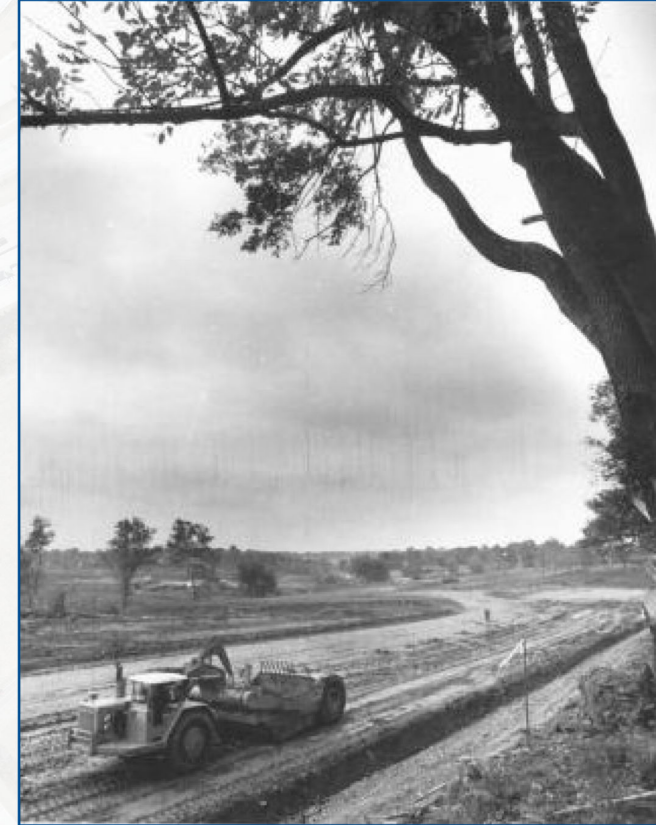
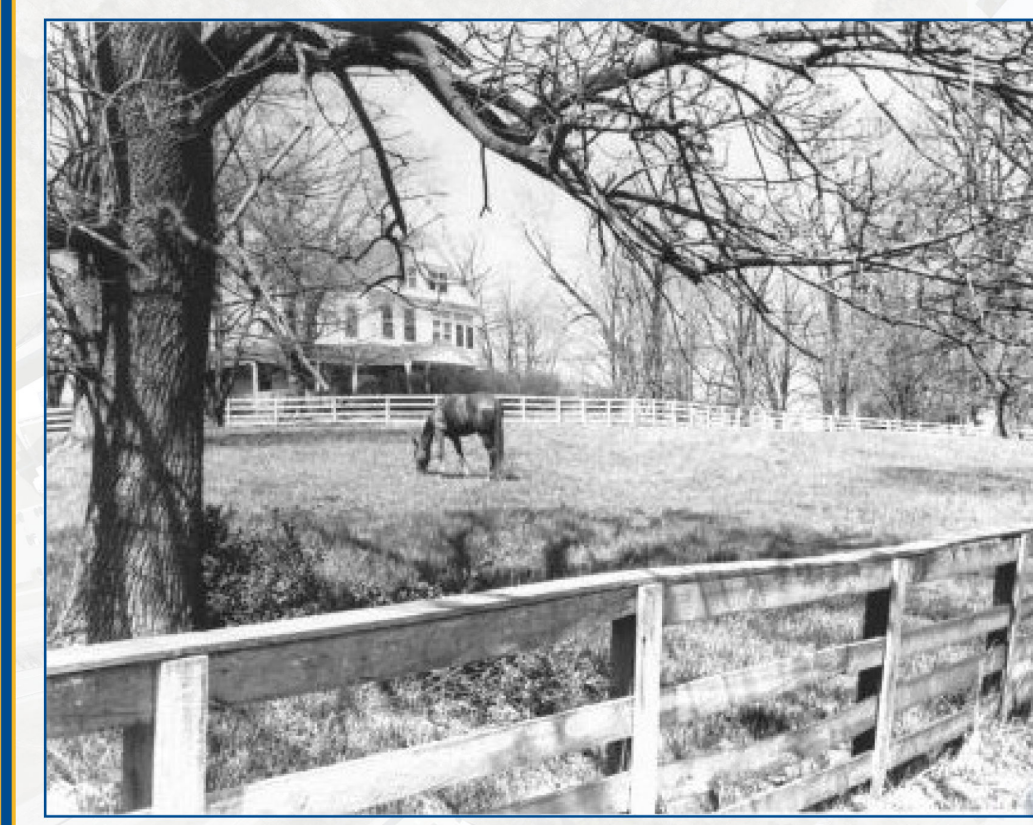


LOOKOUT FARM

Long before it became a residential community, Lookout Farm was known as the Lookout Stud Farm, a working horse farm with a 0.35-mile practice racetrack nestled between the rolling hills near Dixie Highway. In the early 1970s, as Crestview Hills continued to grow, major road construction around Dixie Highway reshaped the landscape and set the stage for the subdivision that would eventually take the farm's place. Today, Lookout Farms honors its equestrian roots through its name, its street names inspired by famous racing stables and thoroughbreds, and its park-like character. What was once a training ground for horses is now a thriving community of homes that still carries the spirit of the farm that came before it.

Left: This photograph shows the original Lookout Stud Farm, capturing the open fields and horses that once defined this landscape before the subdivision was developed.

Right: A 1973 photograph showing road construction new Dixie Highway as crews built a detour through the former Lookout Stud Farm. This work marked the beginning of the area's transition from farmland to the Lookout Farm subdivision.



SHINKLE MANSION

Built in 1866, the Shinkle Mansion served as the summer residence of Amos Shinkle, the Covington businessman and civic leader who oversaw completion of the Roebling Suspension Bridge. Originally surrounded by open countryside along what is now Dixie Highway, the home began as a mid-Victorian Italianate structure. In the 1930s it was transformed with a grand two-story Corinthian portico and classical detailing, giving the house the appearance it is known for today. Although the landscape around it has changed dramatically, the Shinkle Mansion remains a distinctive and historically significant landmark.

Left: In this early 20th century photograph of Dixie Highway before it was paved, the Shinkle Mansion appears behind the trees on the left. The chimney visible in the photo can still be identified today.

Right: This modern view shows the Shinkle Mansion from the same view as it appears today. Its columns and historic form are now part of a much busier suburban corridor.



CRESTVIEW HILLS TOWN CENTER

Construction of the Crestview Hills Mall began around 1980 as the community prepared for the opening of I-275. The 475,000-square-foot indoor mall was anchored by McAlpin's and planned to hold up to 90 stores, but many storefronts never filled. Through the 1980s and 1990s it became known as much for indoor walking as for shopping, remembered for spots like Sweet Tooth Candies, Orange Julius, Walden Books, and the ever-popular Moonlight Madness sales at McAlpin's. By the early 2000s, the site was re-envisioned and redeveloped into the Crestview Hills Town Center, an open-air shopping and dining district that replaced the enclosed mall. Completed in stages beginning in 2005, the Town Center quickly became a successful and active retail hub, offering a mix of stores, restaurants, and community gathering spaces.

Left: This photograph shows the Crestview Hills Mall under construction in 1980, marking the city's first major retail development along the newly completed I-275 corridor.

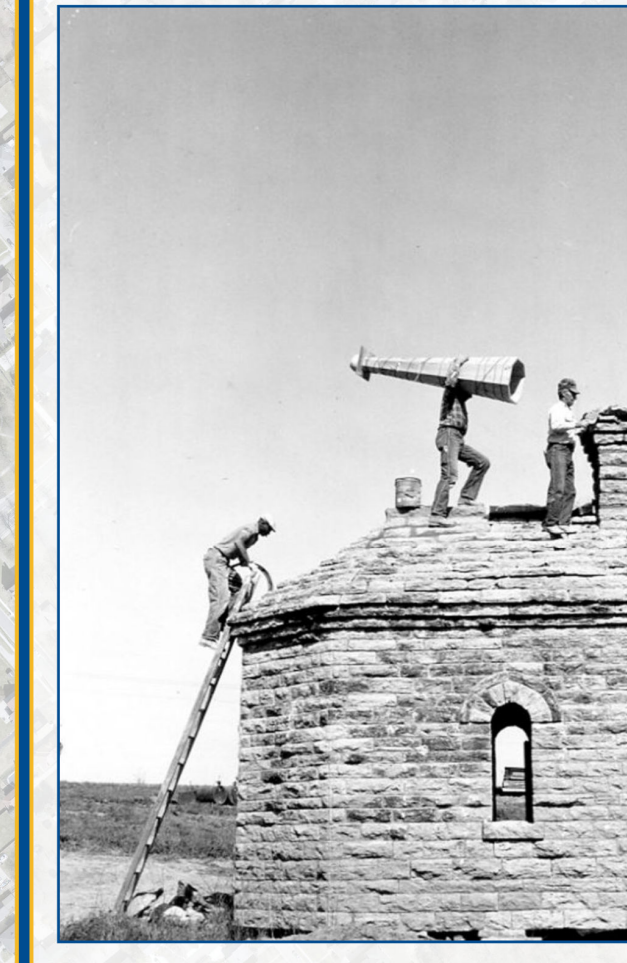
Right: A 2011 view of the Crestview Hills Town Center clock tower. The outdoor Town Center now occupies the former mall location and serves as a vibrant commercial destination for Crestview Hills and surrounding communities.



CRESTVIEW HILLS

Landmarks Through Time

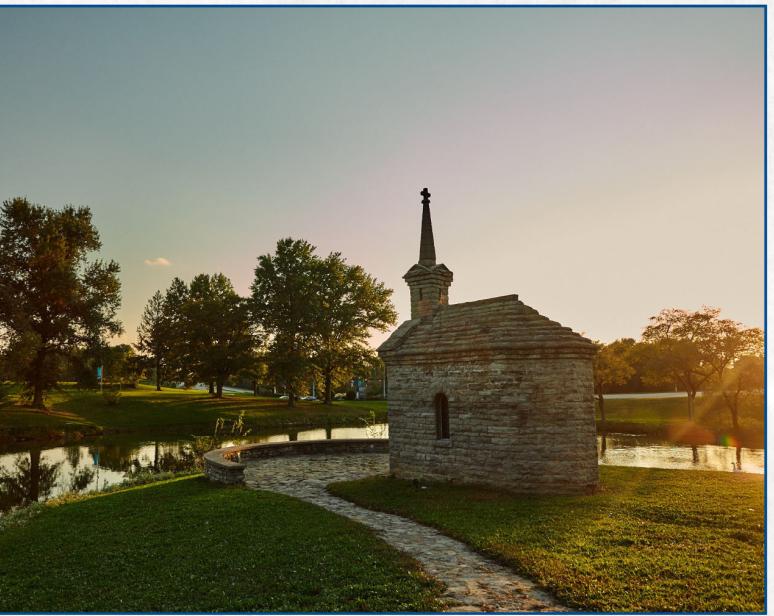
MONTE CASSINO CHAPEL / THE LITTLEST CHAPEL



The Littlest Chapel began its life in 1878 on a hillside in southern Covington, where Benedictine monks built it as a simple stone place of prayer within the vineyards of the Monte Cassino Monastery. For decades the chapel served the monastic community and local residents, but after the monastery closed in the early 1900s the small structure fell into disrepair. In the mid-1960s, the chapel was gifted to Villa Madonna College as the school prepared to relocate from downtown Covington to its new campus in Crestview Hills. Moving the ninety-ton fieldstone chapel required careful planning. In 1967, the building was transported intact through Covington and up Dixie Highway to its new home near the future Thomas More campus. After being set on new foundations, the chapel was restored and rededicated in 1971. Today, the Littlest Chapel stands at the corner of Turkeyfoot Road and Thomas More Parkway, where it remains an enduring symbol of the city's historic roots.

Left: This 1968 photograph shows a worker placing the steeple back on top of the chapel following the relocation from Covington to Crestview Hills.

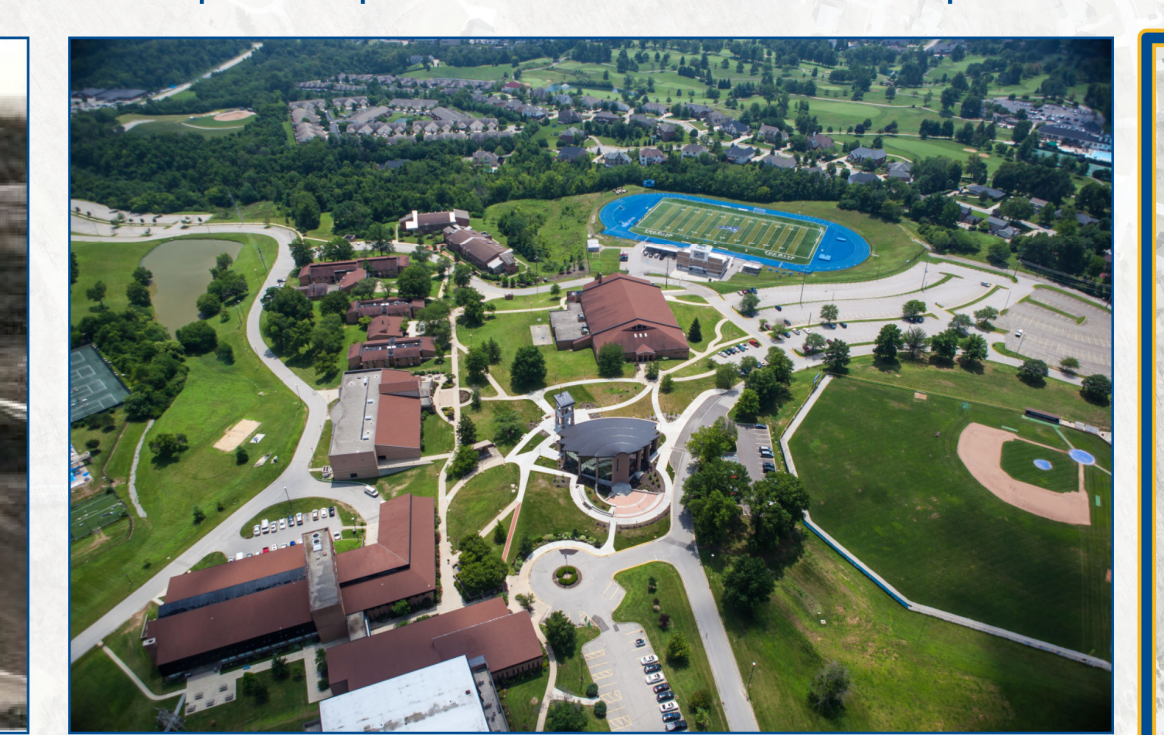
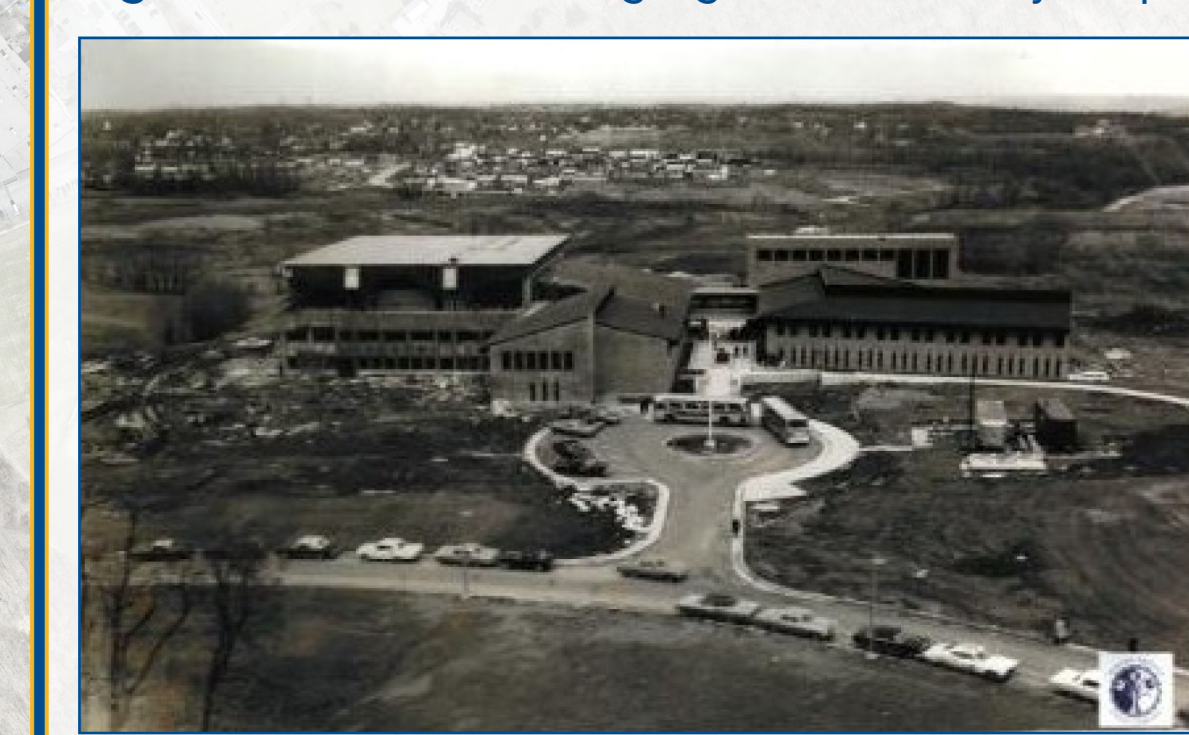
Right: A 2018 view of the Littlest Chapel at its permanent location.



THOMAS MORE UNIVERSITY

Thomas More University began in 1921 when the Benedictine Sisters founded Villa Madonna College in Covington to educate Catholic schoolteachers and provide college opportunities for young women. Supported by several religious orders, the college grew steadily and became coeducational in 1945. Increasing enrollment and limited space eventually led the institution to seek a larger home. In the mid-1960s, the college purchased land in Crestview Hills and built a new campus that opened in 1968. The facility was formally dedicated that same year with President Lyndon B. Johnson in attendance, and the institution adopted the name Thomas More College. Since its move, the campus has expended with new academic buildings, residence halls, and athletic facilities. In 2018, it achieved university status and became Thomas More University. Today, it serves roughly 2,000 students from across the region and beyond.

Left: This 1968 aerial photograph shows the first buildings constructed for the newly opened Thomas More College campus.



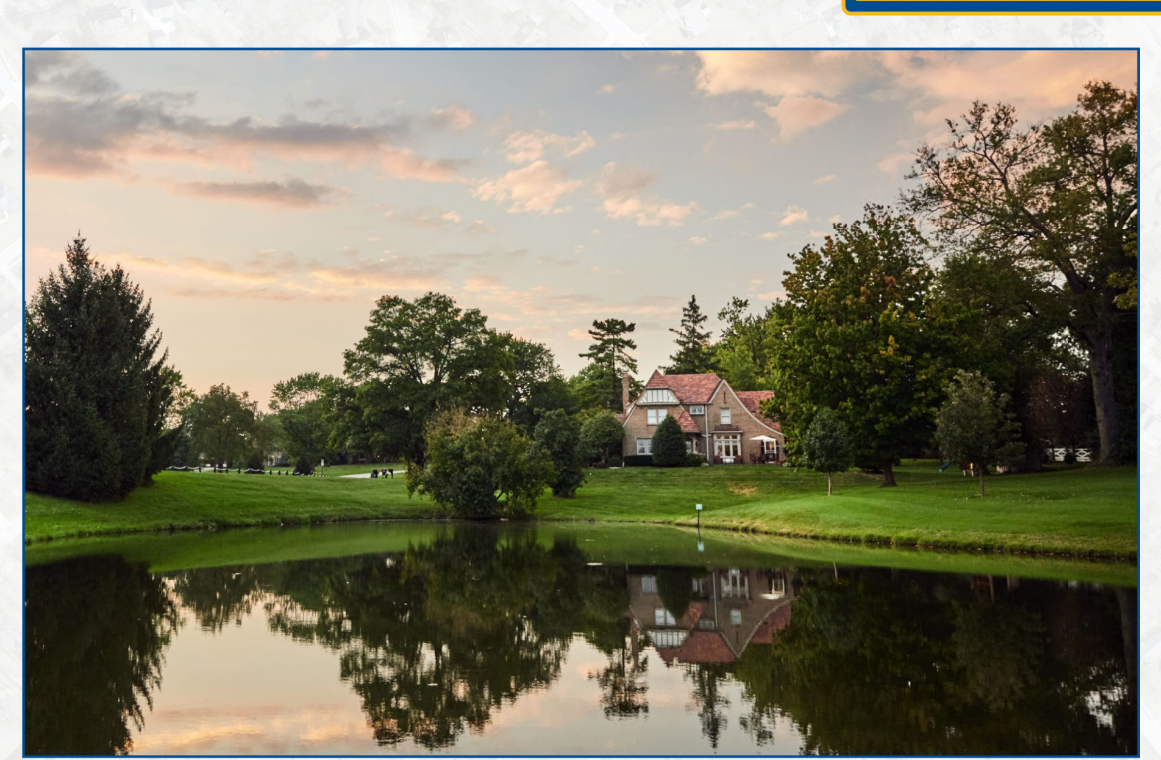
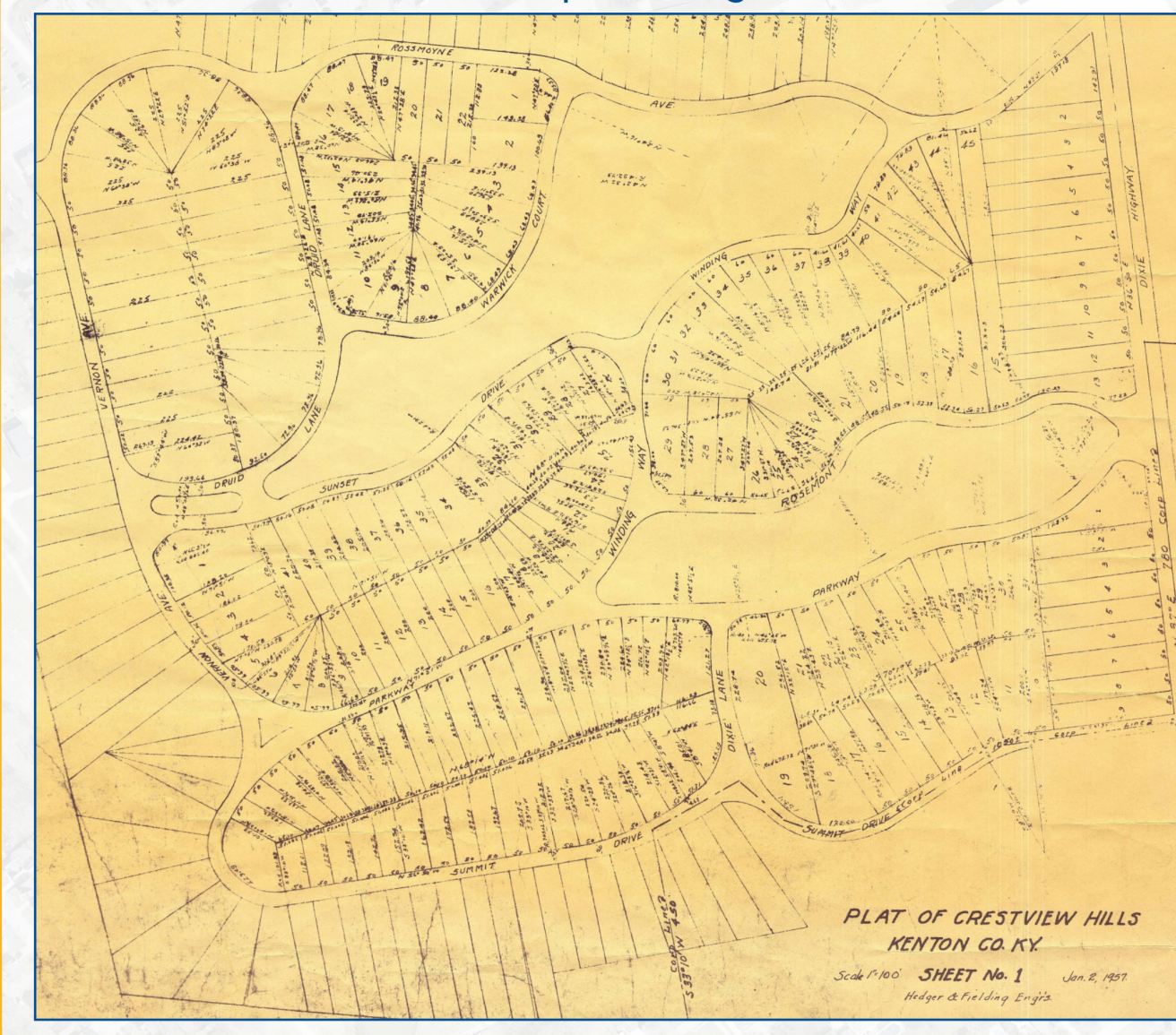
Right: A 2017 aerial view highlights the university's expanded campus footprint and its continued development.

OLD CRESTVIEW HILLS

Old Crestview Hills represents the birthplace of modern Crestview Hills. Originally part of the Leathers, Casey, and Bungener estates, this land became the foundation of the first planned subdivision in the early 1920s. Designed with curved concrete drives, open park spaces, and small lakes, the neighborhood reflected a forward-thinking vision of scenic, residential living. Development began in 1924 with the community's Model Home, and although progress slowed during the Great Depression, the subdivision's layout endured. By the mid-1950s, neighborhood streets and lots were formally recorded, forming the core of what is now known as Old Crestview Hills. Today, it remains one of the city's most historic and recognizable neighborhoods.

Left: This 1957 plat map shows the officially recorded subdivision layout, including the curved streets and lot arrangements that defined the neighborhood's original design.

Right: This 2018 photo shows one of the neighborhood's lakes and homes. These features have remained central to Old Crestview Hills, preserving the character envisioned from the very beginning.



COLUMBIA SUSSEX OFFICE BUILDING

Photographed in 2008, this picture shows the newly completed Columbia Sussex headquarters. The eight-story office building sits on a hillside at the back of the Thomas More Office Park, where its height and setting make it easy to spot from I-275. Designed with broad glass surfaces and an open, modern profile, it quickly became one of the most recognizable contemporary structures in Crestview Hills.



SUMMIT HILLS COUNTRY CLUB

Summit Hills began as the Hartke family's dairy farm, set on rolling land at the corner of Turkeyfoot and Dudley Roads. In 1929, a group led by Joseph Macke purchased the farm and transformed the pastures into an 18-hole golf course designed by William C. Jackson. The old barn became the first clubhouse, and the club quickly grew into a gathering place for families across Northern Kentucky. Although the original clubhouse burned in 1952, a new one was built soon after, and a silo from the farm still remains as a reminder of the land's earlier days. Today, Summit Hills continues to blend its agricultural roots with its long tradition as a community-centered country club.

Left: This 1929 photograph shows the Hartke dairy farm and silo shortly before its transformation into Summit Hills Country Club.

Right: This 2018 photo of the Summit Hills course highlights the scenic fairways and rolling terrain that have defined the club, reflecting the evolution from farmland to one of Crestview Hills' most established recreational landmarks.

