National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each tein by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

storic name	Property						
	Lewisbur	g Histori	c Distr	ict			
ner names/s	site number	N/A					
Location							
eet & num	ber Roughly	bounded	by I-75	and	Corporation	line.	_ MA not for publication
	Covington						N/A vicinity
ate	Kentucky	code KY	county .	Kent	on	_ code	117 zip code 41011
State/Fed	leral Agency Cer	tification					
			ot meet the N	National P	egister criteria. (Se	e continuati	on sheet for additional
V		Title		Date			
Signature	e of certifying official/	1100					
1000	Federal agency and b						
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Lewisburg	Historic	District
10 (

Name of Property

Kenton County, Kentucky County and State

5. Classification Ownership of Property	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Res	ources within Prope viously listed resources in	the count.)	
Check as many boxes as apply) ix private ix public-local ix public-State ii public-Federal	□ building(s) ☑ district □ site □ structure □ object	Contributing 430	Noncontributing 46	buildings sites structures objects	
		430	46	Total	
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A		Number of contributing resources previously I in the National Register N/A			
6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)			
Domestic/single d		Domestic/single dwelling			
Domestic/multiple	The state of the s	Domestic/multiple dwelling			
Religion/church		Religion/church			
Religion/church s		Religion/church school			
Religion/church r	The second of th	Religion/	church relate	d residence	
7. Description		Mataviala			
Architectural Classificatio (Enter categories from instruction		Materials (Enter categories from instructions)			
see continuation	sheet.	foundation lim			
		wallsbri	ck, weatherbo	ard	
		rooffib	erglass, slat	e, metal	
		other sto	ne		

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number7	Page _1	Lewisburg Historic District
		Kenton County, Kentucky

Architectural Classifications

Mid-nineteenth century - Greek Revival

Late Victorian - Gothic

- Italianate - Queen Anne

Late Nineteenth Century and Early Twentieth Century Revivals

- Colonial Revival - Gothic Revival

- Dutch Colonial Revival

Late Nineteenth Century and Early Twentieth Century Movements
- Bungalow/Craftsman

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _	7	Page .	2	Lewisburg Historic Distric
				Kenton County, Kentucky

Narrative Description

The proposed Lewisburg Historic District is located on the west side of the city of Covington, Kentucky. The area is bounded on the east and southeast by Interstate 75, to the southwest and west by the city limits, which coincide with the steep slope of the hill, and to the north by what would approximately be an extension of West Eighth Street. The neighborhood has been historically known as Lewisburg; the first subdivision of the area, c.1842, belonged to Dr. Harvey Lewis, a Covington physician. Lewisburg is composed primarily of residential structures along with the neighborhood's supporting institutional and commercial buildings. Within the boundaries there are 430 contributing buildings and 46 non-contributing buildings.

A cohesive neighborhood, with a strong sense of identity, Lewisburg has evolved into one of Covington's several neighborhoods from what was originally a distinct, self-supporting community. Because of the area's access to a main road, Pike Street, and to a water supply, a tributary of the Willow Run creek which once ran between Pike and Lewis Streets. Lewisburg was from the onset home to several light industrial complexes. These businesses provided the work for the people that built the houses, shopped the stores and worshipped in the church. Although Lewisburg was annexed by Covington in the 1840's, it was physically separated from the city by the valley within which Willow Run flowed. The former creek bed is now occupied by Interstate 75, still a visual and physical barrier. The old Lexington Turnpike which is now Pike Street, provided the only access between Lewisburg and downtown Covington, and before modern transportation systems, it was a trip not easily accomplished, especially in inclement weather.

The first ten miles of the Lexington Turnpike in Covington were completed by 1837, this road became the spine of the neighborhood both in terms of development and activity. As the turnpike wound its way up the steep hillside upon which the neighborhood is nestled, from it radiated the streets of Lewisburg. Even though Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth Streets suggest a continuation of the street grid of Covington, only Ninth and Twelfth Streets currently connect. Early maps (see Map 1851) indicate that these connections are not original. Instead of a defined grid, topography and original land ownership became the prevailing influences behind Lewisburg's physical development and subdivision. Pike Street also divides Lewisburg in two; the area to the north and west is upper Lewisburg and the area within the curve of Pike Street is lower Lewisburg. These two areas have developed differently. Upper Lewisburg was almost immediately home to several industrial complexes. By the 1850's a slaughterhouse, and by the 1890's two breweries and seven slaughterhouses

NPS Form 10-900-a

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number .	7	Page _	3	Lewisburg Historic District
				Kenton County, Kentucky

were located there along the banks of the Willow Run tributary (see Map 1894). As a result, the character of upper Lewisburg is predominantly working class save for a few distinctive residences (Photo 1 & 2). Lower Lewisburg, solidly residential, has a more middle class character, with a denser, more urban development (Photo 3).

Most of the subdivisions which comprise Lewisburg were platted and recorded between 1842 and 1856. Although early development may have been slow, by 1877 Lewisburg was obviously a thriving community (see Map 1877). Earliest residential development was probably around the industrial complexes of upper Lewisburg and along the Lexington Turnpike. Of the early houses that remain, most are vernacular dwellings with Greek Revival influences, such as 901 (Photo 23), 931-933 and 942 Western Avenue, 701, 720, 734-736 (Photo 4) and 905 Lewis Street, 1121 and 1201 Southgate Street, 1221 Pike Street (Photo 5), 802, 810 and 906 Montague Street and 1221 and 1223 Hermes Street. The original house at 734 Lewis Street (Photo 4, right side) is among the first buildings of Lewisburg. Pious WendI(sic) purchased lots 21 and 22 with a mortgage from Dr. Lewis on April 14,1842 (deed book 2, page 124). This appears to be the second recorded sale in the Lewis subdivision. Wendl, a starch manufacturer, built 734 Lewis Street as his residence, probably between 1842 and 1848 and the corner addition, number 736, between 1877 and 1886. Pius Wendl was one of the founding members of the St. Aloysius School Society of Lewisburg, which was organized in 1848 to collect funds for the erection of a school.

Other notable early buildings include 727-729 Lewis Street, 903 and 929 Lewis Street and 955 Western Avenue. These buildings are pre-Civil War structures and are all that remain of the various breweries and slaughterhouses that were situated in upper Lewisburg. Except for 955 Western Avenue, which remains commercial but has been significantly altered, these buildings have been converted to residential use.

Another early development in the history of Lewisburg was the organization of a Roman Catholic parish and the construction of a school, church and rectory. The area must have been substantially developed by 1854 to have received permission from the bishopric to construct a church. The parish of St. John the Evangelist is the third oldest parish in Covington, the church was constructed in 1854, the permanent school building in 1861 and the rectory in 1869. Of the original buildings only the rectory remains, at 907 Worth Street. A federal style brick building, it has an elaborate cornice with dentils and acanthus leaf brackets and an original, ornate iron porch and stair rail (Photo 6). The church and school buildings were demolished when a new church complex was completed on Pike Street in 1924.

The majority of buildings existing today in Lewisburg date from the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7_ Page	4	Lewisburg Historic District
	ugo		Kenton County, Kentucky

Civil War to the end of the 19th century, with buildings from the 1870's and the 1880's predominating. The prevailing style was Italianate, and its influences can be seen from the smallest of houses to the grandest of residences such as 708 Lewis Street, 716 Lewis Street (Photo 7) and 618 West Eleventh Street (Photo 8). These elaborate houses belonged to the wealthy businessmen of Lewisburg; H.H. Hellman, a grain merchant, resided at 618 West Eleventh Street and Charles Lang, owner of the Lewisburg Brewery, owned 708 Lewis Street. Rows of Italianate cornices can also be seen along Crescent Avenue, West Twelfth Street and Hermes Street (Photo 9) and Italianate was the style for commercial buildings such as 661, 701 and 718 Pike Street (Photo 10) and 801 Lewis Street.

Lewisburg contains dwellings built in other styles popular in the late 19th century. Houses at 911 and 912 Montague (Photo 11) are locally rare examples of Victorian Gothic and face each other across the street. Queen Anne style can be seen, albeit in a restrained manner, at 732 Lewis Street (Photo 12), 649 Pike Street, 619 West Twelfth Street and 915 Western Avenue (Photo 13), and the Second Empire style has been interpreted at 632 Watkins Street, 825 Crescent Avenue and 702 Pike Street. These easily identifiable styles are seen throughout the streets of Lewisburg, but surrounding them are houses of simple, unadorned design. These modest dwellings, homes to the working class, are both wood frame and brick, one and two story. These vernacular houses usually consist of a front gable with a crown mold cornice and a two bay front elevation. accepted was this style in the Lewisburg neighborhood, that several groups of workers' housing, probably built speculatively, were constructed in it. These groups can be seen at 1242-1248 Hermes Street, 946-958 Western Avenue (Photo 14), 1222-1230 Pike Street (excluding 1228, see Photo 24), 626-630 Lewis Street and 620-630 Walkins Street (Photo 15). The group on Watkins street is adorned with some Queen Anne detailing.

At the end of the 19th century, several of Lewisburg's industrial complexes had been closed. By 1909, one brewery and four slaughterhouses remained (see Map 1909). Many of the former sites of these businesses were filled in with late 19th and early 20th century housing stock, evidencing the viability of the neighborhood. 1101 Pike Street, a substantial Colonial Revival brick residence, was built in 1894 on the site of an old beer garden. 710, 712 & 714 Pike Street, three Craftsman Bungalows, replaced the Lexington Brewery and on the site of the Old St. John's Church and School stand several more Craftsman dwellings. Even well into the 20th century, infill continued, as several apartment buildings and commercial structures were built. 922 Western Avenue, a c.1961 apartment complex and 921 Baker Street, a c.1950 candy factory, are located on the site of the old Lewisburg Brewery. Another substantial

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number7	_ Page _	5	Lewisburg Historic District
	_ , ugo _		Kenton County, Kentucky

20th century structure is 1100 Pike Street, a c.1950 Commercial building, originally a grocery store, with a glazed block and plate glass storefront (Photo 16). Built as the Parkview Market, 1100 Pike Street was owned by Edward Schmidt, Jr. who operated a grocery store on or near that site for over forty years. It was closed in 1970. (This building has been determined to be non-contributing to the historic district only because it is less than fifty years old. A solid example of late twentieth century commercial architecture, this determination should be changed when the building becomes eligible for listing.)

As one surveys the Lewisburg neighborhood today, the patterns of its development are still evident. Most of upper Lewisburg has an irregular streetscape as the more severe topography and the different waves of development leave their mark (Photo 25), while lower Lewisburg tends to be more uniform, a characteristic reinforced by its gentler terrain, its regular setbacks and its dense development. Lying between the two, Pike Street retains much of its earlier commercial flavor but it has, like the rest of Lewisburg, slowed its development.

The focus of Lewisburg today, as it has been in the past, is the St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church and School complex at 625-627 Pike Street. Situated near the bottom of Pike Street, the complex consists of The Prince of Peace School (formerly St. John's), St. John's Church and the rectory. The school, completed in 1914, is a 2-1/2 story brick Colonial Revival building with Gothic Revival detailing at the entries. As is true of all three buildings in the complex, the school has a stone ashlar foundation, stone sills and belt coursing as well as cut stone detailing, which sharply contrast the dark red brick. The hipped roof is made of red clay tiles and the prominent cornice is wood. There are three small dormers on each side of the building and the windows are large two over two double hung sash (Photo 17). The school building served as school, church, rectory and convent until the rectory was completed in 1922 and the church in 1924. The rectory, finished eight years after the school, is a Flemish Gothic Revival 2 story brick building. It is characterized by its very steep hipped roof and two jerkinhead front gables flanking the parapeted Flemish gable over the central entry. Of the same dark red brick as the school, the rectory however, has a light gray slate roof and copper roof valleys and gutters. Two oriels, located below the jerkinhead gables, have copper roofs. The deeply set windows are narrow four over four double hung sash (Photo 18). The rectory sits at the rear of the site, backing onto West Eleventh Street, between the school and the church.

The Church of St. John is, without question, the most prominent building in Lewisburg. Designed by architects Ludewig & Dreisoerner of St. Louis,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number .	7	Page _	6	Lewisburg	Historic	District
Section number		rage .		Kenton Cou	unty, Ken	tucky

the style has been defined as early German Gothic (1924 Church Dedication Souvenir). The height of the single steeple corresponds to the length of the church, 163 feet, and the width, wall to wall, is 64 feet. The exterior, dark red brick with stone detailing, is highly detailed with carved stonework and brick corbelling. The gothic arched stained glass windows were designed and executed by the firm of Dr. Oidtmann, Linnich, Germany. The transept has jerkinhead gables, mirroring those of the rectory and the church's slate roof and copper gutters, valleys and cresting also match those of the rectory. There is a small vestry at the rear of the church, on the east side, leading to a side door of the rectory (Photo 19 & 20).

The school/church complex is sensitively designed to fit into its urban context without losing its distinctive presence. The school building sits back from the sidewalk along Pike Street atop a small slope. A brick. stone and decorative iron work fence lines the sidewalk, with openings at the school front steps and at the parking lot immediately to the west of the school. This fence provides a sense of separation from the street, protecting the school and its yard. Going west on Pike Street towards the church, the street veers into the site almost at the front of the church. There the fence ends and the church sits at the sidewalk edge, invitingly beckening anyone to enter, thus mitigating some of its commanding presence. The rectory is located at the rear edge of the site where it is offered some privacy and protected solitude. This separation from the streetlife is further emphasized by the stone and brick retaining wall which is the view of the complex from West Eleventh Street (Photo 21). The retaining wall is integral with the foundation of the church and the rear wall of the rectory. Once again accessibility is provided on a human scale with a small opening and stairs just east of the rectory (Photo 22).

Lewisburg, always a thriving community, was greatly impacted with the construction of Interstate 75 in 1957-1960. Pike Street, as the artery of the neighborhood, once brought into it the business necessary to survive, with the completion of the interstate and the subsequent rerouting of traffic, that was no longer the case. Also the din of the expressway took its toll causing residents to move away from the neighborhood leaving many houses no longer owner occupied. As most urban areas. Lewisburg has undergone drastic changes in the past few decades, but its isolation has also mercifully been its salvation. Little urban renewal has occurred and a vast majority of the urban fabric is intact, neglect has been more damaging. However, the spirit of Lewisburg remains, and a substantial group of concerned citizens is working with the city of Covington to help them reestablish the strength of the neighborhood by developing a neighborhood plan and organizing a neighborhood association, Sensitive renovation is taking place but development taking advantage of the hillside views is also looming, and the community leaders are looking for help to determine the best direction for the future of Lewisburg.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _		Page _	7	Lewisburg Historic Dist	rict
				Kenton County, Kentucky	7

Integrity Statement

The criteria used in determining whether a structure is contributing or non-contributing are as follows. Any substantial structure, excluding garages and sheds, is described and counted. If built within the period of significance and retaining a significant portion of its original fabric or character it is contributing. If built after the period of significance or significantly altered in a permanent way by removal of a siginificant amount oforiginal fabric (surface siding is not considered permanent), it is non-contributing. Other characteristics which render a structure non-contributing include window replacement if the new window configuration is different from the original, relocation of door and window openings and recent drastic porch changes. In Lewisburg, as in much of Covington, wood Victorian porches were often replaced early in the twentieth century with brick and stone Craftsman style porches. These porches are considered to be contributing to the historic character of the building since these alterations are over fifty years old. The same age requirement applies to other changes such as building additions or the application or replacement of ornament.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __7 Page _8 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		West	Twelfth Street
cont.	2)	617	c.1892 transitional Queen Anne, two stories with original carriage house. Wood frame w/vinyl siding.
cont.	3)	619	c.1891 Queen Anne, two story wood frame with wood siding. Original owner Otto Hopple.
cont.	4)	623	c.1885 Italianate/Colonial Revival, 2 story wood frame with artificial siding. Original barn in rear.
cont.	6)	625	e 1890 Vernacular, 1-1/2 story wood frame, side gable. Vinyl siding.
cont.	7)	627	c.1890 Queen Anne cottage. I story wood frame. side gable.
cont.	8)	629	c 1890 Italianate. 1-1/2 story brick, side gable.
cont.	9)	633	c.1885 Italianate. 2 story brick, side gable.
cont.	10)	635	e 1900 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	11)	637	c.1885 Italianate 2 story brick, side gable.
cont.	12)	639	c.1875 Vernacular I story wood frame. Aluminum siding
cont.	13)	641	c.1880 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick, side gable.
cont.	14)	643	c.1870 Italianate I story brick.
cont.	15)	649	c.1875 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick, side gable.
cont.	16)	604	c.1888 Italianate. 2 story brick, shed roof.
cont.	17)	606	c.1888 Italianate. story wood frame. Artificial siding.
cont.	18)	608	c.1880 Italianate. 1-1/2 story brick, side gable.
cont.	19)	610	c.1880 Italianate 1-1/2 story brick, side gable, c.1890 Vernacular 1-1/2 story wood frame, second residence at rear of lot

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __7 Page _9 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		West	Twelfth Street
cont.	21)	612	c.1875 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame, front gable.
cont.	22)	616	c.1890 Colonial Revival. 2 story wood frame, side gable. Aluminum siding
cont.	23)	618	c.1890 Cotonial Revival. 2 story wood frame, side gable. Aluminum siding
cont,	24)	620	c.1880 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame, front gable.
cont.	25)	622	c 1900 Colonial Revival. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding.
cont.	26)	624	c.1890 Italianate 2 story, shed roof. Wood frame with vinyl siding.
cont.	27)	626	c 1885 Italianate 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Vinyl siding on facade.
cont.	28)	628	c.1885 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	29)	630	e.1885 Italianate 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	30)	632	c.1890 Colonial Revival. 2 story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	31)	634	c.1885 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	32)	636	c.1885 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	33)	638	c.1890 Colonial Revival. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	34)	640	c 1900 Colonial Revival 2-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable Artificial siding.
cont.	35)	642	c.1875 Vernacular I story brick. Front gable.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7 Page __10 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Wes	t Twelfth Street
cont.	36)	644	c.1880 Italianate. 2 story wood frame. Flat roof.
cont.	37)		c.1875 Vernacular I story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding.
cont.	38)		c.1888 Italianate 2 story brick. Shed roof. First story commercial with cast iron storefront.
cont.	39)	701	c.1885 Vernacular. I story brick. Front gable.
cont.	40)	703	c.1880 Italianate. I story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	41.)	705	c.1890 Queen Anne cottage. I story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	42)	707	c.1915 Craftsman. 1-1/2 story wood frame w/stucco.
cont.	43)	710	c.1890 Vernacular 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding
cont.	44)	704	c.1888 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable,
non- cont.	45)	711	c 1890 Vernacular I story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __ 7 __ Page __ 11 __ Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Hermes Street
non- cont.	46) 1007	c.1880 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Significantly altered
cont.	47) 1010	c.1878 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	48) 1101	c.1875 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	49) 1103	c.1875 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable with false front. Vinyl siding.
cont.	50) 1105	c.1890 Colonial Revival. 2 story brick. Front gable.
cont.		c.1888 Vernacular 2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding. Attached two family.
cont.	53) 1111	c.1870 Vernacular 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
non- cont.	54) 1113	c.1870 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Significantly altered.
cont.	55) 1115	c.1875 Greek Revival/Italianate. 2-1/2 story wood frame Front gable Aluminum siding.
cont.	56) 1207	c.1920 Vernacular. I story, rusticated concrete block storefront building with shed roof.
cont.	57) 1210	c.1875 Vernacular) story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding.
non- cont.	58) 1211- 1213	c.1965 Modern. 2 story wood frame with brick veneer. Significantly altered.
non- cont.	59) 1212	c.1950 1-1/2 story wood frame commercial complex. Artificial siding.
non- cont.	60) 1217	c.1870 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Significantly altered.
cont.	61) 1219	c.1875 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable.
non- cont.	62) 1221	c.1855 Greek Revival. 1 story brick. Significantly altered

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____7 Page ____ Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

	Herme	es Street
cont.	63) 1223	c.1855 Greek Revival 2 story brick. Front gable.
cont.	63) 1229	c.1880 Vernacular 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Vinyl siding.
cont.	65) 1231	c.1880 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	66) 1232	c.1870 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding
cont.	67) 1234	c.1895 Queen Anne cottage. I story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding.
cont.	68) 1235	c.1890 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable Aluminum siding.
cont.	69) 1236	c.1885 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable Artificial siding.
cont.	70) 1237	c.1895 Vernaeular. I story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	71) 1238	e 1888 Vernacular I story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	72) 1239	c.1910 Vernacular 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding.
cont.	73) 1240	c.1880 Italianate. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	74) 1241	c.1890 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	75) 1242	c.1895 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding. Ist of 4 alike.
cont.	76) 1244	c.1895 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding. 2nd of 4 alike.
cont.	77) 1246	e 1895 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding. 3rd of 4 alike.
cont.	78) 1248	c.1895 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding. 4th of 4 alike.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7 Page __13 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

	Hermes Street
cont.	79) 1243 c 1888 Italianate 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Vinyl siding
cont.	80) 1247 c.1887 Halianate 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	81) 1250 c 1888 Italianato. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	82) 1251 c.1888 Italianate 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable Aluminum siding.
cont.	83) 1252 c. 1888 Italianate 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	84) 1302 c 1885 Vernacular 1 story brick. Front gable.
cont.	85) 1304 c.1890 Colonial Revival, 2-1/2 story brick. Front gable
cont.	86) c. 1905 Craftsman collage at rear of lot.
cont.	87) 1305 c.1888 Vernaeniar 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	88) 1307 c.1880 Italianale [-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	89) 1308 c 1910 Colonial Revival. 2 story brick. Hipped roof Vinyl siding second story
cont.	90) 1312 c 1892 Queen Anne 2 story brick. Front gable.
cont.	91) 1313 c.1895 Second Empire/Colonial Revival. 2 story wood frame with shed roof. Aluminum siding.
cont.	92) 1314 c.1885 Vernacular slory wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding and awnings.
cont.	93) 1316 c.1885 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding
cont.	94) 1318 c.1885 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	95) 1319 c.1890 Colonial Revival 2-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____7 Page ____ Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Herme	s Street
cont.	96)	1320	c.1895 Colonial Revival. 2 story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	97)	1321	c.1888 Italianate. 2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
cont,	98)	1322	c.1888 Italianate/Queen Anne. 2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	99)	1324	c.1895 Queen Anne cottage. I story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	100)	1325	c.1900 Colonial Revival. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7 Page __15 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

			Watkins Street
cont.	101)	607	c.1885 Vernacular 1-1/2 story brick. Front gable,
cont.	102)	609	c.1900 Colonial Revival. 2 story wood frame, Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	103)	611	c.1885 Italianate 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont:	104)	613	c.1885 [talianate
cont.	105)	615	c.1890 Italianate 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	106)	612	c.1890 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	107)	616	c.1885 Italianate 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	108)	618	c.1900 Vernacular 1-1/2 story wood frame. Jerkin- head front gable.
cont.	109)	620	c.1888 Queen Anne. I story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding. I of 2 wood frame which match next four brick dwellings
cont.	110)	622	c.1888 Queen Anne. I story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding. I of 2 wood frame which match next four brick dwellings.
cont.	111)	624	c.1888 Queen Anne. I story brick. Front gable. 1st of 4 alike.
cont.	112)	626	c.1888 Queen Anne I story brick. Front gable. 2nd of I alike
cont.	113)	628	c.1888 Queen Anne. I story brick. Front gable. 3rd of 4 alike.
cont.	114)	630	c.1888 Queen Anne. I story brick. Front gable. 4th of 4 alike.
cont.	115)	617	c.1888 Colonial Revival. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __7 Page __16 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Watk	ins Street
cont.	116)	619	c.1870 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	117)	621	c.1890 Italianate. 2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	118)	623	c.1875 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	119)	627	c.1890 Second Empire. 2 story brick. Shed roof.
cont.	120)	629	c.1875 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding.
cont.	121)	631	c.1880 Italianate 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	122)	633	c.1880 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	123)	635	c 1875 Vernacular I story wood frame. Front gable with false second story facade. Alum. siding.
cont.	124)	637	c 1880 Vernacular 1 story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	125)	639	c.1880 Colonial Revival 2 story brick. Front gable. First floor commercial, second floor residential.
cont.	126)	632	c.1895 Second Empire/Italianate 2-1/2 story brick. Shed roof Elaborate wood porch.
cont.	127)	634	c.1895 Colonial Revival. 2 story brick. Front gable.
cont.	128)	636	c.1888 Italianalo. I=1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7 Page ___17 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		West	Eleventh Street
cont.	129)	605	c.1875 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story brick. Front gable. Artificial stone siding. Similar to #606.
cont.	130)	606	c.1875 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding
cont.	131)	608	c.1880 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	132)	609	c.1887 Italianate 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	133)	610	c.1880 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	134)	611	c.1875 Vernacular. 2 story brick. Front gable.
cont.	135) 136)	613	c.1875 Vernacular I story wood frame. Front gable. Second house at rear of lot.e. 1880 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Shed roof.
cont.	137)	614	c.1920 Craftsman. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front jerkinhead gable. Vinyl siding.
cont.	138)	615	c.1890 Queen Anne 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	139)	618	1869 Italianate 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable. Original owner, H. H. Hellman.
cont.	140)	619	c.1880 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding
cont.	141)		c 1870 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story brick. Front gable. Attached two family
cont.	143)	622	c.[890 Colonial Revival story brick. Front gable.
cont.	144)	625	c.1875 Italianato 2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding
cont.	145)	627	c.1900 Colonial Revival. 2-1/2 story brick. Front gable
cont.	146)	629	c.1880 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __ 7 __ Page __ 18 __ Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		West Eleventh Street
cont.		631- c.1870 Italianate. 2 story brick. Shed roof. 633 Attached two family.
cont.	149)	635 c.1900 Colonial Revival. 2 story brick. Front gable.
cont.	150)	637 c.1870 Vernacular i story brick. Front gable.
cont.	151)	639 c.1900 Colonial Revival. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding
cont.	152)	640 c.1885 Colonial Revival 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	153)	641 c.1875 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	154)	646 c.1890 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Original carriage house to 653 Pike Street.
		Pike Street
cont.	155)	617 c.1915 Homestead. 2 story wood frame. Front gable, Vinyl siding.
cont.	156)	619 c.1900 Colonial Revival. 2-1/2 story brick. Front gable.
		625- Prince of Peace School/St. John the Evangelist Roman 627 Catholic Church complex. The complex consists of three buildings, the school, the church and the rectory.
cont.	157)	Prince of Peace School(formerly St. John's). 1914 Colonial Revival/Gothic Revival institutional building. 2-1/2 brick. Hipped red clay tile roof with prominent wood cornice.
cont.	158)	Rectory. 1922 Flemish Gothic Revival. 2 story brick with steep hipped roof. 2 front jerkinhead gables with central Flemish gable. Slate roof with copper roof metal.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number7	Page	19	Lewisburg	Historic District
	1 ago		Kenton Con	unty, Kentucky

cont. 159) St. John the Evangelist Church.
1924 Early German Gothic Revival. Elaborate red brick
and stone church with single, central steeple. Gothic
arched stained glass windows, state roof and copper
roof metal.

Pike Street

		Pike	Street
cont.	160)	649	c.1886 Queen Anno 2 story brick. Front gable.
cont.	161)	651	c.1895 Italianale 2 story wood frame. Shed roof. Vinyl siding First floor originally commercial.
cont.	162)	653	c.1895 Greek Revival/Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame Side gable Artificial siding.
cont.	163)	655	c.1870 Vernacular 2 story brick with shed roof. First floor converted from commercial to residential c. 1900
cont	164)	656	c 1888 Queen Anno 3 story wood frame. Shed roof. Artificial siding lirst floor originally commercial
cont.	165)	657	c.1880 Italianate. 2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	166)	658	c 1880 Vernacular. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable First floor originally commercial.
cont.	167)	661	c.1870 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable. First floor originally commercial.
cont.	168)	662	c.1888 Italianate. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable 1898 side addition with tower roof. Commercial.
cont.	169)	664	c.1880 Italianate. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable First floor originally commercial.
cont.	170)	701	c.1875 Italianate. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. First floor corner commercial.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __7 Page __20

Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Pike	Street
cont.	171)	702	c.1895 Second Empire. 3 story brick. Shed roof. First floor originally commercial.
cont.	172)	704	c.1895 Colonial Revival. 2 story wood frame. Flat roof. First floor originally commercial.
cont.	173)	707	c.1880 Italianate, 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	174)	709	c.1880 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	175)	710	c.1910 Craftsman. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front jerkinhead gable. Former site of Lexington Brewery.
cont.	176)	712	c.1910 Craftsman. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Jerkinhead gabled roof. Former site of Lexington Brewery.
cont.	177)	713	c.1880 Vernacular with c. 1920 front addition. 2 story brick. Flat roof. First floor originally commercial.
cont.	178)	714	c.1910 Craftsman. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Vinyl siding. Former site of Lexington Brewery.
cont.	179)	717	c.1880 Italianate, 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable, First floor commercial.
cont.	(08)	718	c.1370 Italianate, 2-1/2 story brick, Hipped roof. First floor commercial.
cont.	181)	721	c.1880 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable. First floor commercial.
non- cont.	182)	1100	c.1950 Commercial. I story concrete block. Flat roof. Glazed tile storefront. Non-contributing because of age.
cont.	183)	1101	c.1900 Colonial Revival. 2-1/2 story brick. Front gable. Original owners Walz family.
cont.	184)	1103	c.1880 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable. First floor commercial.
cont.	185)	1105	c.1909 Colonial Revival. 2-1/2 story brick. Front

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____7 Page ____ Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Pike	Street
cont.	186)	1109	c.1880 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	187)	1112	c.1875 Vernacular. 2-1/2 story brick. 1/2 hipped roof.
cont.	188)	1114- 1116	c.1875 Italianate. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable. Originally commercial.
cont.	189)	1115	c.1880 [talianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable. First floor originally commmercial
non- cont.	190)	1118	c.1875 Italianate. 2 story brick. Flat roof. First floor originally commercial. Significantly altered.
cont.	191)	1200	c 1905 Craftsman. 2 story wood frame. Front gable.
non- cont.	192)	1202	c.1875 Vernacular. I story brick. Shed roof. Significantly attered.
cont.	193)	1206	c.1875 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	194)	1208	c.1885 1-house vernacular. I story brick. Side gable.
cont.	195)	1209	c.1880 Italianate 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. First floor commercial.
cont.	196)	1212	c.1880 Vernacular i story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	197)	1213	c.1885 Italianate 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.
non- cont.	198)	1214	c.1930 Vernacular 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Significantly altered
cont.	199)	1216	c.1885 Vernacular I story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	200)	1218	c.1940 Colonial Revival 2 story wood frame with brick veneer on first floor. Hipped roof.
cont.	201)	1221	c.1855 Greek Revival 2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	202)	1222	c.1860 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding. 1st of 4 alike.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __ 7 Page __ 22 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Pike	Street						
cont.	203)	1224		Vernacular Talike	1 stor	y brid	2k. 1	Front ga	ble.
cont.	204)	1226		Vernacular 1 alike) stor	y brid	ek. I	Front ga	ble.
cont.	205)	1228	c.1890 roof.	Second Empir	e. 2 s	tory v	vood t	frame.	Shed
cont.	206)	1229	c.1885 gable.	Italianate.	2-1/2	story	wood	frame.	Side
cont.	207)	1230		Vernacular. 4 alike	1 stor	y brid	ck. I	Front ga	ble.
cont.	208)	1232	c.1865	Vernacular.	1 stor	y bris	ek. I	Half gab	le.
cont.	209)	1233	c.1895 gable	Queen Anne	2-1/2	story	wood	frame.	Front
cont.	210)	1234		Italianate. Arlificial			l fran	me. Sid	е
cont.	211)	1239	c.1910	Craftsman.	2 story	wood	frame	e. Front	gable.
cont.	212)	1245	c.1895 Front g	Colonial Rev	ival.	2-1/2	stor	wood f	rame.
cont.	213)	1249	c.1890 gable.	Italianate.	1-1/2	story	wood	frame.	Side
non- cont.	214)	1251		Vernacular. Significant			wood	frame.	Side
cont.	215)	1253	c.1885	Italianate	2 stor	y wood	1 fram	ne. She	d roof.
cont.	216)	1255	c.1880 gable	Italianate.	2-1/2	story	wood	frame.	Side
cont.	217)	1257	c.1880 gable.	Italianate	2-1/2	story	wood	frame.	Side
cont.	218)	1261	c.1885 gable.	Italianate.	2-1/2	story	wood	frame.	Side

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7 Page __23 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Sout	hgate Street	
cont.	219)	1121	c.1860 Greek Revival/Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable.	
cont.	220)	1201	c.1860 Greek Revival/Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable	
cont.	221)	1203	c.1860 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding	
cont.	222)	1206	c.1915 Vernacular. I story wood frame, Front gable	
cont.	223)	1208	c.1920 Homestead. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding.	
cont.	224)	1209	c.1900 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding.	
cont.	225)	1211	c.1885 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.	
cont.	226)	1217	c.1890 Queen Anne 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable.	
cont.	227)	1225	c.1885 Italianate. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.	
cont.	228)	1227	c.1900 Homestead. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding	
cont.	229)	1232	c.1920 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.	
non- cont.	230)	1235	c.1925 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding. Significantly altered.	
cont.	231)	1237	c 1920 Craftsman 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front jerkinhead gable roof Unusually shaped original windows and door	

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __ 7 Page __ 24 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Lewi	s Street
cont.	232)	620	c:1905 Vernacular, i story wood frame. Front gable Vinyl siding.
cont.	233)	622	c.1905 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable Artificial siding.
cont.	234)	624	c.1915 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable Artificial siding.
cont.	235)	626	c.1915 Vernacular. I story brick. Front gable. 1st of 3 alike.
cont.	236)	628	c.1915 Vernacular. I story brick. Front gable. 2nd of 3 alike.
cont.	237)	630	c.1915 Vernacular I story brick. Front gable. 3rd of 3 alike
non- cont.	238)	632	c.1960 Modern. I story concrete block/brick. Warehouse/garage Former site of slaughterhouse.
cont.	239)	701	c.1860 Greek Revival. 2 story brick. Shed roof. First floor originally commercial.
cont.	240)	703	First floor c.1870. Second floor c.1888. Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	241)	705	c.1870 Italianate. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable. 1st of 3 alike.
cont.	242)	707	c.1870 Italianate. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable. 2nd of 3 alike.
cont.	243)	708	c.1870 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable. Belonged to Howard Lang, prop. of Covington Brewery, which was located just north of house.
cont.	244)	709	c.1870 Italianate. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable. 3rd of 3 alike.
cont.	245)	711	c.1888 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame.
cont.	246)	713	c.1880 Italianate. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __7 Page __25 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Lewis	s Street
cont.	247)	715	c.1880 Vernacular 1-1/2 story brick. Front gable,
cont.	248)	716	c.1865 Italianate/Greek Revival. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	249)	719	c.1888 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	250)	720	c.1870 Greek Revival. 2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	251)	721	c 1888 Italianate. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding
cont.	252)	723	c.1890 Victorian Gothic. 1-1/2 story brick.
cont.	253)	724	c.1880 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Significantly altered.
non- cont.	254)	725	c.1888 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Significantly altered.
cont.	255)	726	c.1895 Italianate. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable Artificial siding
cont.	256)	727- 729	c.1870 Greek Revival with c.1906 porches. 2 story brick. Side gable. Two family. Originally part of Lexington Brewery complex
cont.	257)	732	c.1888 Queen Anne. 2-1/2 story brick. Front gable.
cont,	258)	736	c.1845 Greek Revival. 2 story brick. Side gable. Corner addition c 1880. First floor at corner originally commercial
cont.	259)	801	c.1880 Italianate. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding
cont.	260)	805	c.1880 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding. 1st of 3 alike.
cont.	261)	806- 808	c.1870 Vernacular 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable (wo family Aluminum siding.
cont.	262)	807	c.1880 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding. 2nd of 3 alike.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7 Page __26 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		ewis Street
cont.	263)	09 c.1880 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding. 3rd of 3 alike.
cont.	264)	11 c.1930 Vernacular. 2 story brick. Front gable, Former site of Walz slaughterhouse complex.
cont.	265)	14 c.1870 Vernacular 1 story wood frame. Side gable. Attached two family.
cont.	266)	01 c.1870 Italianate. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	267)	03 c.1860 Vernacular 2 story brick. Side gable. Formerly ice house in slaughterhouse complex, now residential 20th century porches.
non- cont.	268)	05 c.1865 Greek Revival. 2 story wood frame. Side gable. Second story later addition. Significantly altered.
non- cont.	269)	17 20th c. concrete block garage & storage building. Former site of Niemeyer slaughterhouse.
cont.	270)	23 c.1895 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding Former site of Sauter slaughterhouse complex.
cont.	271)	29 c.1865 Greek Revival. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable. Formerly part of Kraus slaughterhouse complex.
		aurel Street
cont.	272)	23 c.1888 Colonial Revival. 2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	273)	45 c.1888 Vernacular I story brick Front gable.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __ 7 __ Page __ 27 __ Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

			Renton Gounty, Rentucky
		Bak	er Street
cont.	274)	901	c.1900 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding
cont.	275)	904	c.1888 Italianate. 2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	276)	905	c.1890 Colonial Revival 2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	277)	906	c.1895 Italianate. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	278)	908	c.1900 Vernacular I story wood frame. Front gable
non-cont.	279)	909	c.1920 Storage building.
cont.	280)	910	c.1920 Vernacular, 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	281)	911	c.1880 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	282)	912	c.1888 Italianate 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	283)	913	c.1870 Italianate. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	284)	915	c.1870 Italianate 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	285)	916	c.1900 Vernacular 1 story wood frame. Front gable
cont.	286)	917	c. 1870 Italianate. 2 story brick. Shed roof.
cont.	287)	920	c.1870 Vernacular story wood frame. Front gable.
non- cont.	288)	921	c.1950 Modern Industrial. I story concrete block. Former site of Lewisburg Brewery.
cont.	289)	924	c.1880 Vernacular story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	290)	926	c.1870 Vernacular. I story brick. Front gable. Now commercial
cont.	291)	934	c.1910 Classical Revival. 2 story brick. Shed roof.
(9-)			Commercial.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __ 7 __ Page __ 28 __ Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Wort	h Street
non-cont,	2921		c.1950 Modern. I story wood frame. Side gable.
non-cont,			
non- cont.	293)	901	c.1920 Vernacular. I story wood frame, Front gable. Significantly altered.
cont.	294)	902	e.1915 Dutch Colonial Revival. 2 story brick. Gambrel roof.
cont.	295)	903	c.1935 Modern. I story concrete block. Side gable.
cont.	296)	906	c.1870 Vernacular 1-1/2 story brick. Half gable roof.
cont,	297)	907	1869 Federal. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable. Former rectory for old St. John's Catholic Church.
cont.	298)	908	c.1915 Craftsman. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Wood shingles.
cont.	299)	911	c.1930 Bungalow. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Vinyl siding. Site of first St. John's Church.
cont.	300)	914	c.1880 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	301)	916	c.1870 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	302)	919	c.1895 Colonial Revival. 2-1/2 story brick. Front gable. Original two family
cont.	303)	920	c.1880 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	304)	921	c.1895 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story brick. Front gable, 1st of 2 alike.
cont.	305)	923	c.1895 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story brick. Front gable, 2nd of 2 alike.
cont.	306)	925	c.1870 I-House. 2 story brick. Side gable. First floor originally commercial. Originally residential with late 19th century cast iron storefront.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 29 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		West Ninth Street
cont.	307)	639 C.1875 Vernaentar, e.1920 front addition. 1 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	308)	641 c.1870 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Now commercial. attached to #643.
non-cont.	309)	643 - 1950 Modern - 1 story concrete block. Flat roof.
cont.	310)	702 c.1875 Italianate 1 1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	311)	704 c 1880 Vernacular I story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding
uni:	312)	706 c 1870 Vernacular Alory wood frame, Front gable. Aluminum siding
non-cont.	313)	707 c 1950 Modern - 1 slory brick veneer. Hipped roof.
cont.	314)	708 c 1910 Vernacular story wood frame Front gable.
cont.	315)	710 g.1870 Vernacular. 2 story brick/wood frame. Front gable
cont,	316)	714 c.1880 Vernacular 1-1/2 story wood frame. Half gable roof false from Vinyl siding.
cont.	317)	716 c.1870 Vernacular 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	318)	719 c 1870 Vernacular I story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	319)	720 e 1880 Queen Anne 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding
cont.	320)	724 P. 1880 Halianate 1 1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	321)	728 c.1880 Halianale i-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	322)	730 w 1870 Vernacular: 1 1/2 story wood frame. Side gable

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __7 Page __30 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Mont	ague Street
cont.	323)	802	c.1845 Greek Revival with later additions. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	324)	804	c.1895 Vernacular. 2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	325)	806	c.1875 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Shed roof. False front.
cont.	326)	808	c.1880 Italianate, 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	327)	810	c.1850 Greek Revival. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable: Later Eastlake porch.
cont.	328)	811	c.1895 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding. Old beer garden site.
cont.	329)	813	c.1895 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding. Old beer garden site.
cont.	330)	816	c.1865 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Side gable. Vinyl siding.
cont.	331)	817	c.1865 Vernacular, 2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	332)	818	c.1880 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding. 1st of 3 alike.
cont.	333)	820	c.1880 Vernacular, 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding. 2nd of 3 alike.
cont.	334)	822	c.1880 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding. 3rd of 3 alike.
cont.	335)	901	c.1890 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable.
non- cont.	336)	902	c.1895 Italianate. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding. Significantly altered.
non- cont.	337)	903	c.1895 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Significantly altered.
non-cont.	338)	905	c.1950 Concrete block garage apartment.
cont.	339)	906	c.1865 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story brick. Front gable.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7 Page __31 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Mont	ague Street
cont.	340)	911	c.1875 Victorian Gothic. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Vinyl siding.
cont.	341)	912	c.1878 Victorian Gothic. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	342)	913	c.1887 Italianate. 3 story wood frame. Shed roof.
cont.	343)	916	c.1895 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	344)	920	c.1895 Gable & Wing. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	345)	922	c.1895 Colonial Revival. 2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	346)	924	c.1885 Italianate. 2 story brick. Shed roof.
cont.	347)	926	c.1895 Queen Anne cottage. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. (also 931 Lewis Street).
non- cont.	348)	928	c.1895 Gable & Wing. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding. Significantly altered.
cont.	349)	930	c.1915 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.

cont. 350) 1109 c.1880 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __ 7 Page __ 32 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Leon	nard Street
cont.	351)	907	c.1905 Craftsman. 1-1/2 story brick. Front gable.
non- cont.	352)	908	c.1935 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Hipped roof. Aluminum siding. Former site of St. John's School. Significantly altered.
cont.	353)	909	c.1880 Vernacular. I story brick. Front gable.
cont.	354)	910	 c. Structure moved?See survey orig.Front gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	355)	911	c.1878 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable. Formerly nun's residence for St. John's School.
cont.	356)	912	c.1930 Craftsman. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Former site of St. John's School.
cont.	357)	915	c.1890 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	358)	916	c.1930 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding. Former site of St. John's School.
non- cont.	359)	917	c.1870 Vernacular. 1 story brick. Front gable. c.1950 Front addition. Significantly altered.
cont.	360)	918	c.1930 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	361)	919	c.1870 Vernacular: 1 story brick. Front gable.
non- cont.	362)	920	c.1920 Craftsman. I story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding. Significantly altered.
cont.	363)	921	c.1880 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding.
non- cont.	364)	922	c.1920 Craftsman. I story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding. Significantly altered.
cont.	365)	923	c.1885 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	366)	925	c.1870 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7 Page __33 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		eonard Street
cont.	367)	26 c.1860 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	368)	27 c.1888 Queen Anne. 2 story brick. Flat roof.
cont.	369)	28 c.1860 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	370)	30 c.1870 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	371)	34 c.1905 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
		herry Street
non- cont.	372)	11 c.1930 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding. Numerous additions.
non- cont.	373)	17 c.1880 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding. Significantly altered.
cont.	374)	23 c.1920 Vernacular, 1 story wood frame. Hipped roof, Aluminum siding.
non- cont.	375)	29 c.1880 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding. Significantly altered.
non- cont.	376)	31 c.1880 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Significantly altered.
non- cont.	377)	33 c.1880 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Significantly altered.
cont.	378)	38 c.1880 Gable & Wing. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
non- cont,	379)	32 c.1880 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Significantly altered.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7 Page __34 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Cres	cent Avenue
cont.	380)	872	c.1890 Vernacular. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Shed roof. Aluminum siding. First floor commercial.
cont.	381)	870	c.1895 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable, Artificial siding.
cont.	382)	868	c.1880 Italianate. 2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	383)	866	c.1880 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	384)	862	c.1875 Italianate. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	385)	861	c.1875 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	386)	860	c.1875 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	387)	859	c.1875 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Vinyl siding.
cont.	388)	858	c.1888 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Vinyl siding.
cont.	389)	857	c.1880 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	390)	856	c.1888 Vernacular, 1 story wood frame. Front gable,
cont.	391)	855	c.1888 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
non- cont.	392)	854	c.1875 Italianate. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding. Significantly altered.
cont.	393)	853	c.1870 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	394)	852	c.1888 Italianate. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont,	395)	851	c.1870 Vernacular with later Queen Anne detailing. 2 story brick. Front gable.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number __ 7 __ Page __35 __ Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Cres	cent Avenue
cont.	396)	850	c.1870 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	397)	849	c.1875 Italianate. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	398)	848	c.1888 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding.
non- cont.	399)	847	c.1900 Craftsman. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Significantly altered.
cont.	400)	846	c.1887 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
non- cont.	401)	844	c.1888 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Significantly altered.
cont.	402)	838	c.1880 Italianate, 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	403)	837	c.1880 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	404)	836	c.1883 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
non- cont.	405)	834	c.1888 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	406).	833	c.1895 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	407)	832	c.1887 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	408)	831	c.1895 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	409)	829	c.1890 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable.
cont.	410)	825	c.1895 Second Empire/Queen Anne. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Shed roof. Aluminum siding.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____7 Page ___36 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Cres	cent Ave	enue					
cont.	411)	824	c.1895	Vernacular.	1-1/2	story	brick.	Fron	t gable.
cont.	412)	822	c.1895	Italianate.	1-1/2	story	brick.	Side	gable.
cont.	413)	820	c.1895	Italianate.	1-1/2	story	brick.	Side	gable.
cont.	414)	819	c.1895 gable.	Vernacular.	1-1/2	story	wood fr	ame.	Front
cont.	415)	818	c.1895	Italianate.	1-1/2	story	brick.	Side	gable.
cont.	416)	817	c.1895 gable.	Vernacular.	1-1/2	story	wood fr	ame.	Front
cont.	417)	816	c.1895	Italianate.	1-1/2	story	brick.	Side	gable.
cont.	418)	815	c.1890	Vernacular.	1 sto	ry woo	d frame.	Fro	nt gable.
cont.	419)	813	c.1890 Side ga	Italianate/ able.	Queen A	nne. 1	-1/2 sto	ory wo	od frame.
	420)	812	c.1895	Vernacular.	1-1/2	story	brick.	Side	gable.
cont.	421)	811	c.1890 Side ga	Italianate/Gable.	Queen Ar	nne. 1	-1/2 sto	ry wo	od frame.
cont.	422)	809	c.1890	Queen Anne.	2 stor	y wood	d frame.	Fro	nt gable.
cont.	423)	808	c.1890 gable.	Italianate.	1-1/2	story	wood fr	ame.	Side
cont.	424)	806	c.1890 gable.	Italianate.	1-1/2	story	wood fr	ame.	Side
cont.	425)	804	c.1895 gable.	Vernacular.	1-1/2	story	wood fr	ame,	Front
cont.	426)	729	c.1895	Vernacular.	2 stor	y wood	d frame.	From	nt gable.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____7 Page ___37 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		Western Avenue
cont.	427)	963 c.1865 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gabl Artificial siding.
cont.	428)	961 c.1870 Italianate. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	429)	959 c.1865 Vernacular. 2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	430)	958 c.1895 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gabl Vinyl siding. 1st of 7 alike.
cont.	431)	956 c.1895 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gabl Vinyl siding. 2nd of 7 alike.
cont.	432)	955 c.1865 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable. Commercial. Originally part of Walz slaughterhouse complex.
cont,	433)	954 c.1895 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gabl Artificial siding. 3rd of 7 alike.
cont.	434)	952 c.1895 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gabl Wood shingles. 4th of 7 alike.
cont.	435)	950 c.1895 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gabl Clapboard siding. 5th of 7 alike.
cont.	436)	948 c.1895 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gabl Aluminum siding. 6th of 7 alike.
cont.	437)	946 c.1895 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gabl Aluminum siding. 7th of 7 alike.
cont.	438)	942 c.1865 Greek Revival. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable. Cast iron storefront. First floor commercia
non- cont.	439)	935 c.1915 Craftsman. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding. Significantly altered.
cont.	440)	933- c.1850 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side 931 gable. 1/2 Artificial siding. Two family.
cont.	441)	930 c.1878 Greek Revival. 1 story brick. Side gable.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

		West	ern Avenue
cont.	442)	929	c.1880 Italianate. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	443)	927	c.1905 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable Aluminum siding.
non- cont.	444)	925	c.1905 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable Aluminum siding. Significantly altered.
cont.	445)	923	c.1888 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Shed roof. Aluminum siding.
non- cont.	446)	922	c.1961 Modern. 2 story brick veneer. Side gable. Apartment building. Former site of Lewisburg Brewery
cont.	447)	921	c.1905 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable
cont.	448)	919	c.1895 Second Empire. 2-1/2 story brick. Shed roof
cont.	449)	917	c.1880 Queen Anne. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	450)	916	c.1878 Vernacular. 1 story brick. Front gable.
cont.	451)	915	c.1885 Italianate with Queen Anne dormer. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	452)	914	c.1888 Vernacular. 2-1/2 story brick. Front gable.
cont.	453)	913	c.1895 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story brick. Side gable. Ground floor originally garage.
cont.	454)	909	c.1870 Vernacular with c.1890 Queen Anne porches. 2 story wood frame. Front gable. Artificial siding
cont.	455)	908	c.1880 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable Artificial siding.
cont.	456)	905	c.1865 Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
cont.	457)	904	c.1865 Vernacular. 2-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable, Artificial siding.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____7 Page ____39 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

		West	ern Avenue
cont.	458)	902	c.1865 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Front gable Vinyl siding.
cont.	459)	901	c.1860 Greek Revival/Italianate. 2-1/2 story brick. Side gable.
non- cont.	460)	899	c.1865 Vernacular. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Significantly altered.
cont.	461)	868	c.1875 Vernacular. 1 story wood frame. Front gable
cont.	462)	863	c.1880 Vernacular. 2 story brick. Shed roof.
cont.	463)	861	c.1875 Vernacular. 2 story wood frame. Front gable Aluminum siding.
cont.	464)	859	c.1875 Italianate. 2 story wood frame. Shed roof. Artificial siding.
cont.	465)	857	c.1860 Vernacular. I story wood frame. Side gable.
cont.	466)	856	c.1880 Italianate. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	467)	834	c.1913 Craftsman. 2-1/2 story brick. Front gable. Original garage.
cont.	468)	828	c.1913 Dutch Colonial Revival. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gambrel. Vinyl siding.
cont.	469)	824	c.1913 Gable and Wing. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	470)	822	c.1913 Gable and Wing. 1-1.2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont.	471)	818	c.1913 Gable and Wing. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gable. Aluminum siding.
cont,	472)	814	c.1913 Dutch Colonial Revival. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gambrel.
cont.	473)	808	c.1913 Dutch Colonial Revival. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Front gambrel, Aluminum siding.

cont.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section nun	nber7	P	Kenton County, Kentucky
		West	ern Avenue
cont.	474)	806	c.1913 Craftsman Bungalow. 1-1/2 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
cont.	475)	732	c.1915 Craftsman Bungalow. 1 story wood frame. Side gable. Artificial siding.
non-	476)	728	c.1960 Ranch. 1 story wood frame. Side gable.

Vinyl siding.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____7 Page ___41 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

Photographs

Information pertaining to all photographs:

Photographer: Alexandra Kornilowicz-Weldon

Date of Photographs: April 15, 1993.

Location of original negatives:

City of Covington

Economic Development Department

638 Madison Avenue

Covington, Kentucky 41011

Information pertaining to individual photographs:

Photo # 1 View of upper Lewisburg - Leonard Street. Camera facing west.

Photo # 2 View of upper Lewisburg - Worth Street. Camera facing south.

Photo # 3 View of lower Lewisburg - North side of West Twelfth Street. Camera facing west.

Photo # 4 734-736 Lewis Street. Camera facing north.

Photo # 5 1221 Pike Street. Camera facing south.

Photo # 6 907 Worth Street. Camera facing northwest.

Photo # 7 716 Lewis Street. Camera facing northwest.

Photo # 8 618 West Eleventh Street. Camera facing north.

Photo # 9 View of West Twelfth Street. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #10 718 Pike Street. Camera facing north.

Photo #11 912 Montague Street. Camera facing north.

Photo #12 732 Lewis Street. Camera facing north.

Photo #13 915 Western Avenue. Camera facing west.

Photo #14 946-958 Western Avenue. Camera facing northeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number7	Page	42	Lewisburg Historic District
			Kenton County, Kentucky

620-630 Watkins Street. Camera facing northeast. Photo #15 1100 Pike Street. Camera facing northeast. Photo #16 Prince of Peace School, 625 Pike Street. Camera facing south. Photo #17 St. John's Rectory, 627 Pike Street. Camera facing south. Photo #18 St. John's Church, 635 Pike Street. Camera facing south. St. John's Church, 635 Pike Street. Camera facing southeast. Photo #20 St. John's Church complex. View from West Eleventh Street. Photo #21 Camera facing northeast. St. John's Church complex. View from West Eleventh Street. Photo #22 Camera facing north. 901 Western Avenue. Camera facing west. Photo #23 1222-1230 Pike Street. Camera facing southeast. Photo #24 View of upper Lewisburg - West Ninth Street. Camera facing Photo #25 west.

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property	'Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)					
for National Register listing.)	Community Planning and Developmen					
A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.						
□ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.						
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	Period of Significance 1840-1947					
 D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. 						
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates 1842					
Property is:	1854					
A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	1924					
☐ B removed from its original location.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)					
C a birthplace or grave.	N/A					
☐ D a cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation N/A					
□ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.						
☐ F a commemorative property.						
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance	Architect/Builder					
within the past 50 years.	N/A					
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation she	ets.)					
9. Major Bibliographical References	ψ					
Bibilography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form of	n one or more continuation sheets.)					
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:					
 □ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested □ previously listed in the National Register □ previously determined eligible by the National Register □ designated a National Historic Landmark □ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey 	 □ State Historic Preservation Office □ Other State agency □ Federal agency ☑ Local government □ University □ Other Name of repository: 					
#	Economic Development Department					
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	City of Covington, Kentucky					

NPB Form 10-900-4 (8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

				Lewisburg Historic District
Section number _	8	Page _	1	Kenton County, Kentucky

Statement of Significance

Lewisburg, a neighborhood on the westside of Covington, Kentucky meets National Register Criterion A and is locally significant within the context of "Suburban Growth in Covington, 1840 - 1947". It is important because, as a physically contained suburban residential development, it depicts several significant aspects of the context. Lewisburg, intact neighborhood, reflects the waves of development and growth which affected all of Covington during the period of significance. yet it also exhibits a strong sense of its own identity traditionally separate community. Lewisburg also meets Register Criterion C because it is a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The neighborhood contains a solid inventory of locally typical working and middle class domestic architecture of the second half of the nineteenth century early twentieth century; as well as some more notable examples domestic, institutional and commercial architecture. The density and overall uniformity of construction is readily appreciable. patterns, building types and styles are similar contemporary neighborhoods of Covington, Lewisburg is unique because it the first non-contiguous area developed as part of the city of Covington, thus making it a true suburban development, and because has remained a distinct physical entity due to its topography and location.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number8	_ Page _2	Lewisburg Historic District	
		Kenton County, Kentucky	

Historic Context: Suburban Growth in Covington, Kentucky, 1840-1947.

Covington, Kentucky is situated at the junction of the Ohio and Licking Rivers, directly across the Ohio from Cincinnati. Early settlement of the Kentucky side of the river lagged behind Cincinnati, which was established in 1788, but by 1814 a group of enterprising Cincinnati investors purchased 200 acres at the point of the Ohio and Licking rivers from pioneer Thomas Kennedy, for \$50,000.00. The land company was named the Covington Company, after a fallen hero of the War of 1812, General Leonard Covington. The land nearest "The Point" at the confluence of the Licking and Ohio Rivers, was platted and lots were sold at auction in 1815, with the intention of starting a new town. Initial land sales were sluggish and the company was forced to dissolve in 1824. However the construction of the Cincinnati backed Covington Cotton Manufacturing Company in 1828 help spur development and by 1830 the population of Covington had reached 715 residents.

The 1830's witnessed a period of unprecedented growth in Cincinnati which was to continue to the end of the nineteenth century. Covington benefitted from the development of Cincinnati into the leading urban center of the midwest. In 1833 a steam ferry connected the two cities and Covington's development began in earnest. Covington was officially incorporated in 1834. Covington's growth was not only due to an overflow from Cincinnati, it was the logical northern terminus for agricultural goods coming from the fertile regions of central Kentucky, the Ohio River then provided access for these goods to a growing American market.

Surface transportation from the Bluegrass region to Northern Kentucky was difficult at best and in 1835 the Covington-Lexington Turnpike Company was formed to construct an improved roadway between the two cities. The first ten miles of the turnpike leading out of Covington were completed within two years. It was this turnpike that formed the spine of the Lewisburg neighborhood as the road began its course up the hillside west of Covington.

By 1840 German immigration into Cincinnati had reached the rate of about 200 new arrivals per day. Decades of political uncertainty and the German Revolution of 1848 had resulted in these large numbers. German settlers led all foreign born groups in the Cincinnati region, as the booming industrial city provided jobs and the verdant Ohio River Valley provided a familiar setting for the former denizens of the Rhine Valley. Advertisements in German newspapers and railroad stations actually compared the two places in an effort to attract immigrants.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	3	Lewisb	urg	Hist	oric	District
				Kenton	Co	unty,	Ken	tucky

It did not take long for Covington to outgrow its original six block square grid; annexations were made to the immediate south and west in 1841. The grid street system of Covington, with major north-south streets aligning with those of Cincinnati, was typical of the period and well suited for the relatively level topography of most of Covington. This grid was continued south to Twelfth Street in 1841 and even further to what is now Twentieth Street by 1850. Contiguous expansion to the west side of the city was occurring at the same time and the grid was expanded almost to the Willow Run creek (Map 1841). While these developments were taking place and the city of Covington was pushing beyond its borders, the area west of Willow Run, now Lewisburg, was also developing.

Although Covington's corporation line was redrawn to include Lewisburg early in the city's history, circa 1845, Lewisburg developed as an independent entity and did not really became a continuation of the urban fabric of Covington. This was due for the most part because of the topography. Willow Run, which separated the two, flowed within a wide and relatively deep valley, with the Lexington Turnpike being the only early connector. As a result, the street grid of Covington was not imposed on Lewisburg. Instead land ownership and the topography determined its street layout, with the curve of the turnpike as it snaked up the hill and out of the city an important feature. The turnpike also acted as a dividing line with upper Lewisburg to the north and west and lower Lewisburg within the curve, to the south and east (Map 1886). The same turnpike exists today as the Dixie Highway leading into Pike Street, its name in Covington.

An early map of Covington, (Map 1841) completed after the city's 1841 annexations to the west and south, shows the lands along the Lexington Turnpike west of Willow Creek (sic) to be divided into large tracts, in the hands of a few landowners. Dr. Harvey Lewis, a Covington physician, was one of them. Although there is no extant copy of his original plat, it is made reference to in early deed recordings as 'the Lewis subdivision as surveyed and platted by T.D. Kennedy" in deed book 2, page 44 dated February 14, 1842. This is the earliest recorded transaction in the Lewis subdivision. In that deed the land is described as being "near the city of Covington"; later deeds refer to the area as "the town of Lewisburgh (sic), adjoining the city of Covington (deed book 4, page 523; dated October 18, 1845) and confusingly, a deed dated March 13, 1845, refers to the Lewis addition to the city of Covington (deed book 4, page 75). Annexation can be estimated to be circa 1845, since the October 18, 1845 deed could have been written several months or years before it was filed at the courthouse.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page .	4	Lewisbur	g Histo	oric	District
				Kenton C	ounty,	Kent	tucky

Two other subdivisions of the area now known as Lewisburg were recorded in the 1840's; the Bush subdivision, in 1847, and the Casey & Kennedy subdivision, in 1848 (Map 1851). Casey and Kennedy purchased their lands from Dr. Lewis in 1846 and 1847 and their lot numbers are consecutive from the lot numbers of the Lewis subdivision. Dozens of land sales were recorded in the 1840's, but actual patterns of development are difficult to ascertain. Two slaughterhouses are depicted on an 1851 map, along a tributary of Willow Run. Following lot sales, it is reasonable to assume that light industrial development along the waterway as well as residential and commercial development along the vital Lexington Turnpike were the beginnings of Lewisburg. Western Avenue is a direct extension of the turnpike road coming from the south, and Lewis Street branches off the turnpike coming from the north. This direct access, available water and relatively inexpensive land prices because of the topography and the distance from the heart of the city, all contributed to the development of the slaughterhouses and eventually the breweries of Lewisburg. These commercial activities then attracted the early settlers of Lewisburg, providing their employment.

Cincinnati, and therefore Covington, continued to expand through the 1850's as the region absorbed the seemingly endless stream of immigrants, still predominantly German. In 1853, when the Kentucky Central Railroad was completed from Lexington, the population of Covington had reached 12,154. With the terminal located at Washington and Pike Streets (formerly the Lexington Turnpike) a new business center sprang up around the railroad as did a new marketplace. (See Downtown Commercial District Expansion, NR 1991).

The railroad terminal caused a change in focus in Covington during the 1850's as attention, and development, turned away from the Ohio River to the center of town. Several large tracts of land were platted and developed south of Twelfth Street, west from the Licking River to Madison Avenue. These subdivisions were primarily residential, as wealthy property owners divided and sold the lands surrounding their homes. Large lots were laid out on the north-south axes, such as Scott Street, Greenup Street and Garrard Street; with smaller residential lots lining the numbered east-west streets. (See Eastside MRA, NR 1987). Larger, predominantly brick, homes were built on the main streets, and smaller brick and wood frame houses lined the cross streets. The scale and orderly layout of these areas differed from the smaller, more random development of Lewisburg. Direct access to the commercial center of Covington and the gentle topography made the land on the eastside more attractive, and therefore more valuable.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page .	5	Lewisburg	Histo	oric	District
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Since the subdivisions which were platted on the eastside of Covington conformed to the original grid of the city, they were readily absorbed as development progressed outward. The lack of any geographic barriers also contributed to their eventual assimilation into the city fabric. Today, the eastside is perceived as a whole, any distinctions or differences in the patterns of development which may have originally separated the subdivisions from early Covington or from each other are not readily discernible. Lewisburg, in contrast, has retained its separate character. The subdivisions which were platted in Lewisburg during the 1850's; the Southgate and Hawthorne subdivision to the south, in 1851, followed by the J.S. Morgan subdivision facing onto Pike Street in 1855, and finally, the Jane Johnson subdivision along Baker Street and north, in 1856 (see Map 1877); in addition to the earlier subdivisions, delineated the boundaries of Lewisburg which have survived to this day. The physical limitations of Lewisburg's setting, the creek bed and the steep hillside. have succeeded to contain the neighborhood.

In 1860 Cincinnati had a population of 161,044 and was third only to New York and Philadelphia in the value and amount of its industrial output. Covington lagged considerably behind with a population of 16,471 but it had increased eight-fold in twenty short years. Within the next thirty years it was to double again; Lewisburg fully participated in this phenomenom, it was during these thirty years of that the subdivisions established during the 1840's and 1850's both in Lewisburg and throughout Covington which had previously experienced varying levels of development, became densely populated.

The post-Civil War years witnessed several important developments which contributed to Covington's continued growth. A key event was the completion of the Suspension Bridge, spanning the Ohio River between Cincinnati and Covington, in 1866. With this very important link Covington and its inhabitants became part of a larger community.

The second vital development which aided to the growth of Covington's suburbs was the establishment of a streetcar system in the late 1860's and the 1870's which not only connected the various areas of Covington but it also crossed the Suspension Bridge into downtown Cincinnati.

Probably because of the topography, Lewisburg was not connected to the streetcar system until the 1890's, and by then it only became a stepping stone to what were to become the new suburbs of Covington, several miles south of the city along the Lexington Turnpike. However, the early onset of public transportation accelerated the settlement of those residential areas of Covington which it linked. The eastside of Covington, south of Sixth Street, is dense with substantial residential structures from the last quarter of the nineteenth century, homes representing the middle and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number8	_ Page _ 6	Lewisburg Historic District
		Kenton County, Kentucky

upper classes of the city. Development progressed systematically southward with the Italianate homes typical of the 1870's leading into the Queen Anne influenced houses of the 1880's and 1890's and still further south to the Colonial Revival and Craftsman houses of the turn of the century. All these stylistic eras are represented in Lewisburg on a smaller scale and in a less linear fashion. Dense, neat rows of Italianate dwellings were constructed on the outer edges of upper Lewisburg such as Crescent Avenue, and throughout lower Lewisburg on West Eleventh, West Twelfth, Watkins and Hermes Streets. The curve of Pike Street was also built up at this time as a commercial center. Colonial Revival and Craftsman style buildings are found throughout Lewisburg but in an irregular pattern; these later buildings are located on the outside edges of the neighborhood or interspersed between earlier developments.

Near the turn of the century with its population reaching nearly 43,000, Covington once again moved its corporation line south, this time to include the area today known as Wallace Woods (see Wallace Woods NR,1983). Very large, elegant homes lined Wallace Avenue in the city's most affluent suburb. However, many of the wealthy residents of Wallace Woods stayed for a mere ten years before they moved again, this time to the fashionable new suburbs lining the Lexington Turnpike south of Lewisburg. The southern and eastern edges of this neighborhood consist mainly of wire-cut brick Craftsman homes and Bungalows, dating to the first three decades of this century.

Progress in Covington continued even after the outlying suburban development began. In 1909 the city of Covington annexed the city of Latonia to the south and the city of West Covington to the northwest. West Covington, another hillside community like Lewisburg, was landlocked, and development was completed within a few years. Latonia, on the other hand, stretched south towards the rural areas of the county, its residential development continued until the Second World War. These annexations boosted Covington's population to about 53,000. The city's population was to peak in 1930 at 65,252.

During World War II, a group of Northern Kentucky leaders strategically planned to circumvent Cincinnati's position as the area's largest city and seek permission from the federal government to build a regional airport on the Kentucky side of the river. Kenton County had the financing but no suitable locations. When an appropriate site was found in Boone County a partnership was formed between the two counties to build an airport. Permission was granted and commercial use of the airport began in 1947.

Construction of the airport in rural Boone County helped bring about the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number .	8	Page	7	Lewisburg	Histo	ric District
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end of suburban development in Covington, attention now turned to the outlying areas nearer the airport. This trend was further fueled with the completion of Interstate 75 in 1960. Growth in Covington, as in many other older cities, came to an abrupt halt with the completion of the interstate system. As a result, the population of Covington has steadily declined from 64,452 in 1950 to slightly less than 50,000 today.

Growth Patterns in Lewisburg, 1840-1947.

Early Lewisburg can probably be characterized as an outlying area of the city of Covington where light industry developed first and was then followed by scattered residential and commercial development both along the turnpike and surrounding the industries in upper Lewisburg.

Unlike the wealthier residential areas found in contemporary areas of Covington, such as the eastside, Lewisburg developed as a working class neighborhood with small lots and modest houses, many of which were situated on very steep terrain. Although the turnpike provided a direct access to the railroad and the marketplace in town, travel from this hillside community to the downtown could not have been easy. However, Lewisburg would have had to have been an established community by the 1850's to have sustained a parish church and school. The first St. John's Church complex was situated on the steep hillside in upper Lewisburg, strongly indicating that the origins of the community were located there, amidst the stockyards and slaughterhouses.

From its onset, Lewisburg was considered part of the Mother of God parish, a German congregation located on Sixth Street between Washington and Russell Streets. This was a long distance to walk, especially for schoolchildren. In 1848, a group of forty-one German residents organized the St. Aloysius School Society of Lewisburg, to raise funds for the construction of a local school. Three lots in the Kennedy and Casey subdivision were purchased for \$150.00. Kennedy and Casey donated a fourth lot with the condition that a church also be built.

When a new diocese was established in Covington in 1853, one of the bishop's first official duties was to establish a parish in Lewisburg and in the spring of 1854 permission was given to build a church. The Church of St. John the Evangelist was completed by the year's end. From fire insurance maps it can be determined that the church was a substantial brick structure, measuring approximately 120 feet in length and 60 feet in width. It is reasonable to assume that Lewisburg must have already been a sizable community to have supported the construction of such a church. At the same time, another German Catholic Church was started on the eastside

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page _	8	Lewisburg	Histo	oric	District
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of Covington at Twelfth Street and Greenup Street, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

Because of its sparse early development which was followed by later waves of more concentrated development, upper Lewisburg has today become a varied mix of industrial, commercial, institutional and residential buildings. Many of the streetscapes of this part of Lewisburg are not uniform; the setbacks, the building materials and the styles vary from building to building, the topography and the street layout contributing to this effect. In contrast, lower Lewisburg, across Pike Street from upper Lewisburg, experienced most of its growth in the last thirty years of the nineteenth century and therefore its streetscapes and building types are more homogenous.

This analysis of the development of Lewisburg as it grew is facilitated by the fact that the boundaries of Lewisburg have remained relatively intact since its subdivision in the mid-nineteenth century. Because the neighborhood was never been completely assimilated into the fabric of Covington, its identity has remained separate and its development patterns, which paralleled those of the rest of Covington, are easier to recognize. Lewisburg, before the Civil War, could be considered to have been an outpost along the turnpike, after the Civil War, as both Lewisburg and Covington grew to meet their boundaries, Lewisburg became a distinct yet integral part of the city.

The 1870's through the 1890's witnessed the almost complete development of the readily available lands within Lewisburg. Later construction, at the turn of the century and into the twentieth century, took place on the odd remaining lots or where previous structures were replaced. Such infill occurred on the former site of the Lexington Brewery on Pike Street, where three Craftsman Bungalows were built after 1910.

Several of the later houses in Lewisburg were built by younger generations of the families which first settled the area, # 732 Lewis Street, an 1890's Covington/Newport townhouse with Queen Anne detailing, was built by George Mayleben, son of the saloonkeeper at 718 Pike Street and grandson of Pius Wendl who built the 1840's house next door at # 736. 1101 Pike Street, a large, turn of the century Colonial Revival house on the southwest corner of Pike and Montague Streets, to this day is home to a member of the Walz family, another of the earlier families to have settled the area. It was built on the site of a beer garden which was one of the many businesses owned by that family.

The continued viability of Lewisburg during the twentieth century is evidenced by several developments which have taken place along the Lexington Turnpike/Pike Street.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	9	Lewisb	urg	Histo	oric	District
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Just after the turn of the century a decision was made to build a new parish school and church. The original buildings in upper Lewisburg were determined to be in a dangerous condition, probably due to their hasty construction on a very steep hillside. A site more central to all of Lewisburg was acquired, near the bottom of Pike Street, and construction began on the school. Completed in 1914, it served as the school and church until sufficient funds were raised to build a separate church building which was completed in 1924. This complex is the centerpiece of Lewisburg, both in terms of its architecture and the role it plays in the community.

It was a logical decision to move the parish complex to Pike Street, not only is the site more accessible, it is more importantly, more visible. In many ways Lewisburg can be defined as the parish of St. John's Church, and the church complex is a strong symbol both to Lewisburg and to the community at large of the identity of the neighborhood.

In 1915, Covington found itself competing with other communities to become a part of The Dixie Highway System, a federal road system designed to link Miami with Chicago. The Lexington Turnpike was selected and in 1916 Pike Street was transformed into a two lane concrete highway. Timely preparation for the automotive age which was about to begin.

The ever increasing volumes of traffic along "The Dixie" helped sustain the economy of Lewisburg during the first half of the twentieth century. Lewisburg became the southern gateway into Covington and Cincinnati, not just for interstate traffic but for the local traffic from the burgeoning southern suburbs as well. Businesses along Pike Street thrived. About 1950, several buildings located on the curve of Pike Street were demolished to make way for a large, modern grocery store. Buying habits were changing and chain supermarkets were being constructed throughout the city. This store on Pike Street was unique because it was a local venture, owned and operated by Edward Schmidt, Jr., a grocer in Lewisburg since the 1920's. The Parkview Market at 1100 Pike Street, was the last major commercial development in Lewisburg.

Even though the buildings built in Lewisburg throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are often indistinguishable from those built in the rest of Covington, Lewisburg has traditionally been considered a separate and distinct entity. Annexed by Covington in the mid-nineteenth century, Lewisburg was still labeled separately on subsequent maps of the city (see Maps 1877, 1886, 1894 and 1909). This must certainly have reflected an attitude or perspective of the times.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number8	Page .	10	Lewisbur	rg Hist	oric	District
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The traffic and goods moving along the turnpike offered Lewisburg the opportunity to become self-sufficient economically. With a vibrant commercial district along Pike Street, local inhabitants needed to go no further. The educational, social and spiritual needs of the community were met by St. John's School and Church. The distinction between Lewisburg and Covington, initially physical due to the lay of the land, eventually became a distinction of choice.

Post World War II Covington witnessed an end to the boom years of the previous century. The new airport, located well outside the urban areas, presaged the shift of development from the dense downtown out to the open rural lands. The interstate system only made it easier to bypass the city and therefore to bypass Lewisburg. Some sporadic new construction took place in Lewisburg after the Second World War, several modern apartment complexes and a few mid-twentieth century houses; but for the most part, development ceased. The close proximity of the interstate highway, rather than spurring redevelopment in Lewisburg, actually caused many residents to leave the area.

Lewisburg, as is true of much of Covington, has suffered from the neglect of the past thirty years. Many businesses have closed and several buildings have been lost, especially along Pike Street. But the sense of community has remained, as is witnessed by the still active parish of St. John's.

Today, redevelopment of the hillside to take advantage of the views of downtown Covington and Cincinnati is looming, it has already begun in nearby West Covington. Members of the community have come forward to work with the city of Covington to help direct this potential growth. Controlled new development is welcome, but not at the cost of Lewisburg's historic resources. Sensitive rehabilitation has begun in several areas of the neighborhood, a trend which the neighborhood would like to see continue.

The areas of Covington which have preceded Lewisburg in revitalization are well represented by active neighborhood associations. The organization of such an association is currently underway in Lewisburg. This is an important step in helping Lewisburg reestablish its sense of identity within its borders and within the city of Covington.

Lewisburg is an important part of the history of the city of Covington because it is one of the few nineteenth century neighborhoods whose identity has survived, not only as a physical entity but as a community. It offers an unique opportunity to trace the developmental stages of Covington within a contained area.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Lewisburg Historic District Kenton County, Kentucky

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 70 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name .

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

street & number _______ telephone ______

city or town _____ state ____ zip code ____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _	10	Page .	1	Lewisburg	Historic	District
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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Lewisburg Historic District are indicated by the thick black line on the accompanying map entitled <u>District Boundaries</u>.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Lewisburg Historic District have for the most part been determined by the original subdivision plats. The earlier subdivisions are named and numbered on the 1877 map (see Map 1877). The northern boundary was extended beyond what is shown in the 1877 map to include a 1906 subdivision by Thomas Kennedy, a principle developer of Lewisburg. The district's boundaries to the west and to the south have been changed slightly from the original subdivision boundaries to include only developed areas. The eastern edge of the district has been reconfigured to include only the developed areas which remain subsequent to the reconstruction of Interstate 75. Sparse development occurred east of Bullock Street prior to the expressway since a creek bed was located there, however several structures have been demolished to the west of Bullock Street to accomodate the roadway's right of way.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

	REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION
	PROPERTY Lewisburg Historic District NAME:
	MULTIPLE NAME:
	STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Kenton
	DATE RECEIVED: 10/01/93 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/13/93 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/29/93 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/15/93 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:
	REFERENCE NUMBER: 93001165
	NOMINATOR: STATE
	REASONS FOR REVIEW:
	APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: Y OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: Y PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N
	COMMENT WAIVER: N
	ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11/5/93 DATE
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DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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Specific dates Builder/Architect	
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OTHER COMMENTS	17/4
Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to	Sal D
Phone	
Signed Date	



view of Lewis Street; Lewisburg Hist. District, Kewton County, KY



view down Worth Greet; Lewisburg Historic District; Keuton County, KY



view of W. 12th St.; Lewisburg Hist. Dist.; Kenton County, KY



734-736 Lewis Street; Lewisburg Historic District; Kenton County, KY



221 Pikest; Lewisburg Hist. Dist.; Kenton County, KY

907 Worth Street; Lewisburg Historic District, Kenton County, KY



716 Lawis Street; Lewisburg Historic District; Kenton County, KY



618 W. 11th St.; Lewislama Kist. Dist.; Kenton County, KY



view of W. 12th Street; Lewisburg Historic District; Kentra County, KY



718 Pike Street; Lewisburg Historic District; Kenton County, KY



912 Montague Street; Lewisburg Historic District; Kenton County, KY



732 Lewis Street; Lewisburg Hist Dist; Kenton County, KY



915 Western Avenue; Leunsburg Historic District; Kentry, County, KY



946-958 Western Avenue; Lewisburg Historic District; Kenton County, KY



620-630 Watking Street; Lewisburg-Historic District; Kenton County, KY



1100 Pike Street; Lewisburg Historic District; Kunton County, KY



St. Jam's Prince of Peace School; Lewislam, Hist. Dist.; Kenton County, KY

PHOTO# 18



St. John's Rectory; Lewisbury Hist. District; Kunton County, KY



St. John's Church ; Lewisburg Hist. Dist.; Kenton County, KY



St. John's Church; Lawisburg Hist. Dist.; Kenton County, KY

PHOTO # 21



W.114h St. view of St. John's; hewisburg Hist. Dist; Kenton County, KY



detail stress of St. John's; Lewisburg Hist. Dist; Kurton Co., KY



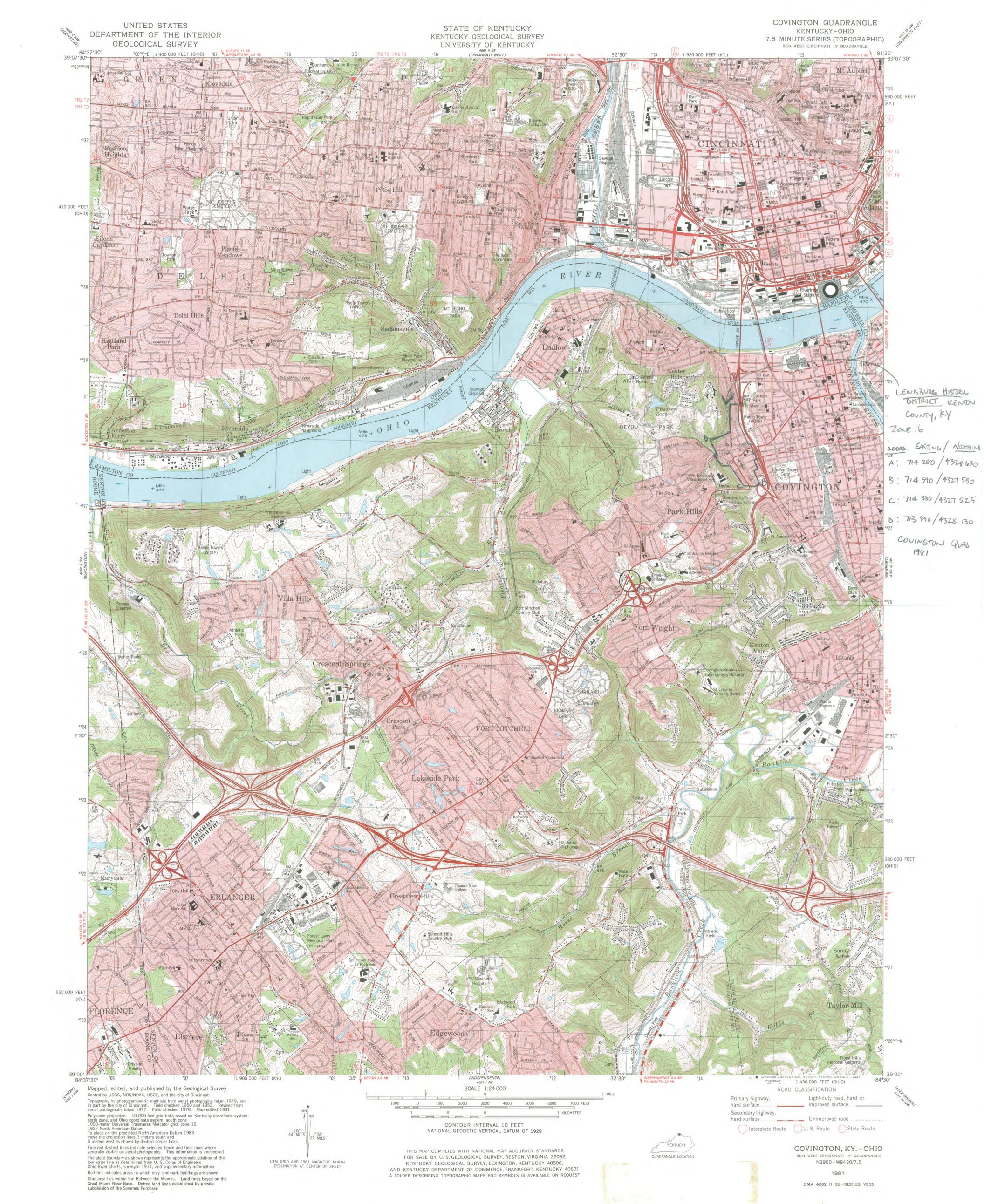
901 Wastern Avenue; Lewisburg Hist. District; Kenton County, KY



1222-1230 Pike street, Lewisburg Hist. District; Kenton County, KY



West 9th Street view; Lawislaug Hist. Dist. Kenton Co., KY





Dear Sir: I live in the Lewisburg area - in Covengton, Recently had a letter that may property) was considered I do not want my properly frocess of trying to sell. Thank you. adele Boulyer. 1245 Pike - Cod, Ky. 41011. Witnessed this 3rd JOANN VENNEMAN Notary Public, Kentucky State at Large My Commission Expires April 30, 1990



Education and Humanities Cabinet

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

Brereton C. Jones Governor Sherry K. Jelsma Cabinet Secretary The State Historic Preservation Office

David L. Morgan Executive Director and SHPO

September 17, 1993

RECEIVED

Mr. Jerry Rogers, Keeper National Register of Historic Places National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior 1100 L Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20204

OCT 01 1993

NATIONAL REGISTER

Dear Mr. Rogers:

The following Kentucky property was approved at the March 25, 1993 State Historic Preservation Review Board meeting. I request that it be listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Lewisburg Historic Distict, Kenton County, Kentucky

Thank you for considering this form for listing.

Sincerely

David L. Morgan

State Historic Preservation Officer

