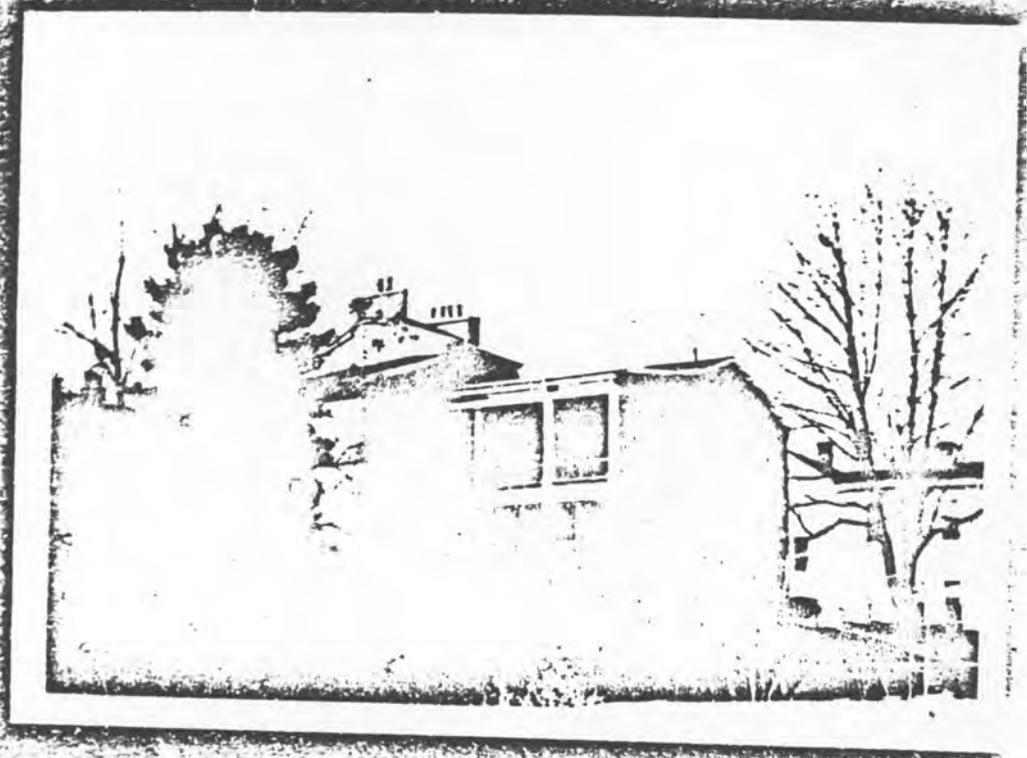
Title _____

Date _____

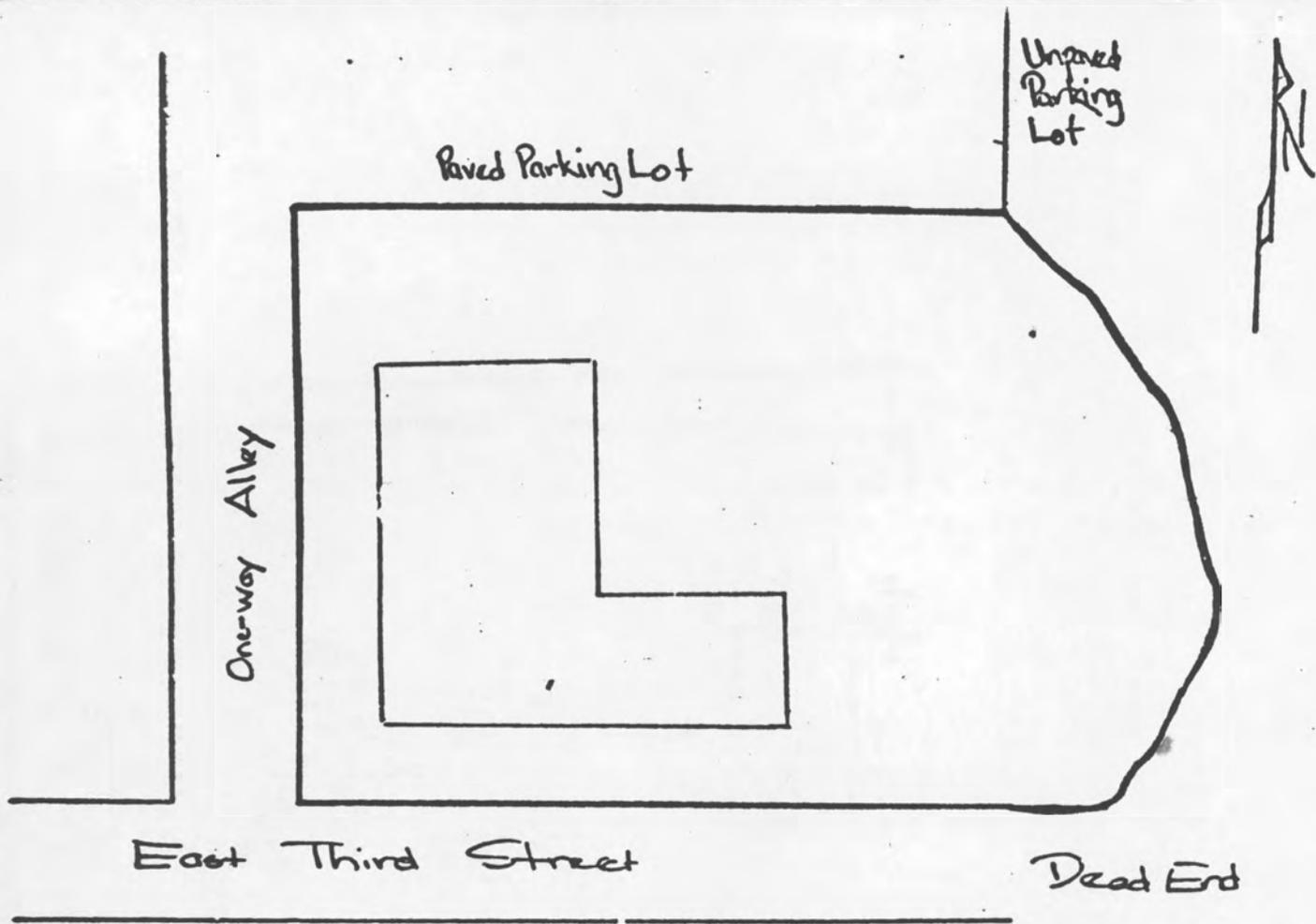
SEE INSTRUCTIONS







For



East Third Street

Dead End

The Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home
Sketch Map

H34(418)

OCT 27 1987

Senator Wendell Ford
Federal Building, Rm 19
Seventh and Scott Streets
Covington, Kentucky 41011

Dear Senator Ford:

Your note concerning your constituent's request for information on the Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home, in Covington, Kentucky, was forwarded to my office for reply.

Please find enclosed several documents pertaining to this site. Because the Beard Home was one of the earlier National Historic Landmarks to be designated, even prior to the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the nomination was written in a narrative format rather than the later standardized nomination form. Also included, along with this descriptive statement, are copies of the notification letter to the owner, the form from the owner applying for a Landmark plaque, and the notification letter of the designation ceremony.

I hope that this material will be helpful in your response to your constituent. If Mr. Taliaferro has any further questions concerning the Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home, he can contact Mr. Edwin C. Bearss, Chief Historian, History Division at the address on this letterhead. We appreciate Mr. Taliaferro's and your interest in the National Historic Landmarks Program.

Sincerely,

/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

Jerry L. Rogers
Associate Director,
Cultural Resources

Enclosures

001 RF; 400 RF; 418 DANIEL CARTER BEARD BOYHOOD HOME (NHL); 418 Milner
PMilner:gm:10-22-87
MILNER DISC NO. 8, Item No. 3

190-Congressional Mailer

CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON
CONTROLLED CORRESPONDENCE

DATE: 10/05/12

CONTROL NUMBER: 01-07-2532

400

OCT 7

ASSN MADE: CONN, SELL

ASSN NAME: WENDELL H.

CONSTITUENT: TALLAFERRO, PHILIP

SIGNATURE DUE DATE 10/12/12

SUBJECT: LANDMARK

DESCRIPTION: BACKGROUND REPORT PREPARED FOR A NOMINATION

SIGNATURE LEVEL: ROGERS

ASSIGNMENT: MP PHONE NO: 343-1330

Please Process the Attached as Indicated Below:

1. Draft for _____'s signature by: _____
2. Final for ^{Assoc.} DIR's signature by: 10/19
*** Please add the above Control Number to FNP Line.
3. Direct Reply (in Region) by: _____
Please fax copy of response to 190 upon signature.
Please send copy of response to 190 (DO NOT USE BLUE ENVELOPE).
*** Please add the above Control Number to FNP Line.
4. Review for Action as Appropriate: _____

Attachment

*CL 87-25049

United States Senate

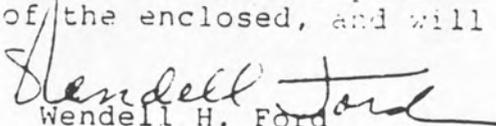
MEMORANDUM

TO: Delores Byers
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127
Dept. of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

RE: ENCLOSED LETTER

Any help that you could give us in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

This office desires to be quickly and thoroughly responsive to all inquiries and communications. Your consideration and report regarding the attached is respectfully requested in duplicate along with the return of the enclosed, and will be appreciated by


Wendell H. Ford
Kentucky

Please address envelope only to the attention of:

Ms. Janet Gerding
District Representative
Senator Wendell H. Ford
19 Federal Building
Covington, Kentucky 41011

TALIAFERRO AND MANN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

120 W. FIFTH STREET

P. O. BOX 468

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY 41012-0468

AREA CODE 606-291-9900

CINCINNATI OFFICE:
4205 CAREW TOWER
441 VINE STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202
AREA CODE 513-241-6200

PHILIP TALIAFERRO, III*
(TOLIVER)
DAVID S. MANN+
CHRISTOPHER J. MEHLING**
PATRICIA MANN SMITSON+
RHONDA S. MORRIS**
ALICE GAILEY KEYS*

*ADMITTED IN OHIO ONLY
+ADMITTED IN KENTUCKY ONLY
**ADMITTED IN OHIO AND KENTUCKY

September 24, 1987

SEP 29 1987

Mr. Jeff Hay
c/o Senator Wendell Ford
Federal Building, Rm. 19
Seventh and Scott Streets
Covington, KY 41011

Dear Jeff:

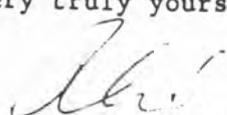
Many thanks for the information that you sent me about the Daniel Carter Beard Home.

I have reviewed the information (copy enclosed) and I believe that the Department of the Interior only sent you a portion of the information that they have.

For example, the information that you were sent was prepared by a Joseph Mindinghal on May 15, 1965. However, my home was designated as a National Historic Landmark on June 23, 1965. It was included in the National Register on that date. Apparently, there was another nomination form in 1975 and the boundary of the property was certified in 1976. It appears that they have only sent you the information regarding the boundary certification in 1976 rather than the complete data for the landmark designation in 1965. I believe that there is a great deal more historical data that is on file somewhere in the federal government.

I realize this is a bother but I would really like it if you could get me copies of all of the records that the government has on this home. As you may recall, Wendell Ford was the guest of honor for the 75th anniversary of the Boy Scouts. There was a Boy Scout caravan that went to 50 states and 50 state capitols plus the Daniel Carter Beard Home. The Beard Home was the only private home in the United States that was visited. Let me know if you can help me. Thank you.

Very truly yours,


PHILIP TALIAFERRO

PT:JM

Enclosure

5. Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition -

a. Plaque - Outside of building - good condition.

b. Certificate - Entrance hallway - good condition

6. Physical condition:

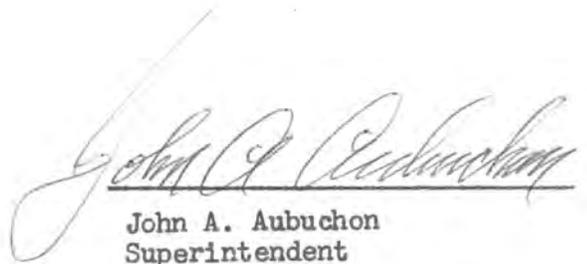
a. When designated: No Change

b. Present: () Excellent; (X) Good; () Fair; () Poor

COMMENTS:

7. Special Problems: The kitchen extension has a weak floor, and it should be investigated by an Historical Architect to determine what methods and procedures are necessary to insure stability. Colonel Skinner indicated that, in 10 to 15 years, the Hospital may be in a financial position to add a south wing to the existing building. At the time the addition is made, it will necessitate removal and obliteration of the Beard Home.

8. Suggestions offered to the owner: None other than above.


John A. Aubuchon
Superintendent

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

1. Name and Location: Date: August 13, 1970
Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home
322 East Second Street
Covington, Kentucky Visited by:
Staff Ranger John Rogers
2. Theme: Mammoth Cave National Park
Mammoth Cave, Kentucky 42259
XXII - Social and Humanitarian Movements
Founder of the Boy Scouts of America Person Contacted:
Lt. Col. Evelyn Skinner
Assist. Admin. T. Turner
Engineer J. C. Troutmeyer
3. Owner: Lt. Col. Evelyn Skinner
Assist. Admin. T. Turner
Engineer J. C. Troutmeyer
a. When designated: June 19, 1966
b. Present: () Same -Salvation Army's Wm. Booth Memorial Hospital
() New Box 472
Covington, Kentucky
4. Use:
a. When designated: School for practical nursing education
b. Present: () Same
(x) Changed as follows: The present use is the same as when designated. Colonel Skinner and two student nurses reside in the building.
5. Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition -
a. Plaque - Outside of building, good condition
b. Certificate - Entrance hallway, good condition
c. Boy Scout Plaque on east side of Beard's House--placed 1934--good condition
6. Physical condition:
a. When designated: No change--Owned and operated by the Salvation Army, Colonel Skinner, Chief Administrator, is using the building for living quarters.
b. Present: () Excellent; (x) Good; () Fair; () Poor

Comments:

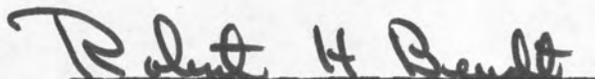
The old type wiring is being kept up in good condition. The electric circuits are not overloaded. Hot water heat is piped in from the nearby hospital and seems adequate. Window type room air conditioners cool the building. Natural gas is used for cooking. Thick rock basement walls support the building. An outside entrance leads to the electric fuse boxes.

7. Special Problems:

The floors are reasonably stable. However, they are out of level. Plans are to place supports under the low places as necessary. No change has been made from the last inspection in the addition of a south wing to the hospital. Any addition to the hospital could go in another direction, thus preserving the Beard Home.

8. Suggestions offered to the owner:

No fire extinguishers were observed in the Beard Home. We recommended that two 10-lb., dry chemical B & C extinguishers be placed on each floor and one in the basement. Officials said they would furnish the extinguishers and also operating instructions.


Robert H. Bendt
Superintendent

NATIONAL LANDMARK
REVIEW VISIT REPORT

SITE: Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home

HISTORIC OR NATURAL LANDMARK? Historic

LOCATION: 322 East Third Street Covington Kenton Kentucky
(Street) (Town) (County) (State)

HOW TO FIND IT (If difficult): Easily located within the city of Covington.

DAY(S) VISITED: June 2 1977
Month Day(s) Year

VISITED BY: Nicholas J. Eason _____
(Name) (Name)

Superintendent _____
(Title) (Title)

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS _____
(Park) (Park)

502-358-3874 _____
(Phone Number) (Phone Number)

PERSON(S) CONTACTED, WITH TITLE(S) AND PHONE NUMBERS:

Major Glenn Seiler - Administrator - 431-3990

Captain Louise Bennett - Assistant Administrator - 431-3990

PRESENT OWNER(S) OF RECORD (If less than 3): Salvation Army, William Booth
Memorial Hospital, Covington, Kentucky.

1. Did you have any difficulty making contact with the owner or administrator in advance of your visit? Yes ___ No XX If yes, please describe:

2. Did you feel that your visit was welcome? XX not welcome? ___
If not, please describe circumstances:

Visit was welcome but I was restricted on being able to inspect the house interior due to its present status as a residence for women officers of the Salvation Army. It is Major Seilers policy that the building interior be restricted just to occupants.

3. How much time did you spend at the site?

Approximately 30 minutes.

4. Please describe the condition of the site and its immediate environment in detail (structure(s), grounds, furnishings, etc.) If a building, use reasonable categories to particularize your review, e.g., foundation, floor, walls, etc. If a natural area, reference to original "as evaluated" condition is critical. If necessary, attach interleaves between pages 3 and 4:

The condition of the building could not be accurately determined in all circumstances since I was able to make only a general inspection of the outside of the structure. This inspection revealed the following:

Grounds - The grounds are rather limited but in reasonably good shape. The house is located at the end of a dead end street and turn around space is a problem. A vacant lot across the street creates a visual intrusion but there is probably little that could be done about that.

Foundation - The basic foundation appears sound although it had a few cracks that should probably be patched.

Steps and Wood Trim - Wood surfaces on outside steps, the cellar door and on porch areas were showing signs of weathering and repair involving paint and some replacement appears to be needed. This work will probably be included in painting plans scheduled for next year.

4. Outside Walls - The outer walls are of painted brick. I was unable to determine if the paint was historically accurate but the existing gray paint is peeling in several places and in need of repainting. This work is scheduled to be done next year.

Interior - All interior conditions were obtained through comments provided by Captain Louise Bennett who lives in the house. She stated that the weak kitchen floor which was described in earlier reports is still somewhat weak but that repair efforts had corrected the most serious problems.

Captain Bennett stated that an archway from the foyer had been closed with plywood panels and a doorway had been installed at the top of the stairway. These alterations were done to provide additional privacy for the residents. Additional modifications included the construction of closet space and minor repairs which became necessary from time to time.

I was told that all the alterations described above were of a type which could readily be removed and that they did not result in a permanent change to the historical integrity of the house.

The general condition of the house appears to be good with some routine preventive maintenance needed at the present time.

5. Based on the reasons for the original designation, is it your opinion that the "integrity" of the site is being "adequately maintained"? Yes No If no, explain. Please take special care in reviewing threats mentioned in original evaluation, describing recent damage, and discussing new threats, external or internal, to the integrity of the landmark. Use interleaves between pages 4 and 5, if necessary:

It is difficult to provide a "yes or no" answer as to whether the site integrity is being adequately maintained. As far as the exterior is concerned I believe the answer would be yes. The interior is apparently not historically accurate at the present but it appears that the present owners are concerned about the future of the house and have not made changes which would result in irreversible alterations.

Earlier reports on the Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home indicated that the Salvation Army was considering removal and obliteration of the home to allow for expansion of the William Booth Memorial Hospital. Apparently this is no longer a consideration, but it now appears that the house may be sold in the next few years.

The Salvation Army is now making plans to construct a new hospital at a different location rather than expand the existing one. If these plans go through the Beard house will be available for sale but until that time it will be retained as an officers' quarters.

Captain Bennett stated that two prospective buyers have already looked at the home. Apparently, in both cases, the interested parties had plans to use the upstairs for office space and restore the main floor for use as a Boy Scout museum. She had previously indicated that Boy Scout groups regularly visit the site to view the home and take pictures.

There appears to be no assurance that the home would be sold to someone who would provide the necessary preservation efforts, but it does appear that Salvation Army officials definitely favor that type of sale if and when they do decide to sell. Development of a Boy Scout museum would seem to be an ideal outcome for the Beard home but eventual decisions will be based on buyer preference at the time of sale.

6. Please describe the arrangement for management of the site (owner-managed, lease-managed, employee-managed, government-managed, etc.):

The site is managed by the Salvation Army as a unit of the William Booth Memorial Hospital complex.

7. In your opinion, is site maintenance adequate? Yes XX No
If you have any reservations, please describe:

Maintenance is adequate to preserve the structure in such a way that historical accuracy could be restored. However, much of present maintenance may be aimed more at meeting needs as an apartment style residence than as a historic structure.

8. Is the site used for commercial purposes: Yes No XX If yes, does this present any problems related to maintaining the integrity of the site? Yes No If yes, please describe:

Used as part of non-profit institution. Integrity of interior probably altered but can be easily restored.

9. Please describe any financial problems related to site maintenance that the owner volunteers to share with you:

None other than normal funding concerns of a large, non-profit organization such as the Salvation Army.

10. What other site management problems did you observe, if any?

See items 4 & 5.

11. Specific suggestions, if any, made to the owner or administrator. Be sure to pass out Tax Reform Act sheet to historic landmark owners:

No suggestions made. Appropriate materials were distributed.

12. What follow-up action do you suggest for SERO?

None. Key to future actions will depend on possible sale of property.

13. Is there immediate urgency regarding the suggested follow-up action?
Yes ___ No XX If yes, please clarify:

14. If this site is being managed under the terms of a signed agreement, has the plaque been mounted? Yes XX No ___ If yes, describe exact location. If no, please explain why it has not been mounted. Also, describe location of the certificate:

Plaque is mounted on front wall of structure to the right of the front door. It was stolen once by vandals but was recovered by police. The certificate was reportedly framed and hung in the foyer.

15. If you were asked to categorize this landmark, would you consider it (a) relatively "safe" at present, (b) possibly threatened, or (c) damaged or endangered? (If your choice is b or c, you should have a substantial narrative under item 5.) (b) possibly threatened

See item #5.

16. Additional comments:

None

Please enclose slides, prints, clippings, or correspondence that will supplement original copy of this report. Original and one copy of report form are required.

REPORT SUBMITTED BY:

Name Nicholas J. Eason

Title Superintendent

Signature *Nicholas J. Eason*

Date 6/7/77

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home, Kentucky

Daniel Carter Beard (1850-1941), one of the key figures in the movement that led to the founding of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910, served from that time until his death in 1941 as national Scout commissioner. Because of his long years of dedicated service to the Boy Scout movement and the great contribution which he made to it, he came to be regarded as the symbol of Scouting and the personification of its spirit.

Beard was a small boy when his family moved to Covington, Kentucky, and he first heard stories of Daniel Boone and other Kentucky pioneers. These frontiersmen became his heroes; and at play he and his friends, who termed themselves the "Boone Scouts," imitated their exploits and way of life. In this way he developed the interest in nature, handicrafts, and camping that he was to retain for the remainder of his life.

At 19, he received a degree in engineering and began work as a civil engineer. After spending several years as an engineer, a surveyor, and a map maker, he visited New York City in 1878. Here some of his animal sketches attracted the attention of a magazine editor, who purchased them for publication. Beard immediately decided to become a professional artist. Staying in New York, he supported himself by doing illustrations while attending night classes at the Art Students League (1880-1884).

The life of the youth of the city caught his attention, and he was, in his own words, "shocked beyond expression by the almost total lack of breathing spaces for boys, in the greatest of American cities." In an attempt to encourage these and other urban boys to develop an appreciation and an understanding of the out-of-doors, he began writing and illustrating articles for St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion, and other similar magazines. These he collected and, with the addition of much new material, published in 1882 as The American Boy's Handy Book. The book, the first of his many books for boys, covered almost anything a boy might want to know about camping, crafts, and the out-of-doors. It remained in print for over 60 years and sold some 250,000 copies.

During the next 20 years Beard became a highly successful artist, whose illustrations appeared widely in popular magazines and in books, including Mark Twain's A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur. However, he retained his great interest in the boys of America and continued writing for them in youth magazines.

Beard published two books for boys in 1900; and in 1905, when he became editor of Recreation, he set aside a section of the magazine as a boys' department which stressed outdoor activities. Boys throughout the country showed a tremendous interest in this department, and Beard decided to set up a nationwide society for the boys who read the magazine. This organization, the Sons of Daniel Boone, was very successful; and, when Beard left Recreation, he took it with him to the Woman's Home Companion. There it attracted even wider attention and gained the support of President Theodore Roosevelt and other prominent men. When Beard again changed magazines, he left the Sons of Daniel Boone to the management of others; but he did not leave the idea. Soon he had organized the Boy Pioneers, which was similar in scope and purpose.

Inspired in large part by Beard's books, articles, and lectures, other boys' organizations were being formed in the United States at this time. Probably the most prominent of these was the Woodcraft Indians, which was founded by Ernest Thompson Seton, a friend and former art school classmate of Beard.

In England a similar movement was occurring. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who had become convinced of the good of boys' organizations during the Boer War, was advocating the founding of an organization to give boys systematic guidance. Learning that Beard and Seton were already experimenting with much the same idea, he studied their work carefully and borrowed from it a large number of features that he adapted to the needs of British youth. The result was the formation of the Boy Scouts in England, in 1908.

The trans-Atlantic exchange of ideas continued, and on February 8, 1910, William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, incorporated the Boy Scouts of America under the laws of the District of Columbia. On June 21, Beard, Seton, Edgar M. Robinson of the Y.M.C.A., and 31 other leaders of boys' groups and major social agencies met in New York City to make plans for organizing the Scout movement. At that meeting, both Beard and

Seton promised to incorporate their groups into the new organization. A committee on organization was appointed and given executive powers, and a temporary headquarters was established. Thus the Boy Scouts of America was officially activated.

From the outset Beard played an important role in Scouting. Named one of three national Scout commissioners in 1910, he became the sole commissioner in 1912. In this position, which he held until his death in 1941, he was in effect the chief of the volunteer forces of Scouting.

His contributions to the Scout movement were myriad. He developed the training program for Scout leaders; was a member of the group which acquired a Federal Charter from the Congress in 1916; wrote a monthly column for Boy's Life, the official Scout magazine; and was largely responsible for wording the Scout Oath and for designing the Scout uniform. Truly Daniel Carter Beard, or "Uncle Dan" as he was known to millions of Scouts, was the personification of the spirit of Scouting.

Beard's boyhood home still stands at 322 East Third Street in Covington. A large two-story brick house, painted gray and trimmed with white, it is owned today by the Salvation Army and is used as a school for practical nurses. It is not open to the public.

NSHSB:JWW
6-2-65