

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received **MAY 16 1983**
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Eleventh District School

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Parkway and Altamont *5 A* not for publication

city, town Covington vicinity of

state Kentucky code 021 county Kenton code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	NA in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	NA being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Covington Independent School District

street & number 25 East Seventh Street

city, town Covington vicinity of state Kentucky

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kenton County Courthouse

street & number 303 Court Avenue

city, town Covington state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

7.

The 11th District School is set on the west edge of a ridge that runs approximately north-south from the Ohio River to the higher hills on the Kentucky side (Photos 1 and 2). The ground falls quite steeply off to the south, to an artificially flattened shelf of land formerly used as a playing field for the school. The opposite side of the valley to the west and the surrounding area of the ridge flanking and east of the school is a largely residential area of middle-income housing. Route 8 (Highway Avenue) meanders westward between the Ohio River and the hills through several communities from Covington proper, in the Licking River Valley, through West Covington to Ludlow and then Bromley, all in Kenton County (See U.S.G.S. map). The school can be approached by means of secondary streets from several directions, and is located just off a junction that marks one of the community's centers. Here are concentrated a late Victorian neighborhood store, a Colonial Revival fire house, the St. Ann's R. C. Church and its former school building, among a variety of late 19th and early 20th-century dwellings (see Photo 1). The school building itself is set back some 100 feet from Parkview with a paved parking lot between the sidewalk and front of the building. Several large trees remain near the facade. The basement, only partly exposed on the entrance front, is fully revealed on the western downhill side, which is also surrounded by pavement (see Photo 5).

The building is a fairly long rectangle, with a small rectangular projection at the east side of the south end (see Photos 2 and 6). The original structure consisted of four classrooms on each story, flanked by entrance pavilions at both ends (see Photo 3). An additional set of classrooms, as well as a library and auditorium, were provided in 1931, with a third entrance pavilion at the south end (see Photos 4 and 6). The front and rear classroom windows consist of strips of five windows each; now steel-framed casements with three large lights on each casement, the windows originally had fifteen smaller lights and pivoting sections of six lights in each window unit (see Photo 3), although the drawings showed small-paned sash. There are also windows at the ends of the corridors on the north and south (see Photos 5 and 6) and additional window on the south side of the library tower in the addition. The entrance pavilions have large Tudor-inspired entrance doorways at ground-level with shallow pointed arches and the name of the school embossed on tile plaques within stepped molded frames over the slightly recessed doors (see Photos 7 and 8). There are trefoils in relief on the spandrels of the arches, and cusped finials above the plaques. Slightly larger windows above the entrances (on the stair landings) are set lower than the other second-story openings; these have tile Tudor labels and patterned quoins. The otherwise flat brick parapets on all sides rise into steps with raised corners over the entrance pavilions. Thin courses of white tile form a watertable above the basement and outline the base of the parapet and the continuous sill-course of the entrance pavilions only; all the other opening have minimal and unconnected sills, and upright brick courses instead of jackarches. A square brick chimney rises between the two original sets of classroom windows at the rear (see Photo 5).

The basic structure of the building is reinforced concrete, poured in place, with ribbed concrete floor and roof slabs. The exterior walls are facebrick with tile backup and plaster interior surfaces. The exterior walls are bearing walls, while the interior support is column-and-beam construction. Interior partitions are plastered tile.

The interior seems to have had absolutely minimal trim, although the library and auditorium in the addition had some modest corbels under the beams. The library also had rather hand-

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

some wainscotting, but this has been destroyed through the effects of water damage, which has also, along with vandalism before the openings were recently sealed up, caused a good deal of interior deterioration (see Photos 9 and 10).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1920-22; Addition 1931 **Builder/Architect** Richards, McCarty & Bulford (1920-22);
Chester H. Disque (1931 Addition)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

8.

The former 11th District School building is one of the chief landmarks of the small (population about 2,000) community of West Covington, an area annexed by the city of Covington in 1916. Set near the top of a ridge surrounded by the hills of Northern Kentucky to the south and by the Ohio River Valley to the north, the building, a restrained Tudor Revival design typical of the post-World War I era, is highly visible from many directions. It was built in 1920-22 to extend the benefits of the traditionally excellent Covington public school system to the newly annexed community, which is geographically somewhat separate from the 19th-century city, ^{as it is} located around a bend of the hills in the adjacent Licking River Valley. The 11th District School was designed by the prolific and highly competent Columbus, Ohio, architectural firm of Richards, McCarty & Bulford, who also were responsible for the design of many important buildings in central Kentucky. A compatible 1931 addition was designed by northern Kentucky architect Chester H. Disque. In the vicinity of several other community institutions, the school building remains a visual landmark, although it was reluctantly closed because of Federal student-busing requirements in 1979. A group of local investors is currently considering renovation and adaptive re-use of the structure for apartments, utilizing the Tax Incentives available under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981.

West Covington was originally known as "Economy." It was established about 1846 on the estate of Israel Ludlow, a prominent early Cincinnati and northern Kentucky land-owner and developer. The town was incorporated in 1858 as West Covington. The population grew from 554 in 1860 to 993 in 1870, according to Collins. As early as the mid-1870s there was a movement to annex it to the city of Covington, whose population continued to expand after the Civil War. Annexation was not accomplished, however, until 1916, during a period when a number of adjacent areas to the south and west of the 19th-century city were also annexed.

It appears that the West Covington area was part of the large tract bought in 1828 by Israel Ludlow from William Bullock. Bullock was an Englishman who had bought the land from Thomas Carneal in 1826 and laid out the town of Hygiea, one of the most famous and admirably designed of the "paper towns" of the West. The heart of Hygiea was to have been Carneal's fine residence, known as "Elmwood Hall," which still stands in the modern town of Ludlow (see National Register form).

Israel

Ludlow began to plat the town of Ludlow, but died before it was completed. The 30 acres set aside by the estate for payment of a debt proved not sufficient, "so the executors platted the town of West Covington in 1846, on a tract belonging to the estate, and sold sufficient lots to settle the unpaid balance. Thus West Covington happened to enter the sisterhood of towns along the Kentucky bank of the Ohio River," as the 1893 newspaper

(continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Preliminary research was done by J. Michael Kinsella; Joseph F. Gastright, Jr. provided much additional information. Most references were supplied by the Kenton County Library newspaper index and other files. See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 1 Acre

Quadrangle name Covington, Kentucky, Ohio

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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7	1	3	1	2	0
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Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at a point being the northwest corner of Lot No. 13 of John P. Kerns subdivision thence westwardly 200+ feet; thence southwardly 383.1' thence eastwardly 200' to the southwest corner of Lot No. 1 of John P. Kerns subdivision thence 383.1' northwardly to the place of beginning.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Walter E. Langsam, Historical Surveyor

City of Covington

organization Office of Economic Development

date February/1983

street & number 303 Court Avenue

telephone 606/292-2111

city or town Covington

state Kentucky

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Mary Cowan Appel

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date April 5, 1983

For NPS use only

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

**Entered in the
National Register**

date 6/16/83

for Delores Byrne
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

history of Ludlow puts it. No structures are shown in the area on the Civil War map of Northern Kentucky, however. The 1883 atlas provides a good deal of information about the fledgling community (Maps 1 and 2). The site of the 11th District School Building seems to have been just laid out as a subdivision flanking Hanna (now Altamont) Street ; a building, perhaps the Hanna residence, is still shown directly on the site of the bend in the street (Main Street had not at that time been continued north by the overpass above Route 8).

According to Gastright, West Covington was settled to a large extent by persons of Irish descent. St. Ann's Roman Catholic Parish, the dominant institution of the community, was one of the few English-speaking Roman Catholic parishes in the northern Kentucky area before World War I. The history of the church, school, and related facilities is to a considerable extent the history of the community. Originally established about 1860 on the south side of Route 8, the St. Ann's complex was moved to new facilities nearly opposite the 11th District School, on the east side of Hillcrest Street (or Parkway Avenue), in 1931-32, just as the addition was being made to the public school. (St. Ann's School has also recently closed.) There were complaints in the newspaper at the turn of the century that "the present schoolhouse is totally inadequate; the children are crowded into the rooms like sheep". There was no high school available except through payment of a fee in Covington or Ludlow. West Covington had its own public school on or near the site of the present building, as well perhaps as a private school located nearby at the intersection. Soon after the annexation, however, the Covington School Board began considering financing of a new school in West Covington, along with the Holmes High School in the newly-annexed southern part of the city. On January 3, 1918, \$250,000 in bonds were approved for the 11th District and Second District Schools and the High School. The cornerstone of the 11th District School was laid with the inscription, "Take fast hold of instruction for it is thy life. A.D. 1922." The building was dedicated on September 3. A short notice on August 3 (Kentucky Post, p. 1) includes a photograph of the front of the new building. ^(Photo 3) This is valuable as a record of the degree of intactness of the existing building: aside from the addition, the only change seems to have been in the windows. These were originally fairly small-paned steel-framed panes with some groups of six panes able to pivot horizontally. Actually, the original architects' drawings shows small-paned wood-framed sash windows, apparently never installed.

The pivoting windows were not, however, a success. The minutes of the School Board (August 29, 1931) state that "A much needed improvement at the 11th District School is being accomplished by this Board. A four-room addition is being built and a complete new heating system is being installed. Factory windows in the old part are being replaced by a new type of window which adds much to the lighting efficiency and exterior beauty of the building." Later it was noted that "Chester Disque, architect, reported that rapid progress is being made on the addition being built to the 11th District School in West Covington." The addition was no doubt made in response to somewhat of a population boom that was causing the expansion of the inner suburbs of northern Kentucky before the effects of the Depression fully hit.

After many years' service, not only as an educational institution, but also as a community center, the 11th District School was reluctantly closed by the School Board after the 1978-79 school session in acquiescence to Federal requirements for the busing of students

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
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Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

which led to the consolidation of small schools. Aside from the general issue of busing, the strong attachment of West Covington residents to the 11th District School and its building are evidenced in the deliberations of the board as recorded in newspaper articles at the time of the closing.

A group of investors, including architects, planners, investors, and others desiring experience in rehabilitation utilizing the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and other Federal and local incentives, have undertaken to purchase and renovate the school building, along with its six-acre site, as a medium-price apartment complex. The attractive exterior will be stabilized and preserved basically as it is, while the undistinguished interior will be remodeled to provide approximately 26 units.

Copies of the original architectural drawings for the building have been preserved. They indicate that the architects were Richards, McCarty & Bulford of Columbus, Ohio. It is not known why this prominent firm (all of whose records have been recently destroyed) was chosen for this commission, particularly as Holmes High School—contemporary and stylistically similar, although on a vastly larger scale—and many other educational buildings in the area were designed by local architects C.C. and E.A. Weber. No other buildings by Columbus firm in northern Kentucky have been identified, but they were responsible for at least a dozen major projects in the Lexington area from about 1895 until after World War I. They seem to have been able to provide up-to-date structural and functional solutions, as well as a variety of historical alternatives, although their other known Kentucky designs were in some version of Neo-Classical or Baroque. Among their major works in Lexington are the 1895 McClelland Building (the first high-rise office building in the Blue Grass region), the City National Bank Building (listed on the National Register), the Security Trust Building, part of the famous Phoenix Hotel and the former Y.M.C.A. Building and Broadway Christian Church (both listed on the Register as part of the Northside Residential Historic District). Other commissions there included additional banks, churches, educational and institutional buildings, which to a considerable extent altered the stylistic character and scale of downtown Lexington. Many additional works elsewhere are listed in the biographies of the senior partner, Clarence E. Richards (1865-1921), and George H. Bulford (1870-1942); the third partner was J. E. McCarty (still living in 1951). Apparently each partner specialized in one aspect of their joint projects, Bulford being responsible for design and rendering, Richards for dealing with clients, and McCarty for engineering.

Chester H. Disque (ca.1894-1971) was a Covington architect who also designed the 4th District School and the Board of Education Administration Building on E. 7th Street (see the National Register nomination form for the Covington Downtown Commercial District), as well as the Latonia and Warsaw, Kentucky, fire stations.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

9

Page

2

9.

Anonymous. "Afar Back. The First Days of Ludlow." The Kentucky Post, January 21, 1893, p. 1; see also Jan. 28, 1893, p. 1; Feb. 4, 1893, p. 1.

Chapman, J. Virgil, and Mrs. V. D. Gilbert. "School Architecture Kentucky." Vol. 10, No. 2. Frankfort; Kentucky Department of Education, ca. 1913.

Collins, Lewis, Richard H. Collins, ed. History of Kentucky. Revised 1894. Covington, KY. Vol. II, pp. 264, 421.

Eilerman, Charles B. Historic Covington: Proposed Subjects for Registration and Historic Marking. Covington; Charles B. Eilerman, 1973. pp. 66-67.

Hubbard, D. B. "History of Education in Kenton County, Kentucky." Unpublished M. A. Dissertation, Lexington: University of Kentucky 1931.

Lake, D. J. & Co., An Atlas of Boone, Kenton and Campbell Counties, Kentucky. Philadelphia, Pa.: 1883. pp. 29, 35.

Mills, Howard H. "A History of Education in Covington, Kentucky." Unpublished M.A. Dissertation, Lexington: University of Kentucky, 1929.

Reps, John W. Town Planning in Frontier America. Princeton, N.J. Princeton University Press, 1969, pp. 273-75.

Ryan, The Rev. Paul E. History of the Diocese of Covington, Kentucky. Covington; The Diocese of Covington, 1953. pp. 491-96.

Withey, Henry F. & Elsie Rathburn. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). Los Angeles, Cal., 1956, pp. 92-93 on Bulford; 506-507 on Ricahrds.

Map 1

Detail of map of West Covington, showing relation to Town of Ludlow on west side and City of Covington on east; Ohio River (and Cincinnati) to north, Licking River (and Newport) to east.

From D.J. Lake & Co., An Atlas of Boone, Campbell and Kenton Cos., Kentucky (Phila, 1883), p. 35.

11th District School, West Covington
Covington, Kenton Co., Kentucky

WEST COVINGTON

(Kenton County) Scale 300 feet to an inch



WEST COVINGTON BUSINESS REFERENCENCES.
L. ROMANOWITZ, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Canned Fruits, Meats, Vegetables, etc., cor. Main and Washington sts.
JOHN W. CLARK, Real Estate Owner and Dealer
GEO. W. CLARK, With Wm. Kirkup & Sons, Brass Works, Pearl and Ludlow sts., Cincinnati, Ohio

Map 2

Detail of map of West Covington, showing
site of 11th District School southwest of
bend in what was then Hanna Street.

From D.J. Lake & Co., An Atlas of Boone,
Campbell and Kenton Cos., Ky. (Phila.,
1883), p. 29.

11th District School, West Covington
Covington, Kenton Co., Kentucky

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Eleventh District School
Kenton County
KENTUCKY

Working No. MAY 16 1983
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/7/84
Date Due: 6/16/83 ~~6/30/83~~
Action: ACCEPT 6/16/83
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category Ownership Status Present Use
 Public Acquisition Accessible

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition Check one Check one
 excellent deteriorated unaltered original site
 good ruins altered moved date _____
 fair unexposed

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- _____ summary paragraph
- _____ completeness
- _____ clarity
- _____ applicable criteria
- _____ justification of areas checked
- _____ relating significance to the resource
- _____ context
- _____ relationship of integrity to significance
- _____ justification of exception
- _____ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UMT References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- _____ Maps
- _____ Photographs
- _____ Other

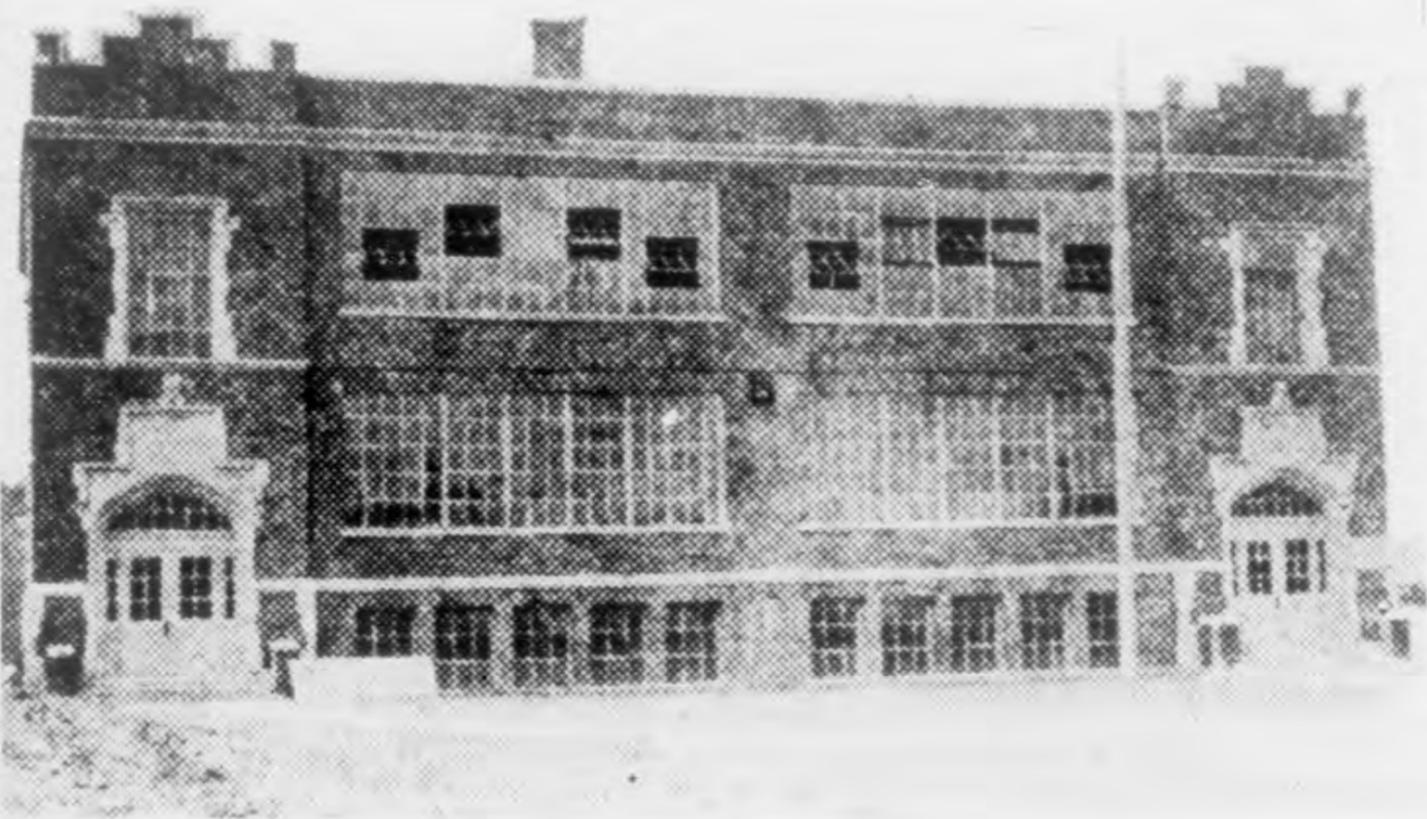
Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272 - 3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet











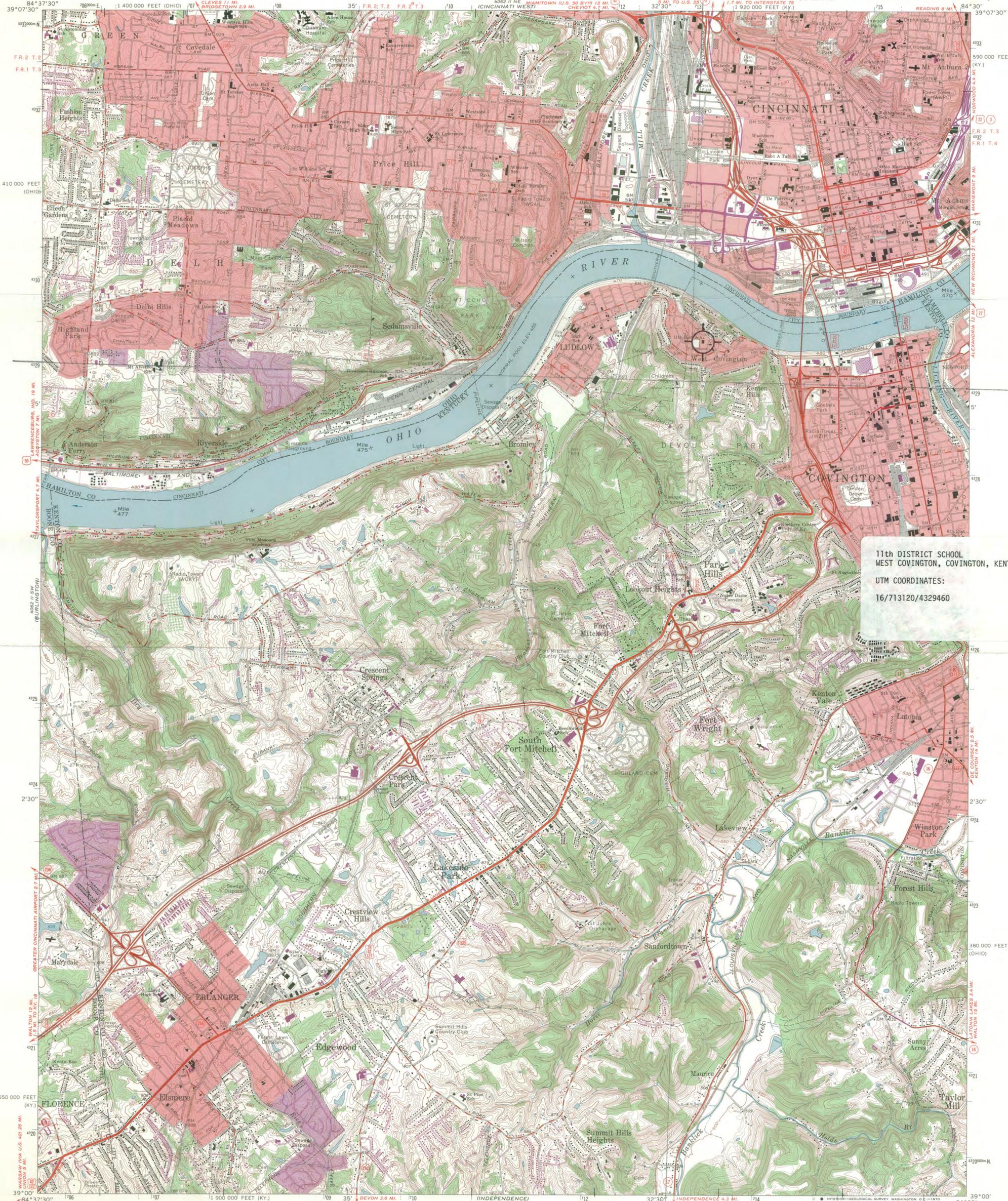












11th DISTRICT SCHOOL
WEST COVINGTON, COVINGTON, KENTON CO., KY.
UTM COORDINATES:
16/713120/4329460

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey Control by USGS, USCGS, USCE, and the City of Cincinnati. Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1949, and in part by the City of Cincinnati Field checked 1950 and 1953. Revised 1961.

Scale: 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

UTM GRID AND 1969 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

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

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

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

1961
PHOTOREVISED 1969
AMS 4062 II SE-SERIES V853

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

Concerned Citizens of West Covington, Ind.

RECEIVED

FEB 17 1983

KY. HERITAGE
COMMISSION

Kentucky Heritage Division
State Historic Preservation Office

February 16, 1983

Dear Mary Cronan Appel, Director,

The Concerned Citizens Of West Covington were delighted when learning about the plans of Developers 10 to nominate the Eleventh District School Building to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Eleventh District School was a focal point in the community of West Covington in its day. It was the pride of many of its students and the site of most community activities and events. Even though the times have changed and the need to maintain a school in the community has ceased, the mere presence of the school building brings back the memories of these past events. Many fine students of West Covington obtained their educational foundations in the classrooms of the Eleventh District School and moved on to become productive citizens in our fine community.

When we heard of Developers 10's plans to maintain the originality of the exterior structure while developing the old school building into apartments, naturally the community was pleased. The presence of the Eleventh District School Building preserves the pride of the past and the memories of the joy and accomplishment of its community. While a symbol of its past history, it is an inspiration to future progress.

Therefore, we are in support of the listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A building with such a joyous history and proud memories to the community deserves to be preserved and honored as an example to future citizens.

Sincerely,

Ronnin J. Einhaus
Ronnin J. Einhaus



HERITAGE

April 5, 1983

Mr. Jerry Rogers, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Rogers:

The enclosed nomination to the National Register of Historic Places was approved at the state level by the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board on March 1, 1983. As State Historic Preservation Officer, I recommend it be entered in the National Register.

Name & Location of Site

Eleventh District School, Parkway & Altamont, Kenton County,
Covington, Kentucky

Your early consideration of this nomination will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mary Cronan Oppel, Director
Kentucky Heritage Council and
State Historic Preservation Officer

MCO:bsc

Enclosure

