Phase I History/Architecture Report for the Potential Sewer Improvements in the Lick Run Watershed, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY • HISTORY • HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SEPTEMBER 15, 2011

LEAD AGENCIES:
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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Gray & Pape Project No. 11-62901

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CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTANTS

Project No. 11-62901

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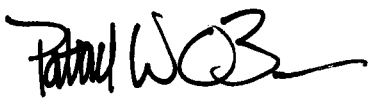

Patrick O'Bannon, Ph.D.
Project Manager
September 15, 2011

ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of a Phase I History/Architecture survey conducted by Gray & Pape, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, on behalf of the Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati, for the Potential Sewer Improvements in the Lick Run Watershed in Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. The project involves the daylighting of the former Lick Run Creek, which is currently enclosed as part of a combined sewer system. The federal grant for this project is provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of Transportation, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (HUD-DOT-EPA) as part of the jointly funded Community Challenge/Tiger II Grant Program, Fiscal Year 2010. The results of this survey address proposed alterations within the defined Area of Potential Effects (APE). Archival research and history/architecture fieldwork were conducted from May through July 2011.

The literature review for this project entailed an examination of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office's Online Mapping System and a review of the South Fairmount files at the Cincinnati Preservation Association's office. Historic map research was conducted at the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County in Cincinnati, Ohio. Construction dates were established using a combination of the Hamilton County Auditor's Office online records, historic map and atlas research, deeds, and field observations.

The APE is characterized largely by pre- and post-1968 residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. Many of the pre-1968 residential buildings have undergone numerous alterations, including replacement of sash, application of aluminum and vinyl sidings, and building additions. Fieldwork identified 193 previously unrecorded resources within the APE. The literature review revealed one property previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places and 20 resources previously documented in the Ohio Historic Inventory within the APE. In addition to the NRHP-listed St. Francis Hospital, 30 other resources within the APE are recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Table 1).

Table 1. Resources Recommended for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places

Resource Number	Resource Name	Address	Eligibility Criteria
N/A	Immanuel Evangelical Church	1520 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-7876-23	Western Hills Pumping Station	1650 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-3111-23	N/A	1726-28 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-3112-23	N/A	1783 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	Former St. Francis Sisters' House	1789 Queen City Avenue	Criterion A
N/A	Queen City Avenue Cluster	1811 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C

Table 1. Resources Recommended for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places			
Resource Number	**Resource Name**	**Address**	**Eligibility Criteria**
N/A	Queen City Avenue Cluster	1813 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	Queen City Avenue Cluster	1815 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	Queen City Avenue Cluster	1817 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
NR 84003714	St. Francis Hospital	1860 Queen City Avenue	NRHP Listed
N/A	N/A	1935 Queen City Avenue	Criteria A and C
N/A	San Antonio Church	1948 Queen City Avenue	Criterion A
N/A	N/A	1625 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	Dean's Grocery	1701-1703 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-3126-23	Montgomery House	1715 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-3127-23	Evans House	1733 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	N/A	1749 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-3129-23	Kissling House	1751-1753 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	Westwood Avenue Cluster	1773 Westwood Avenue	Criteria A and C
N/A	Westwood Avenue Cluster	1775 Westwood Avenue	Criteria A and C
N/A	Westwood Avenue Cluster	1777 Westwood Avenue	Criteria A and C
N/A	Westwood Avenue Cluster	1779 Westwood Avenue	Criteria A and C
N/A	Westwood Avenue Cluster	1781 Westwood Avenue	Criteria A and C
N/A	Westwood Avenue Cluster	1783 Westwood Avenue	Criteria A and C
HAM-3130-23	Oswald House	1786 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	N/A	1806 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-3113-23	Vitt & Stermer Funeral Home and Garage	1824 Westwood Avenue and 1819 Queen City Avenue	Criteria A and C
HAM-3132-23	N/A	1881 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-7873-23	Lunkenheimer Co.	1500 Waverly Avenue	Criteria A and C
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of Project

The Lick Run watershed is home to Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) 5, the largest CSO in Hamilton County. Every year, about 1.7 billion gallons of raw sewage, mixed with stormwater, overflow from CSO 5 into the Mill Creek. Of that total, less than 25 percent is sewage, the rest comes from stormwater and what used to be natural stream flow.

The Lick Run watershed covers about 2,700 acres on Cincinnati's west side. It includes Cincinnati's South Fairmount neighborhood and portions of East and West Price Hill and Westwood. The watershed was named after a stream that once ran between Queen City and Westwood avenues and discharged into Mill Creek. The stream was enclosed within a 19.5-foot-diameter combined sewer called the Lick Run interceptor, which runs under 3,700 feet of streets and buildings in South Fairmount. Today, a combination of wastewater, natural drainage, and stormwater enters the Lick Run interceptor sewer, located between Queen City and Westwood avenues. During dry weather, the flow is conveyed to the Mill Creek treatment plant in Lower Price Hill where it is treated. When it rains, the Lick Run interceptor sewer can become filled beyond its capacity. Excess flow is diverted - untreated - through the CSO 5 outfall to the Mill Creek. The Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD) is currently evaluating potential sewer improvements in this watershed to resolve the overflows.

The Lick Run Alternative is a series of proposed storm sewer separation projects, starting in the hillsides of the watershed and ending in the Lick Run valley in South Fairmount. Natural drainage and stormwater flows would be directed to the Mill Creek by various stormwater conveyance systems, while sewage and a much smaller volume of stormwater would continue to be transported by the Lick Run interceptor to the Mill Creek treatment plant. This solution would eliminate about 800 million gallons of CSO volume a year from CSO 5. To accomplish this, MSD is proposing to use sustainable infrastructure (a blend of gray and green technologies). Gray is defined as solutions such as new stormwater sewers, and green means natural methods such as daylighting natural drainage that has been enclosed in a combined sewer.

The final project of the Lick Run Alternative would be a storm sewer separation in South Fairmount between Queen City and Westwood avenues from about White Street to the Mill Creek. MSD could construct an underground stormwater sewer in this area, but is exploring, with community input, the concept of diverting or "daylighting" stormwater and natural drainage in the South Fairmount valley to a naturally flowing aboveground waterway and retention pond. This solution would not only reduce the sewer overflow, but could provide an attractive community amenity in South Fairmount that could spark urban renewal.

1.2 Acknowledgments

The fieldwork for the Phase I survey was undertaken in May 2011 by Douglas Owen, M.A., and Donald Burden, M.S.H.P. Mr. Owen, Mr. Burden, and Jennifer Mastri Burden, M.S.H.P., prepared the report. Patrick O'Bannon, Ph.D., oversaw all technical aspects of the History/Architecture investigation, and served as Project Manager. Ruth Myers and Carly Meyer provided the maps and prepared the graphics. Julisa Meléndez edited the report and Casey Fagin oversaw production.

2.0 PROJECT METHODS

2.1 Consulting Parties

The Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD) has identified consulting parties and initiated public involvement to ensure that the Federal agencies receive input from those who have significant interests in historic preservation issues.

The following consulting parties were identified:

- Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO)
- Indian tribes (To be determined, but likely no involvement)
- City of Cincinnati
- Greater Cincinnati Metropolitan Sewer District
- Communities of the Future Advisory Committee, including:
    - Cincinnati Preservation Association (CPA),
    - South Fairmont Community Council, and
    - Knox Hill Preservation Association (invitation not accepted)

On January 19, 2011, MSD held an open house that featured eight information stations related to the Lick Run Alternative. MSD and representatives from 15 other City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County organizations were involved with the planning of this event.

On May 27, 2011, MaryLynn Lodor of MSD and Kevin Pape and Patrick O'Bannon of Gray & Pape met with Dave Snyder of OHPO to introduce the project to OHPO, discuss the public engagement process and the proposed methods for identification of an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and historic properties, and to facilitate future coordination of the project.

On June 14, 2011, MSD held a question and answer session on the Lick Run Alternative at the regular meeting of the South Fairmount Community Council. After this meeting, interested parties were invited to provide information on the historic fabric of the community.

MSD has organized a series of workshops to provide the public with an opportunity to examine the results of its effort to identify historic properties, evaluate their significance, and assess the project's effects. The public engagement process is consistent with the regulations at 800.2(d) and 800.6(a)(4) which allow the agency to adjust the level and method of engagement based on the circumstances of the undertaking.

Public engagement opportunities:

- Lick Run Community Design Workshop #1 – Held on August 11, 2011
- Lick Run Community Design Workshop #2 – Scheduled for October 26, 2011
- Lick Run Community Design Workshop #3 – To be determined

2.2 Definition of the Area of Potential Effects

The APE was determined by soliciting input regarding the definition of the neighborhood's core at the above public meetings. After the June 14, 2011 South Fairmount Community Council meeting, interested parties were invited to discuss the boundaries of the neighborhood and significant buildings in the community. Also, the first Lick Run Community Design Workshop provided an opportunity for each interested party to identify on an aerial map the core of the South Fairmount community as well as significant community resources. Information gathered from these meetings was used to define the APE as those parcels located between Queen City and Westwood avenues through which the existing sewer passes, and those parcels fronting Queen City Avenue on the north side of the street, and those parcels fronting Westwood Avenue on the south side of the street that have direct views into the block proposed for daylighting of Lick Run between the Mill Creek to White Street (Figure 1). The public meeting data was also helpful in preparing the historic context of the community and several of the resource descriptions.

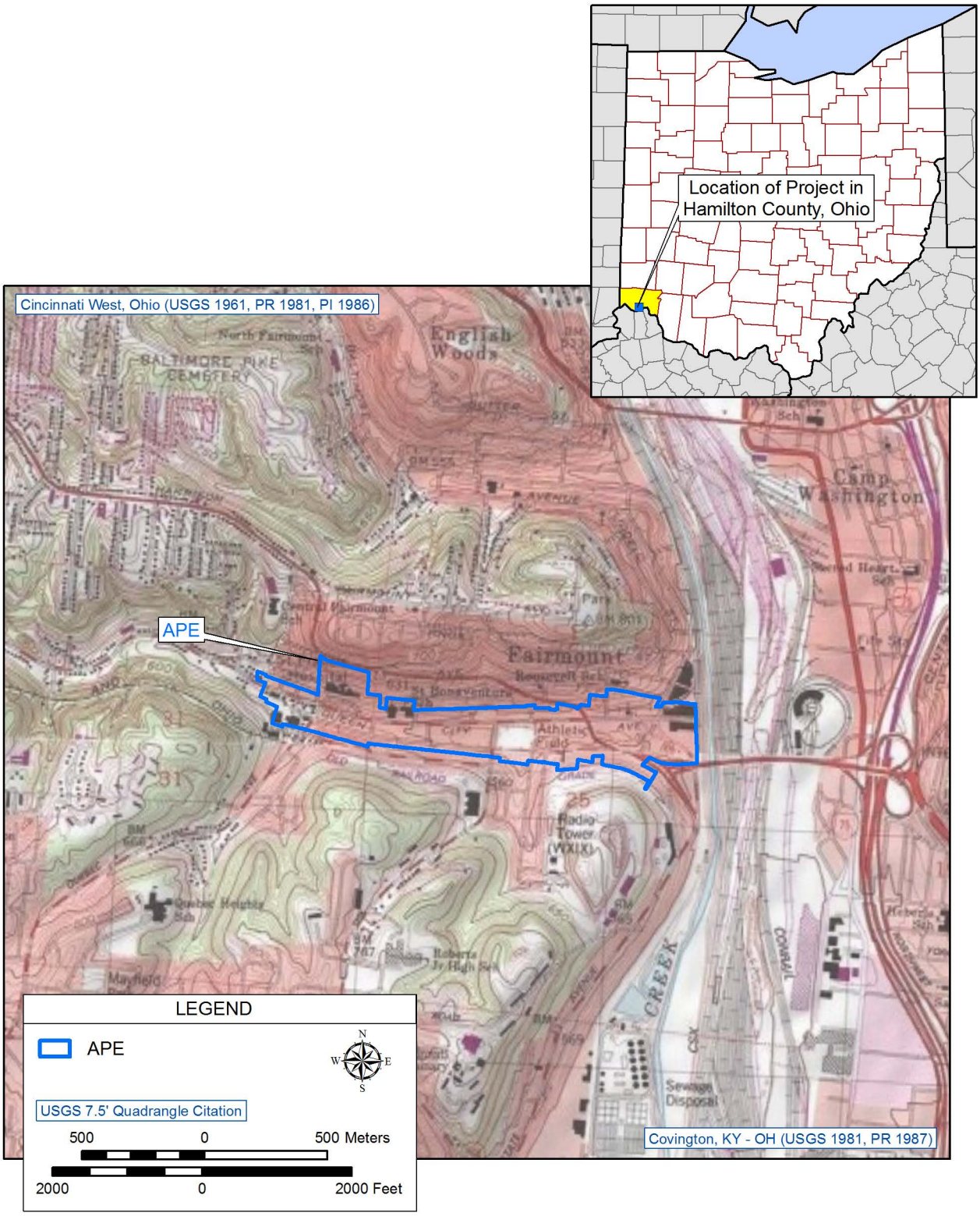
2.3 Literature Review and Background Research Methods

The literature review and background research for this project included examination of the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files available on the Ohio Historic Preservation Office's (OHPO) Online Mapping System, as well as a review of the South Fairmount files at the Cincinnati Preservation Association's (CPA) office. The search for previously inventoried resources focused on properties located within the defined Area of Potential Effects (APE). Historic map, census, and city directory research was conducted at the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, the Cincinnati Historical Society Library in Cincinnati, Ohio, and *Ancestry.com*. Deed research was conducted via the Hamilton County Auditor website and at the Hamilton County Recorder's office.

2.4 Architectural Field Methods

Phase I fieldwork was completed in May 2011. Dates of construction for resources identified during fieldwork were established through review of property records available on the Hamilton County Auditor's website, deed research at the Hamilton County Recorder's Office, field observation, and cartographic research. Documentation for each resource included photographs of the primary and secondary façades, identification of building style or type, and evaluation of integrity. Fieldwork identified 211 resources at least fifty years of age within the APE. Since the project is scheduled for completion in 2018, resources dating to at least 1968 were surveyed as part of this survey. Resources constructed after 1968 were not documented as part of this survey.

Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for G&P Proj. 11-62901



USGS Topographic Map Showing
the Location of the Project in Cincinnati,
Hamilton County, Ohio

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY - HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure 1

September 15, 2011 M:\2011_GIS-EM\11-62901\Working_GIS\00_Projects\Archit_Report_20110811_62901_201108_fig_01.mxd

2.5 National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Criteria

Every resource within the APE was examined for its potential to meet the criteria for NRHP eligibility. Four criteria are outlined for evaluating properties for eligibility and inclusion in the NRHP. These criteria are:

- Criterion A: Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

- Criterion B: Association with the lives of persons significant in our past;

- Criterion C: Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and

- Criterion D: Yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The application of Criterion D presupposes that the information imparted by the site is significant in history or prehistory and that at least one of the other National Register criterion is satisfied (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDOI-NPS] 1995:2).

In addition to meeting at least one eligibility criterion, a resource also must retain historic integrity to be considered eligible for NRHP listing. The National Park Service (NPS) has defined seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (USDOI-NPS 1995:2).

2.5.1 Criteria Considerations

Certain properties, such as museum artifacts, cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, religious properties, moved structures, reconstructions, commemorative monuments, and properties less than 50 years old generally are not eligible. However, they may qualify if they are part of historic districts or meet one of the following criteria exceptions:

> (A) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance; or
>
> (B) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
>
> (C) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

(D) A cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

(E) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

(F) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historic significance; or

(G) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance (USDOI-NPS 1995:2).

The APE contained two resources eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration A, the Immanuel Evangelical Church at 1520 Queen City Avenue, and the San Antonio Church at 1948 Queen City Avenue because both are religious properties.

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

Historic contexts assist in the interpretation of the cultural resources identified during survey. This chapter provides an overview of the history of the project vicinity. The historic context is not intended to be a comprehensive history; rather, it is intended to provide a framework within which to associate historic architectural resources identified in the APE and to aid in the evaluation of their potential eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

The community of Fairmount is nestled in the narrow valley of Lick Run, which empties into Mill Creek approximately two miles north and west of downtown Cincinnati. With a local economy based largely on industry, Fairmount's population has, for much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, consisted of working class and middle class residents. German immigrants and their descendants comprised much of the population during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, followed by Italian immigrants during the 1920s, then Appalachian whites and blacks during the 1940s and 1950s. Throughout the course of its history, numerous cultures and subcultures have called Fairmount home, each lending a particular section of the community its own unique and colorful history. As one *Cincinnati Post* journalist noted in 1974, "[t]aken as a whole, the Fairmount area is really not a neighborhood, but a wildly varying composite of communities spread out across some of the most rugged terrain in the city" (*Cincinnati Post* 1974:17).

The built environment that comprises Fairmount evolved over time from a series of subdivisions and unincorporated villages laid out or platted during the mid-1800s. These subdivisions and villages included, from east to west, Fairmount, Spring Garden, Barrsville, Lick Run, St. Peterstown, and Forbusville. From the mid to late nineteenth century, city officials tended to refer to the overall area as Lick Run, named for the creek that meandered through the valley. City directories, however, referred to the individual subdivisions and villages when providing addresses for local residents. By ca. 1895, these names began to disappear from city directories, as Fairmount, the largest of the subdivisions, came to denote the overall collection of villages. As development in Fairmount extended northward during the 1890s, Central Fairmount and North Fairmount evolved as individual communities, each more or less separated from the other by topography. The original Fairmount would, by ca. 1925, acquire the designation "South" Fairmount.

The first settlers in what would become Fairmount built houses along Harrison Road during the first decades of the nineteenth century. An important artery linking Cincinnati to southeastern Indiana, Harrison Road owed its existence to Jacob Cornelius Johnson, who, in 1805, surveyed and cut a road from Brighton, located along Mill Creek, to Harrison, Ohio. Johnson received a half section of land for his effort (Hale 1961:16f:2). Between 1835 and 1841, the Harrison Pike Company macadamized the Harrison Road from Cincinnati to Harrison, a total of twenty miles (Ford 1881:244). The improved pike enabled speculators to sell subdivisions in what became Westwood and Cheviot, located two to three miles west of the Fairmount area. Far removed from the city center, the isolation of these suburban tracts insured against development by all but the city's wealthiest residents.

Despite developments at Westwood and Cheviot, construction at the east end of Harrison Pike, near Mill Creek remained limited through the first half of the nineteenth century. The first subdivision plats did not occur until ca. 1848, when the heirs of William Barr commissioned the survey of Barrsville, and in 1853, when Joseph A. James platted the village of Fairmount. Construction of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad (CH&D), beginning in 1846, possibly played a role in the Barrs' decision making process. It certainly played a role in James' decision, since he served as a director of the nascent railroad (Greve 1904:695). Completed by 1851, the CH&D skirted the west bank of Mill Creek en route to Hamilton and points beyond. The railroad greatly improved the prospects of the Barr and James plats.

Hoping to attract middle and upper-income commuters to his "Fairmount" plat, James offered mid and large-sized lots suitable for spacious, suburban homes. The rugged nature of the surrounding terrain, however, appears to have deterred upper income buyers (Giglierano and Overmyer 1988:278). Ultimately, it was industrialists that found the valley of Lick Run most attractive. Among the earliest such concerns was George Herancourt's Philadelphia Brewery, located between Harrison Pike and the CH&D at State Avenue. Established ca. 1848, the Philadelphia Brewery, later renamed Herancourt Brewery, remained an important employer in Fairmount until 1919, when Prohibition forced an end to the operation. Also significant among the early industries was Fairmount Woolen Mills. Established ca. 1867 by Adler, Karlsruher & Franke the large woolen mill complex occupied the site of the former Lick Run Lunatic Asylum (1853-1860), located near the intersection of Harrison and Lick Run pikes (Harrison and Queen City avenues) (Figure 2). This imposing series of brick buildings remained intact through the early 1960s, when Adler relocated its hosiery manufacturing operations to Tennessee. All but the northeast corner of the mill was demolished in 1965. None of the buildings are currently extant.

The Hernacourt Brewery, Fairmount Woolen Mills, and a number of lesser industries attracted a growing number of low and middle-income homebuyers, who purchased or built simple brick or frame houses on the narrow lots offered by the heirs of William Barr, Joseph A. James, and other speculators. By the late 1860s, Fairmount contained at least 80 buildings and about 7,000 residents, making it the largest village in the area. Industrial and residential growth in the Lick Run Valley attracted the attention of city officials, who moved to annex Fairmount and its neighboring villages in November 1869. At the time of annexation, none of the villages had organized to the point of incorporation (Giglierano and Overmyer 1988:278).

Although conceived as a commuting suburb of Cincinnati, few of Fairmount's low and middle income residents possessed the means to commute to downtown Cincinnati via the CH&D. Consequently, the populace remained local, working in factories near Mill Creek. The advent of horsecar lines in the early 1880s made commuting between Fairmount and the city more practical. As a result, between 1880 and 1890, the population of Fairmount grew by 1,400. By the early 1890s, electrification of the streetcar route along Westwood Avenue fueled additional population growth and development in the Fairmount area (Giglierano and

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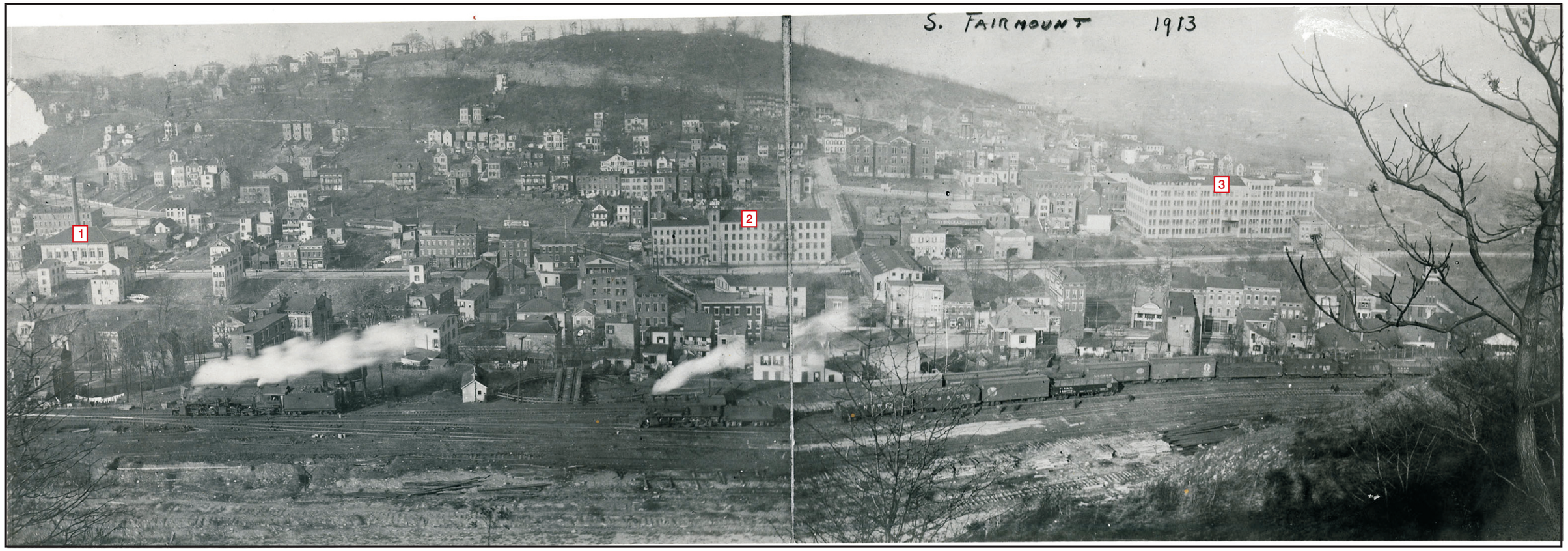


Landmark Buildings

1. Former Pumping Station Building- Demolished 1942
2. Former Adler's Woolen Mill Building- Demolished 1965
3. Lunkenheimer Company

1913 View of South Fairmount

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-13-2011

Overmyer 1988:279). Not surprisingly, many of the remaining buildings along Queen City and Westwood avenues date to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, when street railways made daily commuting more affordable. During this period, developers erected narrow, one to three-story working and middle-class dwellings and flats along both sides of Queen City and Western avenues between Harrison Avenue and present-day Quebec Road. A number of these buildings included commercial space on the first floor. Styles are typical of the late Victorian era, with Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Italianate Style predominating.

During the population boom of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, Fairmount evolved into three distinct neighborhoods: South Fairmount, Central Fairmount, and North Fairmount. The original plat of Fairmount constituted the oldest section of the community and included the area's first industries and worker houses. By contrast, North Fairmount consisted almost entirely of middle-income residences. There, relatively affluent families purchased or built homes along streetcar lines, which provided affordable transportation to downtown Cincinnati. Concurrently, a second generation of industries and worker housing developed along State, Westwood, and Queen City avenues, in what became known as South Fairmount. Prominent companies in South Fairmount included Lunkenheimer Valve, P.R. Mitchell, and the Fairmount Brewery. These industries were supported by numerous smaller concerns, such as machine shops, foundries, textile mills, refineries, and lumber yards (Giglierano and Overmyer 1988:279).

Deed records, census records, and city directories show an overwhelming number of German immigrants living in the Fairmount area during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. A comparison of deed records and city directories indicate that the first generation of Fairmount residents owned the houses in which they lived. However, numerous multi-family apartment buildings dotted the neighborhood, with tenants consisting largely of laborers, machinists, railroad workers, carpenters, molders, cigar rollers, tailors, seamstresses, dress makers, and general laborers (see Appendix C). A predominantly working class community, most of the property owners in Fairmount practiced similar occupations as their apartment dwelling neighbors. The level of architectural detail present on surviving buildings from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries reflect the modest aspirations of the area's developers, builders, and residents. Typical of modestly designed Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne Style buildings, the area's architecture features the common array of brackets, window hoods or simple, flat limestone lintels, and relatively simple brick corbelling at the cornice. High style examples of Victorian architecture are the exception in Fairmount.

By 1916, completion of the Hopple Street Viaduct had reduced commute times between Western Hills and Cincinnati, prompting yet another population explosion in Fairmount. During the 1920s, the number of residents in Fairmount totaled approximately 15,000. At this time, commercial districts expanded along Harrison, Westwood, Baltimore, and Queen City avenues. A growing number of commuters from Westwood and Cheviot patronized the family-owned businesses along Fairmount's increasingly busy thoroughfares (Giglierano and Overmyer 1988:280-81). It was during this period that large numbers of Italian immigrants

settled in what became known as "Little Italy," located toward Quebec Road between Queen City and Westwood Avenues. The area became well known for its vineyards and wine gardens (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1961:16f:2).

Prohibition forced the closure of the area's wine and beer gardens but alcohol remained readily available through the 1920s. George Remus' warehouses, located along the lower half of Queen City Avenue, supplied bootleg whiskey to eight states. The bootlegging industry attracted a large number of desperate characters to Fairmount. As a result, the area along Queen City Avenue garnered the name "Death Valley." The Death Valley neighborhood would later evolve into the St. Bonaventure Church complex (*Cincinnati Enquirer*, 1961, 16f:2).

Sanborn maps, deed records, and city directories show that by the mid-to-late 1920s, the overall character of Fairmount had begun to change. As the aging first generation of German immigrants gradually passed away, surviving widows and widowers transferred their properties to their children or sold them to the next generation of working class residents. The neighborhood's names remained predominantly German, but Anglo and Italian names were more common than earlier in the century. More noticeable was the transition from owner occupied dwellings to rental flats. The 1934-1937 Sanborn map shows that the overwhelming majority of the area's nineteenth century dwellings had been converted to flats. The map also shows that most of the vacant lots depicted on the 1891 and 1904 Sanborn maps, had been developed with two-story, single-family dwellings. Deed records, city directories, and field observations indicate that many of these later houses date to the population boom of the 1910s and 1920s.

A community that relied heavily on industry, Fairmount experienced a serious decline during the Great Depression of the 1930s, as many local factories closed their doors. The onset of World War II, however, renewed industrial activity in the area. The ensuing demand for laborers motivated the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority to build a public housing development north of Fairmount. Called English Woods, the housing development destabilized the area, and many of Fairmount's middle-class families relocated to suburbs in Dehli and Green townships. Subsequently, low-income families purchased homes vacated by Fairmount's middle-class residents. In the process, the Fairmount area experienced a gradual demographic shift in the post-World War II years, as German descendents gave way to Appalachian whites and Southern blacks, who relocated to Cincinnati during and after World War II (Giglierano and Overmyer 1988:280-81).

The 1960s and 1970s marked the end of traditional manufacturing in the United States. As factories in Fairmount closed, the community's population declined. Efforts by the city to improve traffic flow through Fairmount only exacerbated the situation. During the early 1970s, the city converted Queen City and Westwood avenues to one-way streets (*Cincinnati Post* 1965:6:1). In effect, Fairmount became little more than a gateway to Westwood, as commuters sped through the neighborhood to and from downtown Cincinnati via the Western Hills Viaduct. The one-way streets made it exceedingly difficult for patrons to reach shops along Westwood and Queen City avenues. By the early 1980s, Fairmount was marked by

poverty and general decay. Since the 1980s, local civic organizations have struggled to rehabilitate Fairmount, experiencing varying degrees of success (Giglierano and Overmyer 1988:281).

Like many working class neighborhoods in the area, Fairmount has seen a considerable amount of demolition since World War II. More specific to the neighborhood along Queen City and Westwood avenues, demolition has occurred on a large scale between Van Hart Street and Quebec Road. In recent years, all of the houses between these two streets were demolished to make way for a filling station and a pair of fast food restaurants. East of Grand Avenue, modern industrial development and road construction has largely removed what survived of the historic working class neighborhood located along Lick Run. Most of the surviving buildings exhibit the typical array of replacement siding, porch additions or deletions, and window replacements. Either intended to update the appearance of an older building or simply to reduce maintenance, the alterations drastically changed the character of the individual buildings and the overall streetscape itself. Today, only about half of the pre-war Fairmount neighborhood survives.

3.1 Lick Run

The headwaters of Lick Run are located in the hills west of St. Peterstown; a small community located immediately west of Fairmount. In its natural state, the run meandered in an easterly direction for roughly two miles before emptying into Mill Creek at South Fairmount. Located along the north bank of Lick Run, Queen City Avenue (formerly Lick Run Pike) approximates the route of the waterway from St. Peterstown to Mill Creek. As development progressed along Lick Run Pike during the late-nineteenth century, Lick Run evolved from a natural creek bed to a channelized ditch, and then to an enclosed, combined storm drain and sewer during the early twentieth century.

The path of the creek appears to have changed gradually in the years following the Civil War. The 1869 Titus Atlas shows an uncovered and un-channelized Lick Run. Although developers had already platted streets and lots along the route of the waterway, its banks remained largely undeveloped. The 1883-1884, Cincinnati Robinson Atlas indicates that, by this period, the city had imposed some level of order on Lick Run by channelizing its bed between Van Hart Street and Mill Creek. Lick Run now extended in a straight line parallel to the south of Queen City Avenue. The creek bed became a convenient boundary between lots along the south side of Queen City Avenue and lots along the north side of Westwood Avenue.

Sanborn maps from 1891 indicate that development had increased substantially since the early 1880s. The maps also indicate that sections of Lick Run had been covered over, including a section between present-day Quebec Road and White Street, and possibly a short section between Van Hart Street and Kebler Avenue. The channel appears to have remained largely uncovered east of Van Hart Street. Lick Run continued to appear on city maps through 1901. The next available historical map, which dates to 1906, does not show Lick Run, indicating that the creek had been entirely covered by that date. Lick Run remains hidden, enclosed in a 19-foot diameter pipe, located between Queen City and Westwood

Avenues. The channelized mouth of Lick Run remains visible at Mill Creek between State Street and Queen City Avenue.

3.2 Architectural Styles and Building Types Identified Within the APE

Many of the resources surveyed within the APE are vernacular in style, meaning the buildings do not exhibit features of a particular architectural style, but rather make use of regional plans and materials. The following provides an overview of the particular architectural styles and building types that were identified during survey.

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival Style was the most prominent form of American domestic architecture from 1820 to 1860. Defining features of the style include a low-pitched roof (either gabled or hipped), symmetrical floor plan and façade, heavy classical cornice lines, and usually a prominent porch supported by large square or round columns. Greek Revival Style structures in the Ohio River Valley usually feature a small portico over the entrance or perhaps no porch at all. High-style examples feature classical columns of the Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian orders, elaborate lights in door surrounds, as well as pilasters and door or window crowns. Windows are usually balanced on either side of the central entrance, with multi-paned (usually six-over-six) sash. Examples of buildings that feature elements of the style are characterized by their simplicity and lack of ornamentation, as well as the proportions of elevations and windows of wide width to low height. The resource at 1913 Queen City Avenue is an example of the Greek Revival Style.

Italianate

Italianate Style buildings are usually two or three story structures with low-pitched roofs supported by decorative brackets. Most Italianate Style buildings are designed on a symmetrical square or rectangular floor plan, though asymmetrical examples are not uncommon. Stylistically, Italianate buildings are tall and narrow, with tall, narrow one-over-one or two-over-two sash. Arched hoods often decorate windows and doors. Simple, one-story porches are common features, and may cover only the entrance or stretch across the primary façade. Italianate Style architecture was extremely popular for both residential and commercial buildings between 1850-1890, particularly in Midwestern cities and towns. Because this style was popular during Cincinnati's heyday, it is a common architectural style in the area. Ohio's early Italianate Style houses are more cubic, while urban versions usually feature asymmetrical facades that are two or three bays wide with a side hallway (Gordon 1992:85). Several examples of the Italianate Style are located within the APE, some of these include, 1746 and 1912 Queen City Avenue and 1701 and 1802 Westwood Avenue.

Second Empire

Originating in France during the 1850s, Second Empire Style architecture was common between 1855 and 1885. Buildings built in this style are distinguished by a Mansard roof, which is a double-pitched roof designed to provide more room and light in the attic space.

Decorative elements are similar to the Italianate Style, with bracketed cornices, arches, and bracketed lintels comprising some of the more common features found on Second Empire Style buildings. Massing varied from simple, symmetrical box-like buildings to elaborate, asymmetrical plans. The Second Empire Style is common throughout the APE. Examples of the style are located at 1747 Queen City Avenue and 1658 and 1715 Westwood Avenue.

Queen Anne

Queen Anne Style houses were built between 1880 and 1900, and the hallmarks of the Queen Anne Style are variety and asymmetry both in plan and elevation. Usually at least two stories tall, Queen Anne Style houses are distinguished by a steeply pitched roof, often hipped with cross gables, and large elaborate porches. Further indicators of the style include a variety of siding, elaborate "gingerbread" spindlework, patterned slate roofs, textured walls, rich paint colors, and stained glass windows. More common are restrained designs that feature two or three of these decorative elements. Queen Anne Style buildings are usually frame, although masonry examples are found; these examples blend brick, stone and terra cotta ornamentation. Examples of the Queen Anne Style within the APE include, 1783 Queen City Avenue and 1786 Westwood Avenue.

Stick

Stick Style architecture was built between 1870 and 1890. Always built of frame construction, the style was notable for its conspicuous external wall treatments and joints. An emphasis on height was achieved through steeply pitched and intersecting gable roofs and dormers. Stick Style buildings are distinguished by applied external elements, such as diagonal boards and barge boards, bracing in the gables and knee bracing under deep overhangs. These elements extend to the porches as well. One example of the Stick Style is located in the APE at 1749 Westwood Avenue.

Bungalow

The bungalow, which is a house type rather than a style, spread quickly across the country during the first two decades of the twentieth century, thanks to extensive publicity from home magazines and pattern books. Bungalows, built between 1910 and 1940, commonly feature sizable front porches, low-pitched roofs, and dormers. Although examples of bungalows with Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, or Classical style details exist, Craftsman is the style more typically associated with bungalows. Two predominant subtypes of bungalows are found in Ohio. Dormer Front Bungalows, which are one-and-a-half or two stories with a large front-facing gabled or shed dormer, are characterized by a front sloping roof that extends down to form the roof of the porch. Gable Front Bungalows are one or one-and-a-half stories, with a low-pitched roof and front-facing gable (Gordon 1992:138-139). Examples of the bungalow house type within the APE include, 1710 and 1760 Westwood Avenue.

Mission

The Mission Style, which was popular during the early twentieth century, was inspired by the architecture of Spanish colonial missions located throughout the American Southwest.

Common features of the style include a curved parapet, smooth walls, and low-pitched tiled roofs. Due to its Southwestern roots, the style is uncommon throughout Ohio; however, two examples of the Mission Style are located in the APE at 1789 Queen City Avenue and 1824 Westwood Avenue.

Art Deco

Art Deco Style architecture sought to reject historical precedents and embody the streamlined forms of modernism. After gaining popularity in the late 1920s, the Art Deco Style became widespread during the Great Depression. Common features of the style include, smooth wall surfaces (usually stucco or cement), rectilinear massing, stylized geometric ornament, and abundant use of metal decoration and trim. Windows are typically either casements or one-over-one sash. Though rarely used in single-family residential architecture, many apartment buildings feature Art Deco Style detailing, and the style was widely used in commercial and office buildings in the 1930s. Two examples of the style are located within the APE at 1650 and 1819 Queen City Avenue.

4.0 PROJECT RESULTS

4.1 Results of Literature Review and Background Research

4.1.1 Previous Work in the APE

No previous cultural resource investigations were identified within the APE.

4.1.2 State Site Files

The literature review revealed 20 resources within the APE previously documented in the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI). Two of these resources are no longer extant (Table 2). Copies of the OHI forms are located in Appendix B.

Table 2. Previously Identified History/Architecture Resources within the APE in the OHI

OHI Number	Resource Name	Address	Status
HAM-3109-23	N/A	1610 Queen City Avenue	Recommended Not Eligible
HAM-7876-23	Western Hills Pumping Station	1650 Queen City Avenue	Recommended Eligible
HAM-3110-23	Rebold Funeral Home	1712 Queen City Avenue	Recommended Not Eligible
HAM-3111-23	N/A	1726-28 Queen City Avenue	Recommended Eligible
HAM-7875-23	St. Bonaventure Church Complex	1780-1798 Queen City Avenue	Only school is extant, Recommended not Eligible
HAM-3112-23	N/A	1785 [1783] Queen City Avenue	Recommended Eligible
HAM-3114-23/ NR 84003714	St. Francis Hospital	1860 Queen City Avenue	NRHP Listed
HAM-3115-23	Wurzelbacher House	1913 Queen City Avenue	Recommended Not Eligible
HAM-6162-23	N/A	1673 Westwood Avenue	Demolished
HAM-3126-23	Montgomery House	1715 Westwood Avenue	Recommended Eligible
HAM-3127-23	Evans House	1733 Westwood Avenue	Recommended Eligible
HAM-3128-23	N/A	1745 Westwood Avenue	Recommended Not Eligible
HAM-3129-23	Kissling House	1751-1753 Westwood Avenue	Recommended Eligible
HAM-3130-23	Oswald House	1786 Westwood Avenue	Recommended Eligible
HAM-3113-23	Vitt & Stermer Funeral Home and Garage	1824 Westwood Avenue and 1819 Queen City Avenue	Recommended Eligible
HAM-3131-23	N/A	1857-1859 Westwood Avenue	Recommended Not Eligible
HAM-3132-23	N/A	1881 Westwood Avenue	Recommended Eligible

Table 2. Previously Identified History/Architecture Resources within the APE in the OHI			
OHI Number	**Resource Name**	**Address**	**Status**
HAM-7872-23	Fairmount Brewing Co.	1925 Westwood Avenue	Recommended Not Eligible
HAM-7873-23	Lunkenheimer Co.	1500 Waverly Avenue	Recommended Eligible
HAM-3108-20	B&O Railroad Trestle	Quebec Road	Demolished

4.1.3 National Register of Historic Places

One NRHP-listed property, which was also previously documented in the OHI, was identified within the APE (Table 3).

Table 3. NRHP-Listed Property within the APE			
NRHP Number	**Resource Name**	**Address**	**Status**
NR 84003714/ HAM-3114-23	St. Francis Hospital	1860 Queen City Avenue	NRHP Listed 1984

4.1.4 Historic Map Research

An examination of historic maps dating from 1869 to 1934-1937 provided an essential understanding to the development of the area and changes that have occurred to individual buildings located within the APE. These maps were more intensively studied to determine construction dates and other data for individually surveyed resources.

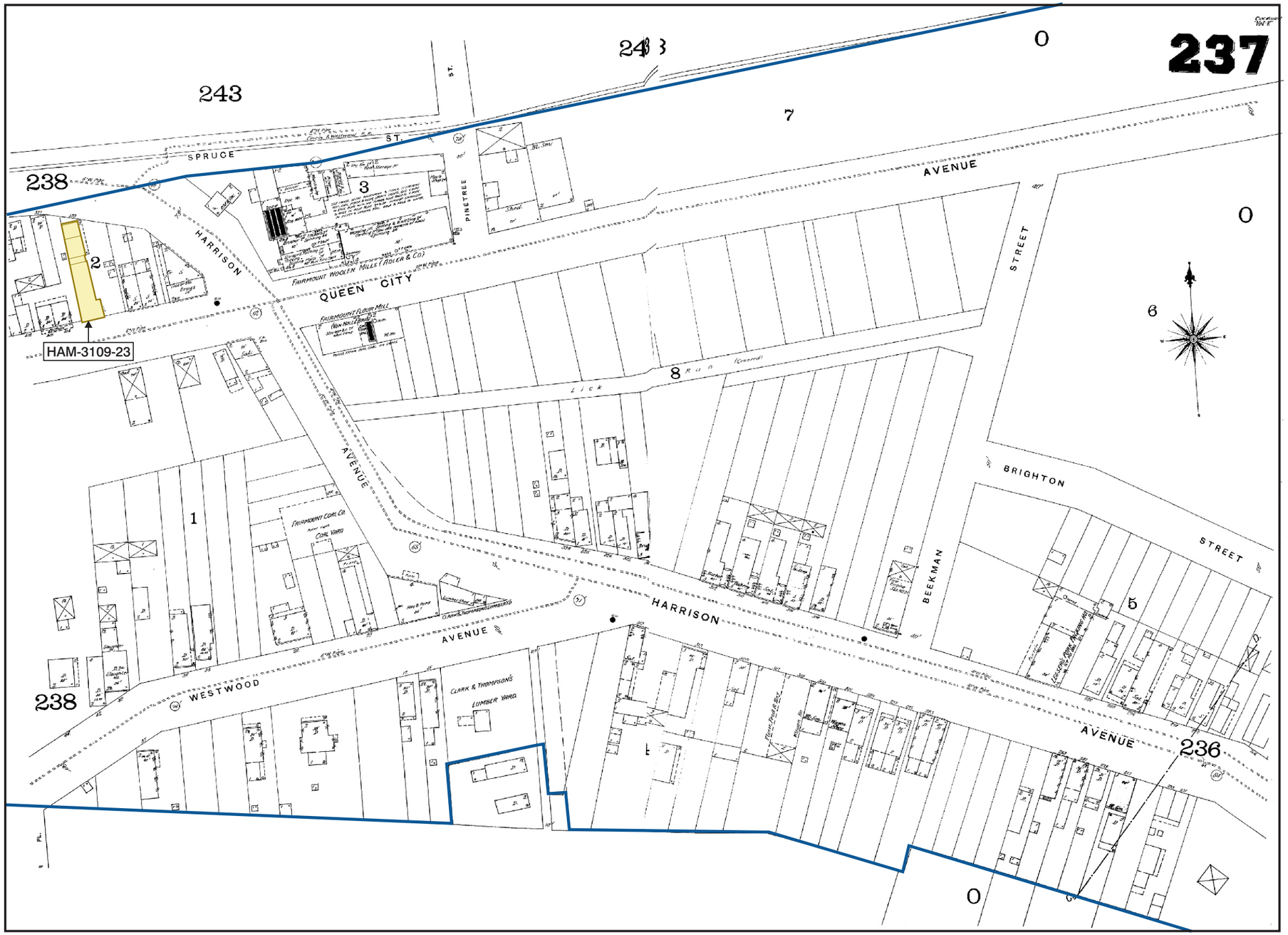
The 1869 Titus Atlas and the 1883-84 Cincinnati Robinson Atlas were unable to be copied, and therefore, copies are not included in this report. The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps are included on the following pages (Figures 3 – 13). These maps typically indicate building materials, number of stories, additions, and outbuildings. By comparing Sanborn maps from consecutive years, one can often document the history of an individual building. The results of the Sanborn map research are presented in the following paragraphs.

The 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps provided an overall sense of the area at this date (Figures 3 – 7). Many buildings along the north side of Westwood Avenue were not yet constructed. Also at this date, Westwood Avenue came to a dead end at the Fairmount Brewing Company then called the Adam Schultz Brewing Company.

The 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show the continued development of the South Fairmount area (Figures 8 – 10). By this date, more buildings had been constructed in the area, including along the north side of Westwood Avenue. Although, Westwood Avenue still came to a dead end at the brewery complex.

The 1934-1397 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show the development of the area near its apex (Figures 11 – 13). Few vacant lots remain, except on the south side of Westwood Avenue where the hillside prevented dense development. Although Westwood Avenue still dead-ended at this date, the street lines over some of the Joseph F. Bohnert Co. buildings indicate plans were in place to extend the road to the west. Maps from this date show all of the previously recorded resources.

11-62901



Page 237 from the 1891 Sanborn Map Showing the Approximate Location of the APE and Previously Recorded Resources (Sanborn Map Company 1891)

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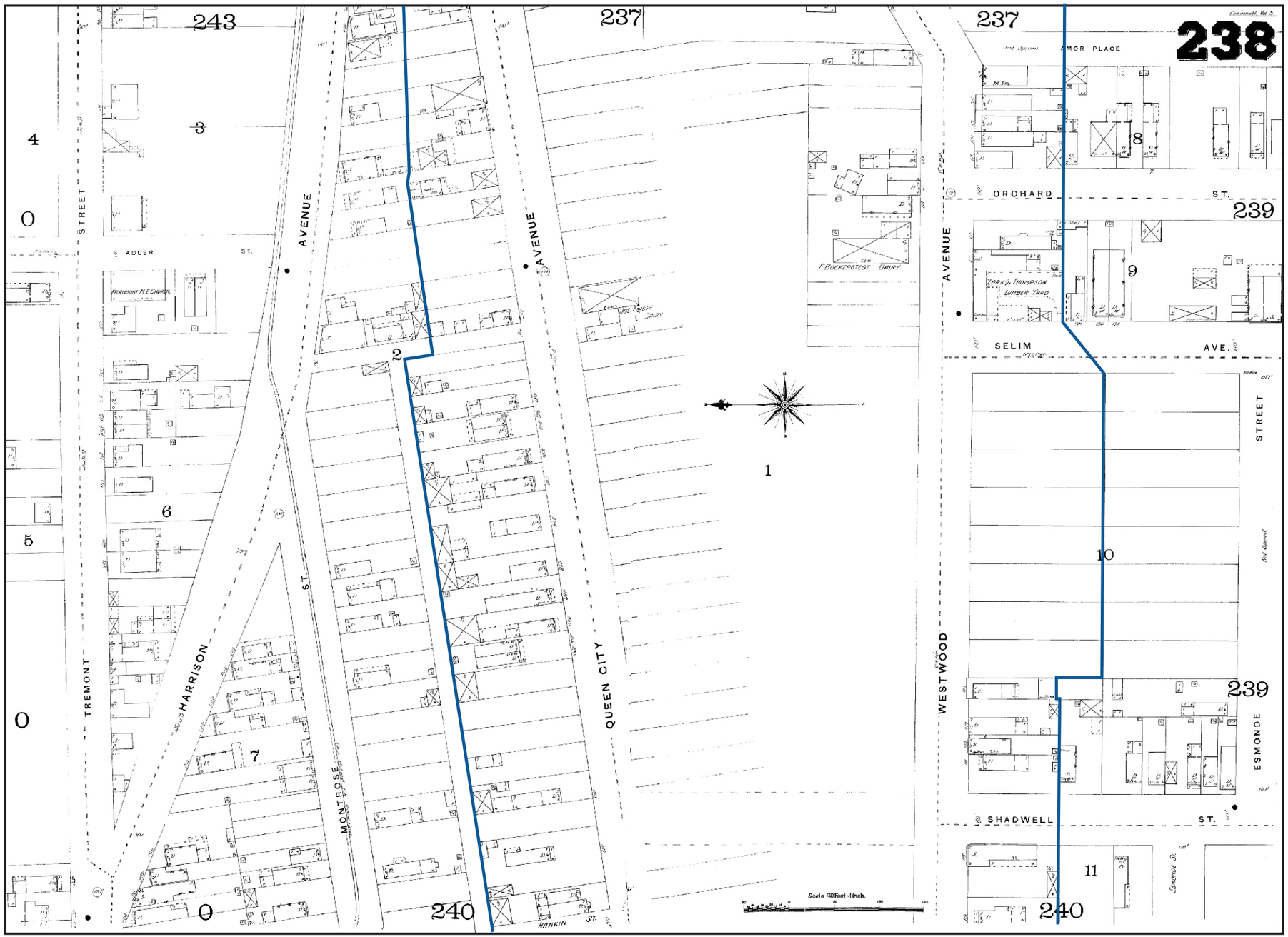
Figure 3

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-13-2011

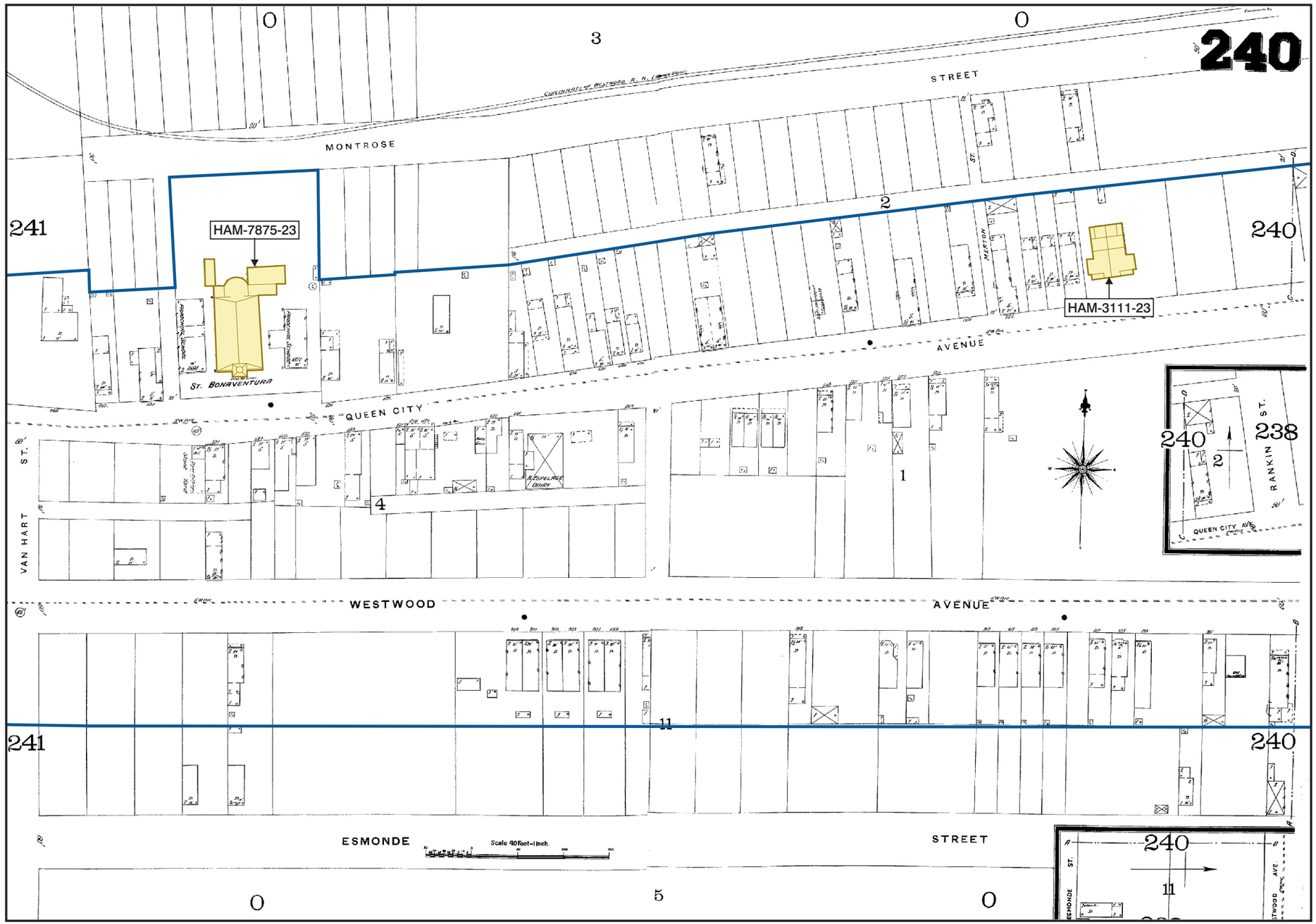
11-62901



Page 238 from the 1891 Sanborn Map Showing the Approximate Location of the APE (Sanborn Map Company 1891)

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-13-2011

11-62901



Page 240 from the 1891 Sanborn Map Showing the Approximate Location of the APE and Previously Recorded Resources (Sanborn Map Company 1891)

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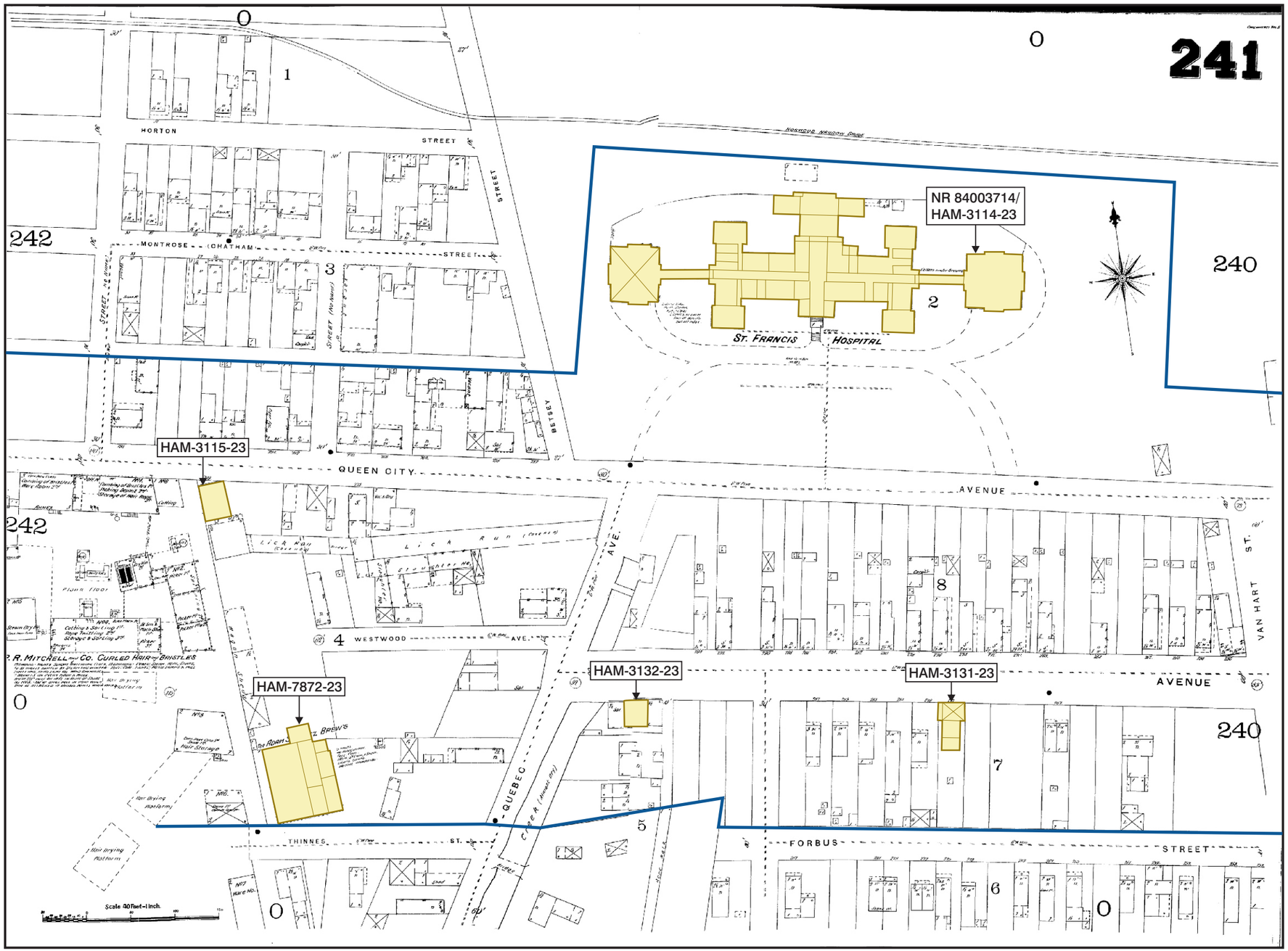
Figure 5

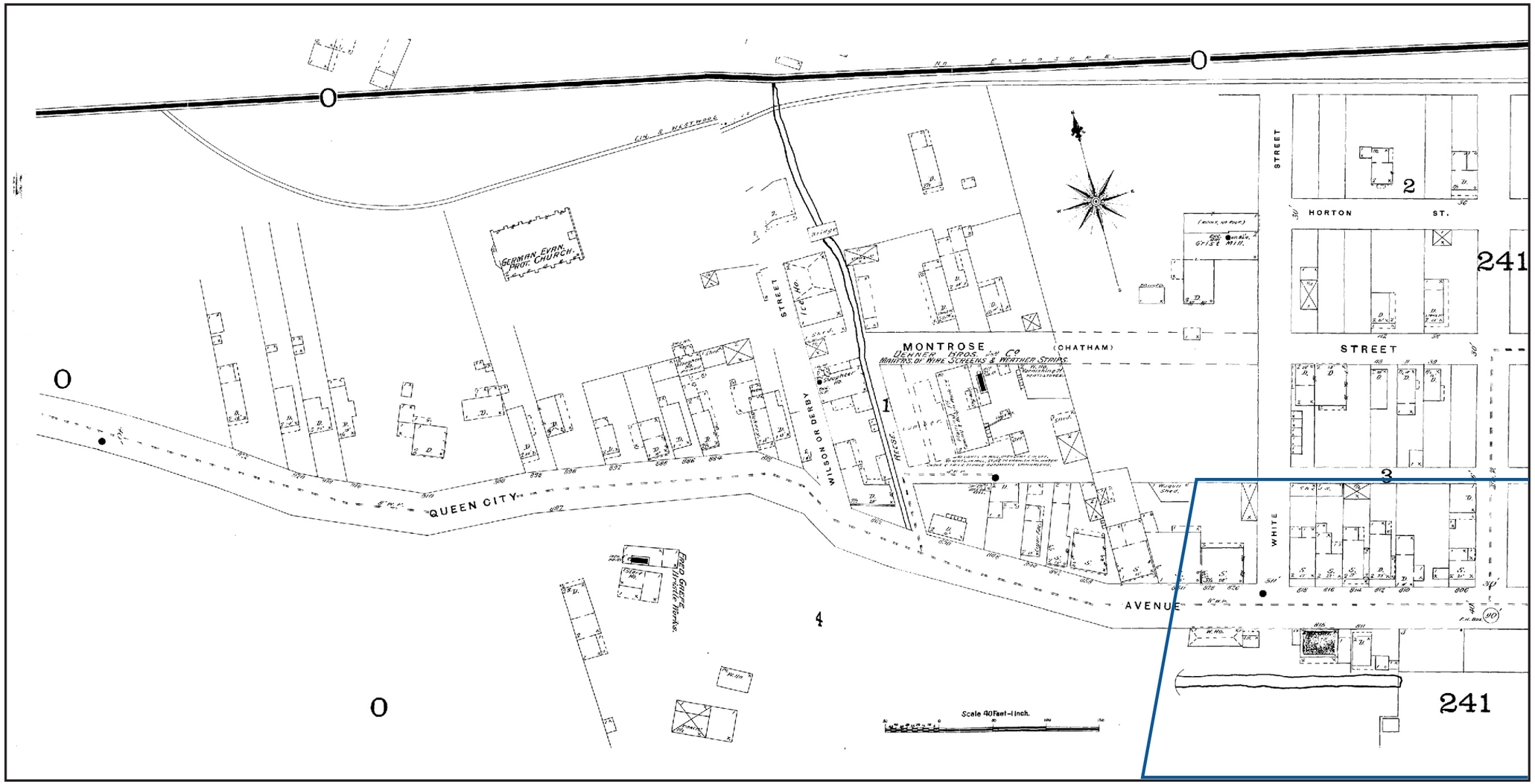
Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-13-2011

11-62901



Page 241 from the 1891 Sanborn Map Showing the Approximate Location of the APE and Previously Recorded Resources (Sanborn Map Company 1891)

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-13-2011



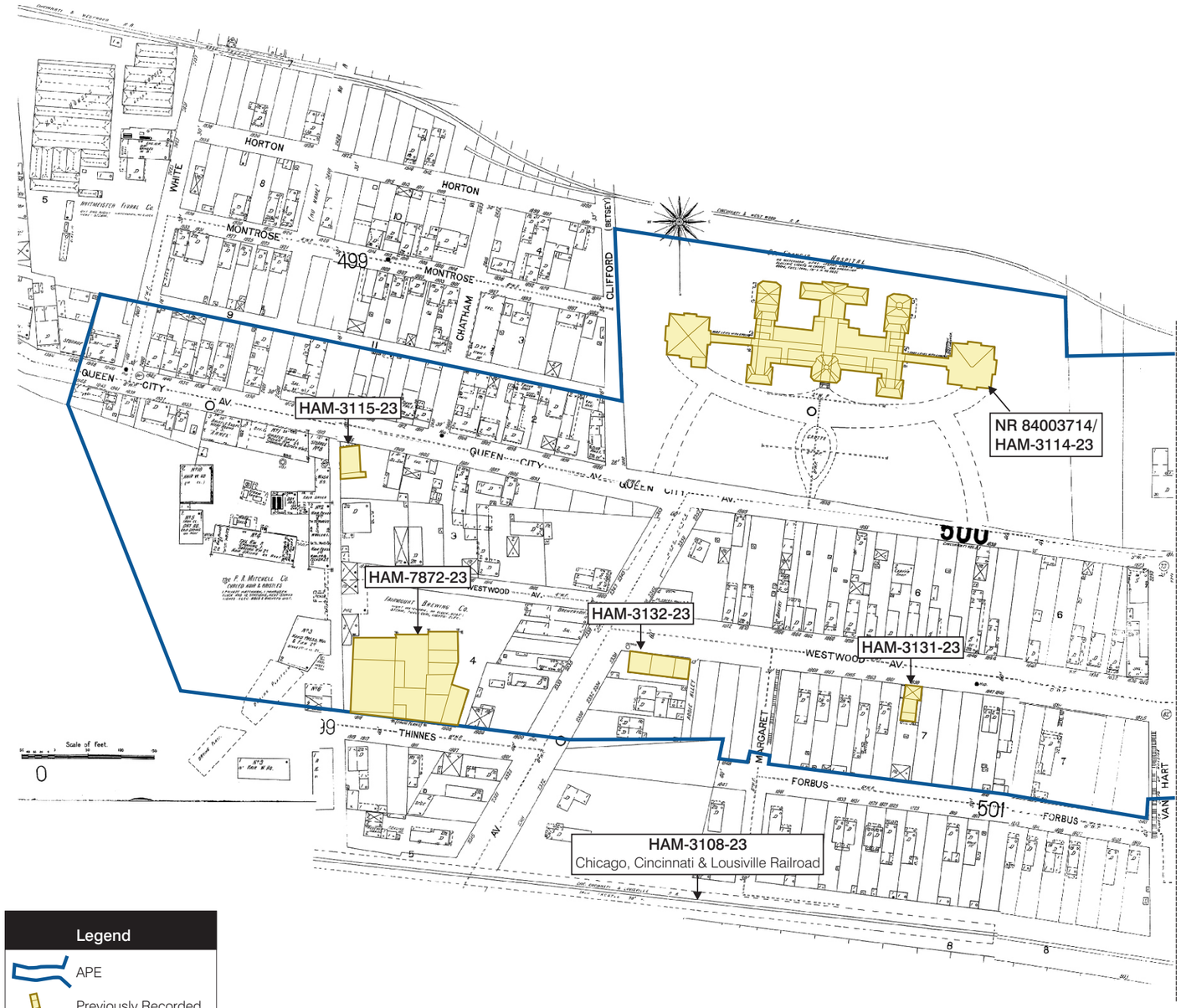
Legend

APE

Page 242 from the 1891 Sanborn Map Showing the Approximate Location of the APE and Previously Recorded Resources (Sanborn Map Company 1891)

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-13-2011

11-62901



Legend

- APE
- Previously Recorded Resource

Pages from the 1904 Sanborn Map Showing the Approximate Location of the APE and Previously Recorded Resources (Sanborn Map Company 1904)

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Figure 8

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-13-2011

11-62901

Pages from the 1904 Sanborn Map Showing the Approximate Location of the APE and Previously Recorded Resources (Sanborn Map Company 1904)

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Figure 9

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-13-2011

11-62901

Matchline to Figure 9

HAM-7873-23

HAM-3109-23

504

Legend

APE

Previously Recorded Resource

Pages from the 1904 Sanborn Map Showing the Approximate Location of the APE and Previously Recorded Resources (Sanborn Map Company 1904)

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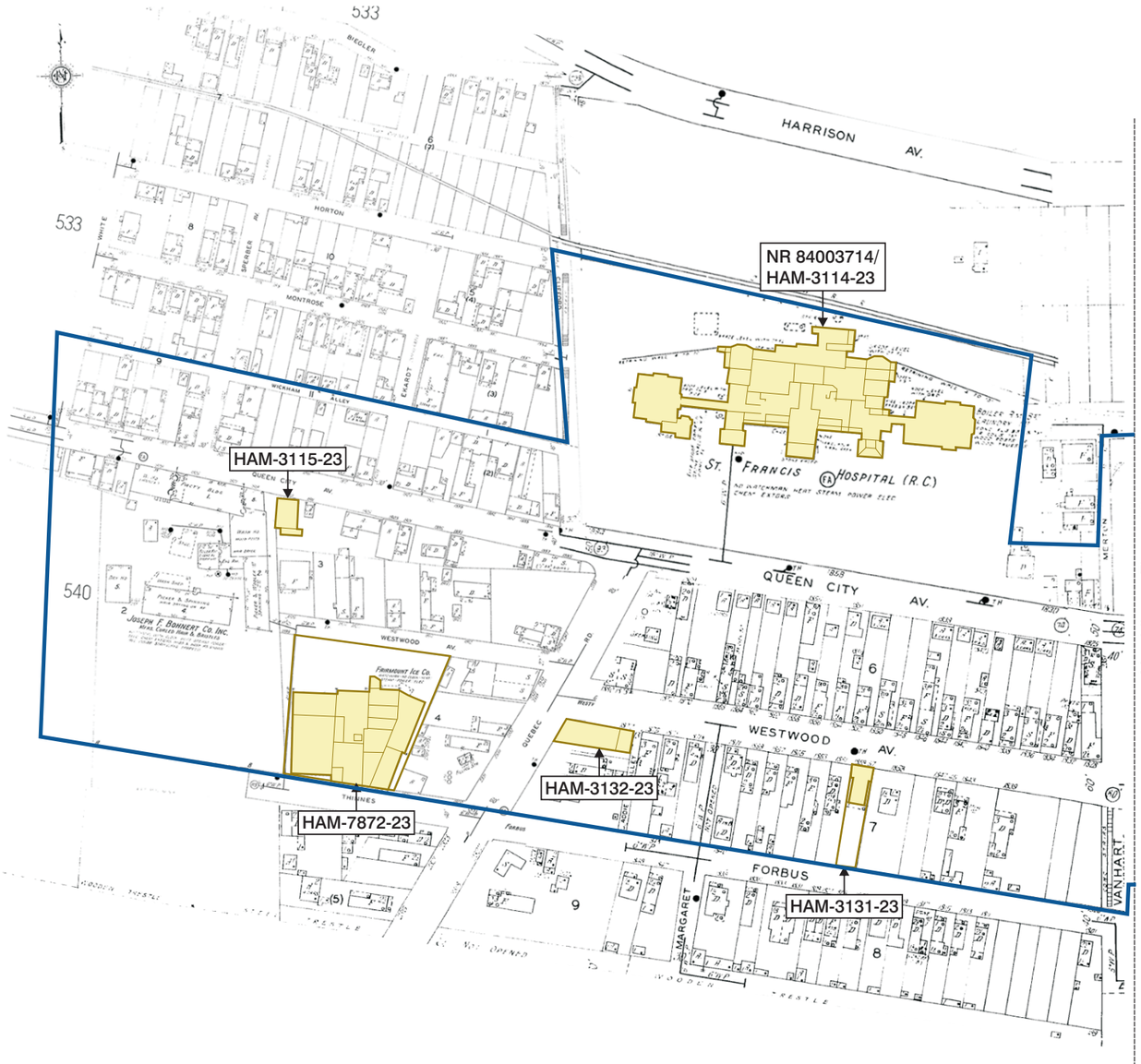
Figure 10

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-13-2011

11-62901



Legend

- APE
- Previously Recorded Resource

Pages from the 1934-37 Sanborn Map Showing the Approximate Location of the APE and Previously Recorded Resources (Sanborn Map Company 1934-37)

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Figure 11

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-13-2011

11-62901

Legend

- APE
- Previously Recorded Resource

Pages from the 1934-37 Sanborn Map Showing the Approximate Location of the APE and Previously Recorded Resources (Sanborn Map Company 1934-37)

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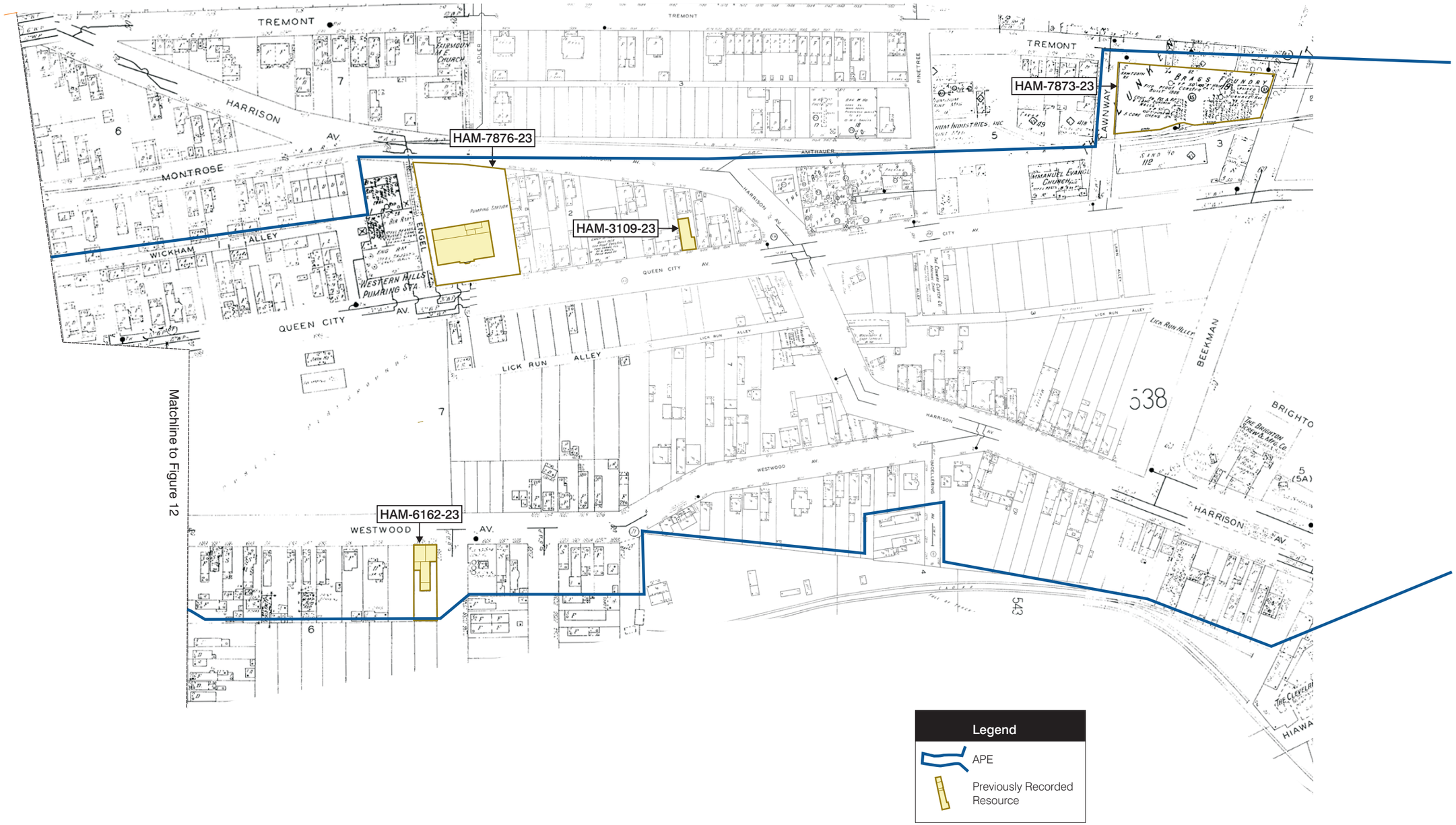
Figure 12

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-13-2011

11-62901



Pages from the 1934-37 Sanborn Map Showing the Approximate Location of the APE and Previously Recorded Resources (Sanborn Map Company 1934-37)

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Figure 13

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-13-2011

4.2 Results of Field Investigations

The APE encompasses the parcels in the block between Queen City and Westwood avenues, where the sewer line is extant between Mill Creek and White Street. The APE also includes those parcels on the north side of Queen City Avenue and the south side of Westwood Avenue that face into this area.

Architecturally, the APE is dominated by pre- and post-1968 residential, commercial, and industrial development. Field investigations documented 211 resources over 50 years old, which are discussed in Section 4.3. Since the project is scheduled for completion in 2018, resources constructed as late as 1968 were surveyed as potential historic resources. Surveyed resources date from the 1850s to the 1960s, with building styles and types associated with a variety of architectural traditions. The majority of the buildings have lost historic integrity in terms of design, materials, workmanship, setting, association, and feeling as a result of alterations, additions, and application of modern replacement materials.

Resources within the APE were also surveyed for their potential eligibility as one or more historic districts. The project team determined that these resources do not meet the criteria for the NRHP as one or more historic districts because the majority of the resources have lost historic integrity. Furthermore, approximately half the resources within the APE that are depicted on the 1934-37 Sanborn maps, which document the area near its height of significance and development, have been demolished, including the entire block of buildings from Van Hart Street to Quebec Road between Queen City and Westwood avenues. This block currently features fast food restaurants, a gas station and convenience store, and an office building built in the 1990s. Other resources that played a significant role in the history of South Fairmount, including the former Adler's Woolen Mill at the intersection of Queen City and Harrison avenues, St. Bonaventure Church on the north side of Queen City Avenue, and the former bristle factory on Queen City Avenue west of St. Francis Hospital, are also no longer extant. The resources that survive within the APE do not convey a general sense of continuity due to gaps in the streetscapes from demolished buildings and modern building infill. Therefore, the area is not eligible for the NRHP as one or more historic districts. Figure 14 illustrates the extant and demolished resources within the APE as compared to the 1934-37 Sanborn map.

11-62901

Extant and Demolished Resources Within the APE as Compared to the 1934-37 Sanborn Map (Sanborn Map Company 1934-37)

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Figure 14

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-13-2011

4.3 Resource Descriptions

The APE is largely characterized by late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residential and commercial development interspersed with industrial buildings and modern fast food restaurants and gas stations.

Architectural types and styles identified within the APE include vernacular, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Italianate, Bungalow, Mission, and Art Deco. Characteristics of these styles are described in Section 3.1 of this report. Descriptions of individual resources and assessments of their potential NRHP eligibility based upon existing historic integrity follow. Resource descriptions are organized by street address along Queen City and Westwood avenues, Beekman Street, Waverly, Harrison, and Grand avenues and Quebec Road. Photographs of the resources are located in Appendix A.

Supplemental research was conducted for resources located on the south side of Queen City Avenue and the north side of Westwood Avenue. These resources are considered to be in the impact area of the project, and therefore, project alternatives may require the taking of resources in this area. Additional research was also conducted for resources previously recorded in the OHI, previously identified by the CPA, or recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Supplemental research for each of these resources included a deed search of the parcel, a review of the Cincinnati City Directories for the owners and occupants of the building, and a U.S. Census Records review when necessary. The Chain of Title tables, for these resources were compiled using information available from the Hamilton County Auditor's online files and the Hamilton Recorder's Office files on microfilm. Later property transfers listed on the Auditor's website do not include Deed Book and Page numbers, and therefore, that information is not included in the tables.

1409 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1409 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1930 by J&F Harig Company, General Contractors (Plate A1).The original portion of this Art Deco Style-inspired industrial building includes a two-story office building with a long and narrow, one-story shop building extending from the east side of the office building. A one-story addition with a monitor roof extends along much of the length of the south side of the original portion of the building. A one-story wing extends from the south side of the west end of the building. The original, Art Deco portion of the building includes a concrete foundation, buff-colored brick cladding, one-over-one wood sash windows, and a flat roof surrounded by a flat parapet. The front façade of the office building, which extends along Queen City Avenue, is punctuated by a series of brick pilasters and one-over-one windows. The south wing of the building has either been altered with modern, metal siding or it has been entirely rebuilt.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B (Table 4). It is representative of the Art Deco Style, however, better examples of Art Deco architecture can be found in the area, including 1650

and 1819 Queen City Avenue. Furthermore, major alterations to the south wing, including replacement siding material and infilling of windows, have compromised the building's integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As an undistinguished example of Art Deco Style architecture that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1409 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 4. Chain of Title for 1409 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Harig, Frank E. Trustee	Clemson Realty, Inc	12/9/1985	4328/1035
Harig, Richard P. "TR"	Harig, Frank E. Trustee	12/9/1985	4328/1033
Harig, Luke, Frank, Jr. & Hilda 1/3 each	Harig, Richard P. "TR"	7/9/1964	3358/486
Harig, Mark et al	Harig, Luke, Frank, Jr. & Hilda 1/3 each	6/1/1964	3351/957
Harig, Charles & Sarah H. trustees	Harig, Mark et al	6/1/1964	3350/137
Harig, John J.	Harig, Charles & Sarah H. trustees	1/2/1952	2522/130
The Terre Realty Co	Harig, John J.	1/2/1952	2522/106
Lunkenheimer Co	The Terre Realty Co	4/26/1929	1493/190
Lyons, Maurice and Frank and Clara Dudley	Lunkenheimer Co	11/30/1917	1164/264

1420 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1420 Queen City Avenue was constructed for the Cincinnati Transit Company, ca. 1952 (Plate A2). This one-story utilitarian building has a concrete foundation, walls clad in brick veneer, multi-light industrial steel sash windows, and a flat roof. The front façade features a series of three, large garage door bays, of which one has been infilled with brick. Pedestrian doors are located at the north and south sides of the garage door bays. The building increases in width to the east, and has a two-story inset addition with a smokestack on the north side. The south side features three separate bays of three garage doors. Two garage openings on the easternmost bay have been replaced with a modern entryway. Some window openings have been infilled with glass block.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's façades, including infilling of door and window openings, and at least one addition, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, materials, feeling, and materials. As a utilitarian building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1420 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1520 Queen City Avenue – Immanuel Evangelical Church

The building at 1520 Queen City Avenue was constructed in 1927 (Plates 3 and 4). This two-story Gothic Revival Style church has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with original sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with tile. The front façade features a raised entryway with three arches at the top of the staircase. "Immanuel Evangelical Church" is inscribed in stone above the arches, and a large Gothic Style arched stained glass window sits above the entablature. The window has a stone sill with corbelled brick detailing below. The gable end contains three arched vent openings and brick corbelling along the eaves. The central bay is flanked by two squared bell towers, with the southeastern tower taller than the southwestern tower. Both towers are crenellated, have arched window and vent openings, and one circular window opening. The towers are supported by brick buttresses with stone toppings on each corner. The east façade features tall, narrow, Gothic Style arched window openings with stained glass sash and corbelled brickwork. Another tower rests on the northeast corner, with a raised entry and an elevator addition for Americans-with-Disabilities-Act compliance. The school building is attached to the church on the west façade and was built at the same time and in the same style as the main building. The symmetrical school building is five bays wide with paired window openings in the central bay. Corbelled brickwork is found above the third story just below a stone belt course. The parapet roof contains a stone engraving with the words, "Immanuel Evangelical Sunday School".

The congregation of the Immanuel Evangelical Church formed in 1886 as the Immanuel German Evangelical Protestant Church. The congregation was primarily German and working class. Among the eight charter members of the church were a stairbuilder, laborer, porkpacker, carpenter, and a stonemason. The original building was dedicated in 1887 at the corner of Tremont and Lawnway Streets, and was demolished for expansion of the Lunkenheimer Valve Company complex. When the congregation outgrew the original building, the church acquired a piece of property from the Lunkenheimer Company in 1922, where the present building was constructed and dedicated in 1927 (Table 5). It first appears on the site in the 1926 City Directory. The church adopted its present name, Immanuel United Church of Christ, in 1962. The church currently shares a pastor with the Salem United Church of Christ in Over-the-Rhine, and rents portions of the building to a daycare center, youth group, and senior citizens group (Giglierano and Overmyer 1988: 284).

Research in local libraries and other repositories revealed that while the church played a significant part in the community; its role was less influential than its heavily Catholic counterparts at the nearby German Catholic congregations of St. Bonaventure and St. Leo, as well as the Italian Catholic, San Antonio Church. Therefore, the building does not meet NRHP Criterion A. The building is not associated with any significant persons, therefore it does not meet NRHP Criterion B. The building is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival Style as applied to a church, and is a rare example in the area. Furthermore, it retains all aspects of integrity. Generally, religious properties are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP unless they derive primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance (USDOI-NPS 1995:2). The resource at 1520 Queen City Avenue meets this Criteria Consideration as a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction. For this reason, the Immanuel Evangelical Church,

located at 1520 Queen City Avenue, is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, and Criteria Consideration A.

Table 5. Chain of Title for 1520 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Lot 592-593:	**-**	**-**	**-**
The Lunkenheimer Co.	The Immanuel Evangelical Church	9/15/1922	1278/182
The Lunkenheimer Co.	The Immanuel Evangelical Church	N/A	1117/9
Clark, James A., et al	The Lunkenheimer Co.	7/17/1918	1173/361
Lot 594:	-	-	-
Adler Underwear & Hosiery Mfg Co.	The Immanuel Evangelical Church	9/9/1922	1275/300

1545 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1545 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A5). This one-and-a-half story Italianate Style building consists of the main machine shop and a small office building attached to the east side. The building walls were clad in replacement vinyl and Permastone siding ca. 2008 (Dennis Smith, personal communication 2011). Window openings have replacement sash and decorative Italianate Style brackets remain on the front façade. A ca. 1930s, wood paneled reception area and office is located on the first floor at the northeast corner of the building. The paneling retains water damage caused by the Flood of 1937. The shop and storage areas of the building exhibit heavy oak columns, beams, and joists indicative of early twentieth century industrial architecture. At some point in the early twentieth century, the owner reinforced the building by installing reinforced cast concrete columns under the first floor.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the building was constructed for the William E. Gang Company (Table 6). The Gang Company, manufacturers of patent radial drills, occupied the building through the late 1910s, when the Gang family rented the space to the Davis Welding & Manufacturing Company, which manufactured metal oil tanks. The Conway Clutch Company occupied the building in the 1930s. City Directory research shows that the Gang family owned the building from the time of its construction through 1947. In 1947, the Gang family sold the property to Omer J. Smith. The Smith family continues to own the building and operates the Paper Products Company from the site.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding materials, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular example of a light industrial building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C.

Consequently, this resource at 1545 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 6. Chain of Title for 1545 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Smith, Dennis J. TR & PNC Bank	Smith, Dennis J.	3/5/2008	N/A
Smith, Mary Lou	Smith, Dennis J. TR & PNC Bank	3/5/2008	N/A
Smith, Omer J.	Smith, Mary Lou	5/7/1991	5554//1244
Gang, Annie O. per Extrs	Smith, Omer J.	6/13/1947	2243/182
Gang, William E. Sr.	Gang, Annie	10/19/1933	1646/612
Taylor, Helen H.	Gang, William E.	7/15/1898	820/624

1551 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1551 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1948 (Plate A6). This one-story utilitarian building has a concrete block foundation, walls clad in concrete block, and a flat roof. The front façade features blonde glazed brick, large window openings, a loading dock, and a front entry framed by dark brown glazed tile. Window openings contain replacement sash. The building was built and occupied by the Hirschberg family until 1989 and is currently owned by BLK Properties and houses the Quality Manufacturing Company (Table 7).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a utilitarian building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, this resource at 1551 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 7. Chain of Title for 1551 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Hirschberg, Lee	B L K Properties	11/9/1989	5139/1116
Hirschberg, Lee & Helen F.	Hirschberg, Lee	11/7/1988	4873/1788
Hirschberg, Helen Frances & Moses	Hirschberg, Lee & Helen F.	2/20/1980	4181/340
Hirschberg, Margaret M. & Helen Frances	Hirschberg, Helen Frances & Moses	6/25/1952	2552/219
Schaible, George M. "TR"	Hirschberg, Margaret M. & Helen Frances	6/6/1951	2484/601
Hirschberg, M.M & H.F.	Schaible, George M. "TR"	11/16/1950	2451/253
Taylor, Helen H. – per Tr	Hirschberg, M.M. & H.F.	11/23/1936	1730/344 (Lot 57-58)

-	-	-	-
Luckey, Amelia A. – per Ex	Charles, George H.	N/A	1092/588 (Lot 59-60)

1601 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1601 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1925 (Plate A7). This one-story utilitarian building has a concrete foundation, walls clad in stucco, window openings with replacement sash, and a flat roof. The front façade features an entrance covered with a vinyl awning, window openings with replacement sliding sash, and a replacement rolling garage door. The building originally served as a filling station. The 1928/1929 City Directory lists the property as a tire and battery service, while the 1934 Sanborn map shows the building as a filling station and tire service.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the Kunkel family owned the property from 1928 through 1959, with the exception of 8 years in the 1940s when it was owned by the Tressler Oil Company (Table 8). The building is currently occupied by "Banacom Instant Signs", a sign manufacturing business.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a utilitarian building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1601 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 8. Chain of Title for 1601 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Voelker, Robert	Voelker, Robert & Sharon	12/5/2001	8761/824
Armontrout, Diane & David L.	Voelker, Robert	11/29/2001	7611/2041
Williams, S. W.	Armontrout, Diane & David L.	3/31/1998	7611/2045
Brown, John D. TR	Williams, S. W.	4/24/1997	7331/1590
McFarlan, Randall	Brown, John D. TR	8/25/1967	3560/942
Kunkel, Charles A.	McFarlan, Randall	8/17/1959	3044/49
Kunkel, Bernice Mae	Kunkel, Charles A.	11/21/1949	2387/157
Tressler Oil Co.	Kunkel, Bernice Mae	10/14/1948	2328/384
Kunkel, Bernice M. & Charles	Tressler Oil Co.	6/14/1940	1866/304
Spitzmiller, Joseph & Josephine	Kunkel, Bernice M. & Charles	5/12/1928	1457/43
Broeman, Frank & wife	Spitzmiller, Joseph & Josephine	12/1/1921	1262/188

Von Holle, John & Henry	Broeman, Frank	3/27/1912	1060/308
Von Holle, Theodore – heirs per sheriff	Von Holle, John & Henry	12/31/1908	1002/260
Scherl, Anna	Von Holle, Theodore	N/A	560/404

1608 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1608 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1905 (Plate A8). This one-story vernacular building has elements of the Queen Anne Style. The building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a flat roof. The front façade features a heavily altered storefront. The ironwork pilasters remain intact, however the original openings have all been infilled with brick and replacement windows and door. A large aluminum awning covers the altered storefront. The front façade also features an elaborate cornice with dentil molding and an arched parapet with a sunburst design and a round finial. The frieze band has been replaced with wood panels. City Directory research revealed that the building housed several small businesses including a gas fitter and fixture business run by William Geiler in 1915, a shoe store in 1922 and a barber shop in 1929. The building most recently housed the "Queen City Wash & Dry" Laundromat, and is currently vacant.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and a heavily altered storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building with elements of the Queen Anne Style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1608 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1609 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1609 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1950 (Plate A9). This one-story utilitarian building has a concrete block foundation, walls clad in brick and stucco, window openings with replacement sash, and a flat roof. The front façade features walls clad in stucco and a central entryway with the remnants of an awning. The building appears to be vacant. Deed and City Directory research revealed that the building was most likely built during the ownership of Longo, Inc. (Table 9).

The building is not associated with any significant events or persons, and therefore does not meet NRHP Criteria A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a utilitarian building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1609 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 9. Chain of Title for 1609 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Berding, Randy	Heffron, Mary J.	8/11/2010	N/A
Berding, Randy E. & Theresa	Berding, Randy	9/6/2006	N/A
Berding, Randy E. & Theresa	Berding, Randy E. & Theresa	1/1/1990	N/A
Bachman, Frank C. & Richard G.	Berding, Randy E. & Theresa	3/28/1985	4309/1469
Longo, Thomas – estate of & Central Trust TR	Bachman, Frank C. & Richard G.	11/23/1966	3516/399
Longo Inc.	Longo, Thomas – estate of & Central Trust TR	10/3/1966	3507/210
Inge, Margaret	Longo Inc.	11/17/1941	1935/412

1610 Queen City Avenue – HAM-3109-23

The building at 1610 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A10). This three-story Italianate building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original two-over-two sash, and a side-gabled roof. The front façade features an altered storefront. The original carved stone pilasters remain intact; however, the original openings have been infilled with brick, wood paneling, and replacement window sash and door. The upper stories feature carved stone window sills and hoods and an Italianate Style cornice and brackets. The building appears on the 1891 and 1904 Sanborn maps as a "Saloon".

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Italianate Style, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of the storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1610 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1612-1614 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1612-1614 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A11). This three-story vernacular building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a low-pitched shed roof. The front façade features a heavily altered storefront. Most of the original ironwork and brick pilasters remain, but openings have been infilled with plywood, siding, and replacement windows and doors. Second and third story window openings have replacement sash of varying size. Plywood fills the gap where the replacement sash does not fit the existing opening. A metal cornice with brick dentil molding adorns the top of the building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and storefronts, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1612-1614 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1625 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1625 Queen City Avenue was constructed in 1941 as a movie theater (Plate A12). This one-story vernacular building has elements of the Art Moderne Style. The building has a poured concrete foundation, walls clad in brick veneer, infilled window openings, and a flat roof. The western portion of the building consists of a small block that originally housed the main entry, ticket windows, and concession area. The larger eastern portion of the building housed the one-screen theater room. The front façade of the entire building and west façade of the entry room are faced with tan glazed brick with some decorative darker brick trim along the upper portion of the walls. The original marquee has been covered with red, white, and blue aluminum panels, which extend across the length of the front façade. The window openings on the front façade, which may have originally displayed posters for current and upcoming movies, have been infilled with a matching glazed brick. The main entryway has also been altered with glazed brick infill and a smaller pedestrian doorway. The secondary facades of the building consist of buttressed brick walls. A new loading dock door has been placed on the west façade of the main theater building.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that this building originally housed the West Hills Theatre. Upon its opening, the one-screen theater seated approximately 500 people. The theater closed in 1962 and the building is now occupied by the Weil-Thoman Moving and Storage Company (Table 10).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including the infill of all window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and feeling. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1625 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 10. Chain of Title for 1625 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Fine Realty, Inc.	Thoman & Thoman	3/25/1975	4010/250
Shor, Inc.	Fine Realty, Inc.	2/5/1962	3200/184
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hengehold, Leo J. – per sheriff	Eagle S & L Assoc.	6/29/1933	1640/383
R.E. Cash, Inc.	Hengehold, Louisa H.	1/26/1928	1452/115
Headley, Sanford	R.E. Cash, Inc.	3/1/1927	1408/605
Cash, Royce E.	Headley, Sanford A.	3/1/1925	1409/550

1626 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1626 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A13). This two-and-a-half story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, brick, load-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a low-pitched side-gabled roof. The front façade features a heavily altered storefront. The ironwork frame remains, but openings have been infilled with a light colored brick that matches the side facades, but not the darker red brick of the upper stories of the front façade. There is no entry on the front façade, and it is not readily apparent where the main entry is located. The upper stories of the front façade have stone lintel and sill courses that extend for the length of the façade. The building has a decorative cornice with finials on each end.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Italianate Style, it is not a good example, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and storefront materials, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1626 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1630 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1630 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A14). This two-and-a-half story vernacular building has elements of the Queen Anne and Italianate Styles. The building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with boarded-over sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with standing-seam metal. A shed-roof dormer is located on the roof with three window openings and a metal cornice. The front façade is asymmetrical, featuring three bays with the westernmost bay accounting for one-half of the building. The main entry is located in the easternmost bay. The top of the building is adorned with a decorative frieze with a floral pattern and a cornice with dentil molding and finials on each end.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1630 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1632 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1632 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1940 (Plate A15). This one-story utilitarian building has a concrete block foundation, walls clad in brick and concrete block, window openings with original three-over-three sash, and a flat roof. The front façade features a garage door on the eastern bay, and a replacement front door on the western bay. There is also a window opening infilled with brick on the front façade. The center of the roofline features a small parapet.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including infilled windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a utilitarian building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1632 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1634 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1634 Queen City Avenue was built in 1886 (Plate A16). This one-and-a-half story vernacular building has a parged stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. There is a wing on the east side of the building with a shed roof. The front façade features a replacement front porch supported by brick piers. The building appears on the 1891, 1904, and 1934 Sanborn maps as a "Bake House".

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1634 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1645 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1645 Queen City Avenue was built in 1942 (Plate A17). This one-story utilitarian building has a poured concrete foundation, walls clad in brick, no window openings, and a flat roof. The upper half of the front façade is covered with diagonal wood siding, with the lower portion covered in a replacement brick façade. A loading dock door is the only other distinguishing feature on the front facade. Additional entries and loading docks are located on the east side. The building is currently occupied by the Weil-Thoman Moving and Storage Company (Table 11).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and replacement materials on the front façade, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a utilitarian building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1645 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 11. Chain of Title for 1645 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Advantage Bank	Thoman, Joseph C. & Kay F.	9/10/2004	9725/3998
South Fairmount Community Center	Advantage Bank	9/10/2004	9725/3978
Radcliff Company	South Fairmount Community Center	6/1/1981	4212/1496
Radcliff Company	Radcliff, William	4/3/1980	4185/352
McDonald, J.J. & D.	Radcliff, W.L.	8/3/1972	3864/432
Broeman, Ina W.	McDonald, J.J. & D.	3/6/1967	3531/124
Feldhues, Herman	Broeman, Ina	3/1/1967	1946/526
Wilms, J. (Estate)	Evatt, F.W.	5/15/1940	1861/548

1650 Queen City Avenue – Western Hills Pumping Station – HAM-7876-23

The Western Hills Pumping Station is a high-style Art Deco Style building designed in 1937 by the Steinkamp & Brothers architectural firm for the City of Cincinnati (Plate A18). The building features a poured concrete foundation, walls clad in limestone panels with ribbed detailing, window openings with glass block and awning sash, and a hipped roof covered with standing-seam copper. The front façade is symmetrical in design with a central entryway contained in a semi-octagonal bronze vestibule. A carved stone relief of the mythological god Neptune adorns the front façade above the main entry. A stone panel beside the main entry carries a quote from Byron: "Until taught by pain, men know not what good waters worth." Three tall window openings are located on each side of the main entry. The top portions of the openings contain reliefs of Egyptian water carriers and historic pumping mechanisms, such as a waterwheel, a hand pump, and a steam pump. Deed research

revealed that the City of Cincinnati has owned the pumping station since its construction in 1937.

The building was funded by a Public Works Administration grant in 1936 to replace the obsolete steam-powered pumping station next door to the current building. The old station was demolished in 1942 (shown on Figure 2). The Pumping Station is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with New Deal public works projects of the 1930s, and the expansion of public services in Cincinnati in that time period. The resource is also recommended as eligible under Criterion C for its high-style Art Deco Style architecture applied to a functional public building.

1666 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1666 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A19). This two-story Italianate building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, windows with replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. A ca. 1920 addition was built on the front façade and served as a storefront. The front façade of the original building has window openings with decorative Italianate hoods and an Italianate Style cornice.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Italianate Style, it is not a good example. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including an addition and replacement of all window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1666 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1672 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1672 Queen City Avenue was constructed in 1962 (Plate A20). This one-story utilitarian building has a concrete foundation, concrete block walls, window openings with plate glass sash, and a flat roof. The building has two garage doors on the front façade. It currently houses "American Auto Glass".

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. While the building retains historic integrity, as a utilitarian example of a light industrial building, the resource is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1672 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1676 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1676 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1875 (Plate A21). This two-and-a-half story Second Empire building has elements of the Queen Anne Style. The building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original one-over-one sash, and a Mansard roof covered with asphalt shingles. The side façades are clad in brick, wood shingles, and asbestos shingles. The front façade features brick in a pattern with every fifth course raised and a bay window on the second story. A wall dormer is located on the downslope of the Mansard roof.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is representative of the Second Empire Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and storefront materials, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1676 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1684 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1684 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A22). This two-and-a-half story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a replacement front door, decorative Italianate hoods over the second story windows, and an Italianate cornice.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is representative of the Italianate Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1684 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1688 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1688 Queen City Avenue was constructed in 1893 (Plate A23). This three-story Queen Anne Style building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a flat roof. The front façade features a former storefront that has been heavily altered on the first story. Most of the ironwork remains, however the openings have been infilled with brick and replacement windows, sills, and doors. The upper stories have decorative brick corbelling, stone lintels and sills, and Queen Anne Style detailing on the cornice.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Queen Anne Style, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and infilling of the storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, better examples of the Queen Anne Style applied to a mixed-use building are found in the area, including the recommended NRHP-eligible resource at 1783 Queen City Avenue. As a Queen Anne Style building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1688 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1692 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1692 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A24). This two-and-a-half story vernacular building has a stone foundation, walls clad in aluminum siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width front porch with a shed roof covered with standing-seam metal. The porch has spindlework detailing.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1692 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1694 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1694 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A25). This two-and-a-half story Queen Anne Style building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement and original sash, and a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a projecting wall gable on the eastern bay and a replacement front porch. Window openings on the second story are larger than the replacement sash and have some infill material. Window openings in the front dormer end contain the original sash with a single pane lower sash and a patterned multi-pane upper sash. Dormer windows are located on the western and eastern roof slopes.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Queen Anne Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of window sash and the front porch, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As an example of the Queen

Anne Style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1694 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1696 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1696 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1900 (Plate A26). This two-and-a-half story vernacular building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The building is similar in design to the house immediately to the east at 1694 Queen City Avenue, but with less ornamentation. The front façade features a projecting wall gable on the eastern bay with gable returns. A replacement porch and stone lintels and sills are also found on the front façade. A dormer window is located on the western roof slope.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and the front porch, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1696 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1701 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1701 Queen City Avenue was constructed in 1965 (Plate A27). This one-story vernacular, shopping center has a concrete foundation, walls clad in brick, window openings with replacement plate glass, and a flat roof. The building includes space for four stores, each with a separate entry and plate glass windows. Remnants of the original signage for the shopping center remain on portions of the western two-thirds of the building's front façade. The "strip mall" was built in 1965 by the Biddle family, and is currently still owned by the Biddle family through their consulting group, DRB Consultants Three (Table 12).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and replacement signage, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1701 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 12. Chain of Title for 1701 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Tri-Angle B Holding Co.	DRB Consultants Three LTD	10/5/2006	N/A
Biddle, Harry R.	Tri-Angle B Holding Co.	12/30/1993	6359/2134
Biddle, Harry R. & Jeanette	Biddle, Harry R.	12/30/1993	6359/2126
Deilkes, Joseph & Erma	Biddle's Shop-ettes Inc.	6/5/1965	3419/777
Warman, Mamie & Otis	Deilkes, Joseph & Erma	8/24/1960	3111/408

1702 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1702 Queen City Avenue was constructed in 1963 (Plate A28). This one-story utilitarian building has a concrete block foundation and walls, no window openings, and a flat roof. The east façade contains one entry door and one rolling garage door. The west façade contains three large rolling garage doors. The building now houses "At Your Service Towing".

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and therefore does not meet NRHP Criterion C. As a utilitarian example of a light industrial building, the resource is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1702 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1712 Queen City Avenue - Walker Funeral Home – HAM-3110-23

The building at 1712 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A29). This two-and-a-half story Queen Anne Style building has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width front porch with a domed roof on the eastern side. The picture window on the first story is topped with a transom with stained glass and the letter "H". The front doors have been replaced. Tone lintel and sill courses are located on the front façade. A frieze runs along the top of the building with a simple square pattern. The building has several wall dormers and dormer windows along the roof slopes. Most of these window openings have original sash. The front wall dormer is clad in stucco and has a sunburst pattern and boxed gable returns. The east wall dormer is clad in fishscale shingles. Doors on the rear of the building have also been replaced, and a handicap access ramp has been added to the east façade. There is a small one-story addition on the rear façade. Some window openings on the west façade have been infilled with plywood. The building currently houses a funeral home. Also on the property is a detached one-car garage. The original opening on the garage has been infilled with vinyl siding.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Queen Anne Style; however,

alterations to the building's façades, including replacement of most window sash and a rear addition, have compromised its integrity of design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1712 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1714 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1714 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A30). This two-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a front porch addition with a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles, supported by brick piers. The front door has been replaced. Window openings have stone sills and decorative stone hoods. A one-story addition is located on the rear of the building. Also on the property is a detached two-car garage.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and a porch addition, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1714 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1716 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1716 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1915 (Plate A31). This two-story vernacular duplex has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a flat roof. The front façade features a full-width front porch with a balcony above. The lower porch walls have recently been rebuilt with a poor application of mortar that covers much of the brickwork. Cross-shaped openings in the walls have also been infilled with concrete. The building has Neo-Classical Style elements in the dentil molding and brackets along the cornice.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of most window sash and a reworked porch, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1716 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1717 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1717 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1910 (Plate A32). This two-and-a-half story vernacular building has brick walls, window openings with no sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles and tar paper. The foundation is obscured. The front façade features a boarded-over Palladian window and fishscale shingles in the gable end. A large billboard has been affixed to the front façade, advertising a now defunct "Coin Laundry". Other window openings on the building have all been infilled or boarded-over. A gabled window dormer with slate shingles is located on the western downslope of the roof. Two additions have been added to the rear of the building, including a four-car garage. The property was purchased in 1972 by the Biddle family, who also own the neighboring shopping center to the east (Table 13).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including the infill of all window openings and changes to the main facade have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1717 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 13. Chain of Title for 1717 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Tri-Angle B Holding Co	DRB Consultants Three LTD	10/5/2006	N/A
Biddle Harry R.	Tri-Angle B Holding Co	12/30/1993	6359/2134
Biddle, J. A. (dec'd)	Biddle Harry R.	12/30/1993	6359/2126
Biddle Harry R. & Jeanette	Biddle Harry R.	1/1/1990	N/A
Biddle's Shop-ettes, Inc.	Biddle Harry R. & Jeanette	12/1/1986	4369/133
Stanley, Willie Alene	Biddle's Shop-ettes, Inc.	8/23/1972	3867/745
Stanley, Larry D. & Willie Alene	Stanley, Willie Alene	6/24/1971	3794/856
Sander, Susie	Stanley, Larry D. & Willie Alene	8/21/1968	3627/564
Sander, Peter & Susie	Sander, Susie	3/19/1959	3015/123
Gurth, Clara S. & Josephine Lang	Sander, Peter & Susie	3/6/1956	2817/320
Gurth, William C. & Clara S.	Gurth, Clara S. & Josephine Lang	8/28/1947	2256/504
Parkinson, James F. & W.T.	Gurth, William C. & Clara S.	8/20/1947	2254/612
Metz, Jacob	Metz, Lena	11/16/1931	1595/63
Chambers, William F.	Metz, Jacob	12/18/1911	1053/461

1718 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1718 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A33). This two-and-a-half story Second Empire Style building has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash and a Mansard roof covered with replacement cedar shingles. The front façade features a replacement front door and stone bands, which encompass the carved lintels and sills. The building has a decorative cornice with rectangular panels and brackets. The wall dormer on the Mansard roof has been altered to include an octagonal plate glass window.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Second Empire Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and a heavily altered Mansard roof, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1718 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1722 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1722 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A34). This two-and-a-half story Queen Anne Style building has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a hipped roof covered with slate shingles. The front façade features a replacement front porch dating to the 1920s. The building retains the original front door, which has a transom and is flanked by decorative brackets. The second story features carved stone lintels and sills and a corbelled brick cornice just below the gable returns. The gable-end of the projecting cross gable on the front façade is clad in fishscale shingles. Wall dormers and the roof ridge line are capped with metal finials. A small one-story addition was built on the rear of the building prior to 1934.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Queen Anne Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of most window sash and the front porch, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1722 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1723 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1723 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1930 (Plate A35). This one-and-a-half story vernacular building has walls clad in brick, window openings with replacement sash, and a front gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is

obscured by vegetation. The front façade features a full-width front porch with a flat roof supported by squared brick columns. The gable-end features vinyl siding. Fenestration in the gable end is obscured by overgrown vines. The front door and several window openings are boarded-over and the house appears to be vacant. The house appears to have been built by the Metz family as a rental property, as City Directories from the 1930s show renters in the house and no one from the Metz family (Table 14).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and the siding material in the gable ends, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1723 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 14. Chain of Title for 1723 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Finn, Gary L. & Kay F.	Finn Family LTD	8/8/2008	N/A
Cheek, Karen	Finn, Gary L. & Kay F.	11/2/1999	8110/1840
Lawson, Billy Gene & Louise E.	Cheek, Karen	11/6/1980	4198/1451
Nordmann, Eleanora	Lawson, Billy Gene & Louise E.	10/21/1976	4060/1162
Smith, Eleanora	Nordmann, Eleanora (name change)	7/24/1953	2627/32
Metz, Mayme	Smith, Eleanora	5/4/1942	1955/498
Metz, Lena	Metz, Mayme	3/27/1941	1900/256
Metz, Jacob	Metz, Lena	11/6/1931	1595/63
Chambers, William F. & Eva	Metz, Jacob	12/18/1911	1053/461

1724 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1724 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1915 (Plate A36). This three-story vernacular building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The front façade features a replacement front porch with a hipped roof covered with standing seam metal supported by simple squared columns. Window openings have simple stone lintels and sills. The only ornamentation on the building is found in the Neo-Classical Revival Style cornice, including dentil molding and brackets.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and the front porch, have compromised its integrity

of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1724 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1726-1728 Queen City Avenue – HAM-3111-23

The building at 1726-1728 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1889 (Plate A37). This two-and-a-half story, high-style, Second Empire Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in original wood siding, window openings with original one-over-one and two-over-two sash, and a Mansard roof covered with slate. The building also has Victorian Style elements such as the fishscale shingle wall treatments and two inset Eastlake porches on the front façade. The Mansard roof features three sets of wall dormers with decorative surrounds. One wall dormer retains a finial.

The building served as a duplex with the eastern half occupied by Joseph W. Luckey, the original owner of the building, and a relative of John S. Luckey who originally subdivided the Luckey homestead lot (Table 15). The western half was originally rented by J. Henry Buddeke, the owner of the Buddeke & Brothers dry goods wholesaler. Luckey sold the house in 1896, at which point it became an entirely renter-occupied property. City Directory research revealed that the majority of the occupants from 1900 through the 1930s were working class residents, such as laborers, machinists, and drivers.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. This resource is the best example of high-style Second Empire Style architecture in the area and retains a high degree of integrity. Furthermore, the style is unusually applied to a duplex. The resource at 1726-1728 Queen City Avenue (HAM-3111-23) is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture.

Table 15. Chain of Title for 1726-28 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Kirkpatrick, Beverly K.	Tolle, David S.	7/7/1978	N/A
Coyne, Helen M.	Kirkpatrick, Beverly K.	7/7/1978	N/A
Allen, Myrtle F.	Tolle, David S. & Beverly K. Kirkpatrick & Helen M. Coyne	7/7/1978	4123/1449
Neyer, Emma Jane	Allen, Myrtle F.	9/8/1972	3870/403
Neyer, Anthony W. & Emma J.	Neyer, Emma Jane	9/21/1967	3567/698
Lykins, Herbert C.	Neyer, Anthony W. & Emma J	7/11/1957	2911/612
Neyer, Emma J.	Lykins, Herbert C.	7/8/1957	2910/626
Neyer, Anthony W.	Neyer, Emma J	8/14/1948	2318/54
Bode, August H. – Est	Neyer, Anthony W.	9/8/1921	1250/264

Luckey, Joseph W.	Bode, August H.	10/1/1896	804/163
Luckey, George H. – et al	Luckey, Joseph W.	7/12/1883	554/112

1727 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1727 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1920 (Plate A38). This two-story vernacular building has brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a front gabled roof covered with standing seam metal. The foundation is obscured by vegetation. The house immediately to the west is nearly identical in plan. The front façade features a recessed entryway on the northeast corner of the house. The entry is supported by a single, squared, brick column. The window opening on the first story is boarded over. There are three window openings on the upper story, with a larger central opening flanked by two smaller openings. All windows have stone lintels and sills. One chimney with terra cotta chimney pots is located on the western downslope of the roof.

This house and the similar neighboring house at 1729 Queen City Avenue, were originally built by George Anders (Table 16). Anders, listed as a bricklayer in the 1920 City Directory, sold the house upon its completion to William E. Hines, a brakeman. Hines occupied the property for only two years, selling it to Harry and Katherine Cotty in 1922. The Cotty family, working as boxmakers, owned and occupied the house until 1942, when it was sold to Susie Sander.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1727 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 16. Chain of Title for 1727 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Finn, Gary L. & Kay F.	Finn Family LTD	8/8/2008	N/A
Bodenstein, Anna M.	Finn, Gary L. & Kay F.	12/15/1998	7831/2831
Sander, Susie	Bodenstein, Anna M.	7/25/1972	3861/570
Moest, Lulu (1/2) & Marie Cotty (1/2)	Sander, Susie	9/26/1942	1973/347
Cotty, Katherine	Moest, Lulu (1/2) & Marie Cotty (1/2)	9/3/1941	1924/205
Hines, William E. & Iva	Cotty, Harry & Katherine	8/16/1922	1270/553
Anders, George E. & Minnie	Hines, William E. & Iva	9/4/1920	1226/586
Chambers, William F.	Anders, George E.	10/5/1912	1068/580
Wyatt, Washington Walker	Chambers, William F.	1/10/1905	919/470

1729 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1810 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1915 (Plate A39). This two-story vernacular building has brick walls, window openings with replacement sash and a front gabled roof covered with standing seam metal. The foundation is obscured by vegetation. The house immediately to the east is nearly identical in plan. The front façade features a recessed entryway on the northeast corner of the house. The entry is supported by a single, squared, brick column. The window opening on the first story is a single pane with a transom. There are three window openings on the upper story, with a larger central opening flanked by two smaller openings. All windows have stone lintels and sills. Unlike the neighboring house with its single chimney, this house has two chimneys with terra cotta chimney pots located on the western downslope of the roof.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the house was built by George Anders and originally occupied by renters Charles Asch, a barber, and William Leider, a machinist (Table 17). Anders sold the property to Ignatius J. Meyer, a clerk, in 1921. Meyer and his wife occupied the property through the 1940s, taking in various working-class renters throughout their ownership.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1729 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 17. Chain of Title for 1729 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Finn, Gary L. & Kay F.	Finn Family LTD	8/8/2008	N/A
Meiners, Jane R.	Finn, Gary L. & Kay F.	11/25/1998	7817/4203
Stoll, Mary	Meiners, Jane R.	9/18/1969	3697/198
Meyer, Helen Wilhelmina	Stoll, Mary	7/26/1949	2369/39
Meyer, Ignotius J. Estate	Meyer, Helen W.	7/21/1949	2367/199
Anders, George E. & M.C.	Meyer, Ignotius & H.W.	9/27/1921	1256/37
Wyatt, Washington Walker	Chambers, William F.	1/10/1905	919/470
Wyatt, Alice Walker	Wyatt, Washington Walker & Hugh Walker Rankin	7/15/1904	908/566

1730 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1730 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A40). This two-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement vinyl siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a

replacement front porch with Tudor Revival Style arches and a hipped roof. An Italianate cornice and brackets are found above the second story. This building was built contemporaneously with the two nearly identical buildings to the west, at 1732 and 1734 Queen City Avenue.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however it is not a particularly good example, and is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash, siding material, and the front porch have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1730 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1731 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1731 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1910 (Plate A41). This two-and-a-half story vernacular Shotgun house type has Neoclassical Style elements, including gable returns and a Palladian window in the front gable end, and classical porch support columns. The building has walls clad in wood siding, window openings with original sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with standing seam metal and tar paper. The foundation is obscured by vegetation. The front façade features a Palladian window, a full-width front porch with a concrete block base, and a picture window with a transom and decorative dentil molding. An access ramp has been added to the east façade, and allows access to the doorway in the small ell on the rear of the house.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the house was originally owned and occupied by John Hasz, a woodworker (Table 18). The Hasz family occupied the house until 1912 and consisted of John, Michael, and William, a wagonmaker. In 1912, Casper J. Bertram, a varnishmaker, purchased and occupied the house, and it remained in the Bertram family until 1963.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of the Shotgun house type, and therefore does not meet NRHP Criterion C. While it retains historic integrity, as a common house type, the resource is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1731 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 18. Chain of Title for 1731 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Davis, Bobby & Gary W.	Carpenter, Clem J.	7/5/2005	N/A

Davis, Bobby	Davis, Bobby & Gary W.	4/10/1992	5825/4211
Ameritrust Co	Davis, Bobby	1/1/1990	N/A
Daniels, Earl W. Et Al	Ameritrust Co	3/1/1989	4971/1421
Fette, Kenneth M. & Cynthia	Daniels, Earl W. Et Al	3/1/1989	4971/1419
Pegg, Dillard L. Jr. & Roxanna Minges	Fette, Kenneth M. & Cynthia	9/16/1980	4195/57
Coffey, Mildred	Pegg, Dillard L. Jr. & Roxanna Minges	9/11/1979	4168/1475
Coffey, Robert L. & Mildred	Coffey, Mildred	10/26/1976	4062/166
Frye, Mike E. "YR"	Coffey, Robert L. & Mildred	8/12/1975	illegible
Government Savings & Loan Co.	Frye, Mike E. "YR"	5/27/1975	4016/216
Riley, Charles Estel (3/4) & Frances (1/4)	Government Savings & Loan Co.	3/27/1975	4010/652
Riley, Charles Estel & Frieda Mae	Riley, Charles Estel (3/4) & Frances (1/4)	1/23/1969	3654/396
Cook, Michael J. & Louis Wolosin	Riley, Charles Estel & Frieda Mae	7/27/1963	3295/509
Bertram, Amanda	Cook, Michael J. & Louis Wolosin	6/6/1963	3286/90
Bertram, Casper J. – Estate	Bertram, Amanda	6/4/1960	3094/100
Hasz, John & Elizabeth	Bertram, Casper & Amanda	7/18/1912	1070/58
Chambers, William F.	Hasz, John	3/27/1906	943/534
Wyatt, Washington Walker (per Sheriff) – Rankin family	Chambers, William F.	1/6/1905	919/470
Wyatt, Alice Walker	Wyatt, Washington Walker & Hugh Walker Rankin	7/15/1904	908/566
Walker, George W.	C.C. Walker, et al	5/16/1891	714/106

1732 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1732 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A42). This two-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement asbestos siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a replacement front porch with a hipped roof. An Italianate cornice and brackets are found above the second story. This building was built contemporaneously with the two nearly identical neighboring buildings at 1730 and 1734 Queen City Avenue.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however it is not a particularly good example and is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash, siding material, and the front porch, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1732 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1734 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1734 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A43). This two-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement aluminum siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a replacement front porch with a hipped roof. The original Italianate bracketed cornice has either been removed or has been covered with aluminum siding. This building was built contemporaneously with the two nearly identical buildings to the east, at 1732 and 1730 Queen City Avenue.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however it is not a particularly good example and is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash, siding material, and the front porch, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1734 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1736 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1736 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A44). This two-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a heavily altered storefront. While most of the ironwork, including the pilasters, in the former storefront has survived, former openings have been infilled with wood panels, replacement windows, and glass block. The second story features stone sills and Italianate hoods, as well as an Italianate cornice and brackets. The building is in a state of disrepair.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however it is not a particularly good example and is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and a heavily altered storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1736 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1740 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1740 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A45). This three-and-a-half story Queen Anne Style building has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with original and replacement sash, and a side gabled roof. The building has an ell-plan. The front façade features an altered storefront. The ironwork pilasters remain intact, but the original openings have been infilled with plywood, a replacement door, and replacement

plate glass. The upper stories feature carved stone lintel and sill courses. Brick corbelling on the second story creates pilasters that reach to the cornice line. The third story window openings also feature brick corbelling below the sills, creating slightly projecting bays. The projecting bracketed cornice features frieze windows and Queen Anne Style detailing including dentil molding.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Queen Anne Style; however the application of Queen Anne Style detailing to a mixed-use building can be found in other locations in the area, including the recommended NRHP-eligible building at 1783 Queen City Avenue. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of some window sash, and infill of the storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a Queen Anne Style building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1740 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1741 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1741 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1910 (Plate A46). This two-and-a-half story vernacular building has a stone foundation, walls clad in vinyl siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with standing seam metal. The front façade features a replacement front porch with simple squared wood supports, and gable returns and heavy brackets in the gable end.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the lot this house was built upon was originally owned by the Helmig family, who occupied the house immediately to the west, which is no longer extant (Table 19). Barbara Rupprecht was the original owner and occupant of the house, residing there with Elizabeth Rupprecht, and renting out additional space to various working-class renters. The Rupprecht's would remain in the house until they sold it in 1945.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and therefore furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1741 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 19. Chain of Title for 1741 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Henkel, Robert & Sandra	Carmony, Gary E. & Josephine	5/1/1982	N/A
Maher, Mary Helen (1/2) & Robert (1/2)	Henkel, Robert & Sandra	5/2/1968	N/A
Maher, Robert	Maher, Mary Helen (1/2) & Robert (1/2)	8/2/1962	N/A
Khuon, Robert E.	Maher, Robert	9/16/1960	N/A
Schwing, Pauline A.	Khuon, Robert E.	4/8/1960	3084/44
Rupprecht, Barbara	Schwing, Pauline A.	7/6/1945	2107/234
Helmig, Elizabeth	Rupprecht, Barbara	4/5/1910	1020/357
Helmig, Barney	Helmig, Elizabeth	10/10/1906	959/191
Luckey, George H.	Helmig, Barney	10/19/1883	559/123

1742 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1742 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A47). This three-and-a-half story, Queen Anne Style building has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The front façade features an altered storefront with the original ironwork pilasters remaining. The original openings have been infilled with wood panels, replacement window sash, and replacement doors. The upper stories feature stone lintel and sill courses. Second story window openings are larger than the replacement sash, and the openings have been partially infilled with paneling to fit the new sash. Third story window openings have a similar treatment, although the replacement sash is larger than that on the second story, requiring smaller wood infill panels. The bracketed, Queen Anne Style cornice features frieze windows with replacement plate glass and a central pediment. The building appears on the 1904 Sanborn map as a "Hardware" store.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Queen Anne Style; however the application of Queen Anne Style detailing to a mixed-use building can be found in other locations in the area, including the recommended NRHP-eligible building at 1783 Queen City Avenue. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash, partial infill of window openings, and infill of the storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a Queen Anne Style building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1740 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1744 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1744 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1910 (Plate A48). This two-and-a-half story vernacular building has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is two bays wide and features stone lintels and sills and gable returns. A historic, two-story, shed roof addition is located on the rear of the building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of most window sash and the front door, have compromised its integrity of feeling and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1744 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1746 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1746 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1875 (Plate A49). This two-and-a-half story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original two-over-two, and replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof. The front façade features the original entry door with a transom and window openings with stone lintels and sills. Window openings in the central bay contain replacement sash. The front façade also features an Italianate cornice and brackets between frieze windows.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples of the style exist in the vicinity, therefore it does not meet NRHP Criterion C. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of most window sash, have compromised its integrity of materials. Consequently, the resource at 1746 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1747 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1747 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A50). This one-and-a-half story Second Empire Style house has spindlework detailing on the front porch and a sunburst relief in the pedimented wall dormer. The building has a parged foundation, walls clad in replacement vinyl siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a Mansard roof covered with asphalt shingles. Window openings on the first story have been boarded over. Sanborn map research indicates the one-story rear addition was added prior to 1934.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that when the house was built, it was used as a rental property and owned by Mary Benzer (Table 20). Benzer was foreclosed upon and was forced to sell the property in 1897. The following year it was purchased by William C.

Geiler, a plumber, who occupied the property until 1912. After selling the property, Geiler opened a plumbing and fixture business at 1608 Queen City Avenue. William H. Seibel, a huckster, purchased the property from Geiler and the Seibel family owned and occupied the property until 1957.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Second Empire Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, better examples of Second Empire Style architecture are found in the area, including the property recommended NRHP-eligible at 1726-1728 Queen City Avenue. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1747 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 20. Chain of Title for 1747 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Tepe, Joseph Anthony	Hamilton County Commissioners	1/129/2011	N/A
Hollander, Michael	Tepe, Joseph Anthony	8/23/2005	N/A
MPH Real Estate LLC	Hollander, Michael	8/23/2005	N/A
Hollander, Michael	MPH Real Estate LLC	6/17/2005	N/A
Rauck, Joseph M. & Stacey	Hollander, Michael	2/11/2004	N/A
Henkel, Alberta T.	Rauck, Joseph M. & Stacey	5/25/2001	8584/679
Henkel, Alberta T. (1/3), et al (2/3)	Henkel, Alberta T.	9/15/1972	3871/891
Henkel, Richard - Est	Henkel, Robert & Alberta, Carole Glenn, & Lenora Schewene	5/23/1972	3850/154
Seibel, William H.	Henkel, Richard & Alberta	8/26/1957	2920/68
Geiler, Catherine, et al	Seibel, William H.	11/20/1912	1073/253
Mercer Loan & Building Co.	Geiler, William C.	5/24/1898	821/326
Benzer, Mary – per sheriff	Mercer Loan & Building Co.	7/16/1897	819/573
Consolidated Building & Savings Co.	Benzer, Mary	8/4/1890	696/195
Rinner, Philip	Consolidated Building & Savings Co.	N/A	N/A

1748 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1748 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1900 (Plate A51). This two-and-a-half story vernacular building has elements of the Queen Anne and Neo-Classical styles. The building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original one-over-one sash, and a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a gabled front porch pediment with dentil molding and Neo-Classical pilasters on the rear, replacement supports in the front, and a replacement front door. A cross-gable on the

easternmost bay projects from the wall slightly, with brick corbelling. The gable end is clad in fishscale shingles and contains a sunburst pattern. Also on the property is a detached, one-car garage that faces Wickham Place to the rear. According to the 1891 Sanborn map, this house sits on the former site of the "South Fairmount Calaboose", a small one-room jailhouse that was demolished for the construction of this building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. While the building retains most aspects of integrity, it is a common example in the area. As a vernacular building type that is ubiquitous in the area, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1748 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1749 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1749 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A52).The vernacular one-story building exhibits a slightly sloped flat roof, replacement sash, and is clad in replacement Permastone siding on its front façade and replacement vinyl siding on its other façades. Sanborn map research shows an inset porch located on the west façade of the building, but this feature has been sided over. The building appears to have been constructed as store space as evidenced by its small size. The front façade has been greatly altered and no longer resembles a late nineteenth century commercial building.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that this building was built by Peter Metzler and rented to various tenants until it was sold to Margaret Vietor in 1909 (Table 21). Vietor's husband, Edward used the space for his roofing business and they lived at the neighboring house to the west, 1751 Queen City Avenue. When Edward Vietor died, Margaret rented the space to the Schramm Brothers Upholstery Company, who occupied the space at least into the 1930s. The space has remained as a commercial property to the present, but is currently vacant.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, extensive alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, and a heavily altered storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1749 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 21. Chain of Title for 1749 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Swewat LTD	Hamilton County Board of Commissioners	12/13/2010	N/A

Smith, Darryll	Swewat LTD	8/17/2009	N/A
ABN Amro Mortgage Group, Inc.	Smith, Darryll	2/2/2006	N/A
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Cor	ABN Amro Mortgage Group, Inc.	2/2/2006	N/A
Dexter, Garth	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Cor	12/22/2005	N/A
Investors, Inc.	Dexter, Garth	12/22/2005	N/A
River Valley Properties, LLC	Investors, Inc.	5/13/2005	N/A
River Valley Properties, LLC	WDH Investments, LLC	5/13/2005	N/A
Dexter, Garth	River Valley Properties, LLC	6/27/2002	8950/2260
Thunder Management, LLC	Dexter, Garth	2/22/2002	8839/866
Evans, Chad TR	Thunder Management, LLC	12/18/2001	8774/5960
Richter, Patrick	Evans, Chad TR	12/18/2001	8774/5958
Evans, Chad TR	Richter, Patrick	11/21/2001	8752/454
Hickman, Odious & Shelley	Evans, Chad TR	8/9/2001	8656/5736
Burton, David W. & Michele	Hickman, Odious & Shelley	11/22/1995	6913/1247
Burton, Chester	Burton, David W. & Michele	7/28/1994	6531/1616
Burton, Chester & Joyce	Burton, Chester	1/1/1990	N/A
Pels, Marge	Burton, Chester & Joyce	12/14/1975	4035/1284
Jauch, Elmer Jr.	Pels, Marge	8/12/1974	3983/480
Williams, Harry C.	Jauch, Elmer Jr.	3/27/1968	3598/562
Williams, Harry C. & Melva	Williams, Harry C.	4/2/1964	3340/384
Gregg, Kenneth C.	Williams, Harry C. & Melva	3/18/1960	3080/79
Gregg, Alma W. Estate	Gregg, Kenneth C.	2/15/1960	3075/194
Helmig, Margaret (Vietor)	Gregg, K.C. & A.W.	4/13/1948	2295/189
Metzler, Peter – heirs per sheriff	Vietor, Margaret	1/20/1909	1001/580
James, Joseph A.	Metzler, Peter	11/16/1867	346/527

1750 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1750 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1915 (Plate A53). This two-and-a-half story vernacular building has a concrete foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a front gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width, two-story porch with squared brick pilasters and columns. The second story features a window opening that has been converted to a doorway and partially infilled with wood paneling. Corbelled brick is located just below the gable return. The gable end features a Palladian window and a sunburst pattern.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or

method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of most window sash and an altered front porch, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1750 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1751 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1810 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A54). This two-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement vinyl siding, window openings with original two-over-two sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with tar paper. The front façade features a replacement front porch with a hipped roof and a replacement front door. The Italianate cornice remains above the second story, but is in a state of disrepair.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the house was originally built by Peter Metzler and initially rented to working-class tenants (Table 22). Some members of the Metzler family moved into the house by 1900, and remained until Peter Metzler's death in 1909, when the house was sold to Margaret Vietor. Margaret and her husband Edward lived in the house and operated a roofing business out of the neighboring building to the east, until Edward's death in the mid-1910s. Margaret Vietor was remarried to Theo Helmig in 1918, and the Helmigs remained in the house until 1964, renting extra space to working-class tenants.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however it is not a particularly good example and is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding, and a front porch addition, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1751 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 22. Chain of Title for 1751 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Bank of New York TR	B J C Investments LLC	12/12/2006	N/A
Jackson, Maurice S. & Thyra	Bank of New York TR	12/12/2006	N/A
Conry, Barbara TR	Jackson, Maurice S. & Thyra	11/17/2000	N/A
Dressman, Robert A. TR	Conry, Barbara TR	2/17/1998	N/A
Steinriede, Henny P.	Dressman, Robert A. TR	12/5/1995	N/A
Steinriede, Jerome & Henny P.	Steinriede, Henny P.	6/30/1981	N/A
Angel, James T.	Steinriede, Jerome & Henny P.	6/26/1978	4122/543

Wilson, Dale Lee & Donna Jean	Angel, James T.	10/12/1977	4098/195
Shreve, Edward W.	Wilson, Dale Lee & Donna Jean	8/30/1972	3868/832
Williams, Harry C.	Shreve, Edward W.	9/12/1968	3631/602
Steinmetz, Dorothy	Williams, Harry C.	4/14/1965	3408/170
Helmig, Margaret - Est	Steinmetz, Dorothy	11/30/1964	3385/440
Vietor, Maggie	Helmig, Margaret (name change)	6/11/1918	1174/215
Metzler, Peter – heirs, per sheriff	Vietor, Maggie	1/20/1909	1001/580
James, Joseph A.	Metzler, Peter	11/16/1867	346/527

1753 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1753 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A55). This two-story Italianate Style house has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a low-pitched side-gabled roof. The front façade features a replacement spindlework porch addition, and a replacement door with infill below the decorative Italianate hood. The bracketed Italianate cornice above the second story remains in good condition.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that this house has been owner-occupied throughout the majority of its history (Table 23). Originally occupied by owner John Behrens, a laborer, the house remained in the Behrens family through 1922. Several members of the Behrens family lived in the building during his ownership. The family was employed in various trades including, printing, typing, and clerking. Members of the Woelfe and Espelage families also occupied the building during their respective ownership, through 1949.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash, a reconfigured entryway, and a porch addition, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1753 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 23. Chain of Title for 1753 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Kellogg, Jeffrey A. & Vicki L.	Collins, Diane	10/12/2010	N/A
Klaene, Geraldine A.	Kellogg, Jeffrey A. & Vicki L.	1/10/2000	8166/1481 8181/1092
Klaene, Bernhard A.	Klaene, Geraldine A.	6/2/1992	5867/424

Henninger, Charles H.	Klaene, Bernhard A.	5/1/1988	4408/1577
Henninger, Louise M.	Henninger, Charles H.	9/23/1981	4214/780 4220/792
Espelage, Erma	Henninger, Louise M.	8/22/1949	2373/72
Woelfle, Eugene Est.	Espelage, Erma	5/3/1949	2355/628
Behrens, John & Sophia	Woelfe, Eugene	4/27/1922	1270/197
Stone, Ella L. & Wilson S.	Behrens, John & Sophia	4/5/1888	651/198
Luckey, George H., et al	Stone, Ella L.	5/24/1883	554/119

1755 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1755 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A56). This two-story Italianate Style house has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a low-pitched side-gabled roof. The front façade features decorative stone window sills and hoods, and a replacement front door with a transom and stone hood. A fire escape is located on the east façade, and a historic addition is located on the rear of the building.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that this house was built and originally occupied by John S. Wagner, a huckster (Table 24). Members of the Wagner family remained in the house throughout their ownership and were employed as a huckster, a saleslady, and a clerk. Space was eventually rented to tenants by the 1930s; however the Wagners also remained in the building. The Wagners sold the property to James and Edna Edwards in 1949. The Edwards family retained ownership until 1985.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash, have compromised its integrity of feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the Italianate Style in the area, and better examples exist in the vicinity. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1755 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 24. Chain of Title for 1755 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Watkins, Sil	Dymco Properties LLC	6/29/2005	N/A
Standard Federal Bank	Watkins, Sil	11/13/2003	N/A
Killinger, Todd	Standard Federal Bank	8/12/2003	N/A
Huenemann, Donald & Bonnie	Killinger, Todd	3/27/2002	8867/2459
Rose Vivian George TR	Huenemann, Donald & Bonnie	8/21/1996	7135/1438
Rainier, Derek TR	Rose Vivian George TR	6/27/1996	7090/1029

Secretary of Housing & Urban Development	Rainier, Derek TR	3/25/1996	7007/2090
Carpenter, Shelby	Secretary of Housing & Urban Development	12/13/1995	6928/1350
Carpenter, Shelby & Yvonne	Carpenter, Shelby	1/1/1990	N/A
Edwards, Edna E.	Carpenter, Shelby & Yvonne	10/1/1985	4323/1759
Edwards, James W. & Edna E.	Edwards, Edna E.	5/1/1974	3965/114
Wagner, Stella Marie	Edwards, James W. & Edna E.	4/19/1949	2353/578
Wagner, Emma Bates	Wagner, Stella Marie	9/25/1942	1973/386
Stone, Ella L.	Wagner, John S.	12/4/1889	681/530
Luckey, George H.	Stone, Ella L.	5/24/1883	554/119

1756 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1756 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1910 (Plate A57). This two-story vernacular building has elements of the Neo-Classical Revival Style. The building has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with original and replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a largely unaltered storefront flanked with ironwork pilasters. The original double-door entry remains intact, although the transom has been infilled with wood paneling. The upper story features window openings with some replacement sash and plain stone lintels and sills. Raised brick quoins adorn the edges of the second story, and a plain Neo-Classical cornice runs along the top of the building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It has elements of the Neo-Classical Revival Style; however it is not a good example of the style. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of some window sash, have compromised its integrity of materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1756 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1760 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1760 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A58). This three-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a heavily altered storefront. According to Sanborn map research, the building originally had two storefronts on the front façade. These storefronts have been partially infilled with brick, new window openings and sash, and replacement doors. The second and third story window openings have simple stone lintels and sills, and the front façade also features an Italianate cornice and brackets. Fire escapes are located on the west and east sides. The original outbuildings on the rear of the lot were demolished prior to 1934.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however it is not a particularly good example and is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and heavily altered storefronts, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1760 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1762 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1762 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1915 (Plate A59). This two-story Dutch Colonial Revival Style building has a concrete foundation, walls clad in brick, window openings with replacement and original one-over-one sash, and a front-gabled gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a fill-width porch with squared brick columns. The gable end is clad in wood shingles. A cross-gable is located on the east façade.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style; however it is not a particularly good example. While the building retains most aspects of integrity, it is a fairly common example of its style. As a Dutch Colonial Revival Style example of a small residential building, the resource is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1762 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1764 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1764 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A60). This two-and-a-half story Second Empire Style building has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a Mansard roof covered with slate shingles. The front façade features an altered storefront. The original metalwork remains in place; however the original openings have been altered with replacement windows and aluminum paneling. The main entry has also been altered with a replacement door. The second story features stone lintel and sill courses. The gabled wall dormer in the Mansard roof contains two window openings and a sunburst pattern. The 1904 Sanborn map shows a drugstore operating out of this building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Second Empire Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and an altered storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP

Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1764 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1766 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1766 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A61). This one-and-a-half story vernacular building has a stone foundation, walls clad in aluminum siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a low-pitched, side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The building likely once had Italianate detailing on the cornice, however it has been removed or covered in aluminum siding and only the frieze windows are visible.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1766 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1767 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1767 Queen City Avenue was constructed in 1897 (Plate A62). This three-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a metal storefront, which has been boarded over. The second and third stories feature window openings with stone sills and decorative stone hoods. Curved brick is found on the corners of the front façade, creating a small set-back with pilasters between each bay. Window openings on the second story contain infilled panels to allow the replacement sash to fit into the larger openings. Brick corbelling is located between the second and third stories, and the cornice with dentil molding and Italianate brackets remains in good condition above the third story.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that this building was originally owned by Frank Mueller (Table 25). Mueller operated a bakery on the lower level and rented the upper floors to tenants, some of whom worked in his bakery. Mueller moved into the building by 1910. The Muellers sold the builidng in 1924, when it was purchased by Karl Gaiser. Gaiser rented the building to various tenants, including keeping a bakery on the first floor. By the 1930s, the Jacob Schmidt Bakery was operating from the space. The Gaiser family owned the building until 1940.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and an altered storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common

building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1767 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 25. Chain of Title for 1767 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Johnson, George L.	Y E C P Inc.	7/29/1999	8026/1969
Dorsch, Gertrude C., et. al.	Johnson, George L.	3/6/1989	4954/910
Dorsch, William E. & Gertrude C.	Dorsch, Gertrude C. (3/6), Michael J. (1/6), William J. (1/6), & Thomas J. (1/6)	9/1/1986	4350/33
Cappel, Emma	Dorsch, William E. & Gertrude C.	8/9/1967	3557/110
Butke-Lutz, Ruby	Cappel, Emma	5/26/1951	2482/236
Butke Ruby (7/8), Lena (1/8)	Butke, Ruby	3/12/1947	2227/47
Butke, Charles Gordon & Ruby	Butke Ruby (7/8), Lena (1/8)	2/3/1947	2221/149
Coomer, Katherine Gaiser	Butke, Charles Gordon & Ruby	12/5/1940	1886/604
Coomer, Katherine Gaiser	Affidavit of	6/28/1934	1661/270
Gaiser, Karl	Gaiser, Katherine	4/6/1933	1636/116
Gaiser, Karl	Gaiser, Katherine	1/19/1927	1409/450
Mueller, Susan	Gaiser, Karl	2/18/1924	1323/573
Von Holle, Theodore	Mueller, Frank	11/14/1896	805/435
Stone, Ella M. & Wilson S.	Von Holle, Theodore	10/27/1882	558/231

1768 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1768 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A63). This two-and-a-half story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in asbestos siding, window openings with replacement single-pane plate glass, and a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The front façade features the original front door with wood surround and a transom. The building also retains its original Italianate cornice and brackets. Window openings on the basement level have been infilled with glass block.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however it is not a particularly good example and it is a ubiquitous style in the area. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1768 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1769 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1769 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A64). The one-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation walls clad in replacement vinyl siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has been heavily altered with an enclosed porch addition that has been boarded over. Italianate brackets remain on the building's cornice. The porch and door openings have been covered with plywood; however, a 2008 photograph of the building on the Hamilton County Auditor website shows the porch was permanently enclosed with modern plate glass windows.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the building was originally occupied by the Tamme family, who worked as a carpenter, weaver, machinist, and a clerk (Table 26). By 1910, the Tamme family had moved out and the Jaspers family occupied the house, along with a tenant, Charles Davis. Throughout the building's early history, its occupants held working-class jobs.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of representative of the Italianate Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and a heavily altered entryway, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1769 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 26. Chain of Title for 1769 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Smith, Darryll	Hamilton County Commissioners	7/22/2010	N/A
Wells Fargo Bank	Smith, Darryll	10/12/2006	10373/3019
Stroup, Shawna	Wells Fargo Bank	6/14/2006	N/A
Jordan, John G. & Zachary S.	Stroup, Shawna	2/13/2003	9175/3558
Jordan, John G.	Jordan, John G. & Zachary S.	2/1/1990	N/A
Jordan, George W.	Jordan, John G.	2/13/1990	5211/900
Hoekstra, John W. Jr &	Jordan, George W.	11/1/1989	5142/167
Centers, Ronald L.	Hoekstra, John W. Jr &	11/1/1984	4300/1732
Centers, Raymond (1/2) & Ronald L. Centers (1/2)	Centers, Ronald L.	7/1/1984	4290/291
Centers, Raymond & Hilda C.	Centers, Raymond (1/2) & Ronald L. Centers (1/2)	2/22/1984	4279/1126
Lingardo, Rose M.	Centers, Raymond & Hilda C.	12/2/1955	2800/117
Holtvogt, Theodore	Lingardo, Rose M.	6/23/1947	2244/479
Moscoe, Mathew T. & Viola	Holtvogt, Theodore	4/18/1946	2160/582

Table 26. Chain of Title for 1769 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Schmitt, Della	Moscoe, Mathew T. & Viola	6/26/1944	2048/592
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schorfheide, Henry W.	Schrage, Henry August	5/31/1882	534/332
Ludlow, August S.	Schorfheide, H.W.	5/17/1878	482/506

1770 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1770 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A65). This three-story, Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in asbestos siding and Permastone, window openings with replacement and original one-over-one sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a heavily altered storefront with only the iron storefront cornice remaining. The remainder of the storefront has been infilled and clad with Permastone. A replacement window and door are located in the altered storefront. Second story window openings contain replacement single-pane plate glass, while the smaller third story windows retain the historic one-over-one sash. Italianate brackets remain in the cornice. The side facades are clad in a combination of stucco and vinyl siding. According to the 1934 Sanborn map, the building housed a paint store, and is now occupied by Shultz Plumbing. Also on the property is a large, detached, four-car garage.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of most window sash and a heavily altered storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1770 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1774 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1774 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A66). This one-and-a-half story, Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement asphalt shingles, window openings with original and replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a replacement front door, original window and door surrounds, and the original Italianate cornice and brackets. The original front porch has been replaced with a wood deck.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however, it is not a particularly good example and is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of siding

material and the front porch, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1774 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1776 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1776 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A67). This one-story, vernacular building has a concrete block foundation, walls clad in wood siding and wood shingles, window openings with replacement sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The original building sat back from the street and appears to have been a Second Empire Style dwelling. A large addition was constructed ca. 1920 on the front of the building and another built on the rear. The original building is nearly indistinguishable from the later additions, however the parged stone foundation, and the extra one-half story are visible. Also on the property is a four-car garage, also built ca. 1920.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including a large addition, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, setting, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1776 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1777 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1777 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1891 (Plate A68). This two-and-a-half story Second Empire Style building has a parged stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a Mansard roof with slate shingles. The front façade features a replacement front door with a transom and decorative stone hood. Stone lintel and sill courses run the length of the front façade. All window openings on the front façade have stone sills and decorative hoods.Window openings on the second story and the wall dormer contain a single pane replacement sash, while openings on the side facades have been infilled with glass block. Decorative brick corbelling is found just below the cornice. The cornice contains decorative brackets and a floral motif. The Mansard roof features a wall dormer with a decorative hood with a finial. The building is two bays wide and nine bays deep.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that this building was originally built by Heinrich Espelage, and served as a rental property (Table 27). Tenants through 1934 include mostly working-class residents.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Second Empire Style; however the style and application to a single-family residence is fairly common in the area, and better

examples exist with more integrity, including the recommended NRHP-eligible resource at 1733 Westwood Avenue. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and the front door, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, this resource is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 27. Chain of Title for 1777 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Sienkiewicz, Kenneth M.	Mattcheck, Don	7/28/2000	N/A
Harbison, David B.	Sienkiewicz, Kenneth M.	12/30/1996	N/A
Plummer, William A.	Harbison, David B.	12/30/1996	N/A
Plummer, Marilyn R.	Plummer, William A.	12/30/1996	N/A
Sienkiewicz, Kenneth M.	Plummer, Marilyn R.	12/30/1996	N/A
Plummer, William A. 30% & Marilyn R. Plummer 70%	Sienkiewicz, Kenneth M.	12/30/1996	7237/2143
Plummer, William A. 30% & Marilyn R. Plummer 70%	Plummer, William A. 30% & Marilyn R. Plummer 70%	1/1/1990	4198/1181
Salamone, Anthony J.	Plummer, William A. 30% & Marilyn R. Plummer 70%	11/1/1980	4198/1181
Thirty-Five, Inc.	Salamone, Anthony J.	9/14/1979	4169/659
Godfrey, Robert H. & Zondra G.	Thirty-Five, Inc.	7/14/1978	4124/947
Allen, Robert G. & Manda L.	Godfrey, Robert H. & Zondra G.	5/28/1975	4016/341 (?)
McCray, Olga Lampe	Allen, Robert G. & Manda L.	4/3/1968	3599/566
Lampe, Josephine	McCray, Olga Lampe	1/25/1944	2028/151
Wibbeling, Elizabeth	Lampe, Josephine	9/12/1935	1691/510
Wibbeling, Herman	Wibbeling, Elizabeth	9/16/1916	1139/301
Espelage, Heinrich Bernard & wife	Wibbeling, Herman	7/27/1896	803/48
Luckey, John. S.	Espelage, Heinrich Bernard	7/11/1882	539/157 (Lot 559)
-	-	-	-
Luckey, George H.	Espelage, Heinrich Bernard	5/21/1878	482/525 (Lot 558)

1783 Queen City Avenue – HAM-3112-23

The building at 1783 Queen City Avenue was constructed in 1892 (Plate A69). This three-story, Queen Anne Style, mixed-use building has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with historic one-over-one and two-over-two sash, and a shed roof. The front façade storefront retains the original metal supports, but has been infilled with wood. The front door has also been replaced. Windows on the upper floors are segmentally arched with brick lintels. The symmetrical pedimented cornice features decorative brackets, dentil

molding, and pediments topped with finials. Sign ghosting for 'Barq's Root Beer' and another illegible sign is found on the west façade. A small garage addition is located at the rear of the building and intersects with the historic addition located on the west façade. The western, one-story, blonde brick addition was in place by the time of the 1904 Sanborn map. An original door is located on the east façade.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the building was originally owned by the Wehmeyer family, who occupied a portion of the building, and rented out the remaining space to various, primarily working-class tenants (Table 28). When the Wehmeyer family sold the building in 1910, it became entirely a rental property. The building most recently housed "Gene & Em's Family Inn".

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is the best example in the area of the Queen Anne Style as applied to a mixed-use commercial building. The application is fairly rare in the area, with only a select few other examples, all with less historic integrity. Consequently, the resource at 1783 Queen City is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Table 28. Chain of Title for 1783 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Tri State Investment Co. Inc.	Schultz, John	1/9/1992	5748/629
Smed, George & Violet R.	Tri State Investment Co. Inc.	8/15/1955	2777/217
Keiner, Peter A., Mary A., Joseph P., & Ruth V.	Smed, George & Violet R.	1/30/1953	2592/479
Donovan, Thomas A. & Bertha M.	Keiner, Peter A., Mary A., Joseph P., & Ruth V.	10/31/1951	2512/188
Simon, Hilda J.	Donovan, Thomas A. & Bertha M.	1/28/1949	2343/125
Simon, August A.	Simon, Hilda J.	3/27/1940	1855/576
Wessels, Harry	Simon, August A.	7/8/1925	1371/310
Wehmeyer, Caroline	Wessels, Harry	11/8/1910	1027/567
Wehmeyer, A. H.	Wehmeyer, Caroline	4/21/1898	822/153
Schorfheide, Henry W. & M.J.	Wehmeyer, August H.	3/22/1893	747/576

1789 Queen City Avenue – Former St. Francis Sisters' House

The resource at 1789 Queen City is a three-and-a-half-story, Mission Style building constructed between 1922 and 1923 (Plate A70 and Figure 15). The parish of St. Bonaventure purchased the lot in 1922 for $3,100 in order to erect a convent for the Sisters of St. Francis, who taught in the St. Bonaventure School. Prior to the construction of this Sister's house, the Sisters lived at 1803-1805 Queen City Avenue, a few buildings west of this address and still extant (Table 29). The convent was designed by John F. Sheblessy. Sheblessy was educated at the Chicago Art Institute and the Armour Institute of Technology. He practiced in Chicago and Louisville before moving to Cincinnati in 1907. He worked with

S.E. Desjardins until 1909, when he opened his own firm. Sheblessy designed several Roman Catholic churches and other institutional buildings in Cincinnati and its surrounding vicinity (Langsam 2008). Members of the church were invited to bid on construction of the building. The building cost $61,500 when completed in the summer of 1923. As built, the convent included a kitchen, dining room, study, and music room on the first story and a chapel on the second story. Presumably, bedrooms were located on the second and third stories. A two-story brick porch and roof garden were included at the rear of the building (Gratin 1945). The building exhibits poured concrete foundation, blonde brick veneer walls, and an asphalt-shingled hipped roof. Windows throughout the building are replacement nine-over-nine sash with false muntins. The window openings feature unadorned, flat lintels and sills. The front façade features a tall central bay with a scrolled parapet and a Palladian window in the half-story with a curved lintel and keystone ornamentation. The large, rounded main entry, also in the central bay, has a large rounded transom and sidelights that are currently covered with plywood. A hipped awning supported by brackets shelters the main entry.

Research in local libraries and other repositories indicated the building was used as the Sister's house from 1923 through ca. 1980. The Sisters taught at the St. Bonaventure School, which closed after the 1979-1980 academic year. In 1975, the building was also used as the St. Francis School of Practical Nursing in association with the St. Francis Hospital. When the hospital closed in 1981, the school also closed. Shortly after these closures, the Sister's house was sold and converted into 12 apartment units (Williams' City Directories 1975-1982). The building is currently vacant. The Sisters' house is one of the last vestiges of the former St. Bonaventure complex, with the others including the former school located at 1798 Queen City Avenue and the former Sisters' house that was used from ca. 1890 through 1923 at 1803-1805 Queen City Avenue (Williams' City Directories 1885-1920). As one of the few remaining buildings associated with St. Bonaventure, a significant institution within the community of South Fairmount, the building is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Research indicates that architect John Sheblessy, while a successful architect in the region, did not play a significant role in architectural or local history. Research also revealed none of the inhabitants of the building played significant roles in the history of the community. Therefore, the resource is not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The Mission Style is uncommon in Ohio; however, another example of the style is extant in the area at 1824 Westwood Avenue (HAM-3113-23, Vitt & Stermer Funeral Home). The funeral home building is a better example of the style and retains greater historic integrity. The convent building has lost integrity of materials and design due to the application of replacement sash and its change of use from convent to apartment building. Therefore, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1789 Queen City is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

11-62901

New Sisters' House — erected in 1922 and 1923

View of 1789 Queen City Avenue
(Gratian 1945)

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-14-2011

Table 29. Chain of Title for 1789 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
First Option Real Estate	Board of Hamilton County Commissioners	8/13/2010	11505/1541
Payday Home Buyers	First Option Real Estate	11/8/2007	10696/2410
Minger, Steven J. and Kirk, Mary P.	Payday Home Buyers	5/25/2004	9634/572
Kirk, Mary P.	Minger, Steven J.	4/18/2001	N/A
Vandiver, Kendall & Adrienne	Kirk, Mary P.	4/18/2001	8551/599
Janus, Ronald and Stein, Thomas	Vandiver, Kendall & Adrienne	10/12/1999	8094/67
Goines, Charles E., Jr.	Janus, Ronald and Stein, Thomas	2/19/1997	7278/1606
Castelli, Anthony D.	Goines, Charles E., Jr.	3/7/1996	6993/1499
Miller, Barry R. & Christine M.	Castelli, Anthony D.	11/23/1988	4885/842
McDonald, Michael P., TR	Miller, Barry R. & Christine M.	2/1/1985	4305/2004
McDonald, William J. & Toni L.	McDonald, Michael P., TR	6/4/1984	4287/150
McDonald, J.J. & D.M.	McDonald, William J. & Toni L.	1/14/1982	4228/1557
Bernardi, J.L., Archbishop of Cincinnati	McDonald, J.J.	5/11/1981	4210/1470
Lehmkuhle, O.	Moeller, H., Archbishop of Cincinnati	3/23/1922	1259/77
Henry, Peter	Lehmkuhle, O.	3/16/1922	1264/304
Schorfheide, Josephine, Estate	Henry, Peter	10/31/1919	1193/591
Schaefer, J.N.	Schorfheide, H.W.	10/10/1892	739/551
Clemmer, J.H.	Schaefer, Joseph N.	10/10/1892	742/138
Walker & Kebler	Clemmer, J.H.	10/18/1884	575/371

1793 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1793 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A71). This two-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement shingles, window openings with replacement sash, and a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The front façade features an altered storefront with replacement windows and infill and a replacement front door. Window openings on the second story have stone surrounds. The Italianate cornice remains in good repair above the second story. The rear portion of the building has a replacement porch on the east façade.

The building was originally built by Gerhard Holthaus, who occupied part of the building along with several tenants, including the Cecelia Molengraft, who would purchase the building in 1937 (Table 30). Anna Molengraft purchased the building in 1921, and ran a notions shop out of the first floor storefront. Other tenants during the period consisted primarily of working-class residents.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however it is not a particularly good example and is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding, and a heavily altered storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1793 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 30. Chain of Title for 1793 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Martin Family Capital Investment	Hamilton County Commissioners	5/11/2011	N/A
Martin, Bradley D & Julie J	Martin Family Capital Investment	8/31/2010	N/A
Martin, Doris L.	Martin, Bradley D & Julie J	5/11/2010	N/A
Martin, Jimmy D. & Doris L.	Martin, Doris L.	5/6/2010	N/A
Martin, Jimmy D. & Doris L.	Martin, Jimmy D.	1/1/1990	N/A
Zeff, Morton F. TR	Martin, Jimmy D. & Doris L.	2/1/1986	N/A
Shamrock Realty & Development Co.	Zeff, Morton F. TR	6/22/1981	N/A
O'Conner, John A.	Shamrock Realty & Development Co.	2/23/1971	3774/502
Procaccino, Anthony C.	O'Conner, John A.	8/3/1966	3496/285
O'Connor, John A.	Procaccino, Anthony C.	4/20/1966	3475/354
Molengraft, Celia	O'Connor, John A.	4/20/1966	3475/357
Molengraft, Anna	Molengraft, Celia	3/15/1937	1739/577
Feldhaus, Katherine & Henry J.	Molengraft, Anna	10/11/1921	1253/128
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fogerty, James Jr. & Alice	Holthaus, George	5/23/1885	585/414
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fogerty, Sarah Anne, et al	Diehl, Laura F.	1/23/1883	553/170

1797 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1797 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A72). This two-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in wood siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The front façade features an altered first floor with a replacement door. The original storefront that existed on the building is no longer apparent. The second story window openings feature stone surrounds, and the Italianate cornice remains in good repair above the second story.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the building's original address was 643 Queen City Avenue and housed a daily market in the first floor storefront, run by Henry Fuller (Table 31). The Feldhues family originally constructed the building, but did not occupy it until ca. 1905. By 1910, John T. Feldues operated a daily market from the first floor storefront. Additional tenants rented space alongside the Feldhues family. Most tenants had working-class employment.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however, it is not a particularly good example and is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding, and an altered entryway, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1797 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 31. Chain of Title for 1797 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
TLW Properties LLC	William J Revis III	11/21/2007	N/A
Fannie Mae	TLW Properties LLC	5/2/2007	N/A
Lackey, George L & Venessa M	Fannie Mae	9/12/2006	N/A
White, Drew TR	Lackey, George L & Venessa M	6/16/2003	N/A
Gorock LTD	White, Drew TR	4/27/2001	8558/3759
Haynes, Ronald Lee & Nicolett H	Gorock LTD	2/10/2000	8192/1324
Haynes, Verdie	Haynes, Ronald Lee & Nicolett H	2/10/2000	8192/1322
Zeff, Morton, TR	Haynes, Verdie	5/1/1985	4313/1974
Shamrock Realty & Development Co.	Zeff, Morton, TR	6/22/1981	4213/1377
Smith, George W.	Shamrock Realty & Development Co.	8/20/1973	3926/959
Willis, Don C. & Florine	Smith, George W.	2/27/1962	3203/524
Cella, Lawrence & Minnie	Willis, Don C. & Florine	5/6/1953	2611/111
Hempen, Katherine	Cella, Lawrence & Minnie	9/5/1952	2564/600
Hempen, Philip, et al	Hempen, Katherine	10/27/1948	2331/6
Niederhauser, W.F.	Hempen, Nicholas & P	3/11/1947	2226/601
Feldhues, William, et al Pr. Shff	Niederhauser, Willard F.	12/27/1935	1700/177
Luckey, John S.	Feldhaus, J.B.	11/10/1874	432/615

1798 Queen City Avenue – Orion Academy – HAM-7875-23

The building at 1798 Queen City Avenue was constructed in 1926 (Plate A73). This three-story vernacular building once served as an addition to the main school building within the St. Bonaventure Catholic Church complex. The church, rectory, and original school building were demolished in 2004, leaving the three-story school addition as the sole remaining portion of the church complex on the north side of Queen City Avenue. The front façade of the building features an entryway on the easternmost bay of the original portion of the building with a concrete surround. The building has a stone foundation. Window openings contain replacement sash in banks of five openings on each side of the central bay. The central by contains two window openings with replacement sash on each story. Two large ca. 2004 additions have been constructed on the building's west and east façades.

Research in local libraries and other repositories revealed the building was associated with the St. Bonaventure Church complex, a significant place in South Fairmount. However, additions and alterations to the building no longer convey it historical use, therefore the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Research did not reveal the building to be associated with any persons, therefore it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and two large additions, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, setting, and materials. As a vernacular building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1798 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1799 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1799 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A74). The two-and-a-half-story, Italianate Style, mixed-use building exhibits a parged foundation, second story clad in replacement insul-brick siding, and side-gabled roof. A bracketed cornice with frieze band windows runs the width of the front façade. Windows on the second story are historic two-over-two wood sash. The storefront space of the first story is currently covered with sheeting and plywood. A 1937 photograph shows part of this building and its former storefront (Figure 16). The sign for Moellinger's Bakery remains extant on the second story.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the building was constructed during J. Bernard Feldhues' period of ownership (Table 32). Feldhues operated a grocery store from this location. He also lived in the building and rented out apartments (Williams' City Directory 1900). Feldhues died by 1910, and at this date the City Directory only lists people living in the building, but no commercial interest in the storefront space. Other members of the Feldhues family are listed as living in the building next door at 1797 Queen City Avenue (Williams' City Directory 1910). In 1915, Anna Schmees was operating a millinery at this location. By the late 1920s, no business is listed at this address (Williams' City Directories 1915-1928/1929). However, when the Moellinger family purchased the building in 1948, the family opened the Moellinger Bakery at this location. The bakery remained in operation until the early 1990s (Williams' City Directories 1949 – 1997).

11-62901

View of 1799 and 1801 Queen City Avenue from 1937 Flood
(Gratian 1945)

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-14-2011

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building exhibits elements of the Italianate Style, but has lost integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association due to the application replacement building materials and the covering of all storefront details. As an example of a common architectural style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1799 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 32. Chain of Title for 1799 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Moellinger, Joseph W.	Moellinger, Michael C.	2/16/1999	7885/25
Moellinger, Carl (per Executor)	Moellinger, Joseph W.	10/26/1965	3444/730
Hempen, N. & Phillip	Moellinger, Carl & Anna	8/7/1948	2316/474
Niederhauser, Willard F.	Hempen, N. & Phillip	3/10/1947	2226/601
Feldhues, William (per Sheriff)	Niederhauser, Willard F.	12/27/1935	1700/177
Luckey, John S.	Felhues, J.B.	11/10/1874	432/613
Clemmer, J.N., et al	Luckey, Amelia A.	12/31/1872	407/160

1801 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1801 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A75). The three-story building with elements of the Italianate Style exhibits a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement vinyl siding, and a flat roof. A bracketed cornice with dentil molding runs the width of the front façade. As shown on a 1937 photograph, the first story of the primary façade included two storefront window displays, a storefront entry, and an entrance leading to the upper stories (Figure 16). This area has been covered in replacement vinyl siding, thus obscuring all storefront details. The door that leads to the upper stories is currently covered with plywood. Windows on the upper stories are historic, two-over-two wood sash.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the building was constructed during Herman Schmidt's period of ownership (Table 33). Schmidt is listed as living in the building and operating a candy store at this address. He also rented out apartment units (Williams' City Directory 1900). In 1902, Schmidt sold the building to J. Phillip Henry Hellman, who continued to operate the candy store, as well as live and rent apartments in the building (Williams' City Directory 1910). After Hellman's death, ownership passed to his daughters, Theresa and Elizabeth, who operated the Hellman Sisters candy store until the mid-1940s. By 1947, the storefront space housed a delicatessen (Williams' City Directories 1941-1956).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building exhibits a bracketed cornice that is indicative of the Italianate Style, but most of its other architectural features have been obscured by the

application of asphalt shingle siding. The building has lost integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association due to these changes. As an example of a common architectural style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1801 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 33. Chain of Title for 1801 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Frank Elsen, LLC	Anderson, Burr	3/8/2006	10182/3274
Haynes, Verdie (dec'd)	Frank Elsen, LLC	12/1/2003	9474/2379
Tomaza, Richard	Haynes, Verdie (dec'd)	10/1/1984	4298/282
Tomaza, Richard & John	Tomaza, Richard	5/17/1982	4235/432
McCarthy, Martha R., TR	Tomaza, Richard & John	11/15/1978	4139/446
Tomaza, Richard	McCarthy, Martha R., TR	11/15/1978	4139/444
Tomaza, Lucille & Richard (L. dec'd)	Tomaza, Richard	2/11/1977	4073/5
McCarthy, Martha B, TR	Tomaza, Lucille & Richard	3/8/1976	4040/1107
Tomaza, Lucille and McCarthy, Martha B., TR	McCarthy, Martha B, TR	3/8/1976	4040/1109
Tomaza, Lucille & Richard	Tomaza, Lucille and McCarthy, Martha B., TR	3/8/1976	4040/1111
Tomaza, Cornell & Lucille	Tomaza, Lucille & Richard	3/8/1976	4040/1113
Grimme, Laura et al	Tomaza, Cornell & Lucille	12/9/1963	3320/421
Hellmann, Theresa & Elizabeth	Grimme, Laura et al	2/5/1959	3008/360
Hellman, J. Phillip Henry	Hellman, Theresa & Elizabeth	11/16/1933	1648/410
Schmidt, Herman	Hellman, J. Phillip Henry	11/18/1902	884/163
Kuluke, August	Schmidt, Herman	12/29/1883	561/352
Gellhaus, Otto & wife	Kuluke, August	2/13/1875	437/332
Luckey, John S.	Gellhaus, Otto	2/13/1875	437/330

1803-1805 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1803-1805 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 and enlarged ca. 1895 (Plate A76). The two-and-a-half-story, Italianate Style, multiple family dwelling was constructed in stages. The western half of the building, 1805 Queen City Avenue, was built first and the eastern half, 1803 Queen City Avenue, was added ca. 1895 (Sanborn Map Company 1891 and 1904). At the date of the addition, a central entry hall was constructed to serve both halves of the building. The details of the building halves are consistent, including matching window sash, carved window hoods, and a fluid bracketed cornice. The seam of the buildings is visible to the west of the central window in the second story. The building exhibits a stone foundation, brick walls, and a side-gabled roof. Windows on the second story are historic, two-over-two wood sash. The windows on the first story, as well as the entry, are

currently covered the plywood. A 1999 Hamilton County Auditor photograph shows the windows on the east half of the first story are replacement one-over-one sash and those on the west half are historic two-over-two wood sash. The one-story rear portion of 1805 Queen City Avenue appears to date to the building's original construction.

Deed research failed to trace the ownership of this resource prior to 1932 (Table 34). However, City Directory research indicates the Sisters of St. Francis lived at 1805 (previously 651) Queen City Avenue from at least 1890 until a new convent was constructed at 1789 Queen City Avenue in 1923 (Williams' City Directories 1890-1923). Presumably, the Archdiocese of Cincinnati held ownership of the building during the sisters' occupation, and therefore, was responsible for the building's expansion ca. 1895. The archdiocese retained ownership of the building after the sisters relocated. During the period between 1923 and 1932, they leased apartments in the building (Williams' City Directory 1928/1929). The building continued to be used as rental apartments after the archdiocese sold it in 1932 (Williams' City Directories 1933/1934 – 1960). Although the Sisters of St. Francis, who taught classes at the St. Bonaventure School, lived in the building for approximately 33 years, they are better associated with the former convent building at 1789 Queen City Avenue, which they occupied for over 50 years and was specifically built for their living needs, with a chapel, music room, and garden.

Research in local libraries and other repositories revealed the Sisters of St. Francis, who taught classes at the St. Bonaventure School, lived in the building for approximately 33 years. Since the building at 1789 Queen City Avenue is better associated with the Sisters of St. Francis and the former St. Bonaventure Church, this building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Research revealed the occupants of the building did not play significant roles in the history of South Fairmount, and therefore, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. The building is an example of the Italianate Style that has lost integrity of materials due to the application of replacement sash on the first story. As an example of a ubiquitous architectural style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1803-1805 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 34. Chain of Title for 1803-1805 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Howard E. Champion Co., TR	Hamilton Board of Commissioners	2/7/2011	N/A
Champion, Kacie L.	Howard E. Champion Co., TR	11/2/2001	N/A
Heltom, James G.	Champion, Kacie L.	2/23/2000	N/A
Lane, Chad	Heltom, James G.	10/27/1999	N/A
CSL Group, Inc.	Lane, Chad	5/18/1999	N/A
Lane, Christopher Scott, TR	CSL Group, Inc.	7/24/1997	7405/1522
Lane, Cloyd C.	Lane, Christopher Scott, TR	3/25/1996	7007/1751
Lane, Cloyd C. & Wilma J.	Lane, Cloyd C.	5/24/1993	6172/10458

Bottoni, Daniel T. & Carol A.	Lane, Cloyd C. & Wilma J.	5/1/1984	4284/1402
Crawford, John E. and Conroy, Thomas A.	Bottoni, Daniel T. & Carol A.	1/23/1981	N/A
Lowery, Tilma R.	Crawford, John E. and Conroy, Thomas A.	2/12/1979	4147/654
Rabe, Elmer E. & Marlene	Lowery, Tilma R.	10/2/1974	3992/339
Gutin, Frank J. & Betty J.	Rabe, Elmer E. & Marlene	10/4/1967	3570/364
Life Realty, Inc.	Gutin, Frank J. & Betty J.	7/6/1964	3357/486
Ratermann, Gerhard H. and Hellman, Elizabeth	Life Realty, Inc.	2/26/1964	3334/303
Raterman, Elizabeth and Hellmann, Elizabeth	Ratermann, Gerhard H. and Hellman, Elizabeth	1/4/1956	2806/174
Hesselbrock, Anna	Raterman, Elizabeth and Hellmann, Elizabeth	5/1/1941	1905/175
Hesslebrock, Henry H.	Hesselbrock, Anna (wife of Henry)	4/1/1940	1856/147
McNicholas, John T., Archbishop of Cincinnati	Hesselbrock, Henry	11/10/1932	1626/92

1808 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1808 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1875 (Plate A77). This two-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a shed side-gabled roof. The front façade features a heavily altered storefront. The metal storefront cornice remains, but the original openings have been infilled with brick, vinyl siding, and plywood boards. The second story features window openings with stone sills and hoods, and an Italianate cornice and brackets. The east façade once featured a two-story gallery porch, which has now been demolished. Most window and door openings on this façade have been boarded over, with two openings with replacement sash. The building appears to have water damage from a leaking downspout and is in a state of disrepair. On the 1904 Sanborn map, the building housed a Saloon.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however, alterations to the building's façades, including replacement of all window sash, an altered storefront, and the removal of the side gallery porch, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1808 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1810 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1810 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A78). This two-story vernacular building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a heavily altered storefront. Metal pilasters remain on each end of the storefront, but the original openings have been

infilled with vinyl siding and replacement window sash. The second story features a large bay window and the walls are faced with stone veneer. A thick cornice with dentil molding rests atop the building. A ca. 1920s addition is found on the rear of the building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and an altered storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1810 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1811, 1813, 1815, 1817 Queen City Avenue

The buildings at 1811, 1813, 1815, and 1817 Queen City Avenue were constructed ca. 1895 (Plates A79 – A82). The buildings were identified by CPA in 1978 as the Queen City Avenue Cluster, but were not recorded in the OHI (Warminski, personal communication 2011). The buildings' similar appearances and dates of construction suggest they were built at the same time and probably by the same developer. Deed research shows Jacob Kaufmann purchased the lots in 1891 and sold them between 1894 and 1902, suggesting that he was responsible for the construction of the buildings. The 1880 Census record lists Jacob, age 23, as living on Lick Run Pike with five younger siblings and working as a cattle trader. The record notes that his father, Jacob, Sr., was dead by this date, but does not mention his mother (U.S. Census 1880). The 1900 City Directory lists him as living at 1816 Queen City Avenue and working as a hog buyer. In 1910, Kaufmann was still residing at 1816 Queen City and working at the Cincinnati Union Stock Yards. By 1920, Kaufmann is no longer listed in the City Directories (Williams' City Directories 1900 – 1920).

The resource at 1811 Queen City Avenue is a three-story building with elements of the Queen Anne Style (Plate A79). The building exhibits a stone foundation, brick walls, and a flat roof. Windows throughout the building are replacement one-over-one sash. The front façade features a bracketed cornice, stone lintel and sill courses, and decorative brick corbelling under the cornice and bordering the two bays of the second and third stories. The storefront on the first story features squared columns and storefront display windows with transoms and kickplates. Currently, the storefront windows are covered with plywood. The storefront entry features a modern paneled door and paneled transom and sidelights.

Jacob Eckerle was probably the first occupant of the building after its construction (Table 35). The building remained in the Eckerle/Richter family for 80 years. City directory research indicated Jacob Eckerle lived in and operated a shoe store in the storefront of the building until his death in 1938 (Williams' City Directories 1895-1933/1934). Through the 1940s and 1950s, a gift shop was located in the storefront space; although it was not operated by the Eckerle/Richter family (Williams' City Directories 1941 – 1956). The building

contained other apartment units, so a number of people lived at this address over the years (Williams' City Directories 1900 – 1928/1929).

The resources at 1813, 1815, and 1817 Queen City Avenue are three-story, Second Empire Style dwellings (Plates A80 – A82). The buildings exhibit a stone foundation, brick walls, and a flat roof. The front façades feature a bracketed cornice, and stone lintel and sill courses. The buildings at 1813 and 1815 feature decorative brick corbelling under the cornice and bordering the two bays of the second and third stories. The third story of the front façades feature slate-shingled Mansard roofs and dormers with a sunburst motif. Windows openings throughout the buildings either feature replacement sash or are currently covered with plywood. The buildings at 1815 and 1817 are currently missing their entry steps.

The buildings have different ownership histories, but were all part of the Clemmer, Walker, and Kebler Subdivision and owned by Jacob Kaufman at the date of construction (Tables 36 – 37).

Research in local libraries and other local repositories revealed the resources are not associated with significant events, and therefore, are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Research revealed that Jacob Kaufmann, who owned the lots when the buildings were constructed, did not play a significant role in the history of South Fairmount. Research also suggests the owners and occupants of the buildings also did not play significant roles in the community's history. Therefore, the buildings are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The buildings are good examples of late-nineteenth century Queen Anne and Second Empire Styles. The buildings have lost integrity of materials due to the application of replacement sash, but are otherwise intact. The buildings suggest the appearance of the streetscape as it appeared during South Fairmount's development, before the area's decline and eventual loss of approximately half of the community's historic fabric. As a collection of buildings constructed at the same date, by the same developer, which retain considerable historic integrity and provide the feeling of the historic community, the buildings are recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resources located at 1811, 1813, 1815, and 1817 Queen City Avenue are recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Table 35. Chain of Title for 1811 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Blankenship, Deborah TR	Chapel Land Group, LLC	4/2/2010	N/A
Wiebking, Fred	Blankenship, Deborah TR	3/3/2005	N/A
US Bank National Association	Wiebking, Fred	3/3/2005	N/A
Jackson, Jacqueline	US Bank National Association	5/25/2004	9630/1706
Gvozdanovic, Marinko	Jackson, Jacqueline	10/17/2001	8718/2731
Redden, Michael K.	Gvozdanovic, Marinko	8/10/1993	6239/1535
Kipp, Roger & Sandra	Redden, Michael K.	7/1/1988	4412/6
Richter, Norma M. and George W.	Kipp, Roger & Sandra	10/15/1974	3994/288
Richter, Norma	Richter, Norma M. and George W. (siblings)	11/8/1968	3641/431
Eckerle, John; Richter, Anna; Eckerle, Katherine; Imhof, John P., et al	Richter, Norma	6/15/1938	1789/239
Eckerle, Jacob	Richter, Norma (niece and executrix of Jacob Eckerle's will)	6/15/1938	1789/237 1789/239
Kaufmann, Jacob	Eckerle, Jacob	3/26/1894	767/382
Frawley, Bridget	Kaufmann, Jacob	10/11/1892	740/311
Walker, George W.	Frawley, Bridget	6/10/1891	712/443
Clemmer & Kebler	Walker, J. N.	11/6/1884	575/372

Table 36. Chain of Title for 1813 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Blankenship, Deborah TR	Chapel Land Group, LLC	4/2/2010	N/A
Slageter, Lucia	Blankenship, Deborah TR	12/2/2004	97963354
Colina, Greg et al.	Slageter, Lucia	7/25/2003	9365/7201
Colina, Thomas J.	Colina, Greg	9/16/1987	4391/1915
Vaske, Marilyn J.	Colina, Thomas J.	1/20/1982	4228/1978
Friedrich, Stefan & Katharina	Vaske, Marilyn J.	10/27/1961	3184/139
Wilmes, Lucas	Friedrich, Stefan & Katharina	2/21/1958	2946/603
Wilmes, B.H. et al	Wilmes, Lucas	5/3/1921	1216/478
Kaufamann, Jacob	Wilmes, Barney H.	5/23/1894	769/315
Frawley, Bridget	Kaufmann, Jacob	10/11/1892	740/311
Walker, George W.	Frawley, Bridget	6/10/1891	712/443

Clemmer & Kebler	Walker, J. N.	11/6/1884	575/372

Table 37. Chain of Title for 1815 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Blankenship, Deborah, TR	Chapel Land Group	4/2/2010	N/A
Trust Corporation Mortgage Co.	Blankenship, Deborah, TR	1/12/2005	N/A
Killinger, Togg	Trust Corporation Mortgage Co.	4/30/2004	N/A
Hueneman, Donald T. & Bonnie S.	Killinger, Togg	11/19/2001	8748/2403
Brown, Arlon R., TR and Certain, Harold D.	Hueneman, Donald T. & Bonnie S.	12/31/1996	7238/1349
Nelson, John S.	Brown, Arlon R., TR and Certain, Harold D.	11/10/1994	6616/1346
Nelson, John S. & Vicki L.	Nelson, John S.	1/1/1990	4383/1546
Chen, Pon-Fin & Gabrielle Wu	Nelson, John S. & Vicki L.	6/9/1987	N/A
Bolton Roger E. & Cynthia A.	Chen, Pon-Fin & Gabrielle Wu	11/18/1982	4245/790
Bleh, Brent J. & Patricia L.	Bolton Roger E. & Cynthia A.	5/23/1977	4082/541
Friedler, Viola	Bleh, Brent J. & Patricia L.	7/19/1976	4052/74
Ledger, James W. & Viola	Friedler, Viola	9/17/1974	3990/72
Sander, Bernard	Ledger, James W. & Viola	12/4/1965	3452/70
Sander, Harry & Clara	Sander, Bernard	8/6/1941	1919/492
Sander, Elizabeth, Estate	Sander, Harry, et al	1/5/1937	1734/441
Sander, Joseph	Sander, Elizabeth	3/11/1936	1705/306
Kaufmann, Jacob	Sander, Joseph	4/6/1898	820/142
Clemmer, J.H.	Kaufmann, Jacob (Lots 1, 2, 5, 6)	6/23/1891	715/204
Walker & Kebler	Clemmer, J.H.	10/18/1884	575/371

Table 38. Chain of Title for 1817 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Wiebking, Fred Jr.	Bad Dogs Holdings. LLC	1/13/2010	11334/1533
Slageter, Lucia C.	Wiebking, Fred Jr.	10/20/2006	10380/2581
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	Slageter, Lucia C.	6/13/1996	7078/1048
Minniti, Sal	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	1/10/1995	6659/1500
Whitlock, John Richard	Minniti, Sal	2/16/1984	4279/569
Kabel, Linda and Whitlock, John Richard	Whitlock, John Richard	9/20/1983	4245/486
Hext, Stephen B., TR	Kabel, Linda and Whitlock, John Richard	11/15/1982	4245/487
Kabel, Linda M.	Hext, Stephen B., TR	11/15/1982	4245/486

Middendorf, Mary Clara	Kabel, Linda M.	12/9/1970	3764/377
Middendorf, Anna	Middendorf, Mary Clara	3/24/1947	2228/491
Schnidlin, Mary	Middendorf, Anna	6/10/1941	1911/275
Mentrup, Fred W. & A.	Schmidlin, Mary	7/30/1928	1465/96
Wesselman, Benjamin	Mentrup, F.W. & A.	5/2/1922	1257/387
Game, Sophia A.	Wesselman, Benjamin	8/9/1912	1072/23
Kaufman, Jacob	Game, Sophia A.	10/2/1902	880/445
Clemmer, J.H.	Kaufmann, Jacob (Lots 1, 2, 5, 6)	6/23/1891	715/204
Walker & Kebler	Clemmer, J.H.	10/18/1884	575/371

1812 Queen City Avenue

1812 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1812 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A83). This two-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in vinyl siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof. The front façade features a concrete block porch addition with a shed roof and squared wooden piers. The front façade also features window openings with the original stone surrounds and an Italianate cornice and brackets.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style; however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource located at 1812 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1860 Queen City Avenue – St. Francis Hospital – NR 84003714 – HAM-3114-23

The St. Francis Hospital is located at 1860 Queen City Avenue (Plates A84 and A85). The main building of the hospital complex, designed by local architect George W. Rapp, was built in 1888 with rear additions built in 1958 and 1966. When completed, St. Francis was the only hospital in Cincinnati to admit chronically ill and incurable patients. In 1939, St. Francis opened a cancer research laboratory and clinic (Folkers 1983). The hospital was rehabilitated as retirement housing in 2002.

The St. Francis Hospital was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 under Criteria A and C. Field survey verified that the building retains the qualities which make it eligible for the NRHP, and the listing remains appropriate.

1893 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1893 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1900 (Plate A86). The two-and-a-half-story building features elements of the Queen Anne Style, including the bay

window on its front façade and a porch on its east façade that has decorative spindlework. The building exhibits a standing seam metal, front-gabled roof, a stone foundation, and is clad in replacement aluminum siding. Windows on the upper stories are historic one-over-one and two-over-two wood sash. Window openings on the first storied have been covered with plywood; however, a 2008 photograph on the Hamilton County Auditor site shows these windows are also historic one-over-one and two-over-two wood sash. The building was constructed as a single family dwelling, but was later converted for commercial use as indicated by signage on the second story.

The house at 1893 Queen City Avenue (known as 767 Queen City Avenue prior to 1895) first appears in the city directories in 1894. City directories show that Charles F. Hoffmeister, the original occupant, was an engineer (Williams' City Directory 1894). By 1895, Charles Hoffmeister was listed in the city directories as superintendant of Hoffmeister Floral Company (Williams' City Directory 1895). Charles Hoffmeister remained at 1893 Queen City Avenue through 1910, but appears to have moved out by the following year (Williams' City Directory 1810). The 1911 city directory lists John C. Hugh, a valve maker, and Jason B. Gordon, a carpenter, as the occupants of 1893 Queen City Avenue (Williams' City Directory 1911). Deed records show that the Hoffmeister family remained the owners of the property until 1973, when George S. Schiller acquired 1893 Queen City Avenue from the estate of Otto H. Hoffmeister (Table 39). By 1911, however, then owner Augusta Hoffmeister was renting the property out.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building features some elements of the Queen Anne Style, but has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, and association due to the application of replacement building materials and the change of use from residential to commercial. As an example of a common architectural style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource located at 1812 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 39. Chain of Title for 1893 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Columbia Savings Bank	Board of Commissioners of Hamilton County	9/1/2010	11520/1865
Irish, Lynda L.	Columbia Savings Bank	6/25/2009	11174/463
Irish, Alden	Irish, Lynda L.	11/2/2007	10692/885
Irish, Mary Kay	Irish, Alden	8/3/1999	8030/1370
Bleh, Brent & Patricia	Irish, Alden & Mary Kay	4/20/1992	5832/1645
Foursome Realty Co	Bleh, Brent & Patricia	12/15/1983	4274/596
Bigner Realty Co	Foursome Realty Co	10/31/1977	4100/283
Schiller, George S.	Bigner Realty Co	3/28/1973	3908/494

Hoffmeister, Otto H.	Schiller, George S.	1/22/1973	3890/650
Hoffmeister, Marie A. & Otto H.	Hoffmeister, Otto H.	2/11/1949	2345/232
Hoffmeister, Augusta (d.11/1934)	Hoffmeister, Marie A. & Otto H.	3/16/1936	1706/24
Hoffmeister, Charles	Hoffmeister, Augusta	2/24/1906	944/221
Hoffmeister, William	Hoffmeister, Charles	11/2/1893	756/467
Lang, George	Hoffmeister, William	1/10/1872	395/569
Grassow, John F. & Caroline per sheriff	Lange, George	8/11/1859	254/187

1895 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1895 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A87). The one-story, vernacular, single-family dwelling exhibits a parged foundation, walls clad in replacement aluminum siding, and an asphalt-shingled cross-gabled roof. Windows throughout the building are a mix of historic three-over-one wood and replacement one-over-one sash. The front façade features a front-gabled center bay projection with a central arched doorway covered by an aluminum awning. A tall, external brick chimney is located at the ell of the center and west bays of the primary façade. The building has a deeper setback and is not square with the street like other buildings in the area.

The Frick family lived in the house from its date of construction until Louisa Frick sold it in 1935 (Table 40). City directory research indicates the Louisa was widowed by 1900 and lived in the house with daughters Louise and Emma (Williams' City Directory 1900-1910). After her mother's death, Louise lived in the house alone and worked as a seamstress (Williams' City Directory 1928/1929).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house is not a good example of a particular architectural style or type of construction, and furthermore it has lost integrity due to the application of replacement building materials. As a vernacular example of a house that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource located at 1895 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 40. Chain of Title for 1895 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Hilshorst, Florence R.	Buckley, Daniel	5/23/2007	10556/1223
Allen, Earl (dec'd)	Hilshorst, Florence R.	3/2/2006	10180/1255
Reiber, Marie Virginia	Allen, Earl	7/26/1984	4291/1469
Ryan, Marie	Reiber, Marie Virginia	5/10/1972	3847/913
Hopkins, Eva and Moore,	Ryan, Marie	4/17/1968	3601/879

Mildred			
Hopkins, John E. & Eva and Moore, Mildred	Hopkins, Eva and Moore, Mildred	6/24/1959	3033/674
Pohlman, Mary Craig	Hopkins, John E. & Eva and Moore, Mildred	2/13/1958	2945/331
Pohlman, Mamie	Pohlman, Mary Craig	2/18/1955	2737/408
Schmurr, Alfred A. and Moran, Angela	Pohlman, Mamie	5/22/1952	2546/71
Hoffmeister, Augusta	Moran, Angela, et al	11/14/1935	1706/157
Frick, Louisa	Hoffmeister, Mary C., et al	9/23/1935	1692/465
Frick, Louisa	Frick, Louise (daughter of Louisa)	2/14/1927	1409/514
Hoffmeister, William & wife	Frick, Louisa	11/25/1878	490/496
Boegel, Leonhard	Hoffmeister, William	11/12/1864	303/125
Biegler, J.V.	Boegel, Leonhard	11/12/1864	303/123

1901 Queen City Avenue

The resource at 1901 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A88). The two-story, Italianate Style building exhibits stuccoed foundation and walls and a metal hipped roof. Most windows throughout the building are historic two-over-two wood sash. A bracketed cornice runs along the perimeter of the building. The storefront area of the front façade features an unadorned cornice and columns, a wood casement window with transom, and an entryway with a historic wood door, transom, and replacement sidelights. A large, one-story, metal garage building was added to the building's west façade ca. 1925.

Deed and City Directory research indicates that the building appears to have been constructed during Michael Thinnes period of ownership (Table 41). Thinnes is presumably a relative of Peter Thinnes, who platted part of South Fairmount and lived across the street at 1902 Queen City Avenue; however, no further information was discovered about Michael. After Thinnes's ownership, the building changed hands frequently. City directory research indicates the building was used as a daily market shop from ca. 1890 through ca. 1915. The 1928/1929 city directory lists Michael Dilg as living in the building and working as an auto painter in the attached garage (Williams' City Directories 1890 – 1928/1929).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building includes characteristics of the Italianate Style, including the bracketed cornice, low pitched hipped roof, and decorative window hoods on the primary façade. However, the building has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to the application of stucco and the garage addition. As an example of a common architectural style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource located at 1901 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 41. Chain of Title for 1901 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Buckley, Marianne E.	Buckley, Richard W.	11/16/1994	N/A
Buckley, Daniel O.	Buckley, Marianne E.	11/16/1994	N/A
Buckley, Phyllis M.	Buckley, Daniel O.	11/16/1994	N/A
Buckley, Richard W.	Buckley, Phyllis M.	11/16/1994	6621/1159
Buckley, Richard W., et al	Buckley, Richard W.	1/1/1990	N/A
Jaspers, James G. & Pamela M.	Buckley, Richard W., et al	8/31/1988	N/A
Buckley, Richard W., et al	Jaspers, James G. & Pamela M.	8/31/1988	N/A
Henry A. Stindt & Sons Co.	Buckley, Richard W., et al	8/31/1988	4823/1055
Flohr, Urban William	Henry A. Stindt & Sons Co.	11/30/1965	3450/853
Flohr, Ethel	Flohr, Urban William	11/30/1964	3385/438
Hagemann, Ethel and Carvill, Loretta	Flohr, Ethel	7/22/1959	3039/44
Munsch, Amelia	Hagemann, Ethel and Carvill, Loretta	9/12/1938	1798/265
Boehling, F. & M.	Monsch, Amelia	10/1/1921	1235/5
Speer, Wilhelmina	Boehling, F. & M.	2/7/1916	1122/545
Fries, Michael C.	Speer, John	10/14/1914	1104/451
Habig, Barbara	Fries, Michael C.	6/21/1910	1028/248
Thinnes, Michael (per Sheriff)	Habig, Barbara M.	6/21/1910	1025/497
Niering, Ciriax	Thinnes, Michael	3/8/1872	396/441
Kraus, Michael	Niering, Ciriax	10/17/1854	208/85
Biegler, J.V.	Kraus, Michael	5/4/1852	Book 178 (No page # given)

1902 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1902 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1875 (Plate A89). The resource was identified by the Cincinnati Preservation Association (CPA) as part of the Forbusville cluster of buildings, being those nineteenth century buildings between 1886 and 1926 Queen City Avenue on the north side of the street. Half of these buildings are no longer extant, including 1886, 1890, 1892, 1898, 1924, and 1926 Queen City Avenue. At the date of survey, the cluster was recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The two-and-a-half-story, multiple-family dwelling features elements of the Italianate Style. The building exhibits a parged foundation, brick walls, and an asphalt-shingled side-gabled roof. Windows throughout the building are historic two-over-two wood sash with unadorned lintels and sills. A single dormer window is located on the front façade and features a one-over-one sash. The basement window openings have been infilled with glass block. The front façade features a bracketed cornice and the main recessed entry. The rear two-story addition dates to between 1904 and 1934 (Sanborn Map Company 1904 and 1934).

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the building was constructed when George Steigerwald owned the lot from 1866-1894 (Table 42). City directory research lists Steigerwald as a cigar maker living on Race Street, and therefore, he did not live in this building. Steigerwald sold the building to Peter Thinnes in 1894 and it remained in the Thinnes family until 1952. Peter Thinnes owned the Peter Thinnes Subdivision that was located south of the Lick Run Creek on the west side of what is now Quebec Road. The subdivision was platted and recorded in 1872 and does not include this building. However, Peter and other Thinnes family members lived in this building and also rented space in this building to tenants.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events; therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. While Peter Thinnes is responsible for platting a section of South Fairmount, this building is not associated with that development. Furthermore, other Thinnes family members and residents of 1902 Queen City Avenue do not appear to have played significant roles in the history of South Fairmount, and therefore, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. The building exhibits some elements of the Italianate Style, which is prevalent throughout Cincinnati. The building has lost integrity of materials due to the infill of the basement window openings. As an example of a common style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource located at 1902 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 42. Chain of Title for 1902 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Piotrowski, Robin & Benedict	Lee, Alvin	6/2/2005	N/A
Randall, Roger, TR	Piotrowski, Robin & Benedict	2/13/2002	8828/2841
Letroy, Siefred and Luke, Evelyn	Randall, Roger, TR	11/6/2001	8738/753
Cafeo, Anthony C.	Letroy, Siefred and Luke, Evelyn	8/3/2000	8336/847
Nelson, John S. & Vicki L.	Cafeo, Anthony C.	12/13/1991	5728/967
Coffaro, Jean R.	Nelson, John S. & Vicki L.	1/21/1988	4400/1210
Coffaro, Paschal S. & Jean R.	Coffaro, Jean R.	3/12/1986	4334/1557
Coffaro, Paschal S. & Giovannina	Coffaro, Paschal S. & Jean R.	6/9/1966	3484/512
Fleeman, Lindsay L. & Blanche G. (per Sheriff)	Coffaro, Paschal S. & Giovannina	7/17/1957	2912/587
Thinnes, William & Helen	Fleeman, Lindsay L. & Blanche G.	10/22/1952	2576/414
Thinnes, M. & P.	Thinnes, Helen	8/18/1923	1317/267
Thinnes, Peter (per Audr.)	Thinnes, Magdalena	10/8/1909	1012/390
Steigerwald, George (Heirs)	Thinnes, Peter	9/14/1894	775/327
Schoedinger, Jacob	Steigerwald, George	8/29/1866	331/219

Table 42. Chain of Title for 1902 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Lavery, Daniel	Schoedinger, Jacob	8/2/1852	178/252
Bullord, A.D.	Lavery, Daniel	3/27/1852	176/202
Knapp, John F.	Bullord, Anthony D.	1/23/1852	171/441
Metz, Peter & wife	Knapp, John F.	10/4/1850	171/291

1904 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1904 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1875 (Plate A90). The two-and-a-half-story, multiple-family dwelling has elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate Styles. The resource was identified in 1978 by CPA as part of the Forbusville cluster of buildings. Half of these buildings between 1886 and 1928 Queen City Avenue are no longer extant. The building exhibits a parged foundation, brick walls, and a side-gabled roof. Windows on the front façade are historic two-over-two wood sash. Window openings on the west façade have been infilled with brick. A seam runs vertically west of the central bay on the primary façade, suggesting the western two bays were added to the building not long after its original construction, as the building's current footprint appears on the 1891 Sanborn map. At the date of the addition, it appears the main entry was relocated to its current location from the bay to its east. This bay exhibits a longer lintel and brick seams show the ghosting of a longer and wider opening. The current entry features a Greek Revival-type surround with fluted Doric pilasters topped with an entablature. A bracketed cornice with frieze band windows runs the width of the primary façade. Two brick chimney stacks are located at either end of the building. The rear two-story porch has been enclosed with vertical plank siding.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the building appears to have been constructed and enlarged during John Bauer's period of ownership (Table 43). The Bauer family owned from 1851 through 1957. City directory research lists John Bauer and other members of his family as butchers and sausage makers. During this period, the Bauers lived in and rented space in the building (Williams' City Directories 1880-1956).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events, therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Research revealed although the Bauer family owned the lot for over 100 years, they did not play a significant role in the history of South Fairmount, and therefore, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. The building exhibits characteristics of the Greek Revival and Italianate Styles, but has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the brick infill of the window openings on the west façade. Since the building is not a good example of the Greek Revival or Italianate Style and has lost historic integrity, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource located at 1904 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 43. Chain of Title for 1904 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Hibbard, J.C.	Davidson, Herbert & Eunice	6/24/2005	N/A
Conant, Charles R. & Muriella	Hibbard, J.C.	6/24/2005	N/A
Langenbach, Ralph	Conant, Charles R. & Muriella	2/17/1989	4944/1491
Leonard, Charles W.	Langenbach, Ralph	9/15/1977	4095/548
Bauer, Paulina. Estate	Leonard, Charles W.	8/6/1957	2917/27
Bauer, Henry, Estate	Bauer, Paulina	10/13/1948	2328/290
Bauer, Lorenz, et al (Heirs of John C. Bauer)	Bauer, Henry	5/7/1904	906/158
Hoefling, Adam & Michael, et al	Bauer, John C.	6/28/1851	166/371
Adams, William, et al	Hoefling, Adam & Michael	9/30/1850	158/12

1910 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1910 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1855 (Plate A91). The vernacular two-and-a-half-story dwelling was identified in 1978 by CPA as part of the Forbusville cluster of buildings. Half of these buildings between 1886 and 1928 Queen City Avenue are no longer extant. The building exhibits a rock-faced concrete block foundation, thus suggesting the foundation had been rebuilt in the early twentieth century as this material was not available until this period. The building also exhibits walls clad in replacement vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled side-gabled roof. Currently the window openings are covered with plywood, but a 2003 Hamilton County Auditor photograph shows the windows are replacement one-over-one vinyl sash. The entry door on the front façade is a replacement modern, solid metal door. A set of concrete steps with a wrought iron railing leads to this doorway.

Deed research suggests the building may have been constructed when Charles Decker purchased the property (Table 44). Soon after his purchase, the property was passed to his daughter, Mary Ann Staab. City directory research indicates Mary Ann and her husband John Adam Staab did not live in the building until ca. 1880. Mary Ann was widowed by 1890 and continued to live in the house until she sold it in 1896 (Williams' City Directories 1880-1896). George Stevens purchased the building from Mary Ann Staab, but city directories show that Stevens only rented out the house and did not live at this address. Because several George Stevens are listed in the directories, it is not certain where he lived (Williams' City Directories 1900-1920).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is one of the oldest extant buildings in South Fairmount, but numerous alterations, including a new foundation, the application of replacement vinyl siding and sash, and a new entry door have greatly changed the building's appearance. The building is not a good example of a particular architectural style or type of

construction and has lost historic integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource located at 1910 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 44. Chain of Title for 1910 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
McAvoy, Robert E.	Everlast Construction, LLC	4/18/2011	N/A
Harris, Freda E.	McAvoy, Robert E.	7/6/2000	8312/1746
Harris, Gerald F. & Freda E.	Harris, Freda E.	4/8/1980	4185/1018
Prestwood, Virginia	Harris, Gerald F. & Freda E.	8/30/1977	4093/902
Moehring, Clara J.	Prestwood, Virginia	12/29/1972	3887/312
Moehring, Elmer R. & Clara J.	Moehring, Clara J.	5/15/1967	3542/4
Langenbach, Fay Marie	Moehring, Elmer R. & Clara J.	9/20/1949	2377/504
Simco, Katie and Langenbach, Ervin	Langenbach, Fay Marie	6/29/1948	2309/536
Langenbach, Mary	Simco, Katie and Langenbach, Ervin	5/29/1946	2170/268
Simcoe, Catherine	Langenbach, Mary	1/23/1946	2141/172
Hertsenberg, Albert, Jr.	Simcoe, Catherine	9/8/1945	2116/431
Hertsenberg, Elizabeth & Albert	Hertsenberg, Albert, Jr.	5/7/1945	2096/60
Stevens, George	Hertsenberg, E. & A.	4/21/1923	1314/29
Staab, Mary Ann	Stevens, George	12/21/1896	806/88
Decker, Charles	Staab (nee Decker), Mary Ann	10/4/1860	Will Book
Eberline, George	Decker, Charles	3/8/1856	223/94

1912 Queen City Avenue

The resource at 1912 Queen City Avenue is a three-story, Italianate Style, multi-family dwelling constructed ca. 1875 (Plate A92). The resource was identified in 1978 by CPA as part of the Forbusville cluster of buildings. Half of these buildings between 1886 and 1928 Queen City Avenue are not longer extant. The building exhibits a stone foundation that is covered with parging, brick walls, and a side-gabled roof. Windows throughout the building are replacement one-over-one vinyl sash. The main entry has been relocated from the center bay of the front façade to the west façade. The former entryway is currently infilled with brick and a replacement window sash. A small, one-story addition with vertical plank siding and a solid metal door on the west façade serves as the entryway into the building. Window openings on the basement level have been infilled with parging. Italianate Style features of the building include a bracketed cornice and decorative window hoods on the second story of the front façade.

The original owner of the building is not known because deed research could not be carried back before 1888 (Table 45). However, it is possible that Balthaser Merkel owned the building at that time since he sold the property in 1888. Merkel owned other buildings in the area, including 1918 Queen City Avenue, which he also sold in 1888. The Schwaegerle family owned the building for the longest period, from 1892 to 1920. City directory research indicates that the Schwaegerle family did not live in the building, but rather rented out the space in the building to several tenants. The 1915 directory lists Louis Schwaegerle as residing on West 15th Street. Sanborn maps from 1891 and 1904 label the building as having a cigar factory on the first floor (Sanborn Map Company 1891 and 1904). Research did not reveal further information regarding the factory, but City Directories list Joseph and Nicholas Mauderer as living in the building and working as cigarmakers (Williams' City Directories 1900 and 1910). Other tenants included laborers working as drivers and at the bristle factory located across the street from the building (Williams' City Directories 1900-1915).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is an example of the Italianate Style, but has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials, the change of the entryway, and the infill of door and window openings. As an example of a common architectural style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource located at 1912 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 45. Chain of Title for 1912 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Kingdomwork, LLC	Duerler, Jeffery	11/30/2007	N/A
Ameriquest Funding	Kingdomwork, LLC	7/6/2007	N/A
Bell, Martha A.	Ameriquest Funding	10/24/2006	N/A
Premier Developers, Inc.	Bell, Martha A.	7/6/2005	N/A
Fannie Mae	Premier Developers, Inc.	11/4/2004	N/A
Wharton, Betty J.	Fannie Mae	8/18/2004	N/A
Simpson, Steven L.	Wharton, Betty J.	2/23/2001	8499/169
Milar, Kenneth D.	Simpson, Steven L.	2/10/2000	8192/1188
Meyer Properties	Milar, Kenneth D.	3/7/1997	7292/1893
McDonald, Michael P., TR (per sheriff)	Meyer Properties	1/11/1994	6368/2061
Smith, Richard R.	McDonald, Michael P., TR	2/23/1984	4279/1275
McDonald, Michael P., TR	Smith, Richard R.	2/23/1984	4279/1277
McDonald, William J.	McDonald, Michael P., TR	2/23/1984	N/A
Bigner, Raymond P.	McDonald, William J.	12/28/1981	4226/775
Sparks, Steven (per Sheriff)	Bigner, Raymond P.	6/18/1979	4159/125

Sparks, Denver, Estate	Sparks, Steven	5/17/1977	4081/904
Sparks, Mildred, Estate	Sparks, Denver	6/10/1976	4048/847
Bowsher, Lorene E.	Sparks, Mildred	2/16/1960	3075/370
Koskar, Emil M. & Viola	Sparks, Mildred	3/11/1952	2533/421
Schiavo, A & J.	Shiavo, Carolyn	8/3/1939	1831/624
Wessel, Fred J. & Anna	Schiavo, A & J.	10/16/1926	1415/68
Schwaegerle, M.A.	Wessel, F & A	5/12/1920	1227/42
Ritter, Louise	Schwaegerle, Louis	8/12/1892	739/254
Fernaud, Louise	Ritter, Louise	6/24/1890	690/449
Von Holle, C. (per Sheriff)	Fernaud, Louise	6/23/1890	691/191
Merkel, Balthaser	Von Holle, Katherina	9/28/1888	657/418

1913 Queen City Avenue - Wurzelbacher House - HAM-3115-23

The building at 1913 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1865 (Plate A93). The three-story building features elements of the Greek Revival Style, including a front-facing pediment and a dentil-molded cornice. Window openings on the second and third stories exhibit decorative window hoods and replacement one-over-one sash. Three window openings on the first story of east façade have been infilled with brick. The first story was used as retail space, but appears to have been converted into additional living space. The storefront of the building features decorative metal columns, but the storefront windows have been infilled with vertical plank siding and two small window openings. A narrow, three-story, vinyl-sided addition is located at the rear of the building.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that this Greek Revival Style building, originally 789 Queen City Avenue, housed a saloon in the first floor storefront, with tenants occupying the upper floors (Table 46). By 1890, the saloon was operated by Frederick Sperber, who held a three-year lease on the property beginning in the late 1880s. By 1910, Anna Feiertag had taken ownership of the building, and operated a notions shop from the first floor storefront. Other tenants in the building held working-class jobs, such as a laborer, motorman, and chauffer. Many tenants in the late-nineteenth century worked at the neighboring A.D. Bullock & Company bristle factory.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is a relatively uncommon example of the Greek Revival Style as applied to a mixed-use building in Cincinnati. However, the building has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, and design due to the application of replacement building materials, the rear addition, and the infill of the window and storefront openings. Because of the loss of integrity, the building is no longer able to convey significance under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource located at 1913 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 46. Chain of Title for 1913 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Oake Properties LTD	Hamilton County Commissioners	12/23/2010	N/A
Fifth Third Mortgage Co	Oake Properties LTD	10/21/2009	N/A
Checkmate Properties, Inc.	Fifth Third Mortgage Co	6/24/2009	N/A
Whitacre, Mark D. & Tonya B.	Checkmate Properties, Inc.	9/22/1999	N/A
Checkmate Properties, Inc.	Whitacre, Mark D. & Tonya B.	9/15/1999	N/A
Certain, Harold & Arlon R. Brown	Checkmate Properties, Inc.	6/20/1997	N/A
Burton, Robert L. & Catherine	Certain, Harold & Arlon R. Brown	11/3/1994	N/A
Bigner, Lucile C.	Burton, Robert L. & Catherine	11/3/1994	N/A
Wurzelbacher, Joseph A. & Arthur G.	Bigner, Lucile C.	2/1/1978	N/A
Malibu Enterprises	Wurzelbacher, Joseph A. & Arthur G.	12/1/1971	N/A
Koening, George C. & Irene	Malibu Enterprises	12/20/1967	N/A
Marino, Catherine	Koening, George C. & Irene	6/16/1960	3096/144
Marino, Anthony L.	Marino, Catherine	11/1/1956	2866/536
McDonald, Earl L. & Helen M.	Marino, Anthony L.	3/10/1953	2599/8
Denny, Mollie	McDonald, Earl L. & Helen M	9/5/1952	2564/609
Trustees of the Central Baptist Church	Denny, Mollie	8/22/1952	2562/446
Edwards, Thomas & Thomas Coffey	Trustees of the Central Baptist Church	3/3/1948	2288/303
Bloom, Helen	Edwards, Thomas & Thomas Coffey	1/27/1948	2282/606
Montavon, Paul E. & Edith	Bloom, Helen	1/10/1948	2280/362
Vaughn, Henrietta	Montavon, Paul E. & Edith	8/31/1946	2190/605
Green, John F. & Ann O.	Vaughn, Henrietta	5/31/1946	2170/234
Bratfish, A. & Susie E.	Green, John F. & Ann O.	2/28/1946	2147/435
Bratfish, Andrew	Bratfish, Susie E.	11/6/1922	1290/230
Hehn, Jacob & Eva	Bratfish, Andrew	10/25/1920	1229/499
Becker, Margaret & William	Hehn, Jacob & Eva	7/24/1913	1084/348
Becker, Casper – Estate per Executor	Feiertag, Anna	10/10/1910	1032/270
Frillman, William H.	Becker, Helena	1/31/1896	793/449
Fischman Loan & Building Company	Frillman, William H.	3/18/1893	752/509
Merkl, Balthasar, per sheriff	Fischman Loan & Building Company	12/20/1888	662/234
Thinnes, Michael & wife	Merkl, Balthasar	10/26/1868	360/177
Metzler, Peter	Thinnes, Michael	7/10/1866	328/141
Dunlap, James	Metzler, Peter	10/23/1857	240/347

Table 46. Chain of Title for 1913 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Kunkle, John, per sheriff	Dunlap, James	7/7/1856	232/11

1916 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1916 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A94). The 1891 Sanborn map shows a one-and-a-half-story building on this lot, thus proving this building was constructed after this date. The three-story, Second Empire Style, multi-family dwelling was identified in 1978 by CPA as part of the Forbusville cluster of buildings. Half of these buildings between 1886 and 1928 Queen City Avenue are no longer extant. The building exhibits a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement vinyl siding, and replacement one-over-one vinyl sash. The Mansard roof, cornice, and dormer window are also clad in replacement vinyl siding. The main entry is located on the east façade through a passageway. The rear two-story portion of the building dates from its original construction.

Deed research suggests the building was constructed during Adolph Buettner's ownership, as this was the second building on the lot at this time (Table 47). City Directories list Buettner as a brewer, but do not indicate at which brewery he worked. The directories also show that Buettner rented out units in the building, as non-family members are listed living at this address (Williams' City Directory 1900 and 1910).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building was constructed in the Second Empire Style, but most of its architectural features have been covered with replacement vinyl siding. The applications of replacement vinyl siding and replacement sash have caused the building to loss integrity of materials, design, feeling, and workmanship. As an example of the Second Empire Style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource located at 1916 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 47. Chain of Title for 1916 Queen City Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Davis, Denny W. & Audrey	Davis, Denny	1/1/1990	N/A
Prinzo, Joseph L., et al	Davis, Denny W. & Audrey	11/24/1978	4140/373
Prinzo, Virginia, Estate	Prinzo, Joseph L., et al	10/20/1978	4136/892
Prinzo, Vito	Prinzo, Virginia	1/28/1969	3654/922
Schare, Florence	Prinzo, Vito	12/11/1944	2076/65
Kenning, Clemens & M.	Schare, Florence	4/21/1927	1414/589
Kenning, Herman	Kenning, J.H.A.	4/16/1925	1369/88
Buettner, Adolph	Kenning, Herman	7/25/1913	1075/621

Ritter, Louise	Buettner, A.	8/5/1890	697/142
Fernaud, Louise	Ritter, Louise	6/24/1890	690/449
Von Holle, C. (per Sheriff)	Fernaud, Louise	6/23/1890	691/191
Merkel, Balthaser	Von Holle, Katherina	9/28/1888	657/418

1918 Queen City Avenue

The resource at 1918 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1875 (Plate A95). The resource was identified in 1978 by CPA as part of the Forbusville cluster of buildings. Half of these buildings between 1886 and 1928 Queen City Avenue are no longer extant. The three-story, Italianate Style building exhibits a stone foundation, brick walls, and a side-gabled roof. Italianate Style elements of the resource include a bracketed cornice and decorative window hoods. Windows on the second story are historic two-over-two wood sash. Storefront space was once located on the first floor, but this area appears to have been remodeled to accommodate residential space. The storefront windows on the front façade have been infilled with a smaller modern sash and plywood. The storefront door has also been replaced with a modern, solid entry door. The storefront cornice is still extant. The one-story rear portion of the building appears to date to the building's original construction, as it appears on the 1891 Sanborn map.

The building was built during Balthaser Merkel's period of ownership between 1874 and 1888 (Table 48). City directories from this period indicate several members of the Merkel (sometimes spelled Merkl) lived at this address and that Balthaser was a laborer (Williams' City Directories 1880-1884). The Zoz family owned the building for the longest period from 1888 until 1938. City directories list Julius and Joseph Zoz as barbers living and working in this building (Williams' City Directories 1890-1910). However, by 1920, the Zoz family is listed and working at nearby 2305 Quebec Road and tenants were living in 1918 Queen City Avenue (Williams' City Directory 1920). Although the Zoz family continued to own the building until 1938, research revealed they did not live or work there for approximately the last 20 years of their ownership.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is an example of the Italianate Style, but has lost integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association due to the application of replacement building materials and the change of use from commercial to residential. As an example of a common architectural style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource located at 1918 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 48. Chain of Title for 1918 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Crawford, Rubert L. & Mary E.	Davis, Ronald	10/5/2007	N/A

Reese, William W. & Elsie D.	Crawford, Rubert L. & Mary E.	8/25/2005	N/A
Reese, Tammy Jean	Reese, William W. & Elsie D.	8/13/2002	N/A
McDonald, Michael P., TR	Reese, Tammy Jean	11/22/1995	6913/1646
McDonald, William J. & Toni	McDonald, Michael P., TR	3/14/1985	4308/1348
Miller, Carl A. & Nancy L.	McDonald, William J. & Toni	6/15/1981	4213/756
Roy, Raymond A. & Mary E.	Miller, Carl A. & Nancy L.	6/2/1980	4189/431
Berens, Alvin F. & Nellie	Roy, Raymond A. & Mary E.	2/13/1946	2144/429
Zoz, Peter	Berens, Alvin F. & Nellie	4/26/1938	1783/651
Dater, Eleanora, et al (per sheriff)	Zoz, Peter	4/26/1938	1784/22
Zoz, Juilius, Estate	Zoz, Joseph J.	1/24/1935	1674/591
Merkel, Balthaser	Zoz, Julius	7/16/1888	654/371
Wenzel, Fredrick	Merkel, Balthaser	8/28/1874	431/341

1920 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1920 Queen City Avenue was constructed in 1951 (Plate A96). The one-story, vernacular, commercial building is constructed of concrete block and exhibits a brick veneer front façade that is now mostly covered with board-and-batten siding. The primary façade also features two windows, a small casement sash on the west bay and a replacement sliding sash on the east bay. A modern, entry door is located in the center bay. Currently, the window and door openings are covered with metal security screens. An L-shaped ca. 1950 sign is attached to the west façade; however, it is currently covered with vinyl tarps advertising the current business in the building, Black Shack Variety & C&C Auction. Sanborn map research indicates no building was located on this parcel prior to this resource.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the building was probably constructed by the Scalea family, who took ownership of the property the same year it was built. The Scaleas owned an Italian grocery store at 1957 Queen City Avenue, which is no longer extant, in South Fairmont's Little Italy neighborhood. The first occupant of this building was the Fairmount Ice & Pony Keg store, which was previously housed in the former Fairmount Brewery building at 1921-1925 Westwood Avenue. By 1967, the store no longer operated in the building and it remained vacant for a number of years.

Research in local libraries and other repositories revealed the resource is not associated with significant events, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Although the Scalea family grocery store was important in the Little Italy community, this building was not related to that operation, and therefore, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. The building is not a good example of a particular architectural style or type of construction. Furthermore, the building has lost integrity of design and materials due to the application of replacement building materials. As a vernacular example of a commercial building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource located

at 1920 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1930 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1930 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A97). The one-and-a-half story, vernacular building has a parged stone foundation, walls clad in replacement vinyl siding, window openings with replacement sash and a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width porch with a hipped roof. The western portion of the porch has been enclosed.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, this resource at 1930 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1934 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1934 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A98). The two-and-a-half-story, Gabled-Ell dwelling exhibits a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled cross-gabled roof. Windows throughout the building are a mix of replacement one-over-one and sliding vinyl sash. Windows on the west bay of the front façade have been covered with vinyl siding. The 1934 Sanborn map indicates the building had a one-story porch across its primary façade. This porch has been reconfigured and currently has two brick piers, replacement wrought iron balustrades, replacement wood steps, and no longer has a roof. The two-story rear portion of the house appears to date to the building's original construction, as it appears on the 1904 Sanborn map.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an example of the Gabled-Ell house type, which is found throughout Ohio. The building has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials, the covering of some window openings, and the changes to the front porch. As an example of a common building type that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1934 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1935 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1935 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1853 (Plate A99). This vernacular two-story building is built of stone and parged with cement. It features a square plan and a pyramid roof. All of the windows on the second story have been boarded over, but

the exposed windows on the first story indicate that the building's fenestration consists of two-over-two sash. Due to the parging on the exterior surface, the window lintels are obscured, leaving only the sills exposed. The shutter pintles remain intact at the corners of the second story window openings. The parging on the stone exterior has been struck with a mortar tool to provide the impression that the building is built of cut stone blocks. The parging appears to date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. A row of exposed stones near the roofline indicate that the masonry probably suffered from deterioration, prompting the owner to cover the walls with a layer of cement. The front façade of the building is divided into four bays, with an unusually narrow door and transom located in the center of the façade. The rear of the building features a two-story veranda. Although the veranda's materials appear to date to the 1960s or 1970's, Sanborn maps indicate that the building had a two-story veranda as early as 1891.

Sanborn maps, city directories, and census records indicate that this building was used as a blacksmith shop and dwelling from ca.1853 through the mid-1890s. Deed records show that John H. Schelhorn, a blacksmith from Saxony, acquired lot 4 in Bigler's Subdivision from John Bigler in 1853. Schelhorn likely built the extant building soon after purchasing the lot from Bigler. Following a legal battle in 1865, the Hamilton County sheriff sold the property to blacksmith and wagon maker, Louis Holzmuller. In 1882, Holzmuller sold the property to blacksmith, Joseph Stehling. Joseph continued to operate the blacksmith shop until ca. 1895, when he died. Joseph's widow, Barbara, appears to have moved from the building by 1896. City directories indicate that by ca. 1900, John Krieger, who had purchased the property from Joseph Stehling in 1887, was living in the building. The building has remained in continuous use as a residence.

Preliminary research did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The former blacksmith shop at 1935 Queen City Avenue is one of the oldest surviving buildings remaining in the area. In addition, the building provides a rare example of a mid-nineteenth century blacksmith shop that retains much of its original materials, design, and workmanship. Consequently, the building is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Table 49. Chain of Title for 1935 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Ritter, Steven W.	Ritter Steven	11/28/2001	N/A
Poston, Jack TR	Ritter, Steven W.	6/1/1988	N/A
Jansen, Mark H.	Poston, Jack TR	5/1/1987	N/A
Poston, Jack, et al	Jansen, Mark H.	5/1/1987	N/A
Blackwelder, Ralph A.	Poston, Jack et al	8/1/1980	4192/1706
Gloystein, Myrlin	Blackwelder, Ralph A.	10/1/1978	4136/636
Gloystein, Norma L. & Myrlin	Gloystein, Myrlin	2/5/1975	4006/906
Bolsinger, Don C.	Gloystein, Norma L. & Myrlin	10/18/1971	3817/237

Wegmann, Elmer August & Matilda Irene	Bolsinger, Don C.	2/24/1965	3399/466
Schiavo, Vito	Wegmann, Elmer August & Matilda Irene	8/20/1947	2255/92
Schiavo, Nobile, Estate	Schiavo, Vito	8/19/1947	2254/470
Kriebel, John	Schiavo, Nobile	5/11/1911	1046/189
Stehling, Joseph	Kriebel, J.H., et al	6/30/1887	634/613
Holzmiller, W.	Stehling, Joseph	10/28/1882	541/75
Zugelder, Anton	Holzmiller, W.	10/28/1882	541/73
Holzmiller, W.	Stehling, Joseph	10/28/1882	541/76
Schelhorn, J.H. per sheriff	Holzmiller, Lewis	4/10/1865	317/334
Schelhorn, J.H. et al	Zugelder, A. & C.	4/10/1865	314/331
Herold, Charles	Schelhorn, Caroline	2/14/1865	305/264
Bigler, John Veit	Schelhorn, J.H.	2/12/1861	266/219
Bigler, J.V.	Schelhorn, J.H.	6/7/1853	191/19

1938 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1938 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1875 (Plate A100). This two-story vernacular building has a stone and concrete block foundation, walls clad in asbestos siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The asymmetrical front façade features window openings with aluminum awnings. According to the 1891 Sanborn map, the building had a storefront; however, by 1904, it served only as a dwelling. No remnants of the original storefront remain.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, and an infilled storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1938 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1940 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1940 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1875 (Plate A101). This two-story vernacular building has a parged stone foundation, walls clad in aluminum siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The symmetrical front façade is two bays wide and has no character-defining features. The main entry is on the east side of the building. Much like the building at 1938 Queen City Avenue, this building was originally constructed with a storefront; however nothing of the original storefront remains.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, and an infilled storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1940 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1942 Queen City Avenue

The building at 1942 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1915 (Plate A102). This two-story vernacular building has an obscured foundation, brick walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a hipped roof. The front façade features an altered storefront with a replacement door and openings infilled with wood panels. Window openings have stone sills. Two, one-story, concrete block additions are found on the rear of the building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and an altered storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1942 Queen City Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1948 Queen City Avenue – San Antonio Church

The building at 1948 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1940 (Plate A103). This one-story vernacular church building has walls clad in brick, window openings with original and replacement sash, and a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The church is built in a traditional cross plan. The front façade features a raised front entry with the original double-doors and an arched leaded-glass transom with the words "San Antonio Church". The bell tower on the southwest façade was added in 1954. The one-story office building addition on the rear of the church was added in 1953.

The original San Antonio Church was formed in 1922 by three Sisters of Charity, in response to the large numbers of Italian immigrants lured to South Fairmount by industrial growth in the area. The large Italian population initially worshipped at the nearby St. Bonaventure German Catholic Church; however, they continued to desire an Italian Catholic church in their neighborhood. San Antonio began as the St. Anthony Welfare Center and Neighborhood Center, and St. Anthony of Padua Chapel, which opened in 1922 and operated out of a nearby feed store on Queen City Avenue. Most of the original members were from working-class backgrounds. By 1928, the Franciscan Fathers took charge of the congregation and supervised the move to the new building at the present location. That building was

demolished in 1939 for the expansion of Queen City Avenue, and the current building was dedicated in 1940 while work continued on the Sanctuary, completed in 1953 (Giglierano and Overmyer 1988: 287). Deed research was unable to be traced further back than 1939; however, research shows the church lot was owned by the Archdiocese of Cincinnati ca. 1922 (Table 50).

Research in local libraries and other repositories has revealed that San Antonio Church played significant role in the lives of Italian immigrants to South Fairmount throughout the early- to mid-twentieth century. San Antonio Church was an important cultural institution that helped to assimilate recent Italian immigrants into society. Generally, religious properties are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP unless they derive primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance (USDOI-NPS 1995:2). The resource at 1948 Queen City Avenue meets Criteria Consideration A as a religious property deriving primary significance from historical importance. For this reason, the San Antonio Church, located at 1948 Queen City Avenue, is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, and Criteria Consideration A. Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria B. The building is not a good example of a particular architectural style or type of construction and is not recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1948 Queen City Avenue is recommended eligible for listing under NRHP Criteria A, and Criteria Consideration A.

Table 50. Chain of Title for 1948 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Archbishop of Cincinnati TR, D.E. Piloczyk	Archbishop of Cincinnati	2/15/1990	5213/403
Archbishop of Cincinnati, TR, Karl J. Alter	Archbishop of Cincinnati TR, Paul E. Leibold	12/12/1969	N/A
Archbishop of Cincinnati, John T. McNicholas	City of Cincinnati (92' x 10' right of way)	10/24/1939	1840/622

1607 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1607 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1914 (Plate A104). This two-and-a-half story, Gabled-Ell building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original one-over-one, replacement, and boarded-over sash, and a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features an inset raised porch with stone piers and squared brick columns. Doors on the building have all been replaced. The gable ends on the front and side façades have gable returns and are clad in replacement vinyl siding. A two-story bay window is found on the east façade.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade,

including replacement doors, some window sash, and replacement of the original siding material in the gable ends, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1607 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1612 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1612 Queen City Avenue was constructed ca. 1923 (Plate A105). This two-story vernacular building has a concrete foundation, walls clad in brick, window openings with replacement and original sash, and a flat roof. The building sits at the intersection of Harrison Avenue and Queen City Avenue on a triangular lot and has a flatiron shape. The front façade on the tip of the flatiron features an arched door opening with a keystone and a replacement door. A concrete relief above the entry says "Spring Garden Building". The south façade features replacement window sash and doors on the lower level. The second story retains the original window sash.

The Spring Garden Building at 1612 Westwood Avenue first appears in the city directories in 1925. Given that the Spring Garden Loan & Building Company acquired the parcel in 1922, it was likely built in 1923 or 1924 (Table 51). According to the 1925 city directory, John D. Bunke was the secretary of the Spring Garden Loan & Building Company (Williams' City Directory 1925). The company owned the property until 1964.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement doors, and some window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1612 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 51. Chain of Title for 1612 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Toney, Leslie H. & Mary Ann	Barnett, Charles W. & Sheila Newman	1/20/1999	7861/1269
Willis, Frank & Roxie J.	Toney, Leslie H. & Mary Ann	12/8/1977	4104/545
Brown, William J. & Raymond C. Moorman	Willis, Frank & Roxie J.	6/3/1975	4016/286
Moorman, J.L.	Brown, William J. et al	5/17/1973	3908/854
Kneer, Thomas E.	Brown, William J. & Raymond C. Moorman	6/4/1969	3678/7
Spring Garden Loan & Bldg Co.	Kneer, Thomas E.	2/1/1964	3329/264
Osterfield, Margaret	Spring Garden Loan & Bldg Co.	6/9/1922	1270/319

Schott, Joseph	Osterfield, Margaret	5/25/1907	980/252
Schott, Anton & Katherine	Schott, Joseph & Nellie	10/23/1890	701/439

1614-1616 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1614 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A106). The three story, vernacular building exhibits brick walls, a flat roof, and replacement one-over-one sash. Each window opening features a flat, unadorned, stone lintel and sill. The front façade features a large central entry that has been permanently infilled with plywood, a modern storefront door, and space to accommodate a vending machine. This entry was probably used to facilitate the building's use as a flour dealer and feed store from ca. 1890 through 1908 and later as an undertaking business from 1908 through 1945 (Williams' City Directories 1890-1945). Three other entries are present on the primary façade that appear to lead to the upper stories, which house apartment units. A window in the east bay of the primary façade's first story is currently covered with plywood.

Research conducted in local libraries and other repositories revealed the building was used as a feed store and flour dealer from the date of its construction until 1908 when Barney Bunke sold the building (Table 52). In 1908, Peter Rebold purchased the building and opened an undertaking business at the site, which operated until 1945. After 1945, several businesses operated in the building, including a flavor extract business, delicatessen, and tavern. None of these businesses lasted for a significant period of time. The building was also vacant numerous times during the 1950s and 1960s (Williams' City Directories 1948-1975).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is not a good example of a particular architectural style or type of construction. Furthermore, the building has lost integrity of design, workmanship, and materials due to application of replacement building materials and the infill of the main entry. As a vernacular example of a mixed-use building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1614-1616 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 52. Chain of Title for 1614 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Hall, Janet S.	Barnett, Charles W.	5/28/1997	N/A
Hall, Gary L.	Hall, Janet S.	6/26/1992	N/A
Barnett, Charles W.	Hall, Gary L.	6/26/1992	N/A
Weiss, Leroy R.	Barnett, Charles W., et al	6/26/1992	5889/779
Vassil, William J. and Weiss, Leroy R.	Weiss, Leroy R.	12/20/1979	4177/1023
Collins, Mildred C.	Vassil, William J. and Weiss, Leroy R.	5/10/1979	4155/1318

Aug, George E.	Collins, Mildred C.	9/25/1978	4133/1151
Aug, George E. et al	Aug, George E.	12/31/1974	4002/685
Pangalio, Dominick	Aug, George E. et al	5/19/1959	3026/124
Barker, Edward F.	Pangalio, Dominick	9/18/1946	2195/108
The South Fairmount Improvement Association	Barker, Edward F.	7/2/1946	2177/548
Rebold, Michael	The South Fairmount Improvement Association	8/9/1945	2112/24
Rebold, Louisa	Rebold, Michael	6/29/1939	1827/588
Rebold, Peter	Rebold, Louisa	11/17/1922	1282/231
Bunke, Barney	Rebold, Peter	1/9/1908	984/340
Henry Franks Heirs	Bunke, Barney	8/18/1886	620/264

1615 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1615 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A107). This two-and-a-half story Italianate Style building has a raised, parged stone foundation, window openings with original two-over-two sash, and a side-gabled roof. The front façade features the original door on the easternmost bay with a transom above. Window openings have stone lintels and sills, and an Italianate cornice with brackets adorns the top of the building. The original stone retaining wall remains in front of the property.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Italianate Style, it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples exist in the vicinity, therefore it is not recommended under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1615 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1617 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1617 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A108). This three-story Italianate Style building has a raised, parged, stone foundation, walls clad in vinyl siding, window openings with replacement sash and a side-gabled roof. The front façade features an entry on the basement level and an Italianate cornice with brackets. Window openings have simple wood, or replacement vinyl surrounds.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Italianate Style, it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples exist in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of the original siding material and window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not

eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource located at 1617 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1619 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1619 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A109). This two-and-a-half story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in asbestos siding, window openings with replacement sash and a shed roof. The front façade features a replacement front door at ground level and a simple Italianate cornice. The stone foundation has been covered with asbestos shingles on the front facade. he second story windows have simple wooden surrounds. One window opening is located on the upper level of the west façade. The opening has replacement sash and an aluminum awning.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Italianate Style, it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples exist in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of the original siding material and window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As an example of a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1619 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1621 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1621 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A110). This two-and-a-half story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in asbestos siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a replacement raised front porch with a poured concrete base, and a hipped roof supported by metal supports. There are no window openings on the east or west facades The bracketed cornice has over-sized frieze window openings with replacement plate glass and carved sills. The unusually large gap between the second story windows and the cornice line suggests the replacement sash are smaller than the original window openings, with the remaining gap infilled and covered with asbestos shingles.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Italianate Style, it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples exist in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of the original siding material and window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As an example of a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1621 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1625 Westwood Avenue

The house at 1625 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1870 (Plate A111). This two-story Italianate Style building is built of brick and features a hipped roof, a cornice with large brackets, dentils, and attic windows, decorative window hoods, two-over-two sash, a covered front porch with elaborate, decorative scroll work, and a limestone foundation. The building follows a T-plan, with wings extending one bay to the east and west of the façade. Unusual for the area, the property includes two lots. Built toward the middle of the property, the house is set back from the street; a feature that is not common in this neighborhood. Sanborn maps reveal that this was one of the larger houses on the street with one of the largest yards in South Fairmount. Retaining its original footprint, plan, and materials, the house exhibits excellent integrity.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the house was probably built for Henry and Elizabeth Frank, who owned small subdivisions on the west side of Harrison Avenue between Queen City and Westwood avenues. City directories indicate that, by 1875, Elizabeth Frank was a widow and resident of the house at 1625 Westwood Avenue. Directories indicate that by ca. 1875, Christian Rodenberg and his wife Mary were residing in the house with Elizabeth Frank. City directories indicate that Christian was a foreman at a distillery (William's City Directory 1875:773; William's City Directory 1882:997). Deed records show that Elizabeth transferred the house to the Rodenbergs in 1880. The house remained in the Rodenberg family until 1938 (Table 53).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is a good example of an Italianate Style house, and as one of the larger houses in the area, the house provides a unique example of a nineteenth century, middle or upper-middle income house in South Fairmount. Embodying distinguishing characteristics of Italianate Style architecture while retaining excellent integrity, the house at 1625 Westwood Avenue is recommended eligible under National Register of Historic Places Criterion C.

Table 53. Chain of Title for 1625 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Knue, Edward E., Jr.	Partin, Jewell	8/5/1991	5625/1096
Knue, Edward	Knue, E.W., Jr.	5/7/1987	4381/883
Secretary of Housing & Urban Development	Knue, E.	6/20/1985	4305/1939
Holden, Steven & Paul	Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	10/11/1984	4298/698
Holden, Paul	Holden, Steven & Paul	6/22/1983	4260/183
Holden, Paul & Lillie K. Hicks	Holden, Paul	8/14/1981	4217/922
Mahaffey, Beverly	Holden, Paul & Lillie K. Hicks	8/13/1980	4192/1483
Paul Holden	Mahaffey, Beverly	8/13/1980	4192/1482

Hoden, Paul & Dora	Paul Holden	10/21/1975	4030/1107
G.S. Ltd. Inc.	Hoden, Paul & Dora	8/7/1969	3689/747
Conte, Louis & Anna	G.S. Ltd. Inc.	4/23/1969	3668/959
Richey, Cora	Conte, Louis & Anna	10/30/1956	2866/249
Gligor, Theodore & Anna	Richey, Cora	11/6/1950	2449/393
Moeller, Carrie Rodenberg et al	Gligor, Theodore & Anna	6/25/1938	1790/386
Rodenberg, Mary estate (d.11/23/1936)	Moeller, Carrie Rodenberg et al	11/23/1936	1768/338
Bruce, John E.	Rodenberg, Mary	7/26/1881	523/405
Frank, Elizabeth	Rodenberg, Christopher & Mary	10/18/1880	511/613

1629 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1629 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A112). This two-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof. The front façade features a replacement, raised, wood porch and a replacement front door with a transom and carved stone Italianate hood. Other openings on the front façade have similar hoods. The bracketed Italianate cornice is intact with two frieze window openings. One of these openings has no sash. The original crenellated stone retaining wall remains on the front of the property.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Italianate Style, it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples exist in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash, have compromised its integrity of feeling and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1629 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1631 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1631 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1915 (Plate A113). This one-and-a-half story vernacular building has a concrete foundation, walls clad in replacement siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features an inset, enclosed, front porch with an entry to the side. The porch and the window opening on the first story of the front façade have aluminum awnings. The building has a gabled dormer window on the west and east roof slopes. A one-story addition is located on the rear of the house.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including

replacement of the original siding material and window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1631 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1633 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1633 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1925 (Plate A114). This one-and-a-half story Bungalow has a concrete block foundation, walls clad in vertical wood and aluminum siding, window openings with original three-over-one sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a raised full-width porch with a shed roof supported by squared brick columns. Walls within the porch are clad with vertical wood siding. A large hipped-roof dormer is located on the front downslope of the roof. The aluminum siding on the east façade has been peeled away in sections, revealing the original wood siding beneath. An attached garage is located beneath the front porch.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of the original siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1633 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1637 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1637 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A115). This two-and-a-half story Second Empire Style building has a stone foundation, brick walls, window openings with a mix of original one-over-one and replacement sash, and a Mansard roof covered with asphalt shingle. The main entry to the building is on the east side and has a replacement entry porch with a shed roof and metal supports. The front façade features one set of three window openings on the first and second stories, and a gabled roof dormer with three window openings on the Mansard roof. Portions of the cornice are missing showing the structural brick behind.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building has lost integrity of materials due to the application of replacement building materials. The building is a ubiquitous example of the Second Empire Style in the area, and better examples exist in the vicinity, therefore it is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1637 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1641 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1641 Westwood Avenue was constructed in 1929 (Plate A116). This one-story Colonial Revival Style building has a concrete block foundation, walls clad in aluminum siding, window openings with original and replacement sash and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a raised concrete block foundation with recesses that acted as garage and storage space. The front façade features a pedimented entry porch with gable returns and paired Doric columns on each side. It has a replacement front door flanked by sidelights. Wall sconces have been removed from each side of the doorway. The building is in a state of disrepair.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Colonial Revival Style, it is a common style in the area, and better examples are found in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of the original siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1641 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1643 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1643 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A117). This two-and-a-half story Queen Anne Style building has a raised stone foundation, walls clad in asbestos siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a basement-level entry with a replacement door. A cross gable covers the easternmost bay which protrudes from the western bay. The gable end is clad in wood shingles. Two paired window openings are located in the gable end and have been covered with plywood panels. A brick chimney is located on the northern roof slope.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Queen Anne Style, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of the original siding material and window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a common example of the style in the area, and better examples are found in the vicinity. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1643 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1656 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1656 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1911 (Plate A118). This two-story, Queen Anne Style, wood-frame apartment building features a flat roof, Queen Anne cornice with festoons and large brackets, one-over-one replacement vinyl windows, vinyl

siding, a ca. 1930 porch addition, and a limestone foundation. Deed and city directory research revealed that the house was built by or for Henry Bornemann, who resided at 1662 Westwood Avenue (Table 54). Bornemann appears to have built the house as a rental property. Bornemann sold the building to Emma Widmer in 1927.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement of all windows and the application of vinyl siding have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. An undistinguished example of Queen Anne Style architecture that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1656 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 54. Chain of Title for 1656 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Thoman, Joseph C. & Kay F.	Thoman, Joseph C.& Kay F.	1/1/1990	N/A
Kober, Karolina	Thoman, Joseph C. & Kay F.	1/24/1979	4145/1214
Widmer, Emma	Kober, Karolina	2/9/1946	2144/150
Bornemann, Henry	Widmer, Emma	4/21/1927	1427/137
Blaesser, John P. (deceased)	Bornemann, Henry	5/27/1910	1029/45
Rankin, William et al	Blaesser, John P.	5/19/1869	365/302

1658 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1658 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1896 (Plate A119). This two-and-a-half story Second Empire Style brick apartment building features a Mansard roof covered with standing seam metal, a roof dormer surmounted by an enclosed pediment, decorative limestone window hoods, window openings with replacement vinyl sash, and a limestone foundation. Window openings have decorative carved stone hoods and simple stone sills, encompassed within stone belt courses. The front door opening contains a replacement front door that is smaller than the original opening. The opening has been infilled to fit the replacement door. A second entry on the east façade has a similar treatment as the front entry. The cornice has been covered with metal paneling.

Deed and city directory research indicate that the house was built by Fred Bornemann (Table 55). Bornemann did not live in the building, but operated the building as a rental property. City directories show a steady change of occupants, who consisted largely of laborers. Bornemann sold the property to Clara Vollrath in 1948.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Second Empire

Style it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including the replacement of windows and doors have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1658 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 55. Chain of Title for 1658 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Thoman, Joseph C. & Kay F.	Thoman, Joseph C.& Kay F.	1/1/1990	Unavailable
Bleh, Patricia L.	Thoman, Joseph C. & Kay F.	5/17/1978	4117/1384
Vollrath, Harold 1/2 & Woodrow 1/2	Bleh, Patricia L.	5/22/1973	3909/532
Vollrath, Clara	Vollrath, Harold 1/2 & Woodrow 1/2	12/20/1966	3520/638
Borneman, Fred 1/5 et al 4/5	Vollrath, Clara	7/27/1948	2314/413
Niemann, Ferdinand	Borneman, Fred 1/5 et al 4/5	8/6/1890	699/69
Simon, Michael	Niemann, William	4/15/1872	399/77
Rankin & Kebler	Simon, Michael	4/19/1869	368/117

1659 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1659 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A120). This two-and-a-half story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in asbestos siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof. The front façade features the original door with a transom and simple wood surround. Window openings also have similar wood surrounds. An Italianate cornice with brackets adorns the top of the front façade. A two-story addition is located on the rear of the building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Italianate Style, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of the original siding material and window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1659 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1662 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1662 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1883 (Plate A121). This two-story vernacular apartment building features a flat roof, four brackets along the cornice, decorative keystone window surrounds, stucco cladding, one-over-one aluminum windows, quoins at the two corners of the façade, a recessed entryway at the southeast corner of the building, and possibly a stone foundation. This building was drastically remodeled during the 1960s or 1970s. It may have, in fact, been largely or entirely rebuilt. Judging by the overall

look of the façade, it may have originally been an Italianate Style building. Deed and city directory research indicate that the house was probably built by William Niemann. Fred Bornemann acquired the property in 1890 but city directories show that Henry Bornemann occupied the building. Fred Bornemann sold the property to Raymond Engelbrink in 1945 (Table 56).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building, including reconstruction of the façade and replacement of all windows and doors, and the application of stucco have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. A vernacular building that has lost historic integrity; the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1662 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 56. Chain of Title for 1662 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Engelbrink, Eleanora	Thoman, Joseph C. & Kay F.	7/1/1980	4190/1758
Engelbrink, Raymond & Eleanora	Engelbrink, Eleanora	11/6/1974	3996/562
Bornemann, Fred et al	Engelbrink, Raymond & Eleanora	9/23/1945	2123/357
Niemann, Ferdinand & Elizabeth	Bornemann, Fred	8/6/1890	699/69
Kebler, John	Niemann, William	10/30/1884	573/512

1669 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1669 Westwood Avenue was constructed in 1934 (Plate A122). This one-story Tudor Revival Style building has a concrete foundation, walls clad in stone, no window openings, and a steeply-pitched gabled-roof covered with slate. The building has several large concrete block additions built on the front and the rear that nearly encompass the original building, making the Tudor Revival Style details nearly indistinguishable. Most window and door openings on the additions have been infilled with concrete block. The rearmost addition retains the rolling garage door opening. The 1934-1937 Sanborn map shows the building as a "Filling Station", with only the original Tudor Revival Style building on the site at that date. The building now serves as an auto service station, however the gas pumps have been removed.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, major alterations to the building's façades, including several large concrete block additions that mask the Tudor Revival Style detailing, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, setting, and materials. As an

example of the Tudor Revival Style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1669 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1674 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1674 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1950 (Plate A123). This utilitarian building has a concrete foundation, concrete block walls, infilled window openings, and an arched roof. The front façade faces Westwood Avenue and features a metal loading dock door and window openings infilled with concrete block. Window openings on all other walls have also been infilled with concrete block. Deed research revealed that the building was originally built during the ownership of Joseph Klawitter (Table 57). The building is currently occupied by the Weil-Thoman Moving Company.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including the infill of all window openings, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a utilitarian building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1674 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 57. Chain of Title for 1674 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Zimmerman, Charles D. & et al	Thoman & Thoman	10/1/1979	4171/192
Floral Hills, Inc.	Zimmerman, Charles D. & et al	2/28/1977	4074/344
Klawitter, Joseph	Floral Hills, Inc.	6/20/1975	4018/504
Marcus, Gary B.	Klawitter, Joseph	6/20/1975	3996/562 4018/501
Marcus, Mose TR	Marcus, Gary B.	9/18/1969	3697/168
Marcus Gary	Marcus, Mose TR	7/2/1958	2968/235
Levinson, Ben & Mose Marcus	Marcus, Gary	5/1/1952	2542/215
Klawitter, Joseph	Levinson, Ben & Mose Marcus	3/27/1952	2536/373
(__, L.) illegible	Klawitter, Joseph	3/27/1952	2538/179
Alfred Magee	Klawitter, Joseph	1/13/1950	2395/309
Magee, Robert	Magee, Alfred	9/7/1940	1947/605

1679 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1679 Westwood Avenue was built in 1928 (Plate A124). This two-and-a-half story vernacular building has a concrete foundation, walls clad in brick on the first story and vinyl siding on the second, window openings with replacement and original sash, and a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features an offset half-width

porch with a hipped roof supported by squared brick columns. The second story has two sets of ribbon windows with the original sash. A gabled dormer is located on the northern roof slope. A bay window is located on the east façade.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of most window sash and the original siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1679 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1681 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1681 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1910 (Plate A125). This two-and-a-half story vernacular building has brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is obscured. The front façade features a full-width, two-story porch with a shed roof supported by turned spindle supports. The front entry has a replacement front door flanked by sidelights. The front gable end is clad in fishscale shingles and has two window openings.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of the all window sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1681 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1685 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1685 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1905 (Plate A126). This three-story vernacular building has elements of the Neo-Classical Style. The building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original one-over-one, two-over-two, and boarded-over sash, and a low-pitched shed roof. Door openings have also been boarded-over. The front façade features a full-width raised porch with stone piers and a hipped roof supported by Doric columns and pilasters. The front picture window has been replaced with glass block and boarded-over. All window openings have simple stone lintels and sills. The Neo-Classical cornice has a frieze band with a floral wreath pattern and a cornice with dentil molding and Neo-Classical brackets.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or

method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's façades, including the removal of window sash and doors, have compromised its integrity of feeling and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1685 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1693 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1693 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1910 (Plate A127). This three-story Neo-Classical Revival Style building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original one-over-one sash, and a low-pitched shed roof. The symmetrical front façade features an altered storefront. The original iron cornice with dentil molding and the iron pilasters remain intact, as well as the main entry door, however the original openings have been infilled with wood panels. The central window opening on the upper stories of the front façade have window air conditioning units installed. One window opening on the front façade and several other window and door openings on the other facades have been boarded over. Window openings on the third story have brick lintels with a stone keystone. The cornice exhibits neo-Classical detailing including heavy dentil molding topped by a parapet. A one-story frame addition is located on the rear of the building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Neo-Classical Revival Style; however it is not a particularly good example. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including alterations to the original storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As an example of the Neo-Classical Revival Style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1693 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1695 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1695 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A128). This two-story Italianate Style building has a parged stone foundation, walls clad in aluminum siding, window openings with original two-over-two sash, and a side-gabled roof. The front façade features a replacement front door, and a simplified Italianate cornice with brackets.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Italianate Style, it is not a particularly good example and better examples exist in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of the original siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1695 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1697 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1697 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A129). This three-story Italianate building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original and replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features an altered storefront with an infilled front entry and partially infilled openings with replacement sash. The second story has window openings with stone sills and hoods, while the third story openings extend into the frieze band between the Italianate brackets.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Italianate Style, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of some window sash and an altered storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1697 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1699 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1699 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A130). This three-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original two-over-two sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a full-width porch with a shed roof and squared wood columns and a replacement front door. A stone band encompasses the second and third floor window sills, while the lintels are made up of decorative Italianate hoods. Third floor window openings reach into the frieze band between the Italianate brackets. There is a ca. 1920 two-story addition on the rear of the building, and a ca. 1960, one-story, wing addition with sliding glass doors on the west side.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Italianate Style, alterations and additions to the building's facades, including rear and side additions have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1699 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1701-1703 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1701-1703 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A131). This two-and-a-half story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original two-over-two sash, and a flat roof. The front façade features a mostly intact storefront with decorative ironwork pilasters and the original entry door. The openings have been partially infilled with wood paneling and plate glass windows. The second story features window openings with stone sills and elaborate carved stone hoods. The cornice is also intact with Italianate brackets and frieze windows. Also on the property

is a ca. 1900 storefront addition to the west. The addition has a parged stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, and a flat roof. The two storefronts have been altered with replacement windows and some wood paneling infill. The building appears on the 1904 Sanborn map as a "Saloon", while the addition is labeled as a "Hall". The building now houses "Dean's Grocery & Deli" (Table 58).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is the best, and one of the earliest examples in the area of a mixed-use Italianate building with a mostly intact storefront. It retains all aspects of integrity and is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Table 58. Chain of Title for 1701-1703 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Stahl, James R. TR	Siam, Izzadean Y.	11/7/1994	6613/1499
Chow, Wing Fun	Stahl, James R. TR	6/3/1991	5575/90
Meier, John E.	Chow, Wing Fun	2/1/1985	4305/1940
Meier, James E.	Meier, John E.	9/1/1983	4266/1739
Meier, Clara L. (Estate)	Meier, James E.	6/8/1971	3791/236
Meier, James G. (Estate)	Meier, Clara L. ½ and Meier, James E. ½	11/22/1950	2452/330
Meier, James G. ¾ and Meier, Edward Jr. ¼	Meier, James G.	6/29/1938	1790/659
Meier, Edward & A.L	Meier, James G. ¾ and Meier, Edward Jr. ¼	6/26/1935	1685/440
Vilcofsky, Morris	Meier, Edward	6/11/1923	1790/330
Brockhaus, Ella	Vilcofsky, Morris	12/27/1922	1289/306
Wetterer, Wm. Et al	Brockhaus, Ella	2/6/1920	1206/273
Walker, Joseph N.	Wetterer, Charles	7/22/1887	638/153

1710 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1710 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1929 (Plate A132). This vernacular one-and-a-half story front dormer bungalow features a large, gabled roof dormer, brick cladding and vinyl siding, original three-over-one double-hung windows and one-over-one replacement sash windows, a recessed porch on the façade, and a concrete foundation. Deed and city directory research suggest that the house was probably built by George Niehoff. The property remained in the Niehoff family until 1960, when Mayme Niehoff sold it to C. and Betty K. Broxterman (Table 59).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement of windows and the application of vinyl siding have compromised its integrity of workmanship,

design, feeling, and materials. A vernacular building that has lost historic integrity; the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1710 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 59. Chain of Title for 1710 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Trustees of Trefzgers Inc	Trefzger, Jerry & James F. Trefzger	8/30/1985	4320/1466
Broxterman, Betty K.	Trustees of Trefzgers Inc	1/28/1985	4305/1264
Broxterman, Carl A. & Betty K.	Broxterman, Betty K.	4/19/1977	4078/1516
Niehoff, Mayme	Broxterman, C. and Betty K.	8/19/1960	3109/36
Niehoff, Mayme	Niehoff, George T.	4/13/1946	2159/137
Niehoff, George T.	Niehoff, Mayme	12/17/1929	1513/594
Hermann, John F.	Niehoff, George	6/16/1922	1273/365

1712 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1712 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1927 (Plate A133). This vernacular two-story front gabled house is clad with brick and features one-over-one replacement sash windows, an enclosed porch addition on the façade, and a concrete foundation. Deed and city directory research indicate that the house was probably built by Jacob Metz. The house is currently used as an office for a moving company (Table 60).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement of all windows and the infilling of the porch with brick have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. A vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1712 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 60. Chain of Title for 1712 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Gieske-Laake, Inc	Finn, Gary L. & Kay F. Finn	4/4/1985	4310/680
Schumacher, Lawrence	Gieske-Laake, Inc	4/17/1973	3903/723
Niehoff, Wayne	Schumacher, Lawrence R. et al	7/16/1965	3424/732
Folzenlogen, Edward	Niehoff, Mayme	4/13/1936	1708/63
Metz, Jacob	Folzenlogen, Edward	11/6/1931	1595/65
Niehoff, George T.	Metz, Jacob	1/30/1923	1306/122
Hermann, John F.	Niehoff, George T.	5/10/1922	1273/365

Wyatt, Washington w.	Hermann, John F.	5/12/1920	1230/47
Rankin, Hugh Walker	Wyatt, Washington W.	7/15/1904	906/624

1715 Westwood Avenue – Evans House – HAM-3126-23

The building at 1715 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A134). This two-and-a-half story Second Empire Style building has Queen Anne Style detailing. The building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a Mansard roof covered with slate. The asymmetrical front façade features a raised turned-spindle porch, a replacement front door with the original transom, and paired first story window openings with a stone sill and bracketed stone hood. The second story features two window openings with a belt course encompassing the sills and elaborate carved stone hoods. The cornice remains intact with brackets and is flanked by small corbelling. The Mansard roof contains a gabled dormer with paired window openings and Queen Anne detailing. The front yard retains the original crenellated stone retaining wall (Table 61).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is one of the best examples of the Second Empire Style with Queen Anne detailing in the area. It is largely intact, with only replacement windows and doors detracting from its original appearance. The building retains all aspects of integrity and is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

Table 61. Chain of Title for 1715 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
McClusky Joann & John	Jobs for People	5/9/1994	N/A
McClusky, Joann	McClusky, Joann & John	6/3/1992	N/A
Beckham, Douglas W. & Irene	McClusky, Joann	1/1/1990	N/A
Payne, Howard W.	Beckham, Douglas W. & Irene	12/14/1984	4302/1222
Montgomery, Grace A.	Payne, Howard W.	5/27/1976	4047/385
Daum, John & Helen	Montgomery, Grace A.	7/30/1974	3981/409
Moore, William Lee	Daum, John & Helen	7/12/1952	2555/381
Kuebler, Richard	Moore, William Lee	4/29/1948	2299/83
Boerstler, Clem & Lydia	Kuebler, Richard	8/1/1941	1919/300
Hahn, Elizabeth	Boerstler, Clem & Lydia	6/6/1936	1713/262
Hater, John (Estate)	Hahn, Elizabeth	12/6/1929	1516/163
Walker, Joseph N.	Hater, John	4/22/1886	610/464

1719 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1719 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A135). This two-story vernacular building has elements of the Italianate Style. The building has a stone foundation, walls clad in asbestos siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a

shed roof. The front façade features an original offset front door with a transom and sidelights, and covered with a replacement metal awning. Window openings are larger than the replacement sash, and have been partially infilled to fit the sash. A bracketed Italianate cornice adorns the front façade. There is a historic wood-frame addition on the rear of the building with a stone foundation.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1719 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1721 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1721 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A136). This two-story Italianate building has a stone foundation, walls clad in asbestos siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a replacement front door. The Italianate cornice and brackets remain intact. There is a historic, cantilevered, second floor addition on the rear of the building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Italianate Style, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous style in the area. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, this resource is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1723 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1723 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1900 (Plate A137). This two-and-a-half story vernacular building has a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement aluminum or asbestos siding, window openings with original, replacement, and no sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a replacement raised porch with a shed roof and simple squared wood columns. Window openings on the front façade have simple wood surrounds, and the second story front window openings have original two-over-two sash flanked by replacement decorative shutters. Most window openings on the east and west facades of the first story have been boarded over with plywood. Also on the property, just to the west of the house, is a ca. 1920 three car garage.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in

the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1723 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1727 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1727 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1900 (Plate A138). This two-and-a-half story Italianate Style apartment building is built of brick and features a flat roof, a cornice on the façade that includes brackets and panels, decorative window hoods, two-over-two double-hung windows, and a limestone foundation. All of the doors and windows on the first story have been covered with plywood. Deed research revealed that the building was probably built by William Lampe. The building is currently vacant.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B While the building is representative of the Italianate Style and retains good integrity it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. As an undistinguished example of an Italianate Style apartment building, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1727 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1729 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1729 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1900 (Plate A139). This two-and-a-half story Second Empire Style apartment building is built of wood and features a Mansard roof with a gabled dormer in the center, a simple cornice with brackets, vinyl siding, one-over-one replacement sash windows, and a limestone foundation. A three-sided bay window is located to the right of the front entrance, and an oriel window is located at the second story toward the rear of the building's east side. Deed research revealed that the building was probably built for Agnes Schaefer.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B While the building is representative of the Second Empire Style, it is a ubiquitous example in the area. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement of all windows and doors, and the application of vinyl siding have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. And better examples are found in the vicinity. As an undistinguished example of a Second Empire Style apartment building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1729 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1730 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1730 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1958 (Plate A140). This one-story garage building features a flat roof, Texture-111 siding, anodized aluminum windows, and three rollaway garage doors. A three-sided bay window is located to the right of the front entrance, and an oriel window is located at the second story toward the rear of the building's east side. Deed research revealed that the building was probably built by Tremarco Corporation. Tremarco sold the building to Erwin and Wilma Pfister in 1982. The property appears to be used by a towing company (Table 62).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement of all windows, doors, and the application of Texture-111 siding have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. A vernacular, utilitarian building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1730 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 62. Chain of Title for 1730 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Pfister, Terry L. & Sandra M. Pfister	Finn, Gary L. & Kay F.	9/22/1986	4329/1247
Pfister, Erwin H. & Wilma V.	Pfister, Terry L. & Sandra M. Pfister	4/11/1986	4329/509
Tremarco Corp	Pfister, Erwin H. & Wilma V.	10/29/1982	4227/742
Niehoff, George T.	Tremarco Corp	1/17/1958	2941/513
Niehoff, Mayme	Niehoff, George T.	4/13/1946	2159/137
Niehoff, George T.	Niehoff, Mayme	12/17/1929	1513/594

1731 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1731 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A141). This two-story Italianate Style house is built of brick and features a flat roof, a cornice with brackets, decorative window hoods, two-over-two sash, a covered porch addition, a replacement front door, and a limestone foundation. The porch addition appears to date to the 1920s or 1930s.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B While the building is representative of the Italianate Style and retains reasonable integrity it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. As an undistinguished example of an Italianate Style apartment building, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1731 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1733 Westwood Avenue – HAM-3127-23

The building at 1733 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1896 (Plate A142). This two-and-a-half story Second Empire Style house is built of brick and features a Mansard roof with elaborate decorative details, including fishscale slate shingles, a roof dormer surmounted by an enclosed pediment, and decorative pressed metal trim bordering the outline of the roof itself. A cornice with intricate brick corbelling and pressed tin brackets, dentils, and rosettes provides dramatic relief between the Mansard roof and the second story. Quarry-faced limestone stringcourses extend the width of the façade at the lintel and sill levels of the first and second stories. Additional brick corbelling is located on either side of the second story window. The building retains its original two-over-two sash. Deed research revealed that the building was probably built for John Doherty. It remained in the Doherty family until 1945, when Mary Doherty Jackson sold the property to Vera J. Brady (Table 63).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. This resource is one of the better examples of high-style Second Empire architecture in the area. Embodying distinguishing characteristics of Second Empire Style architecture, the resource at 1733 Westwood Avenue (HAM-3127-23) is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

Table 63. Chain of Title for 1733 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Evans, Robert A. & Nancy A	Campbell, Charles W. & Linda L	8/30/1984	4293/2018
Krabbe, Genevieve 11/12 & James G. 1/12	Evans, Robert A. & Nancy A	8/5/1974	3982/114
Krabbe, Genevieve 2/3 et al 1/3	Krabbe, Genevieve 11/12 & James G. 1/12	10/31/1973	3938/751
Krabbe, Ben A. Sr & Genevieve	Krabbe, Genevieve 2/3 et al 1/3	4/18/1973	3903/843
Brady, Vera J.	Krabbe, Ben A. Sr & Genevieve	7/27/1948	2314/297
Jackson, Mary Doherty	Brady, Vera J.	3/7/1945	2085/608
Doherty, John, Jr.	Jackson, Mary Doherty	11/17/1939	1843/388
Doherty, John	Doherty, John, Jr.	11/14/1939	1843/39
Walker, Joseph N.	Doherty, John	6/9/1890	695/323

1735 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1735 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A143). This two-story Italianate Style house is built of brick and features a flat roof, a cornice with brackets and relief panels. The windows include simple, flat window hoods and two-over-two sash. A side-hall entry is located on the right side of the first story. The building rests atop a limestone foundation.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in

the NRHP under Criterion A or B While the building is representative of the Italianate Style and retains good integrity it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. As an undistinguished example of an Italianate Style apartment building, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1735 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1737 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1737 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A144). This two-story Italianate Style house is built of brick and features a flat roof, a cornice with brackets and relief panels. The windows include simple, flat window hoods and 1/1 replacement sash windows. A side-hall entry is located on the right side of the first story. A ca. 1920s or 1930s covered porch addition extends along the first story of the façade. The building rests atop a limestone foundation.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B While the building is representative of the Italianate Style it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. Furthermore, the building has been altered by the replacement of windows. As an undistinguished example of an Italianate Style house that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1737 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1739 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1739 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A145). This two-story Italianate Style house is built of brick and features a flat roof, a cornice with brackets and relief panels. The windows include simple, flat window hoods and one-over-one replacement sash. A side-hall entry is located on the right side of the first story. A ca. 1920s or 1930 covered porch addition extends along the first story of the façade. The building rests atop a limestone foundation.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Italianate Style it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. Furthermore, the building has been altered by the replacement of windows. As an undistinguished example of an Italianate Style house that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1737 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1740 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1740 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1932 (Plate A146). This vernacular one-and-a-half story front gabled bungalow features a large, gabled roof dormer in the west side of the building shingle siding, original three-over-one sash, a recessed porch on the façade, and a concrete foundation. Deed and city directory research revealed that the house was probably built by Ferdinand W. Pellman. Ferdinand retained the property until 1988, when he sold it to Charles J. and Jean A. Meyer (Table 64).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house retains good integrity but it is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. An undistinguished, vernacular building, the house is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1740 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 64. Chain of Title for 1740 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Meyer, Charles J. & Jean A.	Finn, Gary L. & Kay F.	7/24/1989	5054/740
Pellman, Ferdinand	Meyer, Charles J. & Jean A.	7/20/1988	4413/484
Stern, Sidney	Pellman, Ferdinand W.	5/9/1925	1734/78
Foster, W.C. and A.G.	Stern, Sidney	5/1/1925	1356/485
Rankin, Hugh w.	Stern, Sidney	5/1/1925	1365/231
Niehoff, George T.	Niehoff, Mayme	12/17/1929	1513/594

1741 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1741 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A147). This two-story Italianate Style house is built of brick and features a flat roof, a cornice with brackets and relief panels. The windows include simple, flat window hoods and two-over-two sash. A side-hall entry is located on the right side of the first story. The building rests atop a limestone foundation.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B While the building is representative of the Italianate Style and retains good integrity it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. As an undistinguished example of an Italianate Style apartment building, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1741 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1742 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1742 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1916 (Plate A148). This vernacular one-and-a-half story hip roof bungalow is clad with vinyl siding and features one-over-one replacement sash . The front façade features a hipped dormer and a shed roof porch. The house rests atop a limestone block foundation. Deed and city directory research revealed that the house was probably built for Lena Solar. Solar sold the house in 1919 to Mary Elizabeth Schaaf (Table 65).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement of all windows and the application of vinyl siding have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. A vernacular building that has lost historic integrity; the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1742 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 65. Chain of Title for 1742 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Hablutzel, Robert & Roy & Dorothy Gentile	Hatfield, Carl L. & Myrtle E.	4/14/1981	4209/201
Hablutzel, Walter E.	Hablutzel, Robert & Roy & Dorothy Gentile	3/20/1972	3839/939
Hablutzel, Josephine	Hablutzel, Walter E.	3/20/1972	3839/941
Gellenbeck, Helen H.	Hablutzel, Josephine	5/10/1962	3239/697
Gellenbeck, Charles & Helen	Gellenbeck, Helen H.	5/10/1962	3217/229
Gellenbeck, Charles & Helen	Gellenbeck, Charles & Helen	2/18/1960	3075/658
Newmann, Henrieta	Stenger, Eileen A.	2/28/1947	2225/37
Grothaus, Rose	Newmann, Henrieta	1/16/1935	1707/144
Schaaf, Mary Elizabeth	Grothaus, Rose	9/26/1923	1330/188
Solar, Lena	Schaaf, Mary Elizabeth	7/10/1919	1189/262

1744 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1744 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1926 (Plate A149). This vernacular one-and-a-half story hip roof bungalow is clad with brick and features one-over-one replacement sash, and an enclosed recessed porch. Hipped dormers are located above the façade and over the east side of the house. The house rests atop a concrete foundation. Deed and city directory research revealed that the house was probably built for Elsie Mueller. Mueller sold the house to Thomas Woll in 1931 (Table 66).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in

the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement of all windows and the infilling of the front porch have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. A vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1744 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 66. Chain of Title for 1744 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Boshears, Nellie	Boshears, James M. Jr	6/8/1992	5873/1115-17
Boshears, James & Nelie	Boshears, Nellie	1/9/1992	5766/166
Roberto, Fern C.	Boshears, James & Nelie	6/1/1989	5016/532
Woll, Thomas	Roberto, Fern C.	5/16/1979	4155/1476
Mueller, Elsie	Woll, Thomas	1120/1931	1584/650
Sheriff of Hamilton Co.	Mueller, Elsie	N/A	Case A-24312

1745 Westwood Avenue – HAM-3128-23

The building at 1745 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1900 (Plate A150). This two-and-a-half story Queen Anne Style building has a parged stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original and replacement sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a replacement, full-width, raised porch with a hipped roof supported by aluminum columns. The original rounded pilasters remain on the rear of the porch. Brick quoins run from the raised foundation to the gable end on each side of the front façade. Second story window openings retain the original two-over-two sash and have a brick surround. The gable end is clad in mosaic tile. There is a historic rear addition on the second story of the building that has been clad in replacement siding. Also on the property are historic garage outbuildings, including two wood frame buildings and one concrete block.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Queen Anne Style, it is a common example in the area and better examples exist in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of most window sash and the front porch, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1745 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1746 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1746 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1929 (Plate A151). This vernacular one-and-a-half story side gabled bungalow features a full-length shed dormer, wood shingle siding, original three-over-one sash and one-over-one replacement sash, a recessed porch on the façade, and a concrete foundation. Deed and city directory research revealed that the house was probably built for William and Louisa Bauer. The Clinton Loan & Bldg Company acquired the property sometime between 1929 and 1935 (Table 67).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement of windows and doors have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. A vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1746 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 67. Chain of Title for 1746 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Johnson, Larry G. & Carol B.	McFarren, Daniel J.	3/8/1979	4149/895
Walker, Arta L. & Anna	Johnson, Larry G. & Carol B.	3/14/1972	3838/856
Moore, Howard M. Theresa C.	Walker, Arta L. & Anna	6/28/1960	3098/189
Moore, Howard M. 6/10 & Theresa C. 4/10	Moore, Howard M. Theresa C.	8/22/1956	2852/421
Moore, Howard M. Sr ½ et al ½	Moore, Howard M. 6/10 & Theresa C. 4/10	8/22/1956	2852/417
Moore, Arthur F. 1/5 et al 4/5	Moore, Howard M. Sr ½ et al ½	8/10/1956	2850/408
Moore, Arthur F. 1/5 et al 4/5	Moore, Arthur F. 1/5 et al 4/5	11/14/1955	2796/205
Moore, Arthur F. & Mable	Moore, Arthur F. & et al	11/14/1955	2796/206
Clinton Loan & Bldg Co	Moore, Arthur E.	8/19/1935	1689/471
Isaack, William & Bertha	Bauer, William N. & Louisa	12/13/1929	1519/66

1747 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1747 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A152). This two-story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in asbestos siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof. The front façade features a small pedimented entry porch over a replacement front door. The transom remains above the front door with stained glass and the number "1747". The asbestos panels have been damage above the second story windows and reveal badly deteriorated wood framing. An Italianate cornice with frieze windows and brackets adorns the top of the building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Italianate Style, it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples exist in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1747 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1748 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1746 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1929 (Plate A153). This vernacular one-and-a-half story side gabled bungalow features a full-length shed dormer, wood shingle siding, original three-over-one windows and one-over-one replacement sash, a recessed porch on the façade, and a concrete foundation. Deed and city directory research revealed that the house was probably built for William and Louisa Bauer. The Bauers transferred the property to the West Price Hill Building & Loan Company in 1929 (Table 68).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement of windows and doors have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. A vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1748 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 68. Chain of Title for 1748 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Wurster, Howard J.	Thompson, Eloise C.	5/23/1991	5568/1098
Wurster, Howard J. & Kathlene P.	Wurster, Howard J.	12/28/1988	4908/504
Overbeck, David J.	Wurster, Howard J. & Kathlene P.	4/13/1987	4378/816
Overbeck, David J.	Overbeck, David J.	6/11/1985	4315/12
Taylor, Richard K & Helen	Taylor, Richard K & Helen	3/3/1978	4111/555
Taylor, Matilda	Taylor, Richard K.	2/6/1978	4108/1398
West Price Hill B & L Co	Taylor, Matilda	1/18/1934	1651/496
Bauer, William N. & Louisa	West Price Hill B & L Co	12/13/1929	1626/501
Isaack, William & Bertha	Bauer, William N. & Louisa	12/13/1929	1519/66

1749 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1749 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A154). This two-and-a-half story Stick Style house is built of wood and features an asymmetrical cross gable plan. The gables feature gable returns, fish scale shingles, and small, leaded windows. The fish scale shingles extend all the way around the house at the half-story level. The façade features a three-sided bay window that extends to the underside of the half-story. The bay features applied stick work between the first and second stories. A narrow, covered porch with spindle work extends along the front half of the east side of the house, providing cover over the front entrances. The building rests atop a limestone foundation. Although the building is not a high style example of the type, it exhibits remarkable integrity. Furthermore, it is the only Stick Style building in the area.

Deed research indicates that the building was probably built for Thomas J. Hall. Hall sold the property to Anna H. Specht in 1897. The property changed hands again in 1900, when Eva Schenke sold the house to John Theodore Thale. It remained in the Thale family until 1927, when Sophie Thale sold it to Loretta Beard. It remained in the Beard family until 1992 (Table 69).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. This resource is the only example of Stick Style architecture in the area. Embodying distinguishing characteristics of Stick Style architecture and retaining excellent integrity, the resource at 1749 Westwood Avenue is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

Table 69. Chain of Title for 1749 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Beard, Olive	Pepples, Roger L & Robin J	3/30/1992	5814/595
Beard, Olive & et al 3/6	Beard, Olive	4/22/1983	4254/1359-64
Beard, Loretta	Beard, Olive & et al 3/6	4/22/1983	4254/1359-64
Thale, Sophie	Beard, Loretta	5/3/1927	1415/607
Schenke, Elizabeth	Thale, Sophie	10/12/1925	1349/359
Reifel, Eva	Thale, John Theodore	12/11/1900	851/512
Hall, Thomas J. & wife	Specht, Anna H.	2/6/1897	808/106
Clemmer, J.N. & wife	Hall, Thomas J.	4/15/1889	671/58

1751-1753 Westwood Avenue – Kissling House – HAM-3129-23

The building at 1751-1753 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1900 (Plate A155). This two-and-a-half story Second Empire building has elements of the Queen Anne Style (Table 70). The building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original one-over-one sash and exterior storms, and a Mansard roof covered with asphalt shingles.

The symmetrical front façade features two main entries, one on the westernmost and one on the easternmost bay. The entries have small pedimented porches with Queen Anne detailing, stone piers, and gabled pediments supported by squared columns. Spindlework detailing is found below the gables. The railings have been replaced. The first story features six stone string courses between a raised stone water table and a thicker stone belt course above the first story. Second story window openings have carved stone lintels and sills, while the third story has simple stone sills and a stone belt course encompassing the lintels. A cornice with small brackets adorns the top of the building and the Mansard roof contains two gabled dormer windows with Queen Anne detailing. There is a small, ca. 1915, one-story addition on the rear, southeast corner of the building. The outbuildings, consisting of two outhouses, which were later converted to garages, have been demolished.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. This building retains all aspects of integrity and is an excellent and rare example in the area of the Second Empire Style applied to a large apartment building. Consequently, the resource at 1751-1753 Westwood Avenue is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture.

Table 70. Chain of Title for 1751-53 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Bauer, Leonard & Judith L.	Hsu, Harry H.	2/26/1997	N/A
Bauer, Leonard & Judith L.	Bauer, Leonard & Judith L.	1/1/1990	N/A
Bauer, Leonard et al	Bauer, Leonard & Judith L.	10/1/1985	N/A
Mills, Ira C. & Carol	Bauer, Leonard et al	7/1/1984	N/A
Kissling, Robert E. ½ and Friedl, Joseph F. ½	Mills, Ira C. & Carol	4/7/1975	4011/514
Hofmann, Alfred, et al	Kissling, Robert E. ½ and Friedl, Joseph F. ½	12/31/1974	4007/1214
Hofmann, Alfred & Marcella	Hofmann, Alfred, et al	10/4/1973	3934/625
Rothenberg, Jane Audrey	Hofmann, Alfred & Marcella	7/7/1962	3228/356
Rothenberg, Jane Audrey ¾ and Gomberg, Aaron Edward ¼	Rothenberg, Jane Audrey	6/30/1962	3227/315
Rothenberg, Edward & Jane Audrey ¾ and Gomberg, Aaron Edward ¼	Rothenberg, Jane Audrey ¾ and Gomberg, Aaron Edward ¼	10/2/1961	3179/485
Rothenberg, Edward & Jane Audrey	Rothenberg, Edward & Jane Audrey ¾ and Gomberg, Aaron Edward ¼	12/29/1959	3068/514
Siegel, Robert L.	Rothenberg, Edward & Jane Audrey	10/27/1959	3059/517
Hickey, William & Lorraine	Siegel, Robert L.	6/11/1959	3031/366
Buckrens, O.A. & John	Hickey, William & Lorraine	4/6/1954	2676/171
Moeller, George, et al	Buckrens, Odelia A.	1/5/1932	1600/554

Table 70. Chain of Title for 1751-53 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Moeller, Elizabeth	Moeller, George, et al	6/13/1930	1539/551
Wendland, Edward	Moeller, Elizabeth	8/4/1892	736/387
Clemmer, J.H.	Wendland, Edward	9/19/1889	680/244

1757 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1757 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A156). This two-story Italianate building has a stone foundation, walls clad in asphalt shingles designed to resemble brick, window openings with replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof. The front façade features a replacement front door and a replacement front porch with a hipped roof and simple squared wood columns. The Italianate cornice and brackets have been retained.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Italianate Style, it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1757 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1759 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1759 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A157). This two-story Italianate building has a stone foundation, walls clad in asbestos siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade features a full-width porch with a hipped roof supported by Doric columns. Three ribbon windows fill openings on the upper story. The Italianate cornice and brackets remain above the second story.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Italianate Style it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1759 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1760 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1760 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1929 (Plate A158). This vernacular one-and-a-half story front dormer bungalow features a large, gabled roof dormer

with a recent bay window addition, brick cladding and fish scale shingles, one-over-one vinyl windows and sliding metal sash windows, a recessed porch on the façade, and a concrete foundation. Deed and city directory research revealed that the house was probably built for Elsie Mueller. Mueller sold the property to Thomas Woll in 1931 (Table 71).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement of windows and doors have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. A vernacular building that has lost historic integrity; the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1760 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 71. Chain of Title for 1760 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Boshears, Nellie	Boshears, James S. Jr	6/8/1992	5873-1115-17
Boshears, James & Nellie	Boshears, Nellie	1/31/1992	5766/166
Roberto, Fern C	Boshears, James	6/1/1989	5016/532
Woll, Thomas	Roberto, Fern C	5/16/1979	4155/1476
Mueller, Elsie	Woll, Thomas	1/20/1931	1584/650

1761 Westwood Avenue

The building located at 1761 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A159). This two-and-a-half story Italianate Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement vinyl siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof. The front façade features a full-width porch with stone piers and a hipped roof supported by squared columns covered with vinyl siding.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Italianate Style it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1760 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1763 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1763 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A160). This two-and-a-half story Second Empire Style building has a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement wood shingles, window openings with original one-over-one sash, and a

Mansard roof covered with slate and painted blue. The front façade features a full-width front porch with a hipped roof supported by squared brick columns. The Mansard roof contains a gabled dormer window with two window openings.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Second Empire Style, it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples exist in the vicinity. Although it retains most aspects of integrity, as a common example of the Second Empire-style applied to a small residence, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, this resource is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1764 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1764 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1968 (Plate A161). This one-story garage building features a hip roof, cinderblock walls and brick cladding, rollaway garage doors, and a concrete foundation. Most of the doors and windows are boarded over. Deed research revealed that the building was probably built for Laura Grimme (Table 72).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. A vernacular, utilitarian building, the resource at 1761 Westwood Avenue is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the building at 1761 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 72. Chain of Title for 1764 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Bleh, Brent J.	Johnson, George L. & Carol B.	3/10/1972	3838/806
Secretary of Housing & Urban Development	Bleh, Brent J.	12/2/1971	3823/613
Jackson, William H.	Secretary of Housing & Urban Development	6/29/1971	3796/597
Murnan, Robert E.	Jackson, William H.	2/8/1968	3591/16
Grimme, Laura 3/5 et al 2/5	Murnan, Robert E.	1/16/1963	3262/579
Grimme, Laura 2/5 et al 3/5	Grimme, Laura 3/5 et al 2/5	1/16/1963	3262/581
Grimme, Laura 2/5 et al 3/5	Grimme, Laura 2/5 et al 3/5	1/16/1963	3262/451
Grimme, Laura et al	Grimme, Laura 2/5 et al 3/5	8/1/1960	3104/505
Goerth, Leo J. & Amelia	Grimme, Laura et al	10/3/1947	2264/29

1767 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1767 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A162). This one-and-a-half story Second Empire Style house is built of wood and features a Mansard roof, a roof dormer surmounted by an enclosed pediment, a cornice with brackets and panels, and a covered porch on the façade that features spindle work. The building rests atop a limestone foundation. All of the windows have replaced with one-over-one, vinyl sash windows and there is a large, post-World War II shed roof addition at the rear of the house.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Second Empire Style it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including the replacement of windows and doors have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1767 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1769 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1769 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1891 (Plate A163). This two-and-a-half story Italianate Style apartment building is built of brick and features a side-gabled roof, a cornice on the façade that includes brackets and panels, decorative window hoods on the facade, two-over-two sash on the facade, and a limestone foundation. All but the top two windows on the façade have been boarded over. Deed research revealed that the building was probably built by William Lampe. The building is currently vacant.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B While the building is representative of the Italianate Style and retains good integrity it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. As an undistinguished example of an Italianate Style apartment building, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1727 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1770 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1770 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A164). This two-and-a-half story Second Empire Style commercial and apartment building is built of brick and features a Mansard roof with a pair of gabled dormers and slate shingles, a cornice with brackets, window hoods on the façade windows, two-over-two double-hung windows, and a limestone foundation. The storefront is boarded over but the cast iron columns remain exposed. Deed research revealed that the building was probably built for Agnes Schaefer (Table 73).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Second Empire Style, it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. As an undistinguished example of a Second Empire Style apartment building, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1770 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 73. Chain of Title for 1770 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Heritage Savings Bank	Porch Phrogg Property Investment and Management Inc	4/16/1987	4379/98
Johnson, Larry & Carol B. & Lillian R	Heritage Savings Bank	2/24/1987	4375/130
Kempf, Robert J.	Johnson, Larry & Carol B. & Lillian R	11/9/1976	4063/745
Kempf, Robert J. & George A. Sr	Kempf, Robert J.	9/19/1975	4028/377
Kempf, Robert J. & George J. Sr & Lawrence W. Kempf	Kempf, Robert J. & George A. Sr	3/6/1968	3596/129
Weber, Paul J. trustee	Kempf, Robert J. & George J. Sr & Lawrence W. Kempf	2/8/1968	3591/10
Frost, Giles E. & Robert J. Kempf	Weber, Paul J. trustee	12/30/1967	3585/389
Bedinghaus, Ethel L	Frost, Giles E. & Robert J. Kempf	8/3/1964	3363/416
Gerold, May	Bedinghaus, Ethel L	9/10/1943	2013/97
Klein, Rose co Clippinger, W.W.	Gerold, May	4/28/1943	1995/353

Buildings at 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, and 1783 Westwood Avenue

The resources at these addresses consist of three duplex buildings with six unique addresses (Plates A165-1A67). In 1978, these buildings were identified by CPA as part of the Westwood Avenue Cluster that encompassed buildings between 1685 and 1783 Westwood Avenue (Warminski personal communication 2011). Since the survey, four of these buildings have been demolished. The duplex buildings are identical, which suggests they were constructed at the same date by the same developer. The lots were part of the Clemmer, Walker, and Kebler Subdivision. In 1884, Joseph Walker and John Kebler sold their interest in approximately one-third of the lots in the subdivision to Jacob Clemmer. These lots included those on which the duplexes are located. Therefore, it appears Clemmer was responsible for the construction of the duplexes. Clemmer is listed in City Directories as an attorney with an office at 448 Main Street downtown and living on Highland Avenue in the Walnut Hills neighborhood on the east side of Cincinnati (Williams' City Directory 1900). Therefore, his interest in the subdivision appears to only financial, as he did not live in the area and quickly sold off the property within the subdivision. Research did not reveal the name of the contractor of the buildings.

All six buildings exhibit a stone foundation, brick walls, and a sloped roof. Windows throughout the buildings are a mix of historic two-over-two wood and replacement one-over-one sash. Some window and door openings are currently covered with plywood. All windows on the front façades feature simple, molded lintels and plain sills. Windows on the other façades have plain, flat lintels and sills. Each duplex building features a bracketed cornice that runs the width of the primary façade. The building at 1779 Westwood Avenue is the only one to retain its historic entry door (Plate A166). Each duplex building shares a centrally located brick chimney.

The buildings have separate ownership histories, which are shown on Tables 74 – 79.

Research in local libraries and other repositories suggests these duplex buildings are associated with the population increase in South Fairmount during the 1880s. During the early 1880s, a horsecar line was completed between Fairmount and downtown Cincinnati. The line made commuting more practical, and as a result the population of Fairmount increased by 1,400 (Giglierano and Overmyer 1988:279). Due to the population increase, new housing was erected to meet the demands. The duplex buildings are excellent examples of this change in the neighborhood. Two other groups of buildings in the area at 1730, 1732, and 1734 Queen City Avenue and 1735, 1737, 1739, and 1741 Westwood Avenue are also indicative of this development. However, these buildings have lost historic integrity and do not convey their history as well as these buildings. As examples of a significant period in South Fairmount's history, these buildings are recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion A. Although Jacob Clemmer was partially responsible for the development of the Clemmer, Walker, and Kebler Subdivision and probably responsible for the construction of the duplex buildings, he did not play a significant role in the history of South Fairmount. Clemmer was just one of several people who held land in the area for speculative development. Clemmer does not appear to have lived in the area at any date. Research revealed the owners and occupants of the buildings were typical members of the working class, including pipefitters, carriage painters, printers, and factory workers. None of the occupants played a significant role in the history of the area, and therefore, the buildings are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The buildings embody characteristics of the Italianate Style as applied to working class houses. The buildings have lost integrity of materials due to the application of replacement sash and doors on some buildings, but remain intact. As good examples of the Italianate Style as applied to working class housing, the buildings are eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resources at 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, and 1783 Westwood Avenue are recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

Table 74. Chain of Title for 1773 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Goodwin, Richard H. & Audre M.	Burley, David M.	7/30/2002	N/A
Walters, Ricky L.	Goodwin, Richard H. & Audre M.	8/31/1994	N/A
Wallters, Ricky L. & Dorothy	Walters, Ricky L.	1/1/1990	N/A
Koch, George J. Jr	Wallters, Ricky L. & Dorothy	7/13/1984	4290/1149
Koch, Philomena	Koch, George J. Jr	4/7/1970	3725/872
Kock, Robert G.	Koch, Philomena	3/22/1951	2469/448
Kenning, Clemens	Kock, Robert G.	2/10/1947	2222/176
Kenning, Herman	Kenning, Clemens	2/24/1925	1363/133
Heitel, Gerhard	Kenning, Herman	5/20/1913	1071/461
Sutterer, George	Heitel, Gerhard	7/31/1896	802/224
Clemmer, Jacob H.	Sutterer, George	5/29/1886	613/409
Walker & Kebler	Clemmer, Jacob H.	10/18/1884	575/371

Table 75. Chain of Title for 1775 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	
Fannie Mae	Orling, Roy & Ruth	6/9/2008	
Malcom, Jeremy	Fannie Mae	4/3/2008	
Evans, Chad TR	Malcom, Jeremy	8/10/2005	
Homecomings Financial	Evans, Chad TR	1/18/2005	
Aegis Mortgage Corporation	Homecomings Financial Network	1/18/2005	
Killinger, Todd	Aegis Mortgage Corporation	2/12/2004	
Hueneman, Donald	Killinger, Todd	12/21/2001	
Owen, Jack & Ray	Hueneman, Donald	7/31/1998	
Hawkins, Eugene &	Owen, Jack & Ray	3/2/1993	
Schraml, John ½ & Karl	Hawkins, Eugene & Charlotte	6/21/1985	
Schraml, Anna	Schraml, John ½ & Karl Schraml ½	6/2/1982	
University of Cincinnati	Schraml, Anna	4/1/1933	
Wendland, Emma H.	University of Cincinnati	2/14/1933	
Affidavit	Wendland, Emma H.	2/14/1933	
Clemmer, Jacob H.	Wendland, Edward	8/16/1886	621/117
Walker & Kebler	Clemmer, Jacob H.	10/18/1884	575/371

Table 76. Chain of Title for 1777 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Deutsche Bank National Trust	Williams, Thomas	11/17/2005	10095/2330
Williams, Thomas (per sheriff)	Deutsche Bank National Trust	3/4/2005	9874/2710
Lockwood Real Estate Holding	Williams, Thomas	5/1/2002	8899/633
Portal, Marcial Cabrera	Lockwood Real Estate Holding	3/5/2002	8845/3551
Menkhaus, Joseph J. & Diane	Portal, Marcial Cabrera	5/15/1990	5282/548
Oak Hills Saving & Loan	Menkhaus, Joseph J. & Diane	6/1/1985	4314/1248
Mullikin, Arthur D. (per Sheriff)	Oak Hills Saving & Loan	5/1/1985	4313/1648
Dean, Michael E. & Joann	Mullikin, Arthur D.	2/9/1982	4229/1726
Egbers, Eugene	Dean, Michael E. & Joann	9/3/1980	4194/123
Nixon, Elizabeth	Egbers, Eugene	5/22/1980	4188/408
Brockhuis, Emma (per Guardian)	Nixon, Elizabeth	1/22/1975	4004/460
Brockhuis, John A.	Brockhuis, Emma	11/1/1949	2384/503
Brockhuis, John A.	Brockhuis, Eleonora	7/29/1908	996/74
Clemmer, Jacob H.	Brockhuis, John A.	5/8/1906	946/614
Walker & Kebler	Clemmer, Jacob H.	10/18/1884	575/371

Table 77. Chain of Title for 1779 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Keever, Scott J.	Jackwagon Properties, LLC	2/4/2011	N/A
Semme Holdings, LLC	Keever, Scott J.	10/2/2007	N/A
Galloway, Kristina TR	Semme Holdings, LLC	6/15/2006	N/A
Aurora Loan Services, Inc.	Galloway, Kristina TR	7/27/2005	N/A
Wagner, Reginald	Aurora Loan Services, Inc.	7/27/2005	N/A
Lockwood Real Estate Holding	Wagner, Reginald	8/22/2002	9007/1679
Portal, Marcial Cabrera	Lockwood Real Estate Holding	3/15/2002	8742/2597
Menkhaus, Joseph J. & Diane	Portal, Marcial Cabrera	5/15/1990	5282/548
Oak Hills Savings & Loan	Menkhaus, Joseph J. & Diane	6/1/1985	4314/1248
Mullikin, Arthur D.	Oak Hills Savings & Loan	5/21/1985	4313/1648
Dean, Michael E. & Joann	Mullikin, Arthur D.	2/9/1982	4229/1726
Egbers, Eugene	Dean, Michael E. & Joann	9/3/1980	4194/123
Nixon, Elizabeth	Egbers, Eugene	5/22/1980	4188/408
Brockhuis, Emma (per Guardian)	Nixon, Elizabeth	1/22/1975	4004/460
Brockhuis, John A.	Brockhuis, Emma	11/1/1949	2384/503
Steigerwald, Charlotte C.	Brockhuis, Elenoura B. (west ½ Lot 30)	12/23/1910	1038/222
Tudor, V.C. (per Admr.)	Steigerwald, C.C. & J. (west ½ Lot 30)	12/17/1895	803/120
Clemmer, J.H.	Tudor, Virginia C.	10/19/1889	638/545
Walker & Kebler	Clemmer, Jacob H.	10/18/1884	575/371

Table 78. Chain of Title for 1781 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Wells Fargo Bank NA, TR	Orling, Roy & Ruth	1/14/2008	N/A
Hopper, Michael & Pamela	Wells Fargo Bank NA, TR	1/14/2008	N/A
Rammelsberg, Sharri, TR	Hopper, Michael & Pamela	12/27/2002	9130/3228
Schilling, Rob	Rammelsberg, Sharri, TR	8/12/2002	8996/3381
Dorsch, Wilma	Schilling, Rob	10/14/1999	8095/1542
Dorsch, William H.	Dorsch, Wilma	9/24/1999	8077/2666
Dorsch, William H. & Wilma	Dorsch, William H.	1/1/1990	N/A
Dorsch, Rose Marie	Dorsch, William H. & Wilma	10/4/1985	4323/967
Fries, Robert Harry	Dorsch, Rose Marie	5/22/1959	3026/640
Wilms, Joseph A. & Florence L.	Fries, Robert Harry	8/25/1950	2435/427
Jacobs, Chester & Annette	Wilms, Joseph A. & Florence L.	8/13/1946	2187/55
Frahm, Mathilda	Jacobs, Chester & Annette	8/1/1941	1919/265
Frahm, Paul A., Estate	Frahm, Matilda	9/29/1936	1725/8
Luckey, George S.	Frahm, Paul	6/6/1911	1046/312
Kebler, Lucy E.A.	Luckey, George S.	6/11/1887	633/358
Walker & Kebler	Clemmer, J.H.	10/18/1884	575/371

Table 79. Chain of Title for 1783 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Brown, Arlon R.	Gerdes, Raymond P. & Diane M.	5/20/1997	7352/1938
Denight, James Paul	Brown, Arlon R.	1/25/1994	6378/2077
Steffler, Amanda	Denight, James Paul	11/12/1991	5703/758
Roebel, Charles J. & Loraine	Steffler, Amanda	5/9/1985	4312/1995
Braun, Fred W.	Roebel, Charles J. & Loraine	2/15/1980	4180/1905
Braun, Antoinette	Braun, Fred W.	3/31/1970	3724/999
Anschler, Joseph	Braun, Antoinette	9/6/1941	1924/470
Bockerstette, Harry et al and Anschler, Alvin J., Jr.	Anschler, Joseph	8/6/1941	1919/286
Anschler, Rose, Estate	Anschler, Joseph and Alvin J.	4/12/1941	1902/556
Bockerstette, Elizabeth	Bockerstette, Harry	10/22/1931	1593/324
Hofmann, Jacob	Bockerstette, Elizabeth	8/19/1925	1364/446
Kebler, Lucy E.A.	Hofmann, Jacob	6/21/1887	631/632
Walker & Kebler	Clemmer, J.H.	10/18/1884	575/371

1774 Westwood Avenue

The resource at 1774 Westwood Avenue was built in 1962 (Plate A168). The one-story, ell-shaped, commercial building is constructed in concrete block and exhibits a blonde brick veneer front façade with two window openings that have been infilled with glass block and a central entryway with a replacement solid metal door. A fenced in utility box is located within the ell of the building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories revealed that this lot remained vacant until 1962 when the photography studio of Rombach & Groene relocated here from their original studio at 476 West 4th St. The firm operated in downtown Cincinnati from 1886 until 1962 and had one of the largest developing rooms in the country. Louis Rombach and Theodore Groene died within months of one another in 1910 and 1911. After the passing of Groene, his son Charles took over the business. Arthur, another son of Groene, joined the company in 1930 and later assumed the business. Arthur was responsible for moving the business to this location. Arthur retired in 1973 and sold the building to Paul and Stella Murray and David Risdon (Bailey 2010:79-81). The Murrays and Risdon owned the building until Paul Murray sold it to Time Warner Entertainment in 1995 (Table 80). The Rombach & Groene photography studio specialized in commercial and landscape photography and did little portrait work, which was atypical for a photography company. In 2001, the Cincinnati Museum Center acquired the Rombach & Groene collection, which included over 6,500 negatives from between 1870 and 1970, including many historical views of buildings in Cincinnati (Bailey 2010:81). While the firm's work was extensive in the Cincinnati area, Louis Rombach and Theodore Groene did not play a significant role in the history of South Fairmount. The company only used the studio at Westwood Avenue for the last 11 years of its almost 100 year existence.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the building has lost integrity of materials due to the application of replacement building materials. As an undistinguished example of vernacular architecture that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under Criterion C. Consequently, this resource is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 80. Chain of Title for 1774 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Murray, Paul P. TR	Time Warner Entertainment Corp.	9/29/1995	6870/1882
Murray, Paul P.	Murray, Paul P. TR	2/26/1993	6097/656
Murray, Paul P. & David G. Risdon	Murray, Paul P.	12/3/1981	3554/983
Murray Paul P. and Stella P.; David G. Risdon	Murray, Paul P. & David G. Risdon	9/5/1974	3988/9
Groene, Arthur J.	Murray Paul P. and Stella P.; David G. Risdon	7/6/1973	3919/621

Table 80. Chain of Title for 1774 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Faeth, Victor L. & Helen R.	Groene, Arthur J.	7/31/1962	3233/71
Garner, Laura	Faeth, Victor L. & Helen R	8/14/1948	2318/26
Bibent, Mary E., Estate	Garner, Laura	7/27/1948	2313/178
Doerle, Stephen	Bibent, Mary E.	5/4/1904	908/36
Kebler, J. per Admr.	Doerle, S. & J.	7/24/1891	719/33
Walker, Joseph N.	Kebler, John	10/18/1884	575/369

1778 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1778 Westwood Avenue was built in 1923 (Plate A169). The one-and-a-half-story, Dormer Front Bungalow house type building exhibits a asphalt-shingled side gabled roof, a half-story clad in painted wood shingles, a brick veneer first story, and a rock faced concrete block foundation. Most of the windows throughout the building are replacement one-over-one sash. The building includes characteristics of the Dormer Front Bungalow house type, including side gables with a front facing dormer window, the front slope of the roof extending over the front porch, and a full-width porch. The front façade features a centrally located shed dormer with a pair of window sash on the half story. The full width inset porch on the primary façade features replacement wooden columns and front balustrade. The house appears to be vacant as the entry door and window on the first story have been covered with plywood.

The Beckman family purchased the lot in 1920 and the address first appears in the Cincinnati City Directory in 1924 when Edward Beckman, a blacksmith, is listed as residing there. Thus, the research suggests the Beckmans purchased the lot to have a house built for their own use. The Beckman family retained ownership of the house until 1976. Since that date the property has changed ownership every few years (Table 81). While the Beckman family built and occupied the house for approximately 50 years, research did not suggest that the family played a significant role in the history of South Fairmount.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house embodies the characteristics of the Dormer Front Bungalow house type; however, it has lost integrity of materials due to the application of replacement sash and porch materials. As an example of a common house type that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1778 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 81. Chain of Title for 1778 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Fannie Mae	Orling, Roy & Ruth	4/28/2009	N/A
David Messerle	Fannie Mae	1/2/2009	N/A
Messerle, David & Diane	Messerle, David	2/20/2008	N/A
Standard Federal Bank	Messerle, David & Diane	12/19/2003	N/A
Killinger, Todd	Standard Federal Bank	7/10/2003	N/A
Hueneman, Bonnie S. & Donald T.	Killinger, Todd	4/11/2002	8881/466
Williams, Jack L. & Paula J.	Hueneman, Bonnie S. & Donald T.	7/16/1998	7702/544
Zinn, William & Ethel	Williams, Jack L. & Paula J	3/14/1994	6418/1861
Zinn, William	Zinn, William & Ethel	12/11/1990	N/A
Erdei, John E. & Lynne H.	Zinn, William	12/11/1990	5442/1014
Peeno, J.A.	Erdei, John E. & Lynne H.	7/14/1980	4190/1440
Beckmann, J.C., per executor	Peeno, Elza H. & Jeanette A.	10/21/1976	4060/1068
Doerle, Joseph & A.	Beckman, Ida	2/7/1920	1202/408
Doerle, Stephen (dec'd)	Doerle, Joseph, et al	4/10/1913	1076/445
Doerle, Joseph	Doerle, Stephen	12/6/1897	817/128
Kebler, J. per Admr.	Doerle, S. & J.	7/24/1891	719/33
Walker, Joseph N.	Kebler, John	10/18/1884	575/369

1784 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1784 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1892 (Plate A170). The three-story, Second Empire Style, multi-family dwelling does not appear on the 1891 Sanborn Map, but is listed in the 1895 Cincinnati City Directory. Since Joseph N. & Anna Schaefer purchased the property in 1892, but sold it less than 6 months later the building may have been constructed during their brief ownership. The building exhibits a stone foundation, brick walls, and a sloped roof. Windows throughout the building are replacement one-over-one sash. Windows on the front façade have rock faced stone lintels and sills that are parts of lintel and sill courses on this façade. Window openings on the other façades feature plain, flat, stone lintels and sills. The basement window openings have been infilled with glass block. Second Empire Style elements of the building include a Mansard roof with patterned slate tiles, a dormer with ornamental details, and a cornice with scrolled brackets running the width of the primary façade. A modern wooden deck is located on the east façade of the building. Ghosting of a gabled porch is visible in this area where the historic porch was formerly located.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that in 1895, owner Eva R. Gerhard, listed as widow of John C. Gerhard, lived in the building along with three other occupants. These renters included Sarah (widow of Joseph) and Minnie (a clerk) Elerick and Fred J. Keller, a painter (Williams' City Directory 1895:485 and 875). Fred J. Keller presumably married

Eva's daughter, Albertina, who inherited the building from Eva in 1939 (Table 82). By 1928, neither Gerhard nor the Kellers resided at 1784 Westwood Avenue. At this date, John and Frank Elsen were living here; John was an insurance solicitor and Frank was a printer (Williams' City Directory 1928-1929). The Elsens continued to rent the house into the early 1950s (Williams' City Directories 1930-1931-1951). The Fortier family, who owned the building between 1939 and 1961, did not live in the house (Williams' City Directories 1939-1961). Beginning in the early 1960s, Mrs. Edna Spalding, a school teacher, lived in the building and also rented out space (Williams' City Directories 1965-1968). While the Gerhard/Keller family was the first family to occupy the house and they owned it for 46 years, research did not suggest the family played a significant role in the history of South Fairmount. The next owners, the Fortier family, only rented the building. The Spalding family, who took ownership of the building in 1961, lived in and also rented out the building. None of these later owners or occupiers played significant roles in the history of South Fairmount.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house embodies characteristics of the Second Empire Style; however, it has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to the application of replacement building materials and the loss of the porch on the east façade. As an example of a common architectural style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1784 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 82. Chain of Title for 1784 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Spalding, Walter J.	Schilling, Robert	1/11/1999	7853/1868
Spalding, Jerome	Spalding, Walter J.	9/17/1992	5956/505
Fortier, John A. & Marie K.	Spalding, Jerome	12/5/1961	3190/386
Fortier, Eugene A.	Fortier, John A. & Marie K.	9/21/1946	2195/296
Fortier, Eugene A.	Fortier, Eugene A.	3/16/1946	2152/71
Fortier, Eugene A., et al	Fortier, Eugene A.	6/14/1943	2001/416
Fortier, Mary G.	Fortier, Eugene A., et al	7/21/1939	1830/416
Tennebaum, Abraham M. TR	Fortier, Mary G.	7/21/1939	1830/279
Keller, Albertina	Roberts, William G., TR	6/29/1939	1827/590
Gerhard, Eva Rose (per extr.)	Keller, Albertina	6/29/1939	1827/553
Schaefer, Joseph N. & Anna	Gerhard, Eva R.	3/11/1893	752/453
Clemmer, J.H.	Schaefer, Joseph N. & Anna	10/6/1892	742/137
Walker & Kebler	Clemmer, J.H.	10/18/1884	575/372

1786 Westwood Avenue – Oswald House – HAM-3130-23

The building at 1786 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1897 (Plate A171). The Queen Anne Style, three-story dwelling does not appear on the 1891 Sanborn Map and first appears in the 1898 Cincinnati City Directory. The house exhibits a stone foundation, walls clad in wood clapboard, and an asphalt-shingled hipped roof with cross gables. A turret on the southeast corner of the house has a slate tiled roof. Windows throughout the building appear to historic wood, one-over-one sash with exterior storm windows. A decorative, leaded glass transom is located on the second story of the front façade. The primary façade features a one-story porch with wood scrollwork, dentil molded frieze board, and brick piers. A three-bay oriel window is located at the west end of the porch. A dentil molded frieze board also runs along the perimeter of the house at the cornice line. Gables on the primary and west façades exhibit molded pediments, a pair of small casement sash, and fanned bargeboard ornamentations at the gable peaks. A dormer window on the primary façade features the same bargeboard decoration as the gables. Brick chimney stacks are located on the west façade and on the peak of the hipped roof. A metal fire escape has been installed on the west façade.

Deed and City Directory research suggests the Schaefer family was the first family to occupy the house and remained here until they sold it in 1911 (Table 83). Joseph Schaefer is listed in the 1900 and 1910 City Directories as working in the money order department of the Post Office (Williams' City Directories 1900 and 1910). In 1911, Elizabeth Michaels, a widow, lived in the house, but also let out rooms (Williams' City Directories 1912 and 1913). Research suggests that the Hagemann family lived in the house when they purchased it in 1923, but did not rent out rooms. The 1928/1929 City Directory only lists members of the Hagemann living at this address. Andrew Hagemann, Sr. was listed as a clerk, Andrew, Jr. as a printer, Harry as a cutter, and Raymond as a tailor. The longest owner of the house was Edna Oswald, who owned it from 1952 until 1981. The house was recorded in the OHI during the period of her ownership, which is why the building is known as the Oswald House. Research revealed that none of the owners of the house played significant roles in the history of South Fairmount.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house exhibits the characteristics of the Queen Anne Style and retains historic integrity. The resource is unique in that it is one of the largest single-family dwellings in the South Fairmount area and does not fit with typical, small urban residences. As one of the few Queen Anne Style single-family dwellings in the area, the house is the best example of the style. As a rare example of a large Queen Anne-style residence that retains historic integrity, the building is eligible under NRHP Criterion C for architecture. Consequently, the resource at 1786 Westwood Avenue (HAM-3130-23) is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Table 83. Chain of Title for 1786 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Sweet, Donnie & Rosemary	Sweet, Donnie	1/1/1990	N/A
Miller, Barry R. & Christine M.	Sweet, Donnie & Rosemary	2/15/1985	4306/1662
McDonald, William J. & Toni L.	Miller, Barry R. & Christine M.	2/1/1985	4305/2001
McDonald, Jack J.	McDonald, William J. & Toni L.	1/14/1982	4228/1557
Oswald, Edna	McDonald, Jack J.	5/11/1981	4210/1384
Perkins, Lillian M.	Oswald, Edna	4/23/1952	2541/394
Perkins, James G.	Perkins, Lillian M.	10/29/1945	2126/170
Hagemann, Andrew Jr. & Carrie	Perkins, James G. and Lillian M.	8/24/1945	2115/474
Palmer, Edith & Roy	Hagemann, Andrew Jr. & Carrie	2/7/1923	1279/635
Michaels, Elizabeth, per executor	Palmer, Edith & Roy	5/20/1911	1047/129
Wehmeyer, C.	Schaefer, J. & F.	4/21/1898	822/153
Wehmeyer, A.H. (per sheriff)	Wehmeyer, C.	4/21/1898	819/381
Schorfheide, H.W.	Wehmeyer, A.H.	3/22/1893	747/576
Schaefer, J.N.	Schorfheide, H.W.	10/10/1892	739/551
Clemmer, J.H.	Schaefer, Joseph N.	10/10/1892	742/138
Walker & Kebler	Clemmer, J.H.	10/18/1884	575/371

1791 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1791 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1905 (Plate A1A72). This two-and-a-half story vernacular building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is two bays wide and features stone bands above each story, encompassing the stone lintels and sills. The gable end is clad in fishscale shingles and has gable returns. An opening has been cut in the gable end to allow a window air conditioning unit.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash, have compromised its integrity of design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1791 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1795 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1795 Westwood Avenue was built in 1924 (Plate A173). This one-and-a-half story vernacular building has a concrete foundation, walls clad in wood siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width porch with a gabled roof and squared brick columns. The east façade features a bay window and a gabled roof dormer.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building retains most aspects of integrity, it is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. As a vernacular building style applied to a single-family dwelling, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1795 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1797 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1797 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1905 (Plate A174). This two-story vernacular building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash and a flat roof. The front façade is two bays wide and features a replacement concrete block porch with a hipped roof and simple squared wooden supports. The cornice has been boxed and covered with paneling.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and the front porch, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1797 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1800 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1800 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1892 (Plate A175). The two-and-a-half-story, Italianate, single-family dwelling does not appear on the 1891 Sanborn and is not listed in Cincinnati City Directories until 1920, but the architectural features suggest the house was built in the late nineteenth century. The house exhibits a parged foundation, an asphalt-shingled side gabled roof, and walls clad in replacement asbestos shingle siding. Windows throughout the building are one-over-one replacement sash. The front façade features a bracketed cornice and a full width porch with replacement balustrades and columns clad in replacement asbestos siding. The parcel also contains a ca. 1895 garage to the east of the house. The wood-framed garage features four wooden doors spanning the front of the building, a bracketed cornice, and replacement vinyl siding on the west, north,

and east façades. Extant Italianate Style features of the building include the bracketed cornice and shallow pitched roof.

Deed research suggests the house was constructed ca. 1892 when the Feldhues family purchased the property (Table 84). The only Feldhues family members who appear in the Cincinnati City Directories from 1895 through 1919 are listed as living on Queen City Avenue. Therefore, the Feldhues may have rented out this house during their ownership. However, the 1920 City Directory lists then owner, George Rolfes, a janitor, living at the address. Althea and Walter Meyer, a polisher, purchased the house in 1928. The Meyers lived in and rented rooms in the house (Williams' City Directory 1928-1929). The Lanzarotta family owned and occupied the house from 1947 through 2003. Joseph Lanzarotta died in 1961, but Magdalena, a cook, lived in the house until 2002 (Williams' City Directory 1961-2003). Research revealed that none of the occupants or owners of the house played significant roles in the history of South Fairmount.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house and garage exhibit elements of the Italianate Style, but have lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials. As an example of a common architectural style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1800 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 84. Chain of Title for 1800 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Fannie Mae	Orling, Roy & Ruth	1/5/2009	N/A
Messerle, David	Fannie Mae	1/5/2009	N/A
Dine, David and Messerle, David	Messerle, David	2/20/2008	N/A
Lanzarotta, Magdalena	Dine, David and Messerle, David	8/12/2003	9364/5495
Lanzarotta, Joseph A. & Magdalena W., Estate	Lanzarotta, Magdalena	3/13/1961	3144/478
Pruene, Henry Anthony	Lanzarotta, Joseph A. & Magdalena W.	6/2/1947	2240/466
Kathman, Dora	Pruene, Henry Anthony	11/20/1946	2208/605
Meyer, Althea & Walter	Kathman, Dora	7/18/1945	2108/460
Rolfes, George	Meyer, Althea & Walter	4/2/1928	1450/480
Feldhues, Gesina	Rolfes, George	4/1/1919	1186/128
Schaefer, J.N.	Feldhues, J.B.	11/15/1892	745/136
Walker, George W.	Schaefer, Joseph N.	10/10/1892	743/168
Clemmer & Kebler	Walker, J.N.	10/18/1884	575/372

1801 Westwood Avenue

The building located at 1801 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1900 (Plate A176). This two-and-a-half story vernacular building has walls clad in asbestos siding, window openings with no sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with standing-seam metal. The foundation is obscured. The front façade features a replacement front porch and front door. The gable-end contains gable returns. All window openings have been boarded over.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including removal of all window sash and replacement siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1801 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1802 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1802 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1893 (Plate A177). The three-story, Italianate Style dwelling does not appear on the 1891 Sanborn Map, but appears in the 1895 Cincinnati City Directory. The house exhibits a stone foundation, brick walls, and a shallow-pitched side gabled roof. Windows throughout the building are historic, two-over-two, wood sash. Italianate Style features of the building include a bracketed cornice with frieze-band sash and decorative window hoods with drip molding. A small, one-story addition is located at the rear of the building.

Deed research suggests the building was constructed by Sigmund Ernst after he purchased the parcel in 1891 (Table 85). Cincinnati City Directories list Ernst as a laborer. The directories also show the Ernst family rented rooms in the dwelling to boarders. The building remained in the Ernst family until Sigmund's wife, Pauline, sold it in 1929 to Alma Lang. Cincinnati City Directories list Lang as the widow of Herman and a clerk at 1130 Main St. The directories also give Lang's address as Glendora Avenue in the Corryville neighborhood, which indicates that she did not live in this building, but rather rented it out. After Lang sold the building in 1942, it changed hands several times.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is a good example of the Italianate Style that retains historic integrity, it is a ubiquitous type in the area and better examples exist in the vicinity. As a common building style applied to a single-family residence, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1802 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 85. Chain of Title for 1802 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Meyer, Michael & Terrence	Meyer Management, Inc.	8/10/1998	7723/1448
Doss, Wallace (per sheriff)	Meyer, Michael & Terrence	7/23/1998	7708/2470
Doss, Wallace & Ardenza	Doss, Wallace	1/1/1990	N/A
Sentinel Realty Co.	Doss, Wallace & Ardenza	6/14/1971	3792/625
First Ohio Savings Association	Sentinel Realty Co.	6/14/1971	3792/619
Rental, Inc.	First Ohio Savings Association	4/9/1969	3666/630
Losantiville Building & Savings Company	Rental, Inc.	8/20/1964	3366/735
Sandovall, Anthony C. & Katherine	Losantiville Building & Savings Company	1/21/1964	3347/262
Murrison, Dale W.	Sandovall, Anthony C. & Katherine	12/26/1961	3194/79
Vennemeyer, Carrie	Murrison, Dale W.	12/26/1961	3194/78
Lang, Alma	Vennemeyer, Carrie	4/4/1942	1952/100
Ernst, Pauline	Lang, Alma	9/11/1929	1507/593
Walker, Joseph N.	Ernst, Sigmund	2/16/1891	706/382
Clemmer & Kebler	Walker, J.N.	10/18/1884	575/372

1806 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1806 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1915 (Plate A178). The two-and-a-half-story, American Foursquare-type, dwelling exhibits a rock-faced concrete block foundation, two-tone brick veneer walls, and an asphalt-shingled, front-gabled roof. Windows throughout the building are historic, one-over-one wood sash. The two-bay, blond-brick, front façade features a wood shingled pediment, brown brick quoins, a front window opening with a leaded glass transom, and a wood entry door with sidelights. The full-width porch on the primary façade features blond-brick columns with concrete block piers and concrete balustrades. The east façade features a three-bay projection on the first story and a shingled dormer along the roof line. American Foursquare features of the building include a square floor plan, full-width front porch, overhanging eaves, and a dormer window.

Deed research suggests the house was constructed by John Koch after he purchased both halves of Lot 10 in 1912 (Table 86). Koch, listed a baker in the Cincinnati City Directories, lived in the house during his ownership. Martha Birkencamp bought the house in 1921. City Directories indicate William Birkencamp, husband of Martha, is listed as a chauffeur. The Gerlach family purchased the house in 1942 and retained ownership until 2006. The 1930 Census records indicate that Bertha Gerlach was the sister of Martha Birkencamp and the two families lived at this address at that date. Cincinnati City Directories list William Gerlach as a roofer. When Bertha died in 1975, the house was willed to her daughters Ruth Gerlach and Martha Northcutt. A search of later city directories listed only Ruth living at the address. Although the house was owned by the same family for 85 years, research revealed the

owners and occupants of the building did not play significant roles in the history of South Fairmount.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is an excellent example of the American Foursquare house type and retains historic integrity. This house type is not common in the South Fairmount area. As an excellent example of an uncommon house type, the building is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1806 Westwood Avenue is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 86. Chain of Title for 1806 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Gerlach, Ruth M. and Northcutt, Martha W.	Banks, John	12/11/2006	10422/1227
Gerlach, Ruth M.	Gerlach, Ruth M. and Northcutt, Martha W.	3/14/1996	6999/925
Gerlach, Ruth M. and Northcutt, Martha W.	Gerlach, Ruth M.	10/27/1975	4030/1879
Gerlach, Bertha, Estate	Gerlach, Ruth M. and Northcutt, Martha W.	9/12/1975	Illegible
Gerlach, William	Gerlach, Bertha	12/28/1946	2216/182
Birkencamp, Martha	Gerlach, Bertha & William	11/27/1942	1980/477
Koch, John & M.	Birkencamp, Martha	5/12/1921	1243/134
Bobsteler, Catherine	Koch, John (west ½ Lot 10)	7/15/1912	1065/325
Meyer, William P.	Koch, John (east ½ Lot 10)	7/15/1912	1065/329
Stentz, Leonhard	Bobsteler, Catherine (west ½ Lot 10)	4/3/1911	1045/141
Stentz, Leonhard	Meyer, William P. (east ½ Lot 10)	4/3/1911	1038/528
Doerle, Stephen	Stentz, Leonhard	10/29/1909	1014/521
Kebler, John (per Admr.)	Doerle, Stephen	7/7/1890	694/503
Walker, Joseph N.	Kebler, John	10/18/1884	575/369

1807 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1807 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1895 (Plate A179). This two-story Italianate building has a parged stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original, replacement, and no sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a replacement front door that is smaller than the opening. The opening has been partially infilled with wood to reduce the size of the opening in order to fit the replacement door. The original porch has been demolished. Some metal flashing remains above the first story where the porch roof once connected to the building. Several window openings and a side entry have no sash or doorways and are open to the elements. A one-story frame addition on the rear is in a severe state of deterioration. The building is in disrepair and is currently vacant.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Italianate Style it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of some window sash and the removal of the original porch, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1807 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1810 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1810 Western Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A180). The three-story Second Empire Style building exhibits a stone foundation, brick walls, and a Mansard roof with metal shingles. Window openings on the first story are currently covered with plywood. Openings on the second story are historic, two-over-two wood sash and those on the third story are replacement one-over-one vinyl sash. The front façade features a Mansard roof with a shallow dormer window, a bracketed cornice, and decorative window hoods with drip molding. The entry door on the primary façade has been replaced with a modern, solid metal door. Second Empire Style characteristics of the dwelling include the Mansard roof, cornice, and window hoods.

Deed research suggests the house was built by Jacob F. Weiler after he purchased the lot in 1890 (Table 87). City directories list Weiler as a carpenter. The directories only list the Weiler family at this address, suggesting the family did not rent out rooms in their house like many others in the neighborhood. The Weiler family owned the house for almost 75 years, selling it in 1964. Further research did not indicate that the Weiler family played a significant role in the history of South Fairmount.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an example of the Second Empire Style; however, the building has lost integrity of workmanship and materials due to the application of replacement building materials. As an example of a common architectural style in the area that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1810 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 87. Chain of Title for 1810 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Likely, Emma and Dudley, Mary	Hamilton County Board of Commissioners	8/10/2010	N/A
Smith, Robert R.	Likely, Emma and Dudley, Mary	5/10/2005	N/A
Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota NA	Smith, Robert R.	4/23/2003	N/A

Table 87. Chain of Title for 1810 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Thompson, Stacey	Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota NA	5/14/2002	8941/4011
Bigelow, Prescott, IV, TR	Thompson, Stacey	5/18/2000	8273/1573
Hitzman, William H.	Bigelow, Prescott, IV, TR	2/17/1999	7888/1339
Hitzman, Marie	Hitzman, William H.	2/17/1999	7888/1337
Hitzman, William G. & Marie K.	Hitzman, Marie	1/29/1971	3771/565
Weiler, Christine B.	Hitzman, William G. & Marie K.	8/20/1964	3366/856
Weiler, Josephine M.	Weiler, Christine B.	12/1/1955	2800/58
Weiler, Albert F., et al	Weiler, Christine B. & J.M.	8/11/1932	1619/619
Kebler, John (per Admr.)	Weiler, Jacob F.	6/10/1890	696/48
Walker, Joseph N.	Kebler, John	10/18/1884	575/369

1817 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1817 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1900 (Plate A181). This one-and-a-half story vernacular building has a parged foundation, walls clad in wood shingles, window openings with original nine-over-one sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a pedimented porch centered on the front façade with brick piers and wood columns. The front door is a replacement.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building retains all aspects of integrity, it is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. As a vernacular building style applied to a single-family residence, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1817 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1823 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1823 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1900 (Plate A182). This two-story vernacular building has a parged foundation, walls clad in replacement siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a shed roof. The front façade is symmetrical and features two entryways with replacement doors. The original transoms have been infilled. A small replacement front porch runs the length of the front façade. Also on the property is a detached, five-car, concrete block garage. The building first appears on the 1904 Sanborn map and is labeled as a "Clothing Factory". It is now apartments.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of

workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1823 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1824 Westwood Avenue and 1819 Queen City Avenue – Vitt & Stermer Funeral Home and Garage– HAM-3113-23

The resources at 1824 Westwood and 1819 Queen City avenues are buildings constructed by the former Vitt & Stermer Funeral Home (Plates A183 and A184). The resource at 1824 Westwood Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story Mission Style building constructed in 1909. The building exhibits a concrete foundation, blond-brick walls, and an asphalt-shingled, flat hipped roof. Windows on the first story are historic, one-over-one wood sash, while those on the second story are replacement one-over-one sash. The front façade features a Mission Style centrally located scrolled parapet with a Palladian type window below the pediment. The second story of the primary façade includes brick quoins at the corners, two three-bay oriel windows, and central set of double sash topped with a curved pediment. The first story of the primary façade features the main chapel entry sheltered by a molded marquee with decorative scrolls at its center and corners. This entry includes a set of wooden doors with sidelights and a transom with decorative leaded-stained glass windows. A smaller entry is located in the center of the primary façade. This doorway has a molded surround topped with a 'V & S' engraving. The door is similar to that of the chapel entry with a wooden door and sidelights and transom with leaded-stained glass windows. The western bays of the primary façade's first story feature two large window openings with leaded-stained glass transoms; the east window also features a leaded-stained glass window.

The resource at 1819 Queen City Avenue is connected to the funeral home building's rear façade and served as the funeral home's garage. The one-story Art Deco Style building was constructed ca. 1940. The building exhibits a concrete foundation, blond-brick walls, and a flat roof. Windows throughout the building are historic, metal, multi-pane, industrial sash. Decorative brick corbelling is featured above the large window openings, while the smaller openings are topped with a decorative stamped concrete panel. The projected corners of the building feature curved brick corners and horizontal bands of darker brick. The main entry is located in the center of the west façade, facing Van Hart St. This entry exhibits a large garage door opening with a modern, paneled garage door topped with a 'VS' stamped concrete panel.

Research in local libraries and other repositories suggests the Vitt & Stermer Funeral Home at Westwood Avenue was the first building in Cincinnati constructed exclusively for funeral services, as most services prior to the early-twentieth century were held in private residences (Anderson Funeral Homes 2011). Joseph Vitt and John Stermer opened their business in 1899 while the funeral home industry was experiencing major changes. The establishment of the American Funeral Home Director's Association in 1887 and the introduction of arterial embalming around this same period helped to formalize the funeral industry in the United States. Additionally, the change in the preferred location of funerals from private residence to "funeral" parlors, as well as the introduction of all the accoutrements of modern funeral

services (caskets, flowers, mausoleums, livery stables, hearses, etc.) became fully developed (McKillop 1995:81). The company of Vitt & Stermer purchased the property in 1908 and constructed the building in 1909 (Table 88). As the first example of the modern funeral home in Cincinnati, the resource at 1824 Westwood Avenue is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Research revealed little information about Vitt and Stermer. Both men and their families lived in the funeral home building from 1915 into the 1930s. John Stermer, Jr. eventually assumed the business, and sold it to Guy Anderson in 1981. At this date, Vitt & Stermer had funeral homes in Cheviot and Delhi in addition to their original South Fairmount location (Anderson Funeral Homes 2011). The former locations continued to serve as funeral homes; however, this location was sold and became a mixed use of office and apartment space (Williams' City Directories 1981-1985). While Vitt and Stermer were part of the modernization of the funeral industry in Cincinnati, little else was discovered about the pair. Therefore, the resources are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. The buildings at 1824 Westwood and 1819 Queen City avenues are excellent examples of the Mission and Art Deco styles, respectively. Both architectural styles that retain historic integrity are uncommon in the Cincinnati area. Architects for either building were not discovered during research. Both buildings are, therefore, eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resources at 1824 Westwood and 1819 Queen City avenues are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 88. Chain of Title for 1824 Westwood Avenue and 1819 Queen City Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Blankenship, Deborah, TR	Chapel Land Group, LLC	4/2/2010	11396/583
Wiebking, Fred Jr.	Blankenship, Deborah, TR	6/14/1994	6563/640
Ohio Council 8, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO	Wiebking, Fred Jr.	4/6/1988	N/A
Vitt & Stermer, Inc.	Ohio Council 8, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO	12/23/1981	N/A
Kaufmann, Jacob	Vitt & Stermer	5/20/1908	989/427
Clemmer, J.H.	Kaufmann, Jacob	6/23/1891	715/204
Walker & Kebler	Clemmer, J.H.	10/18/1884	575/371

1857-1859 Westwood Avenue – HAM-3131-23

The building at 1857-1859 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1870 (Plate A185). This two-story Italianate building has a stone foundation, walls clad in replacement vinyl siding, window openings with original and replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The symmetrical front façade features a central entryway with the original double-glazed doors replaced by a metal rolling garage door. The central entry is flanked by two window openings with original two-over-two sash and plain wooden surrounds. The original shutters have been removed from these openings. Immediately outside the window openings are two separate entries with the original doors. The two-pane transom remains

above the eastern door, while the western transom has been replaced by a single glass pane. All other window openings either have replacement sash or have been boarded over with plywood. The cornice remains intact with frieze windows and heavy brackets.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the building is representative of the Italianate Style, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of most window sash and the central entryway, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1857-1859 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1865 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1865 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A186). This two-story vernacular building has a parged stone foundation, walls clad in vinyl siding, window openings with replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a replacement front porch with a concrete base that extends to ground level, creating a storage area below the front porch on the basement level. The porch itself has an aluminum shed roof with metal supports and a replacement front door. The original cornice and brackets, which may have had Italianate detailing, have been covered with aluminum panels.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and siding material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1865 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1867 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1867 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A187). This one-and-a-half story vernacular building has a parged stone foundation, walls clad in wood siding, window openings with original two-over-two sash, and a Second Empire-style Mansard roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a replacement front deck and a replacement front door that is smaller than the original opening. The opening has been infilled with plywood to allow the smaller door to fit the space. The basement level has a boarded entry and window opening. The Mansard roof has no dormers.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in

the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of the front porch, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1867 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1871 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1871 Westwood Avenue was built in 1922 (Plate A188). This one-story vernacular building has a poured concrete foundation, walls clad in original wood siding, window openings with original three-over-one sash, and a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features an attached one-car garage on the basement level with a half-width gabled porch above the garage.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. As an example of a vernacular building style applied to a single-family residence, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1871 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1873 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1873 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1910 (Plate A189). This one-and-a-half story, vernacular building has a parged stone foundation, walls clad in wood shingles, window openings with original three-over-one sash, and a Second Empire-style Mansard roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features an inset porch on the northeast corner with replacement wrought iron supports. The Mansard roof contains a gabled wall dormer with two window openings. The building is a late example of the Second Empire Style.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. As an example of a vernacular building style applied to a single-family residence, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1873 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1875 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1875 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1905 (Plate A190). This three-story Neo-Classical Revival Style building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a flat roof. The front façade features a replacement front door, a stone band that encompasses the first story lintels, and second story

window openings capped with brick arches. The third story has a corbelled brick treatment. The stone cornice has been covered with paneling.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While it is representative of the Neo-Classical Revival Style, it is not a particularly good example. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all sash, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, feeling, and materials. As an example of a Neo-Classical Revival-Style building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1875 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1881 Westwood Avenue – HAM-3132-23

The building at 1881 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A191). This three-and-a-half story Italianate Style commercial building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original two-over-two sash, and a side-gabled roof. The north façade features a storefront facing Westwood Avenue with a recessed corner entry. The overhang is supported by an iron column with a Doric capital. The first six bays from west to east have been infilled with brick, glass block, and replacement plate glass sash. The remaining three bays on the north façade contain one original entry door and two window openings that have been boarded over. The upper stories retain the original window sash and openings have stone lintels and sills. An Italianate cornice adorns the top of the building and wraps around on the east and west ends. Ghosting of an old soda advertisement is visible on the east façade. The building appears on the 1891 and 1904 Sanborn maps as a "Saloon", which operated from the western third of the building, with the upper floors as apartments. On the 1934-1937 Sanborn map, during the Prohibition era, it is simply listed as a storefront (Table 89).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. However, the building is an excellent example of the Italianate Style applied to a large commercial building. It is a rare example in the area of such an application on a large scale. The building retains all aspects of integrity and is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Table 89. Chain of Title for 1881 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Montgomery, Nancy A. TR	Rodriguez-Cedillo, Benjamin	12/16/2010	
Montgomery, Robert A. TR	Montgomery, Nancy A. TR	12/16/2010	
Montgomery, Robert A.	Montgomery, Robert A. TR	7/24/1998	7709/1243
Montgomery, Robert A.	Montgomery, Robert A.	1/1/1990	
Montgomery, Marie	Montgomery, Robert A.	12/30/1976	

Table 89. Chain of Title for 1881 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
	Montgomery, Marie	6/3/1952	
Ruelmann, John	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridder, John	Ruelmann, John	3/10/1891	705/515

1914 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1914 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1870 (Plate A192). The two-and-a-half-story, ell-shaped, vernacular building exhibits a stone foundation, an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, and walls of the front portion of the building clad in replacement aluminum siding and brick walls on the rear portion of the building. Window openings on the first story are currently covered with plywood and those on the second story are replacement one-over-one sash. A two-story, inset porch is located at the rear of the front portion of the building. The 1891 Sanborn map shows the building as a dwelling that was connected to a slaughterhouse complex. By 1904, the slaughterhouse was demolished and the one-story addition was built at the rear of the ell (Sanborn Map Company 1891 and 1904).

Deed research on the property was difficult to trace before 1904. Therefore, only a partial chain of title was produced (Table 90). City directory research indicated that the building was often rented to several people, thus suggesting the building was divided into several apartments. The Hutson family was the one of the longest owners and occupiers of the building, from 1945 through 1992. The 1948 Cincinnati City Directory lists Roy Hutson as a factory worker at the Lunkenheimer Company. Renters of the building do not appear in the city directories at this address for more than five years.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, it has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement building materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1914 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 90. Chain of Title for 1914 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Kassem Real Estate & Investment	Hamilton County Board of Commissioners	4/26/2011	N/A
Barnhart Holdings, LLC	Kassem Real Estate & Investment	2/3/2011	N/A
Maxiums Investors Group, LLC	Barnhart Holdings, LLC	10/28/2010	N/A
Snodgrass, Stephen	Maxiums Investors Group, LLC	10/28/2010	11568/2470
Wong, Robert C.	Snodgrass, Stephen	11/18/2009	11292/1790

Table 90. Chain of Title for 1914 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Wong, Robert C. & Amy V.	Wong, Robert C.	4/4/2007	10514/1789
Partin, Ronald R.	Wong, Robert C. & Amy V.	8/13/1992	5928/1030
Hutson, Robert & Ethel	Partin, Ronald R.	1/16/1992	5754/1019
Wong, Robert C.	Hutson, Robert & Ethel	10/24/1991	5689/1347
Hutson, Ethel et al	Wong, Robert C.	1/1/1990	N/A
Hutson, Ethel	Hutson, Ethel et al	4/15/1987	4378/1325
Dinnie, Alma	Hutson, Ethel	9/10/1945	2117/107
King, Vonda	Dinnie, Alma	5/22/1944	2043/167
Witt, Margaret & Frank	King, Vonda	9/25/1941	1927/531
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schroeder, Helena (per Admr.)	Von der Haar, Joseph (Lots 2-3)	8/31/1914	1103/455
Schroeder, Henry (per Admr.)	Schroeder, Helena (Lots 2-3)	7/26/1904	913/12

1921-1925 Westwood Avenue – Fairmount Brewing Co. – HAM-7872-23

The resource at 1921-1925 Westwood Avenue is the former Fairmount Brewing Company complex (Plates A193 and A194). The multi-story brick building exhibits a stone foundation and flat roof. Most of the brewing complex buildings are extant, including the six- and four-story portions of the former brew house, the two-story wash house that faces Westwood Avenue, the one-story beer cellar on the west end of the complex that is currently used as a truck loading dock, and the former freezing tank and ice making rooms that face Thinnes St. The former two-and-a-half-story beer cellar and grain storage building that was located west of the brew house is no longer extant. A ca. 1950, one-story, concrete block building has been added to the east of the former freezing tank rooms, facing Westwood Avenue. Windows throughout the former brewing buildings feature replacement sash, are boarded over with plywood, or have been infilled with brick. In 1950, the building experienced a fire, which caused approximately $25,000 worth of damage to the Lead Alloy & Chemical Manufacturing Corporation and the A.E. Schell, Inc. companies housed in the building. The third business in the building at this date, Fairmount Pony Keg, was not damaged (*The Cincinnati Enquirer* October 20, 1950).

Research in local libraries and other repositories indicate that the complex served as a brewery from 1885 until 1919 when Prohibition forced its closure. The brewery was the third in South Fairmount. The Herancourt Brewery had been in operation at the east end of the neighborhood at Harrison Avenue since ca. 1847. The Herancourt Brewery buildings were razed in 1997 (Wimberg 1989:67-70). The short-lived Hoffmeister Brewery was located near the intersection of White Street and Queen City Avenue. William Hoffmeister started the brewery out of his home in 1856 and ceased operation in 1871 when he decided to operate a saloon instead. The first brewery on this site was the Adam Schultz Brewing Company in 1885. In May 1892, Schultz sold the brewery to Casper Becker, who operated the Becker Brewing Company. In 1900, the brewery changed hands again to become the Bartels

Brothers Brewing Company. Brothers Fredrick, John, and Henry Bartels were partners in this brewery and they also owned another brewery in the Over-the-Rhine area of Cincinnati. The Bartels Brothers Brewing Company was short-lived, as they sold the property to the Fairmount Brewing Company in October 1901 (Table 91). The Fairmount Brewing Company ceased brewing operations in 1919 due to Prohibition (Wimberg 1997:44). The company changed its name to the Fairmount Beverage Company by 1925; however, a search of the address in City Directories during the period of Prohibition yielded no results, suggesting the buildings were vacant during this period. By 1945, the building housed the Fairmount Ice Company. Beginning in 1948, the complex housed more than one business at a time, including Fairmount Ice & Pony Keg and A.E. Schnell, Inc., an aluminum manufacturer. Other businesses that operated in the buildings after 1951 included, Martin –Littrell, Inc. (a potato chip manufacturer) and Parkway Auto & Truck parts. The heating and air conditioning supply company of Commercial Specialists, Inc. has been located in the complex since ca. 1975 (Williams City Directory 1919-1975).

Brewing was an integral part of the history of Cincinnati, and former brewery buildings are located throughout the city. Research did not indicate that any of the breweries at this location produced a significant quantity of beer. The Fairmount Brewing complex has lost its grain storage building, its fenestration has been comprised, and a ca. 1950 building has been added to the complex. As an incomplete example of a former small-scale brewery that has lost historic integrity, the complex is not eligible for inclusion under NRHP Criterion A for association with significant events. Several people were associated with the brewery's history from Adam Schultz, who operated the first brewery in the complex; Casper Becker, who operated the brewery for eight years between 1892 to 1900; Frederick, John, and Henry Bartels, who ran the Bartels Bros. Brewing Company here from 1900 through 1913; and finally Charles Hasterlik and Alexandre Despres, who operated the final brewery at this location from 1913 to 1919. Research revealed none of these men played a significant role in the brewery history of Cincinnati, and therefore, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. The complex features few elements of the Richardsonian Romanesque Style, including round window arches, rock-faced stone lintels, and decorative brick corbelling. The buildings have lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association due to the loss of the grain storage building, the infill of several window openings, the ca. 1950 addition on the east end, and the change of use from a brewery to a light industrial warehouse. As an example of a complex with few Richardsonian Romanesque Style characteristics that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1921-1925 Westwood Avenue (HAM-7872-23) is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 91. Chain of Title for 1921-1925 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Grimme, Harry B.	Grimme Family Partners	3/13/1998	7596/1653
Grimme, Randal G. & Ronald H., TRS	Grimme, Harry B.	3/13/1998	7596/1650

Table 91. Chain of Title for 1921-1925 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Grimme, Harry B.	Grimme, Randal G. & Ronald H., TRS	7/27/1993	6231/1833
Grimme, Betty J.	Grimme, Harry B.	7/27/1993	6231/1831
Winterhalter Industries, Inc.	Grimme, Betty J.	12/22/1976	4068/163
Littrell, Walter	Winterhalter Industries, Inc.	5/17/1974	3968/289
Littrell, James R.	Littrell, Walter	2/23/1967	3529/93
Martin Littrell, Inc.	Littrell, James R.	5/1/1961	3152/212
Theilman, Milton	Martin Littrell, Inc.	9/29/1953	2639/489
Hasterlik, Samuel	Theilman, Milton	9/12/1951	2502/589
The Community Brewing Co.	Hasterlik, Samuel	9/12/1951	2502/593
Fairmount Brewing Co.	Fairmount Beverage Co.	5/26/1933	1638/367
Fairmount Beverage Co.	Hasterlik, Samuel (Lots 8-14, part of 17, and all of 18-20)	1/5/1925	1327/601
Despres, Sarah F.	Fairmount Brewing Co. (Lot 6)	2/10/1919	1033/225
Despres, Alex., Jr.	Fairmount Brewing Co. (Lot 6)	2/10/1919	1033/225
Despres, Alex. & S.F.	Fairmount Brewing Co. (Lots 12, 13, part of 14)	11/19/1917	1150/579
Thinnes, Mary A.	Fairmount Brewing Co. (Lot 11)	2/3/1903	886/91
Baldus, Simon	Despres, Alexandre (Lots 12, 13, part of 14)	4/21/1903	889/294
Thinnes, Phillips	Baldus, Simon (Lot 12)	4/3/1903	887/400
Faehr, Alexander	Fairmount Brewing Co. (part Lot 17)	12/4/1902	885/166
Hasterlik, Louise	Fairmount Brewing Co. (Lots 8-10, 18-20)	8/7/1902	879/192
Hasterlik, Charles	Fairmount Brewing Co. (Lots 8-10, 18-20)	7/11/1902	877/173
Fairmount Brewing Co.	Charles Hasterlik (Lots 8-10, 18-20)	7/9/1902	876/330
Bartels, Hermann	Fairmount Brewing Co. (Lots 8-10, 18-20)	10/22/1901	866/230
Bartels Bros. Brewing Co.	Bartels, Hermann (Lots 8-10, 18-20)	10/22/1901	865/469
Grossheim, Herman	Faehr, Alexander (part Lot 17)	1/10/1901	854/456
Bunke, Barney	Bartels Bros. Brewing Co. (Lot 10 and part Lot 15)	11/7/1900	852/494
Faehr, Alexander	Windoff, John (part Lots 14 & 15)	10/9/1899	791/546
A. Schultz Brewing Co. (per receiver)	Becker, Casper (Lots 8, 9, 18-20)	4/6/1892	733/163
Becker, Casper	Becker Brewing Co. (Lots 8, 9, 18-20)	5/12/1892	731/492
Schultz, Adam	A. Schultz Brewing Co. (Lots 8,9, 18-20)	4/27/1889	668/439

Table 91. Chain of Title for 1921-1925 Westwood Avenue			
Grantor	**Grantee**	**Date**	**Book/Page**
Ridder, John	Schultz, Adam (Lot 8)	3/8/1889	662/469 (or 459)
Merkle, B. (per Sheriff)	Ridder, John (Lots 8 & 10)	3/5/1889	665/262
Thinnes, Phillip	Baldus, Simon (Lot 12)	1/7/1889	666/70
Merkle, B. et al (per Sheriff)	Schultz, Adam (Lots 9, 18-20)	11/5/1888	658/569
Thinnes, Peter	Merkle, Balser (Lots 8-10, 18-20)	4/19/1872	398/321

1922 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1922 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1890 (Plate A195). The three-story, Italianate Style, multi-family dwelling exhibits a stone foundation, brick walls, and a shallow pitched, side-gabled roof. The windows throughout the building are historic, two-over-two, wood sash. The two-bay front façade features a bracketed cornice with frieze band windows, decorative stone window hoods and sills, and a historic entry door with transom that are covered with a storm door and window. A modern downspout has been installed on the primary façade where there is evidence of previous water damage. Window openings on the other façades feature plain stone lintels and sills. The east façade has two entrances that lead to the other units in the building. A billboard has been attached to the west façade of the building.

Deed research suggests the Van Holle family built the dwelling since they purchased the lot soon before its construction (Table 92). Little is known about the Van Holle family because they often did not appear in the Cincinnati City Directories. The 1930 Census lists Katherine, the widow of John, living at this address with four of her adult children and two young grandchildren. While Katherine and daughter Mary were not working, her son Walter is listed as a huckster, daughter Margaret as a binder at a book bindery, and another daughter Angela as bookkeeper at an electric fixture company (U.S. Census Record 1930). The daughters inherited the house and sold it in 1946. The building was sold to the Hagemann family in 1949, and currently remains in their ownership. Raymond Hagemann and his wife, Mary, lived in the house from 1949 until at least 1968. During this period, the Hagemanns also rented space to various people (Wiliam's City Directories 1949-1968). Raymond Hagemann held a variety of positions, including florist and driver for the City Waste Collection. Research revealed that neither the Van Holle or Hagemann families played significant roles in the history of South Fairmount

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is a good example of the Italianate Style, but is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples are found in the vicinity. Furthermore, the building has lost integrity of setting due to the application of the billboard to its west façade. As a good example of a ubiquitous architecture style throughout Cincinnati, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, the resource at 1922 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 92. Chain of Title for 1922 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Hagemann, Linda	Hagemann, Linda & Leroy E.	9/12/1997	7445/1836
Hagemann, Leroy E.	Hagemann, Linda	6/1/1987	4383/681
Hagemann, Raymond F.	Hagemann, Leroy E.	6/1/1987	N/A
Hagemann, Mary	Hagemann, Raymond F.	6/1/1987	N/A
Hagemann, Ray A. & Mary	Hagemann, Mary	5/26/1987	4382/1765
Hagemann, Ray A. & Linda TRS	Hagemann, Ray A. & Mary	10/18/1984	4297/1638
Hagemann, Ray A. & Mary A.	Hagemann, Ray A. & Linda TRS	1/17/1977	4069/1181
Stoekoff, Louise Emma	Hagemann, Ray A. & Mary A.	4/13/1949	2353/154
Beermann, William J. & Marie A.	Stoekoff, Louise Emma	7/27/1946	2182/288
Van Holle, Mary, Margaret, & Angela	Beermann, William J. & Marie A.	4/29/1946	2162/392
Van Holle, Anna C.	Van Holle, Mary, et al	1936	1679/251
Merkle, B., et al (per sheriff)	Van Holle, John	11/26/1888	666/18
Thinnes, Peter	Merkle, Balser (Lots 5-7)	4/20/1872	398/324

1926 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1926 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1898 (Plate A196). The two-and-a-half-story building exhibits a front-gabled roof, a stone foundation, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. Windows throughout the building are replacement one-over-one sash; a 2008 photograph Hamilton County Auditor site shows the windows on the first story that are currently covered with plywood are also one-over-one replacement sash. Two brick chimney stacks are located on the south half of the roof. The east chimney stack has been damaged and is missing its cap. A one-bay wide porch is centrally located on the primary (east) façade and features a shed roof, historic wood spindlework, and replacement wood balustrades. The 1934 Sanborn map shows a porch on the south façade; this porch is no longer extant.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the house was originally built and occupied by the Becker family (Table 93). Casper Becker was a brewer at the nearby Fairmount Brewing Company, formerly the Adam Shultz Brewing Company, just south of the house. Frank Becker was a driver and later a pipefitter, and continued to live in the building after his family sold the property to Mabel Lohman in 1910. When Lohman purchased the property, it became entirely renter occupied.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in

the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is not a good example of a particular architectural style or building type. Furthermore, it has lost integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association due to the application of replacement building materials and the loss of historic fabric. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1926 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 93. Chain of Title for 1926 Westwood Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
DS Property	Hamilton County Commissioners	9/20/2010	N/A
Wells Fargo Bank National Assoc	DS Property	9/6/2006	N/A
Willis, Jason Anthony	Wells Fargo Bank National Assoc	6/8/2006	N/A
Yount, Stephen R.	Willis, Jason Anthony	9/1/2004	N/A
Louallen, Richard D.	Yount, Stephen R.	3/2/1998	N/A
Dean, John E. Jr.	Louallen, Richard D.	9/22/2004	N/A
Oak Hills Savings & Loan	Dean, John E. Jr.	5/6/1992	N/A
Goebel, Gloria J.	Oak Hills Savings & Loan	8/26/1991	N/A
Warndorf, Eleanor	Goebel, Gloria J.	8/1/1989	N/A
Portwood, William H. & Eleanor Warndorf	Warndorf, Eleanor	12/1/1988	4899/924
Portwood, Alice	Portwood, William H. & Eleanor Warndorf	7/1/1987	4386/1859
Feucht, Frederick	Portwood, Alice	8/8/1962	3235/557
Feucht, Frederick & Nora	Feucht, Frederick	6/12/1962	3224/4
Lohman, Mabel	Feucht, Frederick & Nora	11/6/1956	2867/439
Becker, Casper – per Executor	Lohman, Mabel	10/4/1910	1037/26
Frillman, William H.	Becker, Helena	1/31/1896	793/449
Fischman Loan & Building Co.	Frillman, William H.	3/18/1893	752/509
Merkle, B. – et al per Sheriff	Fischman Building & Loan Co.	12/20/1888	662/234

1935 Westwood Avenue

The building at 1935 Westwood Avenue was constructed ca. 1940 (Plate A197). This one-story utilitarian building has a concrete foundation, walls clad in brick, window openings with industrial sash, and a flat roof. The front façade features six bays with two replacement rolling garage doors and one small main entry door. The building was originally constructed as a garage, and continues to operate as the West Fork Service Center.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in

the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. As a utilitarian example of a light industrial building, the resource is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1935 Westwood Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1500 Beekman Street

The building at 1500 Beekman Street was constructed ca. 1910 (Plate A198). It is a three-story brick commercial building with Queen Anne details. It features a flat roof with a flat parapet, a festooned pressed tin cornice, one-over-one wood sash , a pair of two-story oriel windows on the east side of the building, a storefront along the south side of the building, and a stone foundation.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is representative of late, Queen Anne Style architecture, however, better examples of Queen Anne commercial buildings can be found throughout the area, including 1783 Queen City Avenue and 1811 Queen City Avenue. Furthermore, it is a ubiquitous example of the style in the area. As an undistinguished example of the type, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1500 Beekman Street is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1500 Waverly Street – Lunkenheimer Co. – HAM-7873-23

The buildings at 1500 Waverly Street were built between ca. 1899 and ca. 1950 for The Lunkenheimer Company, manufacturer of iron and brass valves and lubricators (Plate A199). This industrial plant consists of an interconnected complex of one-to-five story brick and concrete buildings. The original section of Lunkeheimer, built between ca. 1899 and ca. 1903, is located between Tremont Street and Waverly Avenue. The buildings in this part of the complex include one, two, and three story vernacular industrial buildings with monitor and clerestory roofs, multi-light steel sash windows, and limestone foundations. The company's brass foundry, completed in 1910, is located between Tremont Street and Queen City Avenue (Table 94). Built of cast concrete, the brass foundry is reportedly the first concrete factory building erected in Cincinnati. Standing five stories tall, the brass foundry features a saw-tooth roof and multi-light, industrial steel sash windows. A ca. 1950, one-story machine shop addition is connected to the west end of the foundry. The brass foundry itself is connected to the original section of the Lunkenheimer plant, located between Tremont Street and Waverly Avenue, via an enclosed, elevated passageway that extends across Tremont Street. Lunkenheimer ceased operations at the South Fairmount plant during the early 1980s, but the factory complex remains in good condition and retains excellent integrity.

Research in local libraries and other repositories revealed that, for much of the twentieth century, Lunkenheimer served as one of the most important employers in the area, and, as one of the largest manufacturers of valves and lubricators in the world, Lunkenheimer comprised one of the more significant industries in Cincinnati. A major contributor to the

economic growth and development of South Fairmount, the Lunkenheimer factory complex is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Research did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. As an excellent example of an early twentieth century factory complex that includes innovative construction techniques, including the early use of cast concrete construction, the Lunkenheimer factory complex is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Table 94. Chain of Title for 1500 Waverly Street

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Cushman Enterprises, Inc.	Star-Let Corporation	1/18/1999	8000/2109
The Lunkenheimer Co.	Cushman Enterprises, Inc.	8/28/1984	4293/1603
The Lunkenheimer Co.	The Lunkenheimer Co.	6/29/1984	4289/687
The Lunkenheimer Co.	The Lunkenheimer Co.	4/10/1969	3666/800
The Lunkenheimer Co.	The Lunkenheimer Co.	2/13/1964	3330/821
Jesee, Ethel & Hayden	The Lunkenheimer Co.	10/29/1953	2647/109
Shanklin, Rober L.	Jesee, Ethel	6/12/1951	2485/188
Barkau, Katheryn A. et al	Shanklin, Robert L.	5/13/1946	2172/172
	Barkau, Katheryn A. and Estelle M. Drout and Helen G. Forbes	No date	No reference
City of Cincinnati via the vacating of Lawnway Ave	The Lunkenheimer Co.	illegible	2718/206

1457 Harrison Avenue

The building at 1457 Harrison Avenue was constructed ca. 1907 for feed mill owner, Barney Bunke (Plate A200). This three-story feed mill has a limestone foundation, brick walls, and a flat roof that slopes toward the façade. The only windows in the building are located in the façade and the south side (rear) of the building. Windows in the façade include original 6/6 double-hung sash on the second and third floors and anodized aluminum replacement windows on the first floor. Windows at the rear of the building have been covered with plywood. A small, one-story, ca. 1930 garage addition is located near the middle of the east wall of the mill.

Deed and city directory research revealed that the building remained in the Bunke family until 1954, when the estate of John D. Bunke sold the property to Loretta Ploeger. The building appears to have remained in operation as a feed mill through at least the early 1950s. Currently, Corcoran and Harnist utilize the former feed mill as a base of operations for their heating and cooling business. Although no longer used as a feed mill, Sanborn maps indicate that, with the exception of the 1930 garage addition, the building retains its original footprint. Overall, the building appears much as it did when built (Table 95).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in

the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The Bunke Feed Mill is recommended eligible under Criterion C as a good example of an early twentieth century feed mill that retains its original workmanship, design, feeling, and much of its original materials.

Table 95. Chain of Title for 1500 Waverly Street

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Beres, Joseph & Audry	Corcoran, Timothy and Gregory A. Harnist	12/1/1986	4374/799
Bunke, C.S estate	Beres, Joseph & Audry	12/11/1978	4142/430
Ploeger, L. et al	Bunke, RoseMary	3/21/1973	3895/478
Bunke, Frances (estate)	Ploeger, L. et al	2/13/1973	3893/256
Bunke, Clem F. (estate)	Bunke, L.F. et al	9/30/1969	3699/118
Bunke, Henry J.	Bunke, Ralph	8/19/1965	3433/196
Bunke, Frances (estate)	Bunke, C.S	12/9/1963	3320/556
Bunke, John D. (estate)	Ploeger, Loretta	11/23/1954	7220/628
The Barney Bunke & Sons Co	Bunke, Frances M.	5/25/1951	2482/167
Bunke, Barney	The Barney Bunke & Sons Co	4/11/1927	1431/36
Irwin, Daniel P. deceased via the Central Trust Co. of Indianapolis	Bunke, Barney	10/30/1906	961/277

1554-1560 Harrison Avenue

The building at 1554-1560 Harrison Avenue was constructed ca. 1948 (Plate A201). This two-story Art Moderne style building features a flat roof, cinderblock walls, and a façade clad with glazed, blonde and brown tiles. The building's footprint is pie-shaped, with the façade following the curve in Harrison Avenue. From street level the building appears to be a one story building, but closer inspection reveals a second floor below street grade. The lower level is accessible via the parking lot at the rear of the building. Built for Westwood Auto Sales, the building was designed to service automobiles. A pair of replacement, rollaway garage doors is located at the north side of the façade. Pedestrian doors are located to the south of the garage doors. The façade appears to have originally included a pair of large, showroom windows but these have been infilled with cinderblock. The building's other two walls consist of exposed cinderblock with a number of boarded windows and doorways.

Deed and City Directory research revealed that the Westwood Auto Sales owned the property from 1948 to 1950. The building appears to have seen a quick succession of tenants, as by 1953, at least part of the extant building at 1554-1560 Harrison Avenue functioned as an ambulance service garage (William's City Directory 1953-54:136). By 1960, Tri City Service, Inc., a refrigerator repair service, occupied 1560 Harrison Avenue (William's City Directory 1960:145) (Table 96).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in

the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building features an Art Moderne style façade but it is an undistinguished example of the type. As such it is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including the replacement of doors and the infilling of large windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a utilitarian building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1554-1560 Harrison Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 96. Chain of Title for 1554-1560 Harrison Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Kirn, Robert E.	CNA Properties, LLC	12/7/2009	11305/2121
Kirn, Robert E.	Kirn, Robert E. & Rosemary Burks	11/22/1991	11094/1498
Murphy, Loretta 2/4, Shoemaker, John W. 1/4 & Shoemaker, Vincent C. 1/4	Kirn, Robert E. (three deeds)	4/30/1990	5270/955, 960 and 965
Shoemaker, Dolores 1/4 et al 3/4	Murphy, Loretta 2/4, Shoemaker, John W. 1/4 & Shoemaker, Vincent C. 1/4	12/14/1984	4302/1262
Shoemaker, Rose	Shoemaker, Dolores 1/4 et al 3/4	7/27/1966	3493/806
Shoemaker, Clarence L.	Shoemaker, Rose	11/5/1959	3060/302 (difficult to read)
Westwood Auto Sales, Inc.	Shoemaker, Clarence L.	5/3/1950	2413/221
Puthoff, Robert & Mary	Westwood Auto Sales, Inc.	10/20/1948	2329/410
Westerman, Julia S.	Puthoff, Robert & Mary	No date	2132/24
Woestman, Robert A.	Westerman, Julia S.	No date	2036/132
Siegman, August & Lena	Woestman, Robert A.	4/30/1924	1332/153

1565 Harrison Avenue

The building at 1565 Harrison Avenue was constructed in 1917 (Plate A202). This one-story vernacular building has a concrete foundation, walls clad in stucco, window openings with replacement sash, and a flat roof. The front façade is symmetrical and features two replacement garage doors flanking a central window with replacement sash. Window openings on the side facades have been filled with glass block. A ventilation cupola is located on the roof, and has also been filled with glass block. The building appears on the 1934 Sanborn map as an Auto Service Station (Table 97).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all sash and storefronts, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the

building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1565 Harrison Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 97. Chain of Title for 1565 Harrison Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
R&R LTD PLL	Hamilton County Board of County Commissioners	1/13/2011	
McLeary, Larry S. & Patricia	R&R LTD PLL	12/6/2005	10109/1084
Kunkel, Marie	McLeary, Larry S. & Patricia	2/1/1985	4307/551
The Ernst Station Loan & Building Co.	Kunkel, Marie	2/5/1942	1945/138
Metz, Frank E., et al, per Sheriff	The Ernst Station Loan & Building Co.	10/20/1937	1765/20
Nagel, William R.	Metz, Frank E.	7/28/1928	1465/224

1568 Harrison Avenue

The building at 1568 Harrison Avenue was constructed ca. 1955 (Plate A203). This one-story vernacular building has a concrete foundation, walls clad in aluminum siding, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. Window openings are covered by advertisements, however, they appear to contain the original sash behind the coverings. The front entry has been reconfigured and a loading bay on the southwest corner has been infilled and covered with aluminum siding.

Deed research revealed that the one-story vernacular building was originally built by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio ca. 1955 and housed a gas and service station until 1968. When the property was sold by the Standard Oil Company in 1968, a restriction was included in the deed stipulating that the property could not be used as an auto service station for 40 years from the date signed. The stipulation was included to avoid competition with Standard Oil's other nearby service stations. The property is now occupied by a wireless phone seller (Table 98).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all siding and the reconfiguration of the original storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1568 Harrison Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 98. Chain of Title for 1568 Harrison Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Ross, George H Jr. & Valerie	Ross, George H. Jr.	4/19/2001	8551/2489

K.			
Gamm, M. TR	Ross, George H Jr. & Valerie K.	6/9/1997	7367/1484
Odell, Gale R.	Gamm, M. TR	2/7/1996	6970/851
McNeil, Robert C. & Kathy	Odell, Gale R.	2/26/1985	4307/834 4307/837
Wilson, Ernest E.	McNeil, Robert C. & Kathy	4/19/1976	4043/1676
Standard Oil Co.	Wilson, Ernest E.	3/5/1968	3594/736
Von Holle, Kate & J.	Standard Oil Co. of Ohio	10/9/1925	1380/65

1601 Harrison Avenue

The building at 1601 Harrison Avenue was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A204). This two-story vernacular building has a brick foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. Window openings have stone lintels and sills, and window openings on the basement level have been infilled with brick. The building sits at the intersection of Queen City Avenue and Harrison Avenue, and the footprint follows the curve in Harrison to the west. The building appears on the 1891 and 1904 Sanborn maps as a Drug store. The building currently houses a chiropractor on the upper level and the lower level is vacant.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and storefronts, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1601 Harrison Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1616 Harrison Avenue

The building at 1616 Harrison Avenue was originally built ca. 1930 (Plate A205). This two-story utilitarian building has a concrete block foundation, concrete block walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a flat roof. The building sits on the site of the former Fairmount Woolen Mills Company. Portions of the walls and foundations of the original, ca. 1900 mill building were incorporated into the 1930s building. Window openings on the original walls have been infilled with brick. Later additions are found on the rear of the building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and storefronts, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a utilitarian building that has lost historic

integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1616 Harrison Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1625 Harrison Avenue

The building at 1625 Harrison Avenue was constructed in 1928 (Plate A206). This one-story vernacular garage has elements of the Art Deco Style. The building has a concrete foundation, a concrete frame with walls clad in brick and concrete block, window openings infilled with brick, and a flat roof. The front symmetrical front façade features geometric motifs in concrete on the building's frieze and a central opening with a replacement rolling garage door. Two entries with replacement doors exist on each end of the front façade. The 1934 Sanborn map shows the building as a Garage with the capacity for fifteen trucks. The main entrance faces Queen City Avenue, but the building rear of the building backs up to Harrison Avenue below grade and the building has a Harrison Avenue address.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of all window sash and entryways, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 1625 Harrison Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

2311 Grand Avenue

The building at 2311 Grand Avenue was constructed for the Niehoff Diary, ca. 1931 (Plate A207). This one-story vernacular building is clad in brick and features a flat roof, decorative brick work on the façade, and a concrete foundation. All of the windows have been either infilled or covered with steel plates or mesh. The front entrance, facing Grand Avenue, has been replaced with a modern, anodized aluminum door and side lights. A tall, brick smoke stack with the name "Niehoff" is located at the rear of the building.

Deed and city directory research indicate that this building was built for milk dealer, George T. Niehoff. The building remained in use as a dairy until ca. 1955. The building then remained vacant until ca. 1962, when the Refrigerator Products Company moved into the building. Mayme Niehoff retained ownership of the property until 1975, when she sold it to Norbert E. Rau. The building is currently used by Cincinnati Auto Sales (Table 99).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade and walls, including the infilling of windows and the replacement of doors, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a utilitarian building that has

lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 2311 Grand Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 99. Chain of Title for 2311 Grand Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
Finn, Gary L.	Finn Family LTD	8/8/2008	N/A
Grand Avenue Associates	Finn, Gary L.	1/20/1999	7868/2852
C R&R Inc.	Grand Avenue Associates	1/4/1993	6051/808
Morgan, Robert E. & Darlene	C R & R Inc.	2/1/1987	4372/830
Mayer, Mary B.	Morgan, Robert E. & Darlene	5/1/1986	4339/1429
Mayer, Victor W. (Estate)	Mayer, Mary B.	2/5/1981	4205/001
Rau, Norbert E.	Mayer, Victor W.	3/24/1978	4113/853
Niehoff, Mayme	Rau, Norbert E.	12/30/1975	4035/1083
Niehoff, George T.	Niehoff, Mayme	12/17/1929	1513/594

2330 Quebec Road

The building at 2330 Quebec Road was constructed ca. 1860 (Plate A208). This two story I-house has a parged foundation, walls clad in the original wood siding, window openings with original two-over-two and replacement sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. There is a large rear wing on the house. The symmetrical front façade features a hall-and-parlor type entrance with two entries in the central bays. The northernmost door has been replaced. Field verification after the photo was taken revealed that the southernmost door has also been replaced. All door and window openings have simple wooden surrounds. Door openings on the first story and window openings on the second story are slightly larger than the replacement materials, and have been partially infilled with wood to fill the gap.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement most window sash and the front doors, have compromised its integrity of feeling and materials. As a vernacular building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 2330 Quebec Road is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

2333 Quebec Road

The building at 2333 Quebec road was constructed in 1932 (Plate A209). This one-story utilitarian building has a concrete block foundation, concrete block walls, window openings with replacement sash, and a flat roof. The easternmost portion of the building dates to 1932, while the western bays are later additions. The original building has a replacement Mansard roof. The additions contain three large rolling garage doors. According to the 1934 Sanborn

map, the building original functioned as a filling station. The tanks have since been removed and the building is now an auto service garage.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is not representative of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement all window sash and two large additions, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a utilitarian building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 2333 Quebec Road is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

2335 Quebec Road

The building at 2335 Quebec Road was constructed ca. 1885 (Plate A210). This two-story Italianate building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with replacement and original two-over-two sash, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a heavily altered storefront. The ironwork has been removed and openings infilled with Permastone, replacement window sash, and a replacement door. The second story features arched window openings with original two-over-two sash and stone hoods and sills. A bracketed Italianate cornice is found above the second story. There is wood-frame, shed-roof addition on the rear of the building. The resource appears on the 1891, 1904, and 1934 Sanborn maps as a dwelling, and was likely converted to a storefront at a later date.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. It is representative of the Italianate Style, however it is a ubiquitous example in the area and better examples exist in the vicinity. Furthermore, alterations to the building's principal façade, including replacement of some window sash and the storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a common building style that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 2335 Quebec Road is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

2337 Quebec Road

The building at 2337 Quebec Road was constructed ca. 1880 (Plate A211). This two-and-a-half story Second Empire building has a stone foundation, brick-bearing walls, window openings with original one-over-one sash, and a Mansard roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a heavily altered storefront. The entry is recessed at an angle and was most likely altered in the 1960s. Any storefront detailing that might remain has been covered with aluminum paneling. The Mansard roof contains a pedimented wall dormer with a stained glass window and a sunburst pattern.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is a good example of the Second Empire Style, however, alterations to the building's principal façade, including major alterations to the storefront, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, and materials. As a Second Empire-style building that has lost historic integrity, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 2337 Quebec Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

2345 Quebec Road

The building at 2345 Quebec Road was constructed ca. 1968 (Plate A212). The two-story, light industrial building exhibits a flat roof, a concrete foundation, a brick veneer first story, and a second story covered in vertical metal cladding. Windows throughout the building appear to be a mix of original sliding, casement, and ribbon sash. Asphalt-surfaced parking lots are located to the building's south and west. The building was originally built by the Bigner Realty Company (Table 100).

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building therefore is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is not a good example of a particular architectural style or building type. Although it retains integrity, as a vernacular example of a light industrial building, the building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. Consequently, the resource at 2345 Quebec Road is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 100. Chain of Title for 2345 Quebec Road

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Book/Page
KG Commercial Properties LLC	Hamilton County Commissioners	9/22/2010	N/A
Voelker, Adelaide T.	KG Commercial Properties LLC	9/15/2000	N/A
Foursome Realty Company	Voelker, Adelaide T.	3/6/1978	N/A
Bigner Realty Company	Foursome Realty Company	10/31/1977	4100/283
Kreimer, Henry	Bigner Realty Company	2/20/1962	3202/458
Bunte, Beulah M.	Kreimer, Henry	2/20/1962	3202/450

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Eighteen previously recorded and extant resources were identified within the APE. 193 new architectural resources were identified during fieldwork. As discussed in detail above, Gray & Pape recommends 30 of these resources as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Table 101 and Figure 15).

Table 101. Resources Recommended for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places

Resource Number	Resource Name	Address	Eligibility Criteria
N/A	Immanuel Evangelical Church	1520 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-7876-23	Western Hills Pumping Station	1650 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-3111-23	N/A	1726-28 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-3112-23	N/A	1783 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	Former St. Francis Sisters' House	1789 Queen City Avenue	Criterion A
N/A	Queen City Avenue Cluster	1811 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	Queen City Avenue Cluster	1813 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	Queen City Avenue Cluster	1815 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	Queen City Avenue Cluster	1817 Queen City Avenue	Criterion C
NR 84003714	St. Francis Hospital	1860 Queen City Avenue	NRHP Listed
N/A	N/A	1935 Queen City Avenue	Criteria A and C
N/A	San Antonio Church	1948 Queen City Avenue	Criterion A
N/A	N/A	1625 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	Dean's Grocery	1701-1703 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-3126-23	Montgomery House	1715 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-3127-23	Evans House	1733 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	N/A	1749 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-3129-23	Kissling House	1751-1753 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	Westwood Avenue Cluster	1773 Westwood Avenue	Criteria A and C
N/A	Westwood Avenue Cluster	1775 Westwood Avenue	Criteria A and C
N/A	Westwood Avenue Cluster	1777 Westwood Avenue	Criteria A and C
N/A	Westwood Avenue Cluster	1779 Westwood Avenue	Criteria A and C
N/A	Westwood Avenue Cluster	1781 Westwood Avenue	Criteria A and C
N/A	Westwood Avenue Cluster	1783 Westwood Avenue	Criteria A and C
HAM-3130-23	Oswald House	1786 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
N/A	N/A	1806 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-3113-23	Vitt & Stermer Funeral Home and Garage	1824 Westwood Avenue and 1819 Queen City Avenue	Criteria A and C
HAM-3132-23	N/A	1881 Westwood Avenue	Criterion C
HAM-7873-23	Lunkenheimer Co.	1500 Waverly Avenue	Criteria A and C
N/A	Corcoran & Harnist	1457 Harrison Avenue	Criteria A and C

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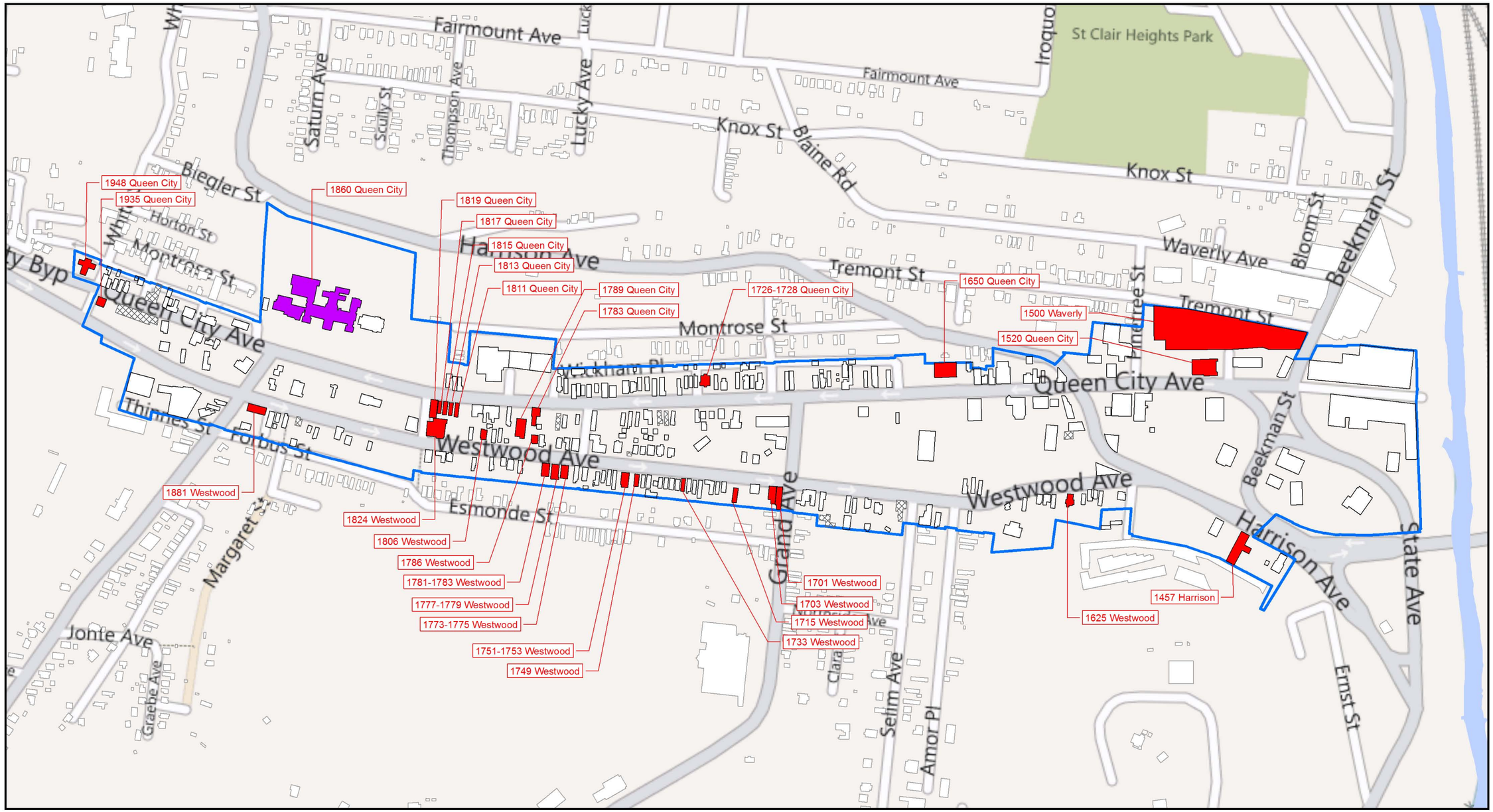

LEGEND

APE

Building NRHP Status

- NRHP Listed
- Recommended Eligible
- Demolished
- Other Buildings

N W E S

100 0 100 Meters

300 0 300 Feet

NRHP Recommendations within the APE

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APPENDIX A

PROJECT PLATES

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LEGEND

APE

Building NRHP Status
- NRHP Listed
- Recommended Eligible
- Demolished
- Other Buildings

Location and Orientation of Plates
- NRHP Listed Properties
- Properties Recommended Eligible
- Other Properties

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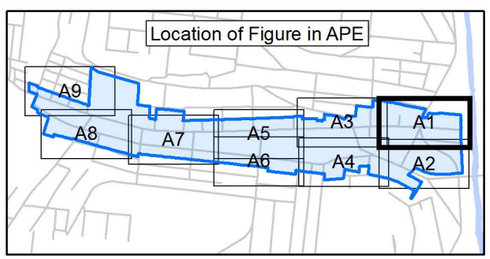

Location and Orientation of Plates 1-212
(Sheet 1 of 9)

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ARCHAEOLOGY · HISTORY · HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A1

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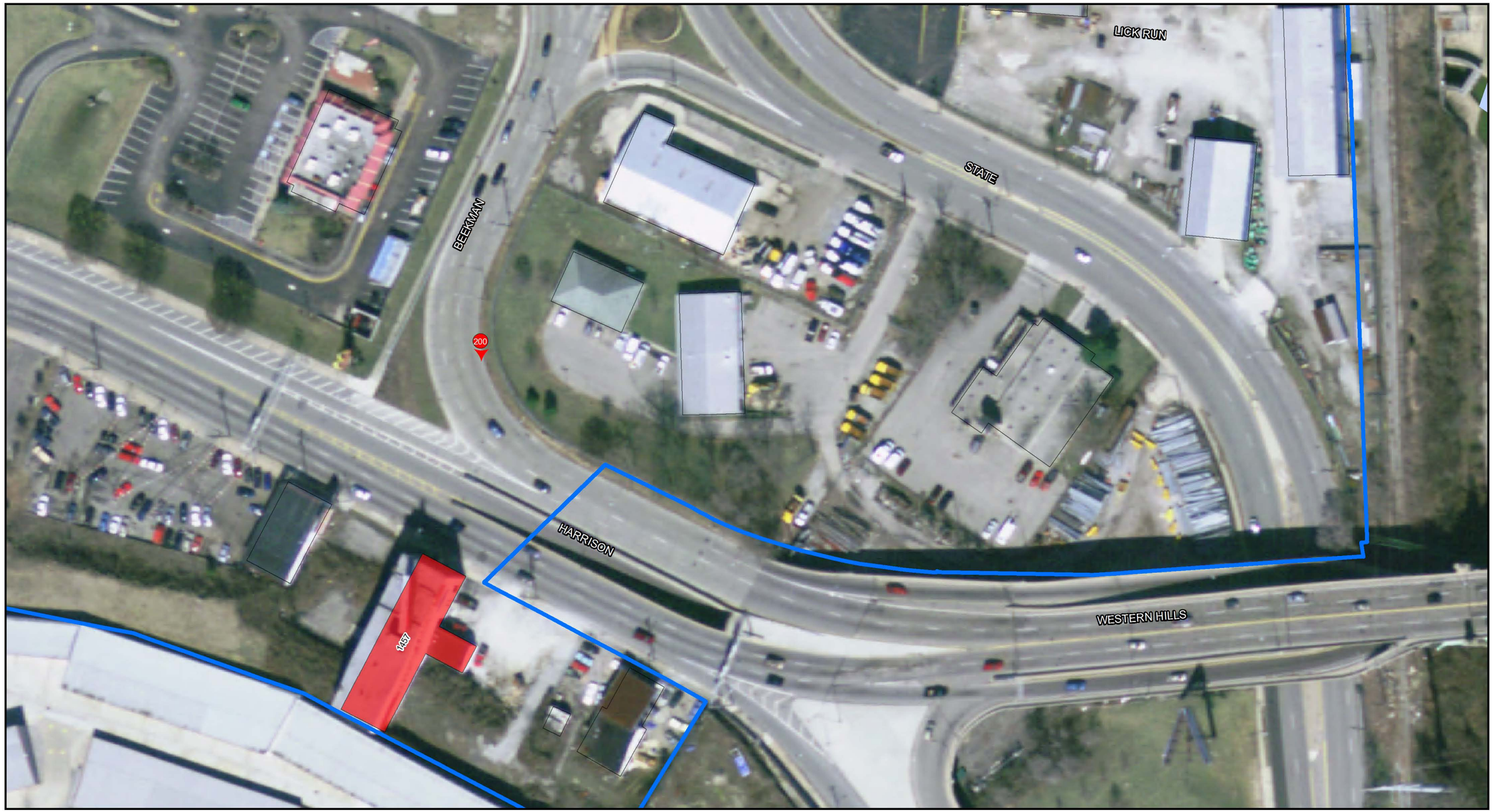

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Building NRHP Status
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- Recommended Eligible
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- Other Buildings

Location and Orientation of Plates
- NRHP Listed Properties
- Properties Recommended Eligible
- Other Properties

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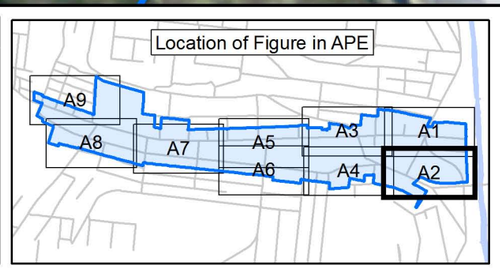

Location and Orientation of Plates 1-212
(Sheet 2 of 9)

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Figure A2

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LEGEND

APE

Building NRHP Status
- NRHP Listed
- Recommended Eligible
- Demolished
- Other Buildings

Location and Orientation of Plates
- 1 NRHP Listed Properties
- 1 Properties Recommended Eligible
- 1 Other Properties

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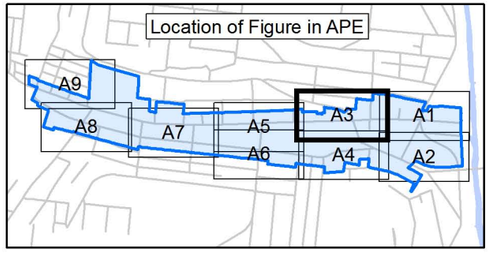

Location and Orientation of Plates 1-212
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Figure A3

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LEGEND

APE

Building NRHP Status
- NRHP Listed
- Recommended Eligible
- Demolished
- Other Buildings

Location and Orientation of Plates
- NRHP Listed Properties
- Properties Recommended Eligible
- Other Properties

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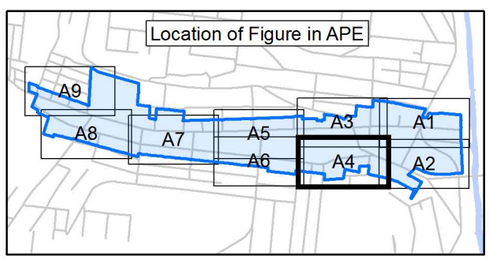

Location and Orientation of Plates 1-212
(Sheet 4 of 9)

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Figure A4

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LEGEND

APE

Building NRHP Status
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- Recommended Eligible
- Demolished
- Other Buildings

Location and Orientation of Plates
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- 1 Properties Recommended Eligible
- 1 Other Properties

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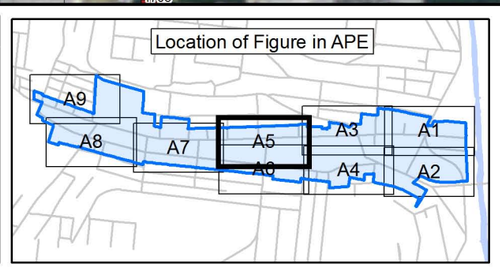

Location and Orientation of Plates 1-212
(Sheet 5 of 9)

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Figure A5

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LEGEND

APE

Building NRHP Status
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- Recommended Eligible
- Demolished
- Other Buildings

Location and Orientation of Plates
- NRHP Listed Properties
- Properties Recommended Eligible
- Other Properties

N W E S

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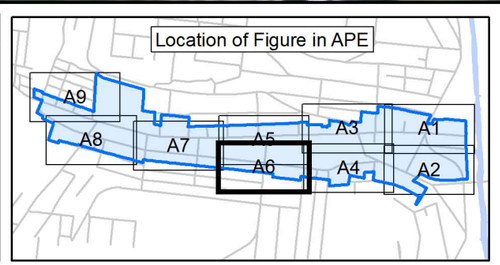

Location and Orientation of Plates 1-212
(Sheet 6 of 9)

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Figure A6

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LEGEND

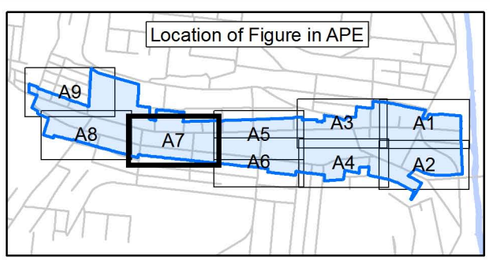
APE

Building NRHP Status
- NRHP Listed
- Recommended Eligible
- Demolished
- Other Buildings

Location and Orientation of Plates
- NRHP Listed Properties
- Properties Recommended Eligible
- Other Properties

30 0 30 Meters

100 0 100 Feet



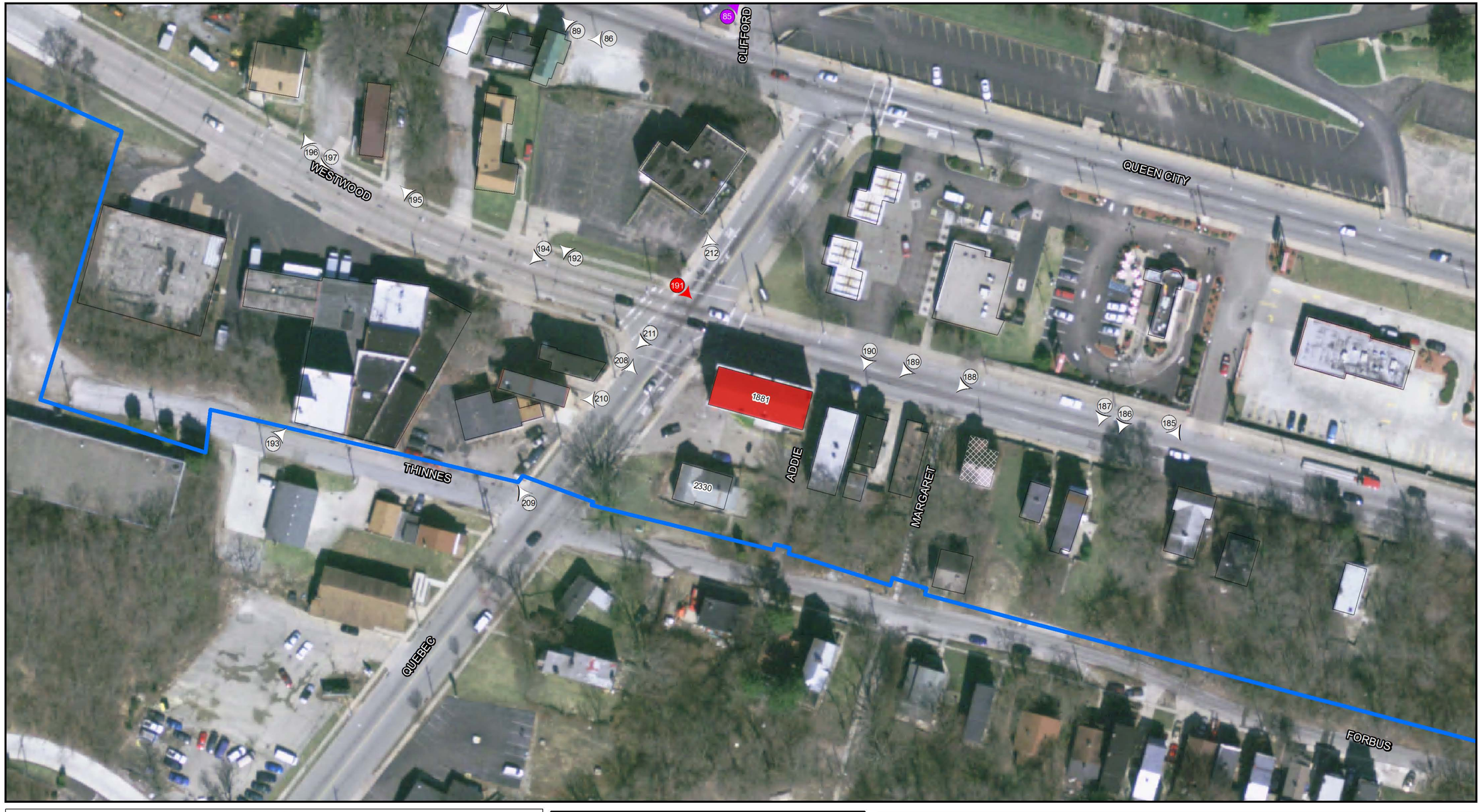
Location and Orientation of Plates 1-212
(Sheet 7 of 9)

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY · HISTORY · HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A7

Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for G&P Proj. 11-62901

January 10, 2012 M:\2011_GIS-EM\11-62901\Working_GIS\00_Projects\Archit_Report_201108\11_62901_201108_fig_A011toA09_PhotoKey_01.mxd



LEGEND

APE

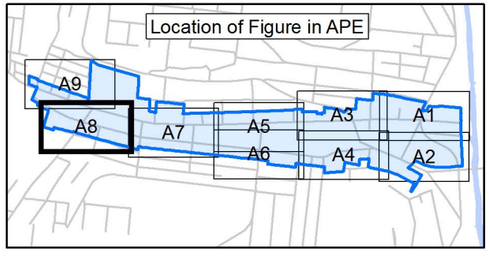
Building NRHP Status
- NRHP Listed
- Recommended Eligible
- Demolished
- Other Buildings

Location and Orientation of Plates
- NRHP Listed Properties
- Properties Recommended Eligible
- Other Properties

N W E S

30 0 30 Meters

100 0 100 Feet



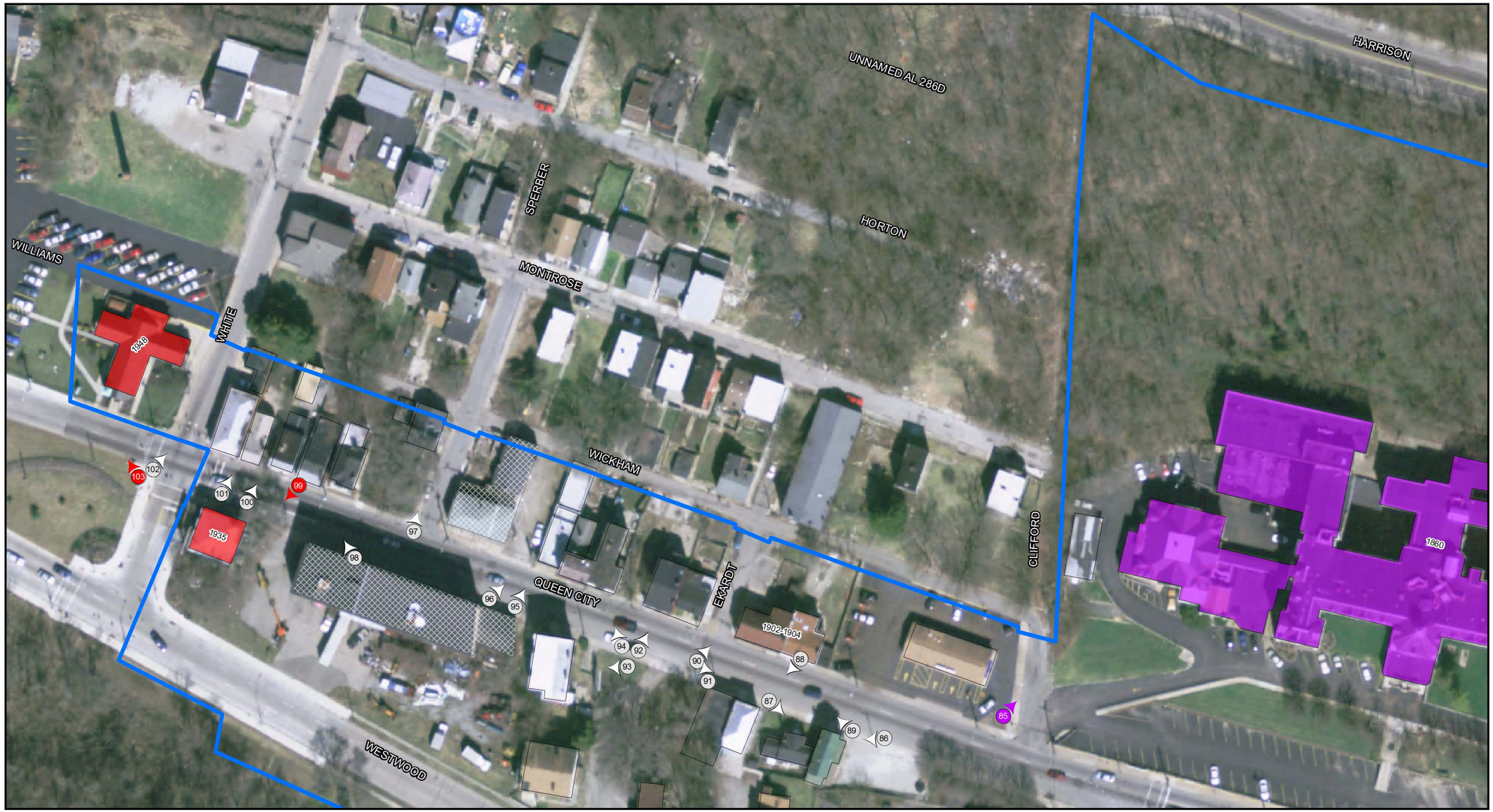
Location and Orientation of Plates 1-212
(Sheet 8 of 9)

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY · HISTORY · HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A8

Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for G&P Proj. 11-62901

January 10, 2012 M:\2011_GIS-EM\11-62901\Working_GIS\00_Projects\Archit_Report_201108\11_62901_201108_fig_A01toA09_PhotoKey_01.mxd



LEGEND

APE

Building NRHP Status
- NRHP Listed
- Recommended Eligible
- Demolished
- Other Buildings

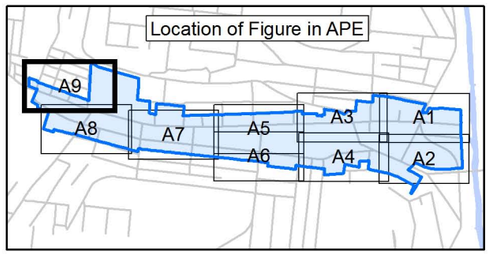
Location and Orientation of Plates
- 1 NRHP Listed Properties
- 1 Properties Recommended Eligible
- 1 Other Properties

N W E S

30 0 30 Meters

100 0 100 Feet

Location of Figure in APE



Location and Orientation of Plates 1-212
(Sheet 9 of 9)

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY · HISTORY · HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A9

Plate A1. 1409 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A2. 1420 Queen City Avenue, CRC Warehouse, facing northeast.

Plate A3. 1520 Queen City Avenue, Immanuel Evangelical Church, facing northwest.

PlateA4. 1520 Queen City Avenue, Immanuel Evangelical Church, facing northeast.

Plate A5. 1545 Queen City Avenue, Paper Products Company, facing southeast.

Plate A6. 1551 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A7. 1601 Queen City Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A8. 1608 Queen City Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A9. 1609 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A10. 1610 Queen City Avenue, HAM-3109-23, facing northeast.

Plate A11. 1612 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A12. 1625 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A13. 1626 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A14. 1630 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A15. 1632 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A16. 1634 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A17. 1645 Queen City Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A18. 1650 Queen City Avenue, Western Hills Pumping Station, HAM-7399-23, facing northeast.

Plate A19. 1666 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A20. 1672 Queen City Avenue, American Auto Glass, facing northwest.

Plate A21. 1676 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A22. 1684 Queen City Avenue, facing northwest.

11-62901

Plate A23. 1688 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A24. 1692 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A25. 1694 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A26. 1696 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A27. 1701 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A28. 1702 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

11-62901

Plate A29. 1712 Queen City Avenue, HAM-3110-23, facing northwest.

Plate A30. 1714 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A31. 1716 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A32. 1717 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A33. 1718 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A34. 1722 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A35. 1723 Queen City Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A36. 1724 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A37. 1726-28 Queen City Avenue, HAM-3111-23, facing northeast.

Plate A38. 1727 Queen City Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A39. 1729 Queen City Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A40. 1730 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

11-62901

Plate A41. 1731 Queen City Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A42. 1732 Queen City Avenue, facing north.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

PlateA43. 1734 Queen City Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A44. 1736 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

11-62901

Plate A45. 1740 Queen City Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A46. 1741 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A47. 1742 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A48. 1744 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

11-62901

Plate A49. 1746 Queen City Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A50. 1747 Queen City Avenue, facing southwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A51. 1748 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A52. 1749 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A53. 1750 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A54. 1751 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A55. 1753 Queen City Avenue, facing south.

Plate A56. 1755 Queen City Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A57. 1756 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A58. 1760 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

11-62901

Plate A59. 1762 Queen City Avenue, facing north.

Plate A60. 1764 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A61. 1766 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A62. 1767 Queen City Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A63. 1768 Queen City Avenue, facing north.

Plate A64. 1769 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

11-62901

Plate A65. 1770 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A66. 1774 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A67. 1776 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A68. 1777 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A69. 1783 Queen City Avenue, HAM-3112-23, facing southeast.

Plate A70. 1789 Queen City Avenue, facing south.

Plate A71. 1793 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A72. 1797 Queen City Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A73. 1798 Queen City Avenue, HAM-7875-23, Orion Academy, facing northeast.

Plate A74. 1799 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A75. 1801 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A76. 1803-1805 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A77. 1808 Queen City Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A78. 1810 Queen City Avenue, facing north.

Plate A79. 1811 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A80. 1813 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

11-62901

Plate A81. 1815 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A82. 1817 Queen City Avenue, facing south.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A83. 1812 Queen City Avenue, facing north.

Plate A84. 1860 Queen City Avenue, NR 84003714, St. Francis Hospital, facing northwest.

Plate A85. 1860 Queen City Avenue, NR 84003714, St. Francis Hospital, facing northeast.

Plate A86. 1893 Queen City Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A87. 1895 Queen City Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A88. 1901 Queen City Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A89. 1902 Queen City Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A90. 1904 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

11-62901

Plate A91. 1910 Queen City Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A92. 1912 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

11-62901

Plate A93. 1913 Queen City Avenue, HAM-3115-23, facing southwest.

Plate A94. 1916 Queen City Avenue, facing northwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A95. 1918 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A96. 1920 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

11-62901

Plate A97. 1930 Queen City Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A98. 1934 Queen City Avenue, facing northwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A99. 1935 Queen City Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A100. 1938 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A101. 1940 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A102. 1942 Queen City Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A103. 1948 Queen City Avenue, San Antonio Church, facing northwest.

Plate A104. 1607 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A105. 1612 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A106. 1614-16 Westwood Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A107. 1615 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A108. 1617 Westwood Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A109. 1619 Westwood Avenue, facing south.

Plate A110. 1621 Westwood Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A111. 1625 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A112. 1629 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A113. 1631 Westwood Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A114. 1633 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

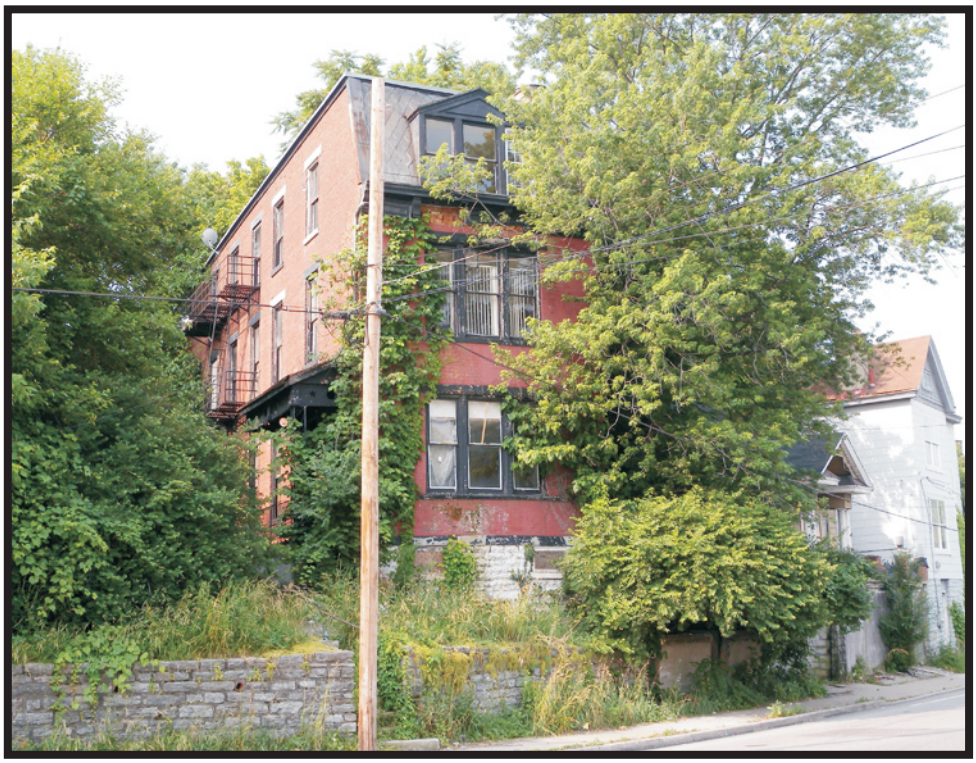


Plate A115. 1637 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A116. 1641 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A117. 1643 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A118. 1656 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

11-62901

Plate A119. 1658 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A120. 1659 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A121. 1662 Westwood Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A122. 1669 Westwood Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A123. 1674 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A124. 1679 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

11-62901

Plate A125. 1681 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A126. 1685 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A127. 1693 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A128. 1695 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A129. 1697 Westwood Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A130. 1699 Westwood Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A131. 1701-03 Westwood Avenue, Dean's Grocery, facing southwest.

Plate A132. 1710 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A133. 1712 Westwood Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A134. 1715 Westwood Avenue, HAM-3126-23, facing southwest.

11-62901

Plate A135. 1719 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A136. 1721 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

11-62901

Plate A137. 1723 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A138. 1727 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A139. 1729 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A140. 1730 Westwood Avenue, facing north.

11-62901

Plate A141. 1731 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A142. 1733 Westwood Avenue, HAM-3127-23, facing southwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A143. 1735 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A144. 1737 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A145. 1739 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A146. 1740 Westwood Avenue, facing northeast.

11-62901

Plate A147. 1741 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A148. 1742 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A149. 1744 Westwood Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A150. 1745 Westwood Avenue, HAM-3128-23, facing southwest.

Plate A151. 1746 Westwood Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A152. 1747 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A153. 1748 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A154. 1749 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A155. 1751-53 Westwood Avenue, HAM-3129-23, facing southwest.

Plate A156. 1757 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A157. 1759 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A158. 1760 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

11-62901

Plate A159. 1761 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A160. 1763 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

11-62901

Plate A161. 1764 Westwood Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A162. 1767 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A163. 1769 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A164. 1770 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

11-62901

Plate A165. 1773 and 1775 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A166. 1777 and 1779 Westwood Avenue, facing southeast.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A167. 1781 and 1783 Westwood Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A168. 1774 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A169. 1778 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A170. 1784 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A171. 1786 Westwood Avenue, HAM-3130-23, facing northeast.

Plate A172. 1791 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

11-62901

Plate A173. 1795 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A174. 1797 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A175. 1800 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A176. 1801 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A177. 1802 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A178. 1806 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

11-62901

Plate A179. 1807 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A180. 1810 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A181. 1817 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A182. 1823 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

PlateA183. 1824 Westwood Avenue, Vitt & Stermer Funeral Home, HAM-3113-23, facing northwest.

Plate A184. 1819 Queen City Avenue, Vitt & Stermer Garage, HAM-3113-23, facing southeast.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A185. 1857-1859 Westwood Avenue, HAM-3131-23, facing southeast.

Plate A186. 1865 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A187. 1867 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A188. 1871 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

11-62901

Plate A189. 1873 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A190. 1875 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A191. 1881 Westwood Avenue, HAM-3132-23, facing southeast.

Plate A192. 1914 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

11-62901

Plate A193. 1921-1925 Westwood Avenue, HAM-7402-23, facing northeast.

Plate A194. 1921-25 Westwood Avenue, HAM-7872-23, facing southwest.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate A195. 1922 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A196. 1926 Westwood Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A197. 1935 Westwood Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A198. 1500 Beekman Street, facing northwest.

11-62901

Plate A199. 1500 Waverly Avenue, HAM-7404-23, facing northeast.

Plate A200. 1457 Harrison Avenue, facing south.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-12-2011

Plate 201. 1554 Harrison Avenue, facing east.

Plate A202. 1565 Harrison Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A203. 1568 Harrison Avenue, facing southeast.

Plate A204. 1601 Harrison Avenue, facing northeast.

Plate A205. 1616 Harrison Avenue, facing southwest.

Plate A206. 1625 Harrison Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A207. 2311 Grande Avenue, facing northwest.

Plate A208. 2330 Quebec Road, facing southeast.

Plate A209. 2333 Quebec Road, facing northwest.

Plate A210. 2335 Quebec Road, facing southwest.

Plate A211. 2337 Quebec Road, facing southwest.

Plate A212. 2345 Quebec Road, facing northwest.

APPENDIX B

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY FORMS

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

CODED

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

(8)

1. No. HAM-3109-23
2. County
3. Location of Negatives
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location: 1610 QUEEN City
7. City or Town — If Rural, Township & Vicinity
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates
Lat. _____ Long. _____
U.T.M. Reference
Zone | Easting | Northing
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☐
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☒
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category: C
17. Date(s) or Period: C.1875
18. Style or Design: ITALIANATE
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, If apparent: MIXED USE
22. Present Use: SAME
23. Ownership — Public ☐ Private ☒
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒
26. Local Contact Person or Organization: MPA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories: 2
29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
30. Foundation Material: FIELD STONE
31. Wall Construction: BRICK
32. Roof Type & Material
33. No. of Bays — Front — Side
34. Wall Treatment
35. Plan Shape: RECT
36. Changes (Explain in #42) — Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition — Interior _____ Exterior: Good
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☒ No ☐
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: 10'

42. Further Description of Important Features: DISTINGUISHED BY stone store front, decorative lintels, lug sills

Photo

43. History and Significance: EXAMPLE OF MIXED USE BUILDING with Holiandia architecture

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: LOCATED ON BUSY STREET IN ASSOCIATION W/ SIMILAR PERIOD BUILDINGS

45. Sources of Information: P.O. CH.

46. Prepared by
47. Organization
48. Date | 49. Revision Date(s)

1. No. 3109-23
2. County
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

1. No. HAM-7876-23	2. County Hamilton	4. Present Name(s)
3. Location of Negatives OHPO		
Roll No. 7232	Picture No.(s) 1a-6a	5. Historic or Other Name(s) Western Hills Pumping Station

1. No. HAM-7876-23

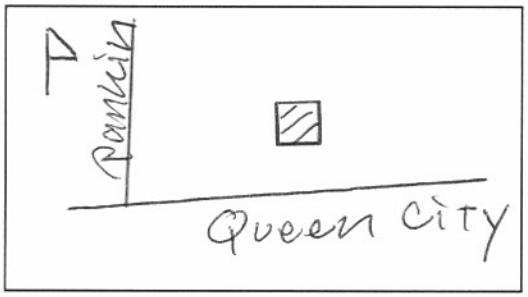
6. Specific Address or Location
1650 Queen City Avenue

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number
Lots 128, 130, 143, 145, J.A. James Sub.

7. City or Village
Cincinnati

If Rural, Township & Vicinity

8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Cincinnati West

Zone	Easting	Northing
16	711701	4333446

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register?	12. NR Potential?
No	Yes
13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? No	14. District Potential?

15. Name of Established District (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
Water, Political/Social Movement, Architect/Er

17. Date(s) or Period	17b. Alteration Date(s)
1936-1937	unknown

18. Style or Design: Art Moderne, | High Style Elements

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s)

19. Architect or Engineer
Steinkamp, Joseph G., & Brothers

19a. Design Sources

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Building Type or Plan
OTHER BUILDING TYPES

22. Original Use, if apparent
Water Related Facility, , ,

23. Present Use
Water Related Facility, ,

24. Ownership Public

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known
City of Cincinnati
800 Plum Street, Cincinnati OH 45202

26. Property Acreage .067 acre

27. Other Surveys

28. No. of Stories One story

29. Basement? Yes

30. Foundation Material
Concrete frame

31. Wall Construction
Concrete frame

32. Roof Type Hip
Roof Material Metal

33. No. of Bays 7
Side Bays 4

34. Exterior Wall Material(s)
Limestone

35. Plan Shape Rectangular

36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition / Altered Yes / Moved

37. Window Type(s)
Other,

38. Building Dimensions
96 x 74'

39. Endangered?
By What?

40. Chimney Placement
No chimney observed

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road about 25'

2. County Hamilton

4. Present or Historic Name(s) Western Hills Pumping Station

6. Specific Address or Location 1650 Queen City Avenue

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continued on Reverse if Necessary)
Water pumping station in Art Moderne style, formal in aspect and symmetrical in form. Truncated hip roof covered with raised-seam copper. Walls faced with smooth-dressed limestone with ribbed detailing. Building surrounded by a fluted frieze with grilles. Walls pierced by tall windows with glass continued...

43. History and Significance (Continue on Reverse if necessary)
Excellent example of Moderne style applied to a functional public building. Notable for decorative stone panels and ornamental metal trim and plaques. Well preserved. Significant example of work of prominent architectural firm of Steinkamp & Bros. Also significant for its associations with New Deal continued...

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)
Narrow one-way thoroughfare carrying a large volume of traffic. Ground rises sharply at rear of continued...

45. Sources of Information
Cincinnati Sanborn maps: 1904, 1937. Cincinnati Historical Society, The WPA Guide to Cincinnati (1988). _____, The Bicentennial Guide to Cincinnati (1988). County auditor's records. Personal observation.

46. Prepared Margaret Warminski
47. Organization
Historic Preservation Associates
48. Date Recorded 03/31/2003

49. Revised By

50a. Date Revised

50b. Reviewed by SCG

ENTERED FEB 23 2004

1. No. HAM-7876-23	2. County Hamilton	4. Present Name(s)	I. No. HAM-7876-23
3. Location of Negatives OHPO			
Roll No. 7232	Picture No.(s) 1a-6a	5. Historic or Other Name(s) Western Hills Pumping Station	

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Types:

53. Affiliated OAI Site Numbers

54. Farmstead Plan

Door Selection: Single centered

Door Position: Protruding

Orientation: Lateral axis

Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Con't)

block that may have been added soon after building was constructed. Above each window is a low-relief metal panel depicting an Egyptian water carrier. Centered on the facade is a carving of Neptune pouring water from a vessel, rayed by lightning bolts. The main entrance is contained in a semi-octagonal bronze vestibule finished with a fluted frieze. Double doors are surrounded with delicate foliate metalwork. A stone panel beside the entrance carries the quotation from Byron, "Until taught by pain men know not what good water's worth."

43. History and Significance (Con't)

public works projects of the 1930s and with the expansion of public services in Cincinnati in the mid-20th c. Built 1936 as a repumping station to service the city's growing West Side communities and suburbs. By the early 1930s the original steam-powered Western Hills station, located next door at 1660 Queen City, was at full capacity. Work on new, electrically powered facility began in 1936 when a Public Works Administration grant financed the project. In January 1937 the partly completed building was inundated by floodwaters. It was placed in service in November 1937. Once plant was in operation, water was pumped 8 miles from main waterworks, then "boosted" up the hill to Westwood and Green Twp. and sent to storage tanks on Ferguson Road (llater replaced by new tanks in Westwood, Delhi and Mack). The old station was closed in 1938 and torn down 4 years later. New pumping station appears as a pasted-on addition on1904 Sanborn map, with steel trusses and beams, concrete floors and gypsum roof. Behind it were a one-story concrete wing and a concrete coal bunker. Station was equipped with 2 Snow Duplex Compound Pumps with a capacity of 2.5 million gallons each per 24-hour period.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (Con't)

lot. Concrete bunker, date unknown, directly behind building. Alley-like street runs along west side of property. Small brick cottage to east. Lot surrounded by a high chain-link fence. Vacant lot opposite.

45. Sources (Con't) 2-E 3-E 4-NW 5-N 6-N

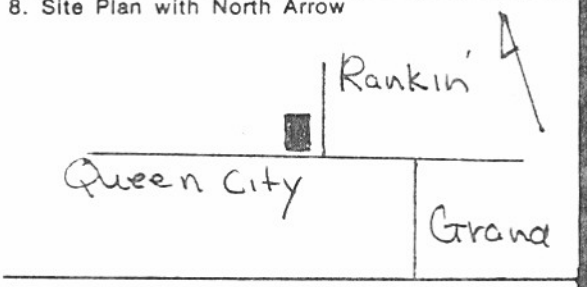
OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

CODED

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

1. No. HAM-3110-23
2. County Hamilton
3. Location of Negatives MPA
4. Present Name(s) Rebold Funeral Home
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location 1712 Queen City Ave.
7. City or Town Cincinnati If Rural, Township & Vicinity
8. Site Plan with North Arrow



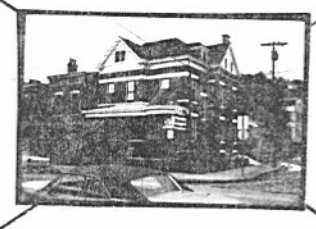
9. Coordinates
Lat. _____ Long. _____
U.T.M. Reference
16 | 711400 | 4333405
Zone | Easting | Northing

10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category C
17. Date(s) or Period 1895
18. Style or Design Queen Anne
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent residential
22. Present Use funeral home
23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Norbert J. Bunke & Peter M. Rebold, trustees
25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 2 1/2
29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
30. Foundation Material stone
31. Wall Construction brick
32. Roof Type & Material gable - shingle
33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 2
34. Wall Treatment stretcher bond
35. Plan Shape rectangular
36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior good
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☒ No ☐
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☐ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 20'-50'

42. Further Description of Important Features
Asymmetrical building. Gable roof with dormer windows, 1/1 double hung. Boxed return roof trim. Stone band encompassing lintels and sills. Dome on porch roof. Verandah porch. Stain glass with "H" inscribed above front window. Original door replaced with glass and aluminum



43. History and Significance Rear addition

Contributes to the scale of the street.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Located on busy thru fare. Shopping center across street. Black topped rear yard with garage.

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by mbenson
47. Organization MPA
48. Date
49. Revision Date(s)

1. No. 3110-23
2. County
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

9

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

COPIED

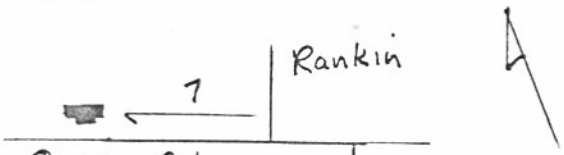
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

(9)

1. No. HAM-3111-23
2. County Hamilton
3. Location of Negatives MPA
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

3111-23

6. Specific Location
1726 Queen City
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity
Cincinnati
8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. Coordinates
Lat. _____ Long. _____
U.T.M. Reference

Zone	Easting	Northing
16	711380	4334400

10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category C
17. Date(s) or Period
18. Style or Design Second Empire with Victorian
19. Architect or Engineer Wall treatment
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, If apparent residential
22. Present Use residential
23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒
26. Local Contact Person or Organization MPA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 2 1/2
29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
30. Foundation Material Stone
31. Wall Construction frame
32. Roof Type & Material mansard - slate
33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 2
34. Wall Treatment Shingle
35. Plan Shape T
36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior poor
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☒ No ☐ deterioration
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 40' — 60'

42. Further Description of Important Features
Symmetrical building. Imbricated slate roof with walldormers and paired windows. 1/1 double hung windows. Bracket eaves. Combination wood shingles and imbricated shingles. Center door with two gingerbread porches.

43. History and Significance
Contributes to the scale of the street.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Wrought iron fence and gate in front of building. Set back from busy one way thru fare.

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by mbenson
47. Organization MPA
48. Date 12/76
49. Revision Date(s)

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

1. No. HAM-7876-23	2. County **Hamilton**	4. Present Name(s) **St. Bonaventure Church** Complex
3. Location of Negatives **OHPO**		
Roll No. **7232**	Picture No.(s) **7a-18a** DEMOLISHED - 2004 -	5. Historic or Other Name(s) **St. Bonaventura Church** Complex

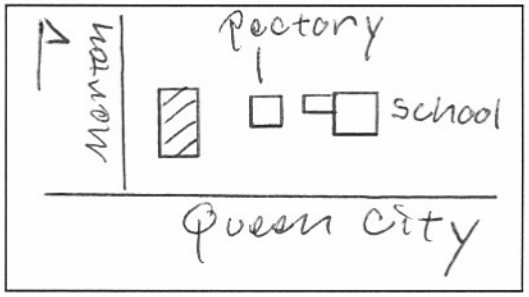
1. No. HAM-7876-23

6. Specific Address or Location
~~1804~~ Queen City Avenue
1780-1798

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number
Irreg. lot in Luckey's 1st Sub.

7. City or Village: **Cincinnati** — If Rural, Township & Vicinity

8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: **Cincinnati West**

Zone	Easting	Northing
16	711089	4333429

10. Classification: **Building**

11. On National Register?	12. NR Potential?
No	Yes
13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? No	14. District Potential?

15. Name of Established District (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
Roman Catholic, German,

17. Date(s) or Period	17b. Alteration Date(s)
1863-1869	c. 1910, unknown

18. Style or Design: **Romanesque Revival,** — High Style Elements

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s)
Neo-Classical Revival

19. Architect or Engineer

19a. Design Sources

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Building Type or Plan
Bascilican Plan Church

22. Original Use, if apparent
Church/Religious Structure, , ,

23. Present Use DEMOLISHED
Church/Religious Structure, ,

24. Ownership: **Private**

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known
Daniel E. Pilarczyk, Archbishop of Cincinnati,
100 E. Eighth St., Cincinnati OH 45202

26. Property Acreage: **2.180 acres**

27. Other Surveys

28. No. of Stories: **One story**

29. Basement? **Yes**

30. Foundation Material
Stone bearing

31. Wall Construction
Brick bearing

32. Roof Type **Gable**
Roof Material **Slate**

33. No. of Bays **3**
Side Bays **9**

34. Exterior Wall Material(s)
Stucco

35. Plan Shape: **Latin cross**

36. Changes (Explain in #42): Addition / Altered **Yes** / Moved

37. Window Type(s)
Stained glass/painted,

38. Building Dimensions
approx. 44 x 180'

39. Endangered? **Yes**
By What?
lack of functional use

40. Chimney Placement
No chimney observed

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: **about 15' from road**

2. County **Hamilton**

4. Present or Historic Name(s) **St. Bonaventure Church** Complex

6. Specific Address or Location **1804 Queen City Avenue**

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continued on Reverse if Necessary)
Church styled as a Roman basilica on Latin Cross plan. Walls laid in common-bond brick with heavy decorative machicolations and arcaded corbel tables; nave articulated by full-height pilasters. Mutule blocks at eave line. Polygonal apse. Tall, semicircular arched bays contain twin arched windows. continued...

43. History and Significance (Continue on Reverse if necessary)
Imposing and well-preserved Romanesque Revival church, notable for stone portico, mid-Victorian-style art glass windows, machicolated brickwork. Major landmark of South Fairmount; powerful presence on the streetscape. Congregation is the oldest in Lick Run Valley. One version of church history continued...

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)
Neighborhood business district of mixed residential and commercial buildings, many built in late continued...

45. Sources of Information
Cincinnati Historic Inventory, 1978. Titus, county atlas (1869). Robinson & Pidgeon, city atlas (1883-1884). Sanborn maps: 1904, 1937. Cincinnati Historical Society, The Bicentennial Guide to Cincinnati (1988). Greater Cincinnati Memory Project. County auditor's records. Personal observation.

Affix Photo Here

46. Prepared: **Margaret Warminski**
47. Organization: **Historic Preservation Associates**
48. Date Recorded: **03/31/2003**
49. Revised By
50a. Date Revised
50b. Reviewed by SCG

ENTERED FEB 23 2004

1. No. HAM-7876-23 | 2. County **Hamilton**

3. Location of Negatives **OHPO**

Roll No. **7232** | Picture No.(s) **7a-18a**

4. Present Name(s)
St. Bonaventure Church

5. Historic or Other Name(s)
St. Bonaventura Church

1. No. HAM-7876-23

51. Condition of Property: **Good/Fair**

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Types:

53. Affiliated OAI Site Numbers

Door Selection: **Three or more**

Door Position: **Flush**

Orientation: **Gable dominant with multiple smaller lateral exten**

Symmetry: **Bilateral symmetry**

Cincinnati Preservation Newsletter 2004

Preservation Matters

St. Bonaventure parish complex demolished

A year after the last Mass was celebrated within its walls, St. Bonaventure Church on Queen City Avenue in South Fairmount was demolished. Founded by German immigrants to the Lick Run Valley, St. Bonaventure opened its doors in 1869 and thrived during the neighborhood's industrial heyday. By the early 20th century the parish complex included a large school building, rectory and convent. The Romanesque Revival-style church, dramatically sited against a steep hillside, was one of the neighborhood's primary landmarks. It was designed by Adolph Druiding, who also was responsible for St. Lawrence, St. Rose of Lima and the Delhi motherhouse of the Sisters of Charity. After years of declining attendance, St. Bonaventure merged with St. Leo of North Fairmount in June 2003. Along with the church building, the rectory and the original school building also were lost. The church's Classical Revival stone portico, however, was saved, along with the school building

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Con't)

Windows contain art glass in floral and geometrical patterns. Facade and transepts feature large rose windows. Triple arched doorways with double and triple archivolts, some spiral-bound, and carved impost blocks. Tripartite window over central doorway. Neoclassical Revival stone portico with triple Roman arches, triangular pediment, pilasters, dentils. 4-stage square tower with tapered parapets, arched vents. Top stage includes clock faces. Octagonal spire with cross. Most walls resurfaced with stucco in imitation of stone in early 20th c. Portico likely been added around same time. Transepts also may have been added soon after church was built. Building suffers from deferred maintenance: spalling stonework, efflorescence, failing concrete with exposed rebar.

43. History and Significance (Con't)

states that parish was founded in 1843 by German Catholics residing in what was then a rural area along Lick Run. First church, St. Peter's, dedicated 1844. Parish grew slowly over next 2 decades. In 1862 new church and school, dedicated to St. Bonaventure, were founded in the Fairmount subdivision about 1 mile to the east. Cornerstone of new church laid 1863; completed 1869. 1st parish school opened 1871, second in 1892 and present building in 1908. By 1900 parish numbered 450 families, mostly working-class families. 600 students were enrolled in school as of 1909. Convent built on south side of Queen City Avenue, opp. church, in 1923. Rectory built in 1926, large addition made to school building in same year. Basement of school addition included bowling alley. Parish suffered from hard times during Great Depression, was encumbered with a $250,000 building debt not repaid until 1953. Church membership peaked at about 4,000 in 1949-1950, then slowly fell as members moved away and business district declined. Church had 760 families in 1969 and 365 in 1981. School closed 1980 and convent sold 1981. Parish scheduled to close in 2003. Church appears on Titus' 1869 atlas, simply labeled "Catholic Church." Undated, c. 1910 postcard view of Fairmount shows church with original brick facing, while a c. 1918 photo shows church with stucco facing and portico. These views allso show twin 2-story buildings (demolished) flanking church: possibly the old rectory and convent or school.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (Con't)

19th c. Parish complex includes interconnected church, rectory and school buildings. All occupy lot raised above street level, defined by iron fence. Wooded hillside rises sharply behind buildings.

1-N 2-NW 3-N

45. Sources (Con't)

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/298-2800

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

1. No. HAM-7875-23	2. County Hamilton	4. Present Name(s) St. Bonaventure Roman Catholic Church Complex ☐ Coded
3. Location of Negatives OHPO		5. Historic or Other Name(s) St. Bonaventura Roman Catholic Church Complex
Roll No.	Picture No.(s)	

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features

DEMOLISHED 2004

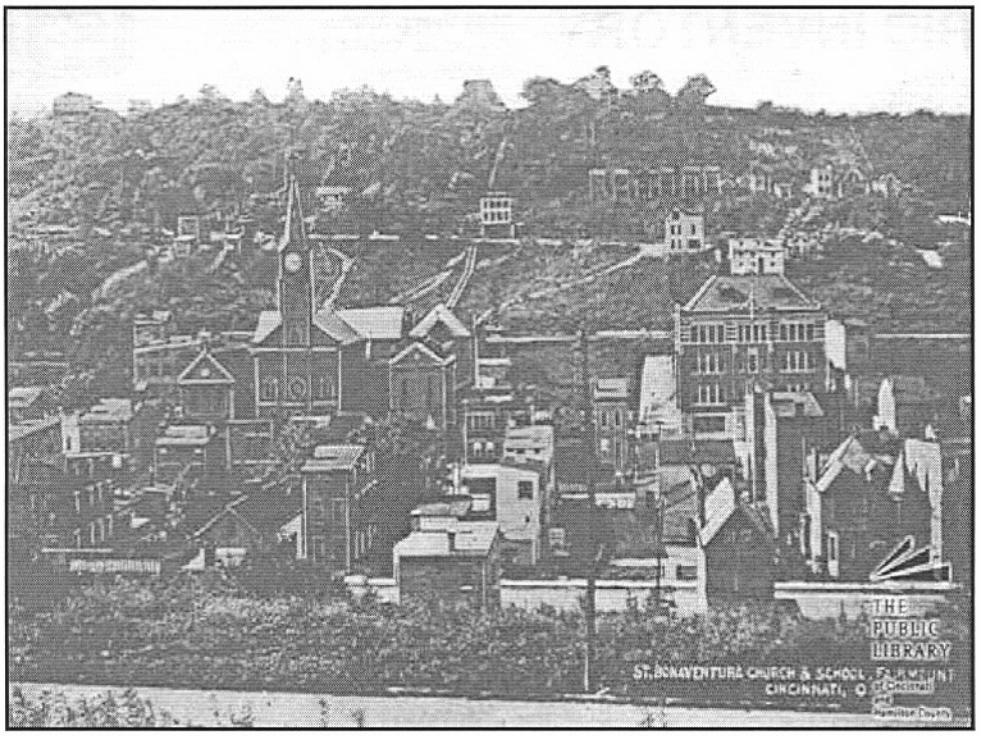
St. Bonaventure Rectory / St. Bonaventure Monastery

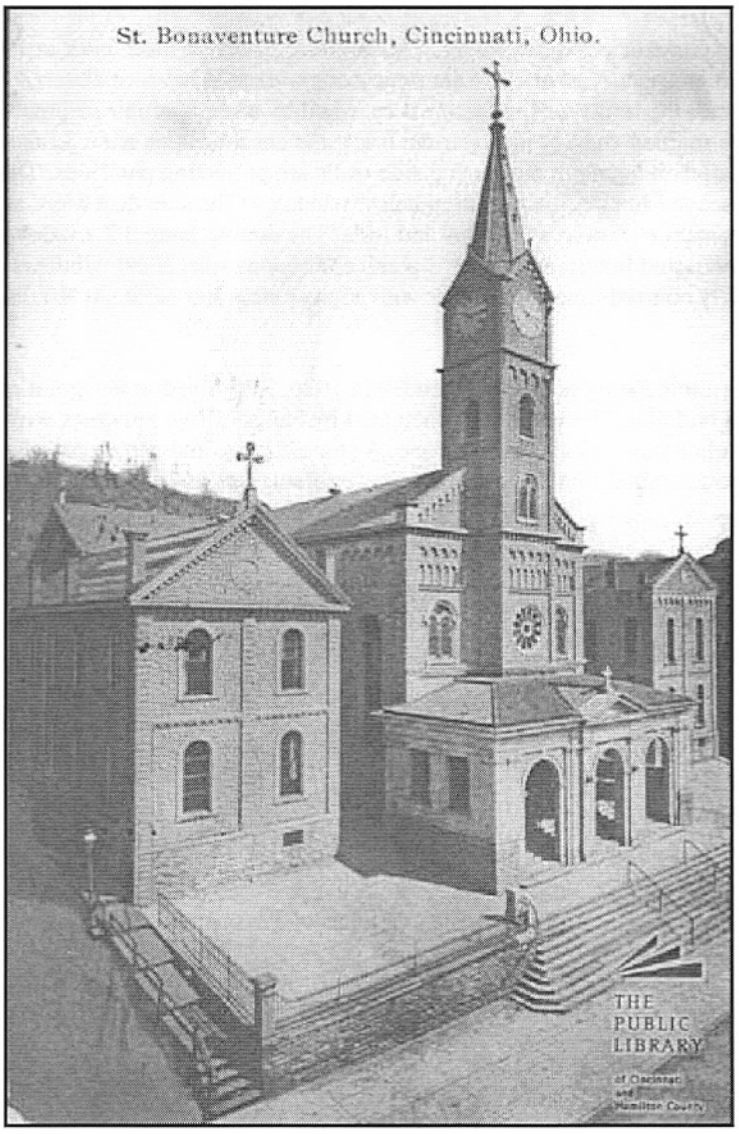
Adjoining the church building on the east is the former rectory or monastery, built in 1926. Eclectic in style, it incorporates an unexpected blend of stylistic elements: a Craftsman roofscape, a shaped parapet and Gothic Revival stonework, including label molds and trefoils, as well as foliate carvings. Cubical in form, the building rises 3.5 stories under a truncated hip roof with roof dormers and extended eaves. It is 5 bays wide and 7 bays deep. The walls are laid in mottled-finish yellow-brown brick with cut sandstone trim. They are accented with belt courses and diamond-shape plaques. The windows contain 1/1 sash; they have stone sills and no lintels. The main entrance is set in a segmentally arched stone frontispiece and contains an oak doorway with panels of geometrical leaded glass. The central projecting pavilion rises to a parapet with fractable. The building rests on a battered foundation. A one-story brick wing at the rear connects the rectory with the church building.

St. Bonaventure School

The St. Bonaventure School Building was constructed in two stages. The building's historic core, built in 1908, employs lively Gothic and Tudor Revival detailing. Four stories high, it is a cubical brick structure under a truncated hip roof covered in Spanish tile, with projecting roof dormers. A castellated parapet encircles the roofline. The façade is crowned by a semicircular pediment that originally carried a cross (now broken). The walls are covered with mottled-finish yellow-brown brick and cut sandstone trim. At the corners of the building are brick pilasters with Gothic carving. Centered on the main façade and side walls are projecting pavilions. The main entrance is enhanced by a heavily carved stone frontispiece. The second story contains paired lancet windows. The side doorways, with Gothic stonework, ornate lettering and Gibbs surrounds, provided separate entrances for boys and girls. The double-hung 2/2 windows have single-pane transoms. Found in threes, they feature brick surrounds and lintels, and stone slip and continuous sills. Most windows are boarded over. The foundation consists of rock-faced, regularly coursed limestone ashlar with a cut stone water table. At the rear of the building is a one-story gymnasium.

At the northwest corner of the building is a three-story addition appended in 1926. Restrained in design, it employs brickwork and simple stone trim much like those of the original building. The walls are punctuated by banks of five windows with 2/2 sashes. These feature brick surrounds and stone sills. The raised foundation is rock-faced limestone. A stone cornice and square parapet complete the structure. At the west wall is a brick chimney. Behind the school building is a one-story power plant, also built of yellow brick.


THE
PUBLIC
LIBRARY


St. Bonaventure Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.
THE
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

(10)

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

1. No. HAM-3112-23
2. County
3. Location of Negatives
4. Present Name(s) COPED
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location 1785 QUEEN CITY
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates
Lat. _____ Long. _____
U.T.M. Reference
Zone Easting Northing
10. Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☒
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category C
17. Date(s) or Period
18. Style or Design QUEEN ANNE
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent MIXED Comm/Res
22. Present Use "
23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☐
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 3
29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
30. Foundation Material STONE
31. Wall Construction BRICK
32. Roof Type & Material FLAT
33. No. of Bays Front Side
34. Wall Treatment
35. Plan Shape RECT
36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior good
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☒ No ☐
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 10

42. Further Description of Important Features
Distinguished by large scale Queen Anne building with decorative cornice treatment

Photo

43. History and Significance
Example of Queen Anne architecture applied to a large scale building

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings period + scale buildings

45. Sources of Information P.O. CH

46. Prepared by
47. Organization
48. Date 49. Revision Date(s)

1. No. 3112-23
2. County
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

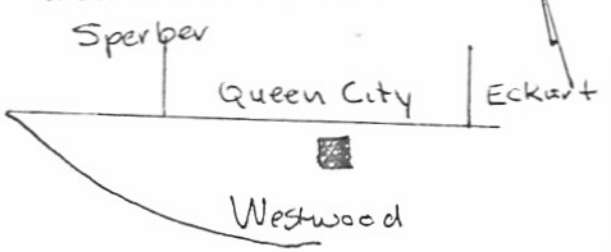
OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

CODED

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

1. No. HAM-3115-23
2. County Hamilton
3. Location of Negatives MPA
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location: 1913 Queen City Ave.
7. City or Town: Cincinnati — If Rural, Township & Vicinity
8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. Coordinates
Lat. _____ Long. _____
U.T.M. Reference 450
16 | 710680 | 4333680
Zone | Easting | Northing

10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category: C
17. Date(s) or Period: 1875
18. Style or Design: Greek Revival
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent: store & apartments
22. Present Use: residential
23. Ownership: Public ☐ Private ☒
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known: Joseph & Arthur Wurzelbacher
25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories: 3
29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
30. Foundation Material: Stone
31. Wall Construction: brick
32. Roof Type & Material: ~~sheet~~ built up
33. No. of Bays: Front 4½ Side 1
34. Wall Treatment: Common bond
35. Plan Shape: rectangle
36. Changes (Explain in #42): Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition: Interior _____ Exterior fair
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: 10'-45'

42. Further Description of Important Features
Symmetrical building. Monumental pediment with decorated frieze. Bracket entablature window surround. 2/2 double hung windows. Five engaged pilasters on 1st floor. Double glazed doors. Screen covering pediment and doors and windows on 1st floor.

43. History and Significance
Part of several isolated buildings on Street.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Located on busy one way thru fare, adjacent to vacant lot.

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by: mbenson
47. Organization: MPA
48. Date: 3/77
49. Revision Date(s)

CODED 20 (20)

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

1. No. HAM-6162-23
2. County
3. Location of Negatives
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location: 1673 WESTWOOD AVE
7. City or Town — If Rural, Township & Vicinity
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates
Lat. ____ Long. ____
U.T.M. Reference
Zone | Easting | Northing
10. Site ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☒
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category: C
17. Date(s) or Period: C1880
18. Style or Design: Transitional
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, If apparent: MIXED
22. Present Use: MIXED
23. Ownership — Public ☐ Private ☒
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☐
26. Local Contact Person or Organization: MRT
27. Other Surveys in Which Included: NONE

28. No. of Stories: 3 1/2
29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
30. Foundation Material: stone
31. Wall Construction: brick
32. Roof Type & Material: GABLE
33. No. of Bays — Front 3 Side
34. Wall Treatment: Common bond
35. Plan Shape: L
36. Changes (Explain in #42) — Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition — Interior ____ Exterior EX
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☒ No ☐
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: 10

42. Further Description of Important Features: Distinguished by stone storefront treatment. Rather large building w/ stone lintels + lugsills "L" in plan

Photo

43. History and Significance: Examples the style

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: residential

45. Sources of Information: P.O. C.H.

46. Prepared by
47. Organization

1. No. | 2. County | 4. Present Name(s) | 5. Other Name(s)

CT: 87-204

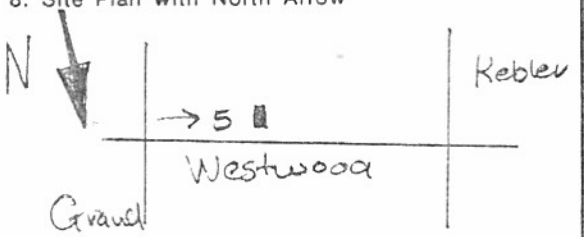
OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

CODED

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

3126-23

1. No. HAM-3126-23
2. County Hamilton
3. Location of Negatives MPA
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)
6. Specific Location: 1715 Westwood
7. City or Town / If Rural, Township & Vicinity: Cincinnati
8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. Coordinates
Lat. _____ Long. _____
U.T.M. Reference

Zone	Easting	Northing
16	711470	4333270

10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category: C
17. Date(s) or Period: 1890
18. Style or Design: Mansard Queen Anne
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent: residential
22. Present Use: residential
23. Ownership: Public ☐ Private ☒
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known: Grace Montgomery
25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories: 2 1/2
29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
30. Foundation Material: Stone
31. Wall Construction: brick
32. Roof Type & Material: mansard, slate
33. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 3
34. Wall Treatment: stretcher bond
35. Plan Shape: rectangular
36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior good
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☒ No ☐
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: 30'-20'

42. Further Description of Important Features
Asymmetrical building. Raised water table. Gingerbread open porch work. 1/1 double hung windows. Transom over door. Bracketed lug sills on 1st floor. String course sills on 2nd floor. Bracketed frieze eaves. Segmented pediment window surround on paired front & dormer gable.

43. History and Significance
Example of mansard Queen Anne Architecture. Contributes to the scale of the street.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Double lot with 3' stone retaining wall in front.

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by: mbenson
47. Organization: MPA
48. Date
49. Revision Date(s)

CT: 87-204

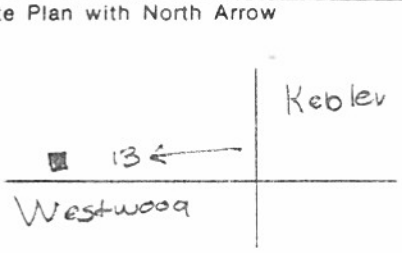
OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

1. No. HAM-3127-23
2. County Hamilton
3. Location of Negatives MPA
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

3127-23

6. Specific Location
1733 Westwood
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity
8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. Coordinates
Lat. Long.
U.T.M. Reference

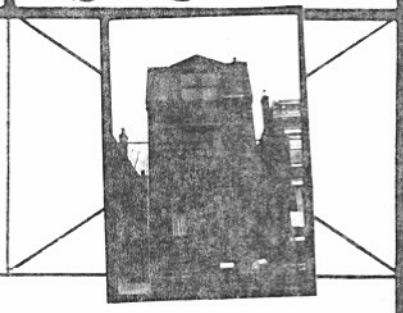
Zone	Easting	Northing
16	711370	4332710

10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category C
17. Date(s) or Period 1896
18. Style or Design Mansard Queen Anne
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent residential
22. Present Use residential
23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
Nancy & Robert Evans
25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 3
29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
30. Foundation Material stone
31. Wall Construction brick
32. Roof Type & Material mansard, slate
33. No. of Bays Front 1 Side
34. Wall Treatment fancy brick
35. Plan Shape rectangular
36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition Interior Exterior fair
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☒ No ☐
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 15'-15

42. Further Description of Important Features
Asymmetrical building. Raised water table. Decorative slate mansard roof. Pedimented dormer gable with paired windows. 1/1 double hung windows. Corbelling under bracketed parapet entablature. Corbelling forms columns on both sides of paired second floor windows. Bracketed sills with belt coure lintels on 1st and second floor. Transom over door. Carved stone front door steps.



43. History and Significance
Fine example of mansard Queen Anne architecture. Contributes to the scale of the street.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Retaining wall in front.

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by mbenson
47. Organization MPA

1-2 CT: 87-204

170-09-48

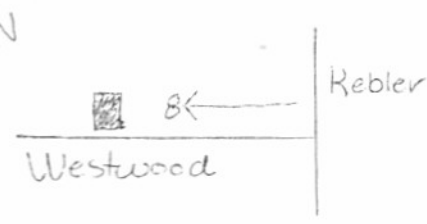
OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY CODED

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

1. No. HAM-3128-23
2. County Hamilton
3. Location of Negatives MPA
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

3128-23

6. Specific Location 1745 Westwood
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity
8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. Coordinates
Lat. Long.
U.T.M. Reference

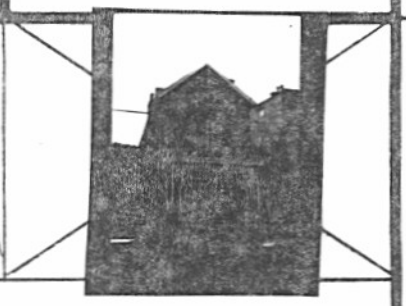
Zone	Easting	Northing
16	711340	4331270

10. Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category C
17. Date(s) or Period 1900
18. Style or Design Queen Anne
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent residential
22. Present Use residential
23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
Wilhelmina Pfister
1745 Westwood, Cin. 45214
25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 2 1/2
29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
30. Foundation Material stone
31. Wall Construction brick
32. Roof Type & Material gabled
33. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 2
34. Wall Treatment contrasting brick
35. Plan Shape rectangular
36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition Interior Exterior good
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features
Mosaic gabled front.
Two diamond shape windows on side. 1/1
Porch and second floor rear room addition.
Aluminin storm door. Asymmetrical building
Raised step porch and raised water table



43. History and Significance
Contributes to the scale of the street

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Detached garage to rear.

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by mbenson
47. Organization MPA
48. Date 49. Revision Date(s)

4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

CODED

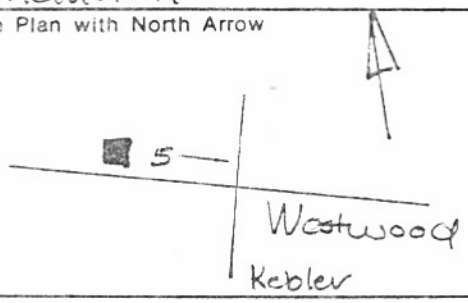
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

1. No. HAM-3129-23
2. County Hamilton
3. Location of Negatives MPA
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location
1751-1753 Westwood

7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity
Cincinnati

8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. Coordinates
Lat. ____ Long. ____
U.T.M. Reference

Zone	Easting	Northing
16	711320	4333270

10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐

11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category C
17. Date(s) or Period
18. Style or Design Mansard with Queen Anne facade
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent residential
22. Present Use residential
23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
Robert E. Kissling
430 Ft Thomas, Ky.
25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒
26. Local Contact Person or Organization MPA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 3 1/2
29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
30. Foundation Material stone
31. Wall Construction brick
32. Roof Type & Material mansard - slate
33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 2
34. Wall Treatment stretcher bond
35. Plan Shape rectangular
36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition Interior ____ Exterior fair
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 15' - 25'

42. Further Description of Important Features
Symmetrical building. Bracket cornice. Two gable dormer. Windows 1/1 double hung. String course encompassing lintels on 2nd floor. Decorative entablature window surround on 2nd floor. Horizonal string course banding on 1st floor. Spindle porch with raised step enterance. Raised water table

43. History and Significance
Contributes to the scale of the street.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Iron fence and gate in front of building.

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by m. benson
47. Organization MPA
48. Date
49. Revision Date(s)

1. No. 3129-23
2. County
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

21

(21)

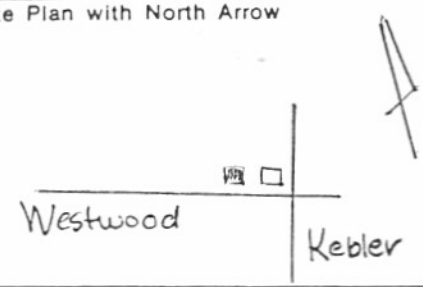
OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

CODED

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

3130-23

1. No. HAM-3130-23
2. County Hamilton
3. Location of Negatives MPA
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)
6. Specific Location: 1786 Westwood
7. City or Town / If Rural, Township & Vicinity: Cincinnati
8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. Coordinates
Lat. _____ Long. _____
U.T.M. Reference

Zone	Easting	Northing
16	712120	4333270

10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category: C
17. Date(s) or Period: 1905
18. Style or Design: Queen Anne
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent: residental
22. Present Use: residental
23. Ownership: Public ☐ Private ☒
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known: Edna Oswald
25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories: 2 1/2
29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
30. Foundation Material: stone
31. Wall Construction: frame
32. Roof Type & Material: hipped, slate
33. No. of Bays: Front 2 Side 1
34. Wall Treatment: brick veneer
35. Plan Shape
36. Changes (Explain in #42): Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition: Interior _____ Exterior good
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☒ No ☐
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: 10'—25'

42. Further Description of Important Features
Asymmetrical building. Dormer window. Side turrent with dome roof. Transom door with side lights. Stick influence on porch. 1/1 double hung windows.

43. History and Significance
Contributes to the scale of the street, an example of Queen Anne architecture.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Located on busy one way thru fare

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by: m benson
47. Organization: MPA
48. Date: 2/77
49. Revision Date(s)

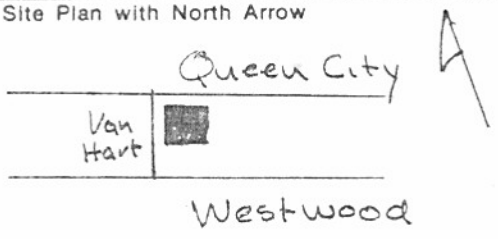
CT: 81-206

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY CODED

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

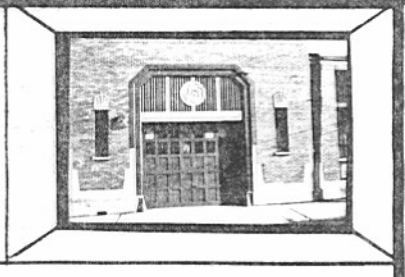
3113-23

1. No. HAM-3113-23
2. County Hamilton
3. Location of Negatives MPA
4. Present Name(s) Vitt and Stermer Funeral Home
5. Other Name(s)
6. Specific Location 1819 Queen City Ave.
7. City or Town Cincinnati If Rural, Township & Vicinity
8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. Coordinates
Lat. Long.
U.T.M. Reference
16 | 711262 | 4333370
Zone Easting Northing
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category D
17. Date(s) or Period 1930
18. Style or Design Art Deco
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent funeral home
22. Present Use funeral home
23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☐
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Vitt & Stermer
25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 1
29. Basement? Yes ☐ No ☒
30. Foundation Material stone
31. Wall Construction brick
32. Roof Type & Material flat, built up
33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 1
34. Wall Treatment brick
35. Plan Shape rectangular
36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition Interior Exterior good
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☒ No ☐
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 8' – 25'

42. Further Description of Important Features
Symmetrical building. Copper downspout. Carved deco stone. Plain austere facade. Deco brick work forms vertical and horizonal lines in the facade. Paired windows with decorative treatment.

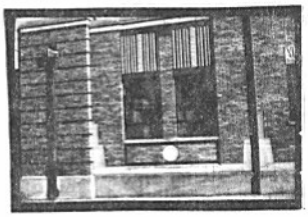


43. History and Significance
Example of art deco.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Attached as an addition to the Vitt and Stermer Funeral home on Westwood ave.

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by mbenson
47. Organization MPA
48. Date 49. Revision Date(s)



Side view of 1819 Queen City Ave.

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/298-2800

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

1. No. HAM-~~6325-25~~ 3113-23	2. County Hamilton	4. Present Name(s) ☐ Coded
3. Location of Negatives OHPO		5. Historic or Other Name(s)
Roll No.	Picture No.(s)	Vitt & Stermer Funeral Home

43. History and Significance

During a field view in March 2003, the following additional features, minor alterations and historical information were noted:

The former Vitt & Stermer Funeral Home Building occupies the northeast corner of Westwood Avenue and Van Hart streets in South Fairmount. It is a commercial/residential structure in eclectic Neo-Classical Revival style that originally housed a funeral home and chapel on the first floor and apartments upstairs.

Horizontal in massing, the building stands 2.5 stories tall. The truncated hip roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features extended eaves covered in vinyl siding, with hanging gutters. The walls are faced with mottled-finish yellow-brown brick laid in stretcher bond, with quoins of darker brown brick. The brickwork is relieved by cut sandstone ornamentation, including string and belt courses and voussoirs. The main façade is pierced by five bays, with seven bays in the west elevation. Windows contain 1/1 sash. The foundation is concrete.

The storefront, facing Westwood Avenue, features a large stained-glass window featuring the initials "V & S" framed by palm leaves. To the west is a display window, with replacement glass installed, surmounted by a stained-glass transom. Centered on the façade is the main entrance, which is surmounted by a triangular pediment. It contains a half-glazed oak door framed by a rectangular transom and sidelights, all of which contain leaded glass with colored-glass accents. The lintel bears the inscription "V & S" framed by *fleur-de-lis*. At the east end of the façade is the former chapel, which features a broad, arched opening with stone facing. The entrance contains a semicircular stained-glass transom and flanking sidelights, and double-leaf oak doors. Over the entry is a metal marquee with acroteria. Original lanterns remain in place on either side of the doorway.

Centered on the second story is a double window with semicircular pediment and shouldered architrave. Angled orioles with ribbed frieze panels project from the south and west elevations. Over the main façade is a fractable with modified Palladian window.

At the west façade, an arched, recessed entry provides access to the upper-story apartments. The doorway contains panels of translucent glass. Directly behind the building is a functional one-story addition of yellow brick with corbeled cornice, built c. 1930.

At the rear of the complex, facing Queen City Avenue, is the former garage. It is a one-story Art Deco structure of lively design, built c. 1930. The walls are covered in yellow brick with carved, stylized stone accents. Quoining and ribbed detailing provide strong horizontal and vertical lines. Alternating, recessed courses of dark-brown brick lend a rusticated effect. The semi-octagonal garage entrance, at the west elevation, bears a stone cartouche with the firm's initials in flowing script. The windows are industrial-style metal casements with frosted glass; some panes are broken. A replacement door has been installed in the garage entrance.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

City Directories indicate that the Vitt & Stermer Funeral Home was located at Westwood Avenue and Van Hart Street by 1909. County auditor's records state that the present Westwood Avenue building was built in 1911. By 1919 the firm also had branch locations at 3035 West Sixth Street (River Road) in Sedamsville and on Harrison Avenue in Cheviot. During the early 20th century Joseph A. Vitt was president of the company and John Stermer, treasurer.

The funeral home's lot remained vacant as of 1883, as were most surrounding parcels. The Westwood Avenue building appears as a pasted-on addition on the 1904 Sanborn map. The present garage is indicated on the1937 edition; it had a concrete floor and a steel roof deck and had a capacity of three cars. It replaced a frame stable on the same site.

HAM-3113-23

45. Sources of Information

Robinson & Pidgeon, Cincinnati Atlas (1883-1884). Cincinnati Sanborn Maps: 1904 (updated 1936); 1937 (updated 1956); Williams' Cincinnati Directories; Hamilton County Auditor's Records; Personal observation (Margo Warminski, Historic Preservation Associates, 2003).

Funeral Home

Funeral Home

Detail of chapel entrance

Detail of parapet

Funeral Home - main entrance

Garage

Garage

Garage

Garage

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

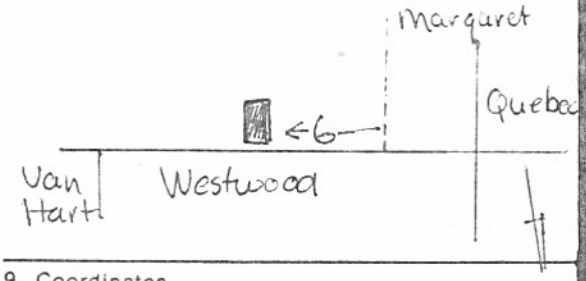
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

1. No. HAM-3131-23
2. County Hamilton
3. Location of Negatives MPA
4. Present Name(s) COPIED
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location
1857-1859 Westwood

7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity
Cincinnati

8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. Coordinates
Lat. _____ Long. _____
U.T.M. Reference

Zone	Easting	Northing
16	710855	4333290

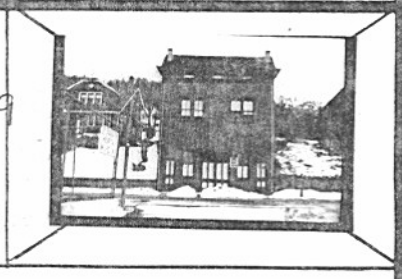
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐

11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category C
17. Date(s) or Period 1865
18. Style or Design Greek Revival
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent residential
22. Present Use
23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 1-2
29. Basement? Yes ☐ No ☒
30. Foundation Material stone
31. Wall Construction frame
32. Roof Type & Material gable - metal
33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 3
34. Wall Treatment tar paper
35. Plan Shape T
36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior fair
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 5'-25'

42. Further Description of Important Features
Symmetrical facade. Bracket eaves with frieze windows. Plain moulding, 2/2 double hung windows. Double glazed central door. One light above multiple doors on each side of central door. Front closed shutters on fist floor. Rear porch and addition. Side doors on each side of building.



43. History and Significance
Sets almost on street and building molds to the hillside.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Across from hospital parking lot

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by Mbenson
47. Organization MPA
48. Date
49. Revision Date(s)

3131-23

Side view of 1857-1859 Westwood

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

CODED

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

1. No. HAM-3132-23
2. County
3. Location of Negatives
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location: 1881 WESTWOOD
7. City or Town — If Rural, Township & Vicinity
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates
Lat. ____ Long. ____
U.T.M. Reference
Zone | Easting | Northing
10. Site ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☒
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category: C
17. Date(s) or Period: C. 1880
18. Style or Design: ITALIANATE
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, If apparent: MIXED
22. Present Use: MIXED
23. Ownership — Public ☐ Private ☐
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒
26. Local Contact Person or Organization: UPA
27. Other Surveys in Which Included: NONE

28. No. of Stories: 3½
29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
30. Foundation Material: stone
31. Wall Construction: brick
32. Roof Type & Material: C
33. No. of Bays — Front 3 Side
34. Wall Treatment: common bond
35. Plan Shape: RECT
36. Changes (Explain in #42) — Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition — Interior ____ Exterior good
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☒ No ☐
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: 15'

42. Further Description of Important Features
3½ story brick w/ segmental lintels & sills. Italianate detailing

Photo

43. History and Significance
Exemplifies the style

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Similar period bldgs

45. Sources of Information
P.O. ~~###~~
C.H.

46. Prepared by
47. Organization
48. Date | 49. Revision Date(s)

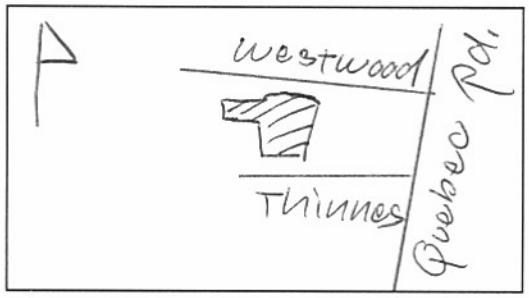
1. No. 3132-23
2. County
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

1. No. HAM-7876-23
2. County **Hamilton**
3. Location of Negatives **OHPO**
Roll No. **7231**
Picture No.(s) **11-15**
4. Present Name(s) **Commercial Specialists, Inc.**
5. Historic or Other Name(s) **Fairmount Brewery, Fairmount Brewing Company**

6. Specific Address or Location **1925 Westwood Avenue**
6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number **Lots 19-20, pt. Lots 8-18 Peter Thinnes Sub.,**
7. City or Village **Cincinnati**
If Rural, Township & Vicinity
8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: **Cincinnati West**
16 **710689** **4333354**
Zone Easting Northing
10. Classification: **Building**
11. On National Register? **No**
12. NR Potential? **Yes**
13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? **No**
14. District Potential?
15. Name of Established District (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations: **Distillery/Brewery, Ice,**
17. Date(s) or Period **c. 1880**
17b. Alteration Date(s) **unknown**
18. Style or Design **Other,**
High Style Elements
18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s)
19. Architect or Engineer
19a. Design Sources
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Building Type or Plan **OTHER BUILDING TYPES**
22. Original Use, if apparent **Mill/Processing/Manufacturing Facility, , ,**
23. Present Use **STORAGE, ,**
24. Ownership **Private**
25. Owner's Name & Address, if known **Grimme Family Partners**
1925 Westwood Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45214
26. Property Acreage **.496 acre**
27. Other Surveys

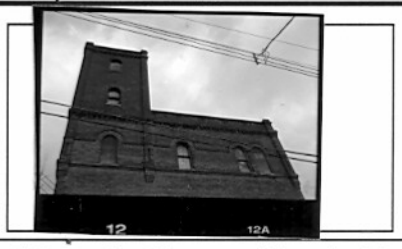
28. No. of Stories **Four story**
29. Basement? **Yes**
30. Foundation Material **Stone bearing**
31. Wall Construction **Brick bearing**
32. Roof Type **Flat**
Roof Material **Built-up (tar pape**
33. No. of Bays **3**
Side Bays **1**
34. Exterior Wall Material(s) **Common or American bond**
35. Plan Shape **Irregular**
36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition / Altered **Yes** / Moved
37. Window Type(s) **1 over 1, Altered**
38. Building Dimensions
39. Endangered? **Yes**
By What? **lack of maintenance**
40. Chimney Placement **No chimney observed**
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road **6'**

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continued on Reverse if Necessary)
Multi-building brewery complex of late 19th c. Most prominent feature a 4-story brick building, with square tower, facing Thinnes St. Facade articulated by interior cornice, paneled and corbeled pilaster strips, corbeled courses and square parapet. Arched bays, single or paired. Also flat-topped
continued...

43. History and Significance (Continue on Reverse if necessary)
One of several surviving 19th-c. breweries in Cincinnati, which attest to the importance of brewing industry in the city during 19th and early 20th centuries. Built c. 1880 as Fairmount Brewery, also known as Fairmount Brewing Company: one of 3 breweries in Fairmount. Proprietors were Adam Schultz,
continued...

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)
Main facade faces Thinnes Street, a dead-end street one block in length that terminates at an
continued...

45. Sources of Information
Titus' county atlas (1869). Robinson & Pidgeon, city atlas (1883-1884). Sanborn map, 1904 (updated to 1936). Williams' Cincinnati Directories.
Greater Cincinnati Memory Project. County auditor's records. Personal observation.



46. Prepared **Margaret Warminski**
47. Organization **Historic Preservation Associates**
48. Date Recorded **03/31/2003**
49. Revised By
50a. Date Revised
50b. Reviewed by

SCG ENTERED FEB 2 3 2004

1. No. HAM-7876-23
2. County **Hamilton**
4. Present or Historic Name(s) **Commercial Specialists, Inc.**
6. Specific Address or Location **1925 Westwood Avenue**

1. No. HAM-7876-23	2. County **Hamilton**	4. Present Name(s) **Commercial Specialists, Inc.**	I. No. HAM-7876-23
3. Location of Negatives **OHPO**			
Roll No. **7231**	Picture No.(s) **11-15**	5. Historic or Other Name(s) **Fairmount Brewery, Fairmount Brewing Company**	

51. Condition of Property: **Deteriorated**

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Types:

53. Affiliated OAI Site Numbers

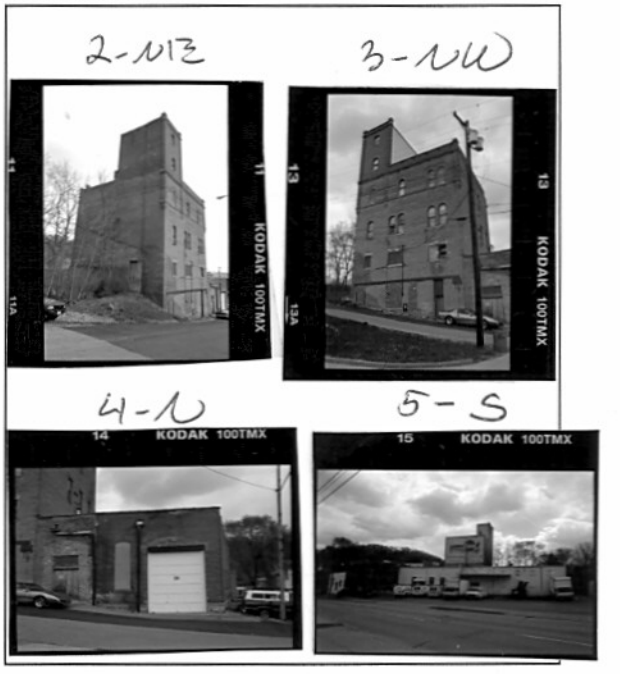
Door Selection: **Single off center**

Door Position: **Flush**

Orientation: **Multiple facade orientation**

Symmetry: **Multiple symmetrical arrangement**

54. Farmstead Plan



42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Con't)

windows at lower stories, with heavy, rock-faced stone lintels. 1st-story bays, and some upper-story windows, bricked in or boarded. One-story east wing, which may be a c. 1910 addition, features large arched bays, all of which have been bricked in or have undersized doors installed. Large one-story rear (north) block, built into hillside, faces Westwood Ave. It features arched bays; some walls covered with cinderblock while others remain unaltered. Brewery complex visible on undated, c. 1900 postcard of Fairmount; photo shows a low, gabled-roof structure (demolished), with shed-roofed extension, west of main building, and open sheds across the street.

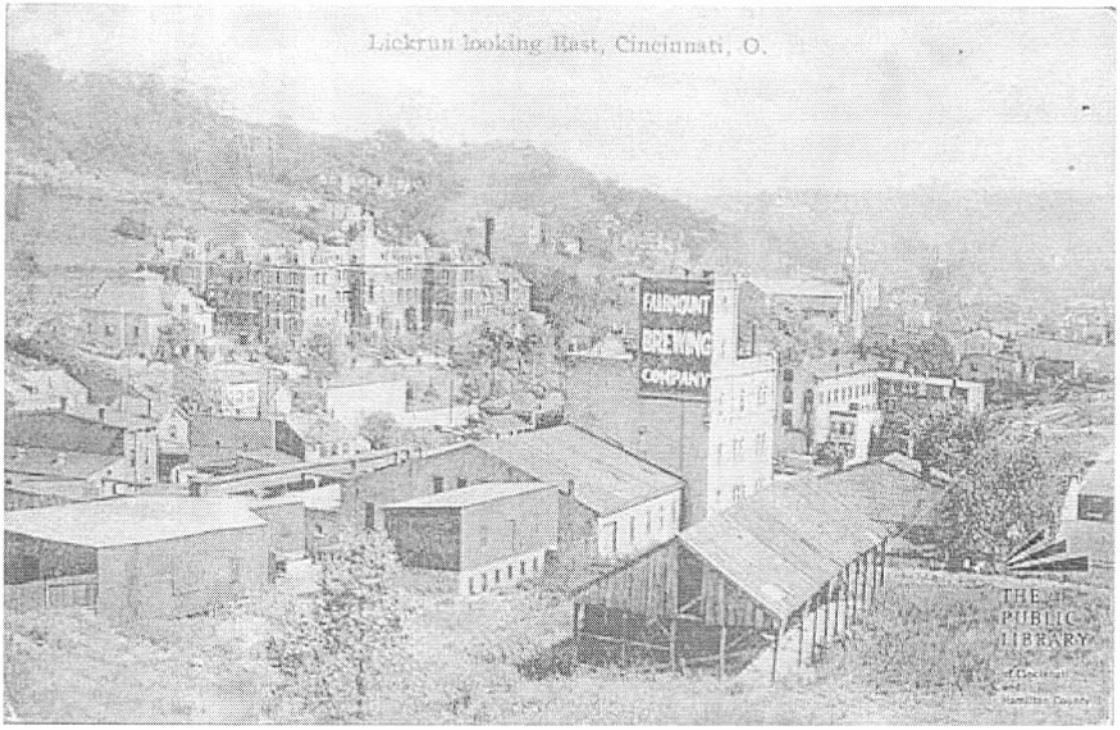
43. History and Significance (Con't)

Casper Becker & Frederick Bartels. By 1909 Charles Hasterlik of Chicago was president of the company and Alexandre Despres was treasurer and secretary. Brewery ceased operations in the 1910s. By 1919 building housed the Fairmount Beverage Co. Hasterlik still served as president and John Paul as secretary-treasurer. By 1928 building housed the Fairmount Ice Co., which was still in operation as of 1939. Martin Brunner and Bernard Stuecheli were proprietors of the firm. Auditor's records indicate that The Community Brewing Co. owned property prior to 1951, when Samuel Hasterlik, followed by Milton Theilman and Martin Littrell Inc., became the owner. 1869 atlas indicates that Peter "Thins" (sic) owned 4.28 acres in this location, with 2 bldgs. located beside Westwood Ave. Building appears on 1883-1884 atlas with no label. Large complex indicated on 1904 Sanborn map, updated to 1936, as the Fairmount Ice Co. Included 9 buildings, half of which were vacant. 4-story Thinnes St. building housed "freezing towers," with condensers, ice machines and ice houses. To the east were concrete garages. Complex had steam heat and electric lights and used coal for fuel. Presently houses a heating & cooling business.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (Con't)

abandoned factory. Rear faces Westwood Avenue, a main thoroughfare with mixed commercial, industrial and residential uses.

45. Sources (Con't)



PROPERTY OF OHPO

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

1. No. HAM-7876-23 | 2. County **Hamilton** | 4. Present Name(s)

3. Location of Negatives **OHPO**

Roll No. **7767** | Picture No.(s) **1-5**

5. Historic or Other Name(s): **Lunkenheimer Company**

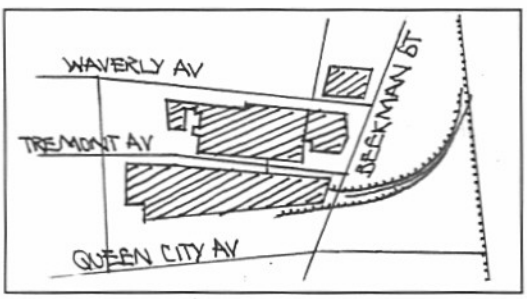
1 No. HAM-7876-23

6. Specific Address or Location: **1515 Tremont Avenue (SWC Beekman Street)**

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number: **Pt. Lot 635, George Luckey Sub.**

7. City or Village: **Cincinnati** | If Rural, Township & Vicinity

8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: **Cincinnati West**

Zone	Easting	Northing
16	712127	4333515

10. Classification: **Building**

11. On National Register? **No** | 12. NR Potential? **Yes**

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? **No** | 14. District Potential?

15. Name of Established District (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations: **Fabicated Metal Products, ,**

17. Date(s) or Period: **1907** | 17b. Alteration Date(s): **c. 1947-1951, unknown**

18. Style or Design: **Other,** | High Style Elements

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s)

19. Architect or Engineer: **Bert L. Baldwin, Cincinnati**

19a. Design Sources

20. Contractor or Builder: **Cranford Const. Co., Cinti.**

21. Building Type or Plan: **OTHER BUILDING TYPES**

22. Original Use, if apparent: **Mill/Processing/Manufacturing Facility, , ,**

23. Present Use: **UNKNOWN USE, VACANT/NOT IN USE,**

24. Ownership: **Private**

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known
The Star-Let Corporation
3475 Vista Avenue, Cincinnati OH 45208

26. Property Acreage: **1.884 acres**

27. Other Surveys

28. No. of Stories: **5 - 10 stories**

29. Basement? **Yes**

30. Foundation Material: **Concrete frame**

31. Wall Construction: **Concrete frame**

32. Roof Type: **Flat**
Roof Material: **Built-up (tar pape**

33. No. of Bays: **12**
Side Bays: **43**

34. Exterior Wall Material(s): **Concrete**

35. Plan Shape: **Rectangular**

36. Changes (Explain in #42): Addition **Yes** | Altered **Yes** | Moved

37. Window Type(s): **Casement, Altered**

38. Building Dimensions

39. Endangered? **Yes**
By What? **lack of a functional use**

40. Chimney Placement: **Three or more chimneys**

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: **6'**

2. County **Hamilton**

4. Present or Historic Name(s) **Lunkenheimer Company**

6. Specific Address or Location **1515 Tremont Avenue (SWC Beekman S**

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continued on Reverse if Necessary)
Massive, imposing concrete factory of utilitarian design, rising 5.5 stories to a shaped parapet. Walls covered in stucco that is scored horizontally and vertically. Interior concrete cornices add horizontal definition. Windows, which appear singly or in groups of 2 and 3, include industrial-style continued...

43. History and Significance (Continue on Reverse if necessary)
Integral part of a complex of 4 major buildings built 1899 to 1920, with later alterations and additions. Lunkenheimer Co., which is still in business, was formerly among the nation's leading manufacturers of pressure valves, as well as the most prolific of all steam whistle manufacturers. Company continued...

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)
Main street lined with old industrial and commercial buildings, mostly vacant. Fragment of an old continued...

45. Sources of Information
Cincinnati Historical Society, The WPA Guide to Cincinnati (1988). Giglierano & Overmyer, The Bicentennial Guide to Cincinnati (1988). Sanborn maps. Greater Cincinnati Memory Project. County auditor's records. Personal observation.

46. Prepared: **Margaret Warminski**
47. Organization: **Historic Preservation Associates**
48. Date Recorded: **03/31/2003**
49. Revised By
50a. Date Revised
50b. Reviewed by

SCG ENTERED FEB 23 2004

1. No. HAM-7876-23	2. County **Hamilton**	4. Present Name(s)
3. Location of Negatives **OHPO**		
Roll No. **7767**	Picture No.(s) **1-5**	5. Historic or Other Name(s) **Lunkenheimer Company**

1. No. HAM-7876-23

51. Condition of Property: **Good/Fair**

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Types:

53. Affiliated OAI Site Numbers

54. Farmstead Plan

Door Selection: **Three or more**

Door Position: **Flush**

Orientation: **Multiple facade orientation**

Symmetry: **Multiple symmetrical arrangement**

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Con't)

multi-light steel sash. Many 1st-floor openings are boarded or infilled. Top story illuminated by banks of rooftop skylights. Loading docks adjoin south elevation, which faces an abandoned rail spur. Large 2-s. modern addition of functional design at rear, faced with light brown brick. 2 upper-story metal bridges cross Tremont St., connecting buildings on opposite sides of the street. Rooftop "penthouse" added at unknown date, clad in metal siding. Building in fair condition, apparently mostly vacant.

43. History and Significance (Con't)

was founded in 1862 by Frederick Lunkenheimer, a German-born machinist who settled in Cincinnati in 1854 and took a job at Miles Greenwood's Eagle Iron Works. In 1862 he founded his own company, which was incorporated in 1889 as the Lunkenheimer Brass Manufacturing Co. Lunkenheimer died that same year and his son Edmund took over the business. The Lunkenheimer Co., as it was renamed in 1893, became a major producer of valves for the national and international markets. In 1899 the firm began construction of a 390,000-s.f. complex in Fairmount near the Cincinnati & Westwood RR line. For many years Lunkenheimer was one of Fairmount's largest employers. The company enjoyed great prosperity in the early 20th c. and built a large iron and steel foundry in Carthage in 1923. Sales fell during the Great Depression and the number of employees plummeted. The company became profitable again during the World War II production boom. From 1947 to 1951 the company undertook a $3 million retooling and modernization program, during which the Carthage foundry was replaced with this new, more efficient facility in Fairmount. It included 24 melting furnaces, a bronze foundry and a pattern dept. stocked with over 50,000 patterns. In subsequent decades the company was sold several times. Sales peaked in 1979 but fell sharply afterward. The Fairmount works was closed in 1985. This building, and several others in the complex, is clearly visible in a postcard view taken during the 1913 flood.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (Con't)

rail spur to south. 3 additional buildings of Lunkenheimer complex to north.

45. Sources (Con't)

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/298-2800

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

1. No. HAM-7875-23	2. County Hamilton	4. Present Name(s) ☐ Coded
3. Location of Negatives OHPO		5. Historic or Other Name(s)
Roll No.	Picture No.(s)	Lunkenheimer Company

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features

Lunkenheimer Company Brass Foundry, 1515 Tremont Street
See primary OHI inventory form for a description of this building. A view of the building this foundry replaced is visible in an undated photograph of the plant reading simply "General Offices and Works of the Lunkenheimer Company; Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A." A faint outline of the building can be seen in a view of the Lunkenheimer Company and Herancourt Brewery during the Great Flood of 1913.

Factory Buildings, 1512-1522 Tremont Avenue / 2415 Beekman Street
A series of interconnected buildings formerly associated with the Lunkenheimer Company are located along Waverly and Tremont Avenues, west of Beekman Street.

The first factory building is a c. 1899 brick building that varies in height from 2 to 4 stories and has over 350' of frontage along Tremont Avenue and over 250' on Waverly Avenue. It is connected to the foundry by a third floor skywalk across Tremont Avenue. The building exhibits design elements of the Chicago Commercial Style and is relatively simple in its detailing. The rock-faced random ashlar foundation has a cut stone water table and is stepped to accommodate the rising slope of the topography to the east. The walls above are laid in hard-surfaced red brick laid in a stretcher bond with interior stone cornices. The industrial-style steel hopper windows are modern replacements of the originals, and many are undersized for the openings. Similarly, all the doorways, for both man and automobile, have been altered or enlarged.

The second factory building is located at the southwest corner of Waverly Avenue and Beekman Street. It either connected to or abuts the first factory building on the west elevation. Built c. 1899, this 1½-story brick building rests on a rock-faced ashlar foundation. Corrugated metal covers the many gabled roof planes. At one time, the building exhibited strong design elements including a pair of monitor roofs and parapet gables on the east (main) façade. However, in the mid-20th century, a 1-story addition was built on the east (main) façade and south elevation and the monitors were either covered over or removed; these alterations have greatly modifying the original appearance of this structure.

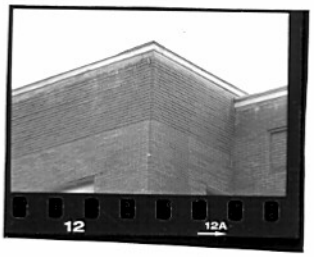
Lunkenheimer Company Office Building, 1500 Waverly Street
The main block of the office stands 3 stories high and is 5 bays wide and 3 bays deep. A 1½- story wing extends from the west elevation to the intersection of Waverly Street and Bloom Street. Dark red brick walls are laid up in a stretcher bond on a rock-faced random ashlar foundation, with a cut stone water table. Stone interior cornices encircle the building, and the flat roof is hidden behind a corbelled brick cornice and paneled square parapet with a stone coping. A series of brick chimneys punctuate the roofline.

The primary entrance is located on the main (south) façade. It features a stylized, dressed limestone surround and lettering above the doorway still reads "Lunkenheimer; The One *Great* Name In Valves." The aluminum-and-glass doors are modern replacements. The large, multi-light aluminum sashes throughout the building also appear to be replacements, but the heavy stone lintels and stone lugsills or continuous sills on these openings remain intact.

The building is currently vacant and exhibits damage from neglect and vandalism. An undated early 20th c. photo depicts building under construction.

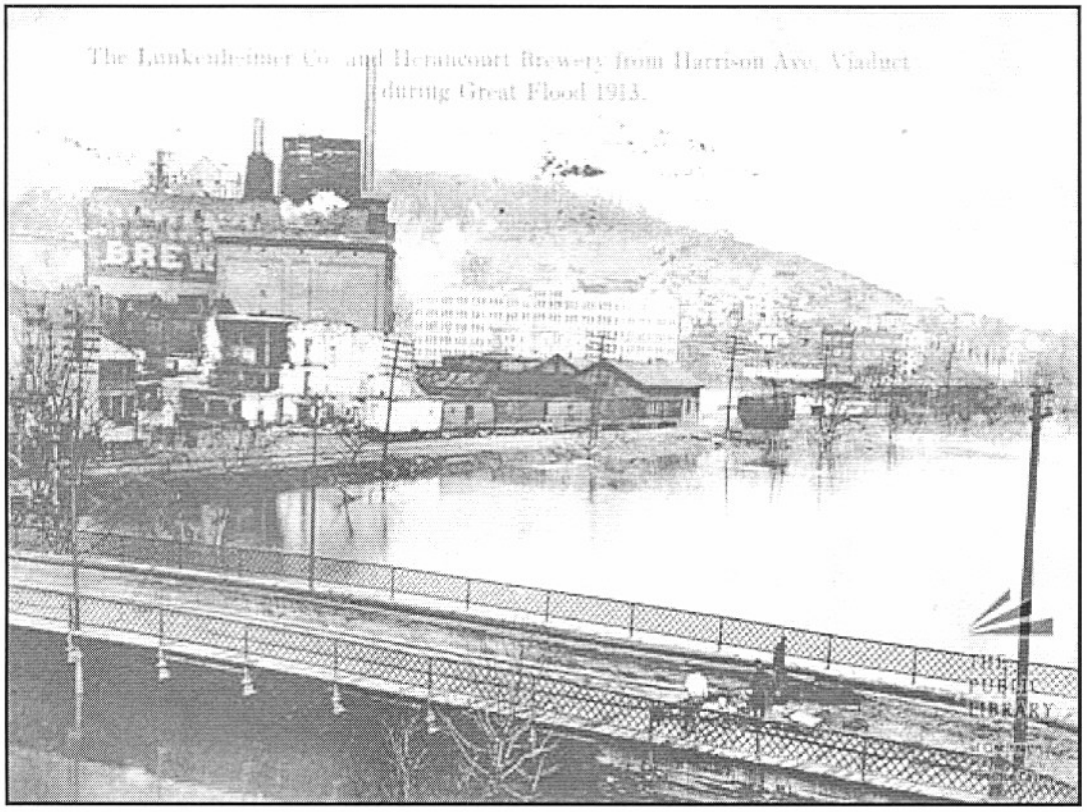
Additional Photographs

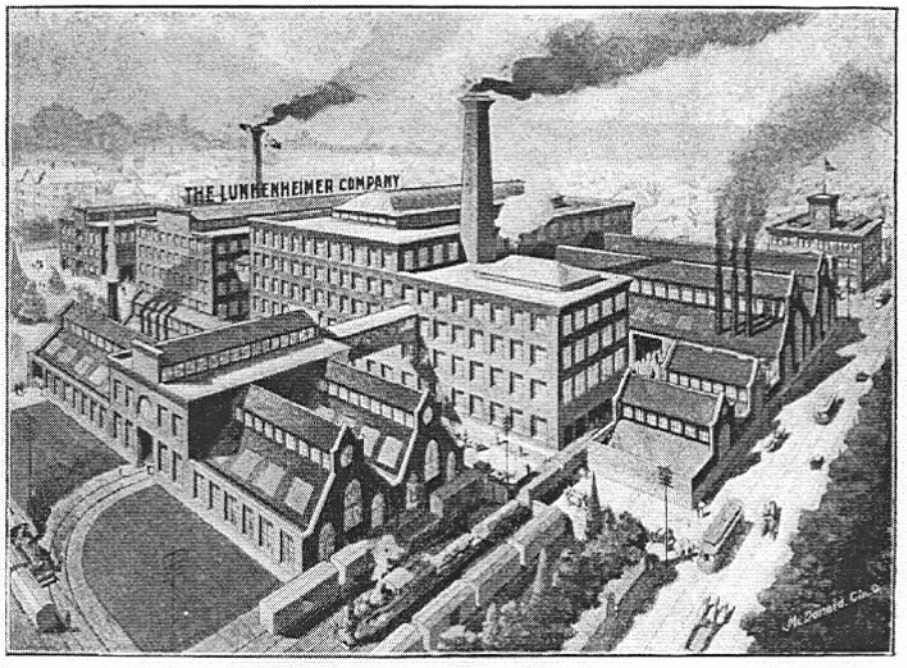
Factory Building #1



Factory Building #2

Office Building





WHERE THE LUNKENHEIMER CELEBRATED ENGINEERING SPECIALTIES ARE MANUFACTURED.

GENERAL OFFICES AND WORKS OF

THE LUNKENHEIMER COMPANY,

Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

East elevation, looking west

Tremont Street, looking west

PROPERTY OF OHPO

Photos by Steve Gordon, April 2001

Lunkenheimer Offices, looking northwest

Photo by Steve Gordon, April 2001

East elevation, looking west

Tremont Street, looking west

PROPERTY OF ONPO

Photos by Steve Gordon, April 2001

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

CODED

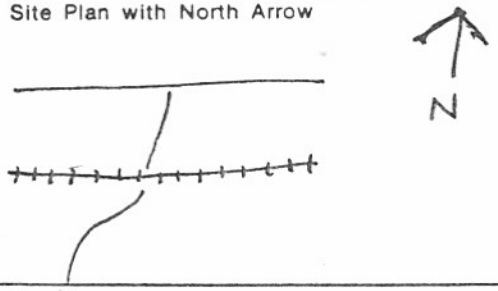
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

7

1. No. HAM-3108-23
2. County Hamilton
3. Location of Negatives MPA

4. Present Name(s) B&O RAILROAD TRESTLE
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location Quebec Road
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity
8. Site Plan with North Arrow



9. Coordinates
Lat. _____ Long. _____
U.T.M. Reference
Zone Easting Northing

10. Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☐ Object ☐
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☐
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☐
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category ENGINEERING
17. Date(s) or Period
18. Style or Design TRESTLE
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent
22. Present Use
23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☐
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☐
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
29. Basement? Yes ☐ No ☐
30. Foundation Material
31. Wall Construction
32. Roof Type & Material
33. No. of Bays Front Side
34. Wall Treatment
35. Plan Shape
36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior _____
38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☐
39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☐
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☐ No ☐
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features R.R Trestle constructed of steel and wood. Extends for approximately feet and rises above Quebec Avenue

Photo

43. History and Significance Only rr. trestle in City

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings Rises above residential building in Southwestern

45. Sources of Information P.O.

46. Prepared by Fred Mitchell
47. Organization

1. No. 3108-23
2. County HAMILTON
4. Present Name(s)
5. Other Name(s)

APPENDIX C

OCCUPANCY TABLES

The following tables were compiled using the Cincinnati City Directories (Williams' City Directories 1900, 1910, and 1928/1929) to provide insight on who was living in the South Fairmount area during the early twentieth century. The information was useful in the historic context of the area as it gave the general types of occupations and places of employment of those living within the project area. Overall, residents of the area were generally employed in working class positions within the vicinity of South Fairmount.

Table C1 includes all of the resources examined as part of this report and provides the names and occupations of those living at each address from 1900 and 1910. Owner names are also provided for those addresses where deed research was conducted.

Tables C2 and C3 include the names and occupations of each address along Queen City and Westwood avenues from the 1500 to the 1900 blocks, regardless if the building is still extant or has been demolished. This information was provided from the 1928/1929 Cincinnati City Directory.

Table C1. 1900 and 1910 Owner and Occupant Lists for Resources within the APE

Address	1900 Occupant(s)	1900 Occupant(s) Occupation	1900 Owner	1910 Occupant(s)	1910 Occupant(s) Occupation	1910 Owner
1409 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1930			N/A - built ca. 1930		
1420 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1952			N/A - built ca. 1952		
1520 Queen City Ave	N/A - built 1927			N/A - built 1927		
1545 Queen City Ave	The William E. Gang Company		The William E. Gang Company	The William E. Gang Company		The William E. Gang Company
1551 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1948			N/A - built ca. 1948		
1601 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1925			N/A - built ca. 1925		
1609 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1950			N/A - built ca. 1950		
1610 Queen City Ave	Fred Denhart John Langenbahn Hilda Sedler Caroline Stermer	Candy Dealer Painter Shirt Maker Widow of Anthony		Fred Denhart John Langenbahn Hilda Sedler Caroline Stermer Jennie Stermer	Candy Dealer Painter Shirt Maker Widow of Anthony Seamstress	
1612-1614 Queen City Ave	Catherine Ballweber George Ballweber John Ballweber Robert Ballweber William Ballweber	Waitress Engineer Fireman Painter U.S. Navy		Catherine Ballweber George Ballweber John Ballweber Robert Ballweber Pearl Hetsler	Waitress Engineer Fireman Painter Barber	
1625 Queen City Ave	N/A - built 1941			N/A - built 1941		
1626 Queen City Ave	Robert C. Johnston Ralph G. Shaw	Blacksmith Engineer		Joseph J. Berning Louis Doll Joseph Emlich David Hughes	Fireman Teamster Blacksmith Finisher	
1630 Queen City Ave	Peter Becker	Laborer		Charles Gibson Elsie Hoessil John Hoessil	Engineer With the John Stillito Co. Letter carrier	
1632 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1940			N/A - built ca. 1940		
1634 Queen City Ave	Address not found			Address not found		
1645 Queen City Ave	N/A - built 1942			N/A - built 1942		
1650 Queen City Ave	N/A - built 1937			N/A - built 1937		
1666 Queen City Ave	Henry Bunz Henry Doppler William Mehl	Painter Huckster Laborer		Henry Doppes	Poultry	
1672 Queen City Ave	N/A - built 1962			N/A - built 1962		
1676 Queen City Ave	John L. Cook	Huckster		John L. Cook George T. Jennings Wilmer L. Pullam Herwin Pullam Riner Saeger	Foreman Engineer Machine hand Clerk at Lunkenheimer Auditor at CCC&StL Railroad	
1684 Queen City Ave	Address not found			Henry Peters	Poultry	
1688 Queen City Ave	Address not found			Louis Mueller Louis R. Mueller Ludwig Mueller	Brassworker Apprentice Asst. Foreman at Lunkenheimer	

Table C1. 1900 and 1910 Owner and Occupant Lists for Resources within the APE

Address	1900 Occupant(s)	1900 Occupant(s) Occupation	1900 Owner	1910 Occupant(s)	1910 Occupant(s) Occupation	1910 Owner
1692 Queen City Ave	William J Miller Catherine O'Brien	Chemist Widow of John		William J. Miller John Miller	Chemist Painter	
1694 Queen City Ave	Address not found			Charles J. Heineman Charles J. Heineman, Jr. George Lerch	Barber Stenographer Traffic Department	
1696 Queen City Ave	Address not found			Address not found		
1701 Queen City Ave	N/A - built 1965			N/A - built 1965		
1702 Queen City Ave	N/A - built 1963			N/A - built 1963		
1712 Queen City Ave	Address not found			John F. Michaels William Vicroy	Engineer Telegraph operator at B&O Railroad, Brighton Station	
1714 Queen City Ave	Address not found			John Dirksing	Oil	
1716 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1915			N/A - built ca. 1915		
1717 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1910			N/A - built ca. 1910		
1718 Queen City Ave	Address not found			John Dust Fred Hetz Louis J. Hetz William Spangenberg	Police Insurance Agent Bartender Meat cutter	
1722 Queen City Ave	Edward Borcherding Howard Borcherding Henry Borcherding	Stair builder Stair builder Stair builder		John Mueller	President, John Mueller Licorice Company	
1723 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1930			N/A - built ca. 1930		
1724 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1915			N/A - built ca. 1915		
1726-28 Queen City Ave	Albert G. Cornelius Edward Cornelius Jason A. Cornelius Jesse W. Cornelius Richard E. Cornelius Benjamin Baker (1728) C.C. Simmons	Student Huckster Huckster Rapid Electrotype Co. Driver N/A Traveling Salesman	August H. Bode	Ernest Beyer Paul Beyer Frank K. Briggs Lonnie G. Robinson Herman Emig (1728) Leonard Emig (1728) Robert Emig (1728) George Espenscheid (1728)	Carpenter Machinist Laborer Conductor Rubber Elevator operator Clerk; Gold & Stock Tel Peddler	August H. Bode
1727 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1920			N/A - built ca. 1920		
1729 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1915			N/A - built ca. 1915		
1730 Queen City Ave	Address not found			William Santen	Machinist	
1731 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1910			John Hasz	Woodworker	John Hasz
1732 Queen City Ave	Address not found			Emille Delor	Stenographer	
1734 Queen City Ave	Address not found			Thomas Hodgetts William H. Spuering	Molder Laborer	
1736 Queen City Ave	Anton Engelbrink Frank Menke H. William Menke Frank Nocheck	Bags Salesman No occupation given Electrotyper		George Abaecheril Harry Menke J. William Menke Harry Penn	Saloon Salesman Agent Driver	

Table C1. 1900 and 1910 Owner and Occupant Lists for Resources within the APE

Address	1900 Occupant(s)	1900 Occupant(s) Occupation	1900 Owner	1910 Occupant(s)	1910 Occupant(s) Occupation	1910 Owner
				Joseph Sucharska	Machine hand	
				Edward Tallen	City Hall Bank	
1740 Queen City Ave	Address not found			Herman Tallen	No occupation given	
1741 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1910			N/A - built ca. 1910		
				Fred Krampe	Stoves	
	Hannah Oldendick	Saleslady		Freida Krampe	Saleslady	
	Margaret E. Oldendick	Widow of Edward		John Nix	Woodworker	
	Anna Middendorff	Cigar Stripper		William Salathe	Machinist	
1742 Queen City Ave	John H. Meyers	Teamster		Otto Schlibin	Frame fitter	
1744 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1910			N/A - built ca. 1910		
				John Epard	Telegraph operator	
1746 Queen City Ave	Address not found			J. Henry Otte	Baker	
	William C. Geiler	Plumber				
	Gustav Kaiser	machinist				
	August Riser	Lather		William C. Geiler	Plumber	
1747 Queen City Ave	Mary Riser	Widow of John	William C. Geiler	Gustav Kaiser	Machine hand	William C. Geiler
1748 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1900			Mary Staubach	No occupation given	
1749 Queen City Ave	Levi Paris	Laborer	Peter Metzler	Edward J. Vietor Roofing	Roofer	Edward J. Vietor
1750 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1915			N/A - built ca. 1915		
	Frank Metzler	Cigar Maker				
	Margaret Metzler	Widow of Peter		Peter Ahr	Sponger	
1751 Queen City Ave	William Moser	machine hand	Peter Metzler	Edward J. Vietor	Roofer	Edward J. Vietor
				Charles A. Behrens	Printer	
				John Behrens	Rubber	
	John Behrens	Rubber		John H. F. Behrens	Machinist	
1753 Queen City Ave	August H. Pabst	painter	John & Sophia Behrens	Marie Behrens	Milliner	
				John S. Wagner	Huckster	
				Pearl Wagner	Clerk	
1755 Queen City Ave	John S. Wagner	Huckster	John S. Wagner	Stella Wagner	Saleslady	John S. Wagner
1756 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1910			N/A - built ca. 1910		
				John Brech	Painter	
				Mart Hayes	Teamster	
				Anthony Mangold	Buffer	
				Jacob Mangold	Shoemaker	
	Emil Feller	Laborer		George Metz	Bottler	
1760 Queen City Ave	Jacob Mangold	Shoemaker		Catherine Weber	Widow of John	
1762 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1915			N/A - built ca. 1915		
				Mary Elizabeth Menninger	Widow of John	
				Tallen & Schmees	Millinery	
1764 Queen City Ave	Mary E. Menninger	Widow of John		Barbara Weigel	Cook	
1766 Queen City Ave	Address not found			Joseph Schmedinghoff	No occupation given	
	Frank Mueller Bakery	N/A				
	Victor Krell	Baker		Frank Mueller Bakery	N/A	
	John F. Scherer	Salesman		George A. Mueller	Baker	
1767 Queen City Ave	Anton Schnorbus	Baker	Frank Mueller	Melchior Scheider	Baker	Frank Mueller

Table C1. 1900 and 1910 Owner and Occupant Lists for Resources within the APE

Address	1900 Occupant(s)	1900 Occupant(s) Occupation	1900 Owner	1910 Occupant(s)	1910 Occupant(s) Occupation	1910 Owner
				George Hellman	Machine hand	
				Herman Hellman	Machine hand	
1768 Queen City Ave	George Maringer	Machine Hand		George Maringer	Helper	
	Albin Tamme					
	Albin W. Tamme	Carpenter		Charles J. Davis	Driver	
	Louis J. Tamme	Machinist		Catherine Jaspers	widow of J. Rudolph	
1769 Queen City Ave	Nicholas Tamme	None	Unknown	Frank Jaspers	Laborer	Unknown
				Frank Uehlein	Tailor	
				George Uehlein	Molder	
1770 Queen City Ave	Address not found			Joseph Uehlein	Fireman	
1774 Queen City Ave	Address not found			Frank Sauer	Machinist	
				Frank Weherle	Shoe cutter	
				Valentine Wehrle	Laborer	
1776 Queen City Ave	Address not found			William Wehrler	Shoe patternmaker	
	Emma Brokate	None		Lawrence Hammann	City Fireman	
	John Gossweiler	Laborer		John Hupp	Machine Hand	
	Lawrence Hammann	Car Repairer		John T. Von Holle	Driver	
	Edward Schnelle	Driver		John Wagner	Insurance Agent	
1777 Queen City Ave	John C. Winkler	Laborer	Herman Wibbeling	John C. Winkler	Laborer	Herman Wibbeling
				Michael Bloss	Laborer	
				Victor Heinemann	Bartender	
				Peter Henry	None	
				Anna Keller	Widow of Peter P.	
				Henry Keller	Tailor	
				Henry Keller, Jr.	Tailor	
				Henry L. Keller	None	
				Christ D. Meents	Fireman	
				Anna Metz	Saloon; Widow of Wm.	
				May Nelson	Waitress	
	Frank J. Gettler	Foreman; Framemaker		Herman C. Silber	Driver	
	Henry Keller	Tailor		Barbara Simon	Widow of John G.	
	Edward Kunkel	Stock Cutter		Michael Simon	Painter	
	Caroline Wehmeyer	Widow of August		William G. Simon	Steamfitter	
	John Wehmeyer	Clerk		Joseph A. Westerhaus	Finisher	
1783 Queen City Ave	Mamie Wehmeyer	Milliner	Caroline Wehmeyer	Charles Widmer	Florist	Harry Wessels
1789 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1915			N/A - built ca. 1915		
	Gerhard Holthaus	None		Mary A. Holthaus	Widow of Gerhard	
	Cecelia Molengraft	Saleslady		Anna Middendorff	Cigar Maker	
	Rosa Oestreicher	Music Teacher		Anna Molengraft	Notions	
1793 Queen City Ave	Michael Schwartz	Stone Repairer	George Holthaus	Herman Thomas	Driver	George Holthaus

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Address	1900 Occupant(s)	1900 Occupant(s) Occupation	1900 Owner	1910 Occupant(s)	1910 Occupant(s) Occupation	1910 Owner
				Gesina Feldhues	Widow of J. Bernard	
				Henry Feldhues	Lathe Hand	
	Bernard Brune	Driver		John T. Feldhues	Daily Market	
	Henry Fuller	Daily Market		Nicholas Feldhues	Meatcutter	
	Elizabeth Meier	Widow of Frank		Anna Grabmann	None	
1797 Queen City Ave	Peter Rodenkirch	Stonemason	J.B. Feldhues	Peter Rodenkirch	Stonemason	J.B. Feldhues
	St. Bonaventure Church					
1798 Queen City Ave	Complex			St. Bonaventure Church Complex		
	J. Bernard Feldhues	Grocery		John J. Deye		
	William H. Feldhues	Laborer		Mary A. Wehrle	Molder Widow	
	Bernard Roelker	Laborer		Peter Wehrle	of Valentine Hair	
1799 Queen City Ave	Theresa Sutter	Widow of Henry	J.B. Feldhues	George Wingeter	spinner Laborer	J.B. Feldhues
	Gertrude Mastrup	Widow of John				
	Henry Mastrup	Laborer		Henry Hellman	Confectioner	
	John Mastrup	Laborer		Henry Hellman, Jr.	Salesman	
1801 Queen City Ave	Herman Schmidt	Confectioner	Herman Schmidt	Gerard Ratermann	Machine hand	J. Philip Henry Hellman
1803-1805 Queen City Ave	Sisters of St. Francis			Sisters of St. Francis		
1808 Queen City Ave						
1810 Queen City Ave						
	Balthaser Ballweber George					
	Ballweber John	Rubber Furnance		Jacob Eckerle	Shoes	
	Ballweber William	Tender Laborer		Gertrude Imhof	Widow of John	
	Ballweber Jacob	Enameler		Theresa Imhof	No occupation listed	
	Eckerle Gertrude	Shoes		John Stermer	Vitt & Stermer	
	Imhof Theresa	Widow of John		Louisa Stermer	Widow of Frank	
1811 Queen City Ave	Imhof	No occupation listed	Jacob Eckerle	Minnie Stermer	No occupation listed	Jacob Eckerle
	Charles A. Eck	Machinist		Charles A. Eck	Machinist	
1812 Queen City Ave	Charles W. Eck	Salesman		Charles W. Eck	Salesman	
	Edward L. Weiler	Clerk				
	Barney Henry Wilmes	Laborer				
	Bernard Wilmes J.	Foreman				
	Henry Wilmes J.	Driver				
	Herman Wilmes Lucas	Presser		B. Henry Wilmes	Laborer	
1813 Queen City Ave	Wilmes	Salesman	Barney H. Wilmes	George J. Wilmes	Stockkeeper	Barney H. Willmes
				Edward J. C. Becker	Machinist	
				Bernard Sander	Clerk	
	George A. Berning	Printer		Harry Sander	Lithographer	
1815 Queen City Ave	Joseph Sander	Painter	Joseph Sander	Joseph Sander	Painter	Joseph Sander
				Gerhard Boehmann	Laborer	
				Frank T. Naegele	Brewer	
				August A. Riser	Lather	
1817 Queen City Ave	Address not found		Jacob Kaufmann	Mary Riser	Widow of John	Sophia A. Game
1819 Queen City Ave	N/A built ca. 1940			N/A built ca. 1940		
1860 Queen City Ave	St. Francis Hospital		St. Francis Hospital	St. Francis Hospital		St. Francis Hospital

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Address	1900 Occupant(s)	1900 Occupant(s) Occupation	1900 Owner	1910 Occupant(s)	1910 Occupant(s) Occupation	1910 Owner
1893 Queen City Ave	Charles Hoffmeister Charles Hoffmeister, Jr. Otto Hoffmeister August Homan Joseph Vonderbrink	Chas. Hoffmeister Floral Co. Student Clerk Butcher Cigar Maker		Charles Hoffmeister Charles Hoffmeister, Jr. Otto Hoffmeister August Homan Joseph Vonderbrink	Hoffmeister Floral Co. Student Clerk Butcher Cigar Maker	
1895 Queen City Ave	Louisa Frick	Widow of Fred	Louisa Frick	Emma Frick Louisa Frick	Seamstress Widow of Fred	Louisa Frick
1901 Queen City Ave	Edward Folzenlogel Bernard Sucher	Meat cutter, Boarder Daily market	Michael Thinnes	Fred Boehling George Weilmann	Daily Market Painter	Michael C. Fries
1902 Queen City Ave	Peter Thinnes	Peddler	Peter Thinnes	Peter Thinnes	Daily Market at 1540 Harrison Ave.	Magdalena Thinnes
1904 Queen City Ave	Margaret Bauer Rosa Stritzinger	Widow of John C. Bauer Dressmaker	John C. Bauer	Henry Bauer John Bauer Louis Dorsch	Butcher Machine Hand Painter	Henry Bauer
1910 Queen City Ave	Louis Hehemann Lena Traxel	Carpenter Seamstress	George Stevens	Joseph A. Mesch	Enginneer	George Stevens
1912 Queen City Ave	Charles Hoffmann Joseph Mauderer	Driver Cigars	Louis Schwaegerle	Mrs. Elizabeth Beckmann George Beckmann Joseph Beckmann Joseph Mauderer Nicholas J. Mauderer	No occupation listed Bristle comber Bristle comber Cigars Cigar maker	Louis Schwaegerle
1913 Queen City Ave	Gottlieb Frick George Schmurr	Brewer Yarbro & S.	Helena Becker	Alfred C. Feiertag Anna M. Feiertag Frank A. Schlueter Frank A. Schlueter, Jr. Joseph F. Schlueter	Chauffer Notions Widow of Geo. Laborer Helper Motorman	Anna Feiertag
1916 Queen City Ave	William H. Brockmann Adolph Buettner Fred Fein	Driver Brewer Lineman	Adolph Buettner	Adolph Buettner Adolph Buetter, Jr. C. Joseph Metz Joseph P. Metz	Brewer Machinist Varnisher No occupation listed	Adolph Buettner
1918 Queen City Ave	Joseph Zoz Julius Zoz	Barber Barber	Julius Zoz	Joseph J. Zoz Julius Zoz	Barber Barber	Julius Zoz
1920 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1951			N/A - built ca. 1951		
1930 Queen City Ave	Louis Brown George Miller	Hair spinner Hair spinner		George Richter Jacob Richter Jacob Richter, Jr.	Chauffer Daily market Driver	
1934 Queen City Ave	Address not found			George Stevens George Stevens, Jr. Harry J. Stevens H. George Welling Mrs. Rose C. Welling	Police Student Pressfeeder Contractor Music teacher	
1935 Queen City Ave	Address not found		Joseph Stehling	Address not found		Joseph Stehling
1940 Queen City Ave	Harry Osterhaus	Finisher		Amelia Kareth John Kareth Richard Kareth	Widow of John Piano worker Waiter	

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Address	1900 Occupant(s)	1900 Occupant(s) Occupation	1900 Owner	1910 Occupant(s)	1910 Occupant(s) Occupation	1910 Owner
1942 Queen City Ave	N/A - built ca. 1915			N/A - built ca. 1915		
1948 Queen City Ave	Address not found			Address not found		
1607 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1912			N/A - built ca. 1912		
1612 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1923			N/A - built ca. 1923		
1614-16 Westwood Ave	Feed Store and Flour Dealer	Barney Bunke, owner Clemens Bunke, Salesman Henry J. Bunke, Salesman John D. Bunke, Bookkeeper	Barney Bunke	Peter Rebold & Sons Peter Rebold George Rebold	Undertakers Undertaker Milk inspector & Vet surgeon	Peter Rebold
1615 Westwood Ave	Albert Schulte	Painter	Albert Schulte	Albert Schulte	Rope splicer	Albert Schulte
1617 Westwood Ave	Henry Quinke	Tailor	Henry Quinke	George & Josephine Kamphaus	Driver	George & Josephine Kamphaus
1619 Westwood Ave	John G. Herbert	Plumber	John G. Herbert	John G. Herbert	Plumber	John G. Herbert
1621 Westwood Ave	Charles & Sarah Pfierman	Proprietor of cloth refinishing works	Charles & Sarah Pfierman	Charles & Sarah Pfierman	Proprietor of cloth refinishing works	Charles & Sarah Pfierman
1625 Westwood Ave	Christian Rodenberg	distiller	Christian Rodenberg	Christian Rodenberg	foreman	Christian Rodenberg
1629 Westwood Ave	Sophie Schoneberger	widow	Sophie Schoneberger	Serena Niederheiman	Saleslady	Frederick Kautz
1631 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1915			N/A - built ca. 1915		
1633 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1925			N/A - built ca. 1925		
1637 Westwood Ave	Address not found			Henry Gerhard	President, Queen City Soap Company	
1641 Westwood Ave	N/A - built 1929			N/A - built 1929		
1643 Westwood Ave	Charles Blanchard	Policeman		Alex Fey	Shopkeeper	
1656 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1912			N/A - built ca. 1912		
1658 Westwood Ave	Edward G. Bracher Emil Bracher Ida Gabennesch Theresa Long Casper Meyer Bernard Roelker Jason J. Sullilvan	Laborer Polisher No Occupation Listed Widow Machine Hand Laborer Assistant Foreman	Fred Bornemann	Clara M. Ackley Emma E. Ackley Herman J. Janszen Edward F. Martin Dora H. Nieman Caroline S. Weber Charlotte Weber	Seamstress Seamstress Carpenter Inspector No Occupation Listed Dress Maker Cigar Roller	Fred Bornemann
1659 Westwood Ave	Address not found			George Niemeyer	Musician	
1662 Westwood Ave	Henry Bornemann	Miller	Fred Bornemann	Henry Bornemann	Miller	Fred Bornemann
1669 Westwood Ave	N/A - built 1934			N/A - built 1934		
1674 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1950			N/A - built ca. 1950		
1679 Westwood Ave	N/A - built 1928					
1681 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1910			N/A - built ca. 1910		
1685 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1905			Address not found		
1693 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1910			N/A - built ca. 1910		
1695 Westwood Ave	Address not found			Margaret Megerber Philip Megerber Charles Bitzer	Notions, retail Tailor Motorman	
1697 Westwood Ave	Address not found			George B. Grothaus Anthony Schweitzer, Jr. Edward Schweitzer	Driver Coremaker Printer	

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Address	1900 Occupant(s)	1900 Occupant(s) Occupation	1900 Owner	1910 Occupant(s)	1910 Occupant(s) Occupation	1910 Owner
1699 Westwood Ave	Severin Ebel Severin Ebel, Jr.	Foreman painter Painter		Severin Ebel	Halls Safe Company	
1701-1703 Westwood Ave	Address not found			Balthaser Schatz William F. Schatz	Saloon Electrician	
1710 Westwood Ave	N/A - buillt ca. 1929			N/A - built ca. 1929		
1712 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1927			N/A - built ca. 1927		
1715 Westwood Ave	Joseph Flugemann	Dry goods		George Hater John Hater	No occupation listed No occupation listed	
1719 Westwood Ave	J. Henry Ernst	Butcher		Jacob Metz Joseph Metz	Coal Driver	
1721 Westwood Ave	Address not found			Charles Winkler Etta Winkler	Carpenter Dressmaker	
1723 Westwood Ave	Frederick H. Altemeier	Rate inspector, C.H. & D. Railroad		Frieda Kircher John Kircher John Seifert	Stenographer Car cleaner Foreman carpenter	
1727 Westwood Ave	Herman G. Alf Henry J. Dietz Bernard Lampe Mary Lampe William Lampe	Machine Hand Cabinet Maker Picture Framer Widow Cabinet Maker	William Lampe	John Gossweiler Margaret Schwartz Mary Schwartz Michael Schwartz William Winkler	Laborer Shoe Stitcher No Occupation Listed Stover Repairer Driver	Maria Lampe
1729 Westwood Ave	William F. Kroner	William F. Kroner & Co.	Agnes Schaafer	Charles F. Albert Emil Goepferich George Goepferich John B. Goepferich	Shoemaker Carpenter Machinist Molder	Peter C. Weil
1730 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1958			N/A - built ca. 1958		
1731 Westwood Ave	Dora Schwartz	Widow of J. Henry	Dora Schwartz	Alphanse H. Schwartz Dora Schwartz Frank Schwartz	Driver Widow of J. Henry Grinder	Dora Schwartz
1733 Westwood Ave	Edward W. Jacobs Herman Osterfeld	Shoe Cutter Collector	John Doherty	A.D. Brown Charles K. Brown Edward A. Sweeney	Manager Clerk Stenographer	John Doherty
1735 Westwood Ave	Henry B. Schenke Charles H. Kiesel Charles W. Kiesel	Thale & Co No Occupation Listed Salesman	Charles C. Walker	Mabel Lohr Peter J. Millmann	Wrapper Chauffeur	Hugh Walker Rankin
1737 Westwood Ave	Charles A.W. Solar John J. Solar John T. Solar Melville L. Solar	Bookbinder Engineer Engineer Brick Layer	Charles C. Walker	Joseph Lemmel	Engineer	Joseph & E. Lemmel
1739 Westwood Ave	Gerhard Heming Emma Heming	Watchmaker Dress Maker	Jane Clemmer	Gerhard Heming William J. Doll	Watchmaker Paper Hanger	Gerhard Heming
1740 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1932			N/A - built ca. 1932		
1741 Westwood Ave	F.M. Solar	Physician	Carrie M. Clemmer	F.M. Solar	Physician	Carrie M. Clemmer
1742 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1916			N/A - built ca. 1916		
1744 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1926			N/A - built ca. 1926		

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Address	1900 Occupant(s)	1900 Occupant(s) Occupation	1900 Owner	1910 Occupant(s)	1910 Occupant(s) Occupation	1910 Owner
	Andrew Althauser	No occupation listed				
	Henry Althauser	Candy maker				
1745 Westwood Ave	George Anders	Bricklayer		George E. Anders	C.H.& D. Railroad	
1746 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1929			N/A - built ca. 1929		
	Charles Moser	Bartender		Charles Moser	Bartender	
	Joseph Moser	Harness maker		Joseph Moser	Harness maker	
1747 Westwood Ave	Josephine Moser	Widow of Robert		Josephine Moser	Widow of Robert	
1748 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1929			N/A - built ca. 1929		
				A.H. Thale	Collector	
1749 Westwood Ave	Charles H. Schmidt	Cabinet Maker	John Theodore Thale	John Theodore Thale	No Occupation Listed	John Theodore Thale
	Elizabeth Moeller	Widow of Herman				
	George Moeller	Compounder		Elizabeth Moeller	Widow of Herman	
	Edward Fries	Compounder		George Moeller	Compounder	
1751-1753 Westwood Ave	Charles Nordmann	Machinist		Fred Seidel	Electrician	
	Joseph Bonhert	Foreman		William Bauer	Machinist	
1757 Westwood Ave	Anna M. Metz	Dressmaker		Adam Metz	Tailor	
				Florence Wuest	Saleslady	
1759 Westwood Ave	Address not found			J. Arthur Wuest	Pressman	
1760 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1929			N/A - built ca. 1929		
				Nicholas Faeth	No occupation listed	
				Catherine Seifried	Dressmaker	
1761 Westwood Ave	Nicholas Faeth	Bristle comber		John Seifried	Blacksmith	
1763 Westwood Ave	Address not found			Andrew Nailor	City Fireman	
1764 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1957			N/A - built ca. 1957		
1767 Westwood Ave	Henry J. Udry	Insurance Agent	Henry J. Udry	Henry F. Ossego	Grocery	Henry F. Ossego
				August Reilmann	Motorman	
1769 Westwood Ave	Joseph Wehrle	Peddler	Joseph Wehrle	Lawrence Weber	Brewer	August Reilmann
	A.M. Evers			Charles Zimmerie	woodworker	
	Charles F.W. Evers	Groceries		Louise Zimmerie	Widow of Rudolph	
	Charles H. Geiler	Salesman		Charles F.W. Evers	Clerk	
	Emma Geiler	Machinist Widow		Ellsworth Evers William	Salesman	
	Charles Zimmerie	of Frank Woodworker		Evers Charlotte	Salesman	
	Louise Zimmerie	Widow		Wall Frank W.	Widow of William H.	
1770 Westwood Ave	Mary A. Zinglein	Seamstress	Rose Klein	Wegman	Machinist	Rose Klein
	Gerhard Heitel	No Occupation Listed		Gerhard Heitel	No occupation listed	
1773 Westwood Ave	Elizabeth Trost	Widow of Edward	Gerhard Heitel	Joseph M. Keller	Engineer	Edward Wendland
1775 Westwood Ave	Charlotte Wendland	Widow of George	Edward Wendland	Edward Wendland	Physician	Edward Wendland
1774 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1962			N/A - built ca. 1962		
	Anthony Thale	Bookkeeper		Edward Brockhuis	Machinist	
	J. Theo. Thale	Thale & Co. (Ladies' Shoes)		John A. Brockhuis	Chief engineer	
1777 Westwood Ave	Sophie Thale	Dressmaker	Jacob H. Clemmer	M. Elizabeth Laake	No occupation listed	Elenoura Brockhuis
	Jonathan Steigerwald					
	George Steigerwald Elwood E.	Painter	Charlotte C. & Jonathan	John Lepple	Brassworker	
1779 Westwood Ave	Clark	Machinist Carpenter	Steigerwald	George A. Steigerwald	Machinist	Elenoura Brockhuis
1778 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1923			N/A - built ca. 1923		

Table C1. 1900 and 1910 Owner and Occupant Lists for Resources within the APE

Address	1900 Occupant(s)	1900 Occupant(s) Occupation	1900 Owner	1910 Occupant(s)	1910 Occupant(s) Occupation	1910 Owner
1781 Westwood Ave	George C. Lloyd Jasper A. Lloyd Sadie A. Lloyd William T. Lloyd	Elevatorman Carpenter Teacher Carpenter	George S. Luckey	Paul Frahm Oliver L. Ginn	Printer Motorman	Paul Frahm
1783 Westwood Ave	Frank E. Kinley	Photo Engraver	Jacob Hofmann	Jacob Hofmann Valeria T. Kinley	Bookkeeper No occupation listed	Jacob Hofmann
1784 Westwood Ave	Eva R. Gerhard Fred J. Keller Mary E. Scales	widow of John C. Painter No occupation listed	Eva R. Gerhard	Joh Elsen Bernard J. Espelage Frank J. Heitfeld Gertrude Heitfeld	Salesman Machinist foreman Machine hand Widow of Herman	Eva R. Gerhard
1786 Westwood Ave	Agnes Schaefer Joseph H. Schaefer	Widow of Mathis Post Office, money order dept	J. & F. Schaefer	Joseph H. Schaefer	Post office, money order dept.	J. & F. Schaefer
1791 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1905			Bernard Knollmann Clara Knollmann Harry Knollmann	Sawyer Clerk Tinner	
1795 Westwood Ave	N/A - built 1924			N/A - built 1924		
1797 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1905			Charles Dossenbach	Engineer	
1800 Westwood Ave	Address not found			Address not found		
1801 Westwood Ave	Address not found			Joseph Meyer William Meyer	Tinner Engineer	
1802 Westwood Ave	Otto Ernst Sigmund Ernst Sigmund Ernst, Jr. Peter Ripperger William Ripperger	Painter Bristle comber Laborer Laborer Stonemason	Sigmund Ernst	Herman Ernst Sigmund Ernst Harry G. Taylor	Painter Laborer Machinist	Sigmund Ernst
1806 Westwood Ave	N/A - built 1915			N/A - built ca. 1915		
1807 Westwood Ave	Edward Bell Lillie M. Bell Cora B. Edwards	Painter Seamstress No occupation listed		Edward Bell Lillie M. Bell Cora B. Edwards	Painter Seamstress No occupation listed	
1810 Westwood Ave	Jacob Weiler	Furniture cars	Jacob F. Weiler	Jacob F. Weiler	Carpenter	Jacob F. Weiler
1817 Westwood Ave	Address not found			Address not found		
1823 Westwood Ave	Address not found			Morris J. Bibent Peter Merkel	Tailor Hair spinner	
1824 Westwood Ave/1819 Queen City Ave	N/A - built 1909			Vitt & Stermer	Funeral Home	Vitt & Stermer
1857-1859 Westwood Ave	Address not found			John Kummer	Laborer	
1865 Westwood Ave	Charles Brotherton	Molder		Mrs. Christian Maringer William Maringer	No occupation listed Shoemaker	
1867 Westwood Ave	M. Elizabeth Miller	Widow of Frederick		Michael Helm Joseph Stanley	Barber Ice dealer	
1871 Westwood Ave	N/A - built 1922			N/A - built 1922		
1873 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1910			N/A - built ca. 1910		

Table C1. 1900 and 1910 Owner and Occupant Lists for Resources within the APE

Address	1900 Occupant(s)	1900 Occupant(s) Occupation	1900 Owner	1910 Occupant(s)	1910 Occupant(s) Occupation	1910 Owner
1875 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1905			Address not found		
	George Beckmann	Bristle comber				
	Madelaine Dermineur	Widow of Stephen		Elizabeth Bienenstein	Widow of Andreas	
	Conrad Foertsch	Laborer		Florence Bienenstein	Bookbinder	
1881 Westwood Ave	George Foertsch	Laborer		Harry Gilbert	Salesman	
				Anthony Buescher	Machinist	
				Alex Helle	Helper	
				Bernard J. Meyer	Laborer	
1914 Westwood Ave	Address not found		Henry Schroeder	Joseph J. Westendorf	Boxmaker	Helena Schroeder
		Fred Bartels, President Herman Bartels, Vice President John			Charles Hasterlik, President Alexandre Despres, Sec'y	
1921-1925 Westwood Ave	The Bartels Bros. Brewing Co.	Bartels, Sec'y. & Treasurer	Bartels Bros. Brewing Co.	The Fairmount Brewing Co.	& Treasurer	The Fairmount Brewing Co.
1922 Westwood Ave	Address not found		John Van Holle	Address not found		John Van Holle
				Frank Becker	Driver	
	Casper Becker	Brewer		Harry J. Doyle	Piano Regulator	
	Frank Becker	Driver		Theo VondenBenken, Jr. Carl	Bellboy	
	Louis Becker	Brewer		Weide	Driver	
1926 Westwood Ave	Michael Kareth	Carpenter	Helena Becker	Edward Weide	Carriage Trimmer	Mabel Lohman
1935 Westwood Ave	N/A - built ca. 1940			N/A - built ca. 1940		
1500 Beekman St	N/A - built ca. 1910			N/A - built ca. 1910		
1500 Waverly Ave	Lunkenheimer Company			Lunkenheimer Company		
1457 Harrison Ave	N/A - built ca. 1907			Barney Bunke (grain mill)	Feed	Barney Bunke
1554-1560 Harrison Ave	N/A - built ca. 1948			N/A - built ca. 1948		
1565 Harrison Ave	N/A built 1917			N/A - built 1917		
1568 Harrison Ave	N/A - built ca. 1955			N/A - built ca. 1955		
				Post Office	Station No. 10	
1601 Harrison Ave	Joseph Blaeszer	Druggist		Jennie Brothers	Druggists	
1616 Harrison Ave	N/A - built ca. 1930			N/A - built ca. 1930		
1625 Harrison Ave	N/A - built 1928			N/A - built 1928		
2311 Grand Ave	N/A - built ca. 1931			N/A - built ca. 1931		
				George F. Buck	Laborer	
2330 Quebec Rd	Address not found			Vito Morro	Laborer	
2333 Quebec Rd	N/A - built 1932			N/A - built 1932		
	Alexander Faehr	Grocer				
	George Faehr	Huckster		William Schatzel	Machinist	
2335 Quebec Rd	Peter Faehr	Huckster		Phillip Thinnes	Laborer	
	Alexander Faehr	Grocery				
2337 Quebec Rd	Peter Merkl	Laborer		Mrs. Minnie Fries	No occupation listed	
2345 Quebec Rd	N/A - built ca. 1968			N/A - built ca. 1968		

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Queen City Avenue

Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
NW corner	Immanuel Evangelical Church	
1542	Cornelius, Frank	Laborer
1542	Malott, William	Grinder
1542	Meislohn, Oscar	Carpenter
1542	Wenzel, Richard	Machinist
1542	Victoria Cement Burial Vault Co.	Owners C D Mendenhall and C E Forsythe
1543	Mendenhall, C D	Victoria Cement Burial Vault Co.
1543	Edward Hess Co.	Armature winders
NE corner	Adler Underwear & Hosiery Mfg Co	
1600	Art, John	Shoemaker
1601	Geiger, Robert E	Tire & battery service
1601	Hoppe, Aloysius	Printer
1602	Brown, Charles F	Tailor
1602	Albers, Joseph	Laborer
1602	Bessey, Robert	No occupation given
1602	Busch, Edward F	Metalworker
1602	Scheidt, Anthony	Driver
1604	Flagge, Harry	Painter
1604	Roettele, George	Machinist
1606	Link, Charles	Medicines
1607	Inge, Charles B	Meats
1607	Diekman, Edward	Machinist
1608	Allgeier, Clarence	Barber
1610	Heyne, Clara	Cigar maker
1610	Meyer, Elmer J	Lathe hand
1610	Nordhoff, Joseph	No occupation given
1610	Weisman, Walter	Driver
1612	Focke, George M	Salesman at John C Mandey milk depot 2043 Harrison Ave.
1612	Mandery, Harry S	At John C Mandery & Son milk depot 2043 Harrison Ave.
1612	Valentine, August	Polisher
1614	Meyer, Hammond	Bricklayer
1615	Moormann, Harry	Teamster
1616	Waldron, Thomas	Safe plasterer
1626	Dieckroger, Charles William	Clerk
1626	Grosz, Phillip	Tinner
1626	Meyer, Walter T	Molder
1626	Townley, Asa	Truck driver
1630	Fuerst, Karl	Painter
1630	Klein, Minnie	Widow of Peter
1631	Bergamyer, George	Cook
1631	Feldhues, Bernard	Machinist
1631	Scherra, Frank	Machinist

Table C2. Occupant and Occupation List from the 1928/1929 Cincinnati City Directory
Queen City Avenue

Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1632	Mary Darm	Auto garage
1640	Gutzwiller, Edward	Clerk
1640	Loewenstine, Charles W	Inspector at Department of Highways
1642	Pfenning, Frank	Plasterer
1645	Gamble, David E	Confectioner
1645	Gabbert, Wallace	Carpenter
1645	Gloss, Charles	Coffee roaster
1647	Klaus, George	Laborer
1648	Gamble, George A	Pressman
1648	Valentine, John	Poultry at 21 Walnut St.
1651	Magee, Alfred	Teamster
1656	Western Hills Pumping Station	
1666	Kosterman, Mary	Laborer
1666	Simon, William G	Carpenter
1668	Bilkasky, Stanley	Driver
1676	Cook, John L	No occupation given
1676	Fox, Richard W	Plumber
1676	Heller, Joseph E	Salesman at 1105 Harrison Ave
1676	Saeger, Milton F	Electrician
1678	Albers, Henry	Laborer
1678	Essert, Frank	Truck driver
1678	Hoff, Louis L	Helper
1678	Issler, Anthony Henry	Lathe hand
1678	Jantzen, Robert	Laborer
1678	Kleier, Frank	Coremaker
1678	Yuelling, Peter	No occupation given
1680	Freidel & Bowen	Dry goods
1684	Mummaw, Bert E	Lather
1684	Peters, Henry	Poultry
1686	Antoni, William	Installer
1686	Hilshorst, William E	Huckster
1686	LeGendre, Robert	Machinist
1688 (rear)	Dall, Anthony	Manager
1688 (rear)	Springer, John	Millworker
1688 (rear)	Springer, Thomas	Watchman
1692	Miller, William J	Chemist at 300 Court St.
1694	Brown, Charles F Jr	Tailor at 1602 Queen City Ave
1694	Denhart, Jacob	Candy dealer
1694	Lerch, George	Safety supervisor at Room 308, 225 E 4th St.
1696	Denhart, John H	Candy dealer
1700	Amsler, John F	Plumber
1700	Schultebernd, Katherine	Widow of Edward
1700	Steimle, Anthony	Molder
1700 (rear)	Probst, Frank	Bakery at 1701 Westwood Ave

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Queen City Avenue

Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1701	Schatz, William F	Teacher
1702	Nocheck, Frank	Electrotyper
1704	Hauck, Anthony	Salesman
1705	Dupps, Jacob J	Salesman at 1101 Vine St
1706	Bley, Herman J	Proprietor of Valley Theater at 1526 Harrison Ave.
1707	Hesselbrock, John H	No occupation given
1707	Metz, Raymond	Driver
1708	Robinson, Lonnie G	Conductor
1709	Jaeger, Clifford F	Salesman
1709	Ruehl, Jacob	Salesman at 1558 Harrison Ave.
1709	Young, William K	Laborer
1710	Lang, Harry W	Printer
1710	Stuebe, William	Vise hand
1710 (rear)	Striet, Henry	Leatherworker
1711	Heck, Matilda	Widow of Adam R
1712	Horstmann, Christ Jr	Electrician
1712	Rauh, Fannie	Widow of John
1714	Folzenlogen, Edward J	Cement contractor
1715	Metz, Jacob	Brick manufacturer
1716	Classen, Frank	Cabinetmaker
1716	Holtvogt, Theo	Assembler
1716	Lauer, John B	Cement finisher
1716	Shear, Adolph	No occupation given
1718	Beel, Bertha	Widow of Bruce
1718	Seelinger, Philip	Carpenter
1718	Steinert, Clara	Widow and Saleslady at NE corner of 5th & Vine
1722	Harnist, William	Salesman NW corner of 6th & Plum
1724	Denhart, John Jr	Salesman
1724	Galvin, F A	Clerk
1724	Schlotman, Alfred H	Carpenter
1726	Pellman, Fred W	Mechanical engineer at Lunkenheimer Co.
1726	Robinson, John F	Motorman
1727	Cotty, Catherine	Widow of Harry
1728	Dellbruegge, William	Chauffer
1728	Meyer, Charles X	Carpenter
1729	Meyer, Ignatius J	Clerk
1729	Wessel, Harry	Machinist
1730	Hodgeman, Leonard J	Driver
1730	Schmits, William G	Motorman
1731	Bertram, Casper J	Varnishmaker
1732	Issler, Benedict	Clerk at Lunkenheimer Co.
1733	Ekardt, George Jr	Ekardt Bros. & Son carpenters 1901 Montrose St.

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Queen City Avenue

Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1734	Snelbaker, Anna	Widow of Thomas
1736	Dalseno, Joseph	Truck driver
1736	Mehring, Emil	No occupation given
1736	Schroeder, John	Painter
1736	Weidner, George	Machinist
1738	Arlinghaus, Bernard H	Metalworker
1738	Peetz, Joseph	Grocery at 1403 Harrison Ave.
1739	Bayer, Fred H	Machinist
1739	Gurth, William	Shoeworker
1740	Von der Heide, Herbert J	Plumber
1740	Hatke, Joseph B	Pattern maker
1740	Hauck, George D	Painter
1740	Miller, Harry	Machinist
1741	Metz, John	Laborer
1741	Robinson, John	Not listed
1741	Rupprecht, Elizabeth	Widow of Michael
1742	Bohne, William A	Hardware
1742	Jaspers, Joseph Sr	Coremaker
1742	Mueller, Charles	Paint mixer
1742	Schiblin, Hugo	Laborer
1743	Helmig, Elizabeth	Widow of Bernard
1743	Page, Howard	Machinist
1744	Luken, Otto	Not listed
1746	Otte, John H	Baker
1746	Schaefer, Walter O	Laborer
1747	Seibel, William H	Poultry
1748	Schmees, Herman	Superintendent
1749	Schramm, John Jr	Upholstery
1750	Allgeier, Walter	Foreman at The H.H. Meyer Packing Co.
1750	Dietz, Walter G	Salesman
1751	Helmig, Margaret	Widow of Theo
1751	Hesselbrock, Bernard	Brassworker
1753	Espelage, Frank	Driver
1753	Woelfle, Eugene	Baker
1755	Rolfes, Walter	Machinist
1755	Wagner, Emma	Widow of John
1756	Wieteki, Oscar G	Druggist
1757	Lacally, August J	Police
1758	Nordhoff, Henry	Molder
1758	Teeken, Lester F	George T Teeken & Son 2282 Spring Grove Ave.
1758	Weil, John O	Truck driver
1759	Potraffke, Herman	Ironworker
1760	Grote, George	Machinist
1760	Mirlenbrink, Aloysius	Machinist

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Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1760	Neiheisel, Vera	Widow of George
1760	Wuest, George J	Dairyman
1761	Miller, Charles A	Shoeworker
1762	Frisz, Joseph P	Salesman
1763	Nieporte, Bernard J	Presser
1764	Holloway, Charles C	Machinist
1764	Gaskill, Albert C	Woodworker
1764	Western Hills Malt Extract Co	
1766	Boehmann, Joseph	Manager 5842 Hamilton Ave.
1767	Ginzinger, Peter	Bakery
1767	Becker, Edward	Finisher
1767	Kramer, Jerome T	Salesman 2821 Stanton Ave.
1768	Pohlman, Henry G	Salesman
1769	Bayer, Albert	Meat packer
1770	Hofmann, William Jr	Painter
1773	Clarke, Minnie	Widow of Edwin T
1773	Heimbach, Lawrence	Watchman
1773	Meyer, J Henry	Laborer
1774	Sauer, Theresa	Widow of Frank X
1776	Stindt, Henry	Painter
1777	Aston, Clarence E	Sign hanger
1777	Fessler, Albert D	Machinist
1777	Foegle, Edward G	Chauffer
1777	Loebker, Philip J	Pressfeeder
1777	Schehr, John	Painter
1779	Espelage, Clara	Widow of Henry
1779	Espelage, Marie	Typist
1779	Espelage, Johanna	Widow of William H
1779	Espelage, Josephine	No occupation given
1781	Richter, Elizabeth	Widow of Bernard H
1783	Simon, August A	Grocery
1783	Cook, Sidney	Switchman
1783	Riser, August A	Stenographer SW corner 12th & Walnut Sts.
1783	Rohling, Fred J	Metalworker
1783	Wilmes, George J	Clerk 115 W 3rd St.
1785	Sander, Peter	Barber
1789	Sisters of St. Francis of St. Bonaventura School	Convent
1793	Molengraft, Anna	Notions
1793	Menkhaus, Arthur C	Auditor SE corner Barr & freeman Sts.
1793	Von der Haar, Henry B	Leatherworker
1797	Weber, John	Shoe repairer
1797	Feldhues, Henry	West End Provision Co. 770 W 5th St.
1797	Koett, Peter P	Meat cutter

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Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1798	Fisher, Rev. Egbert	Priest at St. Bonaventura
1798	Georgel, Rev. Cyril	Priest at St. Bonaventura
1798	Grote, Rev. Herman J	Priest at St. Bonaventura
1798	Lemkuhle, Rev. Odoric	Priest at St. Bonaventura
1798	Roth, Rev. Kilian	Priest at St. Bonaventura
Northside	St. Bonaventura R.C. Church	
Northside	St. Bonaventura Parochial School	
1799	Issler, George B	Roofer
1799	Levi, B Clyde	Not listed
1799	Wingerter, George	Laborer
1801	Cincinnati Post Office Station No. 31	
1801	Hellman, Henry	Confectioner
1801	Ratermann, Gerard	Chauffer
1805	Gerling, George	Janitor
1807	Stindt & Mueller	Painters
1808	Nichting, Harry H	Grocery, lives at 1863 Westwood Ave.
1808	Dreier, William	No occupation given
1810	Lick Run Building & Loan Co.	
1810	Weissenberger, Mary L	Not listed
1811	Eckerle, Jacobs	Shoes
1811	Khol, Pauline	No occupation given
1811	Kirkpatrick, Stella	No occupation given
1811	Mueller, Joseph	Machinist
1812	Behringer, Enoch	No occupation given
1812	Eck, Charles	No occupation given
1813	Wilmes, Lucas	Storekeeper 115 W 3rd St.
1815	Schlueter, Frank	No occupation given
1815	Sander, Joseph	No occupation given
1816	Groniger, Charles F	Artist 1202 Union Central Life Building
1816	Kaufman, Louise W	Widow of Jacob
Northside	St. Francis Hospital	
Northside	St. Bonaventura Monastery	
1817	Mentrup, Fred W	Salesman at 316 W 7th St.
1817	Sander, Mary	Widow of Henry
1823	Weisenberger, Elizabeth	Confectioner
1823	Koenig, Frank H	Clerk 217 E 6th St
1823	Muenichbach, Joseph	Driver
1823	Woeste, William H	Electrician
1855	Egner, Magdalena	Widow of George
1855	Gundlach, George W	Woodworker
1855	Ware, Melbourne	Clerk NW corner Gest & McLean Sts.
1869	Wernke, Herman	Metalworker
1885	Boehling, Minnie	Grocery
1886	Florie, Anthony	Fireman

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Queen City Avenue

Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1886	Schneider, Josephine	Widow of George
1890	Andriacco, Anthony	Laborer
1890	Bua, Victoria	Widow of Salvatore
1890	Guerrea, Joseph	Laborer
1890	Scriveri, Vincent	Not listed
1892	Kohnle, Michael	City fireman
1893	Hoffmeister, Augusta	Widow of Charles
1895	Frick, Louise	Seamstress
1898	Gabriel, Julia F	Widow of Louis
1898	Horstman, Harry R	Insurance agent Room 416 138 E Court St.
1898	Newman, Jess	Clerk
1898	Price, Albert	Fireman
1901	Dilg, Michael V	Clerk 1015 Lincoln Ave.
1902	Hilshorst, Arthur	Molder
1902	Thinnes, William P	No occupation given
1903	Dilg, Michael V	Auto painter
1904	Bauer, Henry	Clerk
1910	Hertsenberg, Albert	Confectioner
1912	Scharre, Joseph	Laborer
1912	Wulff, Harry	Salesman NE corner Harrison & Montana Aves.
1913	Bratfish, Susie	Confectioner
1913	Dieckbrader, Charles	Finisher
1916	Goesling, Victor L	Not listed
1916	Schare, Dennis	Huckster
1916	Suttman, Henry A	Police
1918	Lasch, Nicholas	Barber
1918	Schlueter, Frank A Jr	Blacksmith
1925	The PR Mitchell Company	Factory
1926	Moser, August J Jr	Soft drinks
1930	Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.	
1930	Devins, James J	Police
1930	Reynolds, J C	Mechanic
1930 (rear)	Schlasinger, Anna	Widow of Aloysius
1933	Lego, Peter	Machinist
1934	Stevens, George	No occupation given
1936	Morena, Angelo	Lampmaker
1937	Andriacco, Donato	Laborer
1937	Donado, Frank	Laborer
1937	Schiavo, Nobili	Laborer
1937	Prinzo, Jenny	Widow of Rosario
1937	Schlasinger, Lena	Not listed
1938	Griecco, Antonio	Laborer
1938	Guerrero, Joseph	Laborer
1938	Guerrero, Nicholas	No occupation given

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Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1938 (rear)	Sarranio, Pasquale	Laborer
1940	DeAlesandre, Nellie	Not listed
1941	Barth, George	Carpenter
1942	Loffredo, Luigi	Laborer
1942	Lucia, Pasquale	Car repairer

Table C3. Occupant and Occupation List from the 1928/1929 Cincinnati City Directory
Westwood Avenue

Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1529	Spring Grove Building	
1529	Kukelhan, Helen	Beauty Parlor
1543	Solar, Frank	Physician
1543	Solar, Charles	No Occupation Given
1543	Solar, John T	Engineer
1607	Fries, Joseph F.	Grinder
1610	Calvert, Thomas W.	Conductor
1611	Grothaus, Harry	Car inspector
1612	Spring Grove Loan & Building Company	
1612	Kukelhan, Lester L	Foreman
1614	Rebold, Michael	Undertaker
1615	Hundley, Catherine T	Widow
1615	Schulte, Henry	Carpenter
1616	Kirchgessner, Clarence	Machinist
1616	Mechtensimer, Jenry	Carpenter
1617	Umbach, Edward	Inspector
1619	Herbert, John G	Plumber
1620	Cavanaugh, Hugh E	Machinist
1620	Fries, Rosa M	Widow
1620	Plunkett, Charles	Laborer
1620	Sperber, Joseph	Electrotyper
1620	White, Cecil	Buffer
1620 (rear)	Enger, Edward	Truck driver
1621	Bunker, John H	Clerk
1624	Timmers, Edward H	Assembler
1625	Rodenberg, Christ	No occupation given
1625	Slereveld, Adrian F	Not listed
1628	Anderson, Isaac	Carpenter
1628	Bayer, Herbert	Auto mechanic
1628	Bayer, Sophia	No occupation given
1628	Sudendie, Frank E	Not listed
1629	Kautz Fred C	Watchman
1629	Knolle, John	Huckster
1631	Schlageter, Joseph Jr.	Ice
1633	Langenbach, Frank	Janitor
1634	Bartlett, Harley	Not listed
1634	Bockhorst, Addie	Clerk
1634	Boyatt, Raymond	Switchman
1634	Kenney, John C	Engineer
1634 (rear)	Eppler, Fred	Butcher
1636	Brand, John H	No occupation given
1636	Meyer, Joseph	Butcher
1637	Allgeier, Ben	Machine operator
1637	Orr, John L	Mechanic

Table C3. Occupant and Occupation List from the 1928/1929 Cincinnati City Directory
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Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1637	Rais, Wilmer	Meter tester
1640	Art, Mary E	Widow
1642	Colvin, Robert	Engineer
1642	Hirschling, Arthur	Coremaker
1643	VanLieu, Samuel M	Engineer
1644	Nostheide, William	Carpenter
1644	Uehlein, Frank	No occupation given
1644	Wilzbach, Louis A	Machine handler
1646	Ulm, John	Carpenter
1647	Lott, John	Contractor
1647	Art, Christine	Widow
1652	Rohr, Louisa	Widow
1652	Weingartner, Joseph	Laborer
1656	Dall, Walter J	Carpenter
1656	Widmer, Walter	Salesman
1657	Acker, John	No occupation given
1657	Koehlke, Charles F	Foreman
1658	Boffing, Elizabeth	Not listed
1658	Schaeffer, Wilhelmina	Widow
1658	Van Deryt, Christina	Widow
1658	Vollrath, Clara	No occupation given
1658	Zimmerman, Margaret	Widow
1659	Ernst, Walter	Carpenter
1659	Heuschling, Victor	Coremaker
1661	Jackson, Raymond B	Lineman
1661	Maurer, August G	Foreman at Lunkenheimer
1662	Bornemann, Henry	Miller
1662	Engelbrink, Raymond	Butcher
1663	Glaser, Isaac	Grocery
1664	Art, Fred J	Carpenter
1664	Helling, Mamie	Widow
1664 (rear)	Brown, John W	Express messenger
1665	Kareth, Robert J	Bartender
1665	Schiedrich, Charles D	Brassworker
1666	Bockerstette, Harry J	Express messenger
1666	Stocker, Dora	Cigar roller
1666	Bley, John	Boarder
1667	Smith, Harry	Soft drinks
1673	Berger, John	Salesman
1673	Hoernschemeyer, Frank	Insurance agent
1673	Schwarte, Raymond	Laborer
1675	Schmidt, John	Grocery
1675	Krabbe, Bernard A	Machinist
1679	Fluegemann, Joseph F	Dry goods
1681	Brodbeck, Martin A	Superintendent

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Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1681	Hauck, Charles W	Salesman
1685	Becker, Edwin G	Clothing cutter
1685	Vettel, John T	Ice puller
1687	Bauer, Charles A	No occupation given
1687	Burke, Mary	Widow
1687	Schwarz, Charles	Carpenter
1689	Bussman, Frank	Stove mounter
1689	McHugh, Anna	Widow
1689	Nienaber, Aloysius F	Clerk at Avondale Station, Pennsylvania Railroad
1691	Meyer, George J	Auto repairer
1691	Meyer, George M	Meyer's Food Products Co. at 113 W 14th St.
1693	Bauer, John H	Grocery
1693	Mefford, Harry P	Motorman
1695	Wiechering, George F, Jr.	Dry goods
1695	Janszen, John Henry	Elevator operator
1697	Schweitzer, Edward A	Barber
1699	Fries, Joseph A	Metalworker
1699	Kelly, John William	No occupation given
1701	Probst, Frank	Bakery
1701	Etter, Wilmer S	Shoeworker
1701	Lyons, Mary	Widow
1703	Kesting, Frank	Confectioner
1705	Miller, Louise	Widow of Scott
1705	Yovan, David	Meat cutter at 2146 Auburn Ave
1709	Jentzen, Louise E	Shoemaker
1715	Bergen, James	Foreman
1715	Lutter, Anthony C	City fireman
1719	Metz, Edward	Truck driver
1719	Metz, Joseph	Boarder
1721	Althauser, Elizabeth	Widow of Henry
1721	Lamarre, William H	Pipefitter
1723	Kircher, John	No occupation given
1723	Kircher, William	Machinist
1727	Ripley, Louis H	Paperhanger
1727	Siekbert, Otto	Sign painter
1727	Wtterer, Mary A	Widow of Fred
1729	Bacon, Edward	Truck driver
1729	Weil, Peter C	No occupation given
1731	Quinke, William	Janitor
1733	Barlage, Edward A	With the John Shillito Co.
1733	Crawford, George A	Clerk – Southern Railway System Local Freight Depot
1733	Mueller, Minnie	Forelady 1227 W 8th St.
1735	Mangold, Jacob	Shoe repairer

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Westwood Avenue

Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1735	Mangold, Rose	Music teacher
1737	Reverman, Fred A, Jr	Salesman
1739	Kaiser, Edward	Woodworker
1739	Yeager, John	No occupation given
1741	Cook, William H	No occupation given
1742	Grothaus, Henry J	Weigher
1744	Lemmel, Joseph	engineer
1744	Mueller, John F	Machinist
1745	Epsenscheid, Henry Jr	Manager at 4403 Colerain Ave
1745	Hellman, Harry G	Butcher
1747	Moser, Joseph	No occupation given
1749	Beard, Andrew Jr	Detective
1749	Wiechering, George Jr	Dry goods at 1895 Westwood
1751	Doerger, George	Clerk at SW corner of Harrison & Patterson
1751	Moeller, Elizabeth	Widow of Herman
1751	Seidel, Fred S	Post Office letter carrier
1753	Culter, Stanley	Conductor
1753	Esterman, Harry L	Clerk 5th floor 817 Main St.
1753	Gundlach, Jacob H	Painter
1757	Bauer, William N	Machinist
1759	Wuest, Joseph	Foreman NE corner 6th & Culvert
1760	Mueller, Anna	Widow of Frank
1761	Seifried, John A	Packer
1763	Reiter, Richard	Foreman
1763	Shane, Ambrose H	Auto mechanic
1764	Beigel, Edwin L	Machinist
1764	Brown, Charles A	Foreman at Lunkenheimer Co.
1764	Retsch, Charlotte	Supervisor
1766	Evans, Claude M	Filling station
1767	Ossege, Henry F	No occupation given
1769	Reilmann, August	Motorman
1770	Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.	
1770	Gerold, Leonard R	No occupation given
1770	Kuntz, Frances	Widow of George
1770	Mueller, Anthony	Lathe hand
1770	Webster, Ralph	Printer
1773	Koch, George W	Salesman
1773	Millmann, Peter J	Not listed
1775	Wendland, Edward	Physician
1777	Brockhuis, Edward J	Not listed
1778	Beckmann, Elizabeth	No occupation given
1779	Lohaus, Elizabeth	Widow
1779	Luttmann, George H	Salesman
1780	Nagel, Conrad	Painter
1781	Ginn, Ollie D Jr	Inspector

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Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1781	Weiss, Josephine	Widow
1783	Bockerstette, Elizabeth	Widow
1784	Elsen, John F	Insurance solicitor
1786	Hagemann, Andrew E Sr	Clerk
1791	Kamphaus, George	Oiler
1795	Guenthner, Theo J	Metalworker
1797	Mueller, Marguerite	Widow of Balser
1800	Corso, Henry A	Plasterer
1800	Geiger, William	Not listed
1800	Meyer, Joseph W	Polisher
1800	Meyer, Walter	Polisher
1801	Lang, John A	Motorman
1801	Meyer, William P	Engineer
1802	Ernst, Pauline	Widow
1802	Epenscheid, Rose	Widow of George
1806	Birkenkamp, William	Chauffer
1807	Bell, Edward T	Superintendent
1807	Hagen, Theo P	Machinist
1810	Weiler, Jacob F	Carpenter
1814	Ruwe, Sophia	Widow of Theo
1816	Eckerle, Alois	Machinist
1816	Scheller, George	Metalworker
1817	Scherra, Henry H	William & Henry H. Scherra Bros. Daily Market 303 W 6th St.
1823	Merkel, Anna	Widow of Peter
1823	Selby, Raymond	Die maker
1823	Taylor, Clifford	Painter
1823	Wessel, Albert	Foreman
1824	V&S Realty Co.	
1824	Vitt & Stermer Inc	Undertakers
1828	Meirose, Carrie	Widow of Leo
1828	Moellmann, J Bernard	Brewery worker
1828	Sundrup, George J	Electrotyper
1828	Winkler, John C	Laborer
1832	Binder, Susannah	Widow of John
1834	Berendson, Harold G	Cutter
1834	Gabrio, Anna M	Widow of Henry
1834	Hurlander, Edward F	Clerk 217 E 6th St.
1836	Smith, Rose	Beauty parlor
1836	Smith, Paul C	No occupation given
1836	Tekulve, Frank	Machinist
1838	Stindt, Joseph	Stindt & Mueller Painters 1807 Queen City Ave.
1839	Binder, Edwin A J	Clerk 217 E 6th St.
1839	Grant, Martin	No occupation given
1839	Lockwood, Albert	Clerk

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Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1840	Vacant	
1842	Lentz, Clarence J	Clockmaker
1842	Scholle, Sallie	Widow of John
1843	Wahl, Anthony B	No occupation given
1844	Menz, Eugene J	Inspector
1844	Meyers, Albert	Mechanic
1844	Rave, Mary	No occupation given
1845	Clark, Robert A	Dry cleaner
1845	Witteriede, Joseph	Ice presser
1846	Westendorf, Henry E	Grocery
1846	Arnold, William C	Truck driver
1846	Huelsebusch, Herman	Manager
1846	Schefro, Joseph	Warehouse man
1848	Dinkels, William	Carpenter
1848	Ostmeyer, Henry	Engineer
1850	Landenwitsch, Catherine	Dry goods
1850	Happner, Andrew	Laborer
1850	Landenwitsch, John A	Barber 2803 Colerain Ave.
1850	Kunkel, Mollie	Not listed
1852	Embshoff, William F	Machinist
1853	Maringer, William G	Millwright
1854	Vos, Leo	Bricklayer
1856	Fuchs, Edward	Machinist
1856	Schaub, Eberhardt	Yard foreman 1276 Harrison Ave.
1857	Brotherton, Charles	Valveman
1858	Frick, Frank	Salesman at 4048 Spring Grove Ave.
1859	Siles, Frank J	Machinist
1860	Frick, Gottlieb	No occupation given
1861	Bernard, Henry	Tailor
1862	Jester, George P	Blacksmith
1863	Biedenharn, Carl H	Not listed
1863	Nichting, Harry H	Grocery at 1808 Queen City Ave.
1863	Riser, Earl J	Clerk
1864	Dorsch, John	Tinner
1865	Baechle, James	Machinist
1865	Kroger, Albert	Painter
1866	Lupp, John	Bakery
1866	Bruch, Steve	Butcher
1867	Antoni, Henry	Salesman
1869	D'Angelo, Rosario	Cook
1870	Wuebbling, Bernard H	Candies
1872	Kirn, Frank	Butcher
1873	Meyers, Harry A	Building contractor
1873	Fries, Albert	Clerk
1875	Fessler, Charles C	Auto mechanic

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Street Address	Occupant	Occupation
1875	Thale, August	Laborer
1875	Rickert, Edward	Laborer
1875	Schrand, John	Tinner
1875	Siesz, Emma	Tailoress, widow of Joseph
1880	Kenning, William	Soft drinks
1880	Green, Jennings	Machinist
1880	Lee, Thomas E	Brass finisher
1880	Neal, William E	Motorman
1880	Stricker, Maybelle	No occupation given
1880	Wienecke, Rosa	Widow of Henry
1881	Kroger Grocery & Baking Co	
1881	Burg, Albert J	Chauffer
1881	Franzreb, Louis F	Carpenter
1881	Hastie, Charles	Clerk
1881	Hoffman, Louis	Not listed
1881	Kuhn, John A	Maintenance man
1881	Patterson, Albert	Conductor
1881	Stein, Edwin G	Stockkeeper room 605 49 Central Ave.
1912	Von der Haar, Joseph	Foreman tanner 1130 Hopple St.
1914	Fey, Joseph	Foreman 2825 Spring Grove Ave.
1914	Klopp, Andrew	Machinist
1914	Perk, Josephine	Widow of Henry
1914	Volz, Raymond C	Dry goods 1532 Linn St.
1922	Von Holle, Catherine	Widow of John
1926	Becker, Frank	Pipefitter
1926	Feucht, Fred J	Baker
1926	Menkhaus, Bernard	Stair builder
1926	Miller, Henry	Millwright