

1309



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Fourth District Elementary School

other names/site number Thomas Edison Elementary School/KE-C-458

2. Location

street & number 1508-1510 Scott Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Covington

N/A vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Kenton code 117 zip code 41011

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official / Title Mark Dennen/SHPO

Date 12/21/09

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper For Edison N. Beall

Date of Action 2-3-10

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | District |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Object |

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | | buildings |
| | | district |
| | | site |
| | | structure |
| | | object |
| 1 | 0 | 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 listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

CAST STONE

roof: RUBBER

other: GLASS BLOCK

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Fourth District Elementary School
Kenton County, KY

Section 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

Fourth District Elementary School (KE-C-458) is a 3½-story brick-veneer Art Deco style school located in Covington, a Northern Kentucky town standing across the Ohio River from Cincinnati Ohio. The school is located within the Helentown Historic District (National Register 1987, part of the Eastside of Covington MRA) but was considered non-contributing due to the belief that it was less than 50 years old at the time of listing, as well as not fitting the nomination's theme of residential architecture.

History of Lot ownership and Character of site

The Helentown Historic District surrounding the school is composed primarily of Italianate, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Second Empire residential structures on small urban lots. The site of the Fourth District Elementary, also known as Thomas Edison Elementary School, has long been a place of public education in Covington. The building stands on the former lot of the original Fourth District School, which first opened in 1852 in a rented building on the site (Nordheim, 9). The old building gained association with the local African American culture in 1909 when a portion of the building was used to house the manual training classrooms for African American boys for a short time (Nordheim, 23). The building was later purchased by the School district and demolished in 1937. In 1939, a new Works Progress Administration school in the Art Deco style opened on the site, also bearing the name Fourth District School.

The former school on the site was demolished following the Ohio River flood of 1937; it is unclear whether the school was impacted by the flood. Funds for the new school were made available as part of the Work Progress Administration's investment in the greater Cincinnati area, a vital aid in recovery from the flood.

The 1.1-acre site is paved with a small amount of landscaping in front. The site has a few mature trees, with a very recent bus drop off driveway added at the site of a former Laundromat to the northwest. The property remains, for the most part, in its original condition with the exception of added facilities to comply with building and accessibility codes.

Exterior Description of School

The building has a rectangular plan, flat roof, and a protruding gymnasium at ground level on its rear side. Its walls are finished with brick, stone, and block glass, and the foundation is concrete. The school sits a half-story above street level. A rounded turret goes up the entirety of the building, giving 4 of the rooms in the building a unique shape.

There is some variation to the façades. The north and south façades enclose stairwells that are lit by large expanses of block glass surrounded by stone that run from the top of the stone door surround to a slightly more decorative stone cornice which rises above the typical cornice. The front façade has a large stone entrance piece that also has inlaid cut stone between the windows and also alters the cornice-line with a much more decorative stone cornice. The building's windows are painted steel sash windows with four lights in each.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Fourth District Elementary School
Kenton County, KY

Section 7 Page 2

The rear façade is home to the protruding brick-veneer gymnasium. It is a single story in height and has a flat roof, built at the time of the original structure but with several slightly different characteristics. The gymnasium, which is not nearly regulation size, was built at grade, and has five six-light windows—much larger than those found on the rest of the building. A stage built into the gymnasium necessitated two appendages—one on each side—that have pitched roofs. The previously-mentioned turret is also located on the rear of the building and has groups of five windows encased in stone that run up each of the 4 floors of the building, including the basement half story, which is visible above grade.

The front entrance is approached by poured concrete steps and stainless steel railings which have been painted. The stairwells and landings are faced in two different types of stone up to the stone cornice of the front of building. A large rounded metal canopy covers the main entrance bearing the name of the school in black lettering. The existing doors are not in the Art Deco style and are likely not original to the building. Above the doors are decorative grills that obviously influenced the pattern employed on the ramp railings, added later. The front entrance is surrounded by a stone facing that goes from the top of the foundation to the roof in the middle third of the front facade.

Several small windows line the foundation around the building. The entrance features two large steel Art Deco styled lights, patterned steel grills over the three paired doorways and several steel accents around the windows and front steps. The majority of the wall openings are simple four-light steel windows. The façade culminates in an ornamental stone cornice on the front and side facades of the building. The southeast corner of the building has a large brick chimney that rises from the basement boiler room.

Interior Description of School

The interior of the school has many Art Deco features as well, including decorative linoleum flooring with nursery rhyme scenes inlaid, decorative geometric reliefs on the ceiling, block glass in the stairwells, terrazzo floors with patterns, marble entryway and stainless steel railings into the gymnasium in a typical Art Deco pattern.

The foyer of the school exhibits Art Deco features. Students entering the building through the first set of exterior doors crossed a threshold of red marble, and a beautiful terrazzo floor through the second set of doors, in the foyer. The entryway's foyer has a plaster pattern laid into its roof running all the way to the stairs and down to the gymnasium, which is situated a half story below the entrance. The steps down to the gymnasium from the foyer have stainless steel railings similar to those on the exterior steps. The walls contain display cases; carpet tiles run the length of the hallways. The basement, accessed through the gymnasium or by stairwells at the end of the double loaded corridor, is a half story below grade with small high windows. There are two classrooms, a large cafeteria, kitchen, boiler room and bathrooms for the gymnasium on this level.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Fourth District Elementary School
Kenton County, KY

Section 7 Page _3

Just beyond the foyer on the first floor, the former administrative offices are found. In addition, there are four classrooms at this level. These are very plain in ornament; they still have their original linoleum floors. The second floor, accessed from either the stairwells located at the end of the double loaded corridor or an elevator installed recently for disabled students, houses nine more classrooms and the school's library. The classrooms on this level are devoid of much ornament, like those on the other floors, but the library does have some unique detailing. Located in the northeast corner of the building, the library is one of the rooms situated in the turret. The floor of the library is covered in linoleum like the rest of the classrooms, but features a large custom design inlaid in the middle of the room. In a large compass design, there are eight inlaid silhouettes of different nursery rhymes. Before being used as a library, the room was designed for use as a kindergarten. The third floor, located at the top of the building, houses nine more classrooms, consistent in design to those on other floors.

Changes to the School Over Time

In 1998, ramps that flank the front entrance were added to provide handicapped access. These are lined with railing decorated in an Art Deco pattern. An elevator was also installed at that time, to increase the accessibility of the school for non-walkers.

An emergency exit stair was added in 2001 (in order to conform with building code issues) to the rear of the building from a second floor classroom to allow first grade children to be educated on the second floor of the building.

There have been no other significant changes to the school.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- 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.
- 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)

Property is:

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1938

Significant Dates

1938

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

DISQUE, CHESTER S. (architect)

FRANK MESSER & SONS INC. (builder)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Fourth District Elementary School
Kenton County, KY

Section 8 Page _1

Statement of Significance

The Fourth District Elementary School, also known as the Thomas Edison Elementary School (KE-C-458), built in 1938, meets National Register Criterion C. Its significance has been evaluated within the context "Art Deco design in Covington and Kenton County, Kentucky, 1920—1945." Covington and Kenton County, Kentucky had a substantial amount of construction between 1925-1949, as indicated by more than 700 entries in the Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO) survey database, yet only 4 properties have been entered as having Art Deco design. The Fourth District School serves as a strong local representative of an important national style which had a surprisingly small presence locally, a meager presence not explained by a severe stopping of local construction during the time when the style was popular nationally.

While the focus here is on the building's architectural significance, the school could fit into several other historic contexts which were not fully explored here. For instance, the school resulted from a Works Progress Administration (WPA) grant in the latter 1930s, and was one of numerous projects in the greater Cincinnati area following the devastating 1937 flood of the Ohio River. The WPA helped to rebuild the area whose losses totaled over \$500 million in 1937 (Smiddy, 70). The project was the work of a regionally significant architect, Chester Disque, and general contractor, Frank Messer and Associates. Also, in the context of local education, this building can help interpret the Covington Independent School system, which, when created in 1825, became the nation's first independent public school system (Nordheim, 2). The school demolished in 1937 to make way for construction of the Fourth District Elementary had been in operation on the site since 1852; the decision to demolish the school came as enrollment skyrocketed and new modern educational facilities were needed.

Historic Context: Art Deco Design in Covington and Kenton County, Kentucky, 1925-1949

Although city of Covington, Kentucky has a fair amount of Art Deco, the majority of it is found in government and institutional buildings rather than in privately owned buildings. This is likely due to the great depression and the Second World War occurring during the time of prominence of the Art Deco style making private investment in new buildings very scarce. As a result, the Works Progress Administration and other government entities energized the economy in Covington and surrounding Kenton County by building new schools, post offices and government buildings, often in the Art Deco style.

Characteristics of Art Deco styling

"Art Deco" is a style name applied not only to architectural creations but to fine art objects, clothing, furniture, and graphic design in the first half of the 20th century. The name Art Deco refers to a Paris exhibition, the 1925 "Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs Industriels et Modernes," which brought together created pieces that utilized the style in one way or another. The style seems related to the Modernist architectural movement, whose early practitioners were also in the process of defining. While both architectural trends embraced the products of the dawning technological age, Art Deco, more than Modernism, relied on applied decoration for its effect.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Fourth District Elementary School
Kenton County, KY

Section 8 Page 2

McAlester and McAlester (p. 465) identify residential forms of Art Deco as displaying the following characteristics:

- Smooth wall surfaces—sometimes stuccoed
- Zigzags, chevrons, and other geometrical motifs
- Towers and other vertical elements that project above the roofline

Blumenson's architectural guidebook (p. 77) defines more institutional and commercial instances of Art Deco than the McAlesters do. In it, he characterizes the style with these attributes:

- Linear or hard-edged composition
- Facades often arranged with setbacks
- Strips of windows with spandrels emphasizing verticality
- Low relief decorative features
- Ornamentation around the entry
- Vibrant and artistic use of materials

Hollywood helped pave associations between Art Deco and the exotic, the fantastic. Many of the movie houses of the 1920s and early 1930s adapted the style, grafting it to additional motifs such as Egyptian or Chinese, in a calculated effort to make the movie-going experience transcendent. Not only the movie house, but movies themselves promoted an awareness and an acceptance for the style, as Art Deco stage sets abounded, especially in musicals. The geometric and linear nature of Art Deco visually supported lavish productions, allowing directors to use increasing numbers of dancers, and to experiment with camera movement and groundbreaking shot composition.

The federal government's patronage of construction projects, beginning with New Deal programs in 1933, introduced a tamer face to Art Deco. Architects adapted Deco to county courthouses, post offices, federal buildings, community hospitals, water treatment plants—virtually any project could adopt some version of the style. The design rules were not so rigid that there existed a strict separation of treatments into two mutually exclusive groups, Classical Revival and Art Deco. Architects took liberties with the very plastic treatments afforded by poured concrete construction, and even with brick. Thus, while Art Deco on movie houses referred to the exotic, on government construction architects could invoke more traditional associations by using of simple forms, bold composition, and decorative features with iconographic meanings.

Several prominent buildings in downtown Cincinnati that were completed during the period of significance likely had an effect on the design of the Fourth District Elementary School. Prior to the collapse of the stock market, work had begun on the Carew Tower, Union Terminal, and the Cincinnati Bell Telephone building across the river. These three Art Deco buildings were extremely prominent in the skyline as well as in the everyday lives of people. Union Terminal was the major point of rail departure from the region, Carew Tower was the tallest building in Cincinnati and one of the tallest in the country at that time and was filled with popular stores, and the Cincinnati Bell Telephone building was yet another addition to the downtown skyline which was also visible from the Covington side of the Ohio River.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Fourth District Elementary School
Kenton County, KY

Section 8 Page _3

More local to Covington, there are several buildings that share the Art Deco Style in the city. Most of these buildings are concentrated in the Covington Downtown Commercial Historic District which is listed on the National Register. Most of these still exist today. Although extremely altered from its original façade, the Monarch Auto Supply building at 722 Scott Street is one of very few privately owned Art Deco Buildings along the Scott Street Corridor. More prominent is the Covington Post Office building at 700 Scott St. which is a large stone Art Deco building featuring large windows, metal grate inlays and stone freezes of a man overcoming a bull and other pastoral scenes. Adjacent to the Post Office and Scott Street corridor, the City of Covington's Independent School System's Administration Building sits at 25 East 7th Street in an institutional Art Deco style. Also formerly part of the city's independent education system, the Lincoln Grant School is a larger example of the Art Deco Style.

Elsewhere in Kenton County there is little Art Deco. Covington was the home of nearly all business activity and the county's main population center, as much of the county was agrarian until after the Second World War. Still though, there are other examples of Art Deco schools outside of Covington. Two schools of particular note due to their size and location on major thoroughfares are Dixie Heights High School and Simon Kenton High School. Although both schools have been rehabilitated and somewhat modified, both still bare their nearly identical Art Deco Facades.

Evaluation of the Significance of the Fourth District Elementary School within the Context of Art Deco design

The Fourth District Elementary School is extremely significant within the context of local Art Deco design, especially that of an institutional nature. Of several schools throughout the region, it is the only school which has retained all of the original and unique features characteristic of the architectural style Art Deco. These features include a great deal of stainless steel work, some of the original doors of the entryway, patterned plaster-work, unique terrazzo and original linoleum flooring. Alterations to the building were extremely sensitive to the style and intruded as little on the original fabric as possible. The building serves as an excellent example of institutional Art Deco architecture and the original design appears to be almost completely intact.

Additional Historical Facts about of the Fourth District Elementary School

Following the great flood of the Ohio River in January of 1937, government spending skyrocketed in the Ohio River Valley, pumping a great deal of WPA projects into Cincinnati. At the time, Art Deco was the style of choice in greater Cincinnati, with buildings being designed in the style including the Carew Tower (1931), Cincinnati Bell Telephone building (1931), Union Terminal (1933) and numerous other less imposing structures including the Covington Post office. The ornate detailing of the front façade of the school is extremely well done in the Art Deco Style with geometric patterns, glazed brick, stone, stainless steel railings, doors and light fixtures abound. The interior foyer also boasts great detailing, including marble entryway, terrazzo floors, and a grand entrance to the abutting gymnasium which steps down with a very style-conscious stainless steel railing. While deemed a non-contributing feature of the Helentown Historic District, the nomination noted that "The Fourth District School displays some fine Art Deco Detailing" (Powell, 7).

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Fourth District Elementary School
Kenton County, KY

Section 8 Page 4

The project was awarded to architect Chester Disque, who worked on many WPA projects in the area during the period, including numerous schools and public works projects in greater Cincinnati (Langsam). The general contractor was Frank Messer and Sons. The company, which began in 1932, has become one of the largest regional builders in the area today as a result of their initial success winning WPA contracts; in 1940, just eight years after their inception, the company's familiarity with government public works projects earned them the contract on the Wright Aeronautical Plant in Evendale, Ohio. At the time, this was the single largest contract ever awarded to a firm. Today they remain one of the largest constructors of schools and public works projects in the Midwest and Upland South ("Company Background").

The enrollment numbers of the previous school on the site show that the former school could not handle the growth nearby and further to the south, who were moving there, in part, to escape future floods. In 1878, there were 794 pupils at the school educated by 13 teachers in the twelve room building, and in 1910 there were 1,010 students in the same building ("Genealogy and Kentucky History"). As more people moved into the district, it was necessary to build a larger, modern school than that which was already on the site.

Evaluation of the Integrity of the Fourth District Elementary School within the Context of Art Deco design

Fourth District Elementary School remains an excellent example of institutional Art Deco architecture and exists largely in the same way it did upon completion in 1938. Although there are some minor additions such as handicapped accessible ramps to the front of the building, an elevator placed in a the former location of a janitors closet, and a fire escape stair added to the rear of the building, these were done in a manner than interferes minimally with the historic fabric of the building. The materials of the building still exist in their original state; these including block glass, terrazzo and inlaid linoleum floors, stainless steel railings, marble entryway, decorative stone work, steel railings and exterior lighting fixtures, extruded plaster work on some ceilings in an Art Deco Motif, and the original steel windows still exist unadulterated.

Often schools in independent districts are modernized and rehabilitated to extremes which destroy the historic fabric of the building due to budgetary constraints, but the Fourth District Elementary School remains much in its original form, making the building an integral instance within the local architectural context. When the school was built, institutional Art Deco had become a national style, with the WPA and other relief programs investing a great deal of money in educational infrastructure. The Fourth District Elementary school is a shining example of this style, and one that serves as one of relatively few in Covington, KY and Kenton County as a whole.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Fourth District Elementary School
Kenton County, KY

Section 9 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Fourth District Elementary School
Kenton County, KY

Section Photos Page 1

Photograph Identification

Same information for all photographs:

Name of Property: Fourth District Elementary School
City or Vicinity: Covington
County: Kenton
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Joey Klare
Date Photographed: 10/22/2009

Print-specific information:

#1 shows the primary (west) façade of the building which faces Scott St. This is the main entrance and also shows the added handicapped accessible ramps.

#2 shows the front entrance piece which is part of the primary façade. Stone detailing, stainless steel railings, grating, and light fixtures and the primary doorway are pictured.

#3 pictures the interior entry to the gymnasium which steps down from the first level to grade with articulated stainless steel railings.

#4 displays the inlaid linoleum flooring present in the nursery and former library area of the building in the northeast corner of the first floor. The motif of nursery rhyme characters around the compass was hand cut into the flooring and is original to the building.

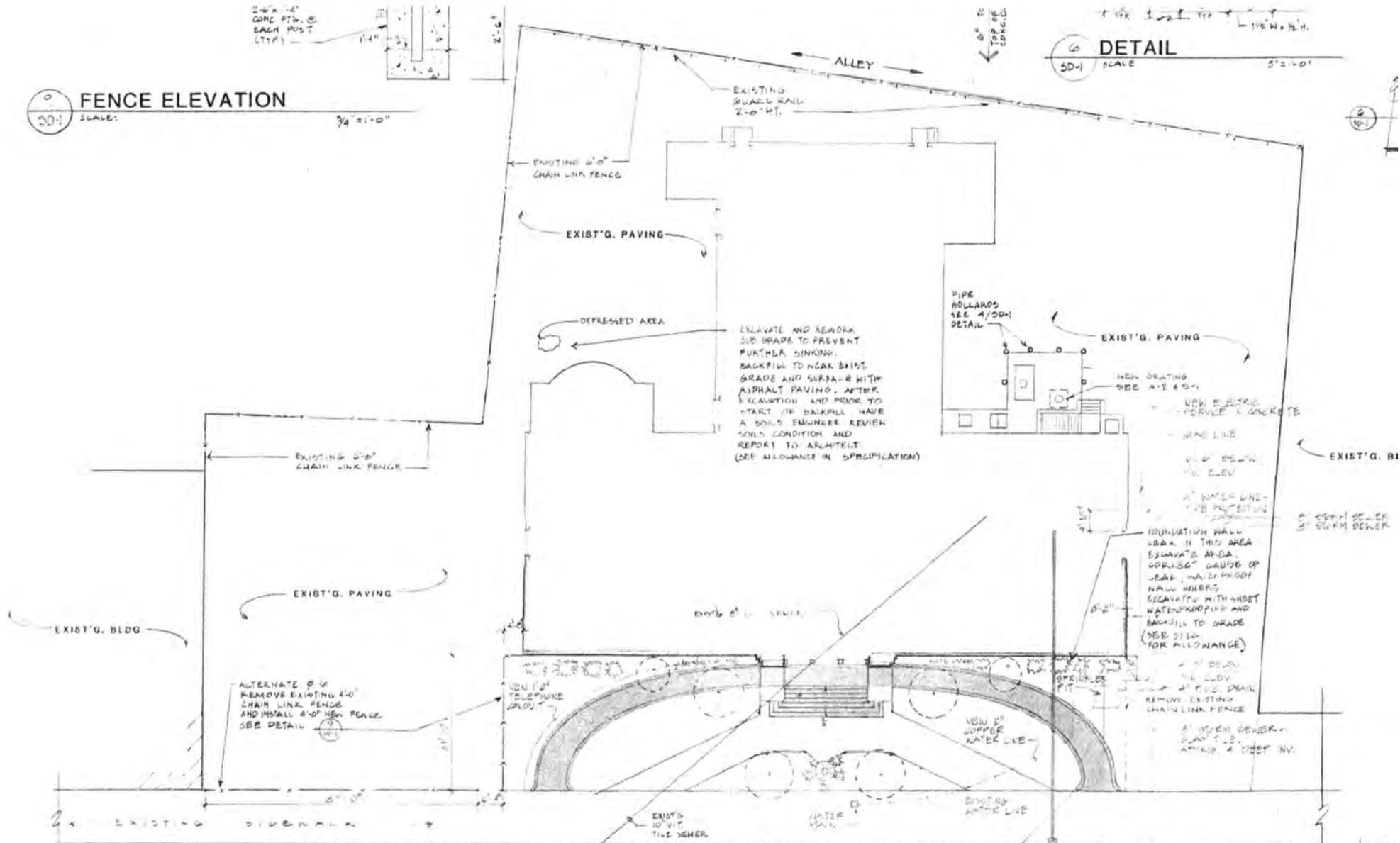
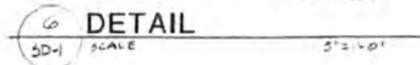
#5 shows the terrazzo floors present in the lobby which are original to the building and were installed in a constrained diamond pattern rather than the traditional equilateral square patten.

#6 details the rear of the school building and the gymnasium looking southwest.

#7 pictures the south elevation of the building, which is identical to the north elevation. Stone wraps the doorway and covered block glass window to terminate at the cornice of the building with a decorative element.

#8 shows the interior of the front entryway of the building. Note the stainless steel grating over the ventilation system, the marble walls, plaster detailing of the ceiling and the original wood doors with all original hardware.

#9 is a close up photograph of the front entryway to show the detailing of the light fixtures, front façade and doorway.



SCOTT STREET

FOURTH DISTRICT ELEMENTARY Kenton Co., Ky

SITE PLAN

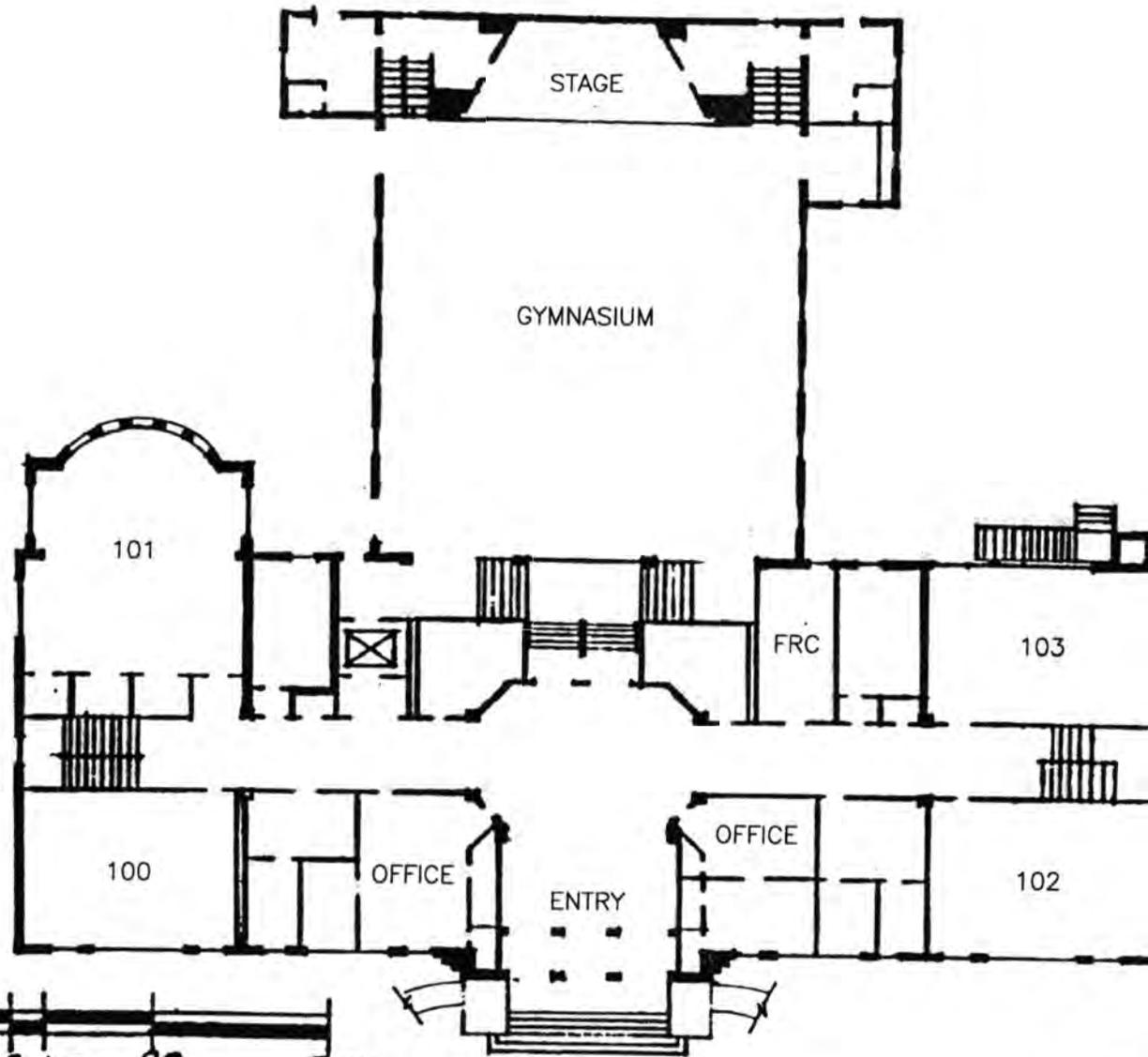
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"



NOTE: BRICKS TO BE REMOVED
ALL BRICKS TO REMAIN

NOTE: BRICKS TO BE REMOVED
BRICKS TO REMAIN

NOTE
NO EQUIPMENT PERMITTED WITHIN DEEP LINE OF TRAIL TO REMAIN EXCAVATION OF AREA BELOW GRADE WITHIN DEEP LINE MUST BE HAND EXCAVATED. PROTECT NEAR THUNDERBURNING CONCRETE FENCE LINE. BRICKS PROFESSIONALLY TO ALLOW RECONSTRUCTION PRINTED ON SAME.



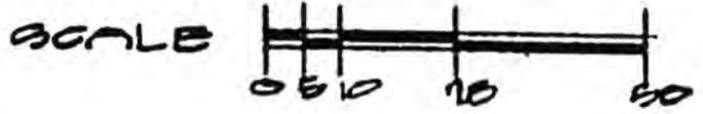
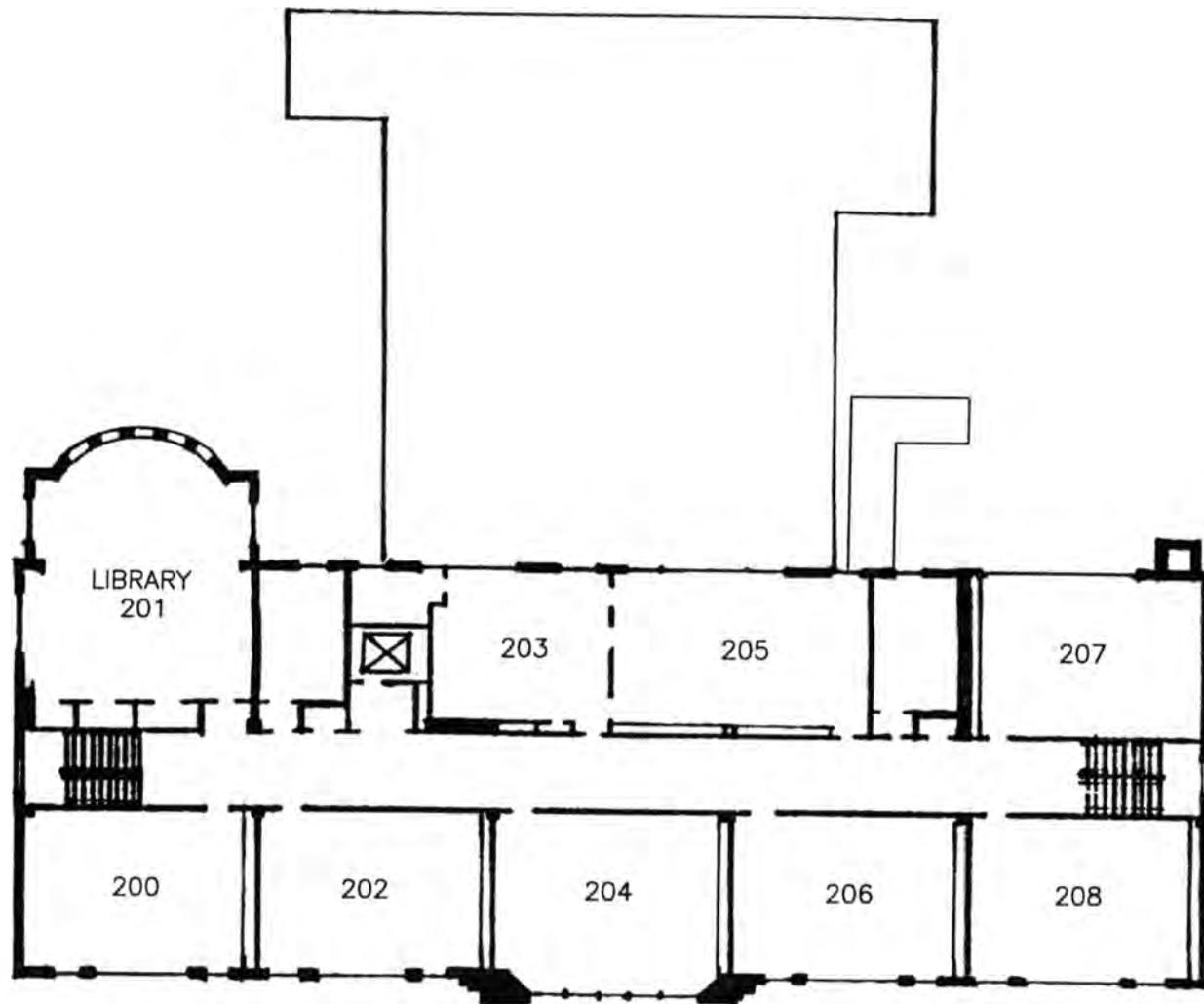
SCALE



THOMAS EDISON

ELEMENTARY
FIRST LEVEL

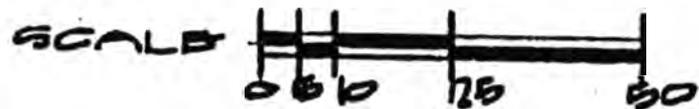
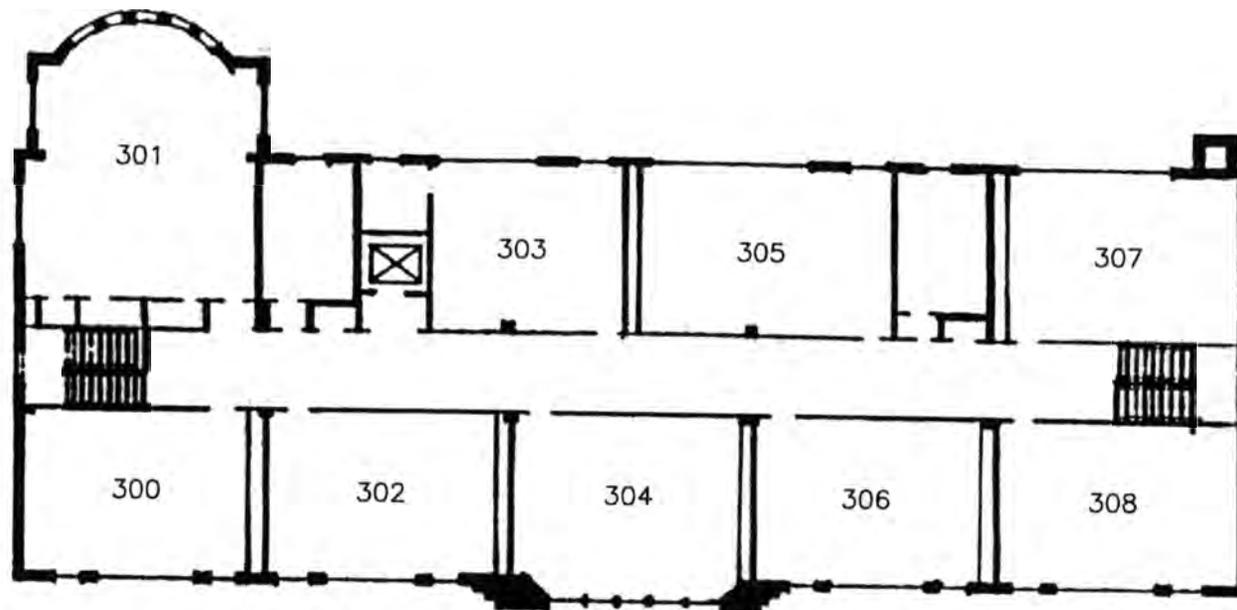
*Fourth District Elementary
Kenton Co., Ky*



THOMAS EDISON

ELEMENTARY
SECOND LEVEL

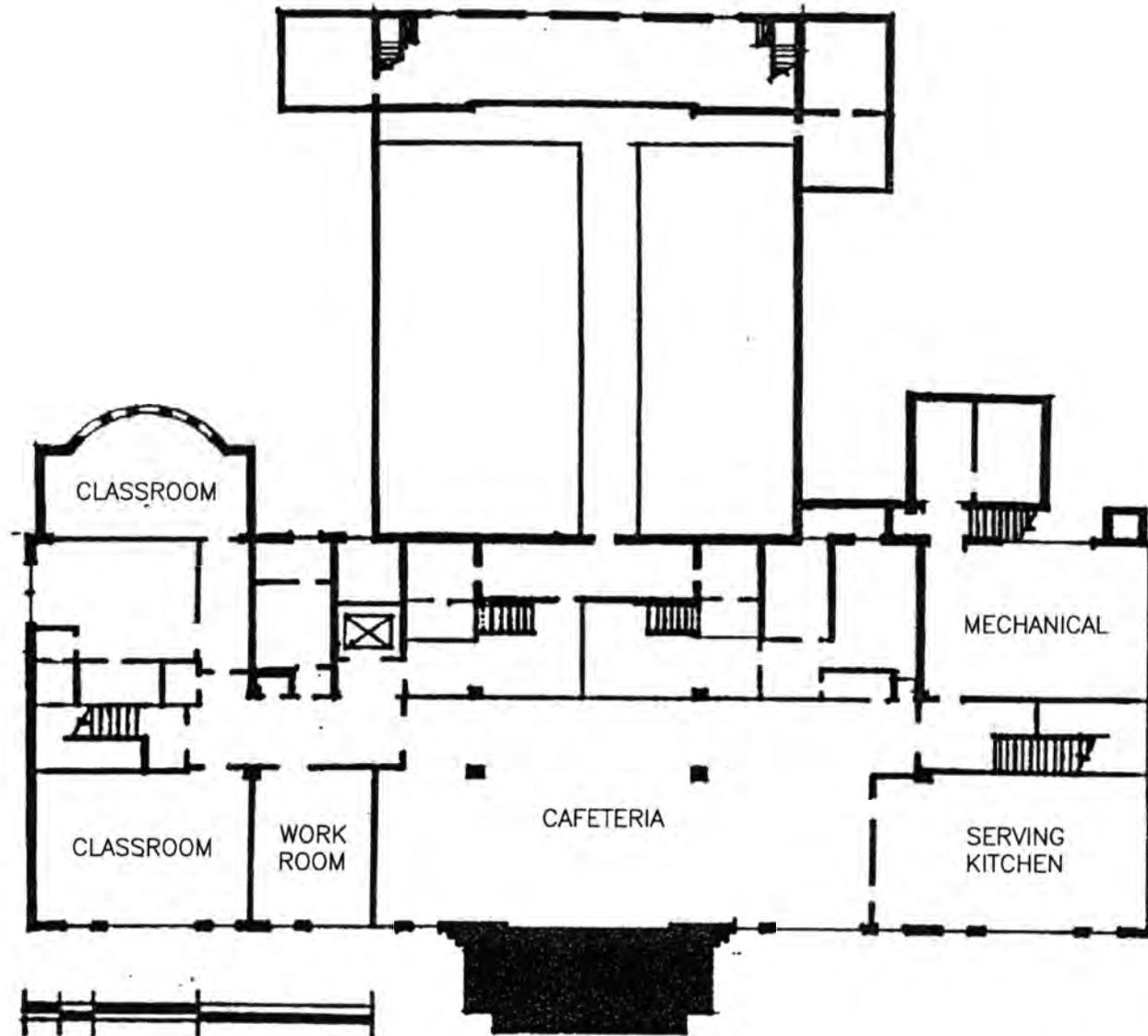
Fourth District Elementary
Kenton Co., KY



THOMAS EDISON

ELEMENTARY
THIRD LEVEL

Fourth District Elementary
Kenton Co., KY



THOMAS EDISON

ELEMENTARY
LOWER LEVEL

4TH District Elementary
Kenton Co., KY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Fourth District Elementary School

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Kenton

DATE RECEIVED: 12/24/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/19/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/03/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/07/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001309

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2.3.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



A black and white photograph of a three-story school building. The building features a prominent sign above the entrance that reads "THOMAS EDISON ELEMENTARY". The entrance consists of three sets of dark double doors, each with a transom window above it. A set of concrete steps with a metal railing leads up to the rightmost set of doors. The building is partially obscured by large trees with dense foliage. A utility pole is visible on the left side of the frame.

THOMAS EDISON ELEMENTARY









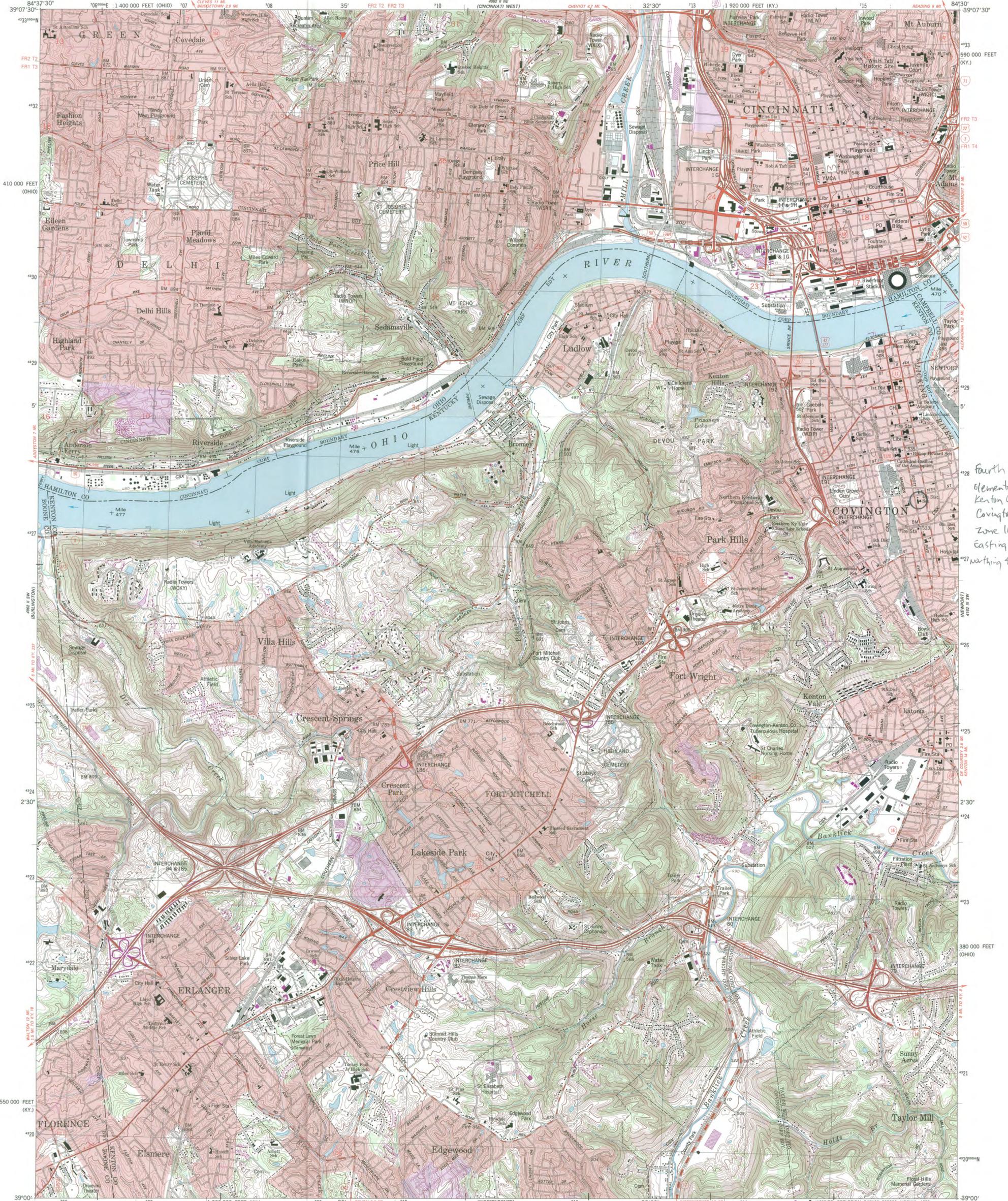




TO
THOMAS ED
ELEMENTA

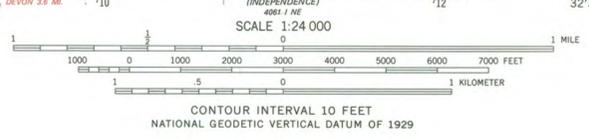
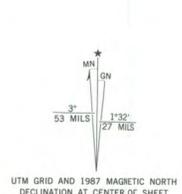
THOMAS EDISON ELEMENTARY



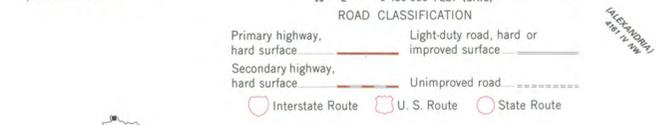


Fourth District
Elementary School
Kenton County, KY
Covington Quad
Zone 16
Easting 715 810
Northing 4327 650

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE, and the city of Cincinnati
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1949, and
in part by the city of Cincinnati. Field checked 1950 and 1953. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1977. Field checked 1978. Map edited 1981
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Kentucky coordinate system,
north zone, and Ohio coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 3 meters south and
5 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is un-checked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Ohio area lies within the Between the Miamis Land lines based on the
Great Miami River Base. Dotted land lines established by private
subdivision of the Symmes Purchase



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Kentucky agencies from aerial photographs taken 1984 and other sources. Contours not revised. This information not field checked
Map edited 1987
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



COVINGTON, KY.-OHIO
8E4 WEST CINCINNATI 15' QUADRANGLE
39084-A5-TF-024
1981
PHOTOREVISED 1987
DMA 4062 II SE-SERIES V853



STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

MARCHETA SPARROW
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
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www.heritage.ky.gov

MARK DENNEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER



December 21, 2009

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the December 14, 2009 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

- Colonel Gaines House (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)** Boone County, KY
- Terrace Court Historic District**, Boyle County, Kentucky
- Newport Courthouse Square Historic District**, Campbell County, Kentucky
- Mud Brick House in Greensburg**, Green County, Kentucky
- Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm**, Henry County, Kentucky
- Fourth District Elementary School**, Kenton County, Kentucky
- Helena United Methodist Church**, Mason County, Kentucky
- Franklin Grade and High School**, Simpson County, Kentucky
- Milliken Building**, Warren County, Kentucky

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen, SHPO and
Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council