

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

380

FEB 05 1990

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name George Hoadley Jr. House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2337 Grandin Road N/A not for publication
city, town Cincinnati N/A vicinity
state Ohio code OH county Hamilton code 061 zip code 45208

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> objects
			<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

W. Roy Luce 1/18/90
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Mark J. Bailey Entered in the National Register 9 March 1990
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

fn Signature of the Keeper Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Mission Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Concrete

roof Ceramic Tile

other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The George Hoadley Jr. House is a 3-story with full basement wood frame building with a cement stucco covering on metal lath. The c. 1900 Mission Revival style house is located on the east side of Cincinnati in the Hyde Park neighborhood. The house is set back about 300' from Grandin Road, which is lined with large homes, many dating from c. 1890-1920 and c. 1960-1980. The c. 1903 (with later alterations) Cincinnati Country Club grounds and building lie to the north on the opposite side of Grandin Road. The house has not been altered on the outside, except for a minor change to the east side porch. The changes to the interior include bathroom and kitchen updating and alterations to a second floor octagonal room. The property has one outbuilding, a frame hip-roofed carriage house which is shown on a 1883 Cincinnati map.

The property has a level front setback, with a depressed driveway on the west side bordered with stone walls. The site slopes downward in the rear, with the basement level fully exposed on the west and rear sides of the house. A frame carriage house with hip roof and side gables is located at the rear of the lot. The carriage house has newer metal garage doors and is in poor condition. Houses dating from c. 1980 lie directly to the west of the house, while a c. 1920 house is located to the east. Grandin Road is a narrow two-lane road lined with large trees with most houses set back about 100'-200' back from the road.

The hip-roofed rectangular plan house has a square tower with pyramidal roof on the northeast corner. The building rests on a cut stone foundation. The hip roof is covered with curved red tiles and has an eyebrow dormer in the front and stuccoed shaped gable dormers on the sides and rear. The wide overhanging eaves of the roof have tongue-and-groove boards in the soffit with narrow flat brackets. The building has a rough cement stucco covering and wood trim.

The asymmetrical front (north) facade is three bays wide with the pyramidal-roofed tower on the east side. A central entrance contains a recessed doorway with a segmental-arched top. The wide door is quarter-sawn oak with raised Gothic arch motifs. The doorway is flanked by leaded glass sidelights with the same arch motif and is framed by oak Corinthian columns. Round arched recesses are located in the side walls of the entrance. The porch floor is covered with a tile mosaic in green, tan, and rust colors in an intersecting design of diagonal lines. The doorway is flanked by large segmental arched windows on the first floor. The center of the second floor contains a slightly projecting bay with a large Palladian window with columns between and wood corbels below. The bay window is flanked by two large rectangular windows with 1/1 wood sash and strongly profiled sills, but no lintels. The third story of the tower has a series of three small windows on the north and east sides with a leading pattern similar to the intersecting diagonal lines seen on the front porch floor.

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The east facade is distinguished by a full-width wood porch with cement stucco valances and multi-sided unadorned columns. The wood railing is pierced with chamfered octagonal shapes. The lattice underneath the porch is arranged in an intersecting diagonal line pattern similar to the front porch floor and tower windows. Two French doors lead out to the porch on the first floor. The second floor has four large rectangular windows with 1/1 wood sash. A shaped gable dormer covered with cement stucco is located in the attic level and contains two small windows. The south end of the porch has been slightly shortened in length; the lattice underneath the porch on the south end is a plain wood crisscross design.

The rear (south) facade's wall surface is flat, except for a first story bay at the east end and a second story bay at the west end which has a chimney through its center. The basement level is fully exposed on this facade and contains five full-sized windows and a door. The fenestration on this facade includes large windows in the basement level, long narrow windows on the first floor, and smaller windows on the second level. Two shaped gable dormers are located in the center of the roof and contain small attic windows.

The symmetrical five-bay west facade features a large, centrally-located shaped gable with a quatrefoil and three windows with a leaded pattern. Two second story oriel bays are located above segmental arched windows on the first floor. Three small windows with 1/1 wood sash are located in the center of the facade on both the first and second stories. A small wood porch is located at the north end and has the same pierced railing as the east side porch. The rough-cut stone foundation at the basement level is also visible on this facade and contains six windows and a door.

The first floor interior has a central vestibule which contains the main stairway. Doorways lead from the vestibule into the living room, dining room, backstairway, and office. The stairway has an oak Corinthian column newel post and a wood railing pierced with openings in a multi-sided star shape. The second floor landing is framed by three large arches. Two Tiffany light sconces frame the vestibule entrance to the dining room.

The long room on the east side of the first story, which extends from the front to the back of the house, is composed of a former reception room and the living room. A wood mantel flanked by bookcases is located in the center of the west wall. The ceiling has octagonal medallions connected by diagonal beams. The dining room, just south of the vestibule, has a narrow mantel with elaborated carving and tall paneled wainscoting. The kitchen adjacent to the dining room was formerly a butler and china pantry, and retains the glass-fronted cabinets. A narrow back stairway with turned balusters is located on the west side and leads to the second and third stories.

The second floor contains four bedrooms and two bathrooms and an octagonal room which has built-in drawers. Two closets were removed at the south corners of the octagonal room and made into doorways to the rooms on either side. A simple wood mantel is located in the bedroom in the southeast corner.

The third floor has a central hallway with a series of rooms originally designed for the servants' use and for storage. Some of the interior walls of the room have small windows which are not glazed, but were left open for ventilation.

(continued)

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The basement contains the original kitchen space and several storage and utility rooms.

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Section number 7 Page 4

George Hoadley Jr. House
2337 Grandin Road
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The above name and address are the same for all 20 of the following photographs.

The photographer for all 20 photographs is Rita Walsh. All photographs were taken in September 1989.

The location of the original negatives for the 20 photographs is:

Miami Purchase Association for Historic Preservation
1225 Elm Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45210

PHOTO #1

View of the front setback of the George Hoadley Jr. House
Photographer facing south

PHOTO #2

View of the front (north) facade
Photographer facing southeast

PHOTO #3

View of the front entrance
Photographer facing south

PHOTO #4

View of the east side
Photographer facing southwest

PHOTO #5

View of the porch on the east side
Photographer facing southwest

PHOTO #6

View of the east side
Photographer facing northwest

PHOTO #7

View of the rear (south) facade
Photographer facing north

(continued)

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PHOTO #8

View of the west side
Photographer facing northeast

PHOTO #9

View of the back yard and carriage house
Photographer facing southeast

PHOTO #10

View of the carriage house
Photographer facing southwest

PHOTO #11

View of the front hall, first floor
Photographer facing north

PHOTO #12

View of the stair railing, first floor
Photographer facing northwest

PHOTO #13

View of the living room, first floor
Photographer facing north

PHOTO #14

View of the living room, first floor
Photographer facing southeast

PHOTO #15

View of the dining room, first floor
Photographer facing southeast

PHOTO #16

View of the stairhall leading between the 1st and 2nd floors
Photographer facing north

PHOTO #17

View of the octagonal room, second floor
Photographer facing northeast

PHOTO #18

View of the mantel in bedroom, second floor
Photographer facing southwest

(continued)

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PHOTO #19
View of the back stairway up to the third floor
Photographer facing northwest

PHOTO #20
View of tower room, third floor
Photographer facing northeast

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
c. 1900

Significant Dates
c. 1900

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Elzner & Anderson, Cincinnati, Ohio

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The c. 1900 George Hoadley Jr. House by the Cincinnati architectural firm of Elzner & Anderson is significant under Criterion C because it is the earliest example of the innovative concrete building tradition for which the firm was widely recognized. The firm became famous between 1900 and 1910 for their pioneering use of concrete, most notably for their design of the Ingalls Building, the first reinforced concrete skyscraper in the country. The Hoadley House is one of only two houses designed by the firm with an exposed concrete exterior. The house is important as a very early and sophisticated example of the Mission Revival style in Cincinnati.

Alfred O. Elzner (1862-1933) and George M. Anderson (1869-1916), both Cincinnati natives, formed their partnership around 1897. Elzner was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and worked in the office of H. H. Richardson in Boston. Elzner returned to Cincinnati in 1886 to supervise the construction of the foundation of one of Richardson's last works, The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce Building on Fourth Street. In 1887 Elzner began his own practice in Cincinnati, designing many homes in the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. George Anderson, a member of a prominent Cincinnati family, graduated from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in France and then worked as a draftsman in the office of Samuel Hannaford & Sons in Cincinnati before joining with Elzner. George Anderson was recognized as the artistic member of the pair, while Elzner was proficient in civil engineering.

The house for George Hoadley Jr. and his wife, Genevieve Groesbeck Hoadley, and their two children was designed around 1899, based on a date of June 2, 1899 stamped on existing blueprints. George Hoadley Jr. was an attorney in the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith, & Hoadley, of which his father had been a founder. George Hoadley Sr. was governor of Ohio from 1884-1886. George Hoadley Jr. leased the Grandin Road lot in 1899 from L. B. Harrison, who then sold the property to Genevieve Hoadley in 1900. The property remained in the Hoadley family until 1988, when George Hoadley Jr.'s daughter-in-law sold the property to the present owner.

The house was constructed during a period when cement and concrete were still suspect building materials. Although cement and concrete differ in their material composition (cement is the binder in concrete, which is also composed of sand and gravel aggregates and water), the words were used interchangeably in publications from the 19th and early

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Deed and lease records, Hamilton County Administration Building
- Architectural drawings and specifications for the George Hoadley Jr. Residence
- A. O. Elzner, "The Artistic Expression of Concrete", The Inland Architect and News Record, Vol. L, No. 5, November 1907
- Atlas Portland Cement Co., Concrete Country Residences, New York, New York (1907)
- George Mortimer Roe, editor, Cincinnati: The Queen City of the West, Cincinnati Times Star (1895)
- Montgomery Schuyler, "The Buildings of Cincinnati", The Architectural Record, Vol. XXIII, No. 5, May 1908
- Henry F. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Los Angeles (1956)
- Carl W. Condit, American Building: Materials and Techniques from the Beginning of the Colonial Settlements to the Present, University of Chicago Press (1968)
- Joseph S. Young, A Brief Outline of the History of Cement, (1955)
- Oswald C. Hering, Concrete and Stucco Houses, McBride, Nast, & Co., NY (1912)
- Universal Portland Cement Company, Representative Cement Houses, Chicago-Pittsburgh (1910)

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Miami Purchase Association for Historic Preservation

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 1 acre

UTM References

A 16 721021010 433381810
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is the parcel outlined in red on the accompanying plat map. The property's legal description is the following: That certain tract of land situated in Section 32, Town 4 and Second Fractional Range of Townships in Miami Purchase of Hamilton County, Ohio, beginning at a stake in the south line of Grandin Road one hundred (100) feet westwardly from the northeast corner of a certain tract of land heretofore

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The property being nominated is the parcel which contains the house and outbuilding.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rita Walsh/Architectural Historian

organization Miami Purchase Association date October 1989

street & number 1225 Elm Street telephone (513) 721-4506

city or town Cincinnati state Ohio zip code 45210

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20th centuries. During the 19th century, cement and concrete were available in this country, but most of it was of foreign production and was very expensive. Natural cement produced in the United States during the 19th century was used mostly for canal construction; houses were seldom constructed of this material. During the 1870s, a number of firms began domestic production of artificial cement, which was more reliable in quality and durability than natural cement. The increased output made the material less expensive, while experimentation with the composition of the material and new building techniques led to a slowly growing acceptance of concrete and cement for buildings. But periodicals and books from the turn of the century which promoted the materials indicate a continued resistance by the general public.

Acceptance was gradual, aided by technical and popular publications which promoted the practical features of cement and concrete, particularly their fireproof quality. Concrete buildings left unscathed by large fires in Baltimore and San Francisco at the turn of the century provided eloquent testimony to this claim. After domestic production burgeoned by 1900, concrete was also advanced as a cost-saving building material. The materials' water-resistant and thermal and cooling capabilities were also mentioned. The Hoadley House was used as a promotional feature in Concrete Country Residences, a 1907 publication of the Atlas Portland Cement Company, one of the concrete industry's major U. S. companies. The nationwide publication's purpose was to give exposure to the growing use of concrete as both a structural and exterior sheathing material for suburban houses.

The materials used in the Hoadley House are composed of concrete in the footers and the basement floor and an exterior covering of portland cement stucco on metal lath over a wood structural frame. By 1910, this method of concrete construction was the most prevalent because it was lower in cost and yet produced the appearance of solid reinforced concrete. Although the use of concrete and cement in the Hoadley House was not revolutionary, it represents an early use of these materials in Cincinnati. The Hoadley House is also the earliest structure, and one of only two houses, by Elzner & Anderson to have an exposed concrete exterior. The other house by the firm is the Robert Anderson House, which is located near the Hoadley House at 2461 Gradin Road. The house was built c. 1902 and is reinforced concrete in construction. The Tudor Revival style house features a cantilevered balcony at the rear slope of the lot, which now has an addition underneath.

The Mission Revival design of the Hoadley House is unusual and quite early for the Cincinnati area. The Mission Revival style first became popular in California in the early 1890s and is regarded as the West Coast equivalent of the Colonial Revival style. The style spread across the country and generally dates from 1905-1920 in the Midwest and East, according to Virginia and Lee McAlester in their book, A Field Guide to American Houses. In Cincinnati, the Mission Revival style is most commonly manifested in 1920s gas stations.

(continued)

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In publications from c. 1900-1910, the Mission Revival style was recognized as the most appropriate style for concrete construction, although the publications also contended that the material's plasticity could be accommodated to any prevailing style. Alfred Elzner's opinion of the style's relationship to the use of concrete is shown in a 1907 article in The Inland Architect and News Record, entitled "The Artistic Expression of Concrete." Elzner discusses inspiration sources and states:

"But above all, we cannot well resist the inspiration of the charming Spanish missions of the Pacific coast countries. Here we find an architecture, which, though not of concrete, strongly suggests the same in its simple treatment of wall surfaces and openings. The designers of these charming buildings were fearless in departing from traditions. They frankly recognized the limitations of available materials, and, working as they did, under the greatest possible disadvantages, succeeded because they studied the possibilities and logical adaptations of their material. Fortified as they were within the true principles of art, in which they were thoroughly grounded, they produced practically a new style, which, however, sacrificed nothing of quiet dignity and repose, and avoided the eccentricities and pitfalls of L'Art Modern or Nouveau Art. Such is the spirit which should possess and guide the designer of concrete today."

The Hoadley House was cited by well-known architectural critic, Montgomery Schuyler, in a 1908 article in The Architectural Record. The article, "The Buildings of Cincinnati", described the Hoadley House as a successful example of the Italian Villa style, seen in the off-center tower, relatively smooth surfaces, and lack of ornamentation, and notes its "newfangled" use of concrete. Although the house has some architectural similarities to the Italian Villa style, it is clearly Mission Revival because of the shaped gable dormers with star-shaped openings, battered walls, and interior architectural elements.

The Hoadley House predates the other concrete structures designed by Elzner & Anderson between 1900 and 1910. These other structures include the Robert Anderson House (c. 1902) described above; the c. 1903 Italian Villa style Cincinnati Country Club building across the street from the Hoadley House, which is also cement stucco over a wood frame; the 1904 Herbivora Building at the Cincinnati Zoo, also cement stucco on a wood frame; the American Book Company Building (1905), which is constructed of reinforced concrete but has a brick exterior; and the Bullock Electric Machine Shop (1906). The firm's greatest achievement in concrete innovations is the Ingalls Building, begun in 1902 and finished in 1904. The 11-story building is recognized as the first reinforced concrete skyscraper in the country and is designated as a National Historical Civil Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

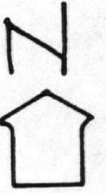
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Verbal Boundary Description (continued)

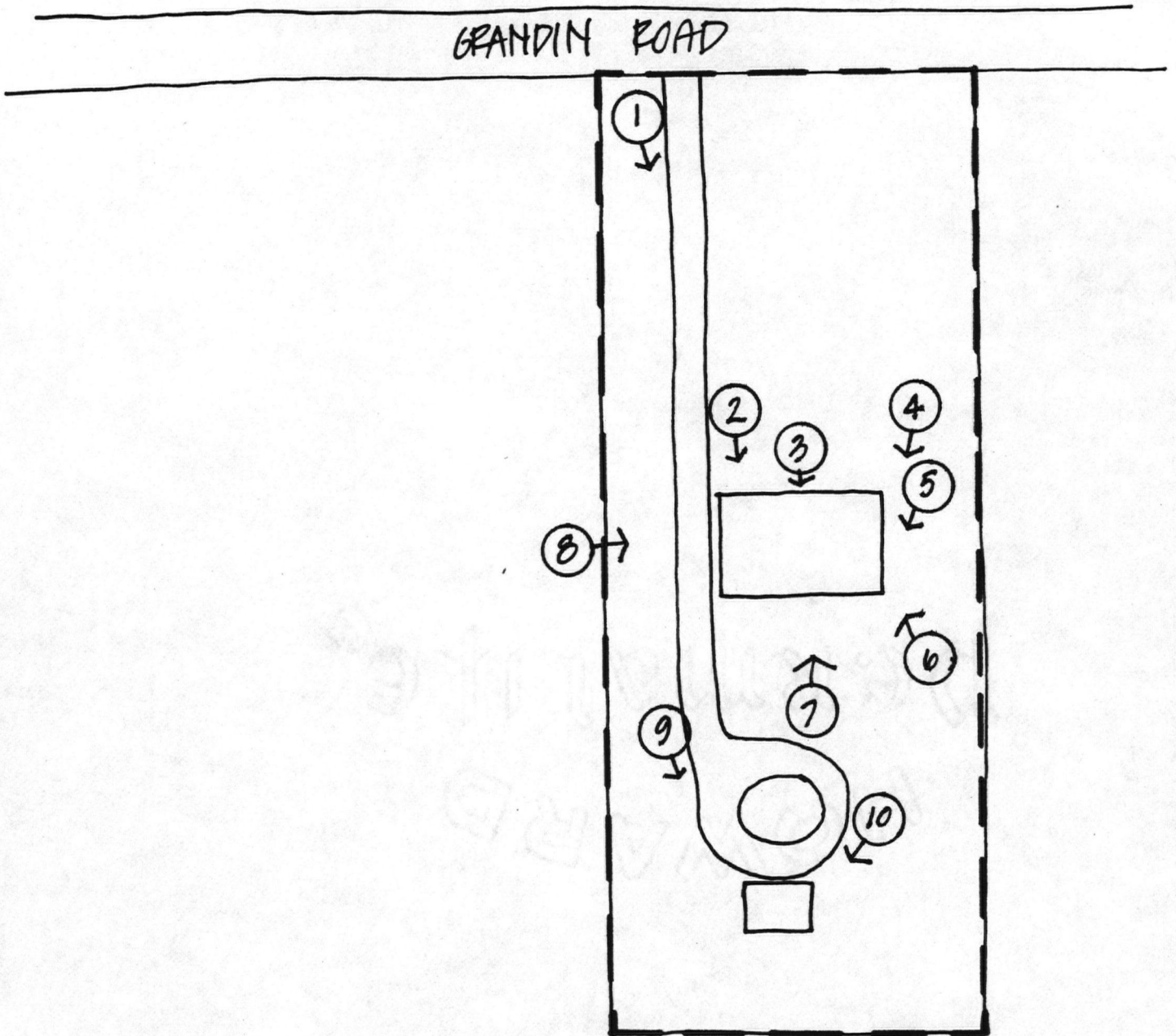
conveyed to the lessor herein by William H. Harrison by deed recorded in Deed Book 338, page 302 of the Records of Deeds of Hamilton County, Ohio and being the same property heretofore conveyed by Isaac D. Wheeler to William H. Harrison and John P. Harrison by deed dated October 20, 1860 and recorded in Deed Book 719, Page 160 of the records of Deeds of Hamilton County, Ohio; thence running southwardly at right angles to Grandin Road parallel with the east line of the tract hereinbefore mentioned four hundred (400) feet more or less to a stone; thence westwardly parallel to Grandin Road one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly parallel to the east line of said tract and at right angles to Grandin Road four hundred (400) feet more or less to a stake in the south line of Grandin Road; thence eastwardly along the south line of Grandin Road one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning.

George Hoadley Jr. House
2337 Grandin Road
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio



Numbers in circles refer to photographs

Red dotted line indicates nominated property's boundaries

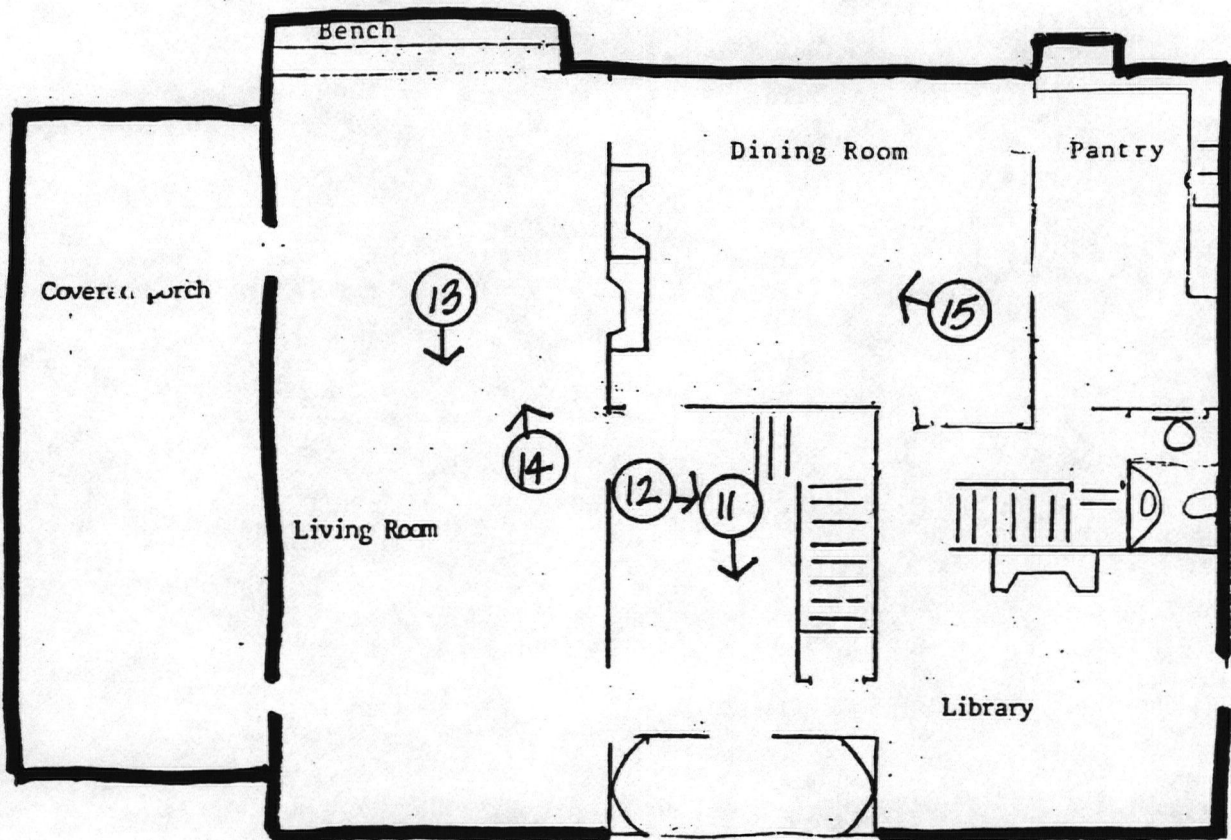


George Hoadley Jr. House
2337 Grandin Road
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

Numbers in circles refer to photographs
and the direction in which they were taken

The floor plan is schematic and may
not show some interior partitions.

FIRST FLOOR

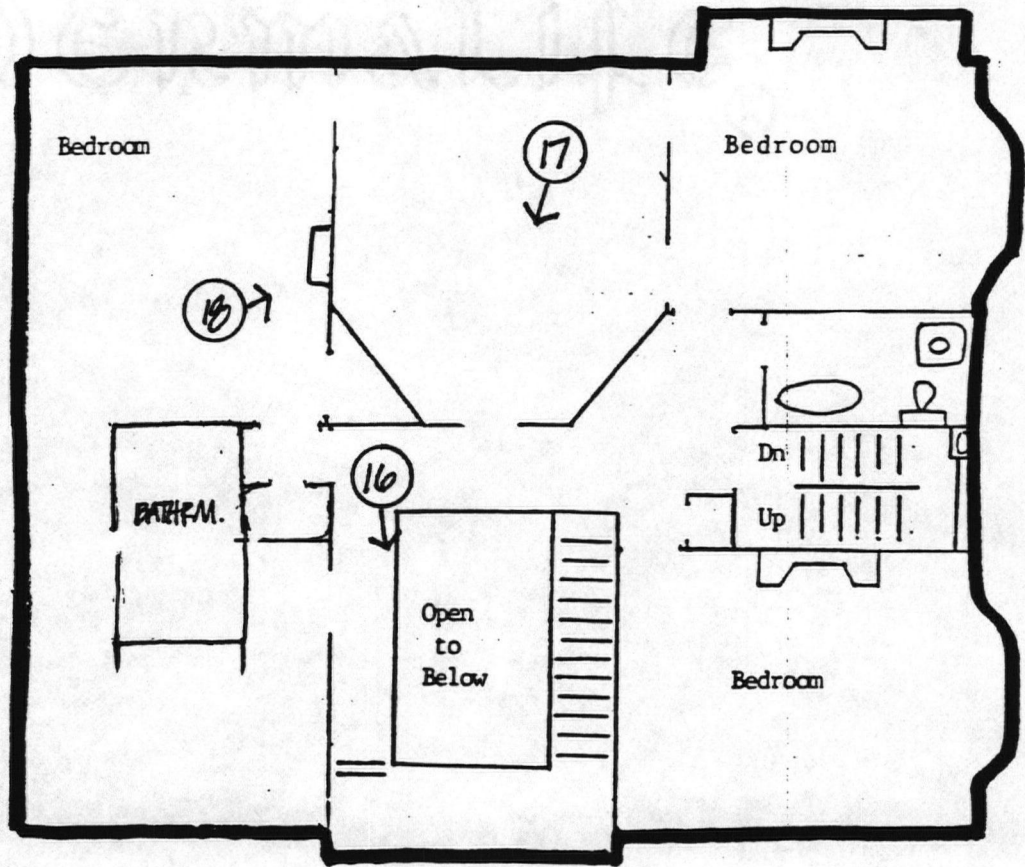


George Hoadley Jr. House
2337 Grandin Road
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

Numbers in circles refer to photographs
and the direction in which they were taken

The floor plan is schematic and may
not show some interior partitions.

SECOND FLOOR

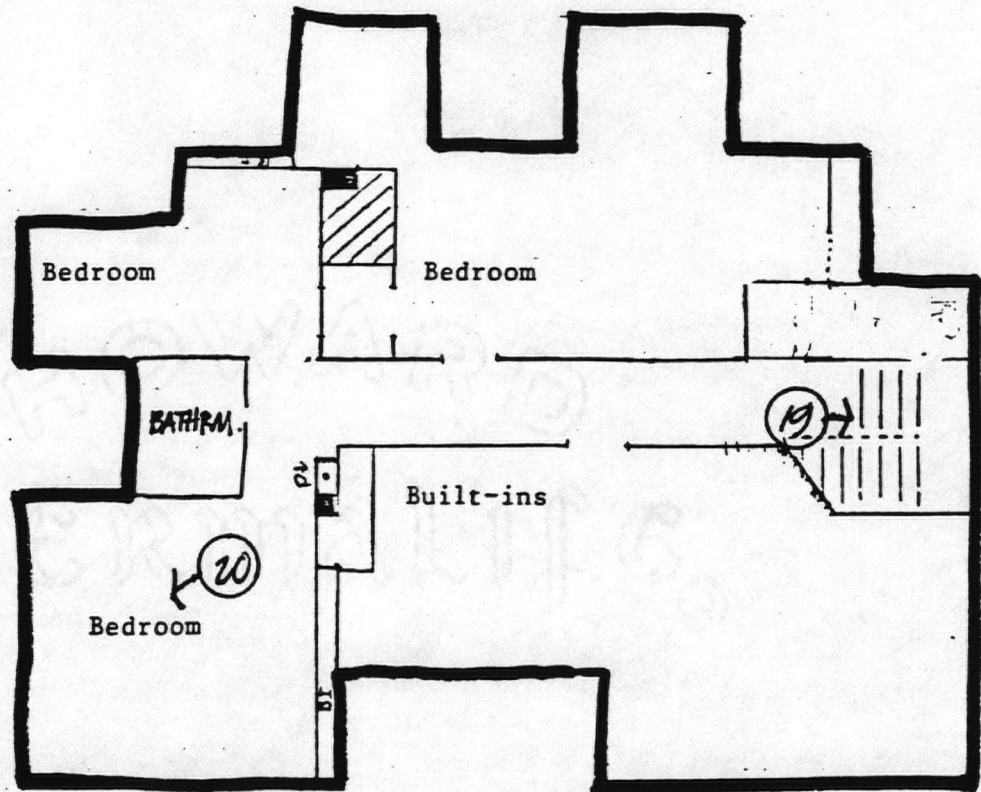


George Hoadley Jr. House
2337 Grandin Road
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

Numbers in circles refer to photographs
and the direction in which they were taken.

The floor plan is schematic and may
not show some interior partitions.

THIRD FLOOR





C. 1900 photograph of the George Hoadley Jr. House
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

Form 62—OHIO WARRANTY DEED
Gen. Ind. 5th Ser. Et. 1/2... 2260
APR 26 49 10 32
TUTTLEMAN REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFFICE
Time Law Co. 1003

Know all Men by these Presents

That GENEVIEVE GROESBECK HOADLY, a widow and unmarried,

in consideration of One (\$1.00) Dollar and other good and valuable considerations

to her paid by HELEN EATON HOADLY, whose address is 2337 Grandin Road, Cincinnati, Ohio

the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby Grant, Bargain, Sell and Convey to the said HELEN EATON HOADLY

her heirs and assigns forever,

The following described real estate, to-wit:

That certain tract of land situated in Section 32, Town 4 and Second Fractional Range of Townships in Miami Purchase of Hamilton County, Ohio, beginning at a stake in the south line of Grandin Road one hundred (100) feet westwardly from the northeast corner of a certain tract of land heretofore conveyed to the lessor herein by William H. Harrison by deed recorded in Deed Book 338, page 302 of the Records of Deeds of Hamilton County, Ohio and being the same property heretofore conveyed by Isaac D. Wheeler to William H. Harrison and John P. Harrison by deed dated October 20, 1860 and recorded in Deed Book 719, page 160 of the records of Deeds of Hamilton County, Ohio; thence running southwardly at right angles to Grandin Road parallel with the east line of the tract hereinbefore mentioned four hundred (400) feet more or less to a stone; thence westwardly parallel to Grandin Road one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly parallel to the east line of said tract and at right angles to Grandin Road four hundred (400) feet more or less to a stake in the south line of Grandin Road; thence eastwardly along the south line of Grandin Road one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning and being the same property heretofore leased with privilege of purchase for Thirty-five hundred (\$3500.00) Dollars by the grantor (L.B. Harrison) herein to George Hoadly, Jr. by lease dated March 22, 1899 and recorded in Lease Book 118, page 252 of the Records of Hamilton County, said leasehold having been conveyed by said George Hoadly, Jr. to the grantee herein (G.G. Hoadly) by deed dated April 12, 1900 and recorded in Deed Book 843, page 465 of the Records of Hamilton County, Ohio.

Being the same premises conveyed to the grantor herein by deed recorded in Deed Book 865, page 80 of the Deed Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. The beginning point of the above described property being 1230.69 Ft. East of the intersection of the South Line of Grandin Road and the East Line of [unclear] Estate as shown on the Auditor's Plat, Hamilton County, Ohio.

65, 11 15 71 02
CLERK & SHERIFF HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

George Hoadly Jr.
House
Cincinnati
Hamilton County
Ohio

D.B. 235A/520

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hoadley, George, Jr., House

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Hamilton

DATE RECEIVED: 2/05/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/21/90
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/09/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/22/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90000380

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9 March 1990 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

___ count ___ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___ historic ___ current

DESCRIPTION

___ architectural classification
___ materials
___ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- ___ summary paragraph
- ___ completeness
- ___ clarity
- ___ applicable criteria
- ___ justification of areas checked
- ___ relating significance to the resource context
- ___ relationship of integrity to significance
- ___ justification of exception
- ___ other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___ acreage ___ verbal boundary description
___ UTMS ___ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___ sketch maps ___ USGS maps ___ photographs ___ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone _____

Signed _____

Date _____



GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO, OHIO

PHOTO # 1



GEORGE HOADUEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO # 2



GEORGE HOADLEY JR HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO # 3



GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO. OHIO

PHOTO # 4



GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO #5



GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO # 6



GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO #7



GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMINGTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO #8



GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO #9



91
OH 1189TD

GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO #10



GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO # 11



GEORGE HADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO. OHIO

PHOTO #12



GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON Co., OHIO

PHOTO #13



GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO # 14



GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO #15

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BY KODAK

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BY KODAK



GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO #16



GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO #17



GEORGE HOADLEY JR HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO. OHIO

PHOTO #18



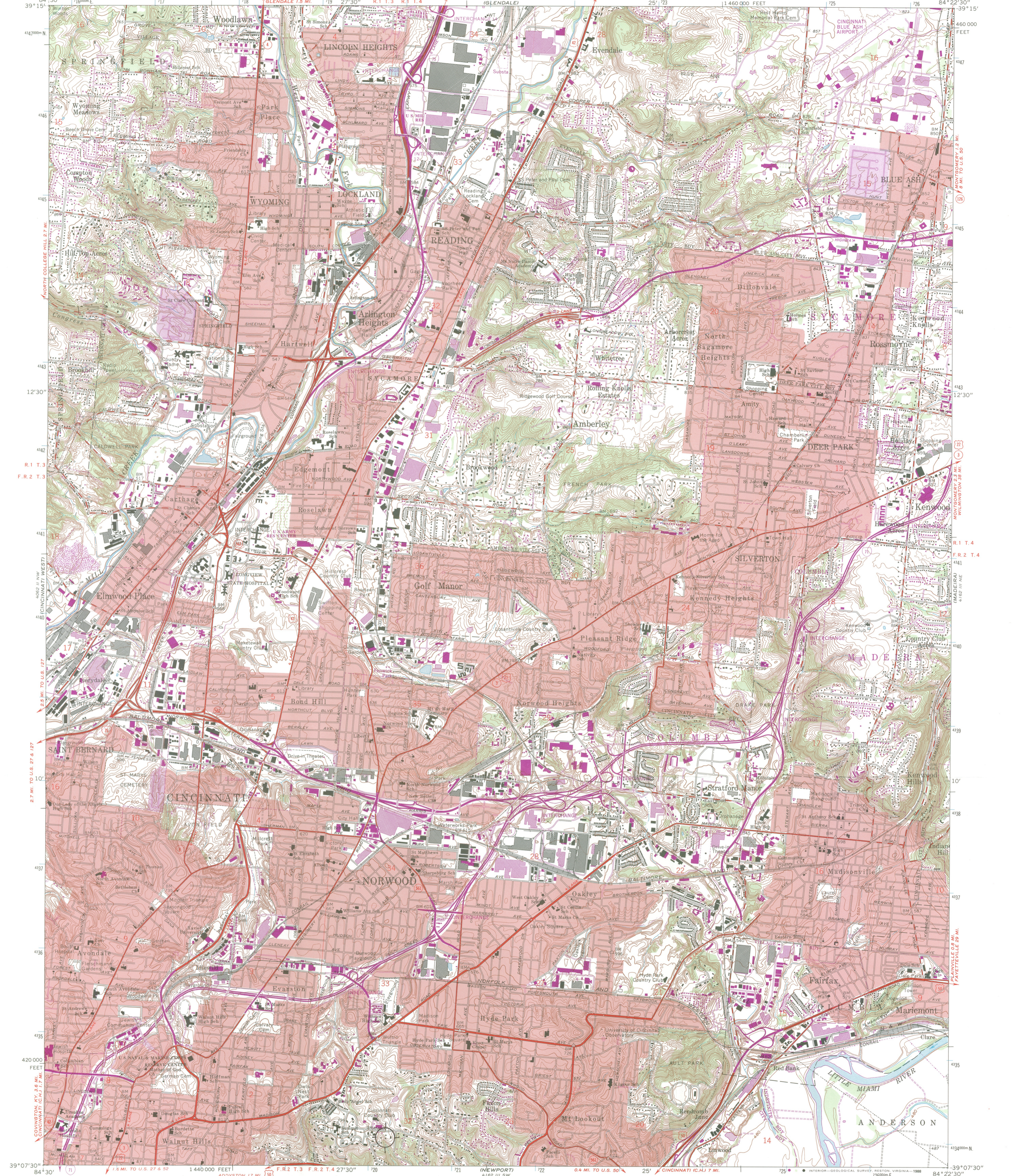
GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO #19

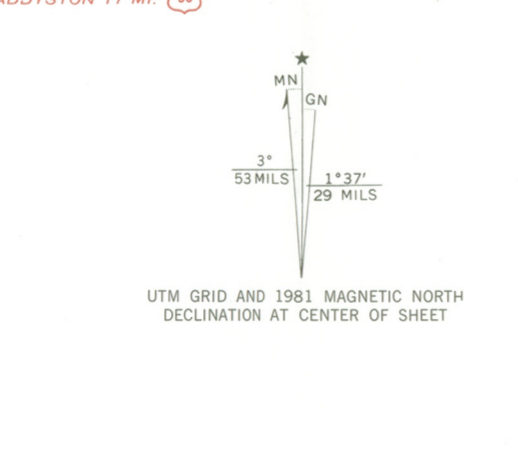


GEORGE HEADLEY JR HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO #20



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE, and City of Cincinnati
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1949 and in part by City of Cincinnati. Field checked
1953. Revised 1961
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Ohio
coordinate system, south zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse
Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue. 1927 North
American Datum. To place on the predicted North American
Datum 1983 move the projection lines 3 meters south and
6 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Area east of the Little Miami River lies within the Virginia Military
District. Area west of the Little Miami River lies within the Between
the Miami. Land lines based on the Great Miami River Base. Dotted
land lines established by private subdivision of the Symmes Purchase
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



SCALE 1:24 000
4162 III SW (NEWPORT)
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST
GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO
UTM # 16/720 700/4333860

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty Light-duty
Medium-duty Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

CINCINNATI EAST, OHIO
39084-B4-TF-024
1961
PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 4162 III NW-SERIES V852

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation
with State of Ohio agencies from aerial photographs taken 1979
and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

OHIO
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

GEORGE HOADLEY JR. HOUSE
2337 GRANDIN ROAD
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

ODONNELL'S RE-SUB. OF PT. LOT 1 PHILIP GRANDIN'S HOMESTEAD SUB.
GRANDIN HOLLOW SUB. P.B. 95 P.56&57 R.O.
P. GRANDIN EST. D.B.1356 - P.175 R.O.



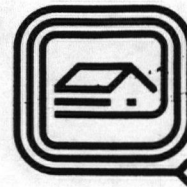
SAUNDERS SUB. P.B. P. RO.
DAVIDSON'S SUB. P.B. 7 P.21&22 R.O. (REG LAND)
G.P. TORRENCE EST. P.B.2-P.228 R.O.
B.31-P.5
BROADVIEW SUB. P.B.260 P.10 R.O.
WIEBETOOK VIEW SUB. P.B.266 P.65 R.O.

B.46-P.41

PWKY.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/297-2470



FEB 05 1990

OHIO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

January 25, 1990

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Carol:

Enclosed are seven new National Register nominations. All of the appropriate notification procedures have been followed for these new submissions.

In regard to the use of labels on the photographs of the Ladies Comfort Station in Logan, Ohio, these photographs were taken in April of 1988. We request that you accept these as they pre-date the October 1988 deadline.

New Submissions

County

Longnecker Office Building
Hoadley, George, House
First Presbyterian Church
Ladies Comfort Station
McFarland, James, House
North Main Street Historic District
Carroll Township Hall

Franklin
Hamilton
Henry
Hocking
Knox
Knox
Ottawa

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/JW:dh
nrohpnat408.r

Enclosure