

Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project



History/Architecture Survey Kenton County, Kentucky

ODOT PID No. 75119
HAM-71/75-0.00/0.22
KYTC Project Item No. 6-17

April 2010



Prepared by:



In Association with:
GRAY & PAPE

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History/Architecture Report
Kenton County, Kentucky
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Historic Properties Report
April 2010

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of a History Architecture Survey in Kentucky conducted for the Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project. Results of the History Architecture investigations for the Ohio portion of the project were submitted under separate cover. The project study area is located along a 7.8-mile segment of I-75 within the Commonwealth of Kentucky (state line mile 186.7) and the State of Ohio (state line mile 2.7). The study area is shown on Exhibits 1-3 and is 3.21 square miles in size. The southern limit of the project is 5000 feet south of the midpoint of the Dixie Highway Interchange on I-71/I-75 in Fort Wright, Kentucky. The southern project limit has been extended south of the Dixie Highway Interchange to provide improved connection to existing roadway configuration. The northern limit of the project is 1500 feet north of the midpoint of the Western Hills Viaduct Interchange on I-75 in Cincinnati, Ohio. The project Area of Potential Effects is largely defined by pre- and post-1960 resources along the current alignment for I-75.

A search of records maintained by the Kentucky Heritage Council (the State Historic Preservation Office) was completed to determine if previously recorded Architectural resources were located in the area of potential effects. Twenty previously recorded historic resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Area of Potential Effects: KE 4, KEC 50, KECL 62, KECL 63, KECL 65, KECL 66, KECL 67, KECL 68, KECL 69, KECL 70, KECL 72, KECL 73, KEC 107, KECL 221, KE 319, KEC 430, KECL 621, KECL 626, KECL 628, and KECL 817. One of these resources is listed in the National Register of Historic Places: KECL 50 (No. 90000481). In addition, five National Register Historic Districts were identified within the Area of Potential Effects, the Westside/Main Strasse District (No. 83003650), the Lewisburg Historic District (No. 93001165), the Bavarian Brewing Company (No. 96000281), the Old Fort Mitchell Historic District (No. 89001170), and the Highland Cemetery (No. 89001585). One National Register historic district was identified adjacent to the Area of Potential Effects, Fort Mitchell Historic District (No. 89001169). One hundred-five previously unrecorded historic resources were identified during field survey within the Area of Potential Effects.

Additional research entailed an examination of the City of Covington's Office of Historic Preservation files, the Kenton County Public Library, and the Kenton County Clerk's Office. Historic map research was conducted at the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County in Cincinnati, Ohio. Construction dates were established using a combination of Kenton County Property Valuation Administrator Office records, historic map and atlas research, and field observations.

In summary, 131 architectural resources were identified during field survey. All previously recorded resources, National Register-listed properties, and the 105 previously unrecorded historic resources are documented in Table 1 of this report. Five National Register Historic Districts were identified within the Area of Potential Effects, the Westside/Main Strasse District (No. 83003650), the Lewisburg Historic District (No. 93001165), the Bavarian Brewing Company (No. 96000281), the Old Fort Mitchell Historic District (No. 89001170), and the Highland Cemetery (No. 89001585). Fifteen Architectural Resources are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places: KE 4, KEC 107, 456, 458, 459, 460, 462, KECL 621, 626, 628, 817, 1018, 1046, 1053, and KEFM 317.

I. PURPOSE OF REPORT

A History Architecture Survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) within Kenton County, Kentucky, was conducted for the Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project in December 2006, January 2007, and July 2009. The purpose of this survey was to:

1. identify and document all above ground resources 50 years of age or older located in the APE;
2. evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and recommend boundaries if eligible; and
3. evaluate the effect of the project on any properties included in or eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Results of the History Architecture investigations for the Ohio portion of the project were submitted under separate cover.

Due to the dramatic variations in the topography of the project area, the project team, in consultation with the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) and consulting parties, developed two APEs within the Kentucky study area. The defined project APE incorporates areas with the potential to experience direct effects as a result of the project and is largely defined by the proposed construction limits. At the request of the KHC, a viewshed APE or study area, which accounts for potential visual impacts associated with construction of a new bridge, also was defined (36 CFR Part 800.4[a][1]). The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP 2000) acknowledges the validity of establishing different APEs for the differing effects of a project. Unless specified, all references to project APE in this document refer to the construction APE. The project APE and project viewshed APE are discussed in detail in Section III of this report.

The Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project is currently in Step 6 of ODOT's Project Development Process (PDP). Two feasible alternatives and the no build alternative are being developed and studied in more detail. The two feasible alternatives consist of Alternative E and a combination of Alternatives C and D from Step 5 of the PDP. The two feasible alternatives will be designed to provide three lanes in each direction on I-75.

The project APE for the History Architecture Survey was developed in a manner to accommodate all possible design changes within the proposed feasible alternatives. The defined project APE incorporates areas with the potential to experience direct effects as a result of the project and is largely defined by the proposed construction limits. The APE was developed to follow street lines rather than simply cut across the landscape and to fully incorporate any historic districts wholly or partially included within a 1,500-foot corridor.

The project APE is bisected by I-71/75 (Exhibits 1 and 2). The majority of the resources that are more than 50 years old are located within the West Side/Main Strasse and Lewisburg Historic districts. The existing land use within the APE is mixed. The majority of the project APE is dominated by commercial establishments and office buildings, and sections of high-density residential development with the houses placed close together

on small lots and with shallow setbacks from the street. Near the northern limits of the APE, along the Ohio River, the area is dominated by buildings serving I-71/75 and other bridge traffic, including hotels, liquor outlets, convenience stores, gas stations, and their attendant parking lots (Exhibit 3). This area includes Resource KEC 430, as well as KEC 107. South of the Ohio River, the existing land use is dominated by the West Side/Main Strasse and Lewisburg Historic districts, and then narrows to follow the existing right-of-way for I-75 between the southernmost boundary of the Lewisburg Historic District and Kyles Lane. Resources south of the Lewisburg district are mostly residential in nature with the exceptions being commercial properties bordering the APE near the I-75/71 Kyles Lane and Dixie Highway exits. The project APE is reflected on Exhibits 4-6. In May 2009, the study area was extended beyond the previous southern limits at Kyles Lane, to a point approximately 2,300 feet west of the Dixie Highway interchange. The APE for this extension is shown on Exhibit 6. Fieldwork for the extended APE was conducted in July 2009.

The survey was conducted to comply with federal regulations concerning the impact of federal actions on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. These regulations include Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the regulations published in the Code of Federal Regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. Federal actions include the use of federal funds or granting of a federal permit. The following report is a summary of the survey findings. The fieldwork for the History Architecture Survey was undertaken December 2006, January 2007, and July 2009. Patrick O'Bannon served as Project Manager and Brandon L. McCuin served as Principal Investigator. The property descriptions were developed by Doug Owen and Jennifer Mastri and the remainder of the report was authored by Mr. McCuin. Carly Meyer, Patrick Uphus and Jonathan Frodge prepared the graphics. Madonna M. Ledford edited the report and oversaw its production.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Interstate 75 (I-75) within the Greater Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky region is a major thoroughfare for local and regional mobility. Locally, it connects to I-71, I-74 and US Route 50. The Brent Spence Bridge provides an interstate connection over the Ohio River and carries both I-71 and I-75 traffic. The bridge also facilitates local travel by providing access to downtown Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Kentucky. Safety, congestion, and geometric problems exist on the structure and its approaches. The Brent Spence Bridge, which opened to traffic in 1963, was designed to carry 80,000 vehicles per day. Currently, approximately 150,000 vehicles per day use the Brent Spence Bridge and traffic volumes are projected to increase to 200,000 vehicles per day in 2025.

The I-75 corridor within the Greater Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky region is experiencing problems, which threaten the overall efficiency and flexibility of this vital trade corridor. Areas of concern include, but are not limited to, growing demand and congestion, land-use pressures, environmental concerns, adequate safety margins, and maintaining linkage in key mobility, trade, and national defense highways.

The I-75 corridor has been the subject of numerous planning and engineering studies over the years and is a strategic link in the region's and nation's highway network. As such, the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC), in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), are proposing to improve the operational characteristics of I-75 and the Brent Spence Bridge in the Greater Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky region through a major transportation project.

Purpose and Need

The Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project is intended to improve the operational characteristics within the I-71/I-75 corridor for both local and through traffic. In the Greater Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky region, the I-71/I-75 corridor suffers from congestion and safety-related issues as a result of inadequate capacity to accommodate current traffic demand. The purpose of this project is to:

- improve traffic flow and level of service,
- improve safety,
- correct geometric deficiencies, and
- maintain connections to key regional and national transportation corridors.

Study Area

The project study area is located along a 7.8-mile segment of I-75 within the Commonwealth of Kentucky (state line mile 186.7) and the State of Ohio (state line mile 2.7). The Kentucky portion of the study area is shown on Exhibits 1 and 2 and is 3.21 square miles in size. The southern limit of the project is 5000 feet south of the midpoint of the Dixie Highway Interchange on I-71/I-75 in Fort Wright, Kentucky. The southern project limit has been extended south of the Dixie Highway Interchange to provide improved connection to existing roadway configuration. The northern limit of the project

is 1500 feet north of the midpoint of the Western Hills Viaduct Interchange on I-75 in Cincinnati, Ohio. The eastern and western limits of the study area generally follow the existing alignment of I-75.

Feasible Alternatives

Build Alternatives

The Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project is currently in Step 6 of ODOT's PDP. Previously considered Alternatives B, F and G developed during Step 5 of the PDP process have been eliminated from further consideration. Two feasible alternatives and the no build alternative are being developed and studied in more detail. The two feasible alternatives consist of Alternative E and Alternative C/D which is a combination of Alternatives C and D from Step 5 of the PDP. The two feasible alternatives will be designed to provide three lanes in each direction on I-75.

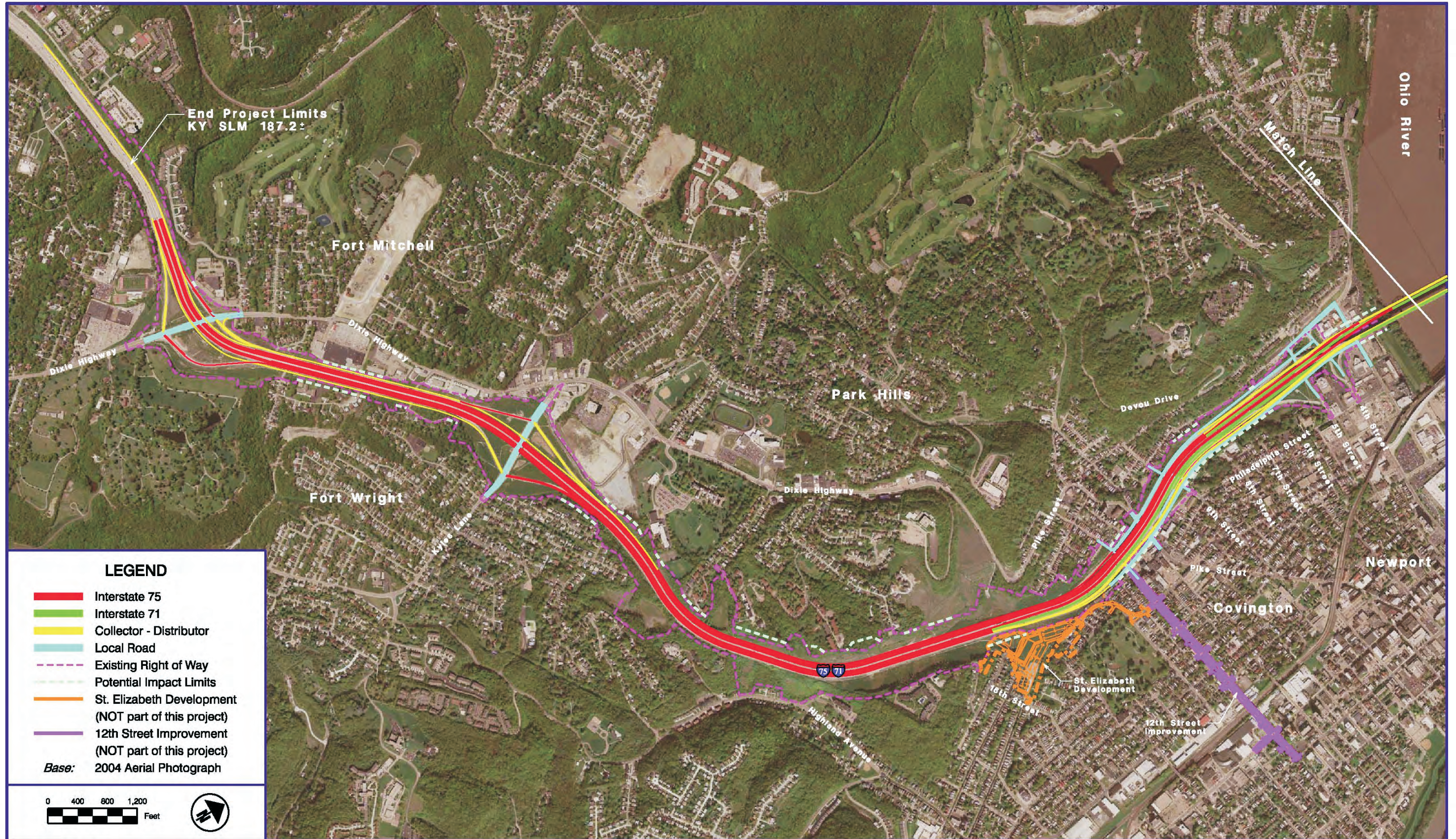
Because Alternatives C and D are very similar in overall design, a combination of Alternatives C and D is being developed for further study in Step 6 as a feasible alternative. Based on the comparative analysis with respect to horizontal and vertical alignments, impacts, and the flow of traffic of Alternatives C and D, it was determined that a hybrid alternative of the northbound portion of Alternative C and the southbound portion of Alternative D be advanced for further consideration. It was also recommended that Alternative E be developed for further study in Step 6 as a feasible alternative. This recommendation was based on the access provided by Alternative E to Covington and Cincinnati and the minimal amount of community impacts in comparison to the other alternatives.

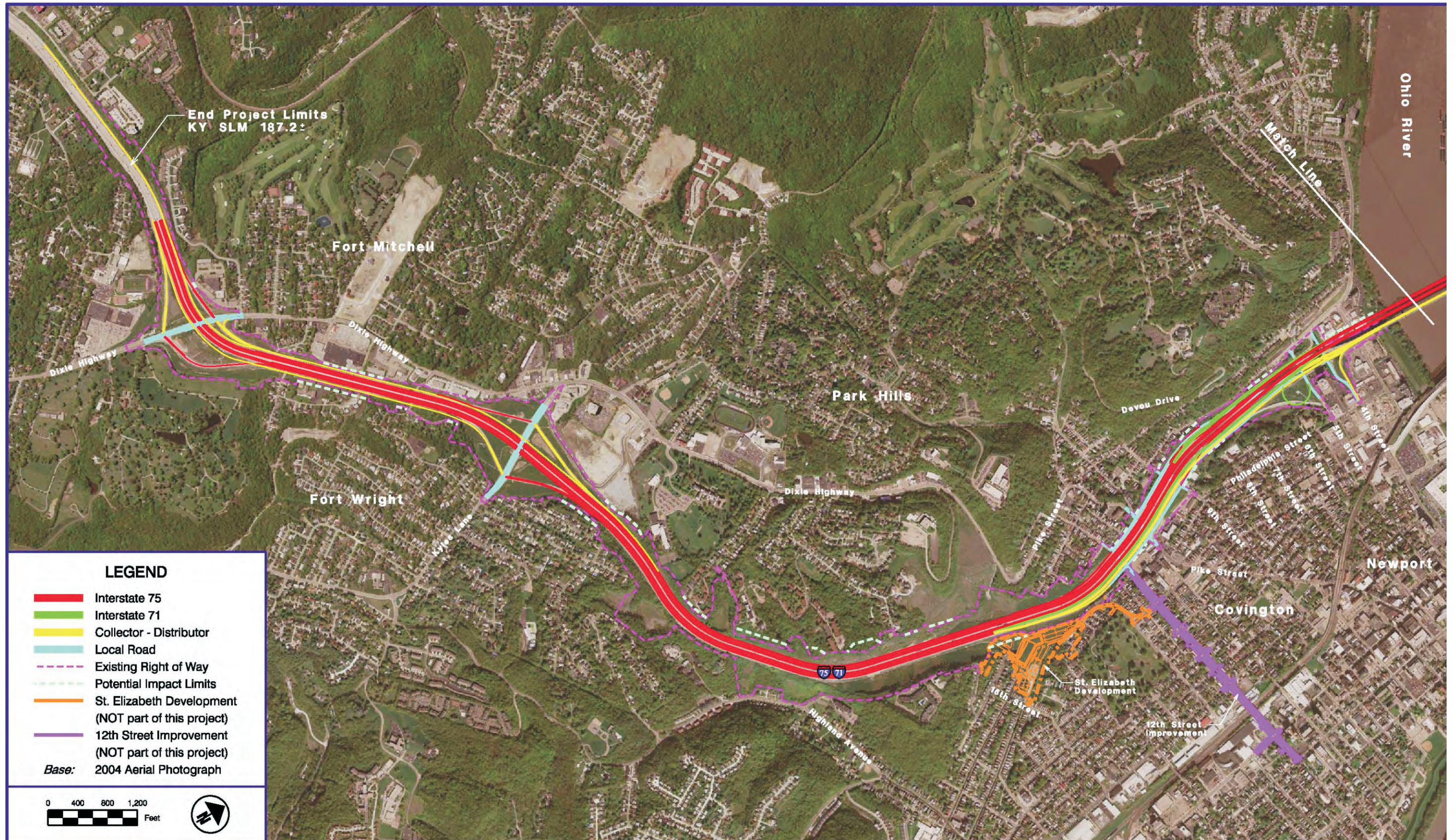
The alternatives follow different paths through Covington and across the Ohio River as described below:

- **Alternative C/D:** Alternative C/D utilizes the existing I-71/I-75 alignment from the southern project limits at the Dixie Highway Interchange north to the Kyles Lane Interchange. The Dixie Highway and Kyles Lane interchanges will be modified slightly to accommodate a C-D roadway, which will be constructed along both sides of I-71/I-75 between the two interchanges. North of the Kyles Lane Interchange, the alignment shifts to the west to accommodate additional I-71/I-75 travel lanes. Near KY 12th Street, Alternative C/D separates into the three routes for I-71, I-75 and a local C-D road. Access into Covington from the interstate will be provided by the local C-D road at KY 12th Street for northbound traffic and at KY 9th Street for southbound traffic. Access to the interstate system from Covington will be provided at Pike Street for northbound traffic and at KY 12th Street for southbound traffic.

A new double deck bridge will be built just west of the existing Brent Spence Bridge to carry northbound and southbound I-75, southbound I-71 and southbound local traffic. The existing Brent Spence Bridge will be rehabilitated to carry northbound I-71 and northbound local traffic.

- **Alternative E:** Alternative E utilizes the existing I-71/I-75 alignment from the southern project limits at the Dixie Highway Interchange north to the Kyles Lane





Interchange. The Dixie Highway and Kyles Lane interchanges will be modified slightly to accommodate a C-D roadway, which will be constructed along both sides of I-71/I-75 between the two interchanges. North of the Kyles Lane Interchange, the alignment shifts to the west to accommodate additional I-71/I-75 travel lanes. Near KY 12th Street, the alignment separates into the three routes for I-71, I-75 and a local C-D road. In Alternative E, there are two access points into Covington for both northbound and southbound traffic. In the northbound direction, access will be provided by the local C-D road at KY 12th Street and KY 5th Street. In the southbound direction, access will be provided by the local C-D road at KY 5th Street, and off of I-71 and I-75 at KY 9th Street. Access to the interstate system from Covington will be provided by local city streets. In the northbound direction, access to I-75/I-71 will be provided at KY 9th Street, KY 5th Street, and KY 4th Street. In the southbound direction, access to I-75/I-71 will be provided at KY 5th Street and KY 12th Street.

A new double deck bridge will be built just west of the existing Brent Spence Bridge to carry northbound and southbound I-71 and I-75 traffic. The existing Brent Spence Bridge will be rehabilitated to carry northbound and southbound local traffic.

No Build Alternative

The No Build alternative consists of minor, short-term safety and maintenance improvements to the Brent Spence Bridge and I-75 corridor, which would maintain continuing operations. The No Build alternative does not meet the Purpose and Need goals; however, this alternative will be carried forward as a baseline for evaluation of the feasible alternatives.

III. PROJECT METHODS

Research and Survey Methodology

The Architectural Resources survey was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service 1983), as well as the guidelines presented in the *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning: National Register Bulletin No. 24* (National Park Service 1985). Resource descriptions were prepared in accordance with the *Specifications For Conducting Fieldwork And Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Kentucky Heritage Council [KHC] 2006). Prior to fieldwork, background research was conducted at the records of KHC. A review of the Kentucky Historic Resource and National Register of Historic Places database for Kenton County in December 2006, for properties located in and immediately adjacent to the Area of Potential Effects (APE) revealed 20 resources documented in the Kentucky Historic Resource Files. The majority of these resources were documented in 1989 and 1990 for the City of Covington by Susan Cabot and Jennifer M. Tucker. One of these resources also is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Background information and forms for these resources were provided by the Kentucky Heritage Council as well as the Covington Historic Preservation Office in October 2006. Kentucky's Historic Survey Site numbers are alphanumeric, and include a county prefix and a site number. However, some urban areas have prefixes of their own, resulting in resources with different prefixes located within a close proximity. A review of the documentation, combined with field observations, revealed that Resources KECL 62, KECL 63, KECL 65-70, KECL 72, KECL 73, and KECL 221 are no longer extant. All previously recorded and newly identified resources are summarized in Table 1 and shown on Exhibits 4-6. All previously recorded extant resources, as well as the newly identified resources are described in Section VI: Inventory of Historic Resources, and are shown on Exhibits 7-12.

Additional Background research was completed at the City of Covington's Office of Historic Preservation, as well as the Kenton County Public Library. A review of these records provided detailed background information on the development of the area and aided in the identification of the types of resources located within the APE. Historic maps and atlases, including Sanborn fire insurance maps, which detail individual buildings and structures, were reviewed for properties over 50 years old within the project APE (Sanborn 1894-1954). An examination of historic maps and atlases dating from 1877 to 1954 provided an overview of the development and landscape changes in the area and aided in the identification of the types of resources located within the project APE. These maps visually demonstrate Covington's growth and expansion during the late-nineteenth century (Exhibits 13-25).

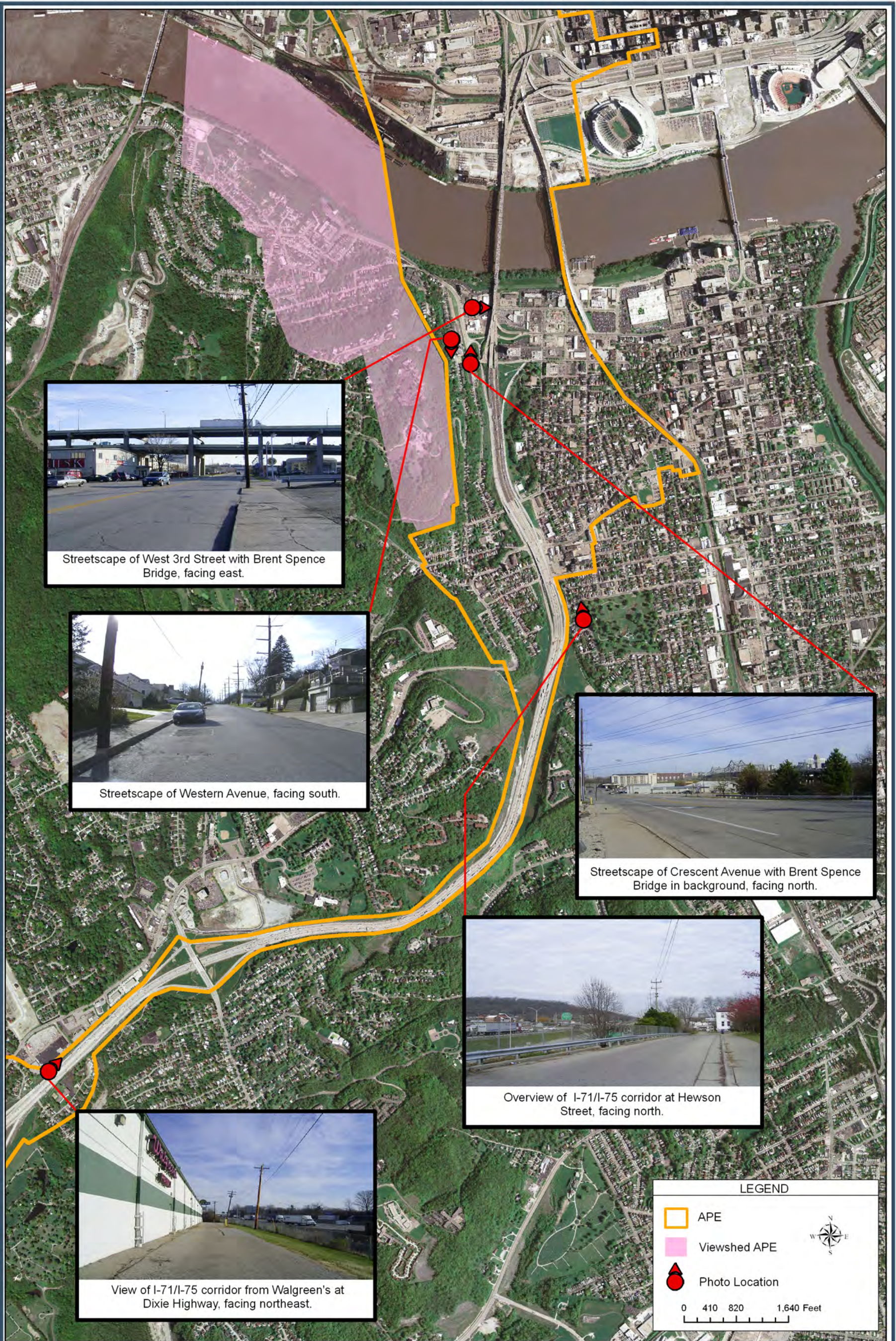
The G.M. Hopkins' 1877 *City Atlas of Covington, Kentucky* shows the footprints of buildings within the city limits, street names, and subdivision name. The map was useful in determining the dates of construction and years of addition for individual buildings (Exhibits 13 and 14).

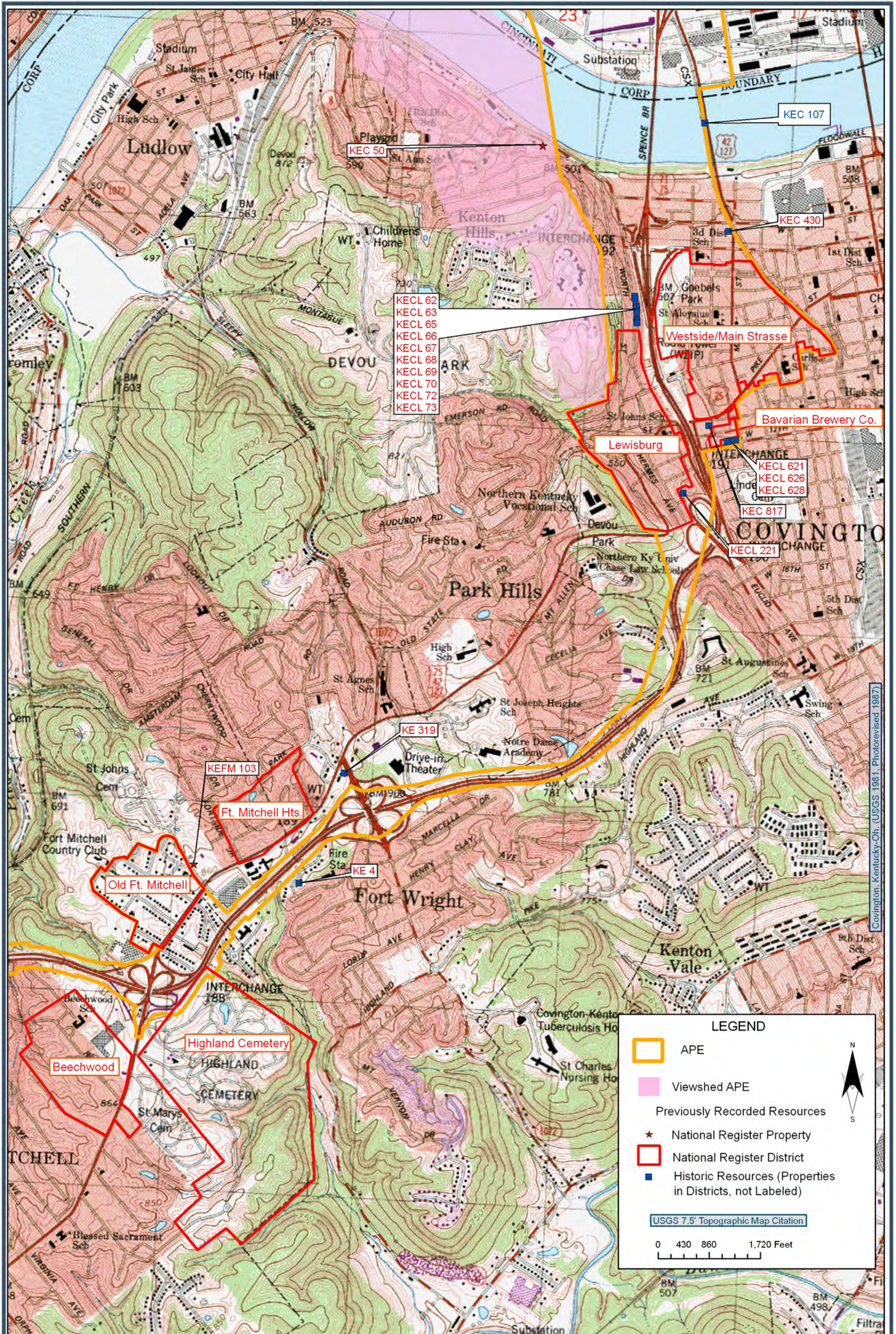
Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, which detail individual buildings, including building footprints, additions, and materials, also were reviewed for properties over 50 years old

within the APE. These maps were useful in determining the dates of construction and years of additions for individual buildings (Exhibits 15-23 and 25).

The D.J. Lake & Company's 1883 *An Atlas of Boone, Kenton, and Campbell Counties, Kentucky* shows the approximate locations of buildings and owner names of properties outside the city limits. The map was useful in determining the dates of construction of the nineteenth-century buildings outside Covington's city limits (Exhibit 24).

Additional documents identified during the archival research are listed in the References Cited section. The sources identified in this research were utilized for the development of Section IV: Historic Context for the Area of Potential Effects, and Section VI: Inventory of Historic Resources.





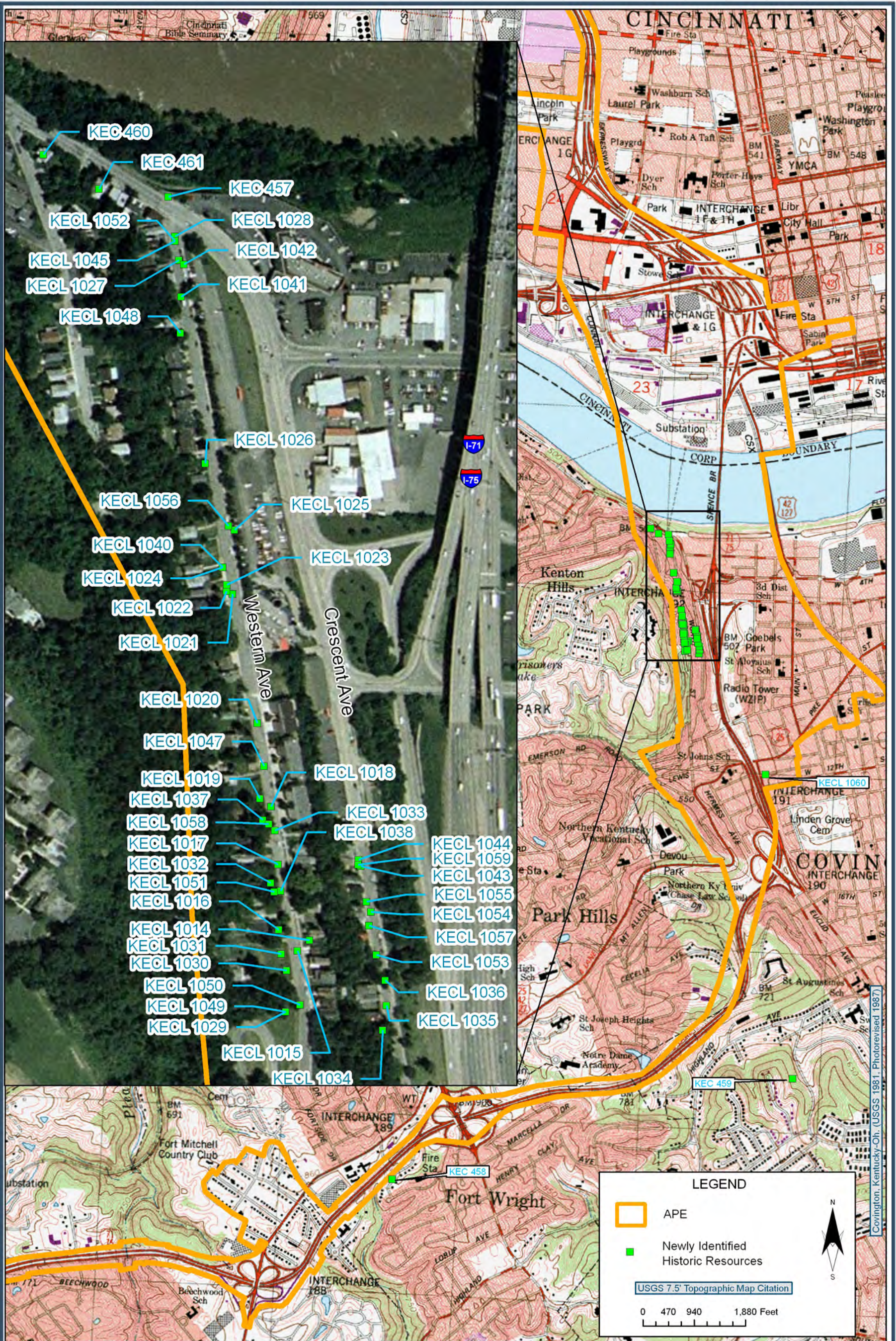
Covington, Kentucky-Ch. USGS, 1981, Photorevised, 1987.

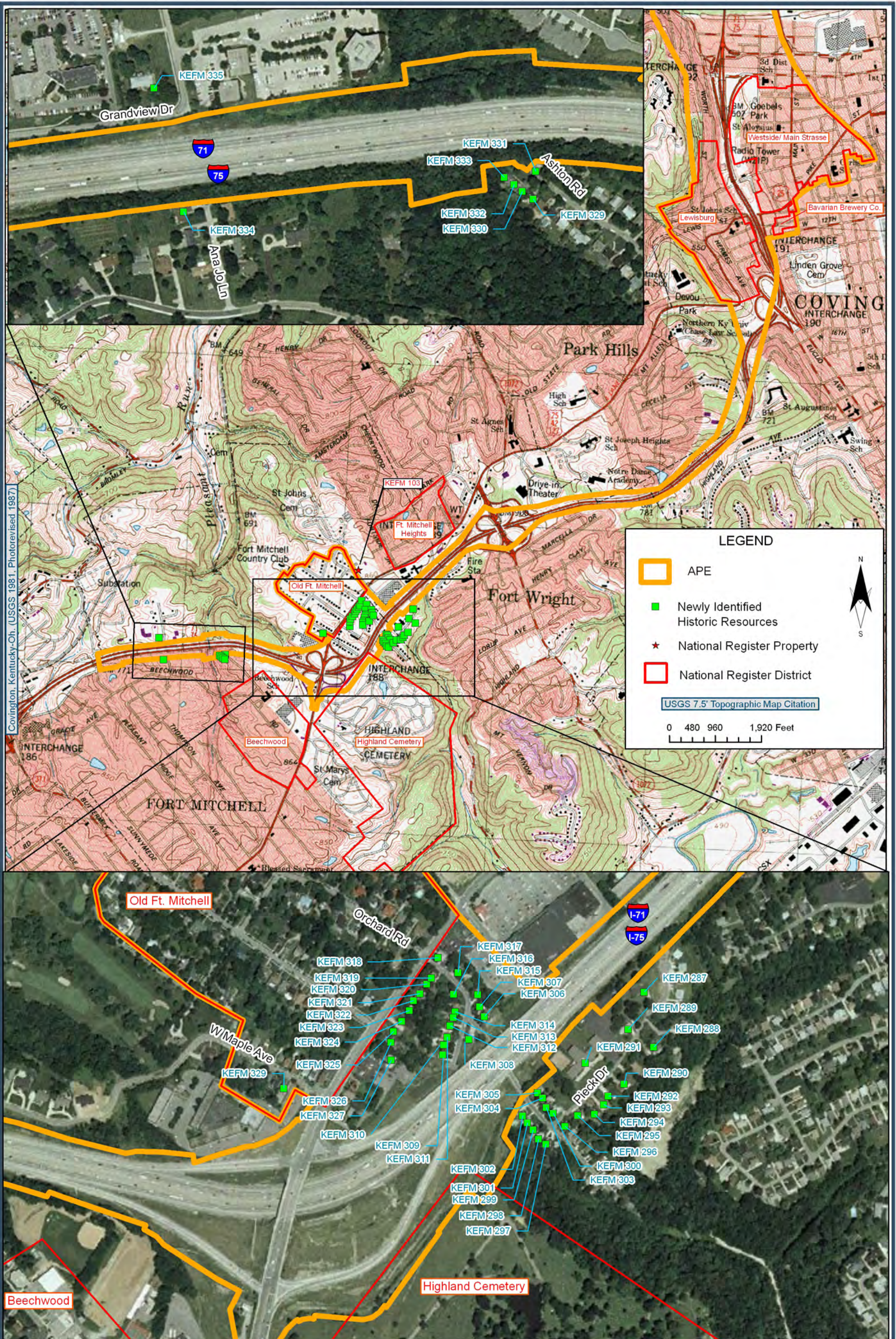


Project APE Map Showing Previously Recorded History / Architecture Resources

EXHIBIT

4





Covington, Kentucky, Ch. (USGS 1981, Photorevised 1987)

LEGEND

- APE
- Newly Identified Historic Resources
- ★ National Register Property
- National Register District

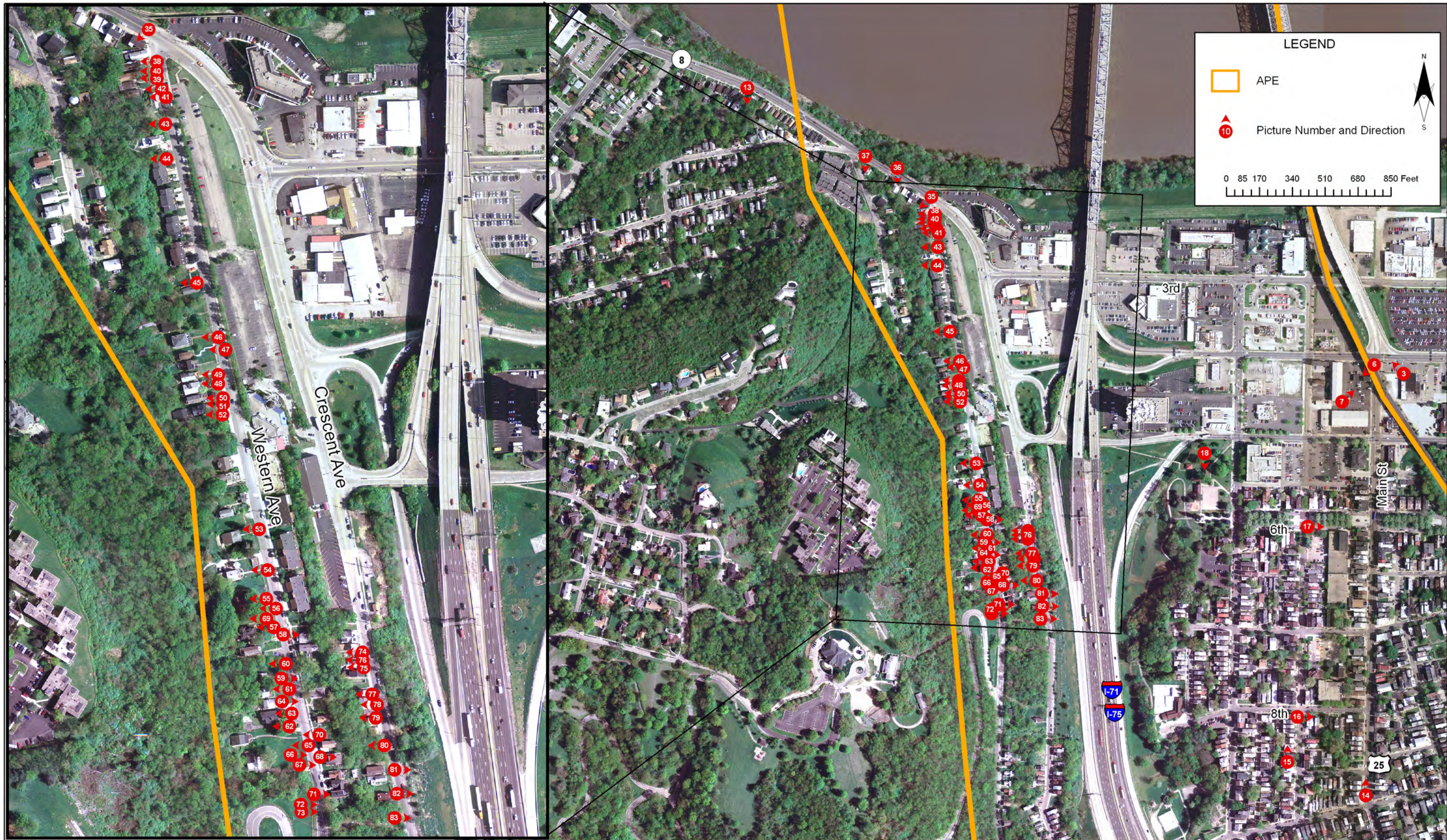
USGS 7.5' Topographic Map Citation

0 480 960 1,920 Feet



Project APE Map Showing 2009 Recorded History / Architecture Resources

EXHIBIT
6













LEGEND

- APE
- Picture Number and Direction

0 25 50 100 150 200 250 Feet

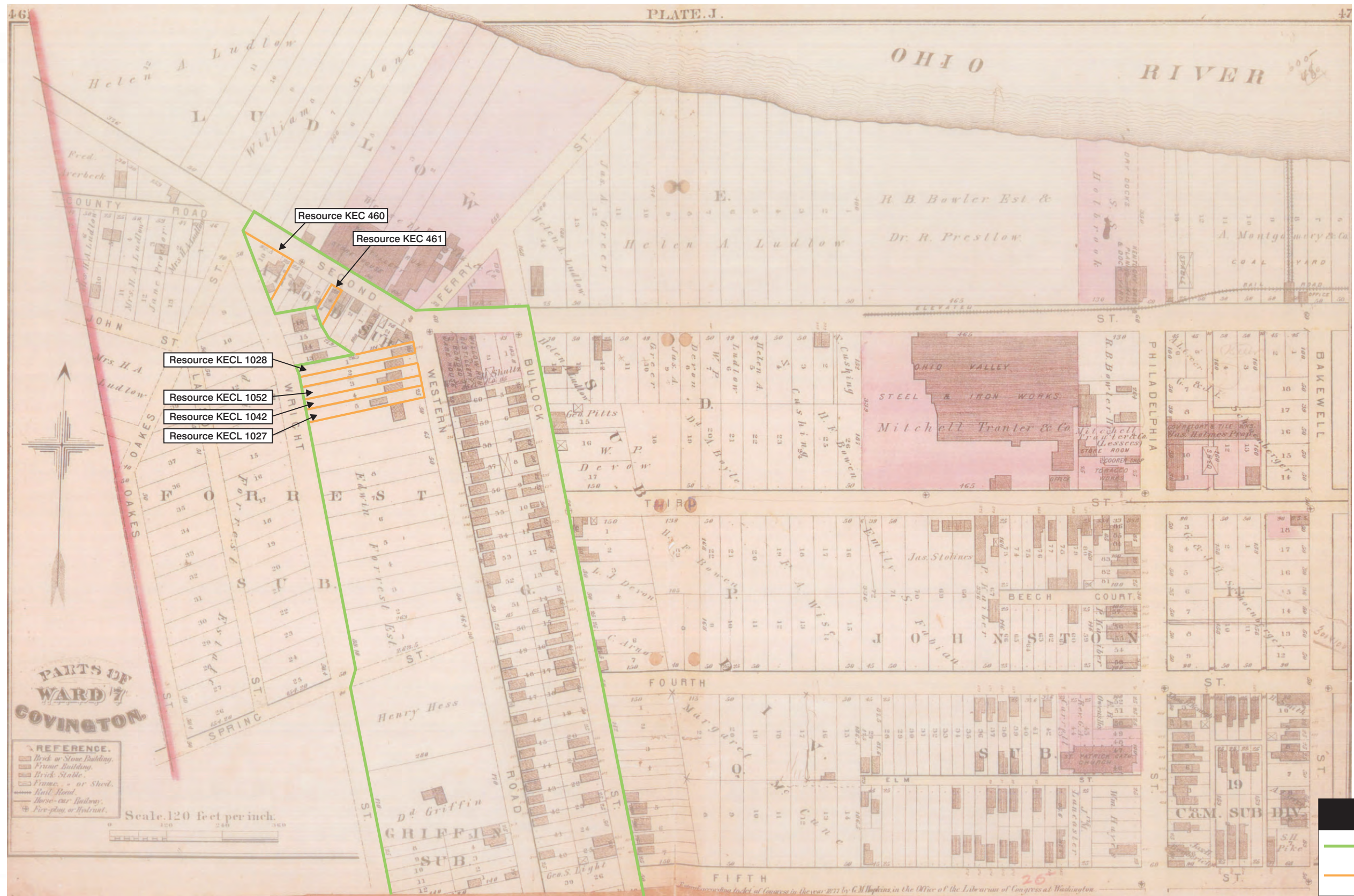


LEGEND

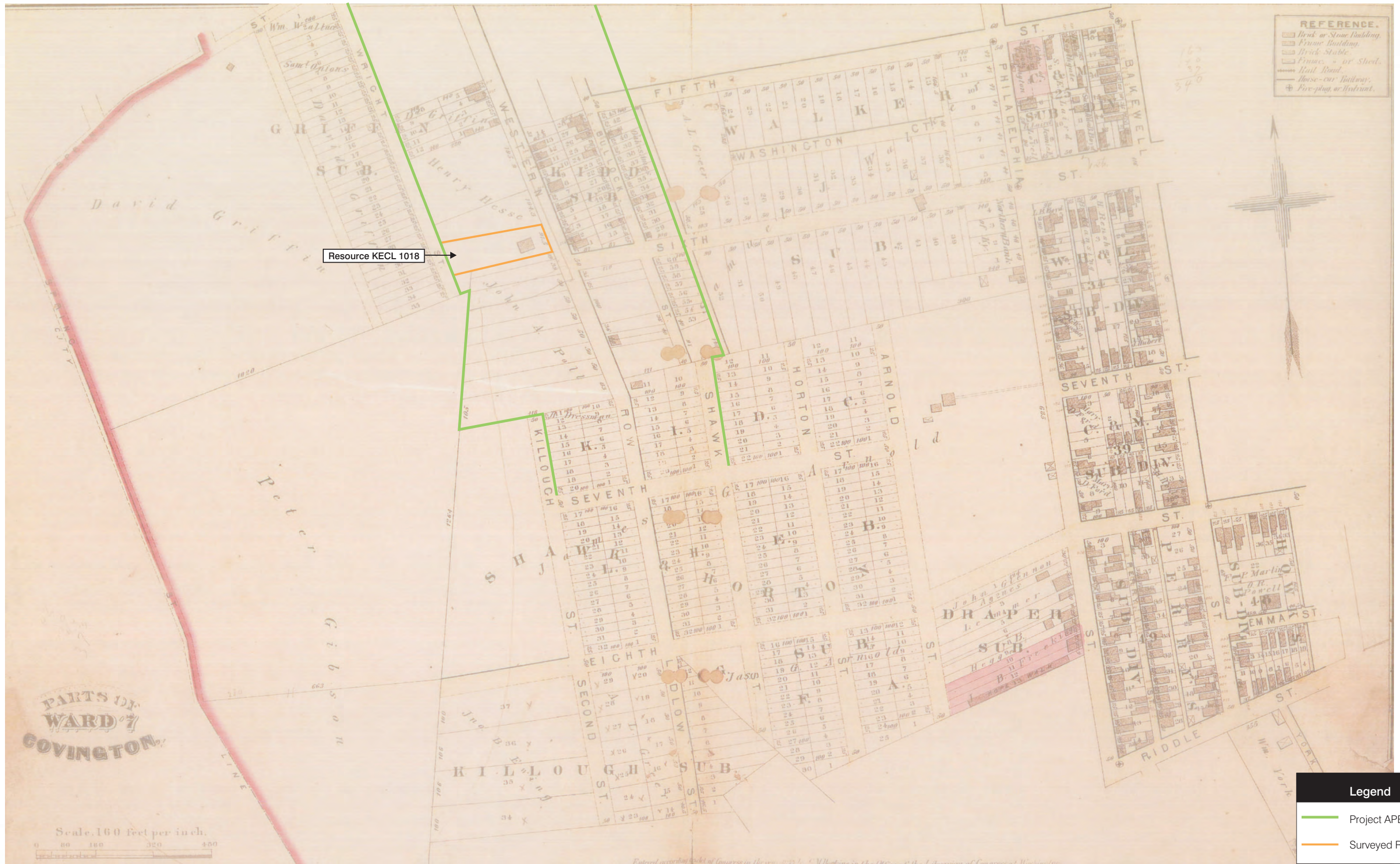
-  APE
-  Picture Number and Direction

0 25 50 100 150 200 250 Feet

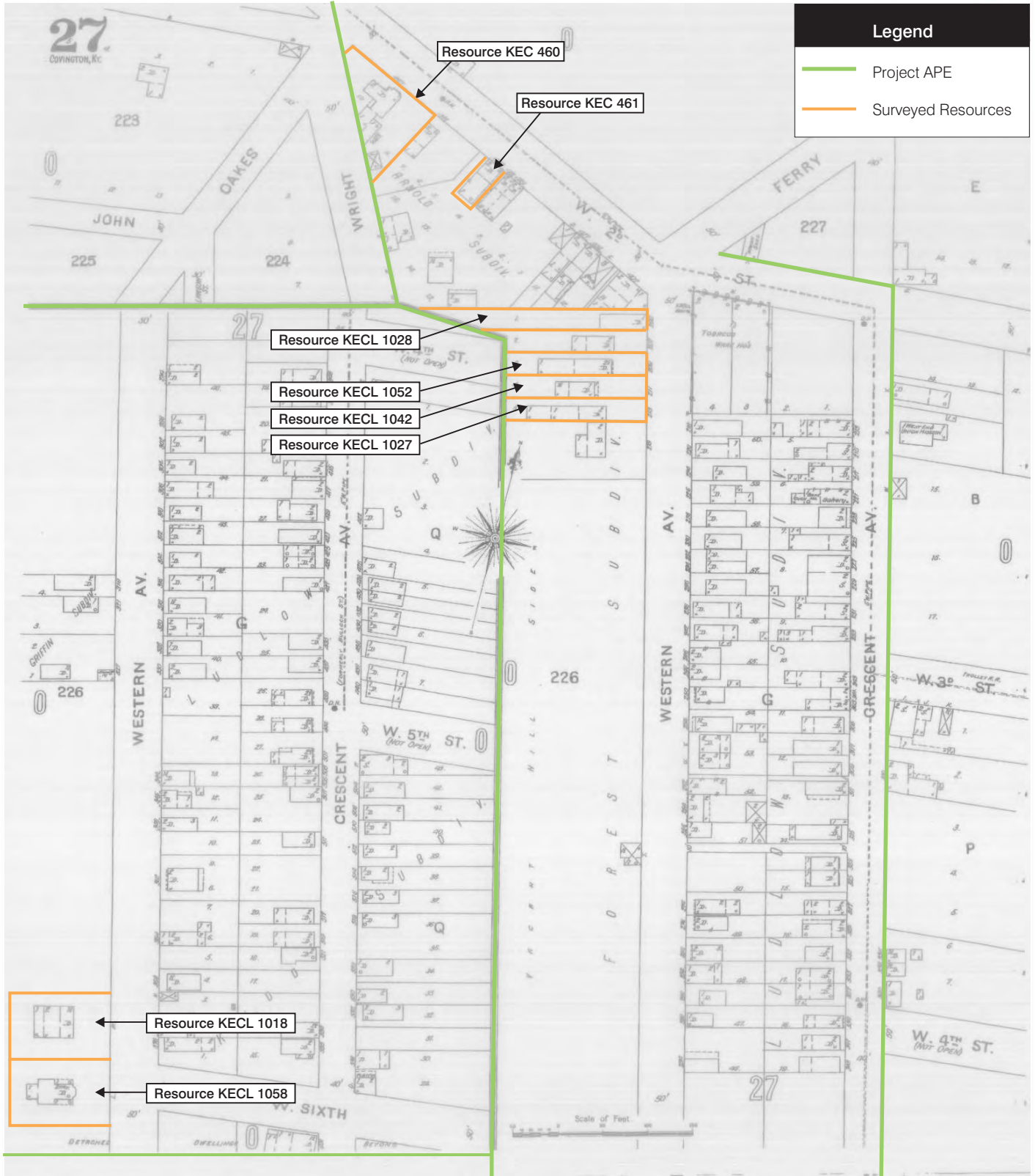
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S



1877 Map from *City Atlas of Covington, Kentucky*, Showing the Approximate Location of the Project APE and Surveyed Resources (G.M. Hopkins 1877)

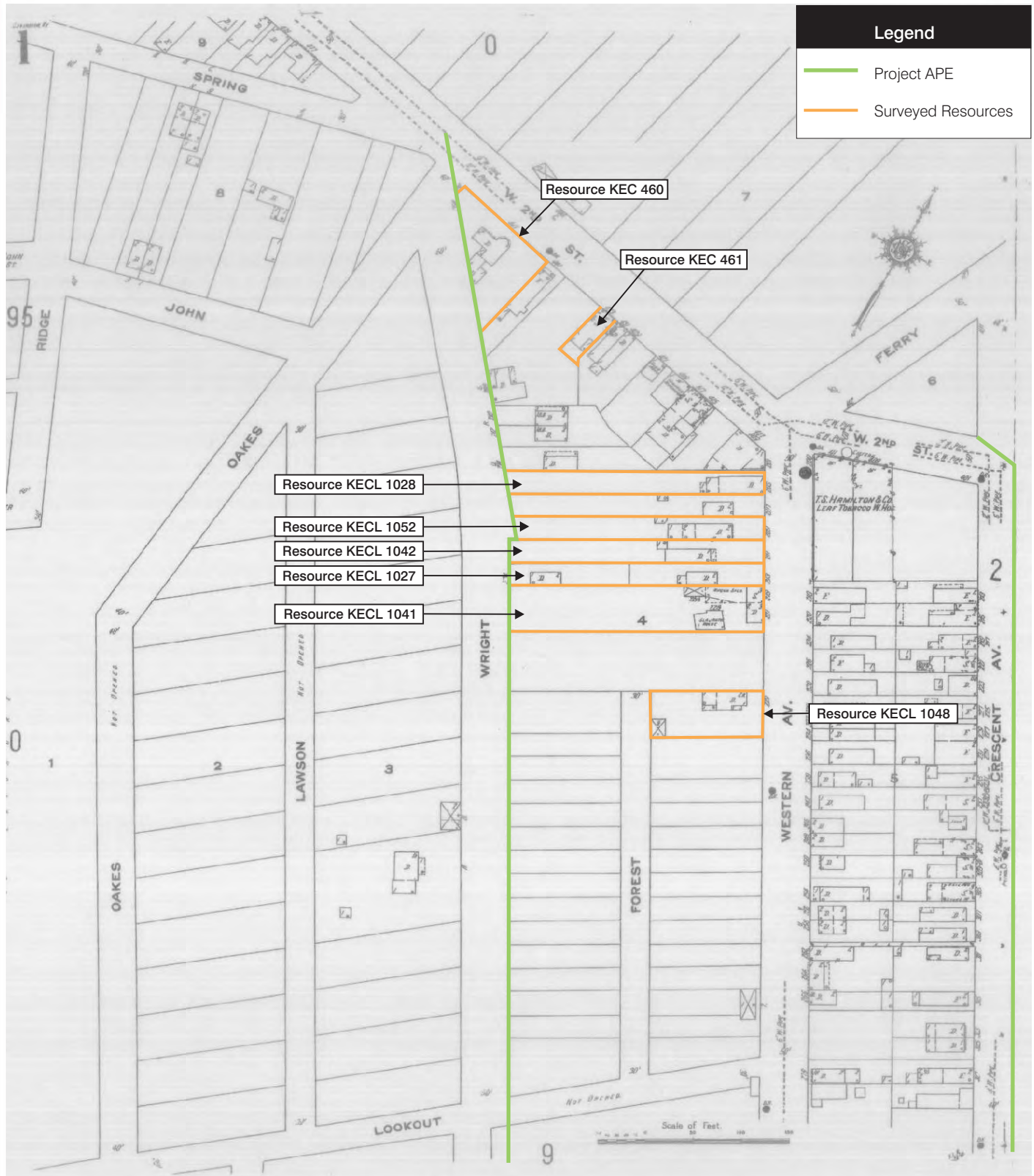


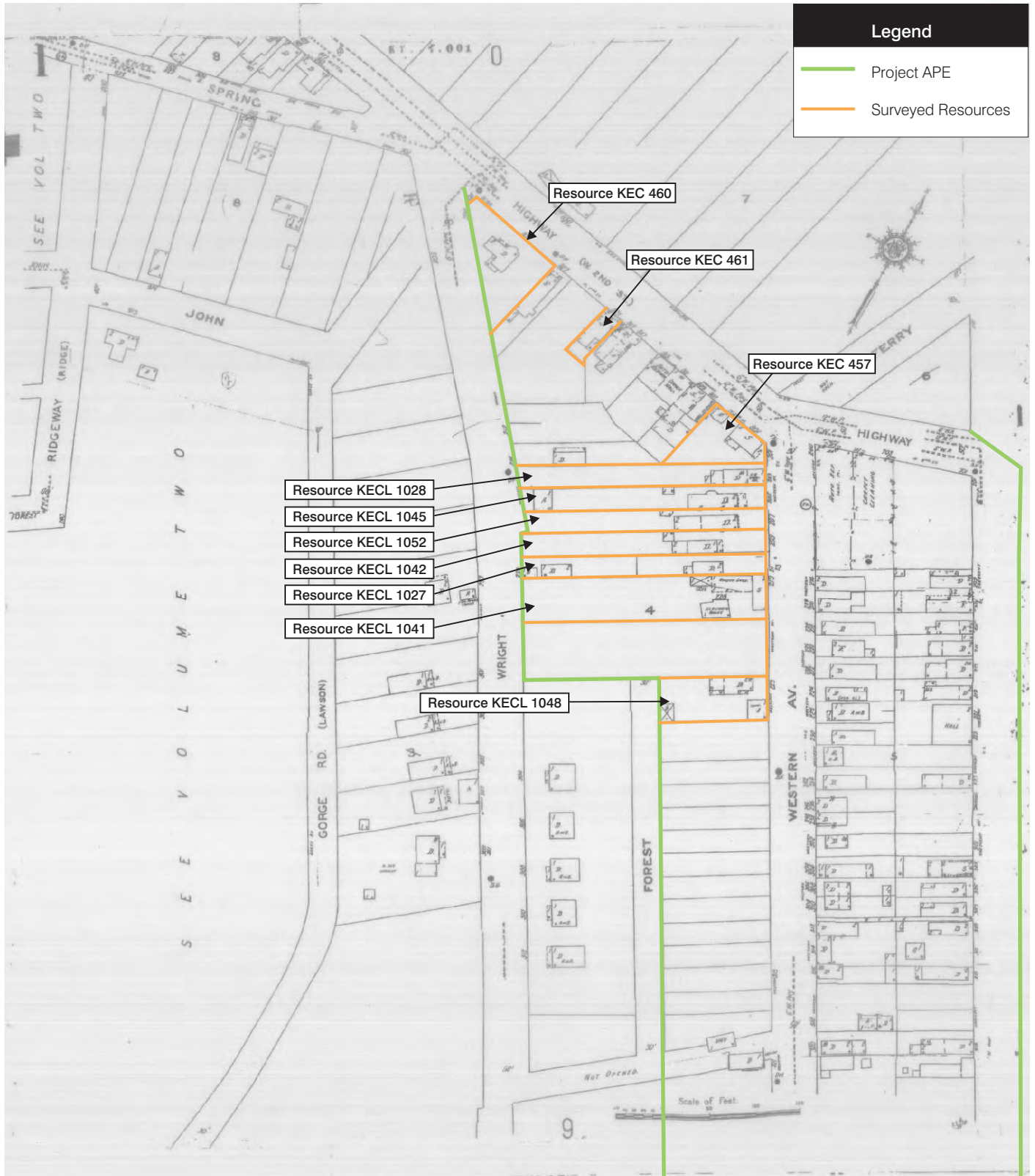
1877 Map from *City Atlas of Covington, Kentucky*, Showing the Approximate Location of the Project APE and Surveyed Resources (G.M. Hopkins 1877)



Legend

- Project APE
- Surveyed Resources

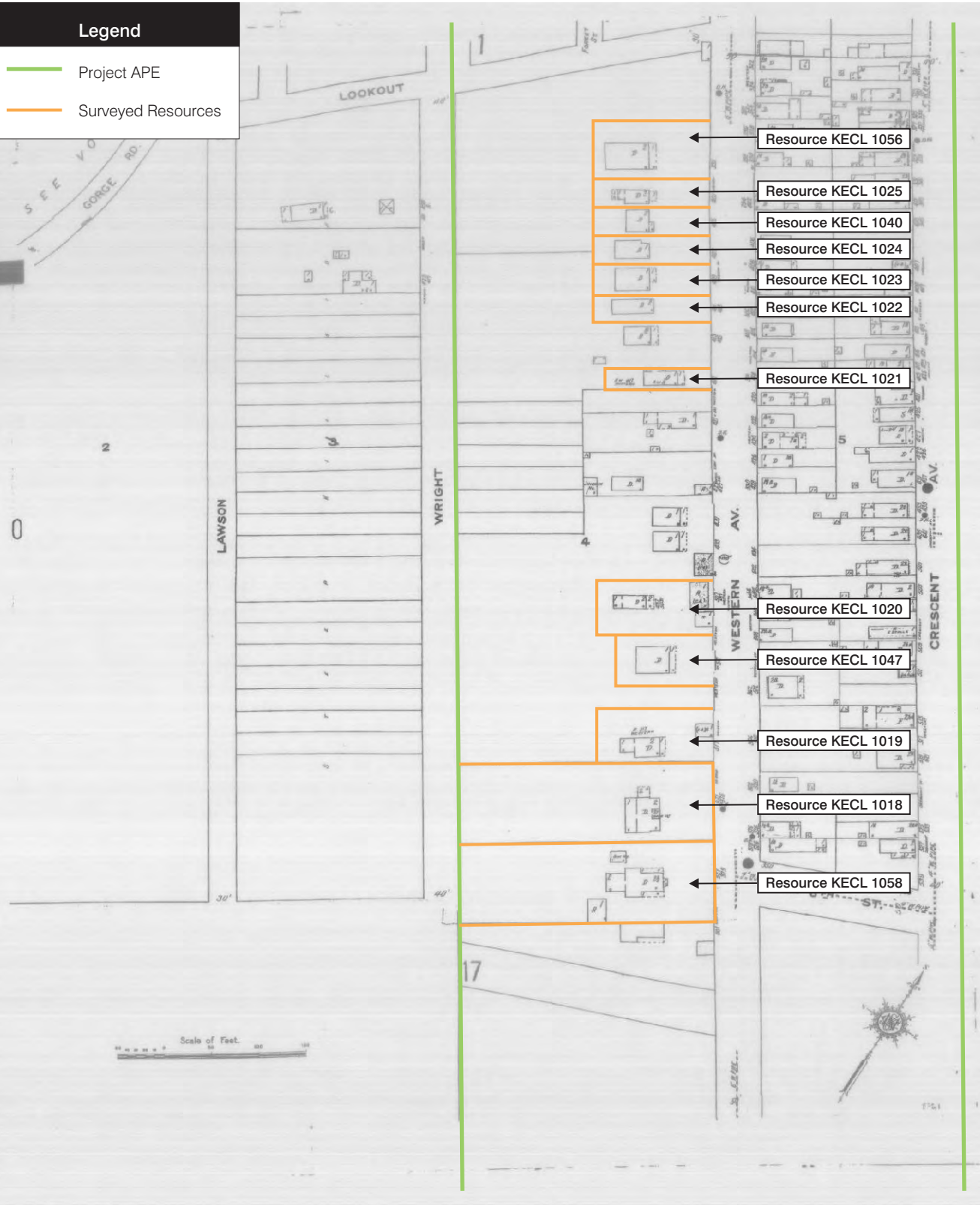




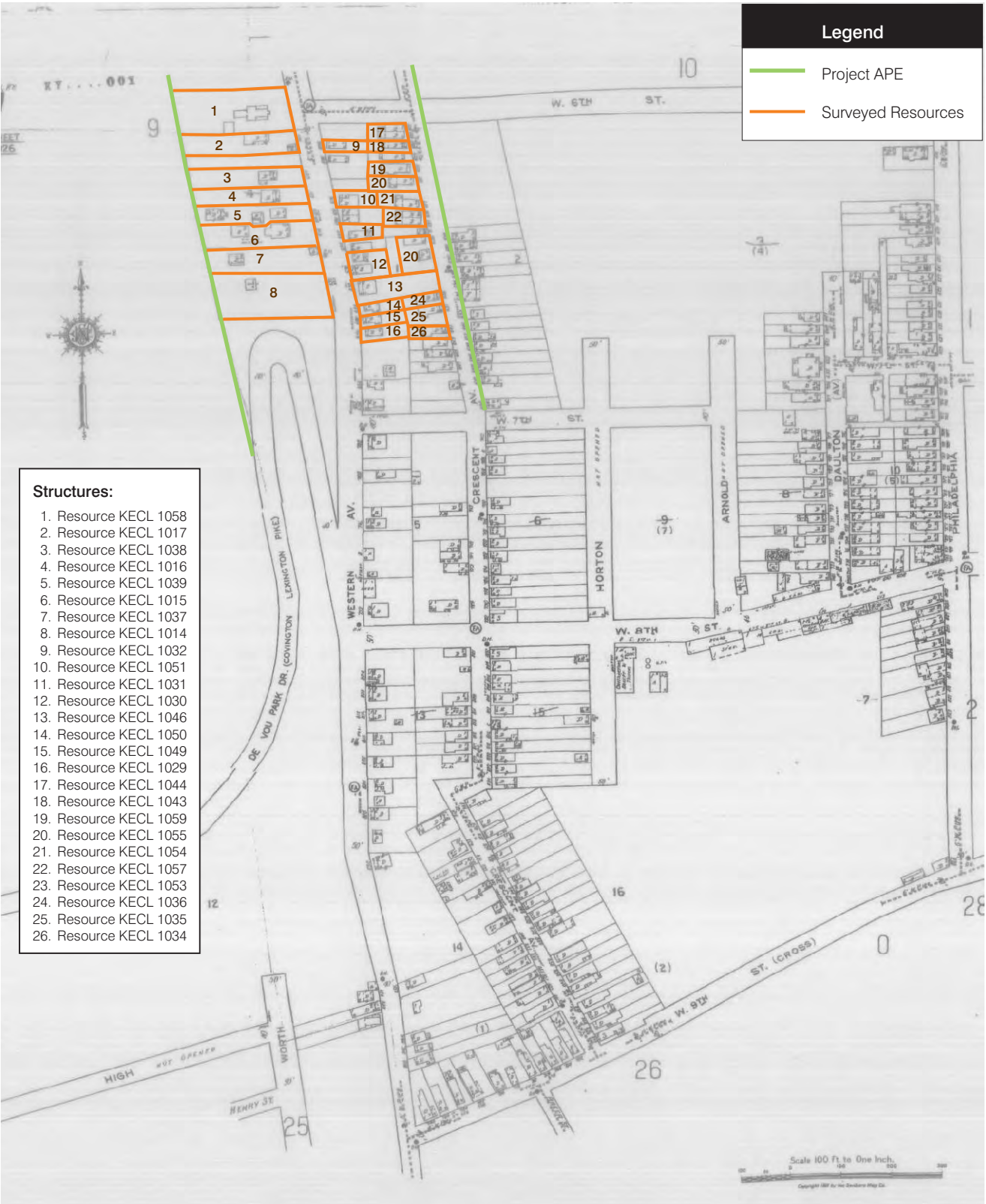


Legend

- Project APE
- Surveyed Resources







Legend

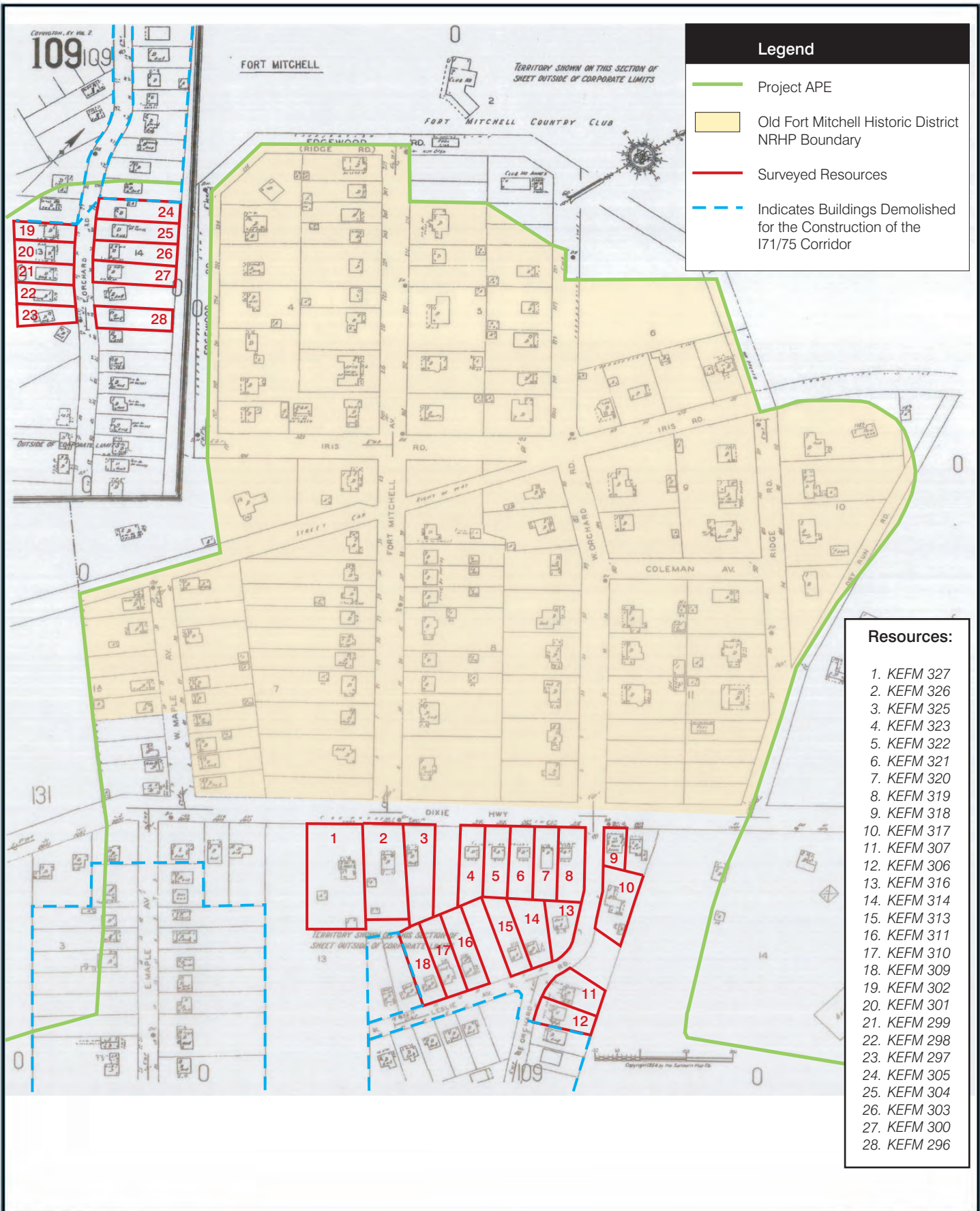
- Project APE
- Surveyed Resources







1883 Map from *An Atlas of Boone, Kenton, and Campbell Counties, Kentucky* Showing the Approximate Location of the Extended Project APE and Surveyed Resources (D.J. Lake and Co. 1883)



Architectural Field Methods

Fieldwork within the defined project APE was completed in December 2006, January 2007, and July 2009. All resources identified during the field survey were plotted on 7.5 minute USGS topographic quadrangle maps, with the APE boundary delineated. Aerial photographs of the project APE were used as field maps, with street names and the APE boundary delineated on each aerial photograph. Field investigations focused on documenting existing conditions with streetscape photographs and inventorying resources more than 50 years of age within the APE. National Register historic districts (composed of multiple historic properties) were treated as a single resource. All previously recorded and unrecorded architectural resources within the APE were photographed and appear in Plates 1-140; these resources are discussed in Section VI: Inventory of Historic Resources.

All buildings within the project APE were evaluated for their architectural integrity under Criterion C and their significance under Criteria A and B. Dates of construction for these resources were established through review of property records maintained by the Property Valuation Office, field observation, and cartographic research. Documentation for each property included photographs of the primary and secondary façades, property history and ownership information, building style or type, and integrity considerations. Properties less than 50 years old were not documented as part of this project.

Due to the dramatic variations in the topography of the project area, the project team, in consultation with the KHC and consulting parties, developed two APEs within the Kentucky Project Area. The defined project APE incorporates areas with the potential to experience direct effects as a result of the project and is largely defined by the proposed construction limits. At the request of the KHC, a viewshed APE or study area, which accounts for potential visual impacts associated with construction of a new bridge, also was defined (36 CFR Part 800.4[a][1]). The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP 2000) acknowledges the validity of establishing different APEs for the differing effects of a project.

In order to identify the viewshed, a computer generated viewshed analysis was created that identified areas currently having a view of the Brent Spence Bridge. This analysis, based upon the height (approximately 649 feet) of the tallest points of the bridge, relies solely upon available topographic data and does not consider the height and location of buildings and vegetation that may restrict views. This analysis indicated that a considerable area located outside both the defined APE and the viewshed study area has a view of the existing bridge (or at least of its tallest points). However, because the computer analysis did not account for the presence of vegetation and other buildings that may limit actual views of the bridge, field investigations were conducted to verify the results of the computer analysis.

Field verification of the viewshed analysis data was conducted in order to more accurately define the viewshed of the existing bridge. Digital photographs and Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates were taken from several evaluation points both inside and outside the defined APE. All previously recorded resources located within the viewshed APE were investigated to determine whether they have views of the bridge. The results of the field verification are documented on Exhibit 3.

KHC's initial request for delineation of a viewshed APE stemmed from their concern about the possible visual effects of the proposed new bridge upon historic properties in downtown Covington, particularly the John Roebling Suspension Bridge, and upon the hillsides of West Covington. The project team determined, after delineation of the viewshed APE, that the potential visual effects associated with construction of a new bridge are not significant enough to warrant intensive survey to identify all NRHP-eligible properties that may be located within the viewshed APE. It is important to note that bridges have been a part of the landscape in this area since construction of the John Roebling Suspension Bridge in 1867. The subsequent construction of the C&O Railroad Bridges in the 1880s, and the Brent Spence Bridge in the early 1960s serves to reinforce the fact that for more than 100 years bridges have constituted a major landscape feature in the area. Construction of a new bridge does not represent the introduction of an intrusive new element into the landscape, as it might if a new bridge were proposed in a locale that had never had a bridge. Consequently, efforts to locate historic properties within the viewshed APE have been limited to the identification of properties previously listed in the NRHP. In a letter dated May 2, 2007, KHC concurred with Kentucky Transportation Cabinet-Division of Environmental Analysis (KYTC-DEA) and FHWA that areas east of the proposed project corridor will have a limited or obstructed view of the proposed undertaking, and concurred that until the project alternates are determined and a more definitive APE is drawn, the APE boundary appears appropriate as shown on Exhibit 3.

Evaluation Criteria

Every building within the APE was examined for its potential to meet the criteria for NRHP eligibility. Four criteria are outlined for evaluating properties for eligibility and inclusion in the NRHP. These criteria are:

- Criterion A: Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B: Association with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Criterion C: Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and
- Criterion D: Yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The application of Criterion D presupposes that the information imparted by the site is significant in history or prehistory and that at least one of the other National Register criterion is satisfied (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDOI-NPS 1995:2]).

Previously recorded properties documented in the statewide inventory but not listed in the NRHP were evaluated or reevaluated against these criteria.

Criteria Considerations

Certain properties, such as museum artifacts, cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, religious properties, moved structures, reconstructions, or

commemorative monuments, and properties less than 50 years old, generally are not eligible. However, they may qualify if they are part of historic districts or meet one of the following criteria exceptions. The APE contained no resources eligible for listing in the NRHP under the following criteria considerations:

- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- D. A cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance (USDOI-NPS 1995:2).

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Covington Historic Exploration and Settlement

The area comprising Covington historically has been known as "The Point," a name that clearly describes its location at the confluence of the Licking and Ohio rivers. It is at this location that a relatively large area of level, high land was first observed by early explorers. The first Europeans at The Point were Christopher Gist and his cohorts from the Ohio Company in March of 1751 (Tate 1953:2). In 1780, George Rogers Clark used The Point to muster troops for his battles against the Indians and the British (Tate 1953). At the time, the area was part of Kentucky County, Virginia.

The land at The Point passed through several hands before it was finally settled. A total of 200 acres at the confluence of the Licking and Ohio rivers was first given to George Muse by virtue of Military Warrant No. 367, dated February 14, 1780. The deed then passed to James Taylor, Stephen Trigg, John Todd, Jr., James Welch, and, ultimately, Thomas Kennedy (Deiss 1987:17). It was Welch who had the land surveyed and mapped, but Kennedy was the first person to actually settle in this location, constructing a log house at The Point between 1789 and 1792. Kennedy established a tavern and a ferry service to the growing town of Losantiville across the Ohio River, and in 1807, he built a more substantial stone house at what is now Garrard and Second streets (the house was demolished in the early twentieth century). In 1792, Kentucky became the fifteenth state in the Union, and The Point was incorporated as part of Scott County, Kentucky. The Point became a part of Campbell County, Kentucky, when it was formed from parts of Scott, Mason, and Harrison counties in 1794. It was not until 1840 that Kenton County, Kentucky, was established from a portion of Campbell County (Smith 1977:ii).

The Incorporation of Covington

In 1814, Kennedy sold 150 acres to a consortium of three men, General John Gano, his brother, Richard M. Gano, and Thomas D. Carneal, for \$34,000, who along with partner James Bryson, formed The Covington Company, a land speculation venture designed to develop a city and river port at the confluence of the Ohio and Licking rivers (Smith 1977:36). The proposed development was approved by the Kentucky Legislature on February 8, 1815, and was named Covington after the famed War of 1812 General Leonard Covington (Deiss 1987:18). The first public sale of lots in the newly platted town was held on March 20, 1815, with a total of 32 lots sold during the first land auction. In addition, three lots were reserved for the sons of Thomas Kennedy. The first north-to-south streets in Covington, those on the eastern side of the city, were named after Kentucky's early governors, specifically Isaac Shelby, James Garrard, Christopher Greenup, Charles Scott, and George Madison. East-to-west streets were numbered consecutively from north to south. Instead of a First Street, however, the east-to-west street closest to the Ohio River was named Front Street, and is currently located under the Ohio River floodwall.

The center of Covington's newly formed city government was the Public Square, a reserved quarter block consisting of Lots 114 through 117 at the northwest corner of

Third and Greenup streets. The first public building, which also housed the school, dated to as early as 1826. In 1834, Covington was officially made a city by an act of the Kentucky Legislature. The City Charter was passed in February of that year, and elections were held for city officials the following April. The first permanent City Hall was constructed on the Public Square in 1843 (Eilerman 1973:17). A second permanent City Hall was built in the same location in 1900, however, this structure was razed in 1970 (Deiss 1987:22).

Early Settlement and Transportation Factors

Construction and settlement of Covington occurred rapidly after it was platted, and by 1826, the population of Covington was reported to be 404 (Deiss 1987:19). From its inception, Covington strove to become an industrial and transportation center, and its growth depended largely upon its close proximity to Cincinnati, its neighbor to the north. During the early part of the nineteenth century, ferries and river boats were the only method of transportation linking the two cities. The Kennedy ferry was under new ownership by the 1830s, but remained in operation and was located at the foot of Scott Street. In 1822, a second ferry, owned by James Riddle, was established west of Kennedy's ferry at the foot of what would later be named Main Street (Smith 1977:60). Riddle's ferry was linked with Central Avenue in Cincinnati. In 1831, a steam ferry was established from the foot of Greenup Street to a wharf between Walnut and Vine streets in Cincinnati (Smith 1977:92).

Discussion for the construction of a bridge connecting the two cities began as early as 1827; however, at the time, a bridge spanning the Ohio River was considered financially and structurally impractical (Smith 1977:78). In addition, there was also a great deal of opposition to a bridge from the steamboat companies operating on the river. In 1829, the Covington and Lexington Turnpike, forerunner of the Dixie Highway, was chartered and opened central Kentucky to the markets of Cincinnati (Deiss 1987:20). The 1850s saw the construction of the Lexington and Covington Railroad, which further strengthened ties between Covington and the interior of Kentucky (Deiss 1987:24).

Despite construction of roads and rail lines to points south, the citizens, farmers, and merchants of Covington and other parts of Kentucky were still only able to travel to Cincinnati via ferry, and vice versa. The idea of a bridge linking the two cities had never really died, and by 1846, it came to the forefront of future planning with the incorporation of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company (Harrison 1874:116 117). Plans for the bridge began in the 1850s, and construction was initiated in 1856, but soon was halted by the outbreak of the Civil War. The desire to quickly complete the bridge actually was spurred by an incident that occurred during the war. In an effort to thwart a Confederate blockade of Cincinnati's port, termed the Siege of Cincinnati, a pontoon bridge was erected over the Ohio River in a matter of hours to transport nearly 10,000 Union troops to Kentucky.

In 1865, construction of the bridge resumed. The bridge, designed by John A. Roebling, was the second suspension bridge built in the United States (Deiss 1987:23). At the time of its construction, it was the longest bridge in the world, measuring 1057 feet within the center span. It was formally dedicated on January 1, 1866, and completely finished by 1867. One of only two Roebling-built bridges still in existence, it is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark. The

Brooklyn Bridge, designed by John A. Roebling, actually was built by his son, Washington, after his death.

Early Covington Development (1810-1860)

Covington's industrial history began in 1828, when the first cotton factory was established at the northeastern corner of Second and Scott streets (Lots 28, 31, 46, and 48). An 1831 advertisement boasted that the cotton factory ran 2,288 spindles, measured 120 feet by 40 feet and 4 stories high, and could employ 60 to 80 persons (Smith 1977:92). Other early industries included a rolling mill (located across the street to the west of the cotton factory) and a steam flour mill, both built in 1831 (Genheimer 1987:14). The rolling mill, owned by John J. McNuckles & Company, measured 15,840 square feet and was designed to do rolling, slitting, and the manufacturing of nails using a steam engine (Smith 1977:92).

Covington's riverfront housed a variety of industries during the mid-nineteenth century, including shipping, tobacco processing and storage, coal storage and sales, iron foundries, milling of various types, meat packing, cloth manufacturing, brewing, and distilling. Distilleries provided much of the income for the city between the years of 1883 and 1913, and supported such auxiliary businesses as cooperages, wholesale warehouses, and saloons (Deiss 1987:24).

Much of the riverfront land between Johnson Street and Bakewell Street was originally part of the large 580-acre farm owned by James Riddle from 1810 until his 1825 sale, due to debt, to the US Bank (Smith 1977:66). Several references to the area west of Washington Street (which is located between Russell and Madison streets, although it does not begin until south of Sixth Street) mention that before 1830 it was forested to the surrounding hills (Smith 1977:84). A town named Hibernia was platted in 1820 by James Riddle in the vicinity of Main and Second streets, but it was never developed. As early as 1822, a ferry was operated by James Riddle from the foot of the present Main Street to Central Avenue in Cincinnati (M&R Burgheim Map 1880). Main Street originally was called Riddle Lane, which was then changed to Ferry Street (Smith 1977:83). This ferry served as an alternative route for the Covington Cotton Works in 1828, the town's first industry, which was located near the riverfront on the east side of Scott Street between Front and Second streets (Smith 1977:79).

In 1832, the US Bank laid out a plat of the 580-acre tract they had received from James Riddle in 1825 (Smith 1977:97). The plat was the first enlargement of Covington, which became a city two years later in 1834. The 50-foot-wide streets in the plat were Front, Second, Third, Fourth, Riddle, Ferry, and Philadelphia streets. These streets formed large blocks that were aligned with the original 1815 Covington plat. The land in the subdivision was made available to developers, who included Bakewell, Johnston, and Russell. The eastern side of Covington between Johnson, Second, Main, and Fourth streets was part of the Russell and Johnston subdivision recorded in 1848. By 1851, the river front was further subdivided into the Johnston & Bakewell subdivision, which covered Second, Philadelphia, Fourth, and Main streets, and the Chester & Mansfield subdivision, which encompassed the blocks between Main and Philadelphia, Sixth and Fourth streets.

By 1840, Covington's population had increased to 2,026 persons. The city's proximity to both river and rail transportation spurred auxiliary businesses, such as hotels, inns, and

restaurants. The McDonald House, a hotel run by John McDonald, was located at the southeastern corner of Madison and Second streets in 1859. Another hotel, the California, operated by J. T. O'Brian, was situated on the southern side of Second Street between Scott and Greenup Streets in the same year (Eilerman 1973:33).

Industrial, Residential, and Commercial Development in Covington

By the mid-nineteenth century, a variety of businesses and industries co-existed in Covington. These included several grocery stores, two hotels, a stock yard, saw mills, saloons, and many residences. This area had a substantial base of agricultural and industrial activities. In 1870, 13 years after it was first proposed, the City Waterworks was built next to the river, south of the intersection of Main and Second streets.

By the late 1870s, Covington's economic base continued to expand with industries like the Galway and Semple Foundry, a coal yard on Main Street, tobacco manufacturing on Third Street, the A. Montgomery Coal Yard on Second Street, and Joseph Butler's saw mill on Second Street. As a result, many residences were constructed; most of these were frame with long, rectangular plans, along the streets and interior alleys near these industries (Hopkins 1877).

By the end of the nineteenth century, Covington contained even more industries, including the Martin & Reynolds Foundry on the western side of Main Street between Second and Third streets; the James Farrell steam stone sawmill on the southeastern corner of Second and Bakewell streets; three coal yards; a tobacco works; cooper works; and a sawmill. Commercial uses on the western side of Main Street included two grocery stores, two barber shops, two saloons, a drug store, and over 40 residences (Sanborn 1886).

In the 1880s, Covington was physically impacted by the construction of a new bridge across the Ohio River. Announced in 1881 and completed in 1888, the C & O and Kentucky Central Railroads built the second bridge to connect Covington and Cincinnati. The Kentucky Central Railroad was successor to the Covington and Lexington Railroad, which had been completed in 1854 to Covington. The railroad bridge had a foot and wagon path which was free to its users, in contrast to the suspension bridge which charged a toll (*Daily Commonwealth* 1882:2). The bridge's construction considerably improved Covington's rail connections to the north. Its physical effect on the area was the presence of an elevated viaduct that ran diagonally across some blocks and pathways ending at Main and Fourth streets. The elevated trestle of the rail line portion of the bridge caused some disturbance to the block between Fourth and Fifth streets along the east side of Main Street, but only a small number of buildings were demolished because of its construction.

In 1891, the City Waterworks was moved away from the riverfront location where it had been for 20 years. Its riverfront location had been a problem since its construction because it was downriver of the pollution produced by the nearby communities, thus affecting the water quality. In addition, its location right next to the river caused mud and sand to often clog its pipes, which greatly affected the water pressure (Bouscaren 1891: n.p.). By 1891, the ferry at the foot of Main Street was discontinued, a direct result of the construction of the 1888 C & O Bridge, which followed a similar path across the river.

Decline of Covington's Riverfront and Suburbanization

The completion of the Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge in 1867, and the construction of the C & O Railroad Bridge in 1888, effectively served to halt the industrial and shipping growth of Covington's downtown and riverfront area. In February of 1891, the first electric trolley crossed the Ohio River (Deiss 1987:25). As road and rail arteries strengthened both Covington's and Cincinnati's places as overland transportation centers, their importance as river ports dramatically declined. On the Covington side of the river, this led to a gradual deterioration of the riverfront and downtown manufacturing and warehousing district. Covington's downtown economic and population growth stabilized in the first decade of the twentieth century, and then began to decline. Major industries along the waterfront closed, as well as their nearby support facilities and local housing. Buildings were no longer maintained, and neglect and vandalism took their toll.

In the first decade of the twentieth century, the former location of the waterworks on Second Street was relegated to the City Garbage and Crematory and Stable, which can be seen as one of the earliest indications of the area's changing character. The 1909 Sanborn Map shows a fair amount of industry in the area still including tobacco warehouses, foundries, a saw mill, a planing mill, and many residences (Sanborn Fire Insurance & Publishing Company 1909). Actually, there was little change from the 1894 map, except that more industries are located in the vicinity than 15 years previously. At the turn of the century, Starr Foundry was one of the city's major industries.

Information on the 1937 Sanborn Map shows that the railway bridge configuration was changed as the result of a ca. 1918 reconstruction of the bridge. The extensive saw mill operation on Second Street was gone; the two tobacco warehouse operations also were absent, one replaced by an auto wrecking yard. However, a number of residential buildings remained in the area (Sanborn Fire Insurance & Publishing Company 1937).

The following 12 years produced even more change. By 1949, the area was largely vacant. The city complex on Second Street still contained the garbage facility as well as a dog pound. A foundry was still located in the area, although automobile-related uses such as gas stations and auto wrecking operations, were more common. Most of the houses constructed in the nineteenth century were torn down by this time (Sanborn Fire Insurance & Publishing Company 1937).

Covington and the surrounding suburban communities in Kenton County grew rapidly during the 1940s and 1950s, as returning servicemen created a housing boom for the area. Some of this housing was constructed in Covington and nearby Ludlow, but, the great majority of this new construction took place in the surrounding areas, as more and more individuals commuted to urban centers from their suburban homes. New communities, complete with new schools, churches, and businesses, were being built at a rapid pace in the once-rural areas of Kenton County (Gigliano and Overmyer 1988).

With a growing dependence on the automobile, car manufacturers and automobile-related industries began lobbying government officials for a more uniform and efficient national highway system. The outbreak of World War II further strengthened the automobile lobby, and during the early 1950s, the political climate of the Cold War provided the final stimulus for the formation of an elaborate interstate system in the U.S. Automobile lobbyist argued a better expressway system was necessary in order to safely move people and goods from the larger cities during a time of national

emergency. In 1954, President Dwight Eisenhower appointed a committee to study the nation's highway system, and two years later, the Interstate Highway Act officially became law. The act provided federal funding for 90 percent of a 41,000-mile long system (Jackson 1985:162-165).

Suburban development continued to increase during the late twentieth century due to the completion of I-75 through Kenton County in the 1960s. Construction on the six-lane thoroughfare stretched approximately from the Ohio River, south to the expected I-275 interchange (now Exit 185). This stretch included the infamous "Death Hill" curve at mile marker 191 where the interstate descended for almost two miles on a six percent grade, with an S-curve switch back. This section was reconstructed on a wider radius in 1998. The overpasses in Kentucky were constructed of a different arched concrete type than the straight steel beam type in Cincinnati. Due to the many later modifications to this stretch, only a few of the original arched concrete overpasses remain. The neighboring cities of Erlanger, Fort Mitchell, Fort Wright, and Villa Hills experienced dramatic residential growth during this period (Mecklenborg 2007).

The Modern Covington City: 1960-Present

During the 1960s, in an effort to attract more residents to the area, Covington embarked on a program of urban renewal, eliminating vacant and abandoned housing in several areas of the city. As part of this effort, lots between Main, Second, Third, and Johnson streets were cleared for a parking lot and new Internal Revenue Service complex. In the 1970s, the three-lane vehicular Clay Wade Bailey Bridge was constructed adjacent to the C & O Bridge, which further impacted the blocks between Fourth Street and the riverfront. Today, the blocks closest to the riverfront are largely vacant, with the exception of a small number of 1960s-1990s buildings serving I-71/75 and other bridge traffic, including liquor outlets, convenience stores, gas stations, and their attendant parking lots. By the 1970s, even city government had moved from the riverfront district and the old City Hall on the Public Square was demolished (Gray et. al. 1992).

During the 1980s and 1990s, Covington experienced increasing economic growth and rehabilitation with many businesses locating or relocating within the city. By the late 1980s, the city had created 13 National Register historic districts, encompassing over 3,800 buildings. Local historic districts also were created in order to encourage the reuse of older buildings (Gigliano and Overmyer 1988). In addition, an industrial park development in South Covington attracted businesses, such as Atkins & Pearce, Esco Corp., White Castle Distribution Center, along with Fidelity Investments, creating more than 2,000 new jobs within the city. Development continued in the 1990s with the RiverCenter Complex, a riverfront development project consisting of three office towers: two RiverCenter buildings and Madison Place, housing the Embassy Suites Hotel, Marriott Hotel, the Courtyard by Marriott, and over a dozen new businesses, including Ashland Oil. Most recently, new residential development has taken place along Greenup Street, including the 21-story Ascent Condominium Tower currently under construction at the John Roebling Suspension Bridge.

Fort Mitchell Historic Context

The city of Fort Mitchell, south of Covington, centers along Dixie Highway, northwest of the I-71/75 corridor. The Covington & Lexington Turnpike, later renamed Dixie Highway,

was a major route for nineteenth century travelers, merchants, and manufacturers (Gigliano 1988:530). However, residential development in the area only began in 1903 when the Lewisburg Streetcar line was extended to the Highland Cemetery, located within Fort Mitchell, now south of the I-71/75 corridor. The town was platted in 1906 and incorporated in 1910 (Tenkotte 2009:358). The original development of Fort Mitchell includes the area from Dixie Highway, between East Maple Avenue and Saint Johns Road, north to the Fort Mitchell Country Club. This area, which is the NRHP listed Old Fort Mitchell Historic District, includes examples of high-style architecture from ca. 1903 through the mid-1930s (Warminski 1989). During the twentieth century, Fort Mitchell annexed surrounding areas, including Fort Mitchell Heights in the 1920s, South Fort Mitchell in 1967, and Crescent Park in 1999. In 1962, the construction of Interstate 71/75 separated Highland Cemetery from the original portion Fort Mitchell. The creation of the highway spurred commercial and office development within the area. Today, Fort Mitchell remains primarily residential with numerous office buildings, shopping centers, and other commercial entities.

V. RESOURCE TYPES

During the course of the Architectural Survey, two primary property types emerged: residential and utilitarian. Numerous sub-types were identified based on the stylistic and house types of the extant residential architecture. The basic styles and forms are outlined below.

Residential, Vernacular: Vernacular architecture is a term used to categorize building methods that draw from multiple building styles and methods of construction. These buildings are not characterized by any one academic style, and are typically the result of a series of construction episodes. Typically a two-story house, this house type dominated urban housing in the Northeast and later in the Midwest. Houses of this type identified within the project APE featured the one-story Shotgun, Gable Front, Gable Side, Cross Gable and Hipped Roofs.

Residential, Tudor Revival: The Tudor Revival style is based upon English building traditions and emphasizes high-pitched, gabled roofs and elaborate chimneys. Buildings of this style, usually houses, were built between 1910 and 1940. While early examples were designed by individual architects, the Tudor Revival style became a widely popular style in post-World War I suburban tract development, and maintained its popularity well into the 1930s.

Residential, Colonial Revival: Colonial Revival houses sought to emulate the architecture of the American colonial period, and were popular between 1895-1930. These buildings typically feature accentuated front doors, decorative entry porches, doors with overhead fanlights or sidelights and typically paired windows. A variety of house types fall under the rubric of Colonial Revival, including one-story, Hipped Roof and Side-Gable.

Residential, Craftsman Bungalow: Craftsman houses grew out of the Arts and Crafts movement, which sought to express values of quality craftsmanship, natural materials, and simplicity. Defining features of Craftsman houses include low-pitched, gabled roofs with exposed roof rafters, large side chimneys, large porch columns set upon piers or

porch balustrades, decorative beams or braces under gables, and windows with multi-paned sash over one sash. Wood clapboard or shingles are typical siding materials, although brick, stone and stucco also were used.

Residential, Art Deco: Art Deco architecture sought to reject historical precedents and embody the streamlined forms of modernism. After gaining popularity in the late 1920s, Art Deco architecture became widespread during the Great Depression. Common features of Art Deco architecture are smooth wall surfaces (usually stucco or cement), rectilinear massing, stylized geometric ornament, and abundant use of metal decoration and trim. Windows are typically either casements or one-over-one sash. Although rarely used in single-family residential architecture, many apartment buildings feature Art Deco detailing, and the style was widely used in commercial and office buildings in the 1930s.

Residential, Gabled-Ell: This house type was popular between 1865 and 1910. Named after its ell-shaped plan, the house is based on the right-angled intersection of its main section and its wing.

Residential, I-House: This house type typically is characterized by a symmetrical two-story, Side-Gable house, with a central hall, flanked by a room on each side of the hall. These buildings were relatively simple in architectural detailing, but sometimes featured stylistic ornamentation including Greek Revival and Italianate detailing.

Residential, Italianate: Italianate architecture was extremely popular for both residential and commercial buildings between 1850-1890, particularly in Midwestern cities and towns. Because this style was popular during Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky's hey days, it is a common architectural style in the area. Northern Kentucky's early Italianate houses are more cubic, while urban versions usually feature asymmetrical facades that are two or three bays wide with a side hallway (Gordon 1992:85).

Residential, Covington-Newport: This house type was common in the mid- to late-nineteenth century and is identified by its overall shape and floor plan. The free-standing structure is typically brick construction, two-and-a-half to three-stories tall with a two-bay front façade, and rectangular in plan. This type is notable in the absence of a front door; instead, having a side entrance. The floor plan consists of one room in the front, with a stair hall leading from the side entrance behind it and one to three rooms in the rear. The side façade, which contains the entrance, is next to a walkway that leads to the street and the backyard. Other architectural features vary, including the roof type, fenestration patterns, and the presence of a porch at the side entrance; the architectural style is typically either Italianate or Queen Anne. The Covington-Newport type is common throughout Northern Kentucky, and rare in other parts of the state and region.

Residential, Victorian: Victorian architecture consists of styles popular during the end of Queen Victoria's reign of England from 1860–1900. The styles took advantage of the changes occurring in American house design and construction. Balloon-framing replaced heavy-timber framing, allowing the normal box-frame to be abandoned for more fluid and ornamental designs. Additionally, industrialization allowed housing components to be mass produced in factories and shipped across the country, greatly reducing the costs of house building. As a result, modest homes were able to be built with greater stylistic details that had previously been reserved for more expensive

landmark homes. Most styles are based on medieval designs with multi-textured walls, asymmetrical façades, and steeply pitched roofs (McAlister and McAlister 2005: 239).

Residential, Second Empire: This style is easily identified by the appearance of a Mansard or dual-pitched hipped roof typically with dormer windows. This style was popular between 1855 and 1885, and typically features a patterned roof, paired windows, and decorative brackets. The style derives its name from French architect Francois Mansart who extensively used the distinctive dual-pitched roof design from 1852-1870, during France's Second Empire period.

Commercial: These multi-story, nineteenth and twentieth century buildings utilized various architectural styles, but typically featured large pedestrian friendly windows with large storefronts for the display of goods or merchandise.

Utilitarian: Utilitarian architecture is focused more on functionality than style and can be found in all periods of American architecture. Utilitarian buildings identified within the project APE included a stable and an ice house.

VI. INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The results of the Architectural Resources Survey are presented in Table 1 and shown on Exhibits 5-7. All resources were located in or immediately adjacent to the project Area of Potential Effect (APE) or the project viewshed APE. All resources 50 years old or older are described below. Previously identified properties are discussed first, followed by National Register Listed properties and newly recorded resources. Each resource has been assessed for its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Evaluations are found after each description. For resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and located within the project APE, boundaries and the effect of the proposed project are included. Kentucky Historic Resources Individual Inventory Forms for each resource will be submitted under separate cover.

Table 1. Historic Resources Identified During Field Survey (50 years or older)					
Resource Number	Photo ID Number	Resource Type	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Status
KE 4	1	I-House	50 Rivard Dr.	1850/ Excellent	Eligible
KEC 50, NRHP No. 90000481	13	Italianate	1001 Highway Ave.	Ca. 1880/ Good	NRHP 1990
KECL 62	NA	Classical	634-636 Crescent Ave.	1895/ Demolished	NA
KECL 63	NA	Vernacular	638 Crescent Ave.	Ca. 1890/ Demolished	NA
KECL 65	NA	Vernacular	646 Crescent Ave.	Ca. 1885/ Demolished	NA
KECL 66	NA	Victorian	648 Crescent Ave.	Ca. 1885/ Demolished	NA
KECL 67	NA	Italianate	650 Crescent Ave.	Ca. 1880/ Demolished	NA
KECL 68	NA	Vernacular	716 Crescent Ave.	Ca. 1880/ Demolished	NA
KECL 69	NA	Vernacular	718 Crescent Ave.	Ca. 1890/ Demolished	NA
KECL 70	NA	Vernacular	720 Crescent Ave.	Ca. 1880/ Demolished	NA
KECL 72	NA	Vernacular	654 Crescent Ave.	Ca. 1900/ Demolished	NA
KECL 73	NA	Vernacular	722 Crescent Ave.	Ca. 1885/ Demolished	NA
KEC 107	3	Bridge	Spans Ohio River	1929/ Altered	Eligible
KECL 221	NA	Vernacular	617 Hinde St.	Ca. 1890/ Demolished	NA
KE 319	4 and 5	Victorian	3 Kyles Lane	Ca. 1900/ Demolished	NA
KEC 430	6	Second Empire	407 Main St.	Ca. 1880/ Fair	NA
KECL 621	8	Italianate	504 West 12th St.	Ca. 1885/ Good	Eligible

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Table 1. Historic Resources Identified During Field Survey (50 years or older)

Resource Number	Photo ID Number	Resource Type	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Status
KECL 626	9	Italianate	514 West 12th St.	Ca. 1880/ Good	Eligible
KECL 628	10	Italianate	516 West 12th St.	Ca. 1885/ Good	Eligible
KECL 817	11	Victorian	533-35 Pike St.	Ca. 1870/ Good	Eligible
NRHP No. 83003650	14	District	Various	1840-1877	NRHP 1983
NRHP No. 89001169	28-30	District	Various	1905-1929	NRHP 1989
89001170	31-32	District	Various	1900-1935	NRHP 1989
NRHP No. 89001585	33-34	District	2167 Dixie Highway	1869	NRHP 1989
NRHP No. 93001165	19	District	Various	1870-1880	NRHP 1993
NRHP No. 96000281	25	District	12th St.	1894-1966	NRHP 1996
KEC 456	86	Vernacular Gable-Front	1000 Emery Drive	Ca.1900	Eligible
KECL 1014	70	Vernacular Gable-Front	635 Western Avenue	Ca. 1950	NA
KECL 1015	65	Vernacular Gable-Front	619 Western Avenue	Ca. 1910	NA
KECL 1016	62	Vernacular Gable-Front	611 Western Avenue	Ca. 1915	NA
KECL 1017	60	Vernacular Gable-Front	607 Western Avenue	Ca. 1900	NA
KECL 1018	56	Vernacular Gable-Front	521 Western Avenue	Ca. 1870	Eligible
KECL 1019	55	Vernacular Gable-Front	517 Western Avenue	Ca. 1920	NA
KECL 1020	53	Vernacular Gable-Front	507 Western Avenue	Ca. 1920	NA
KECL 1021	52	Vernacular Gable-Front	417 Western Avenue	Ca. 1910	NA
KECL 1022	51	Vernacular Gable-Front	411 Western Avenue	Ca. 1920	NA
KECL 1023	50	Vernacular Gable-Front	409 Western Avenue	Ca. 1920	NA
KECL 1024	49	Vernacular Gable-Front	407 Western Avenue	Ca. 1920	NA
KECL 1025	47	Vernacular Gable-Front	401 Western Avenue	Ca. 1910	NA
KECL 1026	45	Vernacular Gable-Front	321 Western Avenue	Ca. 1950	NA
KECL 1027	42	Vernacular Gable-Front	211 Western Avenue	Ca. 1870	NA
KECL 1028	38	Vernacular Gable-Front	203 Western Avenue	Ca. 1860	NA

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Table 1. Historic Resources Identified During Field Survey (50 years or older)

Resource Number	Photo ID Number	Resource Type	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Status
KECL 1029	73	Vernacular Gable-Front	640 Western Avenue	Ca. 1920	NA
KECL 1030	67	Vernacular Gable-Front	630 Western Avenue	Ca. 1915	NA
KECL 1031	66	Vernacular Gable-Front	622 Western Avenue	Ca. 1900	NA
KECL 1032	59	Vernacular Gable-Front	606 Western Avenue	Ca. 1900	NA
KECL 1033	58	Vernacular Gable-Front	604 Western Avenue	Ca. 1950	NA
KECL 1034	83	Vernacular Gable-Front	641 Crescent Avenue	Ca. 1890	NA
KECL 1035	82	Vernacular Gable-Front	637 Crescent Avenue	Ca. 1880/ Demolished	NA
KECL 1036	81	Vernacular Gable-Front	635 Crescent Avenue	Ca. 1900	NA
KECL 1037	69	Vernacular, Gable-Side	633 Western Avenue	Ca. 1950	NA
KECL 1038	61	Vernacular, Gable-Side	609 Western Avenue	Ca. 1910	NA
KECL 1039	63	Vernacular, Gable-Side	613 Western Avenue	Ca. 1900	NA
KECL 1040	48	Vernacular, Gable-Side	405 Western Avenue	Ca. 1920	NA
KECL 1041	43	Vernacular, Gable-Side	213 Western Avenue	Ca. 1900	NA
KECL 1042	41	Vernacular, Gable-Side	209 Western Avenue	Ca. 1860	NA
KECL 1043	75	Vernacular, Gable-Side	605 Crescent Avenue	Ca. 1880	NA
KECL 1044	74	Vernacular, Gable-Side	601 Crescent Avenue	Ca. 1880	NA
KEC 457	35	Vernacular, Gable-Side	801 Highway Avenue	Ca. 1860	NA
KEC 458	88	Tudor Revival	45 Rivard Drive	Ca. 1917	Eligible
KECL 1045	39	Colonial Revival	205 Western Avenue	Ca. 1870	NA
KECL 1046	68	Craftsman Bungalow	632 Western Avenue	Ca. 1920	Eligible
KECL 1047	54	Craftsman Bungalow	511 Western Avenue	Ca. 1920	NA
KEC 459	87	Art Deco	509 St. Joseph Lane	Ca. 1950	Eligible
KECL 1048	44	Gabled Ell	223 Western Avenue	Ca. 1890	NA
KECL 1049	72	Gabled Ell	638 Western Avenue	Ca. 1890	NA
KECL 1050	71	Gabled Ell	636 Western Ave.	Ca. 1870	NA

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Table 1. Historic Resources Identified During Field Survey (50 years or older)

Resource Number	Photo ID Number	Resource Type	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Status
KECL 1051	64	Gabled Ell	616 Western Avenue	Ca. 1930	NA
KEC 460	37	Gabled Ell	881 Highway Avenue	Ca. 1870	Eligible
KECL 1052	40	Italianate	207 Western Avenue	Ca. 1870	NA
KECL 1053	80	Italianate	625 Crescent Avenue	Ca. 1880	Eligible
KECL 1054	78	Italianate	617 Crescent Avenue	Ca. 1880	NA
KECL 1055	77	Italianate	611 Crescent Avenue	Ca. 1880	NA
KEC 461	36	Vernacular	841 Highway Avenue	Ca. 1870	NA
KECL 1056	46	Vernacular Hipped-Roof	333 Western Avenue	Ca. 1930	NA
KECL 1057	79	Vernacular Hipped-Roof	619-621 Crescent Avenue	Ca. 1890	NA
KECL 1058	57	Victorian	527 Western Avenue	Ca. 1880	NA
KECL 1059	76	Victorian	609 Crescent Avenue	Ca. 1890	NA
KECL 1060	84	Utilitarian	537 Pike Street	Ca. 1925/ Demolished	NA
KEC 462	85	Utilitarian	533 Goetta Place	Ca. 1860	Eligible
KEFM 287	89	Ranch	1952 Pieck Drive	Ca. 1960	NA
KEFM 288	90	Ranch	1999 Pieck Drive	Ca. 1960	NA
KEFM 289	91	Ranch	2000 Pieck Drive	Ca. 1960	NA
KEFM 290	92	Religious/Church	2006 Pieck Drive	1941	NA
KEFM 291	93	Ranch	2003 Pieck Drive	Ca. 1960	NA
KEFM 292	94	Ranch	2005 Pieck Drive	Ca. 1955	NA
KEFM 293	95	Vernacular	2007 Pieck Drive	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 294	96	Tudor Revival	2009 Pieck Drive	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 295	97	Vernacular	2011 Pieck Drive	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 296	98	Tudor Revival	38 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 297	99	Tudor Revival	37 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 298	100	Craftsman Bungalow	35 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 299	101	Craftsman Bungalow	33 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 300	102	Minimal Traditional	34 East Orchard Rd	Ca. 1940	NA

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Table 1. Historic Resources Identified During Field Survey (50 years or older)

Resource Number	Photo ID Number	Resource Type	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Status
KEFM 301	103	Minimal Traditional	31 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 302	104	Minimal Traditional	29 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 303	105	Minimal Traditional	32 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 304	106	Tudor Revival	30 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1930	NA
KEFM 305	107	Vernacular	28 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 306	108	Vernacular	10 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 307	109	Minimal Traditional	8 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 308	110	Ranch	4 Leslie Avenue	Ca. 1960	NA
KEFM 309	111	Tudor Revival	15 Leslie Avenue	Ca. 1930	NA
KEFM 310	112	Tudor Revival	13 Leslie Avenue	Ca. 1930	NA
KEFM 311	113	Tudor Revival	11 Leslie Avenue	Ca. 1930	NA
KEFM 312	114	Vernacular, Gable-Side	9 Leslie Avenue	Ca. 1960	NA
KEFM 313	115	Tudor Revival	7 Leslie Avenue	Ca. 1930	NA
KEFM 314	116	Tudor Revival	5 Leslie Avenue	Ca. 1930	NA
KEFM 315	117	Vernacular, Hipped Roof	6 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1960	NA
KEFM 316	118	Vernacular, Gable-Front	3 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1930	NA
KEFM 317	119-121	Vernacular, L-Plan	2 East Orchard Road	Ca. 1850	Eligible
KEFM 318	122	Vernacular, Office Building	2011 Dixie Highway	Ca. 1926	NA
KEFM 319	123	Minimal Traditional	2021 Dixie Highway	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 320	124	Craftsman	2025 Dixie Highway	Ca. 1930	NA
KEFM 321	125	Tudor Revival	2029 Dixie Highway	Ca. 1930	NA
KEFM 322	126	Neoclassical	2033 Dixie Highway	Ca. 1930	NA
KEFM 323	127	Minimal Traditional	2037 Dixie Highway	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 324	128	Vernacular, Office Building	2039 Dixie Highway	Ca. 1960	NA
KEFM 325	129	Craftsman	2045 Dixie Highway	Ca. 1920	NA
KEFM 326	130	Vernacular, Gable-Front	2049 Dixie Highway	Ca. 1920	NA
KEFM 327	131	Italianate	2053 Dixie Highway	Ca. 1880	NA
KEFM 328	132	Vernacular	15-17 West Maple Avenue	Ca. 1960	NA

Table 1. Historic Resources Identified During Field Survey (50 years or older)					
Resource Number	Photo ID Number	Resource Type	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Status
KEFM 329	133	Vernacular	37 ½ Ashton Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 330	134	Vernacular	39 Ashton Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 331	135	Vernacular	40 Ashton Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 332	136	Vernacular	41 Ashton Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 333	137	Vernacular	43 Ashton Road	Ca. 1940	NA
KEFM 334	138	Vernacular	216 Ana Jo Lane	Ca. 1950	NA
KEFM 335	139	Ranch	238 Grandview Drive	Ca. 1950	NA

Previously Identified Historic Resources

Resource KE 4

Plates 1 and 2

Description: Resource KE 4, previously documented in 1995 by Steve Roth, is located just outside the project APE at 50 Rivard Drive, near its intersection with Highview Drive. The area surrounding the house is characterized by pre-1958 single dwellings, mostly dating to the early twentieth century. The house is approximately 265 feet from the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 4 and 10).

Resource KE 4, the Kennedy-Rivard Homestead, is a ca. 1850, two-story, Side-Gabled dwelling with a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement vinyl siding, and window openings with replacement sash. The dwelling's north façade contains a centered cross gable and a partial, one-story porch with simple, squared columns. The cornice line contains decorative brackets. A large historic addition is located on the rear of the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A because it is associated with early settlement in the Covington area. The resource also is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B because it is associated with the locally-prominent Kennedy and Rivard families. This resource also is recommended eligible under Criterion C, as a good example of Italianate Style architecture. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KE 4 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and B and C.

NRHP Property Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary for 50 Rivard Drive, KE 4, includes the entire parcel boundary. The irregular shaped parcel fronts Rivard Drive approximately 155 feet, then turns to the southeast and travels approximately 215 feet, then turns southwest towards Rivard Drive and travels approximately 125 feet, and finally turns northwest and travels approximately 120 feet to the point of its beginning (Exhibit 26).

Determination of Effect: N/A because outside project APE



Plate 1. View of 50 Rivard Drive (KE 4), facing southeast.



Plate 2. View of 50 Rivard Drive (KE 4), facing east.



Exhibit 26. Parcel Map of 50 Rivard Drive Outlined in Blue
Map provided by Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.

Resource KEC 107

Plate 3

Description: Previously documented Resource KEC 107 is the 1929 C&O Railroad Bridge that crosses the Ohio River on Covington's west side. The bridge is approximately 865 feet east of the Brent Spence Bridge. The bridge shares two piers with the Clay Wade Bailey Bridge to its east. The Clay Wade Bailey Bridge is located on the site of the original C&O Railroad Bridge built in 1889. The 1929 C&O Bridge replaced the original bridge because it could no longer handle the heavy traffic. This original 1889 bridge was completely removed for the Clay Wade Bailey Bridge in 1974 (Exhibits 4 and 7).

Both the C&O Railroad and Clay Wade Bailey Bridges have an identical 675-foot central span. The C&O Bridge has a continuous 850-foot truss, which is currently the second largest of its kind in the world (Mecklenborg 2007). The bridge connects to a one-mile long viaduct, reconstructed in 1929, routing the rail line to the CSX and Norfolk Southern yards. C.W. Johns of the C&O Railroad Company was the chief engineer of the project (Cooper 1929:4).

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under Criteria or B. Built to service a heavily-trafficked corridor in 1929, the bridge continues today to operate in this capacity. As the world's second longest

continuous truss, the bridge is eligible under Criterion C as a significant work of engineering. Gray & Pape recommends Resource 107 as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary for the C&O Bridge includes the footprint of the bridge, including its piers, its super and sub-structures and associated approaches that represent the significant features associated with this resource (Exhibit 27).

Determination of Effect: The impact limits for Alternatives C/D and E are located southwest of this resource and will require no taking from this property, and as a result, Alternatives C/D and E will have no effect on Resource KEC 107.



Plate 3. View of C&O Railroad Bridge (KEC 107), facing northwest.



Exhibit 27. Aerial Photograph of the C&O Railroad Bridge Showing the Approximate Proposed NRHP Boundary Limits Outlined in Blue

Resource KE 319

Plate 4 and 5

Description: Resource KE 319 was previously recorded by Margaret Warminski and is located just outside the project APE at 3 Kyles Lane, just southwest of its intersection with Dixie Highway. The immediate area around the resource is characterized by post-1958 office parks and commercial development. The resource is approximately one-tenth of a mile north of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 4 and 10).

Resource KE 319, the Joseph Kuchle House, is a 1908, two-story, five-bay, Side-Gabled I-House. The building has a stone foundation, brick walls, and a roof covered in asphalt shingles. Window openings are one-over-one replacement sash. A one-story, wood frame building is attached to the rear of the I-house. This smaller building is the original house built by Joseph Kuchle in 1902. The frame building is clad in wood clapboard and exhibits similar one-over-one replacement sash as the I-house. The front-gabled façade of the frame building has dentil molding and a recessed entryway.

NRHP Evaluation: N/A The building and an associated automotive garage behind the house were demolished in Fall 2009. Prior to demolition, the project team recommended Resource KE 319 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The reason for eligibility is stated below.

A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion A. The house, along with the adjacent Roger Kuchle Garage, was built by Joseph Kuchle at the turn of the twentieth century. Joseph Kuchle emigrated from Germany in 1893, and after a brief stay in Cleveland, moved to Cincinnati. Kuchle moved to Kenton County, Kentucky to work at the John Decker Wagon Shop on the Covington/Lexington Turnpike. In 1900, Kuchle purchased land and constructed a blacksmith shop, which eventually evolved into an automotive repair shop and dealership. The repair shop, which closed in 2006, is located at 1817 Dixie Highway, and is outside the project APE. While Joseph Kuchle operated a successful blacksmith and automotive shop that remained in business and in the Kuchle family for over 100 years, he does not appear to play a significant role in Kenton County history. The resource, therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. After opening the blacksmith shop, Kuchle built a three-room, wood-frame residence adjacent to the shop in 1902. This frame building is seen at the rear of the brick I-house, which was added to the Kuchle residence in 1908 (Whitehead 2006:40-42). The house has lost integrity of setting due to an invasion of modern development around the building at Kyles Lane and Dixie Highway, as well as the construction of the I-71/75 corridor. The house also exhibits replacement sash throughout the building; however, the size of the original fenestration openings remain unchanged. The dwelling retains integrity of location, design, feeling, and association. The building is an unusual example of the expansion and evolution of an early-twentieth century residence. As the size of the Kuchle family increased, they outgrew the original wood-frame building and, to accommodate the larger family, constructed a two-story, I-house addition to the original house. Research revealed no other residences in the area that feature an I-house front addition to an earlier wood frame building; as a result, this building represents a unique example of vernacular architecture that retains most of its historic integrity. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KE 319 as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed boundary includes the legal description, as reads: Beginning in the center of the County Road as formerly located (now Kyles Lane) a corner Lot No. 7 of said division; thence with the center of said road N. 27-1/4° W. 18.32 poles to a corner of Lot No. 9; thence with a line of said lot S. 61° 32' W. 13.15 poles to the former center line of the old Covington-Lexington Turnpike (now U.S. 25 and 42); thence with the center of said former road S. 20.75° w. 12.3 poles; thence s. 4-1/2° W. 15.4 poles to Mrs. Gedges former corner and corner to Lot No. 7; thence with a line of said Lot No. 7 N. 56° 32' E. 30.78 poles to the beginning (Exhibit 28).

Determination of Effect: N/A because outside project APE



Plate 4. View of 3 Kyles Lane (KE 319), facing southeast.



Plate 5. View of 3 Kyles Lane (KE 319), facing northwest.



**Exhibit 28. Parcel of 3 Kyles Lane Outlined in Blue
Map provided by Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.**

Resource KEC 430

Plates 6 and 7

Description: Resource KEC 430 was previously recorded by the City of Covington ca. 1984, and is located within the project APE at 407 Main Street. The immediate area around the resource is mostly characterized by post-1958 commercial development. Elevated railroad tracks run diagonally, northwest to southeast, directly in front of the building. The resource is approximately four blocks from the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 4 and 7).

Resource KEC 430 is a ca. 1880, brick, two-story, Second Empire, commercial building with a stone foundation, and a rear addition. The storefront has been altered numerous times. When the Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory form was completed, the four-bay storefront contained two double-hung sash in the first and third bays (starting from the south), an entry door with transom window in the second bay, and the fourth bay was completely filled in. Currently, the storefront contains a plate glass window in each bay and the main entrance has been relocated to the addition on the north façade. The addition appears to have been constructed ca.1970. Sanborn research indicates this building originally was used as a multifamily residential building, and was later converted for commercial use.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion A or B. The resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association due the application of replacement building materials, the alteration of the storefront, the large rear addition,

and the encroachment of modern development. As an example of the Second Empire Style that has lost most of its historic integrity, the building is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEC 430 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 6. View of 407 Main Street (KEC 430), facing southwest.



Plate 7. View of 407 Main Street (KEC 430), facing northeast.

Resource KECL 621

Plate 8

Description: Resource KECL 621 was previously recorded in 1990 by Jennifer M. Tucker for the City of Covington. This building is located within the project APE at 504 West 12th Street. The building abuts the Bavarian Brewery Company (NRHP No. 96000281) to the north and is approximately one block south of the West Side/Main Strasse Historic District (NRHP No. 83003650). Nineteenth-century residences characterize the areas to the east and south of the building. Resources KECL 626 and 628 are located to the west of the building. The building is approximately two blocks east of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 4 and 8).

Resource KECL 621 is a ca. 1885, two-and-one-half story, brick, Italianate Style multi-family dwelling with a roof covered with asphalt shingles and window openings with one-over-one replacement sash. Decorative Italianate stone hood moldings adorn the second-story windows, and a belt-course separates the first and second stories.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion A or B of the NRHP. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because it retains its original architectural features and materials. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 621 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary for 504 West 12th Street, KECL 621, includes its entire parcel boundary. The rectangular-shaped parcel fronts West 12th Street approximately 25 feet, then turns 90 degrees to the northwest and travels approximately 90 feet, then turns 90 degrees to the southwest and travels approximately 25 feet, and finally turns 90 degrees southeast and travels approximately 90 feet to the point of its beginning (Exhibit 29).

Determination of Effect: No Effect. Alternatives C/D and E will have no effect on Resource KECL 621.



Plate 8. View of 504 West 12th Street (KECL 621), facing north.



Exhibit 29. Parcel of 504 West 12th Street Outlined in Blue
Map provided by the Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.

Resource KECL 626

Plate 9

Description: Resource KECL 626 was previously recorded by Jennifer M. Tucker with the City of Covington in 1990. KECL 626 is located within the project APE at 514 West 12th Street. The building abuts the Bavarian Brewery Company (NRHP No. 96000281) to the north and is approximately one block south of the West Side/Main Strasse Historic District (NRHP No. 83003650). Nineteenth-century residences characterize the areas to the east and south of the building. Resources KECL 621 and 628 are located to the west of the building. The building is approximately two blocks east of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 4 and 8).

Resource KECL 626 is a ca. 1880, one-and-one-half story, brick, Italianate Style, Shotgun type, dwelling with a stone foundation, and a roof covered with asphalt shingles. Window openings are one-over-one replacement sash with decorative Italianate hood moldings. A metal awning covers the front entry.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible A search of local libraries and repositories revealed that the resource is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because it retains its original architectural features and materials. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 626 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary for 514 West 12th Street, KECL 626, includes its entire parcel boundary. The rectangular-shaped parcel fronts West 12th Street approximately 25 feet, then turns 90 degrees to the northwest and travels approximately 90 feet, then turns 90 degrees to the southwest and travels approximately 25 feet, and finally turns 90 degrees southeast and travels approximately 90 feet to the point of its beginning (Exhibit 30).

Determination of Effect: No Effect. Alternatives C/D and E will have no effect on Resource KECL 626.



Plate 9. View of 514 West 12th Street (KECL 626), facing north.



Exhibit 30. Parcel of 514 West 12th Street Outlined in Blue
Map provided by the Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.

Resource KECL 628

Plate 10

Description: Resource KECL 628 was previously recorded in 1990 by Jennifer M. Tucker for the City of Covington. This building is located within the project APE at 516 West 12th Street. The building abuts the Bavarian Brewery Company (NRHP No. 96000281) to the north and is approximately one block south of the West Side/Main Strasse Historic District (NRHP No. 83003650). Nineteenth-century residences characterize the areas to the east and south of the building. Resources KECL 621 and 626 are located to the west of the building. The building is approximately two blocks east of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 4 and 8).

Resource KECL 628 is a ca. 1885, one-and-one-half story, brick, Italianate Style, Shotgun type dwelling with a stone foundation and a roof covered with standing seam metal. Window openings are one-over-one replacement sash with Italianate hood moldings. A brick chimney is centered on the south roof slope.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible A search of local libraries and repositories revealed that the resource is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because it retains its original architectural features and materials. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 628 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary for 516 West 12th Street, KECL 628, includes its entire parcel boundary. The rectangular-shaped parcel fronts West 12th Street approximately 25 feet, then turns 90 degrees to the northwest and travels approximately 90 feet, then turns 90 degrees to the southwest and travels approximately 25 feet, and finally turns 90 degrees southeast and travels approximately 90 feet to the point of its beginning (Exhibit 31).

Determination of Effect: No Effect. Alternatives C/D and E will have no effect on Resource KECL 628.



Plate 10. View of 516 West 12th Street (KECL 628), facing north.



Exhibit 31. Parcel of 516 West 12th Street Outlined in Blue.
Map provided by the Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.

Resource KECL 817

Plates 11 and 12

Description: Resource KECL 817 was previously recorded in 1990 by Jennifer M. Tucker for the City of Covington, and is located within the project APE at 533-535 Pike Street. The building is located between the West Side/Main Strasse Historic District (NRHP No. 83003650) and the Bavarian Brewery Company (NRHP No. 96000281). This block of Pike Street is characterized by pre-1958, light industrial buildings. The building is located approximately 315 feet east of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 4, 8, 22, and 23).

Resource KECL 817 is a three-story, brick, Victorian Style industrial building with a stone foundation, and a roof covered with asphalt shingles. Constructed during the 1870s, this is the first known building constructed and used by the Bavarian Brewing Company. In 1894, the building was used at the “Malt Floors” for the brewery (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1894). By 1909, a large ell addition was constructed on the rear of the building. The addition may have been constructed in 1903 during the brewery’s major renovation and expansion (Konicki 1995). This new area was divided into space for offices, freezing tanks, and ice machines. At this date, the front portion of the building was used as storage space (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1909). By 1949, the brewery no longer owned the building, and it was used for several purposes including office space, neon sign works, and car repair (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1909-1949). The resource form states that the Boehmer Decorating Center has used the building since 1987.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible The building is associated with the Bavarian Brewery Company, which was listed in the NRHP in 1996 for its significance to the local history of

the manufacturing of beer. Although the resource was built prior to the brewery's period of significance (1903-1945), the building was used by the brewery during at least part of this period. The resource is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that the resource is not associated with significant persons, and therefore, the building is not eligible under Criterion B. The building has undergone several alterations, including the in-fill of the door and window openings on the rear portion of the building, the in-fill of the storefront on the front portion of the building, the application of replacement sash on the second floor, and the application of modern signage and awnings throughout the building. The alterations and the fact that the building is not a good example of an architectural style or type of construction make it not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 817 as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the Bavarian Brewery Company.

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary of this resource includes the entire parcel of the property. The western corner of the parcel is located along Pike Street at the northeast corner of the building at 537 Pike Street. From here, the boundary extends eastward approximately 70 feet, then turns 90 degrees to the south and travels approximately 37 feet, here it turns 90 degrees again and travels approximately 36 feet to the east, the boundary again turns 90 degrees and travels to the south approximately 75 feet, the boundary turns westward and travels approximately 135 feet, finally the boundary turns northward toward Pike Street and travels approximately 134 feet to the point of origin (Exhibit 32).

Determination of Effect: The impact limits for Alternatives C/D and E are located southwest of this resource and will require no taking from this property; as a result, Alternatives C/D and E will have no effect on Resource KECL 817.



Plate 11. View of 533 Pike Street (KECL 817), facing south.



Plate 12. View of 533 Pike Street (KECL 817), facing southwest.



**Exhibit 32. Parcel of 533 Pike Street Outlined in Blue
Map provided by Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.**

National Register of Historic Places Listed Resources

One previously recorded resource also was listed on the NRHP: Kenney's Crossing (No. 90000481). In addition, three NRHP districts were identified within the project APE. These properties included the West Side/Main Strasse District (No. 83003650), the Lewisburg Historic District (No. 93001165), and the Bavarian Brewing Company (No. 96000281). The Fort Mitchell Heights (No. 98001169) and Old Fort Mitchell (No. 98001170) historic districts are located just outside the project APE, and are also described below. The Mutter Gottes District is located just outside the APE; however, due to the elevated railroad line (formerly C&O) west of the district, views of the proposed undertaking will be minimal. All resources located within the APE are included in Table 1, and described below. All NRHP resources are shown on Exhibit 4.

Kenney's Crossing (KEC 50, NRHP No. 90000481)

Plate 13

Description: Located in the viewshed APE, Kenney's Crossing is a ca. 1880, two-story, Italianate Style dwelling with a rear-facing ell-plan located at 1001 Highway Avenue (Exhibits 4 and 7). It has an ashlar stone foundation, brick walls, and window openings with two-over-two, double-hung sash. The house has a cross-hipped roof and an inset porch on the rear. The front entry has a carved stone lintel and paneled wood door. The

transom and sidelights were installed during a 1988 historic rehabilitation. The exterior of the house remains virtually unchanged from its original appearance.

Kenney's Crossing is a local landmark associated with the development of transportation in West Covington. The house sits on a prominent site on Highway Avenue, formerly River Road, between the Northern Kentucky cities of Covington and Ludlow. By 1883, a bridge was built near the Kenney household crossing Bacon Run Creek at River Road. By 1894, the city rerouted River Road to remove it from the banks of the Ohio River, eliminating the bridge at Kenney's Crossing, but allowing streetcar traffic on the improved road. Until this point, the Kenney house was the only dwelling in the immediate area; however, with the new road improvement, development increased drastically. The new road turned off the original River Road bed just northwest of the Kenney lot and a streetcar stop was placed just across from the house that marked the boundary of West Covington. The house holds landmark status, originally because of its association with transportation, and today as a representative of West Covington's architectural heritage. Kenney's Crossing was listed on the NRHP in 1990 under Criteria A and C. This resource has been reevaluated and the existing NRHP documentation and boundary description for this resource remains valid.

Determination of Effect: The impact limits for Alternatives C/D and E are located northeast of this resource and will require no taking from this property, and as a result, Alternatives C/D and E will have no effect on Resource KEC 50.



Plate 13. View of Kenney's Crossing (NRHP No. 90000481), facing south.

West Side/Main Strasse Historic District (NRHP No. 83003650)

Plates 14–18

Description: Located within the project APE, the West Side/Main Strasse Historic District is roughly bounded by the C&O Railroad, Sixth Street, Philadelphia Street, Goebel Park, Dalton, Pike, and Robbins streets (Exhibits 4 and 7). The district includes 910 acres, 798 buildings, one structure, and one object. The most prevalent architectural styles are vernacular interpretations of Italianate, Late Victorian, Romanesque, and Queen Anne. Examples of the Covington-Newport house type are found in the district. The Main Strasse district was primarily developed between 1840 and 1877. With the exception of Pike Street, there have been no insertions since World War II, and very few since World War I. Goebel Park, located on the western limits of the district, was purchased by the City of Covington in 1909 from land owned by the Goebel family. It was previously undeveloped and has remained a park since its inception. The National Register nomination defines the district as an “extraordinarily extensive, intact, and homogeneous late nineteenth century urban residential neighborhood” with one of the nation’s greatest concentrations of vernacular mid-nineteenth century residential buildings. The area was populated mainly by middle- and working-class German immigrants, but it also had a substantial Irish and African-American population. Since World War II there has been a gradual influx of Appalachian migrants. The West Side/Main Strasse Historic District was added to the NRHP in 1983 under Criteria A and C. This resource has been reevaluated and the existing NRHP documentation and boundary description for this resource remains valid.

Determination of Effect: The impact limits for Alternatives C/D and E are located southwest of this resource and will require no taking of property within the NRHP boundary, as a result, Alternatives C/D and E will have no effect on this resource.



Plate 14. View of Main Street, within the Main Strasse Historic District (NRHP No. 83003650), facing north.



Plate 15. View of Bakewell Street, within the Main Strasse Historic District (NRHP No. 83003650), facing north.



Plate 16. View of West 8th Street, within the Main Strasse Historic District (NRHP No. 83003650), facing east.



Plate 17. View of West 6th Street, within the Main Strasse Historic District (NRHP No. 83003650), facing east.



Plate 18. View of Goebel Park within the Main Strasse Historic District (NRHP No. 83003650), facing south.

Lewisburg Historic District (NRHP No. 93001165)

Plates 19–24

Description: Located within the project APE, the Lewisburg Historic District is roughly bounded by I-75 and the Covington city limits (Exhibits 4 and 8). The district, just west of the I-71/75 corridor, includes 700 acres, 430 buildings, and 48 non-contributing buildings. Architecture in the district includes late nineteenth and early twentieth century revivals, Late Victorian, and Greek Revival styles. Before evolving into one of Covington's many neighborhoods, Lewisburg was a distinct, self-supporting community. It was annexed to the city of Covington in the 1840s shortly after the completion of the Lexington Turnpike (now Pike Street). Pike Street remained the only access to Lewisburg for many years as the Willow Run Creek separated the two communities. Pike Street is the "spine" of Lewisburg in development and activity with side streets radiating out as it winds up the hilly terrain. The focus of the neighborhood is the St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church and School complex at 625-627 Pike Street (Plate 24). The church was built in 1924 in the early German Gothic style and replaced an earlier German parish in the neighborhood established in 1854. The area north and west of Pike Street is considered "Upper Lewisburg." It was historically populated by industrial complexes and modest residential architecture. The area within the curve of Pike Street is known as "Lower Lewisburg." This area historically has been solidly residential and its residential buildings display more stylistic architectural features. Lower Lewisburg also is denser with a more urban sense of development.

The majority of the buildings constructed in Lewisburg date from the Civil War through the end of the nineteenth century, with most built in the 1870s-1880s. Most of the buildings were built in the Italianate Style with some Victorian Gothic and Queen Anne examples. Vernacular worker housing also is scattered throughout the district. Construction of I-75 in 1957 replaced Pike Street as the main artery of the neighborhood, and also caused many residents to move away from the noise of the expressway resulting in a low rate of owner-occupancy. The Lewisburg Historic District was added to the NRHP in 1993 under Criteria A and C for its significance of suburban growth in Covington from 1840 to 1947 and for its cohesive community of domestic, institutional, and commercial architecture. This resource has been reevaluated and the existing NRHP documentation and boundary description for this resource remains valid.

Determination of Effect: The impact limits for Alternatives C/D and E intersect the NRHP boundary for the Lewisburg Historic District; as a result, Alternatives C/D and E will have an adverse effect on the resource.



Plate 19. View of Lewis Street, within the Lewisburg Historic District (NRHP No. 93001165), facing west.



Plate 20. View of West Pike Street, within the Lewisburg Historic District (NRHP No. 93001165), facing south.



Plate 21. View of West 12th Street, within the Lewisburg Historic District (NRHP No. 93001165), facing east.



Plate 22. View of Southgate Street, along the edge of the Lewisburg Historic District (NRHP No. 93001165), facing northwest.



Plate 23. View of Baker Street, within the Lewisburg Historic District (NRHP No. 93001165), facing south.



Plate 24. View of St. John's Church, within the Lewisburg Historic District, facing south.

Bavarian Brewing Company (NRHP No. 96000281)

Plates 25-27

Description: Located within the project APE, the Bavarian Brewing Company is a four- and five-story, brick, Romanesque Style industrial complex with a stone foundation and flat roof (Exhibits 4, 8, 22, and 23). The Bavarian Brewing Company occupied the complex from 1894 to 1966. The most prominent section of the complex fronts 12th Street and dates from 1910. The five-story mill house, and two, four-story buildings flanking the mill house have brick corbelling, recessed bays, crenellated parapet wall, round-arched window openings with replacement sash, and a Romanesque tower. Engravings mark the mill house and brew house. The east extension of the building lies behind a row of worker housing facing 12th Street and is industrial in design with brick corbelling along the top and filled-in, arched window openings. The north addition dates to 1969 and is a non-contributing, one-story, metal building.

The building was listed in the NRHP in 1996 under Criterion A for its significance as a local manufacturer of beer. This resource has been reevaluated and the existing NRHP documentation and boundary description for this resource remains valid.

Determination of Effect: The impact limits for Alternatives C/D and E are located southwest of this resource and will require no taking of property within the NRHP boundary, as a result, Alternatives C/D and E will have no effect on this resource.



Plate 25. View of Bavarian Brewing Company (NRHP No. 96000281), facing southwest.



Plate 26. View of Bavarian Brewing Company (NRHP No. 96000281), facing southeast.



Plate 27. View of Bavarian Brewing Company (NRHP No. 96000281), facing south.

Fort Mitchell Multiple Property Submission

Description: In 1989, five historic resources were listed in the NRHP from Fort Mitchell, including the Fort Mitchell Heights Historic District, Old Fort Mitchell Historic District, Kruempelman Farmhouse, Highland Cemetery Historic District, and Beechwood Historic District. The Fort Mitchell Heights, Old Fort Mitchell, and Highland Cemetery historic districts are discussed below because they are located in or immediately adjacent to the project APE. The Kruempelman Farmhouse (KEFM 103) and Beechwood historic districts are not located in the project APE, but are noted on Exhibit 4.

Fort Mitchell Heights Historic District (NRHP No. 89001169)

Plates 28–30

Description: Located just outside the project APE, the Fort Mitchell Heights Historic District is roughly bounded by Park Road, Barrington Road, Dixie Highway, and Fortside Drive (Exhibits 4, 6, and 10). The district is composed of approximately 300 acres, 22 buildings, and 1 structure. Developed as an early twentieth century residential streetcar suburb of Cincinnati, Fort Mitchell represents a diverse collection of well-preserved, twentieth century domestic architectural styles, including Neo-Classical, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman. Although many of the area's houses were constructed between 1905 and 1929, many other buildings were built after World War II. Much of the earlier development was concentrated along the Dixie Highway, and as a result, much of the area's historic architecture is located near or along the highway.

The district was listed in the NRHP in 1989 under Criteria A and C for its significance for local community planning and development and for its significant examples of various architectural styles. This resource has been reevaluated and the existing NRHP documentation and boundary description for this resource remain valid.

Determination of Effect: N/A because outside project APE



Plate 28. View of Fort Mitchell Heights Historic District (NRHP No. 89001169) from Summit Avenue, facing southwest.



Plate 29. View of I-75 from Fort Mitchell Heights Historic District (NRHP No. 89001169), facing south.



Plate 30. View of Fort Mitchell Heights Historic District (NRHP No. 89001169) from Dixie Highway, facing northwest.

Old Fort Mitchell Historic District (NRHP No. 89001170)

Plates 31 and 32

Description: The Old Fort Mitchell Historic District is roughly bounded by East Maple Avenue, Edgewood Road, Saint Johns Road, and Dixie Highway (Exhibits 4, 6, 11, and 25). The district is composed of 103 contributing buildings and one contributing structure. Developed as one of the first streetcar suburbs of Cincinnati, the District exhibits a diverse collection of well-preserved, twentieth century domestic architectural styles, including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mission Revival, Prairie, and Craftsman Bungalow. Although most of the area's houses were constructed between 1905 and 1935, others were built after World War II.

The district was listed in the NRHP in 1989 under Criteria A and C for its significance for local community development and for its significant examples of various architectural styles. This resource has been reevaluated and the existing NRHP documentation and boundary description for this resource remain valid.

Determination of Effect: The impact limits for Alternatives C/D and E are located southeast of this resource and will require no taking of property within the NRHP boundary, as a result, Alternatives C/D and E will have no effect on this resource.



Plate 31. View of contributing resource in Old Fort Mitchell Historic District (NRHP 89001170), facing southwest.



Plate 32. View of contributing resource in Old Fort Mitchell Historic District (NRHP 89001170), facing north.

Highland Cemetery Historic District (NRHP No. 89001585)

Plates 33 and 34

Description: Highland Cemetery was nominated to the NRHP in 1989 under Criterion C for its significant architecture and landscape architecture plan (Exhibits 4, 6, 10, and 24). Located approximately 150 feet from I-71/75, the Highland Cemetery Historic District, is roughly bounded by I-71/75, Highland Pike, St. Mary's Cemetery, and Dixie Highway. The cemetery was established in 1869 as garden cemetery in Northern Kentucky. It includes excellent examples of ca. 1869 to ca. 1930 funerary monuments and mausoleums. Prominent local architects designed the chapel (Walters and Stewart) and main entrance gateway (David Davis).

Determination of Effect: In the 1990s an interstate realignment took a portion of the northwest boundary of the Highland Cemetery Historic District, which was incorporated into the current I-71/75 ROW. Note that the Exhibits 4 and 6 topographical maps date prior to the 1990s realignment, and therefore, show the Highland Cemetery Historic District boundary within the project APE. The current project is within the existing ROW and will have no new effects upon the district.



Plate 33. View of Highland Cemetery Historic District (NRHP No. 89001585) and the I-71/75 corridor, facing northeast.



Plate 34. View of Highland Cemetery Historic District (NRHP No. 89001585), facing east.

Previously Unidentified Historic Resources

Setting Description of Highway, Western, and Crescent Avenues

This section of the project APE includes the 800 block of Highway Avenue, which follows its intersection with Wright Street eastward to its intersection with Western Avenue, the 200 through 600 blocks of Western Avenue, which spans from its intersection with Highway Avenue to North Park Road to the south, and Crescent Avenue from its intersection with Highway Avenue southward to its 600 block, which is approximately two-tenths of a mile south of its intersection with West Fifth Street. Historic resources in this area include residences from the late nineteenth to the mid twentieth centuries and commercial buildings from the late nineteenth century. Architectural styles in the area include Italianate, Second Empire, Victorian Stick, and Craftsman; numerous vernacular examples are found in this area as well.

The 1877 *City Atlas of Covington, Kentucky* shows the south side of Highway Avenue (then called Second Street), where the resources are located, as the Arnold Subdivision, which contained buildings on almost every parcel (Exhibits 14 and 15). Resources KEC 460 and 461 are shown on the map. Resource KEC 460 had an outbuilding located behind the house; this structure is no longer extant. The Willow Run Distillery was located across Highway Avenue from this block. The 1886 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows only the foundation of the distillery remained by this date.

The 1877 atlas also shows that Western Avenue, while divided into parcels, was not yet fully developed. The eastern side of the street exhibited many buildings within the project APE with only a few empty lots. The Willow Run Distillery warehouse was located on the southeast corner of the Highway and Western avenues intersection along Western Avenue; however, by 1886 the building was being used as a warehouse for tobacco. The west side of Western Avenue only had two pockets of development; one near the intersection with Highway Avenue and another between Fourth and Fifth streets. The remaining areas were subdivided, but nothing had been constructed on the lots at that time. Resources KECL 1018, 1027, 1028, 1042, and 1052 are shown on the map. The section of Crescent Avenue (then called Bullock Street) within the project APE was well developed in 1877; although the resources discussed in this report were not constructed by this date.

The 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map only shows the sections of Highway Avenue (still called Second Street) and Western and Crescent avenues from Highway Avenue to West Sixth Street (Exhibit 16). From 1877 to 1894, the block of Highway Avenue that is within the project APE added one building, which is no longer extant. All major buildings on this block are marked as dwellings. Resources KEC 460 and 461 are shown on this map. KEC 460 shows two rear additions and an outbuilding, which are no longer extant. The lots across Highway Avenue from these buildings, where the distillery was located, were vacant at this date, and remain empty today.

The sections of Western and Crescent avenues on this map show few changes from the 1877 atlas map. The Forest Subdivision on the east side of Western Avenue remained undeveloped, except for a one-and-a-half-story stable. It is not known who utilized this structure, but it remained on this lot until at least 1909. All major buildings on these

blocks of Western and Crescent avenues are marked as dwellings. This map shows Resources KECL 1018, 1027, 1028, 1041, 1042, and 1058.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1909 shows all the sections of the project APE on Highway, Western, and Crescent avenues (Exhibits 17, 19, and 21). Between 1894 and 1909, the block of Highway Avenue changed from a completely residential area to one that was half residential and half commercial. During this period, four commercial spaces were added to the block; however three were in already extant buildings. Resource 461 is shown on this map as a store, but it was previously listed as a dwelling. Resource 460 retained its additions from 1894, but its outbuilding was gone by 1909.

The east side of Western Avenue remained sparsely developed, although a few new buildings were added to the area. Resource KECL 1041 was built between 1894 and 1909. The building was divided in two, with one half used as a residence and the other used as storefront space, thus becoming the only commercial building in this area of Western and Crescent avenues. A wagon shed, stable, and slaughterhouse were located behind the building. These outbuildings remained on the property until at least 1949, but are no longer extant. Resource KECL 1048 also appears on the map for the first time. A one-and-a-half-story stable located behind the house is no longer extant. The other areas of these streets remained densely developed and residential. Resources KEC 457, 460, 461, and KECL 1018, 1027, 1028, 1041, 1042, 1048, 1052, and 1058 are shown on the map.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1949, which is a corrected version of the 1909 map, again shows all sections of Highway, Western, and Crescent avenues in the project APE (Exhibits 18, 20, and 22). The composition of the block of Highway Avenue remained similar to 1909; however Resource 457 was built during this period as a commercial building with a detached garage, which is no longer extant, located to its west. The map shows the rear additions to Resource 460 were replaced with a one-story wraparound porch.

By 1949, the east side of Western Avenue became more developed, although its 300 block remained mostly vacant. The houses built during this period on the east side of the 400 block of Western Avenue were set farther back from the road than the other houses previously built in the area. These buildings are set father back because this side of the street slopes upward and these houses were constructed within the hillside. The rest of Western and Crescent avenues remained the same densely developed residential areas as before. All resources are shown on the 1909-1949 Sanborn Map, with the exceptions of Resources KECL 1014, 1026, and 1033, which were constructed ca. 1950.

This area has undergone numerous changes that have drastically altered its composition since 1949. Many buildings on the block of Highway Avenue are no longer extant; in their places are either vacant lots or post-1958 structures. Many pre-1958 buildings on the west side of Western Avenue are extant; however, vacant lots shown on the 1949 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map in the 300 block now contain ca. 1980 townhouse-type condominiums. All buildings on the east side of Western Avenue from Highway Avenue to just south of West Fifth Street have been demolished. Two parking lots, Willie's Sports Café, which is a restaurant and bar, and post-1958 apartment buildings have replaced these dwellings that were constructed before 1877. All buildings on Crescent Avenue within the project APE have been demolished except those on the east side of the 600 block. These dwellings, many of which appear on the 1877 atlas, have been replaced

with parking lots, post-1958 light industrial buildings, and access ramps for I-71/75. Because this area of Highway, Western, and Crescent avenues has lost much of its historic building stock, Gray & Pape recommends the area is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as a historic district.

Descriptions of extant pre-1958 resources located on Highway, Western, and Crescent avenues are as follows:

Resource KEC 457

Plate 35

Description: The resource at 801 Highway Avenue is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Highway and Western avenues. The building abuts the sidewalk along Highway Avenue. An empty lot is located to the west of the building and the house at 203 Western Avenue is located very close to the building's east. The building is located approximately two blocks from the I-71/75 corridor and has a view of the Brent Spence Bridge (Exhibits 5, 7, and 17).

The resource is a two-story, Gable Side building constructed ca. 1920. According to Sanborn maps, the building often changed use back and forth from commercial to residential. The current use is not clear, but the anodized aluminum storefront door on the primary (north) façade suggests at least part of the building is being used as commercial space. The building is clad in stucco, has an asphalt-shingled roof, and exhibits replacement fixed-light casement sash on the first story and replacement one-over-one, double-hung sash on the second. The two small four-pane windows on the primary façade appear to be historic. A side-gable porch addition is located on the east façade and a ca. 1970, one-story addition is located on the west façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. Gable Side building types are found throughout the area. This example of the type has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association due to alterations and its unclear current use. These alterations make it not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEC 457 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 35. View of 801 Highway Avenue, facing southwest.

Resource KEC 461

Plate 36

Description: The resource at 841 Highway Avenue is located on the west side of Highway Avenue approximately 285 feet west from its intersection with Western Avenue and currently is vacant. The building is approximately three blocks from the I-71/75 corridor and has a view of the Brent Spence Bridge (Exhibits 5, 7, 13, 15, 16, and 17).

The resource is a two-story, three-bay, vernacular commercial building constructed ca. 1870. The building has a stone foundation, brick load-bearing walls, and a standing-seam metal roof. The sash on the second story are historic six-over-two, double-hung windows. A stone belt course runs the width of the primary (north) façade. The door and window openings on the primary façade have been altered to fit a metal industrial door and a modern wood-framed window opening.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association due to the alterations of the primary façade. As an undistinguished example of a common style that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEC 461 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 36. View of 841 Highway Avenue, facing southwest.

Resource KEC 460

Plate 37

Description: The resource at 881 Highway Avenue is located on the west side of Highway Avenue at its intersection with Wright Street. The house is situated on a small landscaped, triangular lot and is surrounded in the front and rear by stone retaining walls and an iron fence. The house is located approximately three blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor and has a view of the Brent Spence Bridge (Exhibits 5, 7, 13, 15, 16, and 17).

The resource is a two-story, Gabled-Ell residence constructed ca. 1870. The house has a stone foundation, brick load-bearing walls, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The primary (north) façade exhibits a two-story, three-sided bay on its east half and a two-story inset porch supported by brick columns and piers on its west half. A ca. 1970, one-story addition clad in vinyl siding is located on the rear of the building. The ghosting of previous additions also is visible on the rear façade. The sash appear to be historic six-over-one, double-hung sash, and each have a stone lintel and sill. A bracketed cornice wraps around the building. A stone wall with iron fencing surrounds the property.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that the resource is not associated with significant events, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Deed research at the Kenton County Clerk's Office in Covington revealed that no one of significance has owned the building, and therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion B. Because this resource retains its original materials, design, workmanship, location, feeling, and association it is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEC 460 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary of this resource includes its full parcel boundary. Beginning at the intersection of Highway Avenue and Wright Street, the triangular-shaped lot fronts Highway Avenue approximately 140 feet, then turns 90 degrees and travels approximately 110 feet toward Wright Street, then turns approximately 45 degrees and travels along Wright Street approximately 180 feet to the point of beginning (Exhibit 33).

Determination of Effect: The impact limits for Alternative C/D will be located near this resource's parcel boundary; however, this Alternative will have no adverse effect on the property. Alternative E is located east of this resource, and will therefore have no effect on Resource KEC 460.



Plate 37. View of 881 Highway Avenue, facing southeast.



Exhibit 33. Parcel of 881 Highway Avenue Outlined in Blue
Map provided by Kenton County Property Valuation Administration .

Resource KECL 1028

Plate 38

Description: The resource at 203 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue on the southwest corner of its intersection with Highway Avenue. Because the building is on a narrow lot, it is located close to neighboring buildings at 205 Western Avenue and 801 Highway Avenue. A short driveway leads from the street into the attached single-car garage of the house (Exhibits 5, 7, 13, 15, 16, and 17).

The resource is a one-story, Gable Front, single residence built ca. 1860. The building has an asphalt-shingled roof, replacement sash, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. According to Sanborn Maps, the house originally extended to the edge of Western Avenue, but the concrete block garage was added ca. 1930. A small one-story addition was built on the rear of the building ca. 1900 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1894 and 1909).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gable Front house types are commonly found in the Covington area. The building has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials and the construction of the garage within the foundation. Since the building

has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1028 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 38. View of 203 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1045

Plate 39

Description: The resource at 205 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue approximately 60 feet south of its intersection with Highway Avenue. The building is located on a narrow lot and sits close to neighboring buildings at 203 and 207 Western Avenue. The house is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor and has a view of the Brent Spence Bridge (Exhibits 5, 7, and 17).

The resource is a two-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival, Gable Front, single residence built ca. 1910. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, replacement sash, and the walls are clad in brick veneer. The primary (east) façade exhibits a one-story, brick front porch supported by double piers. A wooden balustrade has been added to the roof of the porch to create a second story balcony. The half story of the primary façade is clad in replacement vinyl siding and its window opening has been enlarged to fit a triangular transom. A two-story bay is located on the north façade. A stone retaining wall is located at the front of the property, along Western Avenue.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is not a good example of the Colonial Revival Style due to the application of replacement siding and sash, the enlargement of the gable window opening, and the deck addition on the second story. These alterations have caused the building to lose integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. As an example of the Colonial Revival Style that has lost historic integrity, the house is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1045 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 39. View of 205 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1052

Plate 40

Description: The resource at 207 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue approximately 80 feet south from its intersection with Highway Avenue. The house is located on a narrow lot that is level on its east half and a wooded area slopes upward to the west. The building is located approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor and has a view of the Brent Spence Bridge (Exhibits 5, 7, 13, 15, 16, and 17).

The resource is a brick, two-and-a-half-story, Italianate Style, Covington-Newport type of townhouse built ca. 1870. The main entry into the house is located on the side of the building instead of the main façade, which is a feature of the Covington-Newport house type. The windows are replacement fixed-light, tinted sash. A ca. 1930, two-story addition is located on the rear of the house. Sometime after 1949, the building was converted into apartments.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. Covington-Newport house types are ubiquitous throughout Covington. This example of the type has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement sash and the large rear addition. As an undistinguished example of a common house type that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1052 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 40. View of 207 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1042

Plate 41

Description: The resource at 209 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue approximately 115 feet south of its intersection with Highway Avenue. The house is set back farther from the street than most of the buildings on the block. The long, narrow lot is landscaped in the front along Western Avenue, but wooded in the back section. The house is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 13, 15, 16, and 17).

The resource is a two-and-a-half-story, Gable Side, single residence built ca. 1860. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding and has an asphalt-shingled roof and replacement sash. A skylight has been installed on the southern half of the roof. A large, ca. 1970, Gable Front, one-story addition is located on the primary (east) façade, along with a modern wooden deck.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gable Side

house types are common in the Covington area. The building has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to the application of replacement building materials as well as the Gable Front and deck additions on the primary façade. As an undistinguished example of a common house type that has lost historic integrity, the house is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1042 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 41. View of 209 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1027

Plate 42

Description: The resource at 211 Western Avenue is located within the hillside on the west side of Western Avenue, approximately 120 feet south of its intersection with Highway Avenue. The building sits within the slope of the hillside and is located just behind 213 Western Avenue. The house is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 13, 15, 16, and 17).

The resource is a two-story, Gable Front, residence built ca. 1870. The building has an asphalt-shingled roof, replacement one-over-one, double-hung sash, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The primary (east) façade exhibits a modern two-story wooden deck with wooden balustrades and latticework. Early Sanborn Maps show the building had a one-story porch; however the 1909-1949 Map shows no porch (Exhibit 17). The property also features a stone retaining wall along Western Avenue.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gable Front house types are commonly found in the Covington area. The building has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials and the deck addition. Since the building has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1027 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 42. View of 211 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1041

Plate 43

Description: The resource at 213 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue approximately 170 feet south from its intersection with Highway Avenue. The building sits within a hillside and up against the sidewalk. The 1909 Sanborn Insurance Map indicates the building was divided in half, with the south half used as dwelling space and the north half used as a store. The 1909-1949 Sanborn Map shows the entire building was used as storefront space. These maps also show the property contained a one-story slaughterhouse behind the building's south side and a one-story wagon shed with attached garage abutting the building's rear, north side. These outbuildings appear to be no longer extant (Exhibits 5, 7, 16, and 17).

The resource is a three-story, Gable Side, residence and commercial building constructed ca. 1900. The building has a concrete foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, and is clad in replacement, asbestos siding. The upper stories retain historic wooden, two-over-two, double-hung sash. The building's first story storefront space has been in-filled with asbestos siding and six fixed-light sash.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Although this type of commercial building is not common in this area of Covington, several examples of the commercial buildings with better historic integrity are located in downtown Covington, especially in the West Side/Main Strasse and Covington Downtown Commercial Historic Districts (NRHP Nos. 83003650 and 83002804). This example of the type has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association because of the application of replacement siding, the in-filling of the storefront space, and the loss of its associated outbuildings. As an undistinguished example of a common type that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1041 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 43. View of 213 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1048

Plate 44

Description: The resource at 223 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue approximately 275 feet south of its intersection with Highway Avenue. The house sits within a level area of a hillside. The property immediately around the building is landscaped, while the rear portion of the lot is wooded. The house is located across the street from the parking lot for Willie's Sports Café. The house is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 16, and 17).

The resource is a two-and-a-half-story, Gabled-Ell, residence built ca. 1890. The house has a raised ashlar stone foundation, replacement vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The primary (east) façade exhibits two, unadorned, vinyl belt courses at the first story. Two main entry doors are located at the inset of the gabled ell. The porch at these entryways is also clad in replacement vinyl siding, which appears covering decorative spandrels that are commonly associated with houses from this period. Another entryway is located at the basement level of the primary façade; in front of this entrance is a modern deck with a vinyl balustrade. The south façade exhibits a bay projection at the first story, whose window openings appear to have been made smaller with the application of the replacement vinyl siding. A stone retaining wall runs along Western Avenue in front of the building. Within this wall is a ca. 1930 rubble stone, open, three-car garage.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Deed research at the Kenton County Clerk's Office and a search of City Directories for Covington reveal no persons

significant to local, state, or national history have been associated with the resource. Available deeds dating from 1920 through 2009 indicated the building has had 15 owners during this 89 year period (Kenton County Clerk's Office 1920-2009). The longest occupants were Frank and Verlan Davis, who lived in the building from 1942 until 1973 (Kenton County Clerk's Office 1942-1973). Frank Davis was listed as a machinist at the Leyman Manufacturing Corporation in 1943. The Leyman Manufacturing Corporation was founded in Cincinnati in 1940, and since 1960 has been manufacturing hydraulic lift gates (Leyman Manufacturing Corporation 2009). Subsequent years after 1943 do not give an occupation for Davis until 1964 when he is listed as retired (Williams' Directory Company 1943-1964). As a building with a transient population, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. Gabled-Ell building types are found throughout the Covington area. This example of the type has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and sash, as well as the deck addition on the primary façade. As an undistinguished example of a common house type that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1048 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 44. View of 223 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1026

Plate 45

Description: The resource at 321 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue, approximately one-tenth of a mile south from its intersection with Highway Avenue. The building sits on a level lot, very close to the street. The rear and south areas of the parcel are wooded, while the other landscaped areas of the property

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are enclosed by a chain link fence. The house is located across the street from the parking lot of Willie's Sports Café. The house is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5 and 7).

The resource is a two-and-a-half-story, Gable Front, single dwelling constructed ca. 1950. The house is clad in PermaStone veneer on the first story, replacement aluminum siding on the second story, and replacement vertical aluminum siding on the half story. The sash throughout the building also are replacements. The main entry into the house is located on the north façade, which features a two-story wooden deck addition on the west half of the façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gable Front house types are commonly found in the Covington area. The building has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials and the deck addition. Since the building has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1026 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 45. View of 321 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1056

Plate 46

Description: The resource at 333 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue approximately two-tenths of a mile south of its intersection with Highway Avenue. The house sits within the hillside and a set of wooden steps leads from the street to the main entry. The property immediately surrounding the house is landscaped, while the rear of the lot is wooded. The building is located across the street from the parking to Willie's Sports Café. The house is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 19).

The resource is a two-story, massed-plan, dwelling constructed ca. 1930. The house has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The sash throughout the building are vinyl replacements. The primary (east) façade exhibits a two-story, full-width porch with squared-Corinthian columns, dentil molding, and wooden balustrade. Originally, this full-width, front porch was only one story tall (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1909-1949, Exhibit 19).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Although massed-plan type dwellings are not common in this area of Covington, the application of replacement siding and sash, as well as the modern two-story deck addition has caused the building to lose integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. As an undistinguished example of a house type that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1056 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 46. View of 333 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1025

Plate 47

Description: The resource at 401 Western Avenue is located within the hillside on the west side of Western Avenue, approximately two-tenths of a mile south of its intersection with Highway Avenue. The house is located across the street from the parking lot for Willie's Sports Café. The house is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 19).

The resource is a two-story, Gable Front, single residence built ca. 1910. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, replacement sash, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The primary (east) façade exhibits a Gable Front porch with a wooden balustrade and supported by squared columns. The gables of the primary façade are adorned with decorative dentil moldings. A rear one-story, Gable Side addition appears to be original to the house (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1909-1949, Exhibit 19).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gable front house types are commonly found in the Covington area. The building has lost integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and sash. Since the building has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1025 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 47. View of 401 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1040

Plate 48

Description: The resource at 405 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue, within the hillside, approximately two-tenths of a mile south of its intersection with Highway Avenue. The resource is located across the street from the parking lot for Willie's Sports Café. The house is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 19).

The resource is a two-and-a-half-story, Gable Side, single dwelling built ca. 1920. The building has an asphalt-shingled roof, replacement sash, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The primary (east) façade exhibits a steeply pitched, Gable Front entry projection. This façade also has a small, low-pitched, shed dormer with a large, fixed-light sash. These features appear to date after the period of construction. A large, modern wooden deck also is located along the primary and south façades.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gable Side house types are found throughout Covington. The building has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to the application of replacement siding and sash, as well as the alterations to the primary façade. As an undistinguished example of a common house type that has lost historic integrity, the house is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1040 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 48. View of 405 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1024

Plate 49

Description: The resource at 407 Western Avenue sits within the hillside on the west side of Western Avenue, approximately two-tenths of a mile south of its intersection with Highway Avenue. The house is located across the street from a parking lot for Willie's Sports Café. The house is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 19).

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, Gable Front, single dwelling built ca. 1920. The building has an asphalt-shingled roof, replacement sash, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The primary (east) façade has a wooden deck addition, a gable front awning over the entryway, and the window opening on its north bay has been enlarged to fit a sliding glass door. The north façade has a small shed dormer.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gable Front house types are commonly found in the Covington area. The building has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials and other alterations. Since the building has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1024 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 49. View of 407 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1023

Plate 50

Description: The resource at 409 Western Avenue is located with the hillside on the west side of Western Avenue, approximately two-tenths of a mile south of its intersection with Highway Avenue. The house is located across the street from the parking lot for Willie's Sports Café. The house sits approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 19).

The resource is a one-story, Gable Front, single residence built ca. 1920. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, replacement sash, and is clad in replacement aluminum siding. The 1909-1949 Sanborn Map shows a one-story porch on the north bay of the primary (east) façade (Exhibit 19). Since the date of the map, the porch has been enclosed with aluminum siding and fixed-light casement sash. A modern wooden deck surrounds the enclosed porch.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is an example of a common house type found throughout the Covington area. The house has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and sash, the enclosure of the front porch, and deck addition. Since the house has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1023 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 50. View of 409 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1022

Plate 51

Description: The resource at 411 Western Avenue sits within the hillside on the west side of Western Avenue approximately two-tenths of a mile south of its intersection with Highway Avenue. The house is located across the street from the parking lot for Willie's Sports Café. The resource is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 19).

The resource is a two-story, Gable Front, single residence built ca. 1920. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, replacement vinyl sash, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. Shed dormers are located on the north and south façades of the building. The primary (east) façade exhibits a large wooden deck addition on the first story and a new window opening with a fixed light window at the top of the gable.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. This type of dwelling, with a gabled roof with two shed dormers along the sides is found throughout the Covington area. This example of the type has been obscured by the application of replacement siding and sash as well as a modern deck addition. Since the house has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1022 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 51. View of 411 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1021

Plate 52

Description: The resource at 417 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue, approximately two-tenths of a mile south of its intersection with Highway Avenue. The building sits within the hillside and is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor. The house sits across Western Avenue from Willie's Sports Café (Exhibits 5, 7, and 19).

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, Gable Front, single dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, a dormer on the south façade, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. Replacement sash are located throughout the building. The primary (east) façade exhibits a Gable Front, front porch that has been enclosed with vinyl siding. A wooden deck wraps around from the primary façade to the south façade. A detached, vinyl sided garage, which was added to the property after 1949, is located behind the house (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1909-1949, Exhibit 19).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that the resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The one-and-a-half-story, Gable Front single dwelling with a front porch is a common house type in Covington. This resource is an undistinguished example of the type. This house has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and sash, as well as the enclosure of the front porch. Since the house has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1021 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 52. View of 417 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1020

Plate 53

Description: The resource at 507 Western Avenue is located within the hillside slope of the west side of Western Avenue, approximately two-tenths of a mile south of its intersection with Highway Avenue. The rear of the parcel is wooded, while the other areas are landscaped. A stone retaining wall is located in front of the property. The house sits approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor. The 1909-1949 Sanborn map shows a two-car garage in front of the house along Western Avenue. Stone and concrete wall ruins of the garage are extant on the property. Tiered stone retaining walls are located in front of the house (Exhibits 5, 7, and 19).

The resource is a two-story, Gable Front, single residence built ca. 1920. The building has a concrete foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, and is clad in wood siding. The primary (east) façade exhibits a two-story, full-width porch that obscures features of the façade. The first story of the porch is supported by squared columns, has a simple balustrade, and latticework at the north and south ends. The second story of the porch is enclosed by vinyl siding and casement sash. The rear façade exhibits a ca. 1940 small addition with a shed roof and an external brick chimney.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. This house type with a two-story front porch is common in this area of Covington. This building has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association due to the

application of replacement sash and siding and the enclosure of the porch. Because this house is a common type and has lost historic integrity, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1020 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 53. View of 507 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1047

Plate 54

Description: The resource at 511 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue approximately two-tenths of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The house is located within the hillside and a set of concrete steps lead from the street to the main entry. The property immediately around the house is landscaped while the rear hillside is wooded. The house is located approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 19).

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, Craftsman Style, Bungalow type, Gable Side, single residence built ca. 1920. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof and is clad in wood clapboard. The primary (east) façade exhibits a full-width porch with a replacement latticework balustrade and is supported by squared, wooden columns. It appears a window opening on the north bay of the primary façade has been covered with clapboard, as traditionally windows would have been placed on either side of the main entry. The Gable Front dormer on the primary façade has a three sash ribbon window. A small, shed roof projection is located on the north façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is a good example of the Craftsman Style, Bungalow house type, which is a common type in the Covington area. The house has lost integrity of design, workmanship, and materials due to the covering of the primary façade window opening. As an example of a common house type that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1047 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 54. View of 511 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1019

Plate 55

Description: The resource at 517 Western Avenue is located within the hillside slope of the west side of Western Avenue, approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The rear of the parcel is wooded, while the front and side areas are landscaped. A stone retaining wall is located in front of the property. The house sits approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 19).

The resource is a two-story, Gable Front, single dwelling built ca. 1920. The house exhibits an ashlar stone foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. Two full-length shed dormers are located on the north and south façades. A two-story vinyl porch is located on the primary (east) façade. The window opening on the second story of the primary façade has been enlarged to fit a set of double doors that lead to the porch. The sash throughout the house are replacement, one-over-one, vinyl sash. A wood-frame detached garage, which was built after 1949, is located behind the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. This type of dwelling, gabled roof with two shed dormers along the sides, is common throughout the area. This example has been obscured by the application of replacement sash and siding, as well as the two-story porch addition. These alterations have caused the house to lose integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Alterations and the number of

this house type in the area exclude the resource from being eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1019 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 55. View of 517 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1018

Plate 56

Description: The resource at 521 Western Avenue is located within the hillside slope of the west side of Western Avenue, approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The rear of the parcel is wooded. The house sits approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 14, 15, 18, and 19).

The house is a two-and-a-half-story, Cross-Gabled, single dwelling built ca. 1870. The house has a stone foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, and is clad in wood clapboard. The windows throughout the building are historic, two-over-two, double hung sash. The symmetrical, three-bay primary (east) façade exhibits a central, recessed entry and lintel courses on first and second stories. A one-story addition is located on the building's rear façade. Two sets of concrete steps lead from the sidewalk to the house, and ruins of stone walls are extant within the hillside between the house and the sidewalk.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that the resource does not appear to be associated with significant events, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Deed research at the Kenton County Clerk's Office in Covington revealed William Robbers, a Catholic priest, owned the house from 1886 until his death in 1909. Robbers was the pastor of the St. John the

Evangelist Roman Catholic parish in Lewisburg, from 1879 until 1903. During his tenure at St. John's, Robbers oversaw numerous repairs and remodeling projects to the church, including a 51-foot addition to the church building (Ryan 1954). The church is a contributing resource to the Lewisburg Historic District (NRHP No. 93001165), and best represents William Robbers significance to the history of Lewisburg. Deed research did not reveal any other significant persons associated with the resource, and therefore, the building is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. While other Cross Gabled houses are located in the project APE, this house type, two-story, Cross-Gable with recessed front entry, is unique, as no other examples of this type were found in the area. The 1877 Atlas map of Covington also shows the house was one of the first constructed on the west side of Western Avenue. The house also retains historic integrity because it has kept historic elements of the building, including historic wood clapboard, historic sash, and the uncommon recessed entryway. As an uncommon example of an early house type that retains historic integrity, the house is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1018 as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary of this resource includes its full parcel boundary. The rectangular-shaped parcel fronts Western Avenue approximately 92 feet, then turns westward and travels approximately 278 feet toward Wright Street, then turns 90 degrees and travels approximately 91 feet to the north, and finally the boundary turns another 90 degrees eastward toward Western Avenue approximately 278 feet (Exhibit 34).

Determination of Effect: Alternatives C/D and E are located east of this resource and will require no taking of property, and will therefore have no effect on Resource KECL 1018.



Plate 56. View of 521 Western Avenue, facing west.

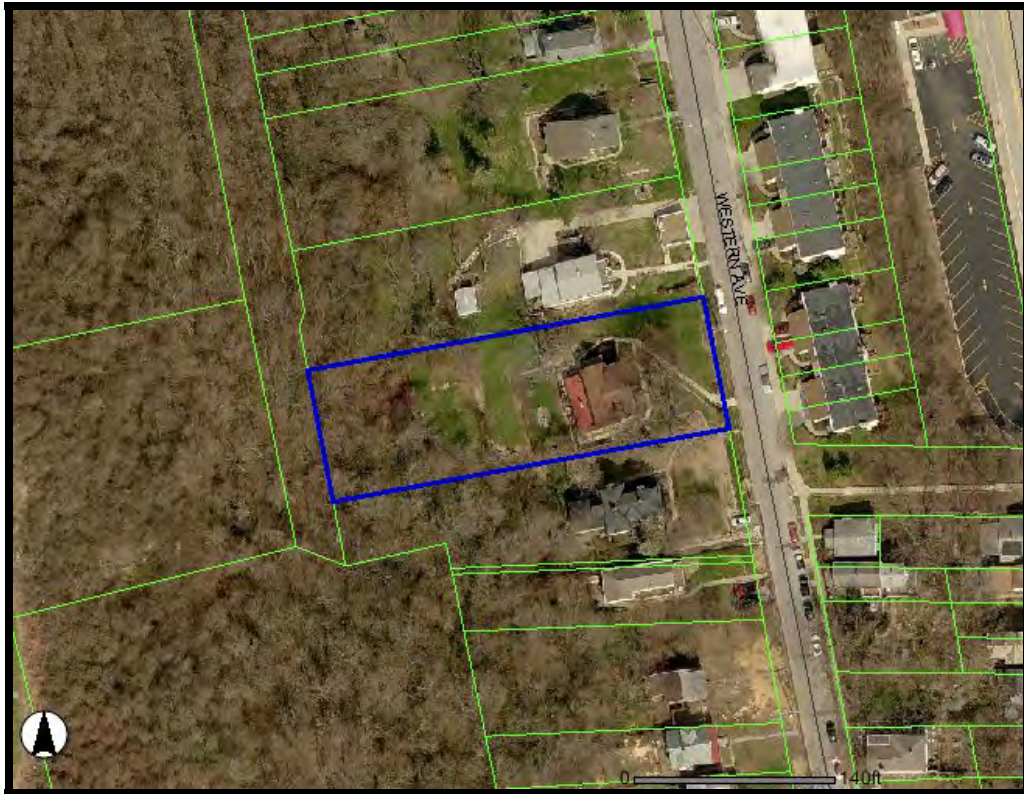


Exhibit 34. Parcel of 521 Western Avenue Outlined in Blue.
Map provided by Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.

Resource KECL 1058

Plate 57

Description: The resource at 527 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue approximately two-tenths of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The houses sit atop a leveled section of hillside; the hill continues upward toward Wright Street to the west. The property immediately surrounding the building is landscaped while the rear of the lot is wooded. A short stone retaining wall is located in front of the house along Western Avenue. The house is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 15, 18, 19, and 21).

The resource is a three-story, Second Empire Style, single residence built ca. 1880. The house has an asphalt-shingled, Mansard roof and is clad in replacement aluminum siding. The sashes on the first story appear to be historic, two-over-two windows, while the second and third story sashes are replacements. The primary (east) façade exhibits a bay window with a bracketed cornice on the first story and a gable front dormer. The main entry into the house is located on the north façade and has a shed roof awning and modern wooden balustrade and columns. A two-story wooden porch has been added to the south façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or

persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Second Empire Style houses are not common in this area of Covington; however this example of the style has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and feeling due to the application of replacement siding and sash, as well as the two-story deck addition. As an undistinguished example of an architectural style that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1058 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 57. View of 527 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1033

Plate 58

Description: The resource at 604 Western Avenue is located on the east side of Western Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile north from its intersection with North Park Road. The house sits within a hillside that slopes downward toward Crescent Avenue to the east. The property is surrounded by a chain link fence and a pedestrian concrete set of steps is located immediately north of the property. The house is located approximately two blocks from the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5 and 7).

The resource is a one-story, Gable Front, single dwelling built ca. 1950. The house has a concrete block foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, and is clad in replacement aluminum siding. The windows throughout the building are replacement, one-over-one, double-hung and sliding sash. The primary (west) façade exhibits a gable front porch with decorative wrought-iron columns. A metal awning covers the south entry at the basement level.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gable Front house types are common in the Covington area. The building has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials, including siding, and windows. Since the house has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1033 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 58. View of 604 Western Avenue, facing east.

Resource KECL 1032

Plate 59

Description: The resource at 606 Western Avenue is located on the east side of Western Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The house sits atop a hill that slopes downward towards Crescent Avenue to the east. The property is surrounded by a chain link fence. The house is located approximately two blocks from the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 21, and 22).

The resource is a one-story, Shotgun type, single dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a standing-seam metal roof, replacement one-over-one, vinyl sash with false muntins, and is covered with replacement vinyl siding. The primary (west) façade exhibits gable returns and a leaded-glass transom above the entry door. An internal brick chimney is

located in the center of the ridgeline. A ca. 1970, one-story addition is located at the rear of the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Deed research at the Kenton County Clerk's Office and a search of City Directories for Covington reveal no persons significant to local, state, or national history have been associated with the resource. Deeds from the approximate date of construction through 1979 indicate the building has had 11 owners during this 88 year period, resulting in an 8-year average of ownership (Kenton County Clerk's Office 1891-1979). The longest occupants of the resource are its current owners, David and Mary Stadlander, who purchased the property in 1979 (Kenton County Clerk's Office 1979). As a building with a transient population, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. Shotgun type dwellings are common in the immediate area, as well as the nearby Lewisburg and West Side/Main Strasse historic districts (NRHP Nos. 93001165 and 83003650). The building has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement vinyl sash and siding, and the construction of the rear addition. Since the house has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type in Covington, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1032 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 59. View of 606 Western Avenue, facing east.

Resource KECL 1017

Plate 60

Description: The resource at 607 Western Avenue is located within the hillside slope of the west side of Western Avenue, approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The setback of the house from Western Avenue is similar to other buildings along this side of the road. The rear portion of the parcel is wooded. The house sits approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 21).

The resource is a two-and-a-half-story, Gabled Ell residence built ca. 1900. The building has an asphalt-shingled roof and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. Sash throughout the building are replacements, with window openings on the primary (east) façade enlarged to fit two sets of sliding glass doors on both stories. The window opening on the half-story of the primary façade also has been enlarged with two triangular window sash. A two-story, wooden deck with metal balustrades wraps around the primary façade to the south, into the ell.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Alterations of replacement building materials and the large two-story porch addition have caused the building to lose integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Since better, more intact examples of Gable Ell type residences of this time period are common in the Covington area, the building is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resource KECL 1017 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 60. View of 607 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1038

Plate 61

Description: The resource at 609 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue approximately two-tenths of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The resource sits on an overgrown lot and it currently appears vacant and is in a state of disrepair. The house is approximately two blocks from the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 21).

This resource is a two-story, Gable Side, single dwelling built ca. 1910. The building has an asphalt-shingled roof and is clad in wood siding on the first story and wood shingles on the second story. The primary (east) façade exhibits a porch on the first story that is supported by a concrete block foundation and squared wooden columns. A shed dormer with three, nine-pane fixed-light sash is located on the second story of the primary façade. The first story of the primary façade exhibits replacement fixed-light sash. These window openings and entry door on the first story of the primary façade each have a transom window. A ca. 1970, two-story, flat-roofed addition is located at the rear of the building.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Deed research at the Kenton County Clerk's Office and a search of City Directories for Covington reveal no persons significant to local, state, or national history have been associated with the resource. Deeds from the approximate date of construction through 1999 indicate the building has had 9 owners during this 87 year period, resulting in a 9.6-year average of ownership (Kenton County Clerk's Office 1891-1979). The longest occupants of the resource were Walter and Grace Rich, who owned the property from 1947 through 1969 (Kenton County Clerk's Office 1947-1969). Walter was worked as a supervisor at the Kentucky Chemical Industries (Williams' Directory Company 1956). No other information about the family was found. As a building with a transient population, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. Gable side house types with side shed dormers commonly are found in the Covington area. The building retains historic integrity, but as an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1038 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 61. View of 609 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1016

Plate 62

Description: The resource at 611 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue, approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The setback of the house from Western Avenue is similar to other buildings along this side of the road. The rear hillside portion of the parcel is wooded. The house sits approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 21).

The house is a one-and-a-half-story, Gable Front, single dwelling built ca. 1915. It exhibits a poured concrete foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, and is clad in wood clapboard. Replacement sash are located throughout the building. Aluminum awnings are located over windows on the primary, south, and west façades. The south and north façades exhibit hipped dormer windows, although they are not in line with one another. The primary (east) façade contains a one-story, full-width porch supported by squared columns.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events, making it not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Deed research at the Kenton County Clerk's Office and a search of City Directories for Covington reveal no persons significant to local, state, or national history have been associated with the resource. Deeds from the approximate date of construction through 2006 indicate the building has had 6 owners during this 94 year period, resulting in a 15.6-year average of ownership (Kenton County Clerk's Office 1912-2006). The longest occupant of the resource was Josephine Fisse, who purchased the house with her sisters Caroline and Isabelle in 1912 and sold it in 1950 (Kenton County Clerk's Office 1912-1950). Caroline

died in 1928 and Isabelle in 1937, leaving Josephine as the sole occupant until 1950 (Kentucky Death Index 1928 and 1937). All three sisters were employed as dressmakers, but no other information was found regarding the family (U.S. Census Bureau 1900 and Williams' Directory Company 1924). As a building with a mostly transient population, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. This type of single dwelling is common throughout Covington, and this resource is an undistinguished example of the type. The Lewisburg Historic District (NRHP No. 93001165) exhibits a number of this type of houses, especially along the 900 block of Western Avenue. Since the house has lost integrity of materials due to the application of replacement sash, and because it is an undistinguished example of a common house type in the area, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Resource KEC 1016 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 62. View of 611 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1039

Plate 63

Description: The resource at 613 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The house sits within a hillside; the property around the building is landscaped while the steep hillside to its rear is wooded. The house is approximately two blocks from the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 21).

The resource is a two-story, Cross-Gabled, single dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a concrete foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, replacement sash, and is clad in

replacement asbestos siding. The primary (east) façade exhibits an inset entryway, a modern wooden deck, and brackets along the front gable.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Cross Gable house types are found throughout the Covington area. The building has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to the application of replacement siding and sash as well as the front deck addition. As an undistinguished example of a common house type that has lost historic integrity, the house is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1039 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 63. View of 613 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1051

Plate 64

Description: The resource at 616 Western Avenue is located on the east side of Western Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The building is located on a narrow lot that slopes downward toward Crescent Avenue to the east. The lot is surrounded by a wooden picket fence. The house is located approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 21).

The resource is a one-story, pyramidal roof, single dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, replacement sash, and is clad in replacement aluminum and vinyl sidings. It appears the one-story, Gable Front section on the primary (west) façade is original to the building. A wooden deck was added to the north façade. The entryway at the inset of the ell has been enclosed with vinyl siding. The building has two internal chimneys.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gabled-Ell building types are found throughout this area of Covington. This example of the type has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials as well as the enclosure of the entryway. As an undistinguished example of a common house type that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1051 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 64. View of 616 Western Avenue, facing east.

Resource KECL 1015

Plate 65

Description: The resource at 619 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue, approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The setback of the house from Western Avenue is similar to other buildings

along this side of the road. Landscaped lawns are located at the front and rear areas of the house while the area behind the parcel is wooded (Exhibits 5, 7, and 21).

The building is a two-and-a-half-story, Gable Front, residence built ca. 1910. The house has a concrete foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, and is clad in replacement aluminum siding. The window openings on the southeast corner of the building exhibit louvered sash. The remaining windows of the building are replacement one-over-one double-hung sash. The primary (east) façade contains a stone foundation entry porch leading to an entry door with sidelights. The north façade exhibits full-length porches on both stories.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that the resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. This type of building is not common in the Covington area, but the application of replacement building materials has made the building lose integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. As an undistinguished example of a common house type that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1015 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 65. View of 619 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1031

Plate 66

Description: The resource at 622 Western Avenue is located on the east side of Western Avenue, approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The house sits on a small parcel that slopes downward towards Crescent Avenue to its east. The house is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 20, and 21).

The resource is a one-story, Shotgun type, single dwelling constructed ca. 1900. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, historic wooden, six-over-six, double-hung sash, and is clad in replacement aluminum siding. The primary (west) façade exhibits decorative gable returns. A brick chimney, which has been parged with cement, with two chimney pots is centered along the ridge line.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Shotgun type dwellings are common throughout the Covington area, especially in the nearby Lewisburg and West Side/Main Strasse Historic districts (NRHP Nos. 93001165 and 83003650). The building has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship because of the application of replacement building materials. Since the house has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1031 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 66. View of 622 Western Avenue, facing east.

Resource KECL 1030

Plate 67

Description: The resource at 630 Western Avenue is located on the east side of Western Avenue approximately 580 feet north of its intersection with North Park Road. The house sits on a level portion of the parcel, but the rear of the parcel slopes downward toward Crescent Avenue. The house is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 21).

The resource is a two-and-a-half-story, Gable Front, single dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof and is clad in different styles of replacement aluminum siding, including horizontal yellow siding on the first story, vertical white siding on the second story, and horizontal white siding on the half story. The window openings throughout the building contain historic, three-over-one, double-hung sash. The primary (west) façade exhibits a gable front porch addition supported by decorative, wrought-iron columns and a concrete foundation. A ca. 1970 carport addition is attached to the south side of the front porch. A wood frame, detached garage with a standing-seam metal roof and clad in replacement aluminum siding is located immediately north of the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gable Front house types are commonly found in the Covington area. The building has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials and the porch and carport additions. Since the house has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1030 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 67. View of 630 Western Avenue, facing east.

Resource KECL 1046

Plate 68

Description: The resource at 632 Western Avenue is located on the east side of Western Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The front portion of the lot is level while the rear slopes downward toward Crescent Avenue to the east. The house is located approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 21).

The resource is a two-story, Craftsman Style, Bungalow type, single residence built ca. 1920. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof and is clad in wood clapboard on the first story and replacement vinyl on the second story dormer. The sash on the first story appear to be historic three-over-one double-hung sash, while the second story sash on the shed dormer are replacements. The porch on the primary (west) façade exhibits brick columns and a decorative brick balustrade. The entryway has sidelights. A brick chimney is located at the edge of the north façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Craftsman Style, Bungalow type dwellings, while popular throughout most of the country during the 1920s, are not common in the Covington area. The building retains original features such as wood clapboard, three-over-one sash, front porch with brick columns and balustrade, and front dormer. As an uncommon example of the Craftsman Style, Bungalow type in the Covington area that has retained most of its historic integrity, the resource is eligible

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for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1046 as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary of this resource includes its full parcel boundary. The parcel fronts Western Avenue approximately 60 feet, then turns east towards Crescent Avenue and travels approximately 90 feet, then turns south and travels approximately 60 feet, and finally turns west and travels approximately 90 feet to the point of beginning (Exhibit 35).

Determination of Effect: Alternatives C/D and E are located east of this resource and will require no taking of property; therefore they will have no adverse effect on Resource KECL 1046.



Plate 68. View of 632 Western Avenue, facing east.



**Exhibit 35. Parcel of 632 Western Avenue Outlined in Blue
Map provided by the Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.**

Resource KECL 1037

Plate 69

Description: The resource at 633 Western Avenue is located on the west side of Western Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The building sits farther back from Western Avenue than most other buildings on this side of the street. While the parcel is relatively level, the area immediately behind the building slopes upward to the west. The house is approximately two blocks from the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 21).

This resource is a two-and-a-half-story, Gable Side, single residence built ca. 1945. The house exhibits an asphalt-shingled roof, replacement sash, and is clad in replacement aluminum siding. The porch on the primary (east) façade has been enclosed and stuccoed as additional living space. It appears the window openings on the second story of the primary façade have been altered as they are neither the same height nor width.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gable Side house types are common in Covington. The building has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials and the enclosure of the front porch. Since the house has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under

Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1037 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 69. View of 633 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1014

Plate 70

Description: The resource located at 635 Western Avenue sits within the slope of a hill on the western side of Western Avenue before its intersection with North Park Road to the south. The house and its neighbor to the north, 633 Western Avenue, sit back farther from the road than other residences on Western Avenue. The rear (west) and south areas of the parcel are wooded. The resource is located approximately two blocks from the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 21).

The house is a one-story, Gable Front, single dwelling built ca. 1945. It exhibits an asphalt-shingled roof, replacement window sash, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. A porch with square wooden columns and latticework roof is located along the primary (east) façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house has lost integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and sash. As an undistinguished example of a common house type that has lost

historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1014 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 70. View of 635 Western Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1050

Plate 71

Description: The resource at 636 Western Avenue is located on the east side of Western Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The building is located on a narrow lot that slopes downward toward Crescent Avenue to the east. The house is located approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 20, and 21).

The resource is a one-story, Gabled-Ell, single residence built ca. 1870. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The sash appear to be historic, two-over-two, double-hung windows. The primary (west) façade exhibits gable returns and the entryway has sidelights and a semicircular fanlight. An interior brick chimney is centered along the ridgeline.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gabled-Ell building types are found throughout the Covington area. This example of the type has lost integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding. As an undistinguished example of a common house type that has lost historic integrity,

the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1050 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 71. View of 636 Western Avenue, facing east.

Resource KECL 1049

Plate 72

Description: The resource at 638 Western Avenue is located on the east side of Western Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with North Park Road. The building is located on a narrow lot that slopes downward toward Crescent Avenue to the east. The house is located approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 20, and 21).

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, Gabled-Ell, single residence built ca. 1890. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof and is clad in wood clapboard. The sash appear to be historic, two-over-two, double-hung sash. The porch on the primary (west) façade has been enclosed and exhibits a standing-seam metal hipped-roof, vertical wood siding, and metal awnings over the window and door openings.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gabled-Ell building types are found throughout the Covington area. This example of the type has lost integrity of design due to the enclosure of the front porch. As an undistinguished example of a common house type that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not

eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1049 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 72. View of 638 Western Avenue, facing east.

Resource KECL 1029

Plate 73

Description: The resource at 640 Western Avenue is located on the east side of Western Avenue approximately 450 feet north of its intersection with North Park Road. The parcel slopes downward toward Crescent Avenue to its east. The house is approximately two blocks west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, and 21).

The resource is a one-story, Shotgun type, single dwelling constructed ca. 1920. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, replacement sash, and is covered with replacement vinyl siding, except for the front gable, which appears to have historic wooden fishscale shingles. Both the entry doorway and window opening on the primary (west) have transoms. A brick chimney is centered on the ridgeline of the building.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Shotgun type dwellings are common throughout the Covington area, especially in the nearby Lewisburg and West Side/Main Strasse Historic districts (NRHP Nos. 93001165 and 83003650). The house has lost integrity of materials and workmanship because of the application of replacement building materials. Because the house has lost historic

integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1029 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 73. View of 640 Western Avenue, facing east.

Resource KECL 1044

Plate 74

Description: The resource at 601 Crescent Avenue is located on the west side of Crescent Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile south of its intersection with West Fifth Street. A set of concrete pedestrian steps is located just to the north of the house. The staircase connects Crescent and Western Avenues. The building is located approximately one block west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 20, and 21).

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, Gable Side, residence built ca. 1880. According to Sanborn Maps, the building historically was used as a double residence, but currently appears to be a single dwelling. The building has a stone foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, replacement sash, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The primary (east) façade exhibits two small shed dormers and a concrete block addition that supports a gable front porch with squared wooden columns and wooden balustrade. Two carriage-type garage doors are located on the basement level of the primary façade; the northern door leads to a garage space, while the southern door leads into the concrete block addition. An internal brick chimney with decorative pots is centered along the ridge line.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Although double houses are not common in this area of Covington, alterations no longer convey its original use. The building has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and feeling due to the application of replacement building materials, the two-story porch addition, the infill of the garage opening, and the change of use. Since the building is not a good example of the double house type and has lost historic integrity, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1044 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 74. View of 601 Crescent Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1043

Plate 75

Description: The resource at 605 Crescent Avenue is located on the west side of Crescent Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile south of its intersection with West Fifth Street. The building is located approximately one block west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 20, and 21).

The resource is a two-and-a-half-story, Gable Side, single dwelling constructed ca. 1880. The house has a stone foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, replacement sash, and is clad in replacement aluminum and vinyl sidings. An internal brick chimney is centered on the ridgeline. A bracketed cornice runs the width of the primary (east) façade. A two-story, wooden porch with latticework also is located on the primary façade. A concrete

block garage, which supports the porch, is located on the front of the building. The garage, as evidenced by a curb cut in the sidewalk, has been in-filled with a manual door and vinyl siding.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gable Side house types are common in the Covington area. The building has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to the application of replacement building materials, the two-story porch addition, and the infill of the garage opening. Since the building is an undistinguished example of a common house type and has lost historic integrity, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1043 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 75. View of 605 Crescent Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1059

Plate 76

Description: The resource at 609 Crescent Avenue is located on the west side of Crescent Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile south of its intersection with West Fifth Street. The building is located approximately one block west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 20, and 21).

The resource is a three-story, Victorian Stick Style, Gable Front, residence built ca. 1890. The house has a stone foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, and is clad in wood clapboard. The primary (east) façade exhibits a modern, two-story porch with wooden squared-columns and balustrade. This new primary façade configuration has moved the main entrance into the building to the side (north) façade. The primary façade now exhibits central modern sliding glass doors on the first and second stories to allow access from the flats to the porches. These central openings would have historically been smaller to fit window sash. The remaining window sash have been replaced with aluminum one-over-one, double-hung sash. The third story of the primary façade retains bracketed gable returns, a bracketed awning, and a bracketed dormer with decorative bargeboard. A gable side dormer covered with fishscale shingles is located on the north façade. A stone retaining wall is located in front of the house along Crescent Avenue.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Deed research at the Kenton County Clerk's Office and a search of City Directories for Covington reveal no persons significant to local, state, or national history have been associated with the resource. During the early 20th century, ownership of the building changed hands frequently. In 1936, George H. and Ada D. Lampke purchased the building and it remained in the Lampke family until 1986. During the 1920s and 1930s the Lampkes purchased 10 buildings on the western side of the 600 block of Crescent Avenue (Kenton County Clerk's Office 1901-1986). While they resided at either 611 or 615 Crescent Avenue, they rented the other properties, including Resource KECL 1059, to tenants (Williams' Directory Company 1940-1941). A search of the Lampke Family File at the Kenton County Public Library did not reveal any further information regarding this branch of the Lampke family (Kenton County Public Library n.d.). As a common example of an urban building with a transient population, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. Although the building exhibits decorative elements of the Victorian Stick Style, especially on the upper story, it has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. The porch additions, installation of sliding glass doors, and the application of replacement sash have completely altered the building's primary façade. As a compromised example of an architectural style that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1059 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 76. View of 609 Crescent Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1055

Plate 77

Description: The resource at 611 Crescent Avenue is located on the west side of Crescent Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile south of its intersection with West Fifth Street. The building is located approximately one block west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 20, and 21).

The resource is a two-and-a-half-story, Italianate Style, Covington-Newport type, residence constructed ca. 1880. The house has an ashlar stone foundation and asphalt-shingled roof. The house, including the fascia board of the cornice, is covered with replacement vinyl siding. The sash throughout the building are historic, wooden, two-over-two, double-hung windows. The primary (east) façade exhibits a bracketed cornice. The main entry into the building is located on the south side of the house, which is a

common feature of the Covington-Newport house type. A two-story addition rear addition appears to be original to the building.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Deed research at the Kenton County Clerk's Office and a search of City Directories for Covington reveal no persons significant to local, state, or national history have been associated with the resource. In 1924, George H. Lampke purchased the house, and it remained in the Lampke family until 1983 (Kenton County Clerk's Office 1924-1983). According to Census data, Lampke was employed as a painter (U.S. Census Bureau 1930). Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, Lampke, and his wife Ada, purchased a total of 10 buildings on the western side of the 600 block of Crescent Avenue (Kenton County Clerk's Office 1983). City Directory research and Census data indicates the family lived at either this address or 615 Crescent Avenue and rented the other properties to tenants (Williams' Directory Company 1940-41 and U.S. Census Bureau 1930). A search of the Lampke Family File at the Kenton County Public Library did not reveal any further information regarding this branch of the Lampke family (Kenton County Public Library n.d.). While the resource was associated with the Lampke family for approximately 59 years, it does not appear the family is significant to local history, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion B. The resource has lost integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding over the building and part of the cornice. Covington-Newport house types are ubiquitous throughout Covington and examples with complete historic integrity are located within the Main Strasse and Lewisburg NRHP-listed historic districts. As an undistinguished example of a common house type that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1055 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 77. View of 611 Crescent Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1054

Plate 78

Description: The resource at 617 Crescent Avenue is located on the west side of Crescent Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile south of its intersection with West Fifth Street. The building is located approximately one block west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 20, and 21).

The resource is a two-and-a-half-story, Italianate Style, Covington-Newport type, residence built ca. 1880. The house has an ashlar stone foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The sash are wooden, one-over-one, double-hung windows. The primary (east) façade exhibits a bracket cornice. The main entry into the building is located on the side of the building on the north façade, which is a feature of the Covington-Newport house type. Two modern, wooden decks have been added to the building, including one on the roof on the primary façade and one along the half story on the north façade. A stone retaining wall runs along the front of the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Covington-Newport house types are ubiquitous throughout Covington. This example of the type has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and the deck additions. As an example of a common house type that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1054 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 78. View of 617 Crescent Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1057

Plate 79

Description: The resource at 619-621 Crescent Avenue is located on the west side of Crescent Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile south of its intersection with West Fifth Street. The building is located approximately one block west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 20, and 21).

The resource is a two-story, Vernacular Style, double house built ca. 1890. The houses are symmetrical and share a central party wall. The building has a brick foundation, asphalt-shingle hipped roof, replacement vinyl sash, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The primary (east) façade exhibits a pair of squared-bay windows on the first story and two gable front wall dormers on the second story. An internal brick chimney is centered on the ridgeline.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Although double houses are not common in this area of Covington, the application of replacement siding and sash has caused the building to lose integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. As an undistinguished example of a house type that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1057 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 79. View of 619-621 Crescent Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1053

Plate 80

Description: The resource at 625 Crescent Avenue is located on the west side of Crescent Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile south of its intersection with West Fifth Street. The house currently is vacant. The building is located approximately one block west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 20, and 21).

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, Italianate Style, two-bay, side-gabled, single dwelling built ca. 1880. All but one window opening is currently covered with plywood. The building has an ashlar stone foundation, standing-seam metal roof, and is clad with wood clapboard. The primary (east) façade exhibits a bracketed cornice and a transom window, which is currently covered, over the entry door. A wooden railing runs from the sidewalk to the main entry and a wooden balustrade spans the tops of the foundation. A wood-framed, ca. 1930, detached garage appears to be associated with the house, but the Kenton County Parcel Valuation Administration indicates the garage is located on a different parcel, which is not held by the same owners of the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that the resource is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. This type of Italianate Style dwelling is common throughout Covington. Several examples are located in the Lewisburg and West Side/Main Strasse Historic districts (NRHP Nos. 93001165 and 83003650); however, it is the only example of a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Italianate Style dwelling in this section of Covington. Although the building is in deteriorating condition, it retains some historic features, such as wood clapboard and bracketed cornice. As an example of an uncommon building type in this area of Covington that retains some historic integrity, the building is eligible under Criterion C. The Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) recommended Resource KEC 456 as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in a letter dated May 1, 2009 (Dennen 2009).

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary of this resource includes its full parcel boundary. The parcel fronts Crescent Avenue approximately 25 feet, then turns west towards Western Avenue and travels approximately 90 feet, then turns north and travels approximately 25 feet, and finally turns east and travels approximately 90 feet to the point of beginning (Exhibit 36).

Determination of Effect: Alternative E will directly impact this property, and result in a total parcel take. There is no impact on this property for Alternative C/D.



Plate 80. View of 625 Crescent Avenue, facing west.



**Exhibit 36. Parcel of 625 Crescent Avenue Outlined in Blue.
Map provided by Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.**

Resource KECL 1036

Plate 81

Description: The resource at 635 Crescent Avenue is located on the west side of Crescent Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile south from its intersection with West Fifth Street. The building is located approximately one block west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 20, and 21).

This resource is a two-story, Gable Front, single dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The sash throughout the building are replacements. The wooden porch on the primary (east) façade was being replaced at the time the photo was taken. The house has a large, ca. 1980, two-story addition along its rear façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gable Front house types are common in the Covington area. The building has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials and the large rear addition. Since the house has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1036 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 81. View of 635 Crescent Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1035

Plate 82

Description: The resource at 637 Crescent Avenue is located on the west side of Crescent Avenue approximately one-tenth of a mile south from its intersection with West Fifth Street. Currently, the house appears to be vacant. The building is located approximately one block west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 20, and 21).

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, Gable Front, single residence built ca. 1880. The house has a standing-seam metal roof, replacement six-over-six vinyl sash with false muntins, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The primary (east) façade contains a semicircular fixed-light sash on the half story and an open front porch supported by wooden posts on the first story that is currently in a state of disrepair. Two ca. 1970 additions are located at the rear of the house. A stone retaining wall is located on the property along Crescent Avenue.

NRHP Evaluation: N/A This building was demolished in 2009. Prior to demolition, the project team recommended Resource KECL 1035 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The reason for eligibility is stated below.

A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gable Front house types are common in the Covington area. The building has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials and the rear additions. Since the house has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1035 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 82. View of 637 Crescent Avenue, facing west.

Resource KECL 1034

Plate 83

Description: The resource at 641 Crescent Avenue is located on the west side of Crescent Avenue approximately two-tenths of a mile south of its intersection with West Fifth Street. A large wooded area is located immediately to the south of the property. The building is located approximately one block west of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 7, 20, and 21).

The resource is a two-and-a-half-story, Gabled Ell, multiple-family dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a concrete foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The sash throughout the building are replacements. The primary (east) façade exhibits gable returns and a modern two-story, full-width wooden porch.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Gabled Ell house types are common in the Covington area. The building has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials and the two-story deck addition. Since the house has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common house type, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1034 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 83. View of 641 Crescent Avenue, facing west.

Setting description for resources on Pike Street and Goetta Place

Resources KECL 1060 and KEC 462 are located near one another on Pike Street and Goetta Place approximately one block east of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 5, 8, 22 and 23).

The 1877 *City Atlas of Covington, Kentucky*, shows the Bavarian Brewery complex was located in this area and surrounded by residential buildings. The 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map also shows the Bavarian Brewery complex and the DeGlow Tanneries in the area surrounded by residential development. This map also shows Willow Run Creek, which probably supplied water power to the tanneries. By the 1909 Sanborn Map, the creek and the tanneries are no longer extant (Exhibit 22). Also by this date, the Bavarian Brewery expanded its facilities, which included a bottling department, described as Resource 462 below. By 1949, the immediate area underwent a significant change (Exhibit 23). Lehmar Street, which ran between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, was expanded to connect Main and Bullock streets. Several residential buildings were constructed on this newly opened section of road. This map also shows the Zimmer Hardware store, Resource KECL 1060, which opened in 1925. Today, the immediate area continues to be mostly light industrial buildings surrounded by residential dwellings. Lehmar Street is closed again and the dwellings built there have been demolished. The main building of the Bavarian Brewery complex is still extant; although it currently is vacant.

Resource KECL 1060

Plate 84

Description: The resource at 537 Pike Street is located on the south side of Pike Street approximately 130 feet west of its intersections with Philadelphia Street and Goetta Place. The immediate area around the building is light industrial, with the former Bavarian Brewery Company (NRHP No. 96000281) building located immediately to its south. The West Side/Main Strasse Historic District (NRHP No. 83003650) is located to the building's north. The I-71/75 corridor is located approximately one block to the west of the building (Exhibits 5, 8, and 23).

The resource is a 1925, one-story, brick, utilitarian building that was built for Zimmer Hardware. At the turn of the twentieth century, Charles Zimmer, Sr. operated a local chain of three grocery stores. Zimmer's third grocery store in Lewisburg, which opened in 1904, also sold hardware. The hardware sales in the store were so successful that Zimmer opened a larger store at 600 Pike Street to accommodate the growing business. About this time, Zimmer decided to sell the grocery stores to focus solely on hardware. In April 1925, the store at 600 Pike Street was partially destroyed by fire, so Zimmer had a new building constructed at 537-539 Pike Street to house the store (Kenton County Public Library 2007). The new store opened in November 1925 and remained in business, as well as owned by descendants of the Zimmer family, until its closing in March 2008 (Rutledge 2008). Currently, the building is vacant.

The primary (west) façade contains a central entryway that currently is covered with plywood. A red metal facing also is located on this façade. The south façade of the building exhibits a full-width, corrugated metal awning supported by metal columns. An entry into the building is located at the eastern end of the primary façade. Two window openings on this façade have been in-filled with concrete block and brick. The north façade, which fronts Pike Street, is covered by corrugated metal siding. The 1909-1949 Sanborn Map shows the store had an attached, one-story hardware warehouse along its west façade; the warehouse building is no longer extant.

NRHP Evaluation: N/A Resource KECL 1060 was demolished in Fall 2009. Prior to demolition, the project team recommended the resource not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The reason for ineligibility is stated below.

A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that the resource is not associated with significant events, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion A. Although the building is associated with Charles Zimmer and the Zimmer Hardware store since 1925, the business is no longer extant. Zimmer was a successful local businessman during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, having operated three grocery stores, creating a long lasting hardware store, and helping to found the Western German Savings Bank in 1908, which he served as president from 1908 to 1934. In 1919, Zimmer purchased part of the Bavarian Brewery Company parcel behind the hardware store and platted a new residential street, named Riedlin Avenue for William Riedlin, the owner of the brewery from 1882 to 1919. Eventually, ten homes were constructed on the street; none are extant today. Although Zimmer had a successful career, his association with the resource only lasted five years, as he transferred ownership of the business to his sons in 1930 (Kenton County Public Library 2007). The resource is not eligible under Criterion B for significant persons since Charles Zimmer was not associated with the resource for long and because he was one of numerous successful businessmen in the area. As an undistinguished example of a commercial building that has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to

the loss of the warehouse building, the in-filled window openings, and the application of modern awnings and siding, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KECL 1060 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 84. View of Zimmer Hardware, facing north.

Resource KEC 462

Plate 85

Description: The resource at 533 Goetta Place is located at the corner of Pike and Eleventh streets approximately one block east of the I-71/75 corridor. The area around the building is light industrial. The West Side/Main Strasse Historic District (NRHP No. 83003650) is located to the building's north (Exhibits 5, 8, 22, and 23).

The resource is a one-story, utilitarian building constructed in 1903. The building has an ashlar stone foundation, brick load-bearing walls, and a flat roof. The building has a castellated roofline and decorative brick corbelling along the cornice and above the lintels of the window openings. Every third bay on the north façade exhibits extended castellation. A loading dock with a modern garage door is located in the center of the north façade; all window openings on the building have been in-filled with glass block, brick, or smaller sash. A squared, brick, external chimney is located on the west façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible The resource appears to be eligible under Criterion A for its association with the Bavarian Brewery Company, which was listed in the NRHP for its significant association with the local production of beer in the Covington area. The brewery, which was founded in 1866, underwent a large expansion in 1903 when the

main manufacturing building was enlarged and a bottling house, stable, and washhouse were added to the property. The renovation was in part a response to the technical evolution of brew distribution. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, advances in refrigeration and bottling allowed breweries to ship their beer beyond the local market. In 1903, the Bavarian Brewery expanded to capitalize on the new technologies. This resource housed the Bavarian Brewery bottling department from its construction in 1903 until the complex closed for Prohibition in 1919. It is not known whether the building was used by the brewery again when it reopened in 1933. However, by 1949, the resource was being used as a dairy (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1909-1949, Exhibit 23). In the late 1960s, Glier's Goetta began manufacturing goetta in the building, which continues today (Glier's Goetta 2008). The resource is within the period of significance (1903–1945) and the nomination notes that extant associated brewery buildings make the Bavarian Brewery the only remaining intact brewery in Covington. As a building which played a significant role in the history of the Bavarian Brewery, the resource is recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Research revealed the resource is not associated with significant persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Although the building exhibits a decorative castellated roofline and brick corbelling, alterations to the original window openings have caused it to lose integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEC 462 as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary of this resource encompasses the footprint of the building. The building has a non-historic, one-story addition on its east façade, which is not associated with the Bavarian Brewery Company, therefore this portion of the building is not within the NRHP proposed boundary. The rectangular shaped building measures approximately 150 by 60 feet (Exhibit 37).

Determination of Effect: The impact limits for Alternatives C/D and E are located north of this resource and will require no taking of property, and as a result, Alternatives C/D and E will have no effect on Resource KEC 462.



Plate 85. View of Glier's Goetta, facing southeast.



**Exhibit 37. Parcel of 533 Goetta Place Outlined in Blue
Map provided by Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.**

Setting description for resources on Emery Drive, St. Joseph Lane, and Rivard Drive

Resources KEC 456, 458, and 459 are located along the I-71/75 corridor near Exit 189/Kyles Lane in Park Hills (Exhibits 5, 9, and 10). A modern office park and commercial buildings are located immediately surrounding the exit, while the area around the resources is primarily residential and is bisected by the interstate corridor. The 1883 Atlas map shows this area was mainly agricultural and sparsely populated (Exhibit 25). None of the resources in this area appear on the atlas or Sanborn maps.

Resource KEC 456

Plate 86

Description: The resource at 1000 Emery Drive is located at the end of Emery Drive, with its northern boundary abutting the I-71/75 corridor. The resource is set on a heavily wooded parcel, which also contains a swimming pool, basketball/tennis court, and a detached two-car garage with a parapet roof and carriage doors. Modern apartment building complexes bound the parcel to its south and southwest (Exhibits 5 and 9).

The ca. 1890 house is a two-and-a-half story, Gable Front, single dwelling with an ashlar stone foundation, an asphalt-shingled roof, and is covered with stucco. The primary (east) façade exhibits a one-story, hipped-roof, full-width porch with stuccoed-square columns. The main entry on the north bay of the primary façade is surrounded by two sidelights. A bracketed lintel course runs the width of the second story of the primary façade. The window openings on the second story appear to be historic three-over-one, double-hung sash. A three-pane arched window is located in the center of the half-story on the primary façade. A dormer is located on the south façade. A one-story, shed roof addition is located along the rear façade of the building. A one-story enclosed porch is located on the southwest corner of the addition.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Deed research at Kenton County Clerk's Office in Covington revealed that the building was probably constructed by Bernard Alf. Alf purchased the lot in 1885 for \$2,000 and sold it 5 years later for \$5,000; additionally, the 1910 U.S. Census lists Alf as a house contractor. These facts suggest Alf built the house during his brief ownership of the property. Since research did not reveal any further information on Bernard Alf, he does not appear to have been a significant figure in Fort Wright or Covington areas. Deed research did not reveal any other potentially significant persons associated with the resource, so, it is not eligible under Criterion B. Gable Front type houses are common throughout Kenton County; however, this example is unusual in that it is clad in stucco, which is not common in Covington. The house also retains historic features, such as the bracketed lintel course and three-over-one sash. While the house has a rear addition and the property includes modern tennis courts and a swimming pool, these new structures do not detract from the building's overall historic association or feeling. As an unusual example of a common house type that retains historic features, the building is eligible under Criterion C. Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) recommended Resource KEC 456 as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in a letter dated May 1, 2009 (Dennen 2009).

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The approximate 10.88 acre parcel includes the house, garage, swimming pool, tennis courts, 6 ca. 1990 townhouse complexes, 3 paved parking lots serving the complexes, and wooded land. The proposed NRHP boundary, therefore, only includes the historic house and associated garage. These buildings are highlighted on Exhibit 38.

Determination of Effect: There will be no effect from either alternative E or C/D. The impact limits for Alternatives C/D and E are located north of this resource and will require no taking of property, and as a result, Alternatives C/D and E will have no effect on this resource.



Plate 86. View of 1000 Emery Drive, facing west.



Exhibit 38. Proposed NRHP Boundary Outlined in Blue.
Map provided by Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.

Resource KEC 459

Plate 87

Description: The resource at 509 St. Joseph Lane is located at the dead end of the street before the I-71/75 corridor. This apartment building is one of several of these types of buildings along St. Joseph Lane, Far Hills Drive, Elberta Circle, and Cedar Ridge Lane (Exhibits 5 and 9).

The resource is a three-story, H-Plan, Art Deco Style apartment building constructed ca. 1945. The building has a concrete foundation, flat roof, and is clad in brick veneer. Four concrete belt courses, between the sills and lintels of each story, wrap around the building. The sash appear to be historic metal casement windows. The main entry into the building is centered along the primary (east) façade and is covered by a replacement gable front awning. The sidelights and window opening above the entryway have been in-filled with glass block.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is typical of post-World War II apartment complex construction, as is evidenced in the number of apartment buildings in the immediate area. However, Resource KEC 459,, as part of a collection of apartment buildings in the immediate area, are the only examples of Art Deco Style buildings located in this section of Covington. Although the building exhibits alterations at its entryway, these changes do not detract from the building's historic

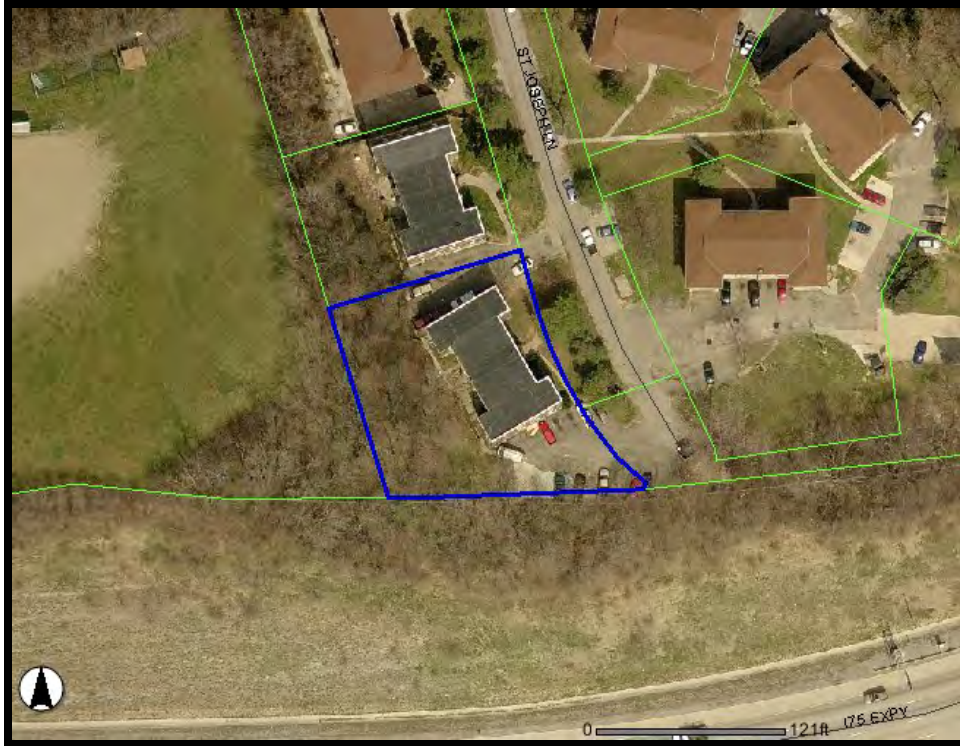
integrity of design, feeling, or association. As an example of an uncommon architectural style, the building is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. KHC recommended Resource KEC 459 as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in a letter dated May 1, 2009 (Dennen 2009).

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary of this resource includes its full parcel boundary. The parcel fronts St. Joseph Lane approximately 165 feet, then turns west, paralleling I-71/75, and travels approximately 160 feet, then turns north and travels approximately 130 feet, and finally turns east and travels approximately 130 feet to the point of beginning (Exhibit 39).

Determination of Effect: The impact limits for Alternatives C/D and E are located south of this resource and will require no taking of property, and as a result, Alternatives C/D and E will have no effect on Resource KEC 459.



Plate 87. View of 509 St. Joseph Lane, facing northwest.



**Exhibit 39. Parcel of 509 St. Joseph Lane Outlined in Blue.
Map provided by Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.**

Resource KEC 458

Plate 88

Description: The resource at 45 Rivard Drive is located on the west side of Rivard Drive at its intersection with Highview Drive. The area to the south and east of the house is characterized by pre-1958 single dwellings, mostly dating to the early twentieth century. The section of Rivard Drive just to the north of the building runs under the I-71/75 corridor. The house is approximately 120 feet from the highway (Exhibits 5 and 10).

The resource is a two-and-a-half-story, Tudor Revival Style, Cross-Gabled, single residence built ca. 1917. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, replacement sash, and its walls are clad in stucco and stone veneer. The primary (east) façade exhibits two gable front projections with a stone chimney on its northern half and a shed dormer on its southern half. A built-in, single-car garage is located at the basement level of the north façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is one of many examples of the Tudor Revival Style on Rivard Drive. Since the house is a good example of the Tudor Revival Style that has only lost its historic sash, it is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. KHC recommended Resource KEC 456 as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in a letter dated May 1, 2009 (Dennen 2009).

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary of this resource includes its full parcel boundary. The parcel fronts the curve in Rivard Drive to its north and east, and then follows the Right-of-Way of the I-71/75 corridor to its south and west (Exhibit 40).

Determination of Effect: The impact limits for Alternatives C/D and E are located north of this resource and will require no taking of property, and as a result, Alternatives C/D and E will have no effect on Resource KEC 458.



Plate 88. View of 45 Rivard Drive, facing southwest.



**Exhibit 40. Parcel of 45 Rivard Drive Outlined in Blue.
Map provided by Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.**

Setting Description for Resources on Pieck Drive, East Orchard Road, Leslie Avenue, Dixie Highway, and West Maple Avenue

Resources located within or immediately adjacent to this section of the project APE include the areas of Fort Mitchell north and east of the Dixie Highway/U.S. Route 25 Interchange of the I-71/75 corridor at Exit 188. This area is mostly residential, with single and multiple dwellings dating from ca. 1850 through ca. 1960. An 1883 atlas map shows that the area was agricultural and sparsely populated with most houses located along the Covington & Lexington Turnpike (D.J. Lake & Co. 1883, Exhibit 24). Resources KEFM 317 and 326 appear on this map (Exhibit 24). The 1954 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the area had changed significantly into a streetcar suburb with several streets leading off of Dixie Highway to suburban single and multiple dwellings (Sanborn Insurance & Publishing Company 1954, Exhibit 25). The streetcar right-of-way came through the area, one block northwest of Dixie Highway. Resources KEFM 296-306, 307, 309-311, 313, 314, 316-323, 325-328, and 330-333 are shown on this Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Exhibit 25). Construction of the I-71/75 corridor in the 1960s and the ca. 1995 corridor adjustment to the northwest eliminated the residential development on East Maple Avenue and along the west side of Leslie Avenue (shown on Exhibit 25). Modern commercial development has been built along Dixie Highway to the northeast of East Orchard Road and southwest of West Maple Avenue at the I-71/75 interchange.

Research revealed Paul Bethell purchased the Michael Foltz homestead (Resource KEFM 317) in 1926, which consisted of approximately 22 acres. The lot was on the northwest side of Dixie Highway from approximately its intersection with Orchard Road, south to its intersection with Fort Mitchell Avenue. The lot also encompasses what is

now Leslie Avenue. Paul Bethell is listed in the Fort Mitchell City Directory as a building contractor and built houses within the Old Fort Mitchell Historic District (The Williams Directory Company 1938:616 and Tenkotte 2009:358). The project team believes Paul Bethell may have built Resources KEFM 300-304, 306, 307, 309-311, 313, 314, and 318-323 since the houses date from the same period, are architecturally similar, and he owned and later sold off individual lots of this land. Bethell also may have constructed the houses that are no longer extant on Leslie Avenue. Further research did not reveal any additional information about Bethell, and therefore, he does not appear to have played a significant role in the history of Fort Mitchell.

The project team looked at this area for its potential as one or more historic districts. The boundary justification for the NRHP-listed Old Fort Mitchell Historic District states buildings along the south side of Dixie Highway were excluded from the historic district because they lack architectural distinction and commercial and new buildings give the street a heterogeneous, mixed-use character that distracts from the historic integrity of the area (Warminski 1989). Therefore, Resources KEFM 318-327 are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as a historic district or as an extension of the Old Fort Mitchell NRHP Historic District. The houses along Leslie Avenue (Resources KEFM 309-311 and 313-314) are good examples of the Tudor Revival Style, but more sophisticated examples of the style are located within the Old Fort Mitchell Historic District. Additionally, seven of the 12 original houses on Leslie Avenue were demolished in the early 1960s for the construction of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibit 25). Furthermore, two, ca. 1960 dwellings have been constructed along Leslie Avenue, which detract from area's historic setting since they have different architectural styles and massing from the original dwellings. Therefore, the buildings on Leslie Avenue are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as a historic district due to better examples of the Tudor Revival Style being located within Fort Mitchell, the loss of over half of the original building stock, and the presence of new construction. As a whole, this section of the APE is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as a historic district due to the construction of the I-71/75 corridor, which bisected the neighborhood and demolished at least 34 buildings in the area to accommodate the new roadway (Exhibit 25).

Resource KEFM 287

Plate 89

Description: The resource at 1952 Pieck Drive is located atop a small hill on the western side of Pieck Drive near the northern end of Pieck Drive. The building is located approximately 130 feet east of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This ca. 1960, one-story ranch house features a gabled-L plan with a covered porch on the primary façade and an attached two-car garage. It includes an asphalt shingle roof variegated buff and red brick cladding; a bay window on the primary façade; and a concrete slab foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one replacement sash windows. Like a number of the houses on this street, it has a deep setback, with the house located near the rear of the lot. A long, concrete driveway leads from the street to the garage.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource

is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because gabled-L plan ranch houses are common in the Covington area, and because 1952 Pieck Drive does not provide an exceptional example of the type. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 287 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 89. View of 1952 Pieck Drive, facing northwest.

Resource KEFM 288

Plate 90

Description: The resource at 1999 Pieck Drive is located on the eastern side of Pieck Drive near the northern end of Pieck Drive. This building is located roughly 400 feet southeast of I-71/75 corridor. The house is situated near the rear of a deep lot (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This ca. 1960, ranch house features a gabled-L plan with an attached two-car garage, located on the lower level at the southern end of the house. It includes an asphalt shingle roof; red brick cladding; a covered porch on the primary façade; open deck addition on the rear façade; and a concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one replacement sash windows.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. This resource has lost integrity of materials due to replacement. sash. As an example of a common architectural style that has lost historic integrity, the house is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 288 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 90. View of 1999 Pieck Drive, facing east.

Resource KEFM 289

Plate 91

Description: The resource at 2000 Pieck Drive is located on the eastern side of Pieck Drive near the northern end of Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 100 feet southeast of I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This ca. 1960, one-story ranch house features a rectangular plan with an attached two-car garage at the northern end of the house. It includes an asphalt shingle-covered hipped roof; variegated buff and red brick cladding; a gabled porch on the primary façade; and a concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one replacement sash windows.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. This resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because hipped roof ranch houses are common in the Covington area, and because 2000 Pieck Drive does not provide an exceptional example of the type. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 289 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 91. View of 2000 Pieck Drive, facing northwest.

Resource KEFM 290

Plate 92

Description: The Central Church of the Nazarene is located at 2006 Pieck Drive along the western side of Pieck Drive near the southern end of Pieck Drive. This building is located roughly 100 feet east of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

Built 1941, the original portion of the church appears to have been a gabled-front building with a tall spire projecting from atop the southern end, near the primary façade. The southern half of the original portion of the building, including the primary façade, has been obscured by an extensive addition, which appears to date to the 1960s or later. The addition along the primary façade of the original portion of the church is a one-story, gabled-side building. This portion of the addition intersects a large, two-story gabled-side building, located at the northern end of the church building. The overall addition is clad with buff-colored brick and features one-over-one aluminum sash windows.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Also, this resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C due to compromised integrity as a result of extensive additions. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 290 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 92. View of 2006 Pieck Drive, facing west.

Resource KEFM 291

Plate 93

Description: The house at 2003 Pieck Drive is located on the eastern side of Pieck Drive near the center of the drive. This house is located roughly 400 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This is a ca. 1960 split level, gabled-L ranch house with an attached two-car garage at the southern end of the house. The house features an asphalt shingle roof; variegated buff and red brick cladding; and replacement casement windows. A built-in planter is located along the primary façade between the garage and the front entrance. A concrete driveway extends from the street to the garage.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because gabled-L plan split level ranch houses are common in the Covington area, and because 2003 Pieck Drive does not provide an exceptional example of the type. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 291 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 93. View of 2003 Pieck Drive, facing east.

Resource KEFM 292

Plate 94

Description: 2005 Pieck Drive is located on the western side of Pieck Drive near the southern end of Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 400 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This is a ca. 1955, one-story gabled-side ranch house. It features a rectangular plan with an asphalt shingle roof, red brick cladding, recessed porch along the primary façade, and a one-car garage at the southern end of the house. Fenestration consists of one-over-one replacement sash windows.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because gabled-side ranch houses are common in the Covington area, and because 2005 Pieck Drive does not provide an exceptional example of the type. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 292 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 94. View of 2005 Pieck Drive, facing southeast.

Resource KEFM 293

Plate 95

Description: 2007 Pieck Drive is located on the eastern side of Pieck Drive near the southern end of Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 400 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This is a ca. 1940, vernacular one-and-a-half story gabled-front house. It features a steep pitched roof; shed dormers on either side of the roof; buff and red brick cladding; an enclosed porch addition on the primary façade; an addition on the rear (eastern) façade; and a concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one replacement sash windows. Vinyl siding has been applied to the shed dormers, gable, and enclosed porch addition.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because gabled-front houses are common in the Covington area, and because the integrity of 2007 Pieck Drive has been compromised by additions, replacement siding, and windows. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 293 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 95. View of 2007 Pieck Drive, facing east.

Resource KEFM 294

Plate 96

Description: 2009 Pieck Drive is located on the eastern side of Pieck Drive near the southern end of Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 400 feet east of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This is a ca. 1940, Tudor Revival style one and a-half story cross-gabled house. It includes an asphalt shingle roof; vinyl siding clad shed dormer over the primary façade; brick clad walls; and recessed porch along the primary façade. It features a steeply-pitched cross gable at the northern end of the house, which is typical of Tudor Revival-inspired pre-war cottages found throughout the Covington area. Aside from this aspect of the house's design it exhibits little in the way of stylistic details. Fenestration consists of 10/10 replacement sash windows.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because vernacular cross-gabled houses are common in the Covington area, and because the integrity of 2009 Pieck Drive has been compromised by replacement siding and windows. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 294 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 96. View of 2009 Pieck Drive, facing southeast.

Resource KEFM 295

Plate 97

Description: 2011 Pieck Drive is located on the eastern side of Pieck Drive near the southern end of Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 400 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This is a ca. 1940, vernacular one-story, gabled-side house. It features an asphalt shingle roof, stucco-covered walls, one-over-one and 3-light original and replacement sash windows, and a concrete foundation. A red brick chimney is located near the southern end of the primary (western) façade. The front entrance is located just north of the center of the primary façade. It features a sash door with paneled kick plate and matching paneled door surround. Covered porches are located over the front entrance and southern façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because vernacular gabled-side houses are common in the Covington area, and because the 2011 Pieck Drive does not provide an exceptional example of the type. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 295 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 97. View of 2011 Pieck Drive, facing east.

Resource KEFM 296

Plate 98

Description: 38 East Orchard Road is located on the northeastern corner of East Orchard Road and Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 380 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This is a ca. 1940, one-and-a-half story Tudor Revival style gabled-front house. It features an asphalt shingle roof; shed dormer on the western half of the roof; vinyl siding; six-over-six replacement sash windows; and a concrete foundation. A recessed porch with arched entrance is located southwestern corner of the house. This house is typical of many of the Tudor Revival-inspired houses found throughout the area. These houses often feature a steeply pitched roof, an arched front entrance, and some type of Tudor-related details, such as brick or stone trim. The house at 38 East Orchard Road, however, has been entirely covered with vinyl siding. If it originally included details indicative of Tudor Revival, they have all been removed or covered with replacement materials.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because vernacular gabled-front houses are common in the Covington area, and because the integrity of 38 East Orchard Road has been compromised by replacement siding and windows. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 296 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 98. View of 38 East Orchard Road, facing northeast.

Resource KEFM 297

Plate 99

Description: 37 East Orchard Road is located on the western side of East Orchard Road and at the intersection of Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 380 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This is a ca. 1940, one and a-half story Tudor Revival style gabled-front house. It features an asphalt shingle roof; shed dormer on the southern half of the roof; vinyl siding on the shed dormer and gabled ends of the house; random ashlar stone cladding below the roof line; and one-over-one replacement sash windows. A recessed porch with arched entrances is located at the northeastern corner of the house. The steeply pitched roof and stone cladding is typical of Tudor Revival style houses in the area.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because Tudor Revival style, gabled-front houses are common in the Covington area, and because the integrity of 37 East Orchard Road has been compromised by replacement siding and windows. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 297 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 99. View of 37 East Orchard Road, facing west.

Resource KEFM 298

Plate 100

Description: 35 East Orchard Road is located on the western side of East Orchard Road near the intersection of Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 320 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This is a ca. 1940, one-story vernacular gabled-front bungalow. It features an asphalt shingle roof; vinyl siding; original three-over-one wood sash windows; a gabled porch on the primary façade; and an ornamental concrete block foundation. A large, wooden deck has been added to the rear (western) façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because vernacular gabled-front bungalows are common in Covington, and because the integrity of this particular resource has been compromised by the application of vinyl siding, Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 298 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 100. View of 35 East Orchard Road, facing west.

Resource KEFM 299

Plate 101

Description: 33 East Orchard Road is located on the western side of East Orchard Road, just north of the intersection with Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 280 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This is a ca. 1940, one and a-half story vernacular front dormer bungalow. It features an asphalt shingle roof; gabled dormer in the center of the eastern half of the roof; red brick cladding; one-over-one replacement sash windows; a full length recessed porch along the primary façade; and an ornamental concrete block foundation. This house is typical of vernacular front dormer bungalows found throughout the Covington area.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because vernacular front dormer bungalows are common in Covington, and because this particular resource is not an exceptional example of the type. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 299 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 101. View of 33 East Orchard Road, facing west.

Resource KEFM 300

Plate 102

Description: 34 East Orchard Road is located on the northeastern corner of East Orchard and Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 300 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This is a ca. 1940, two-story Minimal Traditional style, gabled-side house. It features an asphalt shingle roof; red brick cladding; one-over-one replacement sash windows; and a concrete foundation. This minimally styled house features few decorative details, save for wooden shutters and a paneled door surround on the primary façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because Minimal Traditional houses are common in the Covington area, and because this particular resource is not an exceptional example of the type. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 300 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 102. View of 34 East Orchard Drive, facing north.

Resource KEFM 301

Plate 103

Description: 31 East Orchard Road is located on the western side of East Orchard Drive, just north of the intersection with Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 240 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This is a ca. 1940, two-story Minimal Traditional, gabled-side house. It features an asphalt shingle roof; a pair of wall dormers on the primary façade; red brick cladding; one-over-one replacement sash windows; and a concrete foundation. The front entrance, located in the center of the primary façade, features a classical entablature door surround. A covered porch addition is located along the southern façade. Featuring few stylistic details, this house is typical of other Minimal Traditional houses in the immediate area.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because Minimal Traditional houses are common in the Covington area, and because this particular resource is not an exceptional example of the type. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 301 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 103. View of 31 East Orchard Road, facing west.

Resource KEFM 302

Plate 104

Description: 29 East Orchard Road is located on the western side of East Orchard Road. This house is located less than 200 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This is a ca. 1940, two-story Minimal Traditional, gabled-side house. It features an asphalt shingle roof; red brick cladding; six-over-six light replacement sash windows; a covered porch addition over the front entrance on the primary façade; and a concrete foundation. A large one-story addition is located at the rear of the building. Featuring no stylistic details, save for an arched first story window at the northern end of the primary façade, this house is similar to other Minimal Traditional style houses in the immediate area.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because Minimal Traditional houses are common in the Covington area, and because this particular resource is not an exceptional example of the type. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 302 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 104. View of 29 East Orchard Road, facing west.

Resource KEFM 303

Plate 105

Description: 32 East Orchard Road is located on the eastern side of East Orchard Road, just north of the intersection of Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 230 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This is a ca. 1940, two-story Minimal Traditional style, gabled-side house. It features an asphalt shingle roof; red brick cladding; six-over-six replacement sash windows; and a concrete foundation. The front entrance, located in the center of the primary façade, features a swan's neck pediment and engaged column door surround. Featuring few stylistic details, this house is similar to other Minimal Traditional style houses in the immediate area.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because Minimal Traditional houses are common in the Covington area, and because this particular resource is not an exceptional example of the type. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 303 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 105. View of 32 East Orchard Drive, facing east.

Resource KEFM 304

Plate 106

Description: 30 East Orchard Road is located on the eastern side of East Orchard Road, north of the intersection of Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 200 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This is a ca. 1930, one and a-half story house with elements of the Tudor Revival Style. It features an asphalt shingle roof; red brick cladding; two cross gables on the primary façade; and one-over-one replacement sash windows. A gabled foyer is located in the center of the primary façade. The front door surround is trimmed with stone. A one-car garage is located underneath the house. A concrete slab landing skirts the primary façade atop the garage and basement.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because Minimal Traditional houses are common in the Covington area. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 304 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 106. View of 30 East Orchard Road, facing north.

Resource KEFM 305

Plate 107

Description: 28 East Orchard Road is located on the eastern side of East Orchard Road. This house is located roughly 150 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This is a ca. 1940, one and a-half story, vernacular gabled-side house. It features an asphalt shingle roof; a vinyl covered shed roof dormer over the primary façade; vinyl covered walls; one-over-one replacement sash windows; and an ornamental concrete block foundation. It is possible that this was originally a front dormer bungalow that was modified by enclosing the front porch. Front dormer bungalows are common in the immediate area and this particular resource follows a similar plan.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because vernacular gabled-side houses are common in Covington, and because the integrity of this particular resource has been compromised by the application of vinyl siding, windows, and possibly a porch enclosure. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 305 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 107. View of 28 East Orchard Road, facing northeast.

Resource KEFM 306

Plate 104

Description: 10 East Orchard Road is located on the eastern side of East Orchard Road, immediately north of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This is a ca. 1940, two-story vernacular gabled-front house. It features an asphalt shingle roof; buff-colored brick cladding; replacement horizontal sliding windows; and a concrete foundation. A gabled porch is located at the northwestern corner of the house. This house is similar to Tudor Revival style house plans in the area, but this particular building features no stylistic details indicative of the type.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because vernacular gabled-front houses are common in Covington area, and because this particular resource is not an exceptional example of the type.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 108. View of 10 East Orchard Road, facing north.

Resource KEFM 307

Plate 109

Description: 8 East Orchard Road is located on the southern side of East Orchard Road just north of the intersection with Pieck Drive. This house is located roughly 220 feet southeast of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This is a ca. 1940, two-story Minimal Traditional, gabled-side house. It features an asphalt shingle roof; red brick cladding; six-over-six replacement sash windows; a gabled porch cover; and a concrete foundation. Featuring few stylistic details, this house is typical of Minimal Traditional style houses in the immediate area.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because Minimal Traditional houses are common in the Covington area, and because this particular resource is not an exceptional example of the type. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 307 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 109. View of 8 East Orchard Road, facing southeast.

Resource KEFM 308

Plate 110

Description: 4 Leslie Avenue is located on the south corner of Leslie Avenue and East Orchard Road. This house is located roughly 60 feet west of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This is a ca. 1960, one-story gabled-side ranch house. It features an asphalt shingle roof; recessed porch at the southern end of the primary façade; red brick cladding; one-over-one replacement sash windows; and a full length basement with a two-car garage. A chimney is located in the center of the southern façade. A concrete driveway leads from East Orchard Drive to the two-car garage under the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because gabled-side ranch houses are common in the Covington area, and because 4 Leslie Avenue does not provide an exceptional example of the type. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 308 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 110. View of 4 Leslie Avenue, facing southeast.

Resource KEFM 309

Plate 111

Description: The resource at 15 Leslie Avenue is the last dwelling on the west side of Leslie Avenue. The building is located approximately 100 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, Tudor Revival Style, Gable Front, single residence built ca. 1930. The brick veneer clad house has an asphalt-shingled roof and a concrete foundation. The windows appear to be historic six-over-six wooden sash with exterior screen windows. The arches of the window openings on the primary (southeast) façade exhibit original decorative boards. All window openings have concrete sills. An asphalt-shingled, gable front, awning with curved brackets and similar decorative boards tops the arched main entryway.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Houses exhibiting elements of the Tudor Revival Style are common in the Fort Mitchell area. The building has lost integrity of setting due to the construction of the I-71/75 corridor. As an undistinguished example of a common architectural style, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 309 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 111. View of 15 Leslie Avenue, facing north.

Resource KEFM 310

Plate 112

Description: The resource at 13 Leslie Avenue is located on the west side of Leslie Avenue, approximately 165 feet southwest from its intersection with East Orchard Road. The building is located approximately 120 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This resource is a Tudor Revival Style, one-and-a-half-story, Cross Gable, single residence built ca. 1930. The house has a tiled roof and a concrete foundation. The first story is clad in brick veneer and the gables of the half story exhibit decorative half-timbering. The windows are replacement, casement, vinyl sash with concrete sills. The primary (southeast) façade has stone veneer detailing around the arched entryway.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Tudor Revival Style house types are common in the Fort Mitchell area. The resource has lost integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement sash and has lost integrity of setting due to the construction of the I-71/75 corridor. Since the house has lost historic integrity and is an undistinguished example of a common architectural style, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 310 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 112. View of 13 Leslie Avenue, facing west.

Resource KEFM 311

Plate 113

Description: The resource at 11 Leslie Avenue is located on the west side of Leslie Avenue, approximately 110 feet southwest from its intersection with Orchard Road. The building is located approximately 150 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This resource is a Tudor Revival Style, one-and-a-half-story, Gable Front, single residence built ca. 1930. The brick veneer clad house has an asphalt-shingled roof and a concrete foundation. The windows appear to be historic one-over-one wooden sash with concrete sills. The arches of the window openings on the primary (southeast) façade exhibit decorative boards. An asphalt-shingled, gable front, awning with curved brackets and similar decorative boards tops the arched main entryway. An open brick-arched porch is located on the north side of the primary façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Tudor Revival Style house types are common in the Fort Mitchell area. The building has lost integrity of setting due to the construction of the I-71/75 corridor. As an undistinguished example of a common architectural style, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 311 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 113. View of 11 Leslie Avenue, facing north.

Resource KEFM 312

Plate 114

Description: The resource at 9 Leslie Avenue is located on the west side of Leslie Avenue, approximately 60 feet southwest from its intersection with Orchard Road. The building is located approximately 180 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This resource is a two-story, Gable Side, split-level, single dwelling built ca. 1960. The brick veneer clad house has an asphalt-shingled roof and a concrete foundation. The side gables are clad in vinyl siding. The windows are paired, four-over-four, double-hung vinyl sash with false muntins. The primary (southeast) façade exhibits brick quoins along the sides and a decorative doorway surround with a simple entablature. A single car garage is located on the north half of the primary façade. A wooden, trellised deck is located along the rear façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguished example of a particular architectural style or house type, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Additionally, the building has lost integrity of setting due to the construction of the I-71/75 corridor. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 312 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 114. View of 9 Leslie Avenue, facing north.

Resource KEFM 313

Plate 115

Description: The resource at 7 Leslie Avenue is located on the west side of Leslie Avenue at its intersection with Orchard Road. The building is located approximately 200 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This resource is a Tudor Revival Style, one-and-a-half-story, Gable Front, single residence built ca. 1930. The brick veneer clad house has an asphalt-shingled roof and a concrete foundation. The windows appear to be historic six-over-one wooden sash with concrete sills. The window openings on the primary (southeast) façade exhibit blonde brick lintels laid in a soldier bond. A brick chimney with stone detailing is centered on the primary façade. An asphalt-shingled, arched awning roof with curved brackets tops the arched main entryway. A concrete patio is located along the primary façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Tudor Revival Style house types are common in the Fort Mitchell area. The building has lost integrity of setting due to the construction of the I-71/75 corridor. As an undistinguished example of a common architectural style, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 313 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 115. View of 7 Leslie Avenue, facing northwest.

Resource KEFM 314

Plate 116

Description: The resource at 5 Leslie Avenue is located on the west side of Leslie Avenue at its intersection with Orchard Road. The building is located approximately 230 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This resource is a Tudor Revival Style, one-and-a-half-story, Gable Front, single residence built ca. 1930. The brick veneer clad house has an asphalt-shingled roof and a concrete foundation. The windows appear to be historic three-over-one wooden sash with concrete sills. The window openings on the primary (southeast) façade exhibit arched brick lintels. The arches of the window openings on the primary (southeast) façade exhibit original decorative boards. The main entryway is covered with an asphalt-shingled, Gable Front, awning roof supported by a pair of double columns. The porch exhibits similar detailing as the arched window openings. A brick arched porte cochère is located at the north end of the primary façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Tudor Revival Style house types are common in the Fort Mitchell area. The building has lost integrity of setting due to the construction of the I-71/75 corridor. As an undistinguished example of a common architectural style, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 314 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 116. View of 5 Leslie Avenue, facing west.

Resource KEFM 315

Plate 117

Description: The resource at 6 East Orchard Road is located on the east side of East Orchard Road, approximately 75 feet north from its intersection with Leslie Avenue. The building is located approximately 240 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This resource is a vernacular style, one-story, single dwelling built ca. 1960. The brick veneer clad house has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof and a concrete foundation. The windows on the primary (southwest) façade are replacement oriels with false muntins. A concrete block, stepped porch leads to the main entry, which is centered on the primary façade. A repair or remodeling has occurred around this entry, as the brick in the area is a different shade and texture from the brick of the rest of the house. A patio with a concrete foundation and wooden balustrade is located along the northwest façade. A brick chimney is also located on the northwest façade. A single-car garage is built into the basement level on the south end of the primary façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguished example of a particular architectural style or house type, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Additionally, the building has lost integrity of setting due to the construction of the I-71/75 corridor. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 315 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 117. View of 6 East Orchard Road, facing northeast.

Resource KEFM 316

Plate 118

Description: The resource at 3 East Orchard Road is located on the west side of East Orchard Road, approximately 210 feet southeast from its intersection with Dixie Highway. The building is located approximately 310 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This resource is a vernacular style, Gable Front, two-story, single dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, a concrete foundation, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The windows on the second story appear to be historic six-over-one, wooden sash, but the windows on the first story are replacement one-over-one, vinyl sash. The primary (northeast) façade exhibits a central brick chimney and an arched awning roof over the main entryway. A central gabled dormer is located on the northwest façade and a shed dormer spans almost the entire length of the southeast façade. The southeast façade also has a patio with a concrete foundation and an asphalt-shingled shed roof, which is supported by three Doric columns. A driveway is located at the northernmost point of the property along East Orchard Road.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguished example of a particular architectural style or house type. Additionally, the building has lost integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials, as well as integrity of setting due to the construction of the I-71/75 corridor. The above reasons make the resource not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 316 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 118. View of 3 East Orchard Road, facing southwest.

Resource KEFM 317

Plates 119-121

Description: The resource at 2 East Orchard Road is located on the east side of East Orchard Road, approximately 180 feet southeast from its intersection with Dixie Highway. The building is located approximately 350 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, 24, and 25).

This resource is a vernacular style, one-and-a-half-story, L-plan, single dwelling built ca. 1850. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof and a stone foundation. The building appears to be constructed from stone or brick, but heavy parging has covered the material. Windows throughout the building are historic six-over-six wooden sash. A one-story, shed roof room off the southeast façade of the building appears to be original as its building materials match the rest of the building. A single-car garage was added within the basement level of the building ca. 1920. Two shed roof patios are located on the northeast façade.

A one-story, Gable Front, outbuilding is located to the southeast of the main dwelling. The building also has a stone foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, and parged exterior walls. The windows are also historic, six-over-six, wooden sash. Exterior doors are located on the northwest (primary) and southwest façades. The current use of this building is not known.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible Atlas and census research shows this resource was once part of a larger farmstead from at least 1879 until 1926 (Lake Atlas 1883 and U.S. Census 1880-1920). The property consisted of approximately 25 acres, and was one of many farmsteads in the area. In 1926, the Foltz family sold the property, save for two small family holdings totaling approximately 3.5 acres, to Paul L. and Lyda May Bethell. Soon after the purchase, the Bethells subdivided the land and sold lots on what would become Leslie Avenue and East Orchard Road (Kenton County Clerk's Office 1926-

1928). The Foltz farm does not appear to have played a significant role in local history and has lost the majority of its land due to a late 1920s subdivision. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Deed and atlas research revealed Michael Foltz owned the property from 1879 until 1926 (Kenton County Clerk's Office 1879-1926). Foltz retained a half-acre at this date for his own use; however, this half-acre did not include the house at 2 East Orchard Road (Kenton County Deed Records 1926). Michael Foltz was one of several members of the Foltz family who emigrated from Prussia and settled in Kenton County in the mid-nineteenth century. After Foltz married Mena (Mira) Goltz in 1877 or 1878, he purchased the property (Kenton County Clerk's Office Marriage Records 1878 and Kenton County Clerk's Office 1879). In 1880, Foltz had seven acres of his land under till (U.S. Agricultural Census 1880). Subsequent census records list Foltz's profession as either gardener or farmer until 1930, when no occupation is recorded. Michael Foltz was an ordinary farmer in the area, and did not play a significant role in local history, and therefore, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. The resource is an excellent example of a ca. 1850 L-plan farmhouse that has retained most of its historic integrity. The building lost integrity of setting due to the 1926 subdivision and modern development to its west and south. The resource is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C for a ca. 1850 farmhouse that has retained most of its historic integrity and as the only extant example of this house type in the area. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 317 as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Proposed NRHP Boundary: The proposed NRHP boundary of this resource includes its full parcel boundary. The semi-rectangular shaped parcel fronts East Orchard Road approximately 155 feet, then turns 90 degrees and travels approximately 75 feet toward Fort Wright Plaza, then turns 90 degrees and travels approximately 168 feet toward Dixie Highway, and finally the boundary turns another 90 degrees southeasterly toward East Orchard Road approximately 84 feet (Exhibit 41).

Determination of Effect: Alternatives C/D and E are located southeast of this resource and will require no taking of property, and will therefore have no adverse effect on Resource KECL 317.



Plate 119. View of 2 East Orchard Road, facing east.



Plate 120. View of 2 East Orchard Road, facing northeast.



Plate 121. View of 2 East Orchard Road, outbuilding, facing northeast.



**Exhibit 41. Parcel of 2 East Orchard Road Outlined in Blue
Map provided by Kenton County Property Valuation Administration.**

Resource KEFM 318

Plate 122

Description: The resource at 2011 Dixie Highway is located on the eastern corner of Dixie Highway and East Orchard Road. The building is located roughly 500 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This ca. 1926, vernacular two-story office building features a large, rectangular plan with a hipped roof. It includes an asphalt shingle roof; red brick cladding; and a concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one replacement sash and three-over-one original wood sash windows. The first story of the primary façade is covered with plywood. Front entrances are located at the northwestern and southwestern corners of the primary façade. This building is similar to a number of two-story duplexes in the immediate area. This might stem from the fact that 2011 Dixie Highway served as an office for the contractor who built many of the houses in the neighborhood during the late 1920s and 1930s.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C because vernacular two-story houses are common in the Covington area. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 318 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 122. View of 2011 Dixie Highway, facing east.

Resource KEFM 319

Plate 123

Description: The resource at 2021 Dixie Highway is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Dixie Highway and East Orchard Road. The building is located approximately 425 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This resource is a Minimal Traditional Style, Gable Front, two-and-a-half-story, single dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, a concrete block foundation, and is clad in brick veneer. The windows throughout the building are replacement six-over-six, vinyl sash with false muntins. The primary (northwest) façade has a shallow two-story, Gable Front projection at the south corner. The projection exhibits two, two-story pilasters that surround the main entry. The Gable Front of the primary façade is clad in aluminum siding. The driveway to the garage at the rear of the house is located off of East Orchard Road.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is undistinguished example of a particular architectural style or house type. Additionally, the building has lost integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 319 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 123. View of 2021 Dixie Highway, facing southeast.

Resource KEFM 320

Plate 124

Description: The resource at 2025 Dixie Highway is located approximately 90 feet southeast of the intersection of Dixie Highway and East Orchard Road. The building is located approximately 420 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This resource is a two-story, vernacular duplex with elements of the Craftsman Style built ca. 1930. The house has an asphalt-shingled, hipped roof, a concrete foundation, and is clad in brick veneer. The building is divided into two flats; one on each level. A wide, unadorned frieze board is located directly below the soffit around the building. The windows throughout the building are historic, three-over-one, wooden sash. A two-tiered porch spans the southern two bays of the primary (northwest) façade. The porch has a hipped roof and brick veneer columns. The balustrade of the first story porch is brick, while the second story balustrade is wood. The entrance to the second story flat is located on the north bay of the primary façade. A small, modern wood deck and external brick chimney are located along the southwest façade. An asphalt driveway leads from Dixie Highway to a parking area at the rear of the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Although the resource retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguished example of the Craftsman Style. The building is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 320 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 124. View of 2025 Dixie Highway, facing southeast.

Resource KEFM 321

Plate 125

Description: The resource at 2029 Dixie Highway is located approximately 120 feet southeast of the intersection of Dixie Highway and East Orchard Road. The building is located approximately 420 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This resource is a two-story, single dwelling with elements of the Tudor Revival Style built ca. 1930. The house has an asphalt-shingled, hipped roof, a concrete foundation, and is clad in brick veneer. The windows throughout the building appear to be historic, six-over-six, wood sash with concrete sills. The primary (northwest) façade exhibits a shallow, Gable Front, projection over the northern two bays. The second story of the projection has false half-timbering over the brick veneer. The main entry in the center bay has a decorative stone surround. A patio with a concrete foundation and a brick balustrade is located along the rear (southeast) façade. An asphalt driveway leads from Dixie Highway to a parking area at the rear of the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Although the resource retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguished example of the Tudor Revival Style, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 321 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 125. View of 2029 Dixie Highway, facing southeast.

Resource KEFM 322

Plate 126

Description: The resource at 2033 Dixie Highway is located approximately 190 feet southeast of the intersection of Dixie Highway and East Orchard Road. The building is located approximately 400 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This resource is a two-story, single dwelling with elements of the Neoclassical Style built ca. 1930. The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gabled roof, a concrete foundation, and is clad in brick veneer. The windows throughout the building appear to be historic, six-over-six, wood sash with concrete sills. The symmetrical, three-bay, primary (northwest) façade has a vinyl sided gable, four simple pilasters, and a main entry surround with dentil molding entablature. An external brick chimney is located on the northeast façade. A large, wooden patio is located at the rear of the house. An asphalt driveway leads from Dixie Highway to a parking area at the rear of the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Although the resource retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguished example of the Neoclassical Style, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 322 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 126. View of 2033 Dixie Highway, facing southeast.

Resource KEFM 323

Plate 127

Description: The resource at 2037 Dixie Highway is located along the south side of the street, approximately 180 feet northeast of its intersection with Fort Mitchell Avenue. The building is located approximately 400 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This resource is a Minimal Traditional Style, two-story, Side Gable, single dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, a concrete foundation, and is clad in brick veneer. The gable ends are clad in aluminum siding. The windows throughout the building are replacement, one-over-one, vinyl sash with concrete sills. The asymmetrical, three-bay, primary (northwest) façade has a vinyl sided gable, four simple pilasters, and a main entry surround with a flat entablature. An external brick chimney is located on the northeast façade. A wooden patio is located at the rear of the house. An asphalt driveway leads from Dixie Highway to a parking area at the rear of the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is an undistinguished example of the Minimal Traditional Style. Additionally, the resource has lost integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 323 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 127. View of 2037 Dixie Highway, facing southeast.

Resource KEFM 324

Plate 128

Description: The resource at 2039 Dixie Highway is located along the south side of the street, approximately 115 feet northeast of its intersection with Fort Mitchell Avenue. The building is located approximately 340 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This resource is a long, vernacular style, one-story, commercial office building built ca. 1960. The building has an asphalt-shingled, hipped roof and is clad in brick veneer. The windows throughout the building are combination, one-over-one and fixed, vinyl sash with false muntins. The symmetrical, three-bay, primary (northwest) façade has a central, double-door main entry. Four simple, round columns support the overhang of the primary façade. The front portion of the property is paved and used as a parking lot.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Although the resource retains historic integrity, it is not a distinguished example of a particular architectural style or building type, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 324 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 128. View of 2039 Dixie Highway, facing south.

Resource KEFM 325

Plate 129

Description: The resource at 2045 Dixie Highway is located along the south side of the street, at its intersection with Fort Mitchell Avenue. The building is located approximately 325 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This resource is a Craftsman Style, Cross Gable, two-story, single dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, a rock-faced concrete block foundation, and is clad in brick veneer. The windows throughout the building are replacement, one-over-one, vinyl sash with stone sills. The primary (northwest) façade has hipped gables at the roofline and the main entry. The hipped roof over the porch on the primary façade is supported by tapered brick and stone columns. A brick and stone balustrade surrounds the porch. A brick chimney is located on the northeast façade. A double-door entry has been installed with the foundation along the northeast façade. A one-story, vinyl sided, shed roof addition with a concrete block foundation is located along the rear of the building. A concrete driveway leads from Dixie Highway to a parking area along the northeast side of the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is an undistinguished example of the Craftsman Style that has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to the application of replacement building materials, the

new entry within the foundation wall, and the modern rear addition. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 325 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 129. View of 2045 Dixie Highway, facing south.

Resource KEFM 326

Plate 130

Description: The resource at 2049 Dixie Highway is located along the south side of the street, at its intersection with Fort Mitchell Avenue. The building is located approximately 320 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, and 25).

This resource is a vernacular style, Gable Front, one-and-a-half-story, single dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a slate roof, a concrete foundation, and is clad in brick veneer. The windows throughout the building are replacement, one-over-one, double-hung and sliding casement sash with concrete sills. The primary (northwest) façade exhibits decorative brackets along the gable and a porch with a shed roof, concrete foundation, round support columns, and simple balustrade. The northeast façade has a central, external, brick chimney and a small shed dormer clad in replacement vinyl siding. An asphalt driveway leads from Dixie Highway to a single-car, detached garage located at the southwest side of the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is

an undistinguished example of a particular architectural style or house type. Additionally, the resource has lost integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 326 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 130. View of 2049 Dixie Highway, facing south.

Resource KEFM 327

Plate 131

Description: The resource at 2053 Dixie Highway is located along the south side of the street, approximately 80 feet southeast from its intersection with Fort Mitchell Avenue. The building is located approximately 250 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6, 11, 24, and 25).

This resource is a two-and-a-half-story, L-Plan, building with elements of the Italianate Style built ca. 1880. The building originally was used as a single dwelling, but since at least 1954, it has housed a restaurant (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1954). The building has an asphalt-shingled roof and brick walls, which have been painted. The windows throughout the building are one-over-one, replacement, vinyl sash. The primary (northwest) façade exhibits a central front gable and an enclosed porch with decorative brackets that is used as the main entrance into the restaurant. At the north corner of the primary façade, a metal staircase has been added to reach the second story. Two additions are located on the southwest and southeast (rear) facades. A third addition with the L of the building appears on the 1954 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, but it has

since been elongated. A large asphalt parking lot, broken up into three sections, for the restaurant is located to the southwest and rear of the building. Two additional American with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible parking spaces are located directly in front of the building.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is an undistinguished example of the Italianate Style. Additionally, the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association due to the large additions, the application of replacement building materials, the large parking lot, and the building's change of use from a single dwelling to a restaurant. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 327 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 131. View of 2053 Dixie Highway, Indigo Bar & Grill, facing southeast.

Resource KEFM 328

Plate 132

Description: The resource at 15-17 West Maple Avenue is located along the west side of the street, approximately 190 feet northwest from its intersection with Dixie Highway. The building is located approximately 520 feet northwest of the I-71/75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 11).

This resource is a vernacular style, two-story, multiple dwelling built ca. 1960. The building is split vertically into two units; with 15 West Maple Avenue on the east and 17 West Maple Avenue on the west. The building has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof with narrow overhanging eaves, concrete foundation, and brick veneer walls. A narrow molded frieze board is located under the eaves around the building. The windows on 17 West Maple Avenue are historic, two-over-two, metal sash. The windows on 15 West Maple Avenue are replacement, one-over-one, vinyl sash. All windows openings on the primary (northeast) façade have brick lintels laid in a soldier course. The primary façade features a concrete foundation porch with brick columns and hipped roof that leads to the two central entryways into the units. Above the porch is a decorative brick and concrete square panel. The corners of the primary façade exhibit brick quoins. Brick chimneys are located on the northwest and southwest façades. A concrete driveway leads from West Maple Avenue to a parking area at the rear of the dwelling. The building is located just outside the Old Fort Mitchell Historic District boundaries.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is an undistinguished example of a particular architectural style or house type. Additionally, the resource has partially lost integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials on 15 West Maple Avenue. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 328 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 132. View of 15-17 West Maple Avenue, facing south.

Setting Description for Resources on Ashton Road, Ana Jo Lane, and Grandview Drive

This area of Fort Mitchell, west of the Dixie Highway interchange with I-71/I-75, is characterized by single-family dwellings, commercial development, and office buildings (Exhibits 6 and 12). The area south of the highway includes Resources KEFM 334-339 on Ashton and Ana Jo Lanes. These residential areas include a variety of single dwellings from ca. 1940 to ca. 2000. Resource KEFM 340 is located north of the highway on Grandview Drive. This area mostly contains ca. 1980 and later commercial and office development as well as ca. 2000 large, single dwellings. Resource KEFM 340 is the only single dwelling within its immediate area.

Resource KEFM 329

Plate 133

Description: 37 ½ Ashton Road is located on the west side of the road, approximately 285 feet south of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 12).

This is a ca. 1940, one-and-a-half-story, vernacular style, single dwelling. The building has an asphalt-shingled side gable roof, concrete foundation, and walls clad in brick veneer. Windows throughout the building are replacement, vinyl, one-over-one and sliding sash. The front porch, which is centered on the primary (northeast) façade, exhibits a decorative wrought-iron balustrade and replacement, vinyl Doric columns.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is not a distinguished example of a particular architectural style or type. Additionally, the resource has lost integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 329 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 133. View of 37 ½ Ashton Road, facing southeast.

Resource KEFM 330

Plate 134

Description: 39 Ashton Road is located on the west side of the road, approximately 235 feet south of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 12).

This is a ca. 1940, one-story, vernacular style, single dwelling. The building has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof and walls clad in brick veneer. Windows throughout the building are replacement sliding sash with false muntins covered with aluminum storm windows. An open, concrete slab porch runs the width of the primary (northeast) façade. An external brick chimney is located on the building's northwest façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is not a distinguished example of a particular architectural style or type. Additionally, the resource has lost integrity of materials due to the application of replacement building materials. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 330 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 134. View of 39 Ashton Road, facing southwest.

Resource KEFM 331

Plate 135

Description: 40 Ashton Road is located on the east side of the road, approximately 110 feet south of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 12).

This is a ca. 1940, one-story, vernacular style, single dwelling. The building has an asphalt-shingled side gable roof, concrete foundation, and walls clad in stucco with squared pilasters. Windows throughout the building include replacement vinyl, one-over-one sash and vinyl bay windows topped with vinyl hoods and false support brackets underneath. The primary (southwest) façade exhibits an enclosed, front gable, front porch addition. A breezeway connects the house to double- and single-car garages to the southeast. An L-shaped addition is centered along the rear façade of the building.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is not a distinguished example of a particular architectural style or type. Additionally, the resource has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to the application of replacement building materials and front, garage, and rear additions. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 331 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 135. View of 40 Ashton Road, facing northeast.

Resource KEFM 332

Plate 136

Description: 41 Ashton Road is located on the west side of the road, approximately 195 feet south of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 12).

This is a ca. 1940, one-story, vernacular style, single dwelling. The building is currently for rent and appears to be vacant. The house has an asphalt-shingled side gable roof, concrete foundation, and walls clad in replacement aluminum siding. Windows throughout the building are replacement vinyl, one-over-one sash. Two window openings on the primary (northeast) façade have been partially in-filled to fit the new, smaller sash. A decorative window covering conceals the original window opening southwest of the main entry. Aluminum awnings top the window openings on the southeast façade. An internal brick chimney is centered along the roofline.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is not a distinguished example of a particular architectural style or type. Additionally, the resource has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to the application of replacement building materials and the in-filled and covering of some of the window openings. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 332 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 136. View of 41 Ashton Road, facing west.

Resource KEFM 333

Plate 137

Description: 43 Ashton Road is located on the west side of the road, approximately 115 feet south of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 12).

This resource is a ca. 1950, one-story, vernacular style, single dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingled side gable roof, internal brick chimney, and walls clad in brick veneer. Most windows throughout the building are replacement vinyl, one-over-one sash. One window opening on the primary (northeast) façade has been in-filled with glass block. The garage door opening at the east corner of the southeast façade also has been in-filled with three new sash.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is not a distinguished example of a particular architectural style or type. Additionally, the resource has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to the application of replacement building materials and the in-filled window and garage door openings. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 333 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 137. View of 43 Ashton Road, facing northwest.

Resource KEFM 334

Plate 138

Description: 216 Ana Jo Lane is located at the end of the road, on its east side, approximately 100 feet south of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 12).

This resource is a ca. 1950, one-story, vernacular style, single dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, concrete foundation, and walls clad in brick veneer. Windows throughout the building are historic, fixed-light and awning sash. An attached single carport is located on the south façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is not a distinguished example of a particular architectural style or type. Although the resource retains historic integrity, several vernacular style single dwellings from the 1950s are located within this area of Covington. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 334 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 138. View of 216 Ana Jo Lane, facing northeast.

Resource KEFM 335

Plate 139

Description: 238 Grandview Drive is located in the bend of Grandview Drive, approximately 215 feet south of the I-71/I-75 corridor (Exhibits 6 and 12).

This resource is a ca. 1950, one-story, Ranch Style, single dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, internal brick chimney, and walls clad in brick veneer. The primary (south) façade exhibits a center, inset porch with wrought-iron balustrade, attached two-car garage, and decorative stone detailing along the lower corners. Windows throughout the building are replacement, vinyl, one-over-one sash.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible A search of local libraries and other repositories revealed that this resource does not appear to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is not a distinguished example of the Ranch Style and has lost integrity of materials and setting due to the application of replacement building material and encroaching modern commercial development. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends Resource KEFM 335 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Plate 139. View of 238 Grandview Drive, facing north.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of 131 Historic Resources was documented for this report, including 20 previously identified resources, as well as 105 newly recorded resources. In addition, five National Register Historic Districts were identified within the Area of Potential Effects (APE): the Westside/Main Strasse District (No. 83003650), the Lewisburg Historic District (No. 93001165), the Bavarian Brewing Company (No. 96000281), the Old Fort Mitchell Historic District (No. 89001170, and the Highland Cemetery (No. 89001585). Eleven of the previously recorded resources were found to be no longer extant. Nine extant, previously recorded historic resources were identified in the project APE, one of these resources also was listed in the National Register of Historic Places: KECL 50 (NRHP No. 90000481). Of the 105 previously recorded and unrecorded architectural resources identified during the fieldwork, Gray & Pape and KHC recommend 15 as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP: KE 4, KEC 107, KECL 621, KECL 626, KECL 628, KECL 817, KECL 1018, KECL 1046, KECL 1053, KEC 456, KEC 458, KEC 459, KEC 460, KEC 462, and KEFM 317.

Table 2. Historic Resources Identified During Field Survey as NRHP Listed or Eligible

Resource Number	Photo ID Number	Resource Type	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Status
KE 4	1	I-House	50 Rivard Dr.	1850/ Excellent	Eligible
KEC 50, NRHP No. 90000481	13	Italianate	1001 Highway Ave.	Ca. 1880/ Good	NRHP 1990
KEC 107	3	Bridge	Spans Ohio River	1929/ Altered	Eligible
KECL 621	8	Italianate	504 West 12th St.	Ca. 1885/ Good	Eligible
KECL 626	9	Italianate	514 West 12th St.	Ca. 1880/ Good	Eligible
KECL 628	10	Italianate	516 West 12th St.	Ca. 1885/ Good	Eligible
KECL 817	11	Victorian	533-35 Pike St.	Ca. 1870/ Good	Eligible
NRHP No. 83003650	14-18	District	Various	1840-1877	NRHP 1983
NRHP No. 89001169	28-30	District	Various	1905-1929	NRHP 1989
NRHP No. 89001585	31-32	District	2167 Dixie Highway	1869	NRHP 1989
NRHP No. 89001170	33-34	District	Various	1900-1935	NRHP 1989
NRHP No. 93001165	19-24	District	Various	1870-1880	NRHP 1993
NRHP No. 96000281	25-27	District	12th St.	1894-1966	NRHP 1996
KECL 1018	56	Vernacular Gable-Front	521 Western Avenue	Ca. 1870	Eligible
KECL 1046	66	Craftsman Bungalow	632 Western Avenue	Ca. 1920	Eligible
KECL 1053	80	Italianate	625 Crescent Ave.	Ca. 1880	Eligible

Table 2. Historic Resources Identified During Field Survey as NRHP Listed or Eligible					
Resource Number	Photo ID Number	Resource Type	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Status
KEC 456	86	Vernacular	1000 Emery Drive	Ca. 1900	Eligible
KEC 458	88	Tudor Revival	45 Rivard Drive	Ca. 1917	Eligible
KEC 459	87	Art Deco	509 St. Joseph Lane	Ca. 87	Eligible
KEC 460	37	Gabled Ell	881 Highway Avenue	Ca. 1870	Eligible
KEC 462	85	Utilitarian	533 Goetta Place	Ca. 1860	Eligible
KEFM 317	119-121	Vernacular, L-Plan	2 East Orchard Rd	Ca. 1850	Eligible

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