

MULTIPLE NOMINATION HISTORIC DISTRICT SUMMARY FORM

FEB 18 1987

NRA/THEMATIC NOMINATION TITLE: Eastside Multiple Resource Area

HISTORIC DISTRICT NAME: Austinburg Historic District

OWNER OF PROPERTY: Multiple ownership

(On Continuation Sheets list all properties by address which are included within the district and provide the names and addresses of their owners.)

DESCRIPTION:

Condition: [X] excellent, [X] good, [X] fair, [X] deteriorated, [ ] ruins, [ ] unexposed, [ ] unaltered, [X] altered, [ ] original site, [ ] moved, date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance (Use Continuation Sheets)

SIGNIFICANCE

Period: [ ] prehistoric, [ ] 1400-1499, [ ] 1500-1599, [ ] 1600-1699, [ ] 1700-1799, [X] 1800-1899, [X] 1900- Areas of Significance: [ ] archeology-prehistoric, [ ] archeology-historic, [X] agriculture, [ ] architecture, [ ] art, [ ] commerce, [ ] communications, [ ] community planning, [ ] conservation, [ ] economics, [ ] education, [ ] engineering, [X] exploration/settlement, [X] industry, [ ] invention, [ ] landscape architecture, [ ] law, [ ] literature, [ ] military, [ ] music, [ ] philosophy, [ ] politics government, [ ] religion, [ ] science, [ ] sculpture, [ ] social/humanitarian, [ ] theater, [ ] transportation, [X] other (specify) Ethnic: German

Specific dates ca. 1850 - 1935 Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph) (Use Continuation Sheets)

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 140.5 acres Quadrangle name Covington KY/Newport KY Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

Table with UTM Zone, Easting, and Northing coordinates for points A through H.

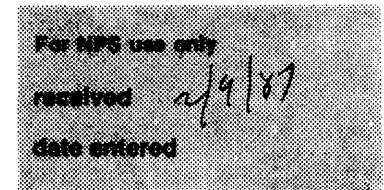
Verbal boundary description and justification (Use Continuation Sheets)

DISTRICT MAPS ATTACHED:

- 1. District Boundary Map Showing Contributing & Noncontributing Properties. 2. District Map Showing Location & Direction of Numbered Photographs.

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Austinburg Historic District

Description

The Austinburg Historic District contains 1,242 buildings along or part of 60 blocks in Covington, Kentucky. The district is composed of pre-1935 residential and commercial structures built in the Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. Only 188 of the buildings in the district are non-contributing due to age or alterations. The district contains a high degree of integrity and there are few major intrusions.

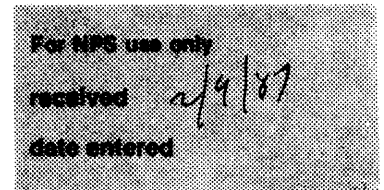
The area encompassed by the district is composed of flat terrain with most streets divided into north/south and east/west blocks. The original streets of the Austinburg subdivision are aligned on a northwest/southeast grid. To the north of the district is the southern boundary of the Helentown District, on the east is the Licking River Floodwall, on the south is the Wallace Woods District (NR, 1983) and on the west is Madison Avenue and the CSX Railroad tracks. Most commercial structures in the district are located along Madison Avenue with the remainder of the district containing primarily residential structures. Included in the district on Madison is the Stewart Iron Works, a major industrial complex of the early 20th century.

Overview: Contributing and Non-Contributing Buildings.

- E. 15th Street: E. 15th Street in the district contains 3 contributing buildings.
- Oliver Street: Oliver Street in the district contains 9 contributing and 5 non-contributing buildings.
- Patton Street: Patton Street in the district contains 5 contributing and 4 non-contributing buildings.
- E. 16th Street: E. 16th Street in the district contains 65 contributing and 24 non-contributing buildings.
- E. 17th Street: E. 17th Street in the district contains 54 contributing and 15 non-contributing buildings.
- Thomas Street: Thomas Street in the district contains 6 contributing and 3 non-contributing buildings.
- E. 18th Street: E. 18th Street in the district contains 87 contributing and 9 non-contributing buildings.
- E. 19th Street: E. 19th Street in the district contains 30 contributing and 6 non-contributing buildings.
- Delmar Place: Delmar Place in the district contains 63 contributing and 3 non-contributing buildings.
- E. 20th Street: E. 20th Street in the district contains 57 contributing and 7 non-contributing buildings.
- E. 21st Street: E. 21st Street in the district contains 39 contributing and 2 non-contributing buildings.
- Durrett Street: Durrett Street in the district contains 10 contributing and 2 non-contributing buildings.
- Madison Avenue: Madison Avenue in the district contains 43 contributing and 7 non-contributing buildings.

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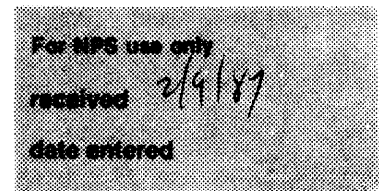
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non-contributing buildings.

Pearl Street: Pearl Street in the district contains 34 contributing and 18 non-contributing buildings.

Scott Boulevard: Scott Boulevard in the district contains 90 contributing and 4 non-contributing buildings.

Pine Street: Pine Street in the district contains 13 contributing and 4 non-contributing buildings.

Greenup Street: Greenup Street in the district contains 108 contributing and 3 non-contributing buildings.

Mackoy Street: Mackoy Street in the district contains 31 contributing and 4 non-contributing buildings.

Garrard Street: Garrard Street in the district contains 97 contributing and 23 non-contributing buildings.

Denver Street: Denver Street in the district contains 16 contributing buildings.

Nancy Street: Nancy Street in the district contains 9 contributing and 7 non-contributing buildings.

Maryland Avenue: Maryland Avenue in the district contains 51 contributing and 19 non-contributing buildings.

Eastern Avenue: Eastern Avenue in the district contains 74 contributing and 18 non-contributing buildings.

Oakland Avenue: Oakland Avenue in the district contains 26 contributing and 3 non-contributing buildings.

Glenway Avenue: Glenway Avenue in the district contains 34 contributing buildings.

Detailed descriptions of each street are as follows:

East/West Streets

E. 15th Street

Only one block of E. 15th Street extends into the Austinburg District. E. 15th leaves the boundary of the Helentown District as it passes under the C&O Railroad embankment. The Austinburg boundary begins just past the embankment and the southern side of the 400 block is included in the district. Within this block are three identical Bungalow plan designs constructed ca. 1920. Excluded from the boundary on the north side of the street is a modern building and altered gas station. E. 15th Street does not extend past this block and terminates into Eastern Avenue.

Oliver Street

Oliver Street is an east/west street one block south of E. 15th Street. The street extends two blocks from Maryland Avenue to the Licking River floodwall. Oliver Street was originally part of the Patton subdivision and parts of the street were settled before 1877. The oldest structures on the street are a row of five frame residences at 401-09 constructed ca. 1865 (Photo 90). Unfortunately all of these houses have been altered in recent years and are non-contributing. Further down the street are fourteen frame and brick structures in the 400 and 500 block built in Italianate designs from ca. 1890. Many of the frame houses have been altered with new siding and porches.

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Patton Street

Patton extends from Garrard Street in Helentown under the C&O embankment into Austinburg and runs for three blocks where it intersects Glenway Avenue. Parts of two blocks are included in the district with the two easternmost blocks excluded due to modern structures. Only the north side of the 400 block of the district contains residences. The most significant on the block are ca. 1860 late Greek Revival brick residences at 412 and 414. A ca. 1880 two-story brick house is at 404 Patton. All other dwellings on this block are later frame structures which have been altered. The south side of the 400 block is excluded from the district and contains a modern packing company and parking lot.

E. 16th Street

E. 16th Street is a major east/west street in the district and runs from Garrard east until it dead ends at the Licking River floodwall. The 300 block of E. 16th was not laid out or subdivided until after 1877. Most structures along this block are simple Queen Anne or Italianate styles built ca. 1890. In this block are 34 one and two-story frame and brick dwellings most of which are contributing. In addition to the residences the two-story brick St. Benedict School and Sister's House is located at 336 and 342 E. 16th (Photo 91). The St. Benedict School was constructed in 1922 in a vernacular style of the period. The two buildings are associated with St. Benedict's Church which is located on the adjacent block between E. 16th and E. 17th streets.

In the 400 block are 17 brick and frame structures, most of which were constructed between 1860 and 1875. The majority of the brick houses remain intact and display late Greek Revival and Italianate detailing. Most of the frame dwellings have been altered and are non-contributing. On the north side of the block are 4 vacant lots. At 424 is an Italianate design corner store constructed ca. 1880 with excellent hood molding and brackets. In the 500 block are 18 residences. On the north side of the street are several altered frame houses and a brick Greek Revival residence built before 1877 (Photo 86). Four identical ca. 1915 Bungalow designs are located at 516-522 E. 16th. On the south side of the block is a fine ca. 1870 brick Italianate cottage located at 515 E. 16th (Photo 85). This house is designed in a "shotgun" floor plan with excellent arched hood molding over the windows and a denticulated cornice. Another notable structure is the brick Italianate store at 501. Most of the remaining houses on this side of the street are altered frame structures constructed ca. 1890.

In the 1600 block are 19 residences built between 1870 and 1910. Most of these are one and two-story frame houses with some alterations. The district boundary is drawn to extend across Glenway Avenue to include the only building in the 700 block, a ca. 1865 brick Italianate house at 702 E. 16th. Beyond this structure are no residences and adjacent to the floodwall is a modern industrial building.

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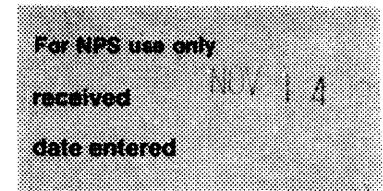
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E. 17th Street

E. 17th Street is a major east/west street which extends seven blocks in the district from Madison Avenue to the floodwall. The C&O embankment runs along the north side of E. 17th between Madison and Greenup and marks the northern boundary of the district. There are no residences on the south side of the street in these blocks and houses facing E. 17th begin only after Greenup Street in the 200 block. In the 200 block are 5 residences on the south side of the street and the boundary is drawn to exclude 3 non-contributing structures on the north side. All of the dwellings on the south side of the street were constructed after 1880 and include Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival designs.

Both sides of the 300 block are included in the district and 30 residences are extant on the street. This block contains a wide variety of architectural residential styles. All of the houses were built after 1877 and the earliest are brick Italianate structures constructed ca. 1885 at 312, 320, 322 and 351 E. 17th. Also in this block are Queen Anne, Second Empire, Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial designs. Most houses are located on especially narrow lots of 20' to 25' creating a densely settled streetscape.

In the 300 block is one of the major buildings of the Austinburg District, the St. Benedict Church (Photo 92). In 1907 the cornerstone for the church was laid with Samuel Hannaford and Sons chosen as architects. The building was completed in 1908 with a prominent stone Neo-Classical portico and bell towers with Baroque design belfreys. The church is constructed of glazed brick with arched, rectangular and Palladian window designs. The church is one of the major structures in the district and has not been significantly altered since its construction.

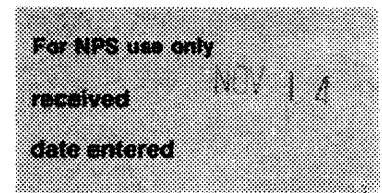
The 400 block of E. 17th contains 11 pre-1930 residences, a modern dwelling and modern commercial building. Most contributing structures on the block are frame Italianate or Second Empire designs with new siding or other alterations. A mixture of frame and brick houses extend down the 500 block with one-story ca. 1890 Italianate frame cottages predominating. Beyond Oakland Avenue are a number of late 19th century frame dwellings but due to extensive alterations these have been left out of the district.

Thomas Street

Thomas Street is a three block long street which extends from Maryland to Glenway Avenues. Few houses on Thomas were built before 1877 and most are simple one-story frame cottages constructed ca. 1890. In the 400 block are 2 vernacular frame dwellings on the north side of the block and a Bungalow design on the south side. In the 500 block are two non-contributing structures and several large vacant lots. Five frame houses on the north side of the 600 block are included with the south side of the block excluded due to vacant lots and intrusions (Photo 87). The five houses in the block are one-story Italianate

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designs constructed ca. 1890.

18th Street

E. 18th Street is an east/west street which extends nine blocks from Madison Avenue to Glenway Avenue in the district. In addition to these blocks a small section of W. 18th Street to the west of Madison Street is included. This section of W. 18th Street includes the rear of several buildings which are part of the Stewart Iron Works complex and a three-story apartment building. This apartment building is a vernacular design with extended two-story bay windows.

In the block of E. 18th between Madison and Scott are 10 residences including 6 fine Queen Anne designs constructed ca. 1890. At 11-13 and 15-17 are identical Queen Anne brick duplexes with decorative gable peaks, extended bay windows and arched doorways on the main facade. Other residences in the block such as 18 and 22 E. 18th also have fine Queen Anne detailing. In the 100 block are 4 structures; a Queen Anne style house on the north side and 3 identical Colonial Revival style residences on the south side. The Colonial houses at 103-07 have brick porch posts and brick quioning.

The 200 block of E. 18th contains 16 frame houses constructed from 1885 to 1910. Most designs are simple Queen Anne or Italianate styles with simple detailing. In the 300 block are 25 brick and frame dwellings built after 1885. The majority of these houses are one-story frame vernacular designs built around 1900. Several fine Queen Anne style houses are at 338-342 E. 18th. The 400 block was settled somewhat later than blocks to the west and most structures were built after 1905. In this block are residences built in the Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial and Bungalow styles. Most of these houses are frame one-story structures.

Beyond Eastern Avenue the 500 block of E. 18th contains 11 buildings which includes several intrusions. Most residences are early 20th century vernacular or Bungalow style cottages, many of which have been significantly altered. In the 600 block is an excellent row of identical Bungalow designs on the north side of the street (Photo 88). These six identical Bungalows display Doric porch posts and large shed roof dormers on the upper story. On the south side of the street are 11 residences of vernacular or Bungalow designs from the early 20th century. The district boundary does not extend beyond the 600 block.

E. 19th Street

Five blocks of E. 19th Street between Scott Boulevard and Oakland Avenue are included in the district. In the 100 block are 7 residences constructed after 1880. Most are vernacular designs of the early 1900s with two notable Dutch Colonial designs at 109-111 E. 19th. The north side of the 200 block contains a row of ca. 1900 two-story frame dwellings almost all of which have been altered with added sidings and porches (Photo 104). On the south side are

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several Queen Anne and Dutch Colonial designs.

At the corner of E. 19th and Maryland Avenue is the Sixth District Public School constructed in the Neo-Classical style by architect Lyman Walker. Built in 1907, the two-story school features a central gable pediment on the main facade with engaged Ionic columns. The building displays a glazed brick exterior with corner quoining. Windows are both arched and rectangular and the cornice displays modillion blocks beneath the eaves. Walker was a student of architect Samuel Hannaford and the materials and detailing are similar to St. Benedict's Church. The school continues to serve students of the Eastside area.

At the northeast corner of E. 19th and Maryland is a large frame Queen Anne style house constructed ca. 1880 (Photo 89). This residence rests on a large lot and pre-dates most houses in this section of Austinburg. The house features a one-story porch with milled posts, brackets and friezes. Also in the block are 4 vernacular residences built at the turn of the century. On the south side of the 500 block is an excellent row of 8 identical one-story Italianate design houses constructed ca. 1885 (Photo 94). These dwellings are of brick construction with decorative sheet metal cornices and brackets, side entrances and rectangular windows with decorative lintels. On the north side of the street are several Bungalow designs.

Delmar Place

Delmar Place is a five block east/west street south of E. 19th and it runs between Denver Street and the Licking River floodwall. No buildings on the street pre-date 1877. East of Denver Street in the 300 block are 13 residences built between 1890 and 1930. Most dwellings are two-story brick and frame residences in a variety of designs. Represented in the block are Colonial Revival, late Queen Anne, Bungalow and Dutch Colonial designs. The 400 block appears to have been settled somewhat earlier with many of its 21 homes built in the Queen Anne and Second Empire styles (Photo 69). Two Bungalows and 3 Dutch Colonial designs are represented on the block.

In the 500 block are 10 residences dating from the early 1900s with most displaying Bungalow style influences. The 600 block is composed almost entirely of one and two-story Bungalow designs, especially on the south side. These homes are simple rectangular plans of frame and brick with large one-story front porches. Structures in the 700 block of Delmar Place are not included in the district due to extensive alterations.

E. 20th Street

Parts of 7 blocks of E. 20th Street are included in the Austinburg District. E. 20th is a major east/west connector and runs from Madison Avenue on the west to the Licking River floodwall on the east. All buildings on E. 20th were constructed after 1877. Between Madison and Scott streets are 7 buildings, the



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most notable of which is a Colonial design apartment building on the south side of the street at 11-15 E. 20th. This three-story brick building is five bays wide with extended bay windows and quoining. The building also has an elaborate stone classical design surround at the entrance. Adjacent to this building is a Queen Anne duplex constructed ca. 1890. On the north side of the street are four frame residences built ca. 1900.

In the 100 block are 9 residences of which 8 are one-story frame dwellings built in gable front plans. Despite alterations most houses in this block are contributing to the district. At the corner of Greenup is a ca. 1930 gas station which retains much of its original detailing (Photo 97). Past Greenup Street on the north side is a one-story commercial building at 208-212 E. 20th. This building is one of the best examples of the Art Deco style in the Eastside area (Photo 95). The facade of the building is sheathed in glazed terra cotta with panels of floral and zig zag banding characteristic of the Art Deco period. Most of the original storefronts are also intact with metal transom bars, transoms and large display windows. Adjacent to this building are 5 residences in the rest of the block including 2 ca. 1885 brick Italianate houses (Photo 70).

On the south side of the 200 block is a row of 5 Dutch Colonial style dwellings built ca. 1905. These houses have similar plans with the first story of rusticated concrete block construction and the upper floors of shingles or board and batten framing. All of the houses have prominent gambrel roofs. In the 300 block are only 3 vernacular structures constructed ca. 1900 on the north side of the street. All of the 300 and 400 blocks of the street on the south side are the site of the modern St. Elizabeth Hospital, the only major intrusion in the district. E. 20th makes a jog to the north of the hospital complex before resuming its eastward course.

East of Eastern Avenue in the 500 block are 10 residences constructed after 1900. Several are simple "Foursquare" designs with Colonial details while others are Bungalow designs from the 1920s. In the 600 and 700 blocks of E. 20th are 24 houses dating from 1905-1925 (Photo 80). Many of these are gable front plan Bungalows and vernacular designs of the period. These houses are of both brick and frame construction and one-story in height.

E. 21st Street

Running between Garrard and the floodwall, E. 21st Street is an east/west thoroughfare extending 6 blocks in the district. The north side of the block between Denver Street and Eastern Avenue is occupied by the St. Elizabeth Hospital complex, the only major intrusion in the district. Although the original section of the hospital was built in 1912, additions to the building in 1959 and the 1970s have resulted in a loss of integrity and the complex is listed as non-contributing to the district. In the 300 block on the south side of the street are 5 residences including a two-story Queen Anne design at 313 and 2 Dutch

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Colonial houses at 307-309. The 400 block contains two vernacular designs from the early 1900s.

Past Eastern Avenue residences are on both sides of the street in the 500 block. On the south side of the street is a row of two-story brick dwellings constructed ca. 1900-10. Most of the residences are gable front plans with Colonial Revival or late Queen Anne detailing. Several houses have wide eaves with knee brace brackets and brick quoins. On the north side of the street is a row of similar late Queen Anne houses of brick and frame construction (Photo 79). Five of the 7 houses on the block have consistent detailing with gable front slate roofs, rectangular windows and Colonial porch columns and trim.

In the 600 block on the north side of the street is a row of 9 identical two-story brick residences (Photo 106). All of these dwellings have rectangular plans with gable front slate roofs and brick pier porch columns. Beneath the eaves are knee brace brackets and half have half-timbering in the gable field. On the south side of the block are 5 Bungalow designs of one and two-stories. The Bungalow at 609 E. 21st has oversized Doric columns and a stuccoed upper facade. The boundary is drawn to include 5 Bungalows in the 700 block of the street which are contributing to the district.

Durrett Street

Durrett Street helps to form the southern boundary of the Austinburg Historic District. The street is located along the old corporation line of Covington and marks a section of the boundary between the Austinburg District and Wallace Woods District. Properties on the north side of the street lie in Austinburg while those on the southern side are in Wallace Woods. The street runs east/west from Garrard Street to Glenway Avenue. The two homes in the 400 block are both modern intrusions. In the 500 block are two contributing Bungalows constructed ca. 1920 and 5 one and two-story Bungalows are located in the 600 block.

North/South Streets

Madison Avenue

South of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad embankment are several blocks of significant architecture along Madison Avenue. Although new construction has occurred on blocks of the west side of the street, much of the east side remains intact and contains the district's best historic commercial architecture. Parts of 4 blocks of Madison are included between E. 17th Street and Wallace Avenue.

On the west side of the 1700 block is the Stewart Iron Works complex, an important collection of industrial buildings (Photos 67, 68). Much of the complex was constructed in 1903 with extensive remodelings taking place after a fire in 1912. The buildings are two and three-story vernacular Italianate designs with

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arched windows, corbelled brickwork and sheet metal cornices. Windows are paired nine-over-nine sash on most facades. On the central three-story bay facing Madison is a stepped parapet at the roofline. Exterior alterations to the buildings have been minimal and the complex remains an important architectural asset on Madison Avenue.

Adjacent to the iron works at 1725-27 Madison is the three-story brick O'Meara building (Photo 74). This vernacular apartment building has an altered commercial storefront with bay windows and classical detailing on the upper facade. On the east side of the 1700 block are five Queen Anne design residences and a modern non-contributing commercial structure. Three of the Queen Anne designs are two-story brick dwellings with stone quoining.

In the west side of the 1800 block are 8 buildings including a Queen Anne duplex and Queen Anne rowhouse built ca. 1890 (Photo 58). The rowhouse at 1811-15 has a projecting central bay, small porches with diagonal eave bracing and a gable and mansard roof. The house also has arched and bay windows. Shaler Street, a short east/west street, divides this block and a Queen Anne Queen Anne style residence at 17 Shaler is included in the boundary. The east side of the block contains 9 residences and an impressive three-story brick Colonial Revival commercial and apartment building (Photo 73). This building at 1802-04 has glazed brick piers on the first story with much of the original storefront intact. On the upper floors are extended bay windows and a sheet metal cornice with modillion blocks and dentils. Most residences on this block are two-story brick Queen Anne and Colonial Revival designs from ca. 1890.

The 1900 and 2000 block contains very few older structures on the west side of the street and the boundary is drawn to include only the east side of Madison. In the 1900 block are 10 pre-1900 structures which were originally stores or have been converted to commercial use (Photo 75). Most of these are two-story brick Italianate style houses and several are non-contributing due to extensive alterations. The most notable buildings on the block are Italianate designs at 1918 and 1930 and a one-story Spanish Mission design at 1926.

Six buildings in the 2000 block are included on the east side running from E. 19th Street to an alley (Photo 76). All but one of the structures are used for commercial purposes with the other remaining as a residence. There are 2 early 20th century commercial buildings which remain intact. At 2002-04 is a two-story brick store with Classical detailing in its sheet metal cornices. Adjacent to this building at 2006-08 is another two-story building with a glazed brick exterior. This building features a Spanish style parapet and extended bay windows on the upper floor. South of the alley the boundary runs east to Pearl Street to avoid several modern intrusions at the south end of the block.

Pearl Street

Pearl Street is a narrow (36') north/south street which extends from E. 18th

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Street three blocks south where it dead ends into the old corporation line. Pearl Street was subdivided and laid out later than most of the other north/south streets in the district and no buildings on the street pre-date 1877. The 1800 block contains brick and frame dwellings with many built in simple variations of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Five of the frame houses are non-contributing due to extensive alterations.

In the 1900 block are 27 residences, the majority of which are one-story frame and brick structures (Photo 77). The earliest and most notable houses are 2 Italianate designs at 1921-23, built ca. 1885. Most other houses on the street are turn of the century cottages with minimal detailing. In the 2000 block are 7 dwellings, five of which are of frame construction with numerous alterations. There are few buildings located on the west side of the street which is primarily parking areas for Madison Avenue businesses. There are also several automobile garages to serve residents where the street dead ends on the south.

Scott Boulevard

Scott Boulevard is one of the major north/south streets in the district and it contains some of the best residential architecture in Austinburg. Like most of the district the street was settled after 1877 and the majority of residences were built between 1880 and 1910. Most buildings on the street are of brick construction, two-stories in height, with designs reflecting the Queen Anne style. Four blocks of the street from E. 17th Street south to the Wallace Woods District boundary are included in the Austinburg District.

The 1700 block contains 19 large brick and frame residences and the St. Luke's Methodist Church. Most of the residential buildings are Queen Anne styles built in the 1890s. On the west side of the street are 9 brick houses with fine detailing (Photo 60). At 1719 is a two-story Queen Anne built in 1895 and designed by Sweeny and Robinson architects. This residence is a good example of the typical Queen Anne designs on the street and features a large arched window with stained glass, projecting gable plan and milled porch decoration. At 1723 is a Queen Anne design with a bay window on the second story displaying an elaborate stone surround and slate roof. An exceptional Colonial Revival design is at 1727 which features stone quoins, eave modillion blocks, an elliptical roof dormer and tile roof. In addition to the residences there is a Victorian Romanesque design fire company building at 1701 which was built ca. 1890 (Photo 101). Unfortunately, the original first floor was altered when it was converted into a residence but the upper floor arching and detailing remains intact.

The east side of the 1700 block contains 9 residences built after 1880 (Photo 59). Five of the dwellings are frame Queen Anne designs while the 4 brick buildings have Colonial Revival influences. Several of the frame houses have fine detailing. At 1724 the house displays decorative wooden shingles and

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extensive eave bargeboard. At 1714 the dwelling retains its original milled porch, square gable panels and varied slate roof (Photo 83). In addition to the residences the St. Luke's Methodist Church is located on this side of the street at 1728 Scott. This church was constructed in 1893 as the St. Johns Episcopal Church and designed by architects Crapsey and Brown. The building originally displayed a frame and shingle exterior but the building was altered in recent years with the addition of permastone and is considered non-contributing to the district.

In the 1800 block of Scott are 21 contributing residences and a non-contributing church. On the west side of the street most of the houses in this block are two-story frame designs constructed 1890-1900 (Photo 62). Although several have been altered with new siding most houses retain their original detailing. The majority of homes are gable front plans with minimal Queen Anne decoration. On the east side of the street are mostly two-story brick dwellings constructed ca. 1900 with Queen Anne influences. Most residences in this block have simple detailing with slate roofs, brick pier porch columns and restrained eave ornamentation. At 1802 Scott is one of the district's few modern intrusions, the Mormon Church built in 1958. The brick church's gable front design and landscaping help to lessen its impact on the streetscape.

The 1900 block of Scott contains a fine row of brick Queen Anne designs on the west side of the street and frame and brick houses on the east side (Photo 78). Of the 15 residences on the west side 8 are contiguous brick structures on the south end of the block (Photo 65). In this row are good Queen Anne designs with gable front plans, stained glass windows, Doric and Ionic porch columns and decorative stone and brickwork. On the remainder of the block are two-story frame dwellings with numerous alterations and simple detailing. On the east side of the street is also a mixture of one and two-story brick and frame residences. Several of the frame structures have been altered but all of the 14 houses on this side of the street are contributing. At 1912 Scott is a two-story apartment building built by architects Hildreth and Beckman. At 1928-30 are ca. 1900 identical plan brick residences with Ionic porch columns, quoining and arched windows on the main facade.

Between E. 20th and the Wallace Woods boundary are 22 residences and 2 commercial buildings. Most structures in the block are ca. 1900 two-story Queen Anne designs of brick and frame construction. Several of the frame dwellings such as at 2005 and 2009 retain their original frame decoration on the porches and eaves. On the east side of the street at 2024-32 is a good row of 5 Queen Anne style residences built ca. 1900. In addition to the residences there is an altered Colonial Revival style commercial building at 2001-03 Scott. On the main facade is brick quoining and a sheet metal cornice but the storefront has been altered. At 2002 Scott is a modern gas station. South of the old corporation line Scott enters the Wallace Woods Historic District as it leaves Austinburg.

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Pine Street

Pine Street is a narrow north/south street and alley which runs from E. 17th Street to the corporation line between Scott and Greenup. In the two blocks between E. 17th and E. 19th Pine Street is essentially a 25' wide alley with only small auto garages and no residences located in these blocks. South of E. 19th the street widens to 35' and contains both garages and residences. On the west side of Pine Street in the 1900 block are 8 one and two-story frame houses (Photo 103). Several of the residences are ca. 1890 Italianate styles while the remainder are simple gable front vernacular forms. The application of modern sidings and the removal of original details has been extensive on the street. In the 2000 block are 7 residences on the west side of the street (Photo 72). The majority of these are one-story frame gable front vernacular and Bungalow designs with extensive alterations. Pine Street dead ends into the old corporation line and the Wallace Woods boundary at the south end of the block.

Greenup Street

Greenup Street is a major north/south street in the district and extends four blocks from E. 17th Street to the Wallace Woods boundary in the 2000 block. In the 1700 block are 26 residences built between 1885 and 1910 in a variety of styles. Most structures are two-story brick and frame designs constructed in the Queen Anne, Italianate, Colonial Revival and Second Empire styles. On the west side of the street are a number of brick Queen Anne designs with arched windows, gable front plans and brick and stone decoration (Photo 105). At 1729-31 is a three-story brick Second Empire building four bays in width on the main facade. One section of the first floor was originally a store and despite alterations the original cast iron pilasters are visible. On the upper floors are decorative stone hood molding, bracketed cornice and gable dormers at the slate mansard roof. On the east side of the street is a row of mostly two-story frame houses built in gable front plans with Queen Anne detailing (Photo 61). At 1724 is a two-story brick Italianate dwelling built ca. 1880.

In the 1800 block are 24 residences all but one of which are contributing to the district. On the west side of the street is a row of 11 two-story brick and frame Queen Anne designs. Most houses are gable front plans with similar detailing and all were constructed between 1895 and 1910. Many display decorative stone and brickwork, stained glass windows and slate roofs. This row is one of the more cohesive and intact blocks in the district. At 1801 is the Apostolic Church built in 1912 with a combination of Italianate and Bungalow elements (Photo 100). The wide eaves have knee brace brackets and there is a square bell tower on the north facade. On the east side of the street are 13 residences most built in the Queen Anne style. The majority are two-story designs with a wide variety of detailing. Also in the block are 2 Tudor designs at 1804-06 with half-timbering in the gable fields. At 1826 is the only altered non-contributing house.

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The 1900 block contains an excellent row of brick two-story Queen Anne style dwellings on the west side of the block. The 10 structures on this side of the street have similar plans and detailing such as decorative stone and brickwork, gable front plans and Colonial porch detailing. This row is also very consistent in appearance with all properties contributing. On the east side of the street are 11 residences of both brick and frame construction. There is more variation in design on this side of the street with several ca. 1885 Italianate designs interspersed among later Queen Anne houses. At 1926-32 Greenup is a one-story brick commercial building constructed ca. 1920 (Photo 102). The building retains much of its original storefronts and brick upper facade Renaissance influenced detailing.

The Immanuel Baptist Church dominates the corner of Greenup and E. 20th Street (Photo 71). Built in 1915, the church is an interesting combination of Gothic and Italianate designs executed in stone and glazed terra cotta. On all facades are striking stained glass windows and over the main entrance is an ornate stained glass window and stepped parapet. The church was designed by architect C. L. Hildreth and it continues to serve the local congregation.

Past the church on the east side of the 2000 block are 17 residences built from 1890 to 1910 in Queen Anne and Tudor styles. Most houses are two-story brick designs and there are no non-contributing buildings on this block. On the west side of the street is a three-story Colonial design store and apartment building at 2001 Greenup (Photo 96). This building retains much of its original storefront and displays stone quoining and a sheet metal cornice with modillion blocks. In the rest of the block are 17 residences built between 1890 and 1920 in the Queen Anne and Dutch Colonial styles. This block also is very cohesive with all buildings contributing to the district. Most are two-story brick structures with gable front plans and similar detailing. South of the 2000 block is the boundary of Wallace Woods.

Mackoy Street

Mackoy Street runs one block between E. 20th Street and the old corporate boundary between Greenup and Garrard streets. The street was subdivided and lots sold after 1892 with most houses built by 1910. The majority of the residences are one-story frame vernacular designs with minimal detailing. On the block are 35 dwellings with few displaying any significant architectural decoration. Over half of the houses have been altered with modern siding or new porches.

Garrard Street

Garrard Street is an important north/south street which extends through the district. Parts of 5 blocks are included in the district between E. 16th Street and the Wallace Woods District boundary. In the 1600 block are 8 residences on the west side of the street, several of which pre-date 1877. The house at 1609

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is shown on the 1877 map and some of the adjacent frame residences which have been altered may also be from this period. On the east side of the street are 7 houses built ca. 1890 in the Queen Anne style. In addition to the residences there is also a two-story Italianate design commercial building at 1620 Garrard. This building has been altered but retains its original cast iron pilasters on the storefront.

In the 1700 block is a variety of buildings. At the corner of E. 17th and Garrard are two commercial buildings (Photo 81). At 1701 Garrard is a ca. 1880 Italianate two-story brick building with part of the original cast iron storefront intact. Across the street at 1702 is a three-story Second Empire design commercial building also with an altered storefront. On the west side of the street are 15 frame and brick dwellings including a fine Italianate structure at 1703 (Photo 84). In the middle of the block is a row of 5 identical brick Queen Anne designs with simple detailing. On the east side of the street are 13 residences. Most of these are two-story frame residences which have been altered with added siding and porches. Five houses in this row are non-contributing due to alterations. At the south end of the block are three Bungalow designs constructed ca. 1915.

In the 1800 block are primarily brick and frame Queen Anne designs built from 1880 to 1910. On the west side of the street are 13 residences of both one and two-story designs. Several have Colonial detailing on the porches and large knee brace eave brackets. At 1819 Garrard is a Dutch Colonial design with a distinctive curved roofline and at 1829 is a one-story commercial building constructed ca. 1930. On the east side of the street are 13 residences with 2 non-contributing due to alterations and a modern house built at 1828. Most houses on the block are simple gable front plans of frame and brick. The most notable building on the block is the two-story Colonial design apartment building at 1810 Garrard (Photo 99). This apartment house features brick quoining on the porch piers and paired brackets beneath the sheet metal cornice.

There are 26 residences in the 1900 block of Garrard of one and two-story frame and brick buildings. The majority of houses on the street were built between 1885 and 1920 with Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Bungalow designs represented. On the west side of the street are 12 residences with gable front plans and simple detailing. On the east side of the street is a notable three-story apartment building at 1902 Garrard (Photo 98). This building has Colonial detailing and extended bay windows of the 19th Street facade. The majority of residences on the east side are two-story late Queen Anne styles of brick construction.

In the 2000 block of Garrard are 15 residences on the west side of the street. On the east side the St. Elizabeth Hospital complex takes up the block between 20th and 21st with 7 dwellings in the block between 21st and the corporate boundary. Residences on this block continue in the Queen Anne style with two



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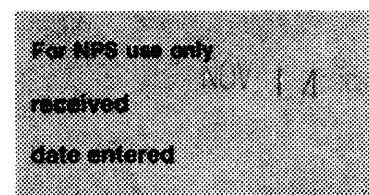
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fine Dutch Colonial designs at 2039 and 2043. At 2031 is a modern commercial warehouse which is the only major intrusion in this block. On the east side of the street are several large brick vernacular designs with Colonial detailing.

Denver Street

Denver Street is a block long street running between 19th and 20th streets. The west side of the 1900 block contains 12 structures primarily of frame construction (Photo 66). Most residences on the block were built ca. 1900 with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival detailing. While many of the frame houses have been altered with new siding and porches all are contributing to the district. On the east side of the block are 4 dwellings also built around 1900 and all are contributing. There are no exceptional structures on the street but together the buildings constitute a cohesive streetscape.

Nancy Street

Nancy Street is a short, north/south street near the C&O embankment and was originally part of the Patton subdivision. The street is intersected by Patton and dead ends on both north on south. On this block are 16 houses including three ca. 1880 Italianate houses at 1536, 1537 and 1534. All other dwellings were built ca. 1900 and 7 houses are non-contributing due to extensive alterations.

Maryland Avenue

Maryland Avenue is a major north/south street despite containing fewer structures than Garrard or Greenup. The street extends from E. 15th Street on the north to Durrett Street, a total of 8 blocks. In the 1500 block are 27 structures including several ca. 1880 Italianate residences on the west side of the street. At 1525 and 1527 are excellent two-story Italianate designs with elaborate hood molding and bracketed cornices. At 1535 is a one-story Italianate structure with cornice decoration featuring dentils and paired brackets. Most houses on the east side are frame buildings which have been altered with new siding. All but one of the dwellings on the street are contributing. At the rear of 1538 is a ca. 1920 concrete block garage which is typical of many built in alleys throughout the Eastside area.

In the 1500 block are structures only on the west side of the street. In this block are 13 one-story frame residences most of which have been significantly altered and are non-contributing. At 1551 Maryland is a three-story store and apartment building. The storefront has been altered but the upper facade retains its original cornice and corbelled brick brackets. The 1600 block contains 6 dwellings, 5 of which are contributing. On the west side of the street is an excellent row of 3 two-story Second Empire residences and a three-story commercial building (Photo 93). The houses at 1609-1613 are two bays wide with a door and window on the main facade. Above the first story is

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an elaborate cornice with dentils and brackets. The second story has a mansard roof with a gable dormer window and diamond patterned slate shingles. The commercial building at 1615 has an altered storefront but the upper facade retains a cornice with modillion blocks, brick quoining and a pedimented gable dormer on the slate mansard roof.

The 1700 block has 5 residences constructed after 1900. All three houses on the west side of the street have been altered with 2 Bungalows on the east side. There are no buildings facing Maryland in the 1800 block and only one Dutch Colonial house at 1902 Maryland in the 1900 block. The St. Elizabeth Hospital complex now encompasses all of the 2000 block of the street. In the 2100 block are 15 residences built ca. 1890-1910 in Queen Anne and Colonial designs. All but one of the buildings retain their original features and only one non-contributing structure is on the street.

Eastern Avenue

Eastern Avenue is a north/south street which extends 8 blocks from E. 15th Street to Durrett Street. In the 1500 block are 23 residences built from ca. 1880 to 1920. Most houses in the block are two-story brick structures with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival details (Photo 59). There are also several Bungalow designs along the street. Of the 25 residences all but 7 are contributing to the district. In the 1600 block are several post-1935 commercial and residential buildings with no contributing buildings. In the 1700 block are 9 residences of which 4 are modern structures and the others are ca. 1920 Bungalow styles. Also in the block is the modern Free Pentacostal Church.

The 1800 block of Eastern has 10 residences of which 8 are contributing. In the block are 4 ca. 1920 Bungalow designs, a ca. 1880 Italianate design at 1603 and a good Dutch Colonial design at 1615. This Dutch design features wood shingles, eave trim and a slate gambrel roof. In the 1900 block are 19 residences including a row of 5 Queen Anne designs on the west side of the street. Many of the houses on the east side are either altered frame Queen Anne dwellings or Bungalow designs from the 1920s. All but two of the houses in the block are contributing.

In the 2000 block are 5 houses on the east side of the street with the west side occupied by the St. Elizabeth Hospital complex. The dwellings in this block are 2 ca. 1900 vernacular designs and 3 ca. 1920 Bungalows. The 2100 block contains an excellent row of ca. 1900 two-story brick houses with gable front plans (Photos 63, 64). Houses on this block are very similar in plan and detailing with one-story front porches on brick and frame piers, minimal detailing and slate roofs. The block contains 15 residences all of which are contributing to the district.

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Oakland Avenue

Oakland Avenue is a north/south street which extends 8 blocks in the Austinburg area. The boundary of the district includes only part or all of the blocks between E. 16th and Durrett streets. North of E. 16th are many modern and altered houses which are not included in the district. No structures face Oakland in the 1600 and 1700 blocks. In the 1800 block are 2 contributing ca. 1920 Bungalows on the east side of the street. In the 1900 block are 12 one and two-story frame and brick dwellings. Most are frame with numerous alterations. The 2100 block contains 11 residences in Bungalow, Foursquare and Dutch Colonial designs.

Glenway Avenue

Glenway Avenue forms the easternmost street in the Austinburg area adjacent to the Licking River floodwall. Included in the district are three blocks from Delmar Place south to Durrett Street. Glenway was settled after 1910 and most residences are Bungalow designs from the period. In the 1900 block are 17 residences of which 16 are Bungalow styles. The 2000 block has 7 structures all of which are one and two-story Bungalows. The 2100 block also repeats this style with 10 Bungalow designs from the 1910s and 1920s (Photo 82). Most are of frame construction and all are contributing to the district.

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Austinburg Historic District

Significance

The Austinburg Historic District is an architecturally significant area of Covington, Kentucky. The district was settled after 1860 and displays a wide range of architectural styles such as Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Bungalow designs. The district is also significant in industry due to the presence of the Stewart Iron Works. Very few new buildings and alterations have occurred with the district since 1935 and it retains a very high degree of architectural integrity.

Austinburg was originally part of several large estates south of Covington in the 1840s and 1850s. A large part of the area was purchased in 1852 by Seneca Austin who resided in a home overlooking the Licking River (now demolished). As Covington grew in the 1850s, Austin and several other landowners such as Robert Patton and the Southgate family, subdivided their land into lots. The earliest homes in the area were built in the 1850s with settlement increasing throughout the next several decades.

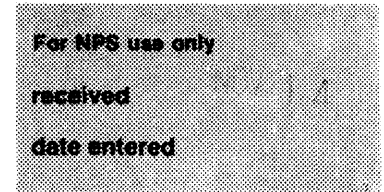
The settlement patterns of the district are significant as examples of speculative development in the 19th century. Several large landowners such as Austin, Robert Patton and Onerias Powell laid out numerous blocks and subdivided them into lots to take advantage of the population boom at mid-century. Other areas of significance are through the impact of the churches and schools in the district. St. Benedict's Church is the most notable church in Austinburg and it has been a focal point of the German Catholic community since the late 19th century. The construction of the original building in 1883 helped to attract Germans to this area of Covington and it continues to be a major force in the community. The district boasts a number of other notable churches such as the Immanuel and Apostolic Churches. The Sixth District School has also been of importance in the education of the area and has served neighborhood students for over fifty years.

Throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries Austinburg was one of Covington's fastest growing areas. The lots soon filled with fine examples of the Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. In addition to single-family dwellings many duplexes, apartments and multi-family row houses were built. Several blocks were purchased by investors who constructed residences with identical plans and details. By 1910 almost all lots had been settled with the exception of areas along the southern and eastern edge of the neighborhood. Development and construction of Bungalow designs in these areas took place until 1935.

Included in the district along Madison Avenue are a number of fine commercial buildings and the Stewart Iron Works. Madison is a major thoroughfare in Covington and was the center for commercial development in the early 1900s.

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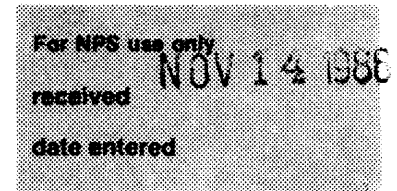
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Several fine classical design commercial buildings exist along Madison. The Stewart Iron Works were established in the district in 1903 and quickly became the leading industry in Covington. The large complex made iron fencing for residences and jail cells. This business employed several hundred workers and operated at their Madison Avenue location until recent years.

Since 1935 construction within the district has been minimal and it retains a very high degree of architectural integrity. Very few intrusions are in the district and most non-contributing structures are due to alterations. Each block in the district presents fine examples of historic architectural styles and it is one of the largest concentrations of pre-1935 architecture in the city.

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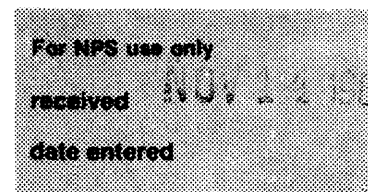
Verbal Boundary Description and Justification  
Austinburg Historic District

The Austinburg Historic District boundary is drawn as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Glenway and Durrett, thence 400' westwardly along the old corporation line to the northwest corner of Oakland and Durrett, thence 1,700' westwardly to the western right-of-way of Pearl St., thence 50' north to a point, thence westwardly 70' to a point, thence westwardly 80' to a point on the eastern right-of-way of Madison Ave., thence northwardly 775' across E. 19th St., thence westwardly 150' across Madison to a point, thence 325' northwardly to a point crossing Shaler St., thence 150' westwardly to a point, thence 175' northwardly to a point, thence westwardly 50' to a point, thence northwardly 175' to the southern right-of-way of W. 17th St., thence along the southern right-of-way of E. 17th 1,275' to an alley west of Garrard St., thence northward 150' to a point, then eastward 125' crossing Garrard St. to a point, thence northward 175' to a point, thence eastward 150' to a point, thence northwardly 75' to a point, thence 150' to a point, thence northwardly 300' across Patton St. to a point, thence 300' eastwardly across Wheeler St. to an alley, thence northward along the alley right-of-way 325' to the southern right-of-way of E. 15th St., thence eastwardly 310' along E. 15th St. to the western right-of-way of Eastern Ave., thence southwardly 150' to a point, thence eastwardly crossing Eastern Avenue 125' to a point, thence south along an alley 230' to a point, thence southward 180' crossing Oliver to a point at an alley, thence westwardly 30' to a point, thence southward 40' to a point, thence westwardly 110' crossing Eastern Ave. to a point, thence southwardly 60' to a point, thence westwardly along the northern right-of-way of Patton 120', thence southwardly crossing Patton 135' to an alley, thence eastwardly along the alley right-of-way 850' crossing Eastern, Oakland and Glenway Avenues to a point, thence south 100' to the northern right-of-way of E. 16th St., thence westwardly 125' to the northwest corner of Glenway and E. 16th St., thence south 140' along the western right-of-way of Glenway to an alley, thence westwardly 250' along the alley right-of-way to the eastern right-of-way of Oakland Ave., thence south on Oakland 220' to an alley, thence eastwardly 160' along the alley right-of-way to a point, thence southward 120' crossing Thomas to the southern right-of-way of Thomas, thence westwardly 160' to the eastern right-of-way of Oakland Ave., thence south along the right-of-way 100' to an alley, thence eastwardly 250' along the alley right-of-way, thence southwardly 210' to an alley following the western right-of-way of Glenway Ave., thence westwardly 125' along an alley to a point, thence southwardly 130' crossing E. 19th St. to the southern right-of-way of E. 19th, thence eastwardly along the right-of-way 260' to a point, thence south 200' to a point, thence eastwardly 110' to a point, thence southwardly 650' to a point, thence westwardly 50' to a point, thence southwardly 150' to a point, thence following the northern property line of 2116 Glenway to the point of beginning.

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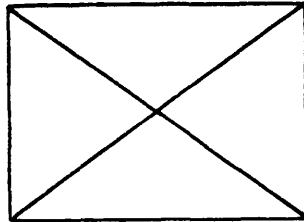
The Austinburg Historic District boundary is drawn to include the traditional boundaries of the neighborhood as well as significant properties along Madison Avenue. The Austinburg district is bounded on the north by the CSX Railroad right-of-way and embankment, on the east by the Licking River Floodwall and on the south by old corporate line and Wallace Woods Historic District. The boundary on the east has been drawn to exclude modern intrusions along parts of the west side of Madison Street. Inclusion of the eastern side and the area adjacent to, and including the Stewart Iron Works, includes significant commercial, residential and industrial buildings related to Austinburg.

AUSTINBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT

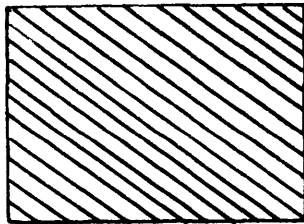


EASTSIDE MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY

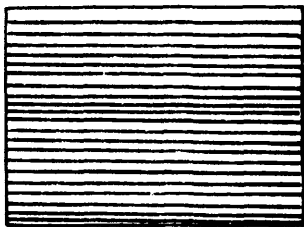
MAP KEY



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PRE-1935 STRUCTURE  
ALTERED - NON-CONTRIBUTING



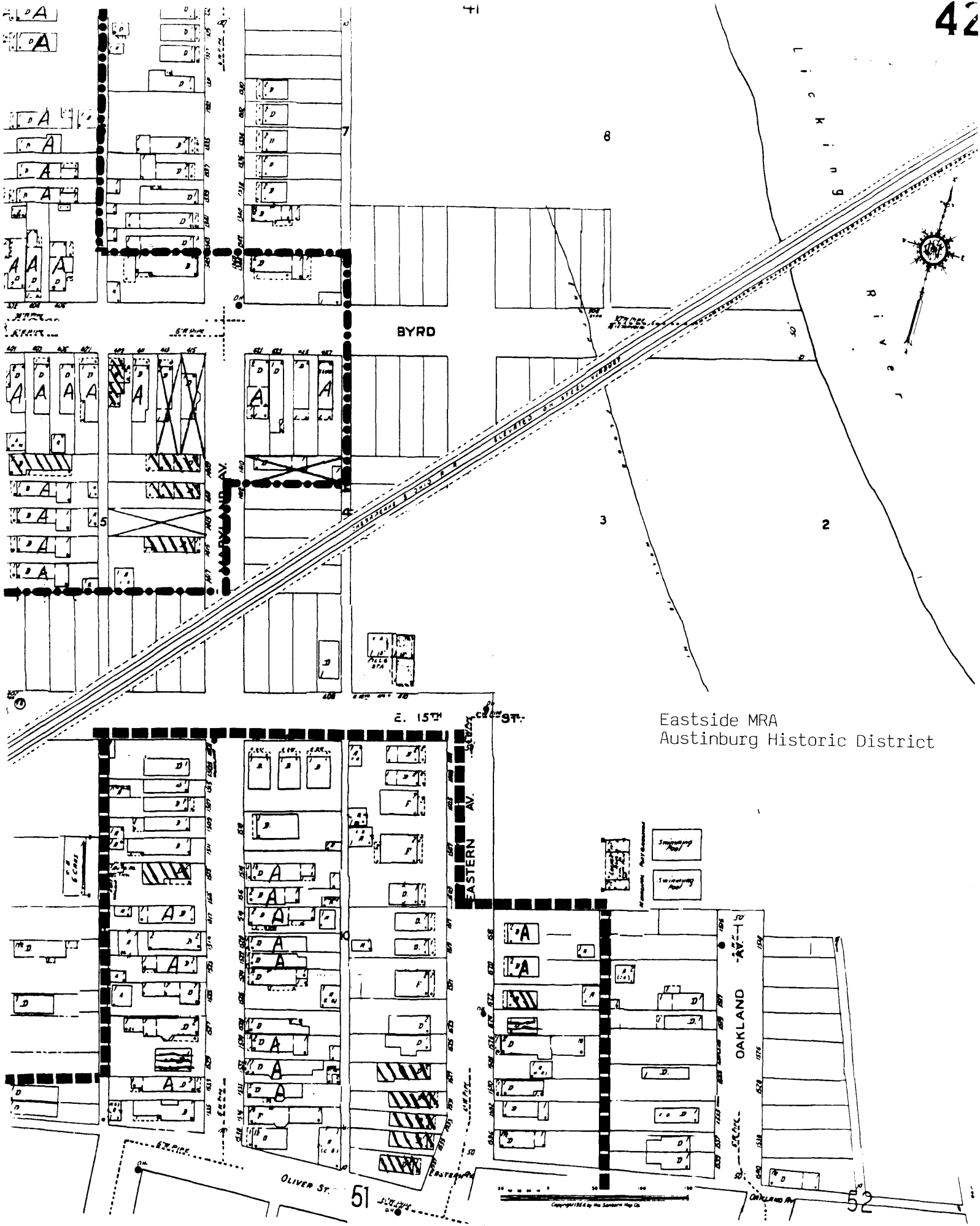
POST-1935 STRUCTURE  
NON-CONTRIBUTING

ALL OTHER PROPERTIES ARE CONTRIBUTING  
THOSE MARKED WITH AN "A" ARE ALTERED BUT CONTRIBUTING

SCALE- 1" = 100'

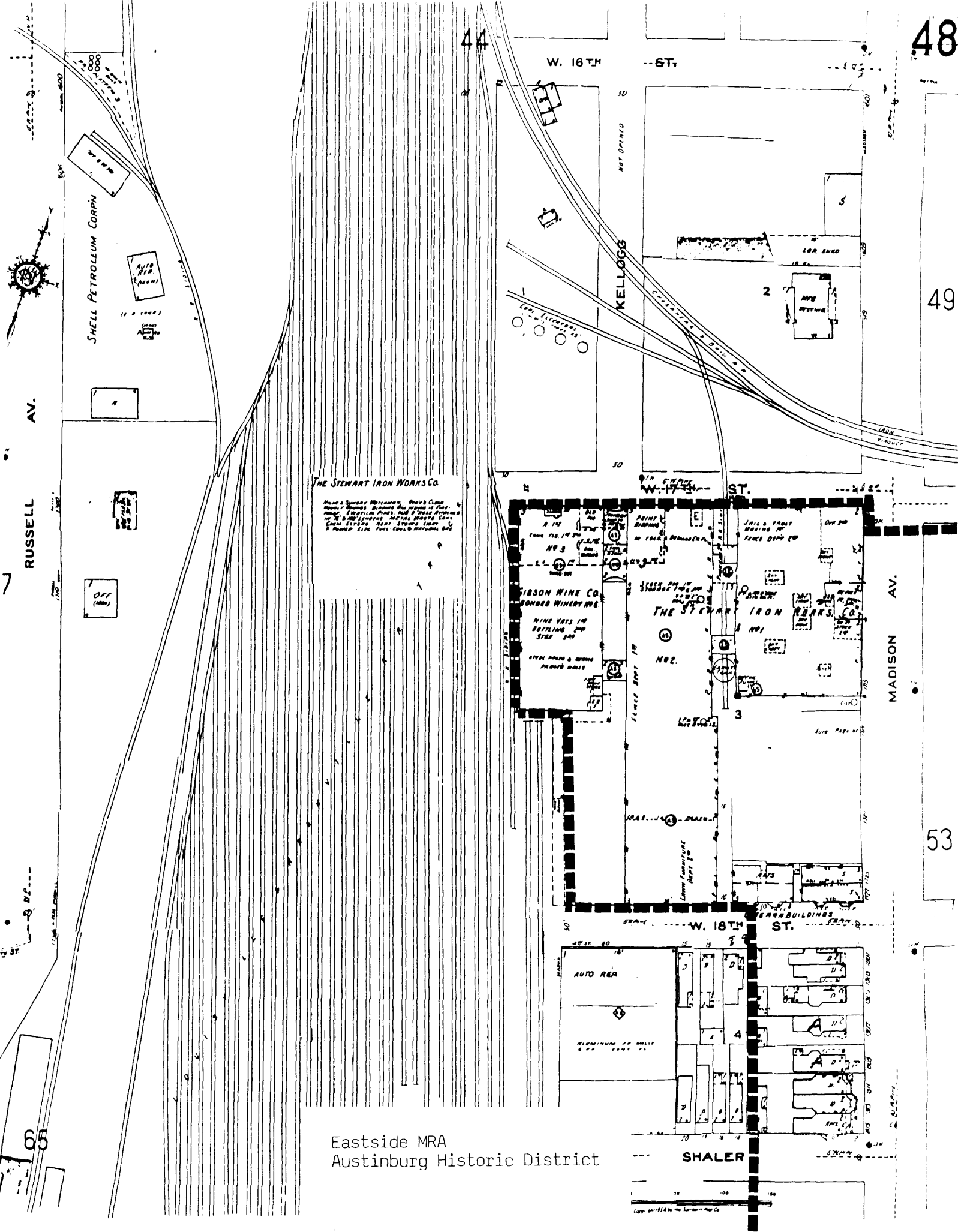
NORTH ARROW AS MARKED





Eastside MRA  
Austinburg Historic District

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**The Stewart Iron Works Co.**  
 Plans & Machinery Department, South Side  
 Plans & Machinery Department, East Side  
 Plans & Machinery Department, West Side  
 Plans & Machinery Department, North Side  
 Plans & Machinery Department, South Side  
 Plans & Machinery Department, East Side  
 Plans & Machinery Department, West Side  
 Plans & Machinery Department, North Side

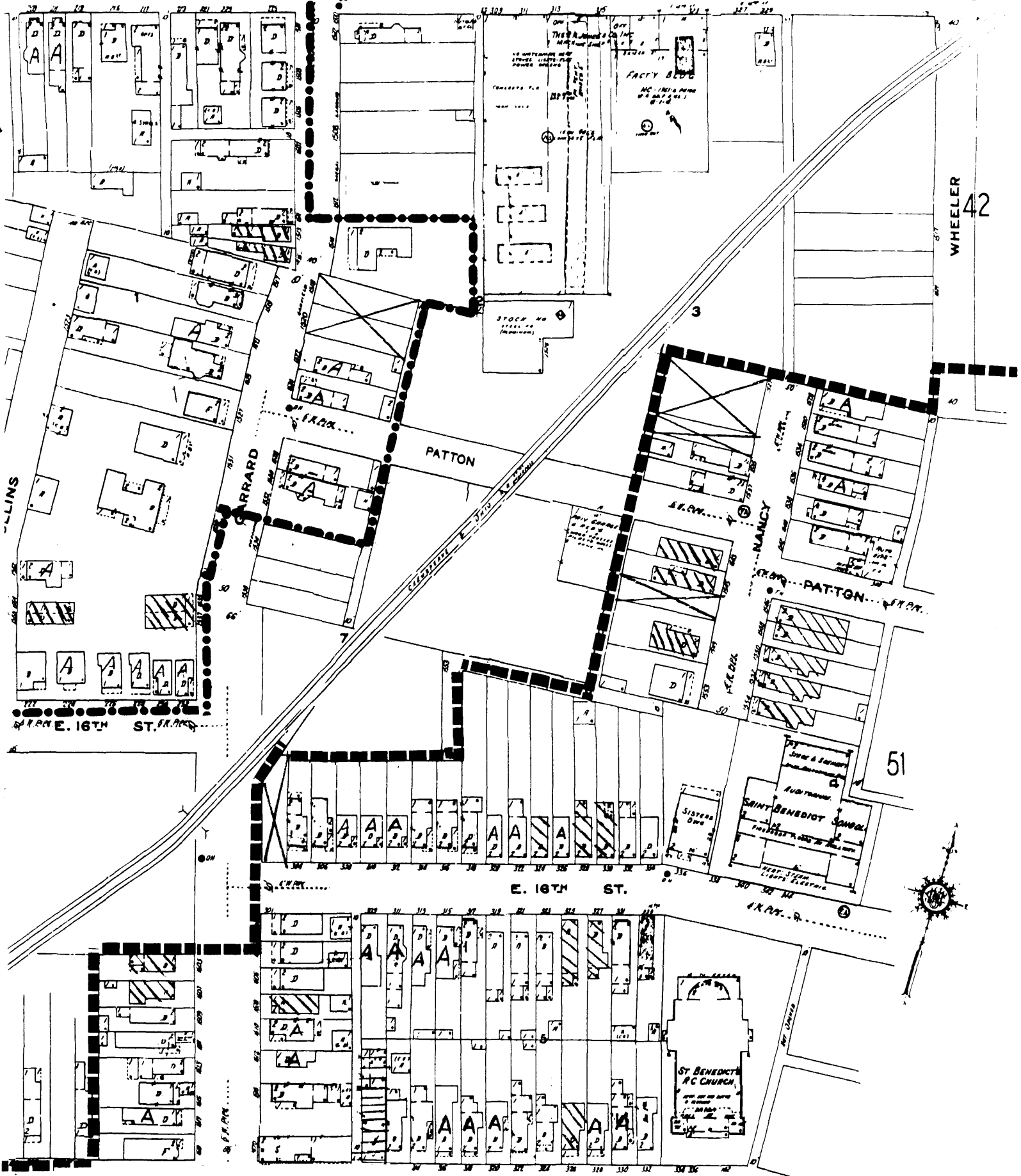
**GIBSON WINE CO.**  
 BOTTLED WINERY  
 WINE VETS IN BOTTLING AND STORAGE  
 STEEL PANS & BOTTLES  
 PRODUCE BOTTLES

**THE STEWART IRON WORKS CO.**  
 PAINT SHOP  
 JAIL & TRAIL  
 FENCE DEPT  
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 NO. 2  
 NO. 3  
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 NO. 100

Eastside MRA  
 Austinburg Historic District

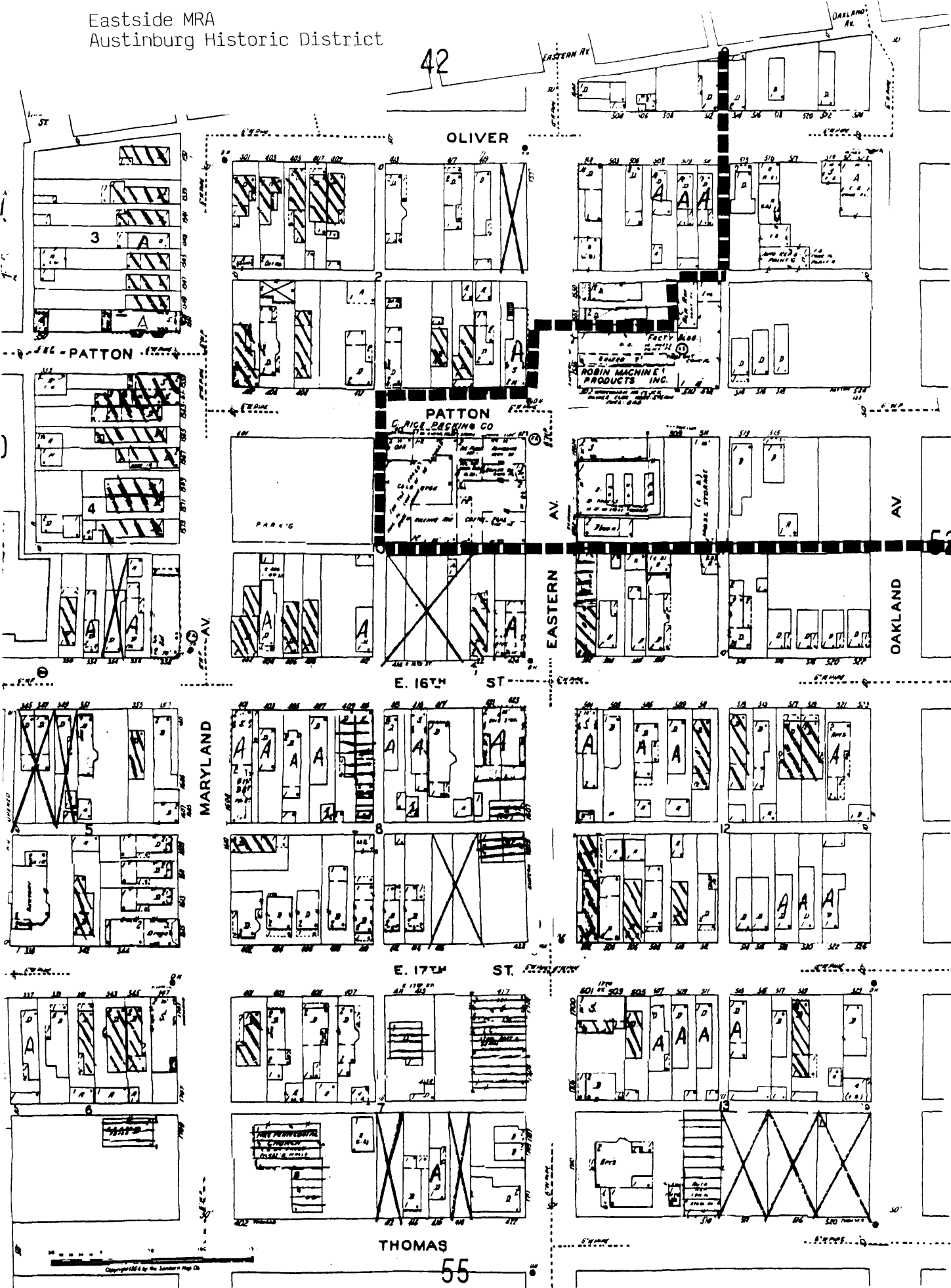
SHALER

E. 15TH ST. E. 16TH ST.

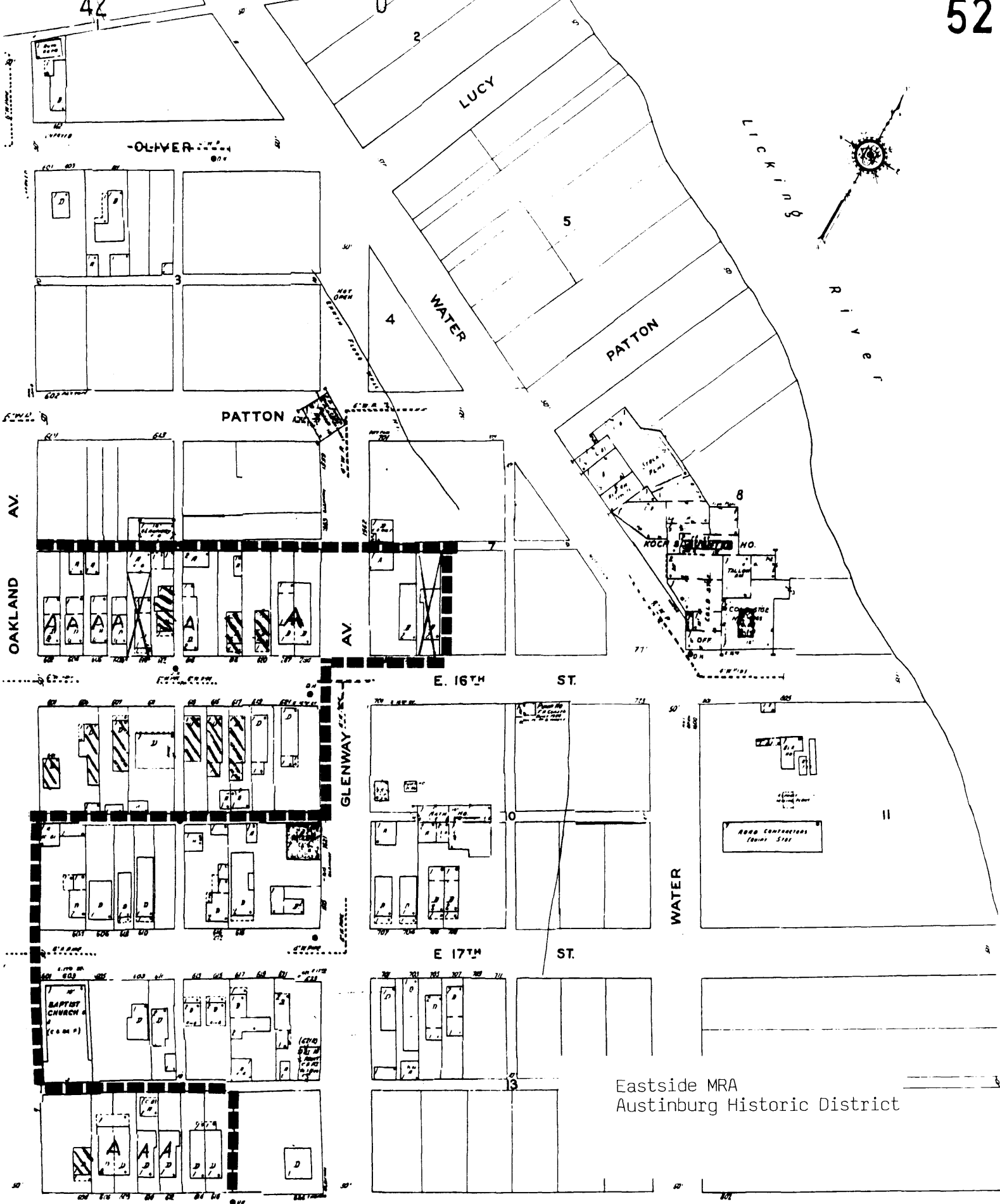


Eastside MRA  
Austinburg Historic District

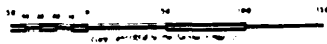
42



55



Eastside MRA  
Austinburg Historic District

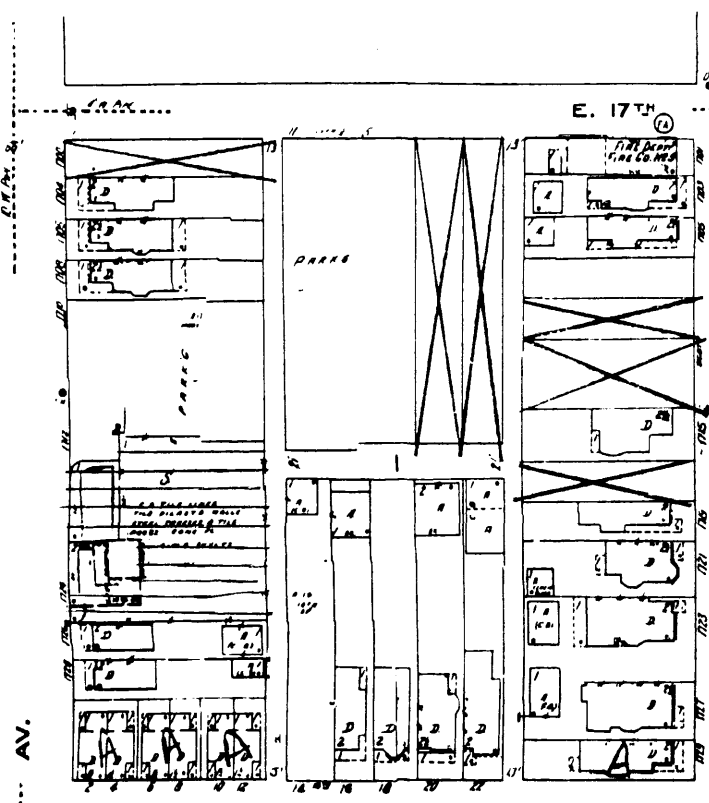




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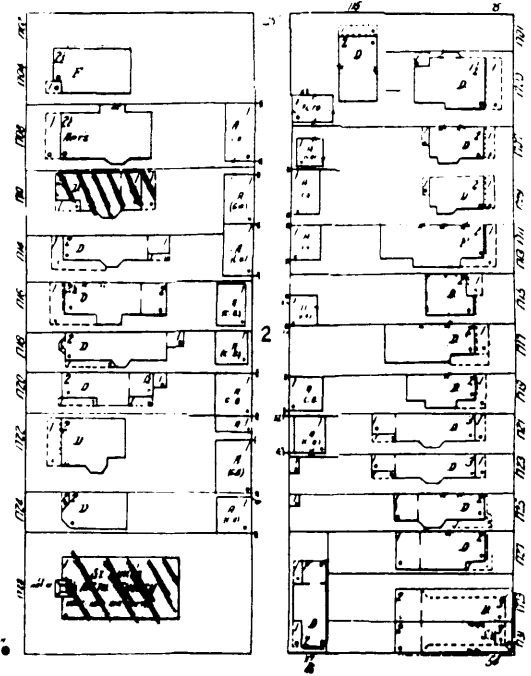
E. 17<sup>TH</sup> ST.

ST.



MADISON AV.

SCOTT (BLVD)

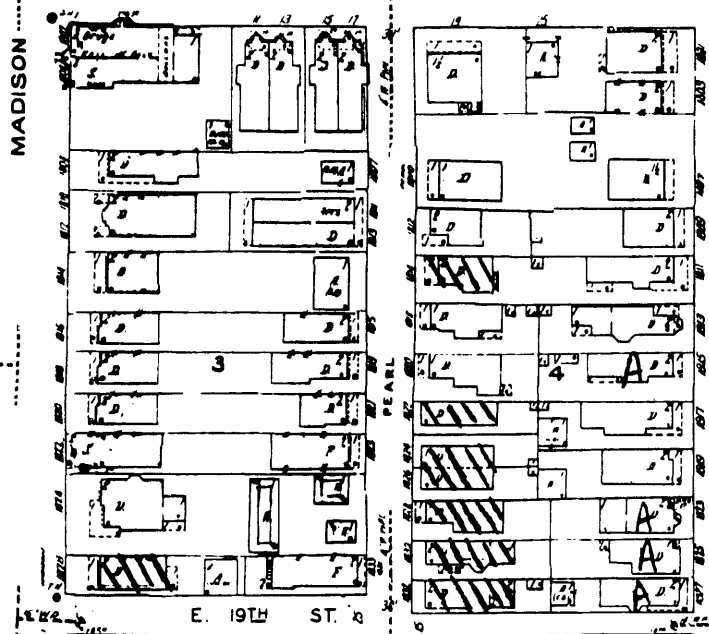


GREENUP

E. 18<sup>TH</sup> ST.

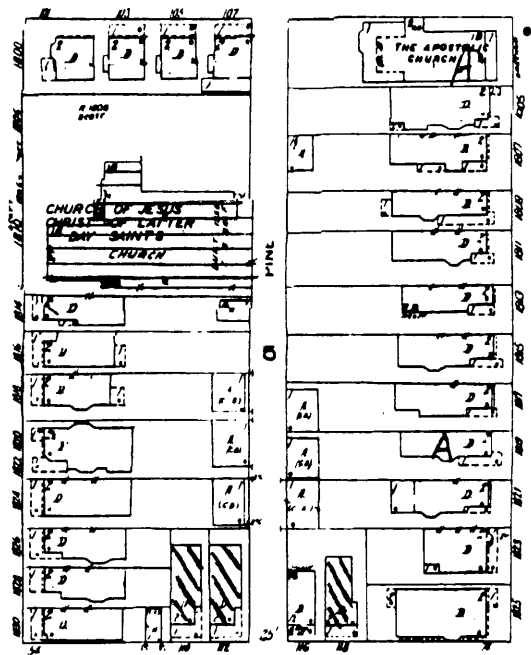
ST.

54



MADISON AV.

SCOTT (BLVD)



GREENUP

E. 19<sup>TH</sup> ST.

E. 19<sup>TH</sup> ST.

57

Eastside MRA  
Austinburg Historic District



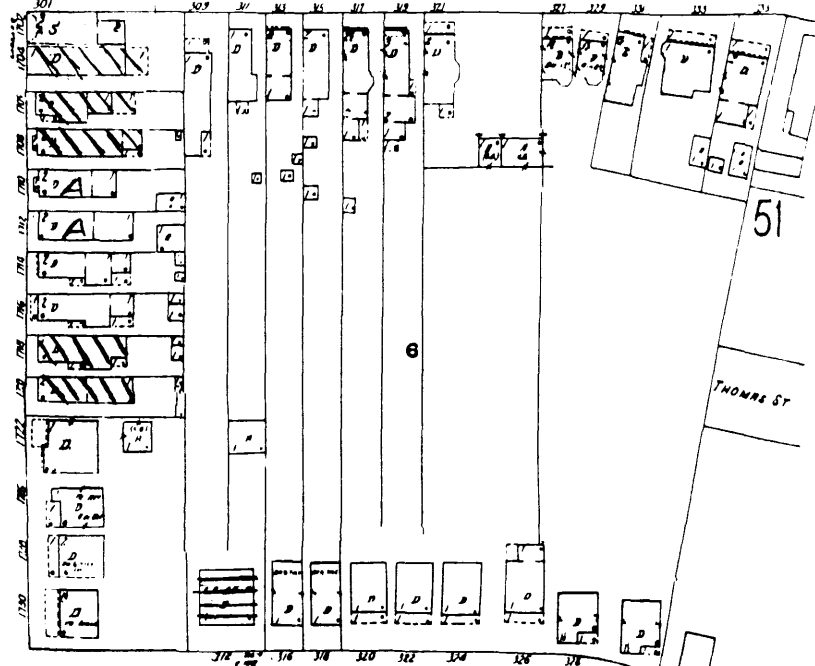
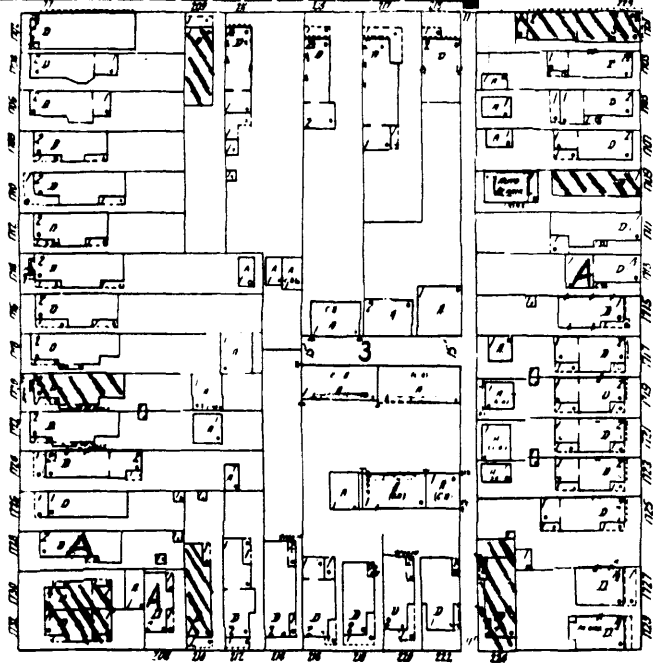
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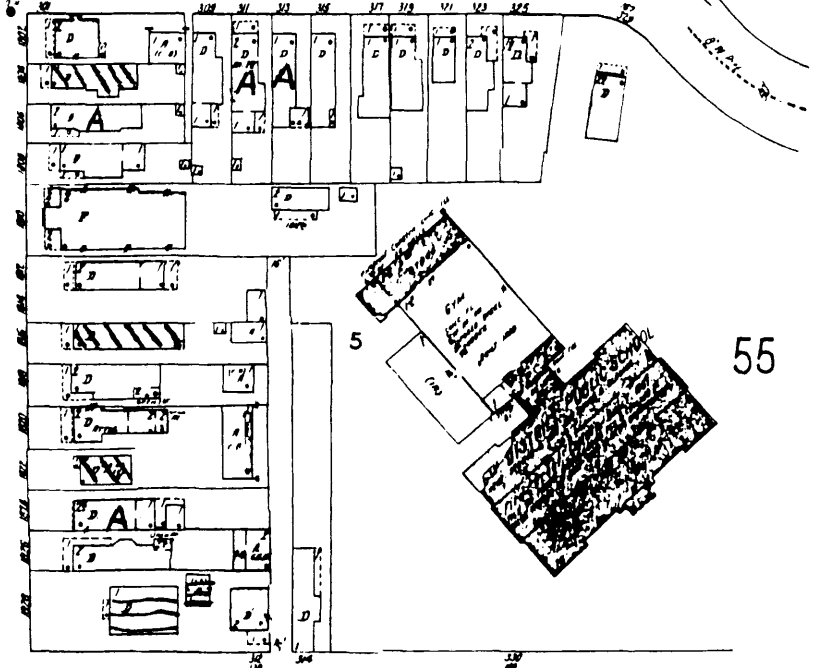
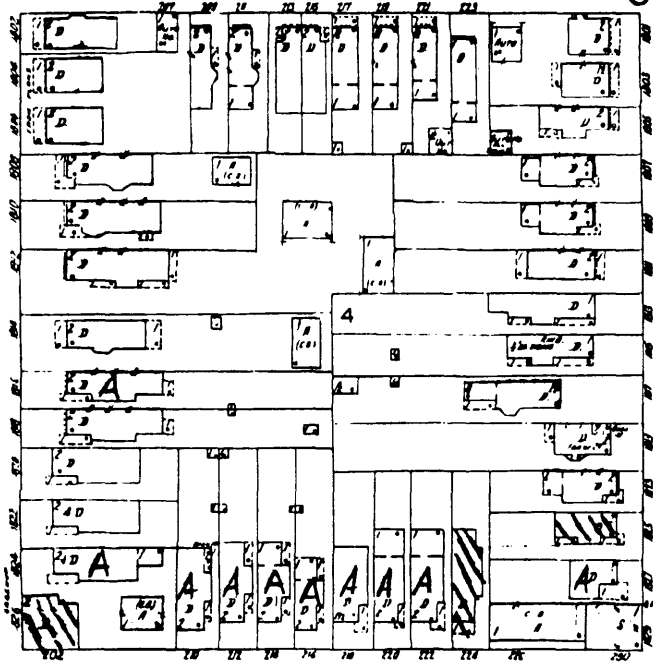
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E. 17TH ST.



E. 18TH ST.

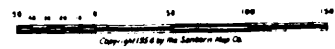


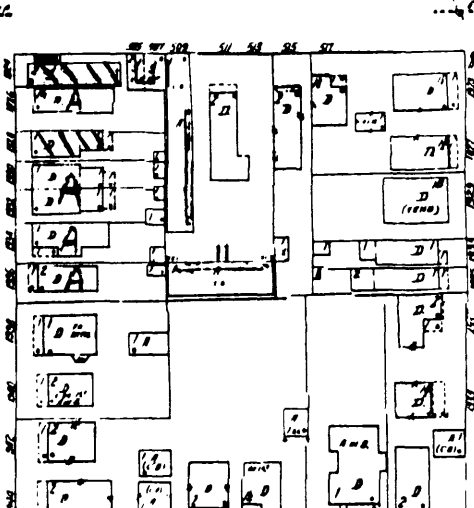
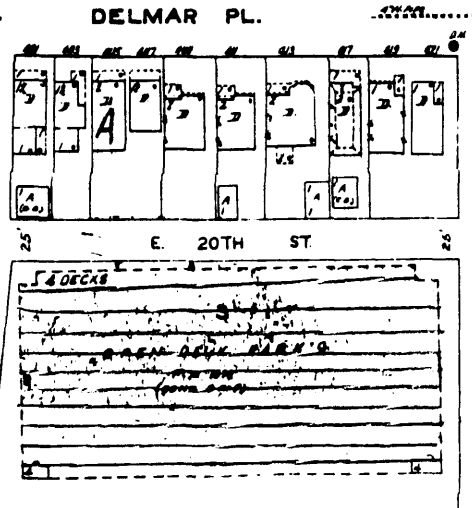
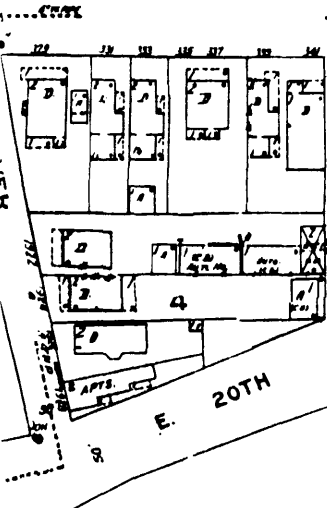
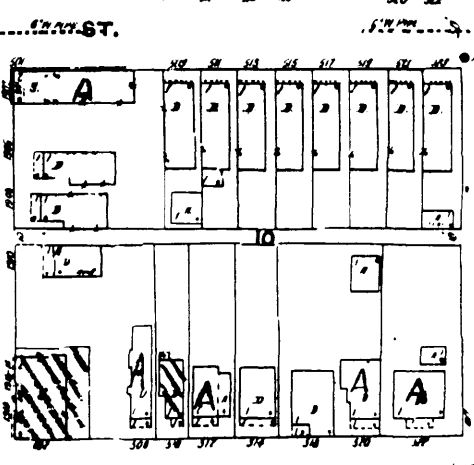
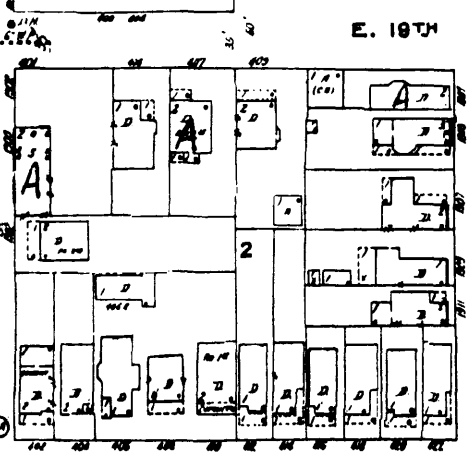
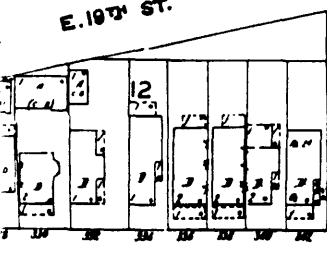
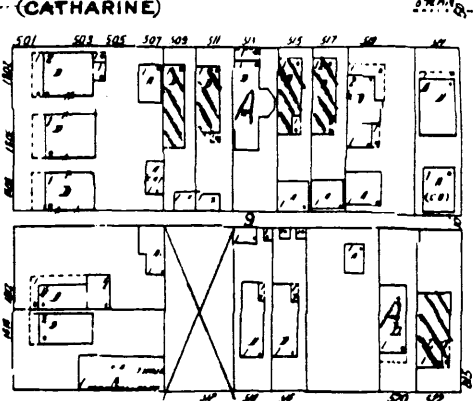
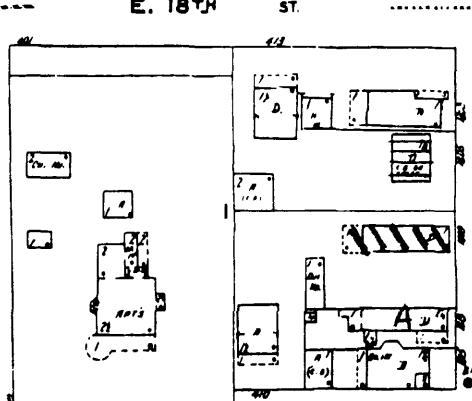
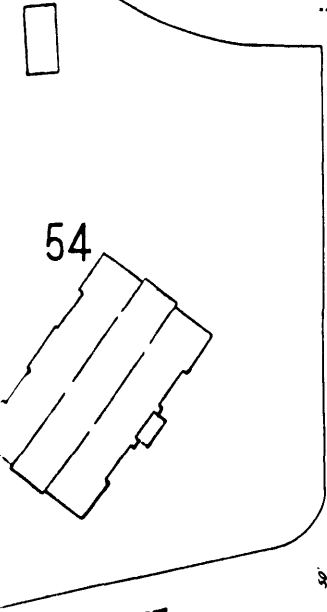
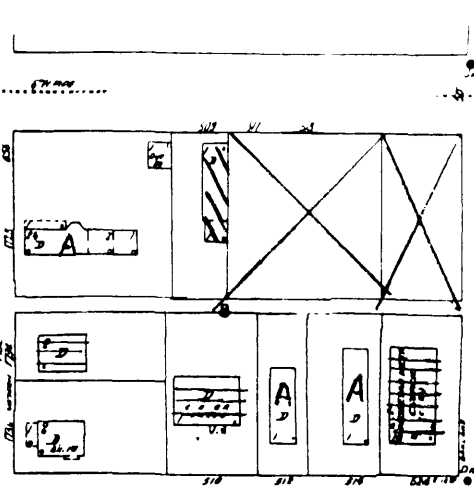
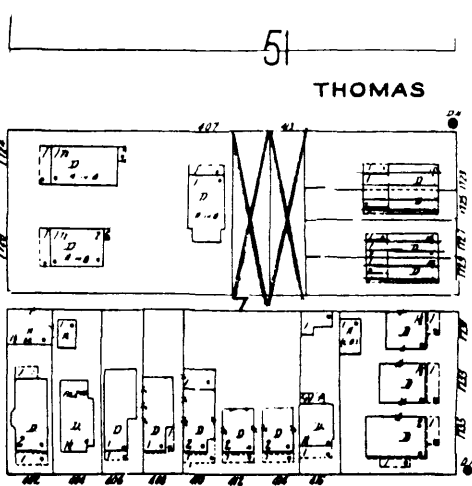
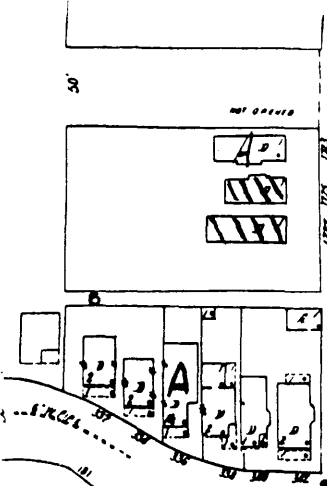
E. 19TH ST.

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Eastside MRA  
Austinburg Historic District

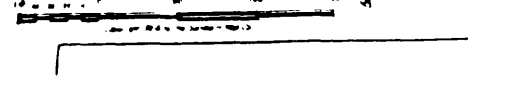
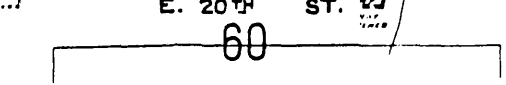
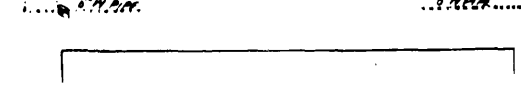
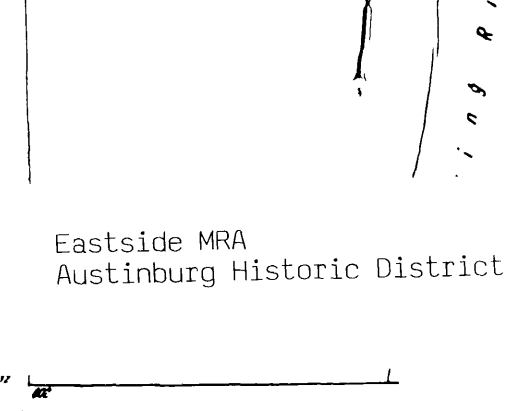
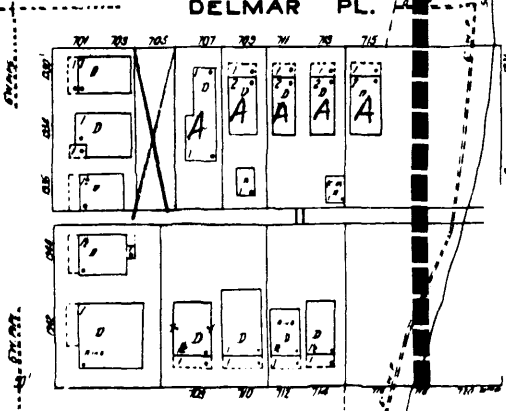
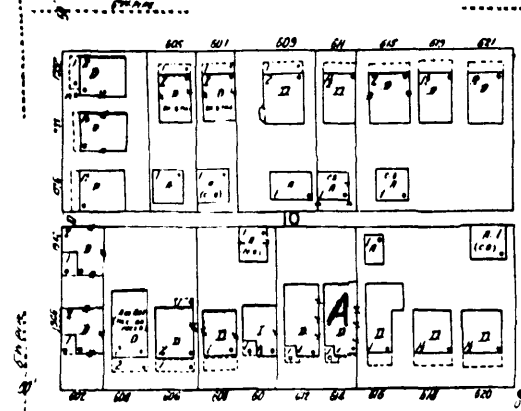
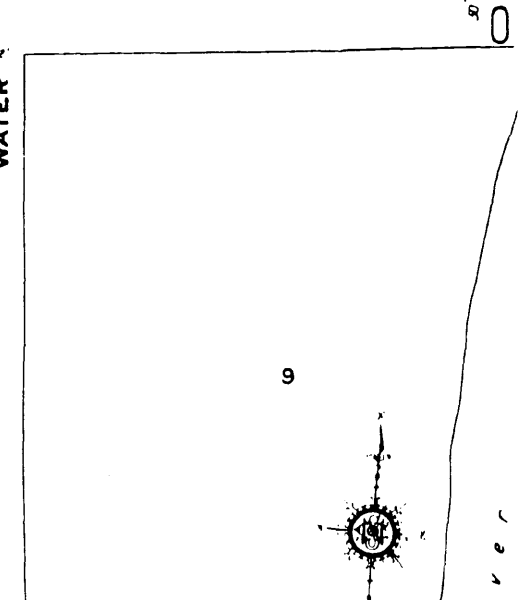
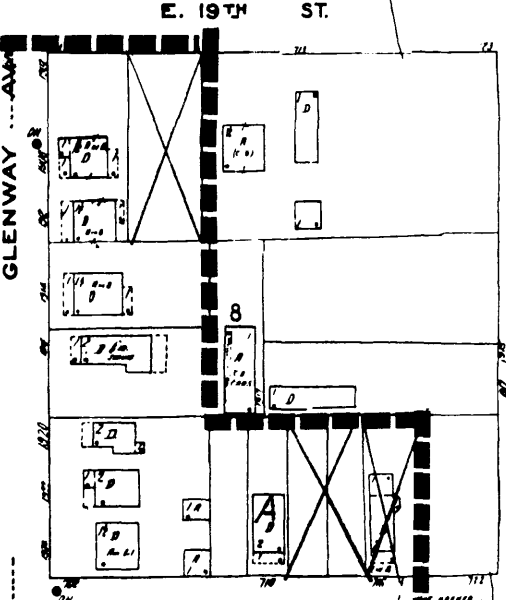
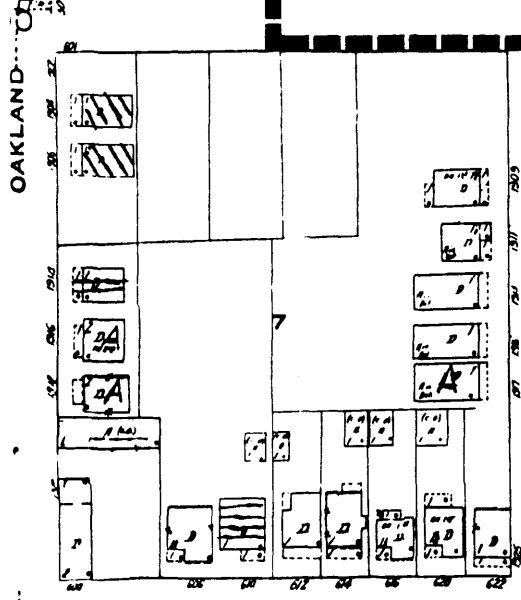
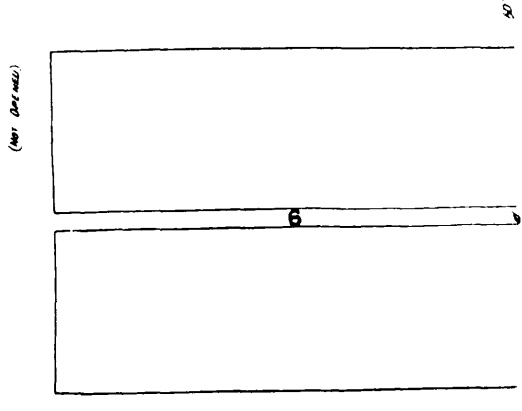
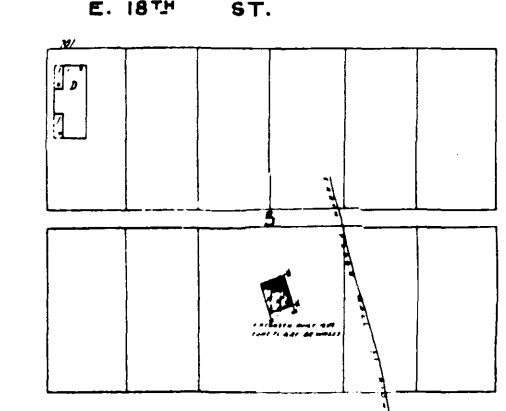
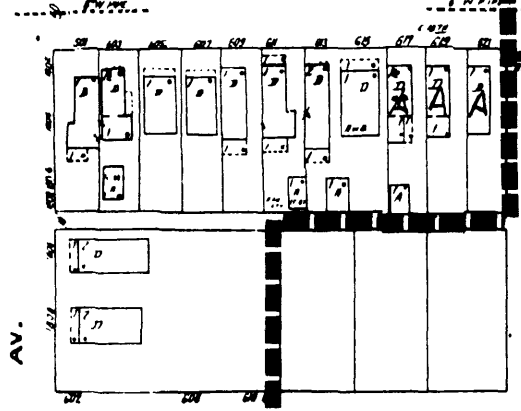
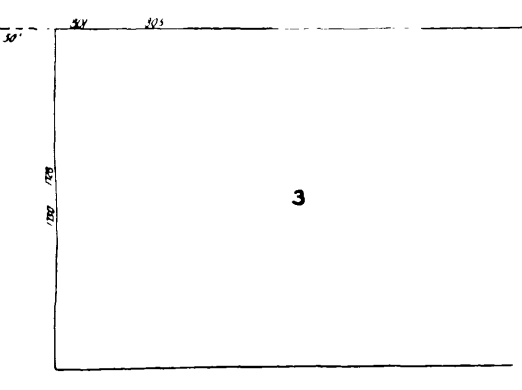
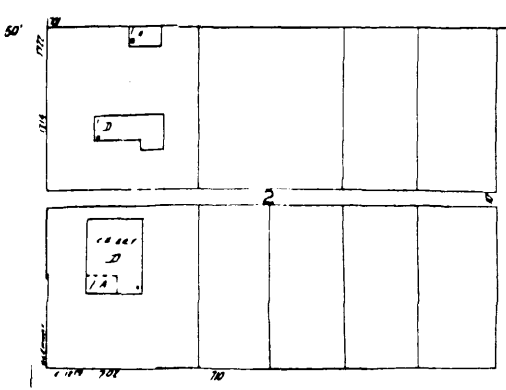
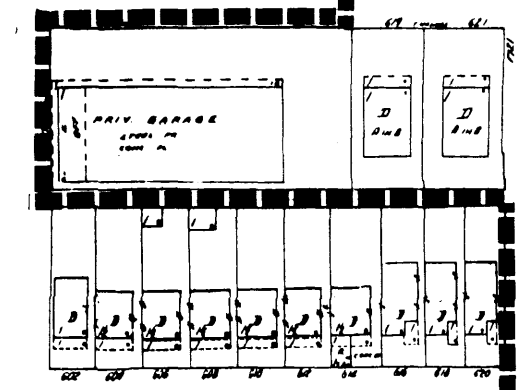




Eastside MRA  
Austinburg Historic District







OAKLAND AV.

GLENWAY AV.

WATER ST.

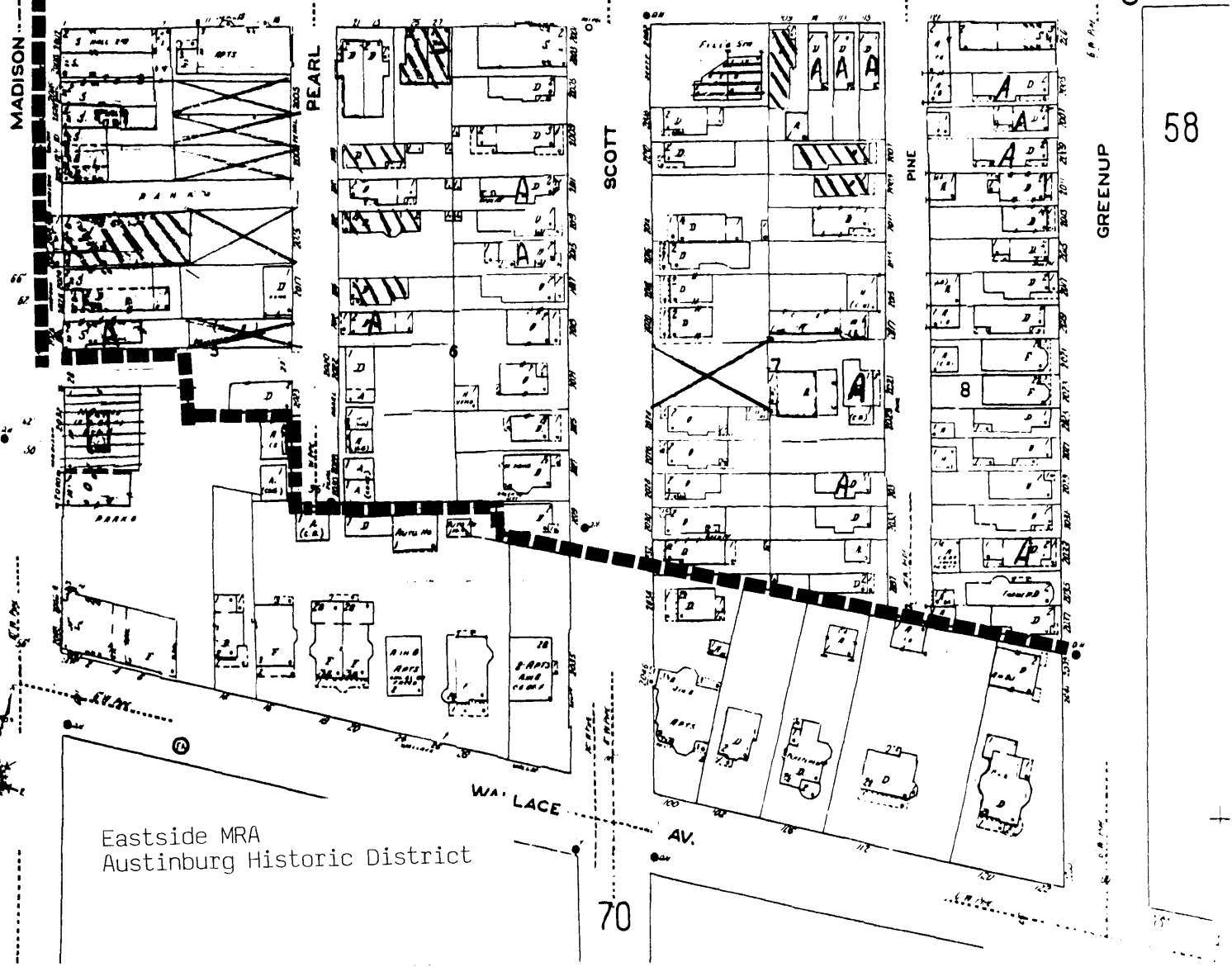
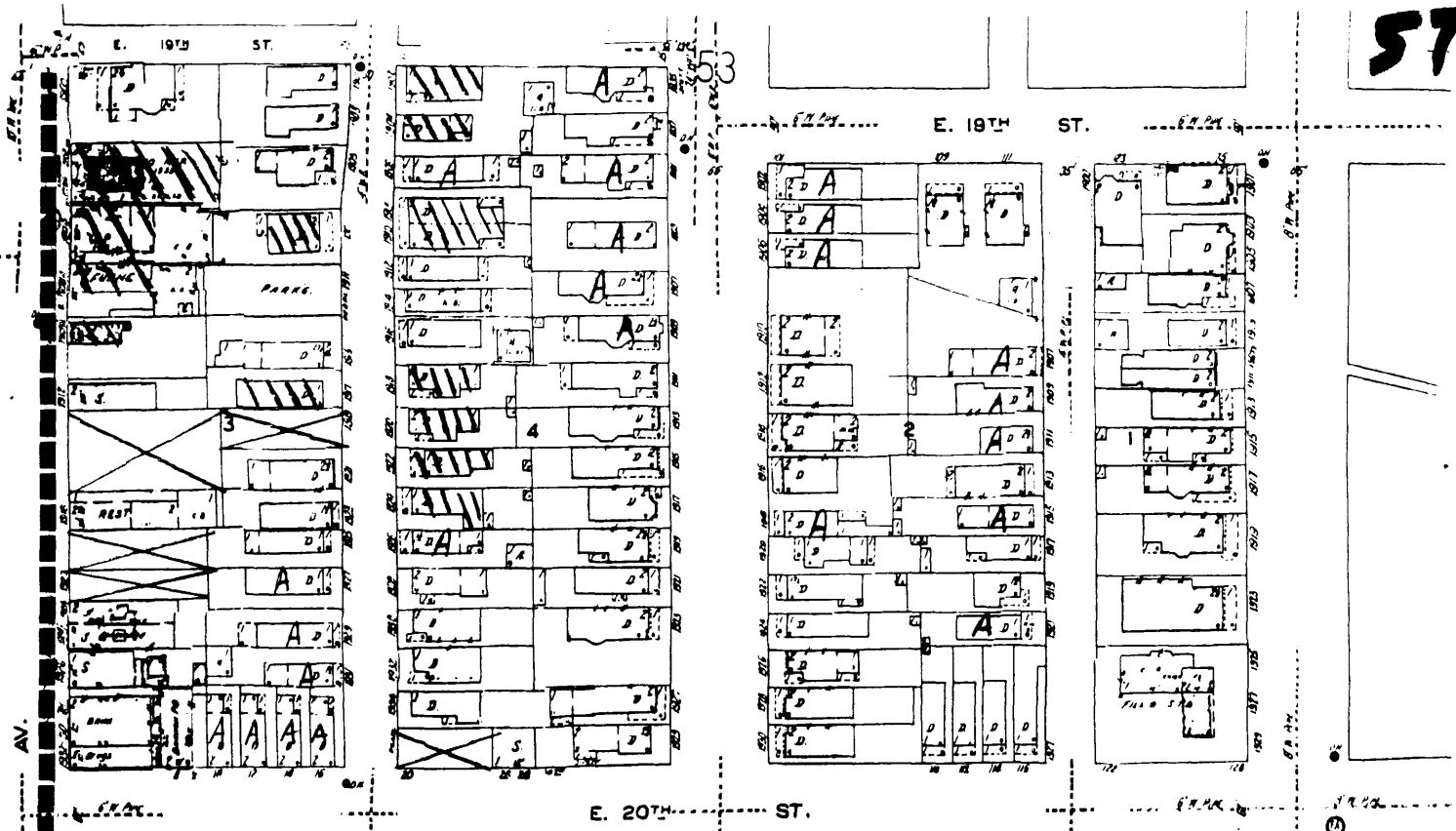
E. 18TH ST.

E. 19TH ST.

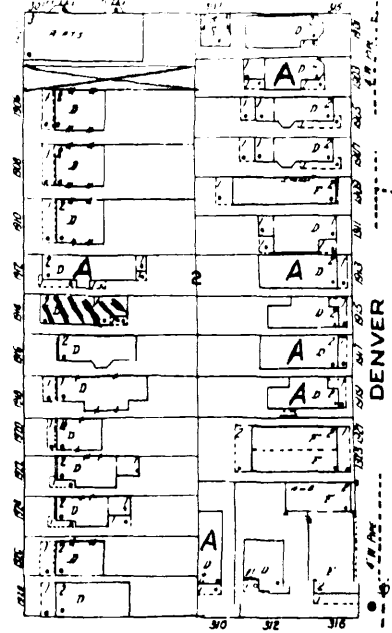
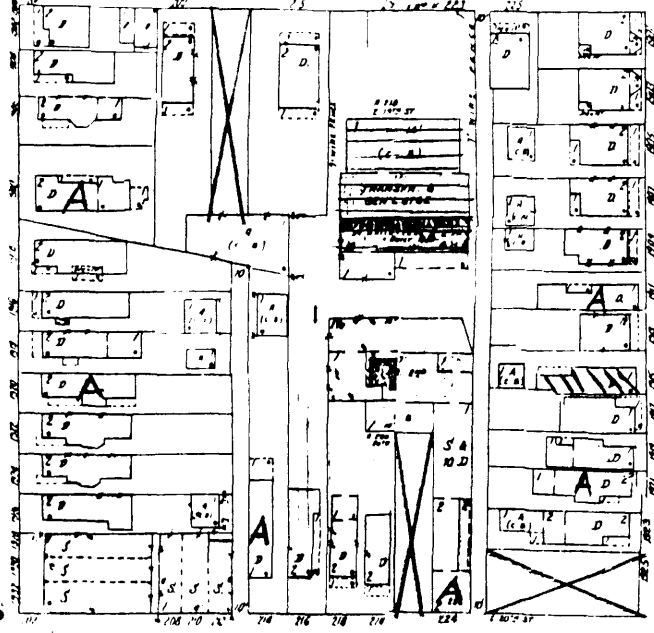
DELMAR PL.

E. 20TH ST.

Eastside MRA  
Austinburg Historic District



E. 19TH ST. 54

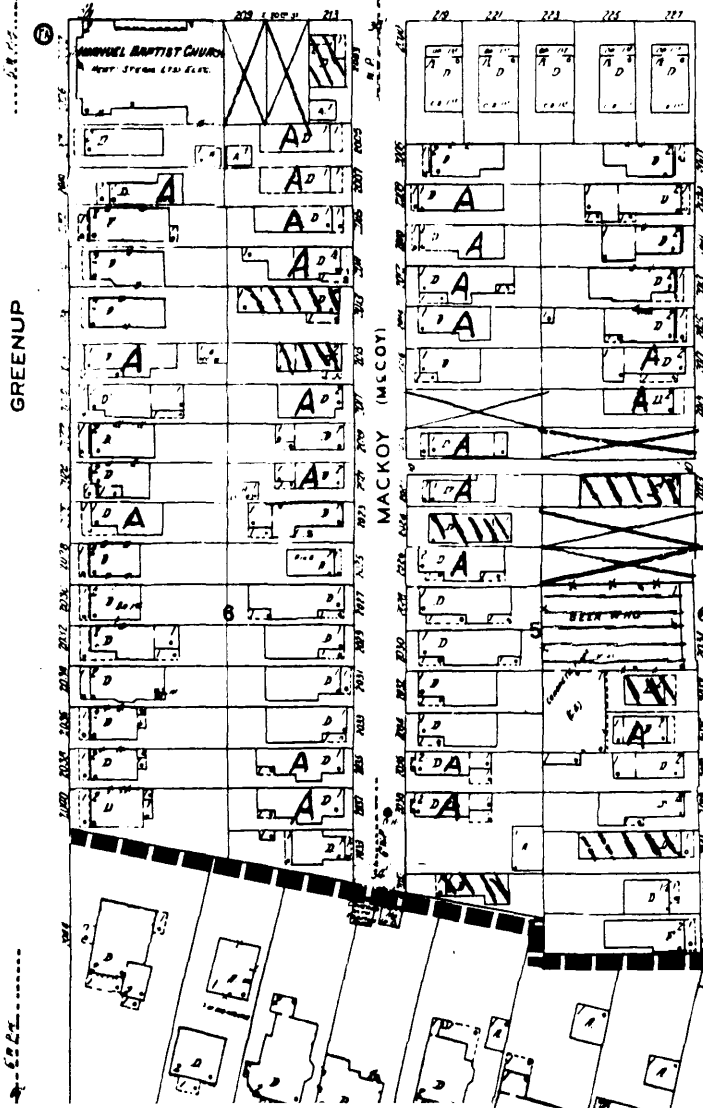


DENVER PL.

55

DENVER

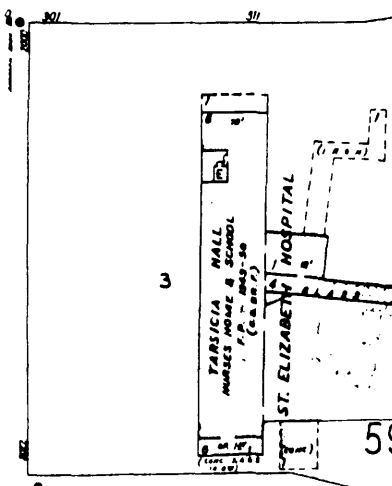
E. 20TH ST. 54



GREENUP

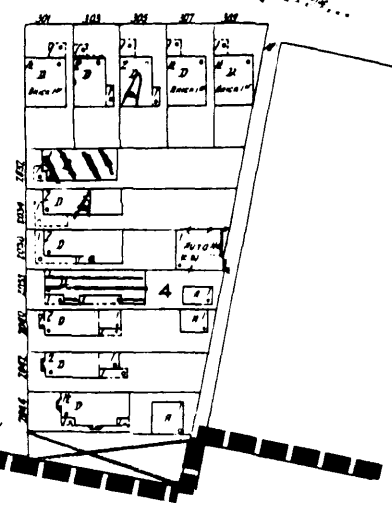
MACKOY (MCCOY)

GARRARD

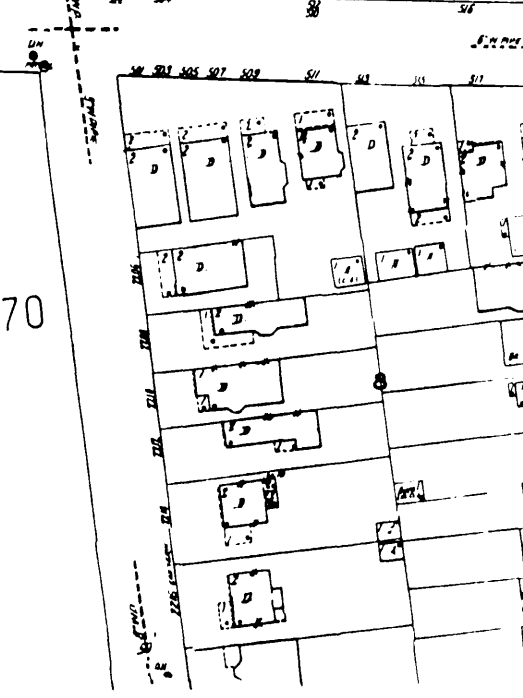
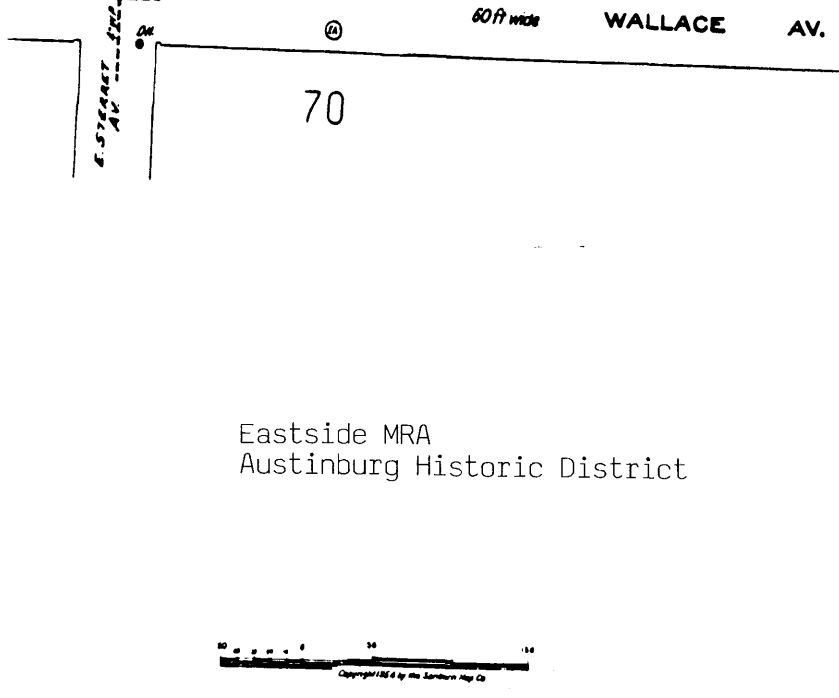
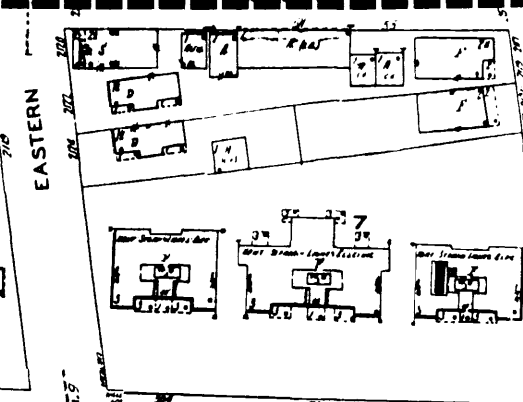
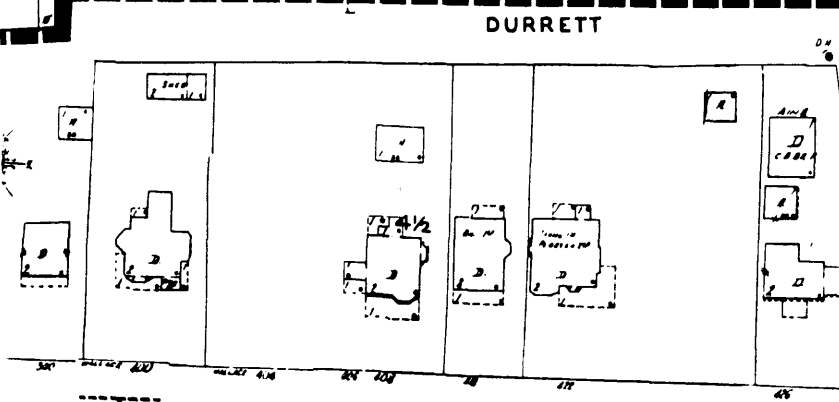
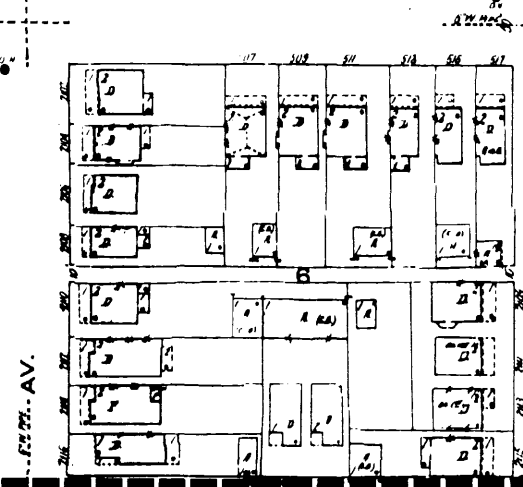
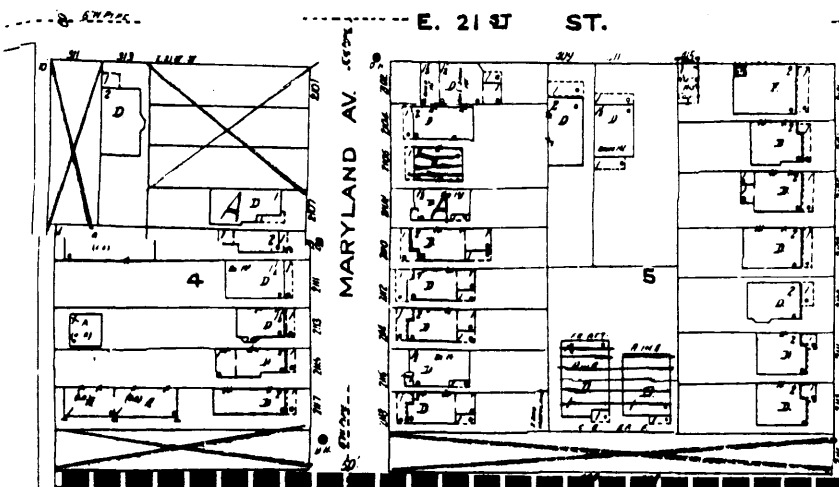
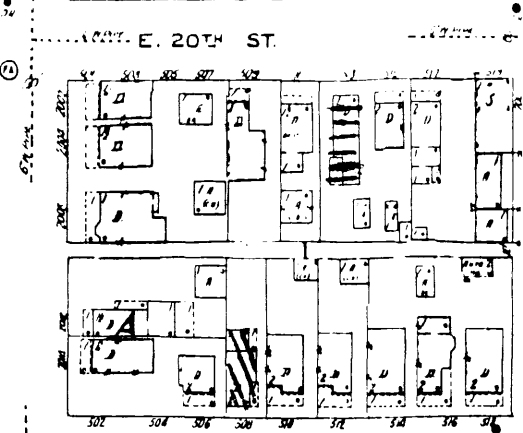
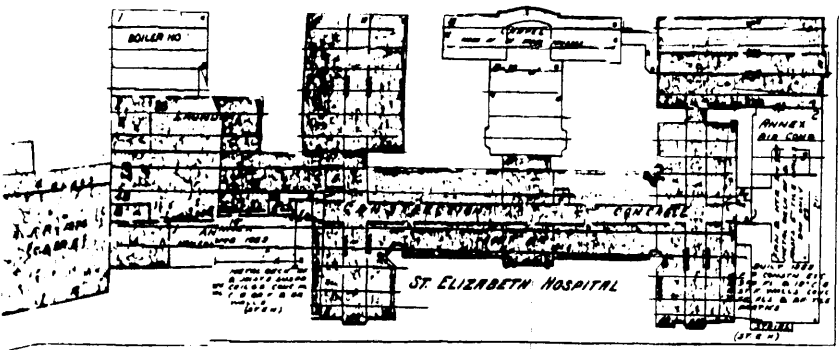


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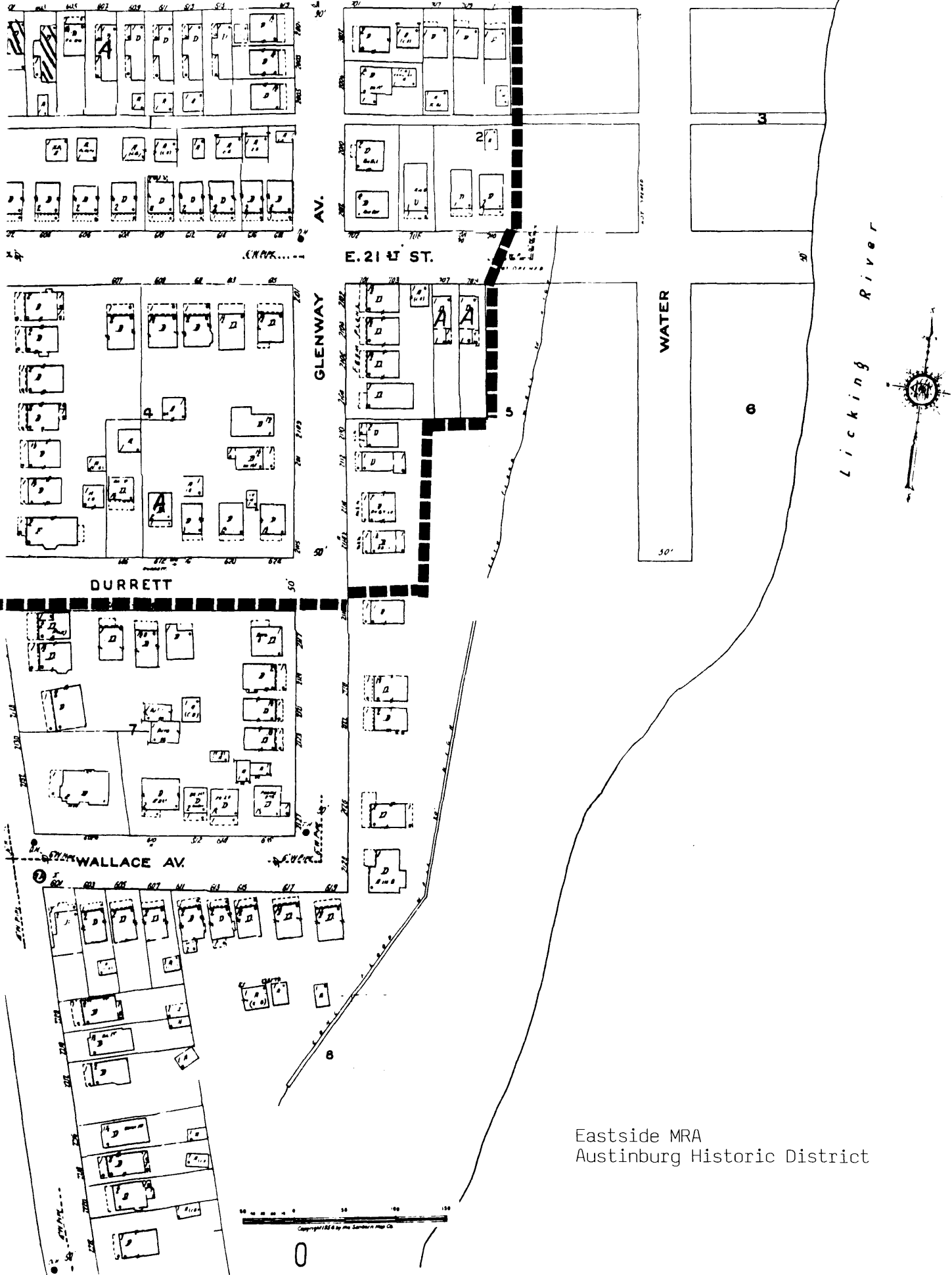


Eastside MRA  
Austinburg Historic District

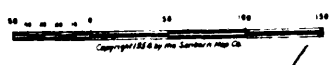


Eastside MRA  
Austinburg Historic District

E. 20TH ST. 56

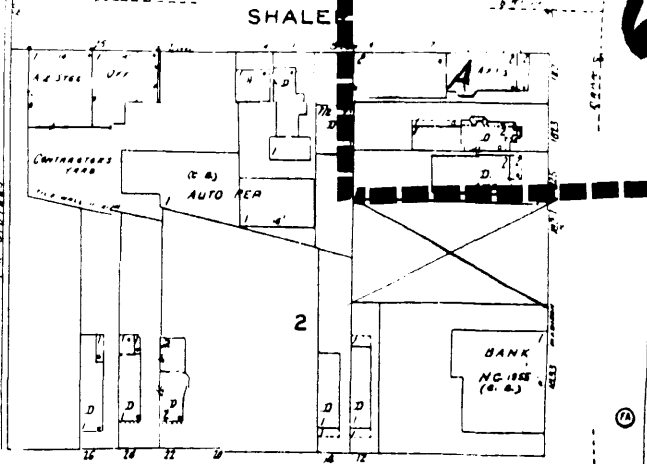


Eastside MRA  
Austinburg Historic District



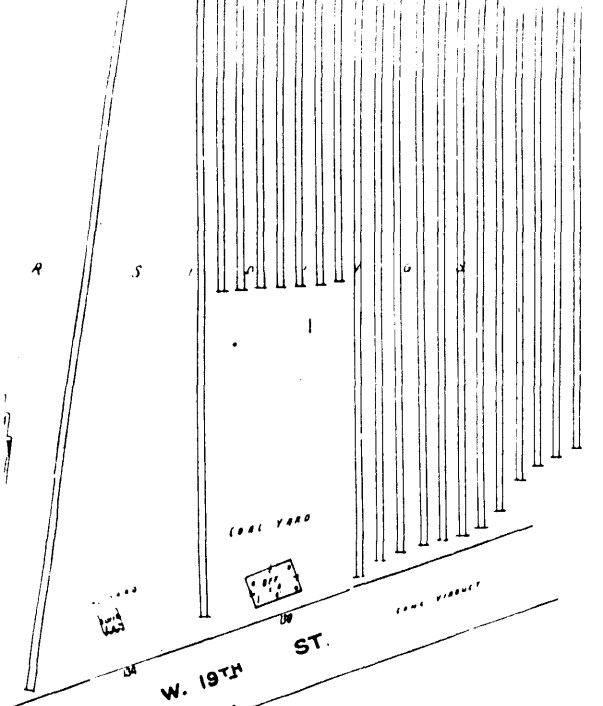
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65



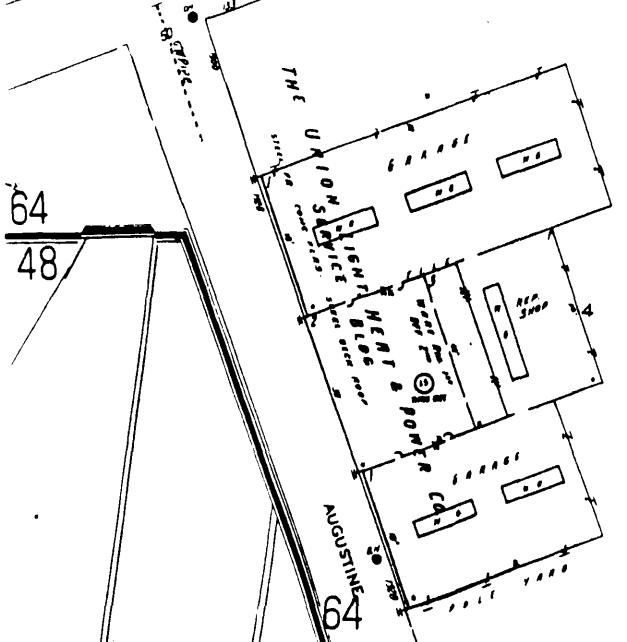
W. 19TH ST.

53



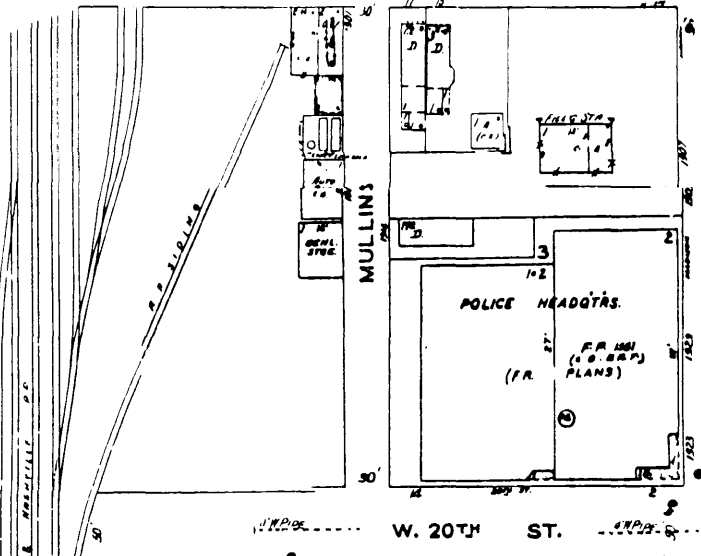
W. 19TH ST.

64  
48



65

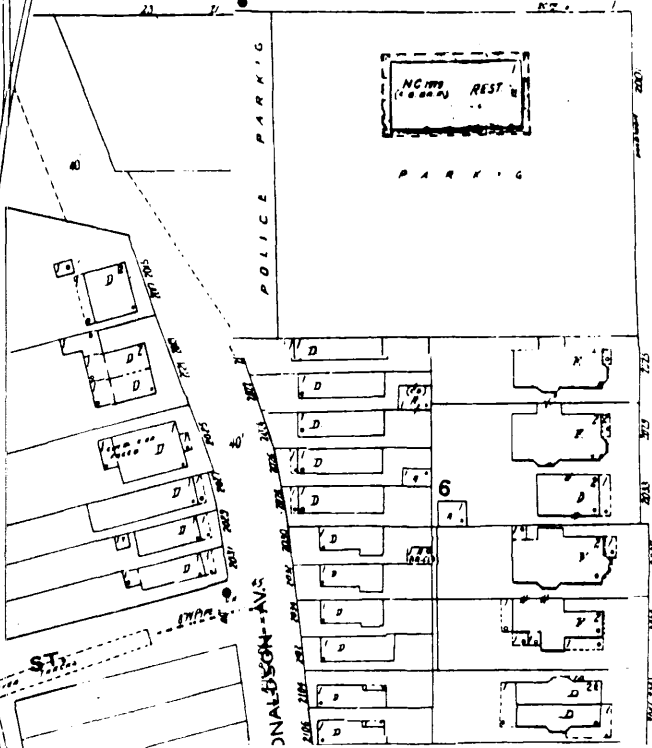
AUGUSTINE ST.



W. 20TH ST.

MADISON AV.

57



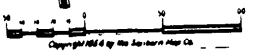
Eastside MRA  
Austinburg Historic District

W. L. L. BY

IN OPERATION

THE UNION LIGHT  
HEAT & POWER CO.

64



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