

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name N/A

other names/site number Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District

2. Location

street & number Between E. Court & E. Eighth and Broadway and Main sts. not for publication n/a

city or town Cincinnati vicinity n/a

state Ohio code OH county Hamilton code 061 zip code 45202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Balwan Power Dept. Head 2-1-99
Signature of certifying official/Title Planning, Inventory and Registration Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office -- OH SHPO
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 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:)

Edson W. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action 3/12/99

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National Park Service

Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u> 24 </u> | <u> 1 </u> | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> 6 </u> | sites |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | structures |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | objects |
| <u> 24 </u> | <u> 7 </u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1 (Post Times Star Building, 1983)

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) - N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Cat: <u> INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/ </u> | Sub: <u> manufacturing facility </u> |
| <u> EXTRACTION </u> | <u> communications facility </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> industrial storage </u> |
| <u> COMMERCE/TRADE </u> | <u> business, organizational </u> |
| <u> TRANSPORTATION </u> | <u> road-related </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Cat: <u> COMMERCE/TRADE </u> | Sub: <u> business </u> |
| <u> GOVERNMENT </u> | <u> government office </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> fire station </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

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Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Italianate _____
- Chicago/Commercial Style _____
- Romanesque _____
- Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival _____
- Art Deco _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation CONCRETE _____
- STONE _____
- roof ASPHALT _____
- walls BRICK _____
- STONE _____
- CONCRETE _____
- other METAL _____
- GLASS _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

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DESCRIPTION

The Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District, located in the eastern fringe of Cincinnati's central business district, is comprised roughly of 10 whole or partial blocks between E. Eighth and E. Court streets and Broadway and Main streets. The district includes a total of 25 buildings, only one of which is non-contributing. Four non-contributing surface parking lots and two noncontributing parks are included within the district as it is not possible to exclude them from the delineated boundaries. The district is characterized by its mainly five to seven story brick loft buildings with some low rise automotive related buildings from the early twentieth century. The east end of the district is dominated by the 12-story 1933 Post Times-Star Building that was listed in the National Register individually in 1983 (Building #23; Photographs #12, 13, and 19). The western end is anchored by the Power Building, a 1903, 10-story manufacturing loft building that was noteworthy for its self-supporting electrical power system (Building #2; Photograph #2). At the northeast corner of the district at the intersection of E. Court, Eggleston and Broadway, is a five-story brick flatiron building, one of two remaining in downtown Cincinnati, that dates from 1905 (Building #14; Photograph #13).

Most of the buildings display brick exterior walls with flat or shed roofs and stone or concrete trim. As duly noted by the Sanborn atlases from the early twentieth century, many of the buildings were of fireproof construction (concrete, hollow tile, or steel) with masonry infill; others, mainly those from before 1910 had timber supports, wood floors, and load bearing brick perimeter walls. The exception was the Power Building (Building #2; Photograph #2), which featured an early steel frame structure. All of the buildings front upon the sidewalk, except for one L-shaped automotive building that was positioned further away from the sidewalk to provide easy drive-in access and parking (Building #17; Photograph #15). A second automotive building, a small gas station that was also originally L-shaped, displayed the same frontage, but due to the removal of one leg now appears to front the sidewalk (Building #4). The nineteenth century buildings have relatively narrow facades with rectangular plans, seen on the commercial streetscapes of Cincinnati's downtown, while many of the manufacturing concerns built in the twentieth century have larger footprints that occasionally cover more than half the block or streetface. Although no one style predominates in the district, the most common styles are neatly divided between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in the Italianate and the Chicago/Commercial styles. Other styles or elements thereof represented in the district include Richardsonian Romanesque, Classical Revival, Second Renaissance Revival, Art Deco, International Style, and two early twentieth century vernacular buildings with Arts and Crafts motifs and stepped and pedimented parapet walls.

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Six of the buildings in the district date from the late nineteenth century, including four with Italianate elements that date from c. 1860 to c. 1885 (Buildings #8, 15, 20 and 21; Photographs #10, 14, 18). Two structures that appear to date from c. 1890 display sophisticated styling, one with classical and Queen Anne elements while the other possesses Richardsonian Romanesque detailing (Buildings #9 and 19; Photographs #10, 16, and 17).

Eight buildings in the district are examples of the Chicago/Commercial style, dating from c. 1904 through 1921 and display the tripartite window arrangement, classical elements, and tripartite form consisting of a base, shaft, and capital common in such buildings (Buildings #2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 14, 16, 18; Photographs #2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18). The earliest example in the district is the c. 1904 building at 325 E. Eighth Street (Building #6; Photograph #4) which possesses some Second Renaissance Revival elements, while the latest is the 1921 parking garage/automotive repair building across the street at the northwest corner of Eighth and Broadway (328-336 E. Eighth Street, Building #5, Photographs #7 and 18) that is quite spare in ornamentation but nonetheless displays the basic elements of this style.

The district contains one of very few early twentieth century filling stations and several automotive related buildings from the same period that still remain in the central business district. These buildings include a c. 1928 Spanish Mission gas station (320 [326] E. Eighth, Building #4); a 1933-1936 Firestone building (824 Sycamore, Building #17; Photograph #15); a 1921 repair garage and parking structure (328-336 E. Eighth, Building #5; Photographs #7 and 18), a late 1940s auto sales building with Moderne elements (312-314 E. Eighth, Building #3, Photograph #5), and an auto repair/tire store from 1918 (319 E. Ninth, Building #12; Photograph #12).

The single noncontributing building, the William Howard Taft Center at the northwest corner of E. Ninth and Sycamore streets (230 E. Ninth) is actually a new face applied to the original framework of a 1924 structure (Building #10; Photographs #9 and 10). Built as the Big Four Building and later known as the Swift Building, it originally featured a white terra cotta sheathing and large connected window bays. By the 1990s, the anchorage for the terra cotta system had failed; the replacement sheathing of brick and concrete was used to complement the surrounding buildings of similar age and style. The structure retains its original scale, height, and E. Ninth Street entrance, but the window configuration has been altered to smaller, single and paired units. The six non-contributing sites are four surface parking lots and two small parks. The parking lots are located at the southwest corner of the intersection of E. Ninth and Sycamore streets, a narrow lot between 800 and 810 Sycamore Street, and a triangular, steeply sloping, lot between 824 Broadway and 401 E. Court Street. The two small parks, both dating from a 1985 city-funded landscaping and infrastructure improvement project, occupy the southeast and the southwest corners at the

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intersection of E. Eighth Street and Broadway.

The buildings display a remarkable level of historic architectural integrity. Alterations in general include window sash changes, storefront modifications, and presumably interior alterations to the floor plans and finishes. The most disruptive element in the district are the surface parking lots that occur within the boundaries as well as those on the edges. All of these lots, however, were the sites of former manufacturing/wholesaling concerns that were similar in function to those found still extant in the district.

The buildings that comprise the district are mostly second, third, and in some cases, even fourth generation, structures that represent changes in building form based on the functions, the level of manufacturing enterprises and type of business, such as the multi-story buildings that housed various small manufacturing tenants. The small number of Italianate buildings that remain in the district are reminders of the smaller scale industries that once dominated the area and were associated with the activities of the Miami-Erie Canal or the railroad lines to the east of the district.

The district is east of Main Street, one of the major commercial streets in the central business district. The blocks of Main Street from Sixth to Court streets have been recognized as a local historic district. As noted earlier, the Post Times-Star Building at 800 Broadway was individually listed in the National Register in 1983 (Building #23, Photograph #19). South of the district, at the southeast corner of Sycamore and E. Seventh Street, stands the Krippendorf-Dittman Building, a former shoe manufacturing facility designed by the local firm of Samuel Hannaford & Sons and listed in the National Register in 1980 as part of a thematic nomination of this important firm's works (Photograph #3).

Several of the corner buildings within the district have entrances on both of the streets upon which they face, resulting in addresses on both streets. These multiple addresses are seen on the sketch map included with the nomination. The major elevation upon which the building faces is the address that will be commonly used in this nomination.

E. Eighth Street

E. Eighth Street, which mainly forms the southern boundary of the district, contains two large former manufacturing buildings, dating from c. 1894 and 1903, on the north side of the street between Main and Sycamore Streets. To the south is a vast surface parking lot, formerly occupied

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by manufacturing concerns that is outside of the district boundaries. The area to the west is composed of smaller scale commercial/residential buildings that are within the Main Street local historic district. The building furthest west is 212 E. Eighth Street, a six-story, brick classical revival manufacturing building that was designed by local architect, Alfred O. Elzner (Building #1; Photograph #1). Originally built for the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, which produced agricultural implements, it appears that the building dates from c. 1894; the date is based on city directory research and the fact that Elzner had his own practice at this time (See enclosed rendering). The rectangular plan building has a narrow three-bay facade that features a three-story round arched motif that outlines the central bay and is crowned by a deeply extended dentilled cornice. The stone storefront displays a hammered surface, a decorative motif also seen on the former Sachs shoe manufacturing building at 800 Sycamore Street (Building #19, Photographs #16 and 17). Both the second and sixth floors are defined by string courses and small rectangular window openings. The third through fifth floors have segmental arched windows with 1/1 wood sash. The Power Building to the east, at 224 E. Eighth Street, was constructed in 1903 on the site of a former pork packing plant (Building #2, Photograph #2). The building's name derives from its original ability to internally supply electric power to the building and its tenants. The 10-story brick building displays the base, shaft, and capital arrangement seen in the Chicago/Commercial Style with the first two stories forming the base, the third through ninth stories composing the shaft, and the tenth floor articulated as the capital both by a stringcourse below and the cornice above. A two-story round arched entrance at the southwest corner is the main entry and the one that leads to the upper floors, although there are separate storefront entrances on both E. Eighth and Sycamore streets.

Between Sycamore and Broadway, the block is dominated by the c. 1890, six-story Sachs shoe manufacturing building (also known as the Payne Building and the San Antonio Building), which is described in the Sycamore Street section; the 1904 six-story building at 325 E. Eighth Street on the south side, and 1921 brick parking garage and auto repair building on the northwest corner of E. Eighth and Broadway. Two small, one-story buildings are located in the middle of the north side at 312 and 320 (326) E. Eighth Street, both associated with automotive functions originally. 312 E. Eighth Street is a one-story building with steel supports and a Moderne style steel coping, mostly hidden by the rounded awning sign (Building #3; Photograph #5). The building, constructed around c. 1948 as part of an auto sales and service business, stands on the former location of the city morgue and a small filling station. To the east at 320 (326) is a small concrete stucco structure topped by a stepped parapet with circular motifs and pan tile pent roof, reminiscent of the Spanish Mission style (Building #4). The west leg of the former L-shaped Texaco gas station, built in the late 1920s, has been removed and the open wall of the building filled with concrete block. A stockade fence fronts a portion of the property next to E. Eighth Street. A filling station and tire store were the earliest functions of the building. Dwarfing the former gas station is the five-story

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Chicago/Commercial style building to the east on the corner of E. Eighth and Broadway, with the address of 328-336 E. Eighth Street (Building #5; Photographs #7 and 18). Built in 1921 as a parking garage and auto repair facility, the base, shaft, and capital design is employed in a simple manner with the high first story as the base and terra cotta framed fifth story windows as the capital. The unadorned second through fourth stories have vertical brick piers with concrete capitals. The original sash has been removed and replaced with single panes of dark glass.

The southeast corner at Sycamore and E. Eighth streets contains the two-story Red Cross Building and surface parking lot to the east that are not included within the district's boundaries (Photograph #3). To the east is a six-story brick loft building, also wrought in the Chicago/Commercial style, at 325 E. Eighth Street (Building #6; Photographs #4 and 7). The 1904 manufacturing building displays Second Renaissance Revival elements in its bracketed cornice, segmental arched openings with keystones, and dentilled interior cornice. East of the building is a small pocket park with locust trees that formerly held several buildings that were presumably removed as a result of the widening of the Gilbert Avenue Viaduct exit prior to 1956. The park, one of two noncontributing park sites, is paved with concrete tiles and has a small number of parking slots on the west side. Set back from the park along E. Eighth Street is a three-story, wire cut brick building that formerly only had a Broadway address (715), but now is addressed 333-339 E. Eighth Street (Building #7; Photograph #8). The 1914 structure is a smaller rendition of the Commercial style buildings in the district and features 8/8 double hung windows in the second and third stories and large storefront windows on the first story. A terra cotta interior cornice above the second story windows and an identical one above the third story windows defines the capital section of the building. An entrance on the west end of the E. Eighth Street elevation that appears to date from the early 1960s now serves as the entry to the building.

The eastern end of Eighth Street is dominated by the 12-story Post Times-Star Building that occupies the entire block bounded by Broadway, Eighth, Bedinger and Eggleston (described in the Broadway section). The Gilbert Avenue viaduct's western terminus to Eighth Street at Broadway has been widened from its original 1912 configuration and displays correspondingly newer guard rails, supports, and road paving. To the south and outside the district is a 1957 two-story parking garage that is located between Broadway and Sycamore north of Seventh Street (Photograph #8). Beyond to the south along Sycamore Street is the large brick complex that was a shoe manufacturing plant operated by the Krippendorf, Dittman & Company (Photograph #3). It was listed in the National Register in 1980 as part of the thematic nomination of Samuel Hannaford/Samuel Hannaford & Sons Architectural Resources. The eastward running segment of the Gilbert Avenue Viaduct dominates the intersection of Seventh and Broadway.

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E. Ninth Street

The two block long section of E. Ninth Street between Main and Broadway within the district includes six buildings and two surface parking lots. Three of the buildings (212, 218, and 230 E. Ninth) stand on the north side between Main and Sycamore streets, while a single building (215 E. Ninth) and the parking lots, two of four noncontributing parking lot sites, are located on the south. Two buildings front on the south side of E. Ninth Street between Sycamore and Broadway; the north side, which contains the 1985 Hamilton County Justice Center, is not included in the district. The south side is divided through the intersection of two interior north-south side streets named E. and W. Cheapside streets.

The westernmost building on E. Ninth Street in the district is 212 E. Ninth, a five-story brick structure that appears to date from c. 1885 (Building #8; Photograph #10). The eight-bay wide facade contains segmental arched single window openings on the second through fourth stories and trabeated openings on the top, fifth, story, which all have 6/6 double hung sash. The cornice and the original storefront elements have been removed. The building served as a shoe machinery factory (The Louis G. Freeman Co.) and brass works in its earliest years, and then housed several printing companies in the early twentieth century. The seven-story building to the east at 218 E. Ninth Street was originally built for the Standard Publishing Company around 1890 (Building #9; Photograph #10). Although the five bay wide building does not have the large tripartite window arrangements seen in the early twentieth century manufacturing lofts in the district, it does exhibit the base, shaft and capital form on its front elevation. A simple dentilled cornice, round arched openings, and keyhole window openings at the sixth story are notable elements; the restrained styling of this building, given its estimated date of construction, strongly suggests a trained architect was responsible for the design, although his identity is not known. For many years in the twentieth century, this building served as offices for the Board of Education and other related organizations and social agencies. The northeast corner of the block contains a 12-story building that actually dates to 1924, but was refaced recently with brick and stone and is considered to be a non-contributing building (Building #10, Photograph #9). Originally the Big Four Building, it housed the offices of several railroad companies including the Central Indiana Railway, Indianapolis Union Railway, Chicago and Harrisburg Coal Company, as well as the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad.

The only building in this block on the south side is 215 E. Ninth Street, which is a seven-story structure of fireproof construction built in 1905 (Building #11; Photograph #11). Its earliest known use was as a warehouse for the Charles Moser Company, paint manufacturers, as well as

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several other paint companies. This former activity is evidenced by the word, "PAINT", lettered on the west side of the building. By mid-century, it served as a hotel service building. The building's front facade is divided into three main bays which each contain a set of tripartite windows with 1/1 sash. The central entrance is visually two-stories high with an unornamented surround. Brick detailing is present around the windows and in the spandrels between them. A simple interior cornice is located above the second and sixth stories, while a cornice with modillions and dentils surmounts the building. Few window openings are present on the side elevations.

The block of E. Ninth Street between Sycamore and Broadway contains two buildings with E. Ninth Street addresses: a c. 1918 brick commercial building and a 1950 fire station. The former, at 319 E. Ninth, is two stories in height, with a wire-cut brick front topped by a triangular parapet (Building #12; Photograph #12). The storefront contains two garage door openings and a single door; the storefront frame is decorated with delicate fretwork. The upper portion of the front is hidden by a large, surface-mounted sign. The five-bay, side elevations of the building are more utilitarian, with large, multi-paned window openings and common brick walls. The building is connected to a one-story concrete section to the south, documented as having been built in 1918, which is also connected to the building to its south, at 320 E. Eighth Street (Building #3; Photograph #5).

East of E. Cheapside Street is a two-story 1950 fire station at 329 E. Ninth Street that is one of the earliest buildings in downtown Cincinnati designed in the International Style (Building #13; Photographs #12 and 18). The building, which houses Engine Cos. No. 44 and 3, features an overhanging second story supported by slender round columns, a flat roof, and a continuous line of windows at the top of the walls. Below these windows are sea-green glass panels. Most of the original openings on the first story have been filled in with brick flush with the original brick veneer of this story, particularly on the Broadway Street side. The vehicle doors on the E. Ninth Street side were replaced recently with metal doors consistent with the original architectural style.

E. Court Street

One building is included within the district that has a Court Street address, although the west elevation fronts on Broadway. The building at 401 E. Court Street is a five-story brick flatiron building constructed in 1905, replacing a late nineteenth century flatiron building (Building #14; Photograph #13). Located at the intersection of Broadway, Court, and Eggleston, the building is separated from the buildings to the south on Broadway by a surface parking lot, one of four noncontributing parking lot sites in the district. The building features stone stringcourses, large window openings separated by brick piers, and a prominent dentilled cornice. The window sash has

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been altered with a simple arrangement of two windows framed by narrow panes of glass on the side and top. Originally built for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, the building was later the location for Ranney Company, which sold wholesale floor coverings. The building now provides professional office spaces. The new sash arrangement as well as a multi-sided screen on the north end of the roof to hide equipment are the major alterations resulting from a rehabilitation in the 1980s.

Sycamore Street

The segments of Sycamore Street included in the district are between E. Court Street and E. Eighth streets. Only the west side of Sycamore Street between E. Court and E. Ninth streets is included, while both the east and west sides of the street between E. Eighth and E. Ninth streets are within the district. The northern block contains two buildings, a c. 1870 Italianate three-story brick commercial building, and a c. 1904 five story brick loft building. Across Sycamore Street and outside the district to the east is the 1985 Hamilton County Justice Center. The southern block of Sycamore Street included in the district contains a surface parking lot and the east half of the 1903, 10-story Power Building on the west side. The east side contains three buildings: the one-story L-plan former Firestone Building on the southeast corner at E. Ninth Street, a five story brick building constructed in 1911 as a casket warehouse, and the Richardsonian Romanesque six-story brick loft building that dates from c. 1890.

The three-story Italianate at 913 Sycamore Street is rectangular in plan and features full stone surrounds on the upper two stories of the three-bay front facade and intact cornice with paired brackets and panels (Building #15; Photograph #14). The iron storefront columns and interior cornice remain, although the large windows have been replaced with smaller ones surrounded by vertical board infill. The north side (Court Street) windows retain the decorative stone hoodmolds. South of 913 is a six-story brick loft building at 909-911 E. Ninth Street, built for a shoe machinery company (Building #16; Photograph #14). The front facade is divided into two primary bays, separated by a single central pier, which each contain a set of three connected windows on the second through sixth floors. The facade is sheathed in a golden brick while the sides and rear walls are a darker red brick. A simple interior cornice visually divides the first floor base from the second through fifth floors, which are terminated at the top by shelf lintels on both major bays. A dentilled string course is located across the parapet wall at the top of the building. The two-bay storefront retains its original slender metal columns, transom windows, and wood panels and doors.

The north end of the southern block of Sycamore Street included within the district contains a one-story automotive building originally built by the Firestone company between 1933-1936

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(Building #17; Photograph #15). The building, located at 824 Sycamore Street, is set back on the parcel to accommodate access and parking from the street. The south end of the L-plan building is constructed of brick, while the section on the north that includes the central office section is of concrete block. Garage openings in the building include four bays in the north end, one of which is now closed up, and a single one in the south section. Several storefront windows are located between these garage bays. The flat roof of the south section is relieved by parapets in the corner and center of the north wall. Standing to the south is a six-story building at 810 Sycamore Street that was constructed in 1911 as a warehouse for the F. H. Hill company, coffin manufacturers (Building #18; Photographs #16 and 17). The front facade is divided into three main sections, defined by interior cornices above the second and fifth stories. The three-bay facade contains a series of windows in a tripartite arrangement separated by brick piers with stone capitals and bases, similar to many of the buildings in the district. The second story windows are distinguished by the addition of transoms above the 1/1 sash windows. The sixth story windows, with an interior cornice both above and below, are surmounted by a stone cornice with modillions. The side elevations are painted and devoid of window openings; the north elevation contains a "supergraphic" of a green dragon, the product of a larger art campaign from the 1970s in downtown Cincinnati. A narrow parking lot, a non-contributing site, separates this building from the six-story building to the south on the corner with E. Eighth Street. This corner building at 800 Sycamore Street, which appears to date from c. 1890, formerly housed the Sachs shoe manufacturing facility as well as other manufacturing enterprises (Building #19; Photographs #16 and 17). The building was designed by local architect, Henry E. Siter, who was also responsible for the designs of a number of public school buildings in the city at this time. The four-bay wide facade which fronts on Sycamore Street features a central and corner piers which are joined at the fifth story by four connected, round-arched windows. Smaller rounded arched windows are located above on the sixth story, while the windows on the second through fourth stories are paired with trabeated tops. All of the original 2/2 sash remains in the window openings. Each floor is further defined by stone stringcourses on both the Sycamore Street and the south (E. Eighth Street) elevations. A corbelled cornice is located above the sixth story windows with a brick parapet wall above the cornice. The metal storefront is intact and features a hammered stone interior cornice.

Broadway

The district boundaries along Broadway are located between E. Court Street on the north to Seventh Street in the block on the east side of Broadway. As its name suggests, the thoroughfare is wider, by one lane width, than the other streets within the district. The number of buildings within the district with addresses on Broadway totals six, although several of the east-west street corner buildings dominate large sections fronting on Broadway. On the west side south of E. Ninth

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Street, the eastern elevation of the 1950 fire station occupies the northern one-third of the block, followed by a four-story brick Italianate commercial building, a larger four-story brick Italianate with rear section that extends west to E. Cheapside Street, and the east elevation of 328-336 E. Eighth Street. South of E. Eighth Street is the pocket park at the southwest corner, one of two noncontributing park sites, and the west elevation of the three-story building at 333-339 E. Eighth Street, which formerly fronted on Broadway. Beyond to the south and outside of the district boundaries is a two-level parking garage that dates to 1957 with a surface parking lot on the south side adjacent to Seventh Street. The north end of the street displays the west elevation of the flatiron building at 401 E. Court Street, with a surface parking lot to the south, across Eggleston Avenue, surrounded by chain link fence; the latter a non-contributing site in the district. Both are located on the east side of Broadway, north of E. Ninth Street. The east side of Broadway to the south contains two massive structures, the 1912 six-story Crane/Broadway Building and the 1933 Post Times-Star Building. The block between E. Eighth and the Gilbert Avenue Viaduct terminus and Seventh Street contains the 1916 former United Shoe Machinery Building and a similar two-story building that served a commercial purpose.

The west side of Broadway south of E. Ninth Street contains two brick Italianate buildings located between the 1950 fire station at 329 E. Ninth Street (Building #13; Photograph #12) and the 1921 parking garage/automotive repair building at 328-336 E. Eighth Street (Building #5, Photographs #7 and 18). The floor heights are markedly different between the two buildings, although both are four stories in height. The north building at 817 is three bays wide with a stepped brick cornice and wood storefront elements (Building #20; Photograph #18). The windows on the upper stories have 1/1 sash and metal hoodmolds. The facade is dominated by an ornamental fire escape that probably dates from the early twentieth century. The storefront was occupied by a restaurant as early as the 1930s, a function that it still serves today. The four-bay wide building at 813-815 was part of the A. J. Nurre picture molding operation in the 1890s, its four-story rear ell serving as the warehouse (Building #21; Photographs #6 and 18). The front facade is very intact, featuring all of its original cast iron storefront elements, metal hoodmolds and 6/6 wood sash, and metal cornice with paired brackets. The south storefront column contains the name of the iron manufacturer, A. L. Krieger, Burkhardt & Company, which was listed in the city directory as early as 1879. The rear, four-story section has segmental arched windows with original 6/6 sash, cornice, and interior cornice above the first story entrance that fronts on E. Cheapside Street.

The 1912 Crane/Broadway Building at 824 Broadway is a reinforced concrete building with an exterior brick sheathing (Building #22; Photograph #12). The building was constructed as a plumber's supply warehouse for Crane-Hawley & Co. and served this purpose until at least the late 1950s. The building displays the base, shaft and capital arrangement similar to many buildings in

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the district. A prominent interior cornice encircles the lower portion of the building above the second story, while a narrow stringcourse is located above the fifth story. The topmost story exhibits a lighter brown brick sheathing that suggests a significant remodeling of the top of the building. This sixth story features brick capitals stepped at the bottom and a central parapet with a blank stone plaque within it. Single windows are located on each elevation, separated by brick piers. The central entrance on Broadway has heavy consoles that support a shelf lintel over the inset doorway. The limestone-faced Post Times-Star Building at 800 Broadway consists of a series of multi-story stepped sections that surround a central pyramidal-roofed tower (Building #23; Photographs #12 and 19). The Art Deco styling includes stylized bas-relief floral carvings at the tops of the stepped sections and depictions of individuals influential in the history of printing. The four corners at the top of the building feature three-dimensional figures representing Truth, Speed, Patriotism and Progress, the four essential qualities of a newspaper. Window openings are arranged in vertical strips with spandrels in between. The building, completed in 1933, replaced a block of smaller industrial structures that were mainly operated by printing and paper manufacturing concerns.

South of the intersection of the Gilbert Avenue Viaduct with Broadway are two similar buildings. The northern building is a two-story brick building with a rectangular plan at 708 (Building #24; Photograph #20), while the south is a larger, L-plan structure at 706 that wraps around the east side of the northern building (Building #25; Photograph #20). 708 Broadway was built for the United Shoe Machinery Company in 1916 and designed by the local firm of Zettel and Rapp. While this building at 708 Broadway presents a fairly narrow frontage along that street, the side elevations are quite deep and extend for nearly the length of a typical city block. Both buildings' style represents an early twentieth century vernacular seen on many commercial and industrial buildings from c. 1915-1930, with shaped parapet walls, diamond and square tiles set into the brick, and sculptured floral and classical elements in the terra cotta trim around doorways and coping at the top of the building. Transoms surmount most of the large windows on both buildings, which are mainly paired and have 1/1 sash.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio
Rita Walsh, Gray & Pape, Inc., photographer
September 1998
Gray & Pape, Inc., 1318 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210 - location for negatives

Additional information for individual photographs:

1. View of 212 E. Eighth Street (Building #1), photographer facing northwest
2. View of 800 Sycamore Street (Building #19), Power Building at 224-236 E. Eighth (Building #2) and 212 E. Eighth Street (Building #1), right to left in photograph, photographer facing northwest
3. View of intersection of Sycamore and E. Eighth streets, Red Cross Building at the southeast corner of Sycamore and E. Eighth streets (outside of the district) and the Krippendorf, Dittman & Company Building (outside of the district and individually listed in the National Register in 1983), photographer facing southeast
4. View of 325 E. Eighth Street Building #6), photographer facing SE
5. View of E. Cheapside Street and connected, former automotive buildings at 329 E. Eighth Street (Building #3) and 319 E. Ninth Street (Building #12), photographer facing northwest
6. View of rear of 813-815 Broadway (Building #21), photographer facing northeast
7. View of E. Eighth Street from Broadway; 325 E. Eighth Street (Building #6) is on left and 328-326 E. Eighth Street (Building #5) is in the foreground on the left), photographer facing west
8. View of 333-339 E. Eighth Street (Building #7) and parking garage to south (outside of the district) along Broadway, photographer facing southwest

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9. View of north side of E. Ninth Street, west of Sycamore Street, showing the William Howard Taft Center at 230 E. Ninth Street (Building #10), 218 E. Ninth Street (Building #9), and 212 E. Eighth Street (Building #8), photographer facing northwest

10. View of William Howard Taft Center at 230 E. Ninth Street (Building #10), 218 E. Ninth Street (Building #9), and 212 E. Ninth Street (Building #8), and Main Street buildings beyond to the west, photographer facing west

11. View of 215 E. Ninth Street (Building #11) on the south side of E. Ninth Street in the block between Main and Sycamore streets with other buildings in the district beyond to the east, photographer facing southeast

12. View of the south side of E. Ninth Street, with 319 E. Ninth Street (Building #12) and the Engine Co. Nos. 44 and 3 fire station at 329 E. Ninth Street (Building #13). The Crane/Broadway Building at 824 Broadway (Building #22) and the Post Times Star Building at 800 Broadway (Building #23) are pictured beyond to the east, photographer facing southeast

13. View of 401 E. Court Street (Building #14) and the Crane/Broadway Building, 824 Broadway (Building #22) and the Post Times Star Building, 800 Broadway (Building #23), photographer facing southeast

14. View of the west side of Sycamore Street, south of Court Street, showing 913 Sycamore Street (Building #15) and 909-911 Sycamore Street (Building #16), photographer facing southwest

15. View of the former Firestone Building at the southeast corner of E. Ninth and Sycamore streets (Building #17) and the Post Times Star building beyond to the east, located at 800 Broadway (Building #23). The mural pictured is on the north wall of 810 Sycamore Street (Building #18), photographer facing southeast

16. View of the east side of Sycamore Street, showing the south corner of the former Firestone building (Building #17), 810 Sycamore (Building #18) and 800 Sycamore (Building #19), photographer facing southeast

17. View of 800 and 810 Sycamore Street (Buildings #19 and #18, respectively), photographer facing northeast

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18. View of the west side of Broadway between E. Ninth and E. Eighth streets. The buildings featured are (left to right) the fire station at 329 E. Ninth Street (Building #13), 817 Broadway (Building #20), 813-815 Broadway (Building #21), and 328-336 E. Eighth Street (Building #5), photographer facing southwest

19. View of the Post Times Star Building, 800 Broadway (Building #23), photographer facing northeast

20. View of 708 and 706 Broadway (Buildings #24 and 25, respectively), photographer facing southeast

21. View northeast of the Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District (in middle ground of photograph) from the 48th floor (observation deck) of the Carew Tower at Fifth and Race streets

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District is eligible for listing in the National Register under both Criterion A and Criterion C. Many of the buildings located in the district are associated with the city's important late nineteenth and early twentieth century manufacturing activities, particularly the shoe industry. Cincinnati possessed a national reputation in this industry, which is represented by five extant buildings in the district. Shoes, especially women's shoes, were one of Cincinnati's major products of manufacture, in part due to the extensive slaughtering and pork packing industries which first developed in the 1820s. The leather industry was a thriving concern, with the raw material used in many of the city's industries, including harnesses, saddlery, trunks, valises, as well as shoes and boots. The eastern fringe area of the city's central business district, which is partially included in this district, was the center for the shoe manufacturing industry and related manufacturers. The concentration of multi-story brick industrial and warehouse buildings, a small number with extant water towers on the roof, is evocative of a late nineteenth/early twentieth century manufacturing/warehouse district and remains the most intact in Cincinnati's central business district. The district also contains several buildings that were designed by significant local architects, all for manufacturing or industrial purposes, except for a 1950 fire station that is the newest building in the district and one of the earliest examples of the International Style in the central business district. Several buildings are fine, mainly unaltered, examples of a manufacturing loft building, a distinctive and increasingly relatively rare building type defined as a multi-story brick building with wood post supports that housed various tenant occupancies, usually of an industrial nature.

The date of construction for the 25 buildings within the district range from c. 1860-1950, spanning an important period of manufacturing and wholesaling growth in Cincinnati. The district also contains several buildings that are examples of early twentieth century automotive-related activities in the central business district, including a filling station, automotive repair facilities, and a parking garage, partly reflecting the fact that the district was, until the construction of the interstate highways, a major automobile gateway into the central business district. The period of significance for the district ends in 1950 when the impact of the interstate highway system and urban renewal projects begin to impact the historic downtown industrial fabric.

By the late nineteenth century, manufacturing in Cincinnati was a widespread and substantial component of the city's diversified economic base. The principal industries in the 1880s consisted of candles, soaps and oils; clothing; distilled and rectified liquors; provisions; furniture, carriages, and boots and shoes. The total number of establishments in Cincinnati in 1884 was 5,738, while by the 1890 census there were 7,664 counted within the city's limits alone, which did not include the

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communities in the Mill Creek Valley, Hamilton County's leading industrial area by the late nineteenth century (*The Industries of Cincinnati* 1886:113 and S. B. Nelson, *History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County* 1894:314).

Shoes, especially women's shoes, were one of Cincinnati's major products of manufacture, in part due to the extensive slaughtering and pork packing industries which first developed in the 1820s. The leather industry was a thriving concern, with "the largest tannery in the world...located here" in 1886 (*The Industries of Cincinnati* 1886:101). The raw material was used in many of the city's industries, including harnesses, saddlery, trunks, valises, as well as shoes and boots. Beginning as a cottage industry with skilled craftsmen, the shoe industry was revolutionized by machinery after the Civil War and led to a proliferation of factories by the 1890s. Even before the 1860s, George Striebley, Cincinnati's pioneer in the use of machinery in shoe manufacturing, began in 1849 to manufacture shoes in quantities by cutting out and distributing the parts among shoemakers to be made by hand. He introduced the machine for cutting uppers in 1852 and in 1863 was the first to use the McKay machine for sewing soles (S. B. Nelson 1894:315). By the 1870s, the Goodyear Welt machines provided another innovation in attaching uppers and soles (Adams 1921:6). By the early 1890s, there were over 30 firms employing over 4,000, mainly unskilled, workers (S. B. Nelson 1894:315).

In the nineteenth century, Cincinnati was second only to Massachusetts in the manufacture of shoes and boots, and hosted a number of shoe companies which had their main factory in that New England state (*The Industries of Cincinnati* 1886:101). By 1921, Cincinnati led Ohio in the manufacture of shoes, carrying on nearly half of the industry in the state, with women's shoes remaining as the leading product of this industry in the city (Adams 1921:28). Unionization attempts in the 1920s led to both the relocation of several of the companies to other cities, but also the organization of the United States Shoe Corporation, or U.S. Shoe, which was one of the 500 largest companies in the nation in the early 1980s (Silberstein 1982:45)

The shoe manufacturing industry, including such related and subsidiary concerns as shoe dressing, shoe counter manufacturers, factory supplies, and machinery were, by the late nineteenth century, concentrated along Sycamore Street and the adjoining cross streets in the city's eastern fringe area. The area contained numerous manufacturing enterprises, in addition to shoe-related industries, including carriage and stove building plants; pork packing houses; printing, paper, and ink businesses; lumber companies; and clothing manufacturers. Several of these manufacturing activities continued into the twentieth century in the area, with the added functions of automotive-related repair and sales.

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Context and Historical Development of the District

The Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District is situated on the northeastern fringe of the city's central business district (CBD), defined as north of Seventh Street to Central Parkway; east of Main Street to Eggleston Avenue, and west of Elm Street to Central Avenue on the west. The fringe area developed later than the CBD core along the riverfront and such thoroughfares as Third and Fourth streets and was employed early in the nineteenth century for pasture. With the Miami Erie Canal's location along the north and east side of the fringe area, this area quickly became filled with small enterprises dependent on shipping including tanning, pork packing, and other early industries. Eggleston Avenue, a diagonal street that now defines the eastern boundary of the fringe, was part of the route of Deer Creek to the Ohio River. The waterway was converted to a series of canal locks that led down to the Ohio River, which from the north end of what is now Eggleston Avenue was a fall of 110 feet that originally required 32 locks. By the mid-1830s the number of locks had been reduced to 10 that were much deeper than the original locks. A two block long basin between the canal and south to Eighth Street for the backwater was west of the locks between Broadway and Sycamore with narrow streets on either side (E. and W. Cheapside streets) running its length. The canal, begun in 1825 and completed to Toledo to connect with Lake Erie and the Erie Canal by 1846, greatly aided Cincinnati's strategic location as a major shipping center for agricultural produce from the surrounding hinterlands in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, and other products. Cincinnati's position as an important shipping port on the Ohio River, along with its canal connections to the north, contributed greatly to the city's mid-nineteenth century hegemony in the Midwest.

The future of Cincinnati's eastern fringe as an industrial center was further enhanced by the location of the depot of the city's first railroad, the Little Miami Railroad, at the foot of Deer Creek (Eggleston Avenue). By the 1840s, the railroad was completed along the Little Miami River valley to Springfield, Ohio. By 1863, the locks to the Ohio River were removed and replaced with a sewer for Deer Creek and a railroad track in the middle of a new thoroughfare known as Eggleston Avenue.

The first detailed map of Cincinnati, the Martin's fire insurance atlas from 1855, shows the eastern fringe area around Eighth, Court, Eggleston, and Sycamore densely developed with industrial enterprises, many considered "special risks". Special risks were defined as combustible activities that produced sparks or had steam engines as their power source. Pork packing was a common enterprise here at the time as were lumber related concerns. The Williams city directory for 1855 listed 13 pork packing concerns that were formerly within the boundaries of the district, with several

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more located right outside of the district boundaries clustered around the canal. The concerns within the district boundaries included the S. Davis Jr. & Co, pork and beef packers at the corner of Broadway and Court streets; Brown & Ray, corner Sycamore and Court; J. H. Burrowes, 272 (these are the pre-1897 street numbers) Sycamore; John R. Child & Co, Sycamore between Ninth and Court streets; Charles Davis & Co, 280 Sycamore; J. H. Davis & Co., corner Court and Broadway; Evans and Swift, 291 Sycamore, corner of Ninth; J. H. Gerard & Co, 297 Broadway; Leighton & Evans, northeast corner Broadway and Court; McKehan & Evans, northeast corner Ninth and Sycamore; Miller & Brown, corner of Sycamore and Court; Henry Nye, 329 Broadway; and Phipps, Gardner & Co., northwest corner of Ninth and Broadway. Despite the overwhelming industrial character of the area, there were still a small number of residences found in the area at this time.

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the canal's economic influence had waned due to the dominance of the railroads as the preferred shipping mode. The canal, however, was still used for commercial transportation as late as the 1910s. By the late nineteenth century, industry still dominated the eastern fringe area, including several pork packing houses, lumber, and shoe manufacturing. The earliest buildings which still remain in the district date from as early as 1860-1880. These are the buildings at 817 and 813-815 Broadway and 913 Sycamore Street. Their earliest uses were commercial, with residential units above, although the building at 813-815 Broadway was strictly industrial (Building #21; Photographs #6 and 18). It was used by the A. J. Nurre Company, picture molding manufacturers, which had additional facilities to the east at the current location of the Crane/Broadway building at 824 Broadway. Both the 1883-1884 Robinson's atlas of the city and the listings in an 1892 business directory confirm smaller scale buildings, probably many of Italianate style at that time and including many buildings of frame construction, and residential uses in the area. Many of the larger scale, heavy industrial enterprises were located to the south closer to the riverfront and east of Broadway in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the L. Schreiber Iron Works, Edwards Manufacturing, sheet metal manufacturers, and several tool and die companies, the buildings and complexes now mainly removed for such highway projects as I-71 which closely borders the east side of the district, the Third Street Distributor and Viaduct (which has been re-named Fort Washington Way), and the Columbia Parkway Viaduct.

Buildings within the district that are associated with the earliest shoe related industries in the district include the c. 1880 brick building at 212 E. Ninth Street, which housed the Louis G. Freeman shoe manufacturing company and the c. 1890 building at 800 Sycamore where Sachs Shoe Manufacturing, designed by local architect Henry E. Siter, was located (Building #8; Photographs #9 and 10 and Building #19; Photograph #16 and 17). Other shoe-related industries were also

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housed in the latter building. By 1905, another shoe manufacturing company (name unknown) was located at the loft building at 909-911 Sycamore Street (Building #16; Photograph #14). By the early twentieth century, other shoe companies were located in the Power Building at 224 E. Eighth Street, one of local architect Harry Hake's early designs, which housed mainly clothing-related companies (Building #2; Photograph #2). In 1916, several shoe manufacturing concerns, including Ross-Moyer Manufacturing Company; the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston, which was formerly located at Sycamore and Seventh streets; International Harness Machinery Company, and Peter A. Henry, a leather merchant who was the actual owner of the property, were housed in the two-story complex at 706 Sycamore Street (Building #25; Photograph #20). A 1915 Cincinnati Enquirer article stated that a six-story improvement was planned here and was to be designed by local architects, Zettel and Rapp (Cincinnati Enquirer, March 30, 1915). The drawings of the building featured in this article shows a similar design to the current building, but it was obviously scaled back in size.

That more buildings from the nineteenth century and those associated with the shoe industry do not survive in the district is due to one of the city's worst fires in the area in 1910. The thriving shoe industries in the district, as well as other businesses, were greatly impacted by a widespread fire just before Christmas Day in that year. The fire, suspected to have been arson, began at the southeast corner of E. Ninth and Sycamore streets at the Blacker-Gerstle & Co. shoe factory. It quickly spread south and east, sweeping through the "tinder box plants" of the predominantly shoe manufacturing district (CHS 1988: 191). The fire burned for nine days, destroying 12 shoe factories, a leather factory, portions of the A. J. Nurre picture molding plant, and an automotive sales concern, the Payne Motor Car Company. The conflagration took the lives of four persons, including two firemen.

In addition to the prevalent shoe industry concerns, the district also contained a remarkable number of printing, paper, and inks businesses by the late nineteenth century. Around 1890, the Standard Publishing Company was established in the seven-story building at 218 E. Ninth Street (Building #9; Photographs #9 and 10). Several small printing or publishing concerns were located in the Power Building at 224 E. Eighth, as well as at 212 E. Ninth, 212 E. Eighth, and 800 Sycamore by the early twentieth century (Buildings #8, 1, and 19; Photographs #10, 1, 16 and 17). Others were located on Broadway and further east of that thoroughfare on E. Eighth Street; several of these were replaced to make way for the enormous Depression-era construction of the Post Times Star Building, a local newspaper publishing plant (Building #23; Photographs #12 and 19).

Other buildings in the district served as warehouses or for wholesale operations, including the 1911 five-story warehouse building at 810 Sycamore Street built for F. H. Hill Company, coffin

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manufacturers, and the 1904 six-story loft building at 325 E. Eighth Street which housed several wholesale liquor concerns, a wholesale tire company, and a wholesale electrical supply firm (Buildings #18 and 6; Photographs #16, 17, 4, and 7). After the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company left their 1905 building at 401 E. Court Street, it was later used by Ranney Distributors, which handled wholesale floor coverings (Building #14; Photograph #13). The large six-story brick building at 824 Broadway was for many years used for wholesale plumbing supplies (Building #22; Photograph #12). The c. 1905 building at 909-911 Sycamore Street, which first served as a shoe manufacturing facility, was occupied in the mid-twentieth century by the Champion Paper Company's wholesaling operations (Building #16; Photograph #14).

A number of buildings in the district were constructed after the 1910 fire and were mainly of fire proof construction. All of the loft buildings identified in the district, perhaps not coincidentally, were built prior to 1908 including 325 E. Eighth, 800 Sycamore, 212 E. Eighth, 212 E. Ninth, and 909-911 Sycamore streets (Buildings #6, 19, 1, 8, and 16; Photographs #4, 7, 16, 17, 1, and 14). These buildings all display load-bearing brick walls, wood post supports and wood floors in an open interior floor plan, and large expanses of windows, generally in a tripartite arrangement characteristic of the Chicago/Commercial Style. The exception is the 1903 Power Building, which is an early example of steel frame construction (Building #2; Photograph #2). Those buildings of fireproof construction built after 1910 include 810 Sycamore (1911 - Building #18; Photographs #16 and 17); 824 Broadway (1912 - Building #22; Photograph #12); the central section of the automotive-related building at 319 E. Ninth (1918 - Building #12; Photograph #5), and 328-336 E. Eighth (1921- Building #5; Photographs #7 and 18). Most of these buildings also display Chicago/Commercial Style exteriors, seen in the tripartite window arrangement and base, shaft, and capital division of the main elevations.

Although generally much smaller in scale and height, the buildings associated with automotive-related activities are also representative of typical early twentieth century uses in the district. By 1910, there was a motor car company as well as a second hand car sales concern, both seriously damaged or destroyed in the shoe factory fire in that year. In 1912, the Gilbert Avenue Viaduct was constructed, which connected Gilbert Avenue over the railroad tracks to E. Seventh and E. Eighth streets, making the area a gateway for automobile traffic into the central business district. One specific effect of the viaduct to the district was the "increase in auto trade" in the area (Cincinnati Enquirer, May 16, 1915). The automotive buildings that are still extant in the district include the small, c. 1928 filling station at 320 (326) E. Eighth Street, occupied by the Skurow Brothers Filling Station and Lauman Tire Company, and later the Texaco Company (Building #4); the series of buildings at 319 E. Ninth and 312-314 E. Eighth streets that contained a brake and

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battery services, garage, and rubber company at various dates (Buildings #12 and 3; Photographs #5 and 12). Although expanded in size, the L-plan building at 824 Sycamore (southeast corner of Sycamore and E. Ninth streets) was originally built in the mid-1930s by the Firestone Company (Building #17; Photograph #15). Only a small number of early twentieth century automotive structures still remain in the CBD, with other examples found at the northeast corner of Race and W. Court Street; the northeast corner of Plum and W. Eighth Street, across from Cincinnati City Hall; and a c. 1915 auto repair garage on the north side of W. Court Street between Race and Vine streets.

The latest building constructed in the district is the 1950 Engine Company No. 3 and 44, designed by Frederick (Woodie) Garber, whose father had been associated with the local architectural firm of Garber & Woodward (Building #13; Photographs #12 and 18). The fire station is reputedly one of the earliest examples of the International Style in the CBD and despite some recent alterations retains most of its original appearance. Another example of this style, the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, dates from 1955 and was the product of a joint venture design by Woodie Garber and Samuel Hannaford & Sons. The fire station is considered an integral part of the historic district. Except for the William Howard Taft Center at 230 E. Ninth Street, Building #10, a 1924 building completely refaced in the mid-1990s, the fire station is the only building in the district with a date of construction that is less than fifty years old. While the function of the fire station differs from the rest of the buildings, the area has hosted a fire station since the last quarter of the nineteenth century: the former location of this fire station was on the east side of Sycamore Street between E. Eighth and E. Seventh streets.

Discussion of other manufacturing districts in the CBD

The eastern fringe of Cincinnati's central business district was not the only area where manufacturing was carried on in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Large portions of the north (especially around the canal and Eggleston Avenue) and west fringe areas were devoted to sprawling industrial operations. Cincinnati's riverfront was the site of numerous small and large manufacturing plants from the early nineteenth century into the mid-twentieth century. Not only did many of the railroads terminate on either the east or west side of the CBD's riverfront, but its prime location for river shipping provided a desirable locus for industrial, and later, wholesaling and distribution operations.

Interstate highway and urban renewal projects begun in the 1950s, as well as the increasingly congested spaces that were unsuitable for modern manufacturing methods, are the two main reasons

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so little of the riverfront and fringe manufacturing districts remain intact in Cincinnati's CBD. More recently, demolition in the 1970s and again in the late 1990s for new stadium construction has removed the last remnants of the riverfront's large collection of historic warehouse buildings.

Individual manufacturing/wholesaling buildings are still present in several locations in Cincinnati's CBD, most included within National Register or local historic districts. The building in closest proximity to the district is the c. 1890 Krippendorf-Dittman & Company shoe manufacturing building at the southeast corner of E. Seventh and Sycamore streets. The largest and oldest of the shoe manufacturing facilities in this area, the building was listed in the National Register in 1980 as part of the Samuel Hannaford/Samuel Hannaford & Sons thematic area. Other buildings in the CBD include the 1905 Textile Building, 205 W. Fourth Street; the 1894 Zussman Building, 311 Elm Street; the c. 1910 Crown Manufacturing Building at the northwest corner of Third and Plum streets all within the W. Fourth Street Historic District (NRHP 1976;1979). Just west of this district stands a 1923 former post office station at 444 W. Third Street that was later converted to a greeting card warehouse. On the east side of the CBD are three early twentieth century industrial structures that are included within the Lytle Park Historic District (NRHP 1976). These are the 1904 American Book Company building at 300 Pike Street, the 1905, 10-story Pugh Building at 400 Pike Street, and a multi-story facility on E. Fourth Street. Not included within the boundaries of this district, but associated with the American Book Company is their 5-story reinforced concrete warehouse at 310 E. Culvert Street, constructed in 1934. Only the 2-story office building constructed in 1922 remains of the mammoth Edwards Manufacturing Company operation that was located at E. Fifth and Culvert streets. Although completely disguised by a new veneer, the 4-story building at Eggleston Avenue and E. Second Street was originally built in 1916 for the American Tool Works Company.

To the north of the district are several multi-story industrial buildings, including the Sun Building at the northeast corner of Sycamore Street and Central Parkway, constructed in 1911 and designed by the local firm of Samuel Hannaford & Sons. The building is included within the Over-the-Rhine Historic District as are several other multi-story buildings to the east along Reading Road used for manufacturing purposes (NRHP 1983).

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1894 *History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio: Their Past and Present*. S. B. Nelson & Company, Publishers, Cincinnati.

Red Book Publishing Company

1892 *The Illustrated Building, Business and Property Owners Directory of Cincinnati, Volume 1*. Red Book Publishing Company, Cincinnati.

National Register of Historic Places

Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 2

Robinson, E., and R. H. Pidgeon

1883 *Atlas of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio*. New York: E. Robinson, 1883-1884.

Sanborn Map Company

1904 *Fire Insurance Maps of Cincinnati*, corrected to 1933 (Volume 2). New York.

1934 *Fire Insurance Maps of Cincinnati*, corrected to 1956 (Volume 2). New York

Silberstein, Iola Hessler

1982 *Cincinnati Then and Now*. The Voters Service Education Fund of the League of Women Voters of the Cincinnati Area.

Williams Directory Company

various dates *Cincinnati City Directory*. Cincinnati.

**U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)
Covington, Kentucky-OH 7.5' quadrangle, 1981 (photorevised 1987)
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
1 2
3 4
 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Rita Walsh/Principal Investigator

Organization: Gray & Pape, Inc. date 9/98

street & number: 1318 Main Street Telephone (513)287-7700

city or town Cincinnati state OH zip code 45210

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

Photographs

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name List of Property Owners is enclosed

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places

Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

UTM References:

- A 16/715270/4331360
- B 16/715580/4331420
- C 16/715600/4331230
- D 16/715670/4331160
- E 16/715260/4331060

National Register of Historic Places

Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 2

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District are based on the visual concentration of brick warehousing/industrial buildings located in the area between E. Eighth and Court street, east of Main Street. This general vicinity was formerly the location of the shoe manufacturing district; five substantial buildings still remain that represent this important period in Cincinnati's history. The former, and in a few cases the present, uses of many of the buildings are associated with Cincinnati's industrial and warehousing activities, which were particularly prevalent in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in the central business district.

The west side of the district abuts the local Main Street District, which extends from Sixth Street to Court Street. Most of the buildings along Main Street in this district are representative of the commercial activities of the central business district, including office buildings, banks, and stores. East of the district, the blocks which formerly contained industrial enterprises are now mostly serving as surface parking lots or have been obliterated with the construction of Interstate 71, viaducts, and highway ramps. To the south of E. Eighth Street and east of Main Street, outside of the district boundaries, the streetscapes are mainly filled with newer buildings, including a 1957 parking garage directly south between Broadway and Sycamore, and surface parking lots, seen at the southwest corner of Sycamore and E. Eighth Streets. North of the district stand two Hamilton county structures that cover several blocks. The 1985 Hamilton County Justice Center borders the central portion of the north boundary line and occupies blocks which formerly contained industrial enterprises similar to those still represented by the extant buildings in the district. The 1919 Hamilton County Courthouse is located in the block bounded by Court, Sycamore, Main, and Central Parkway (the former Miami-Erie Canal) on the northwestern edge of the district.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Hamilton

DATE RECEIVED: 2/11/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/24/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/12/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/28/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99000318

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 3/12/99 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in the
National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



212 E. EIGHTH ST.
CINCINNATI EAST MANIF
+ WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO. OHIO
PHOTO #1



800 SYCAMORE, 224 E. EIGHTH AND
212 E. EIGHTH STREETS
UNIONNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
+ WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO # 2



INTERSECTION OF E. EIGHTH AND
SYLAMONS STREETS
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
AND WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO #3



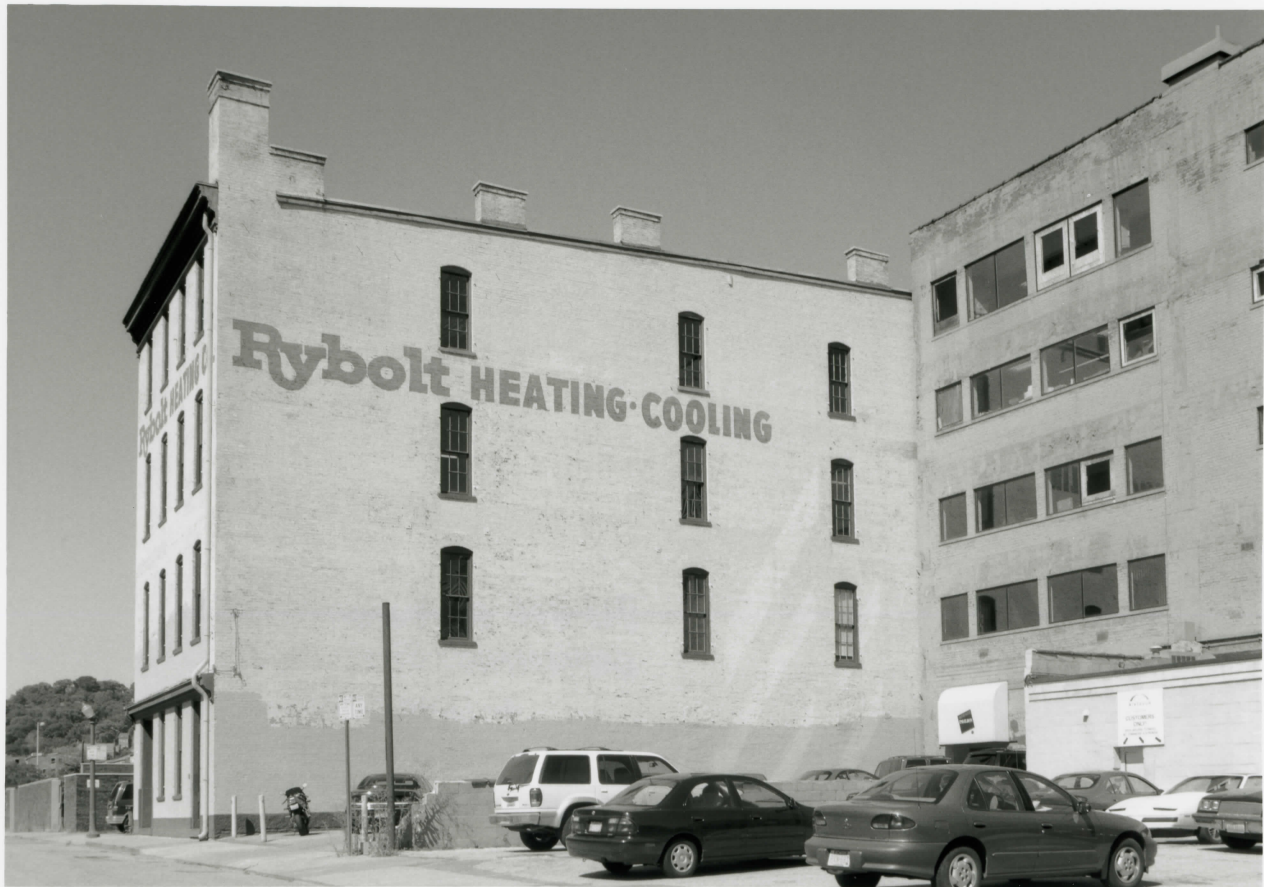
325 E. EIGHTH STREET
CINCINNATI EAST MANUF.
& WAREHOUSE DIST.
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO #4



E. CHEAPSIDE STREET, 320 E. 8TH ST.
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
& WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO #5

Rybolt HEATING·COOLING

Rybolt Heating & Cooling



813-815 BROADWAY (PEAR)
CINNINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
& WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO #6



E. EIGHTH ST. FROM BROADWAY
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
+ WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO # 7



333-339 E. EIGHTH STREET
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
& WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO #8



2-241-2251
MAYFIELD
BUILDING

EZ
PARK

N. SIDE NINTH STREET, W. OF
SYCAMORE
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
& WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO #9



N. SIDE NINTH STREET, W. OF SYCAMORE
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
& WAREHOUSE DISTRICT

HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO #10



215 E. NINTH STREET
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
d WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO #11



BAIL BONDING
24-HOUR SERVICE
721 3915

BOB SHROPSHIRE SONS

Bonding & Insurance

218 E. 9th St.
ONE BLOCK WEST

AUTO - HOME - BUS - HIGH RISK
NO 189 - ER 21 FILINGS
LICENSES BACK IN ONE DAY

STREET

S. SIDE E. NINTH ST., ~~E.~~ OF SYCAMORE
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
& WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO #12



401 E. COURT STREET (ON LEFT)
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
& WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO # 13



913 AND 909-911 SYCAMORE
CINCINNATI EAST MANUF.
4 WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO

PHOTO #14



FIRESTONE BLDG., SE CORNER SYCAMORE
& E. 9TH STREET
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
& WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO # 15



E. SIDE SYCAMORE ST., S. OF E. 9TH ST.
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
& WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO # 16



800 AND 810 SYCAMORE ST.
CINCINNATI EAST MANUF
d WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO # 17



W. SIDE BROADWAY, B. 8TH + 9TH STS.
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
& WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO # 18



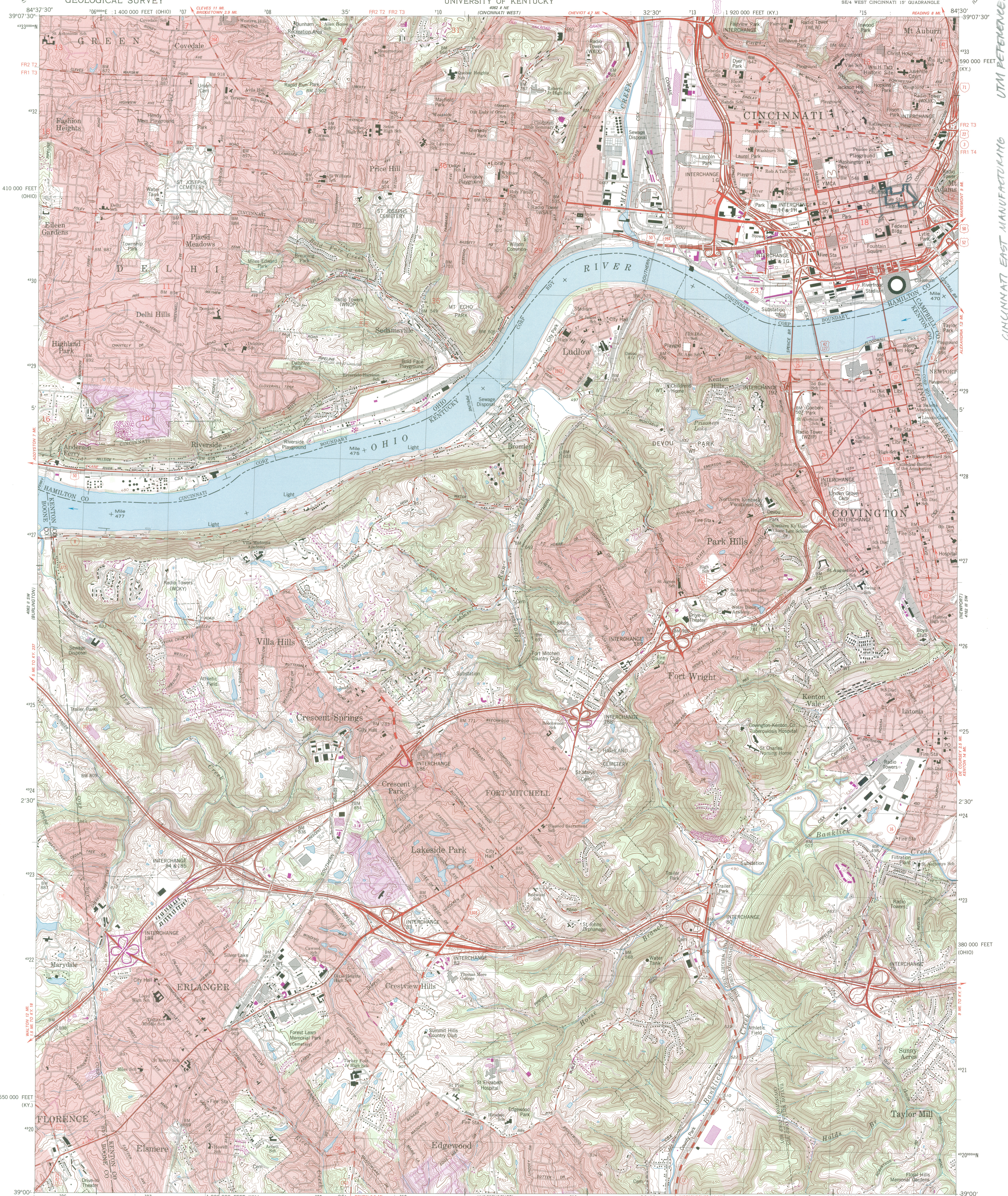
POSTTIMES STAR BLDG.
800 BROADWAY
CUNNINGHAM EAST MANUF.
& WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTO # 19



708 AND 706 BROADWAY
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
& WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
HAMILTON CO. OHIO
PHOTO # 20



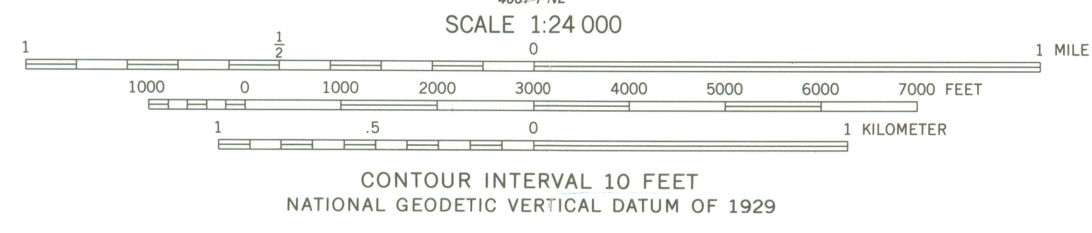
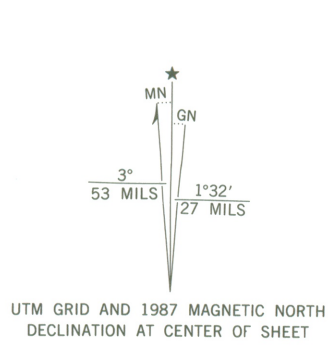
CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
& WARE HOUSE DISTRICT
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO
PHOTOGRAPH #21



UTM REFERENCES:
A 16 1715270 1931760
B 16 1715380 1931420
C 16 1715400 1931230
D 16 1715670 1931160
E 16 1715260 1931060

CINCINNATI EAST MANUFACTURING
AND WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON CO., OHIO

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



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



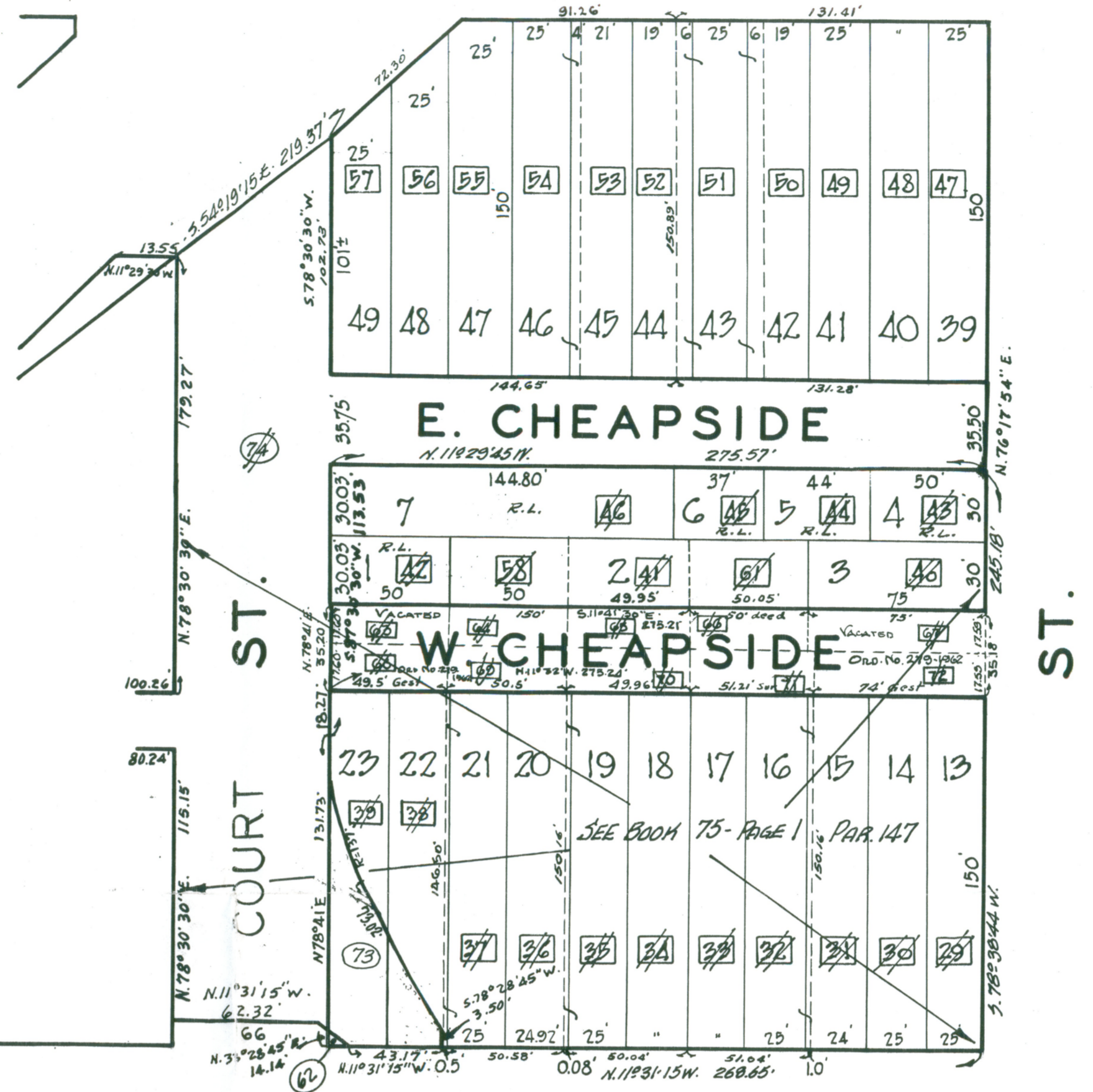
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation
with State of Kentucky agencies from aerial photographs taken 1984
and other sources. Contours not revised. This information not field checked
Map edited 1987
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

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

1. PREVIOUS PARCEL NUMBER
 2. PREVIOUS PARCEL NUMBER SUB

B.74 P1 B.79 P5 B.79 P3

BROADWAY

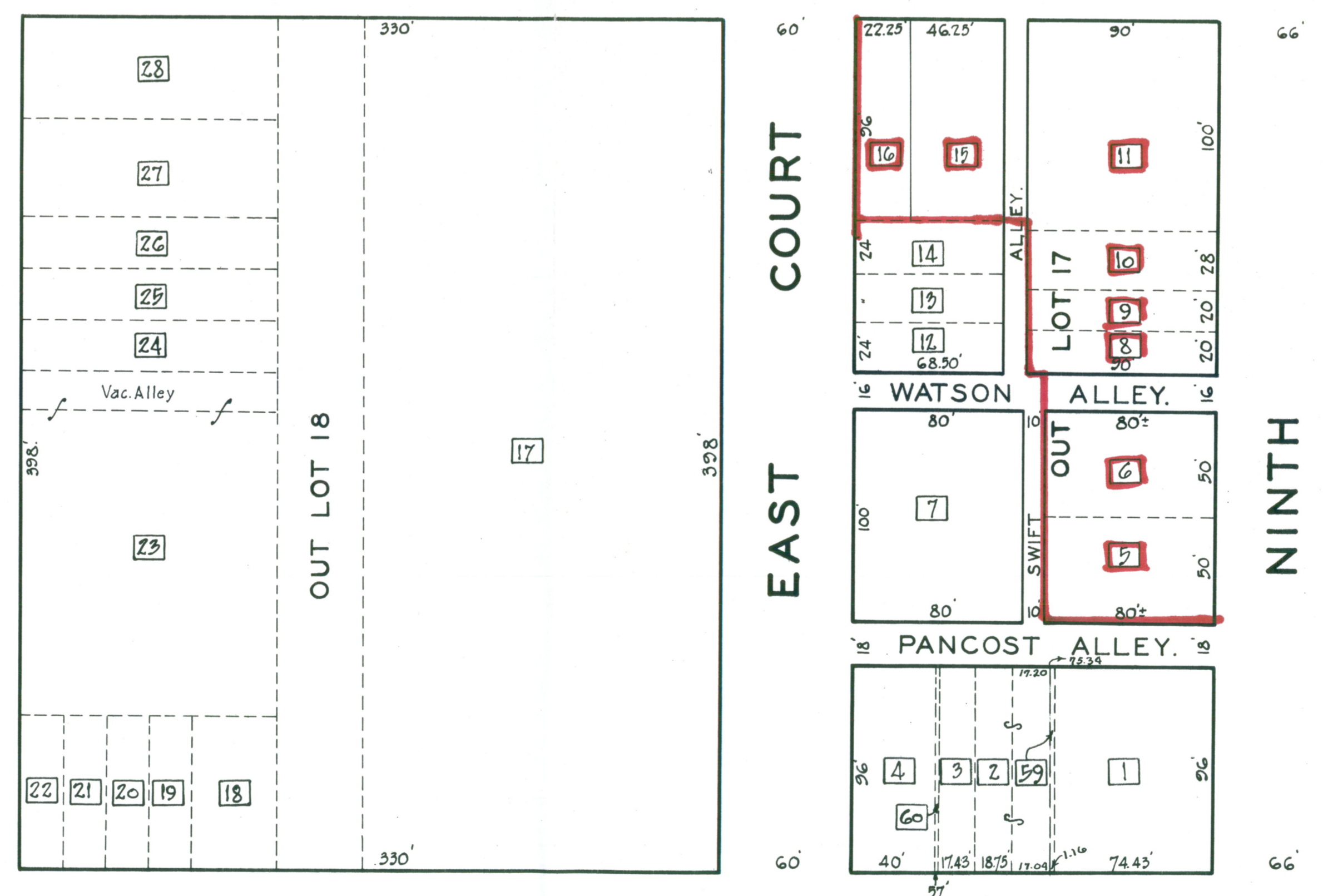


UNITED STATES BANK BASIN SQ.
 D.B. 44 - P.326 - R.O.



GEO. PEABODY'S SUB. BASIN SQ.
 P.B. 3 - P.53 - R.O.

SYCAMORE ST.



B.79 P.4

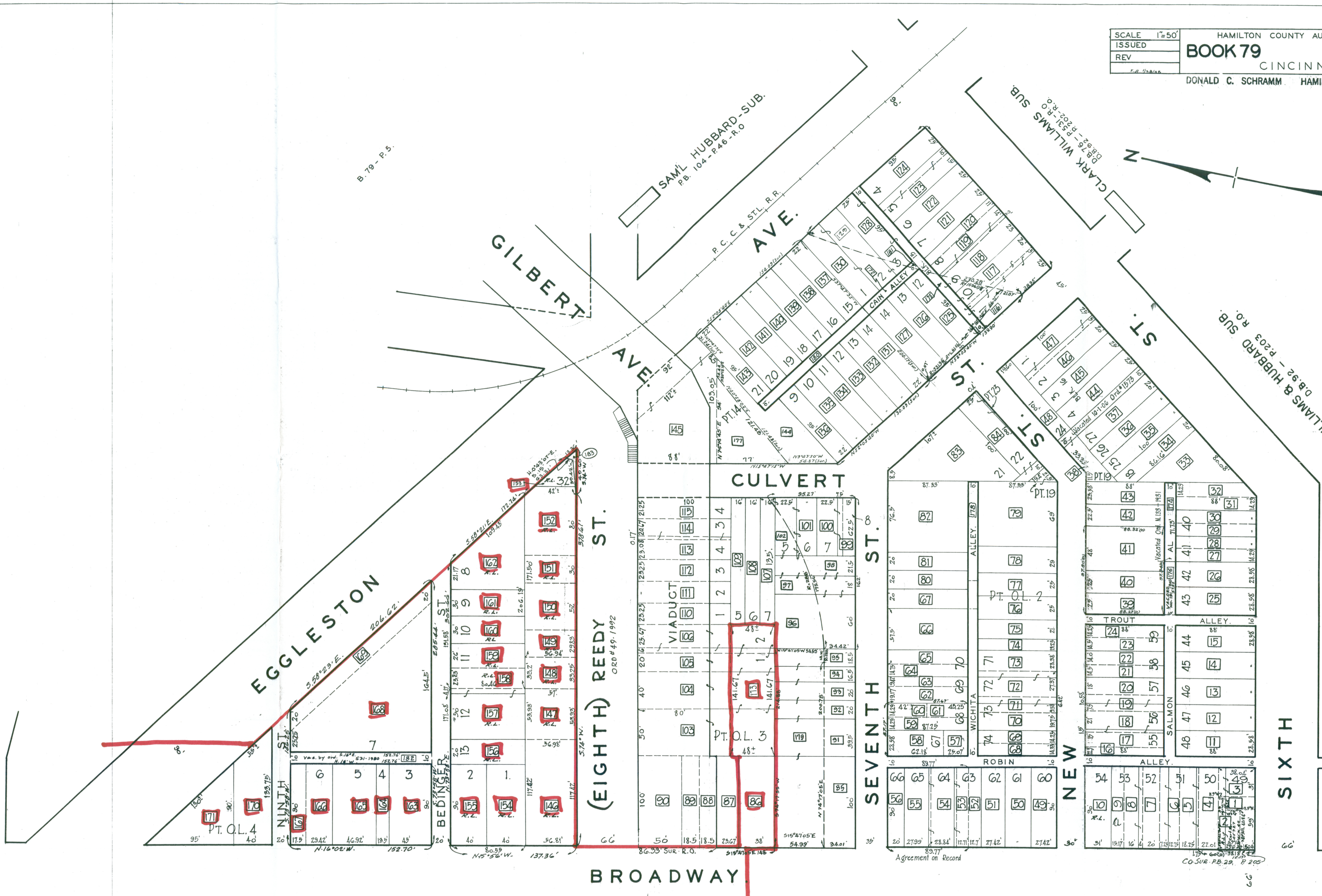
CENTRAL PARKWAY

EAST COURT

NINTH

MAIN ST.

B.75 P.4



D.E. WADE - SUB. - PLAT - E
 D.B. 117 - P114 - R.O.

OLIVER M. SPENCER SUB.
 D.B. - R.I - P109 - R.O.

PIATT & SPENCER
 D.B. R.I - P108 - R.O.

(EIGHTH) REEDY ST.
 ORD # 49, 1992

BROADWAY

CULVERT

SEVENTH ST.

SIXTH

EGGLESTON

GILBERT AVE.

AVE.

ST.

WILLIAMS & HUBBARD SUB.
 D.B. 92 - P203 R.O.

CLARK WILLIAMS SUB.
 D.B. 76 - P202 R.O.

SAML HUBBARD - SUB.
 P.B. 104 - P46 - R.O.

B. 79 - P. 5.

PT. Q.L. 4

PT. Q.L. 3

PT. 19

TROUT ALLEY

SALMON ALLEY

ROBIN ALLEY

WICHITA ALLEY

VIADUCT

PT. 14

PT. 13

PT. 12

PT. 11

PT. 10

PT. 9

PT. 8

PT. 7

PT. 6

PT. 5

PT. 4

PT. 3

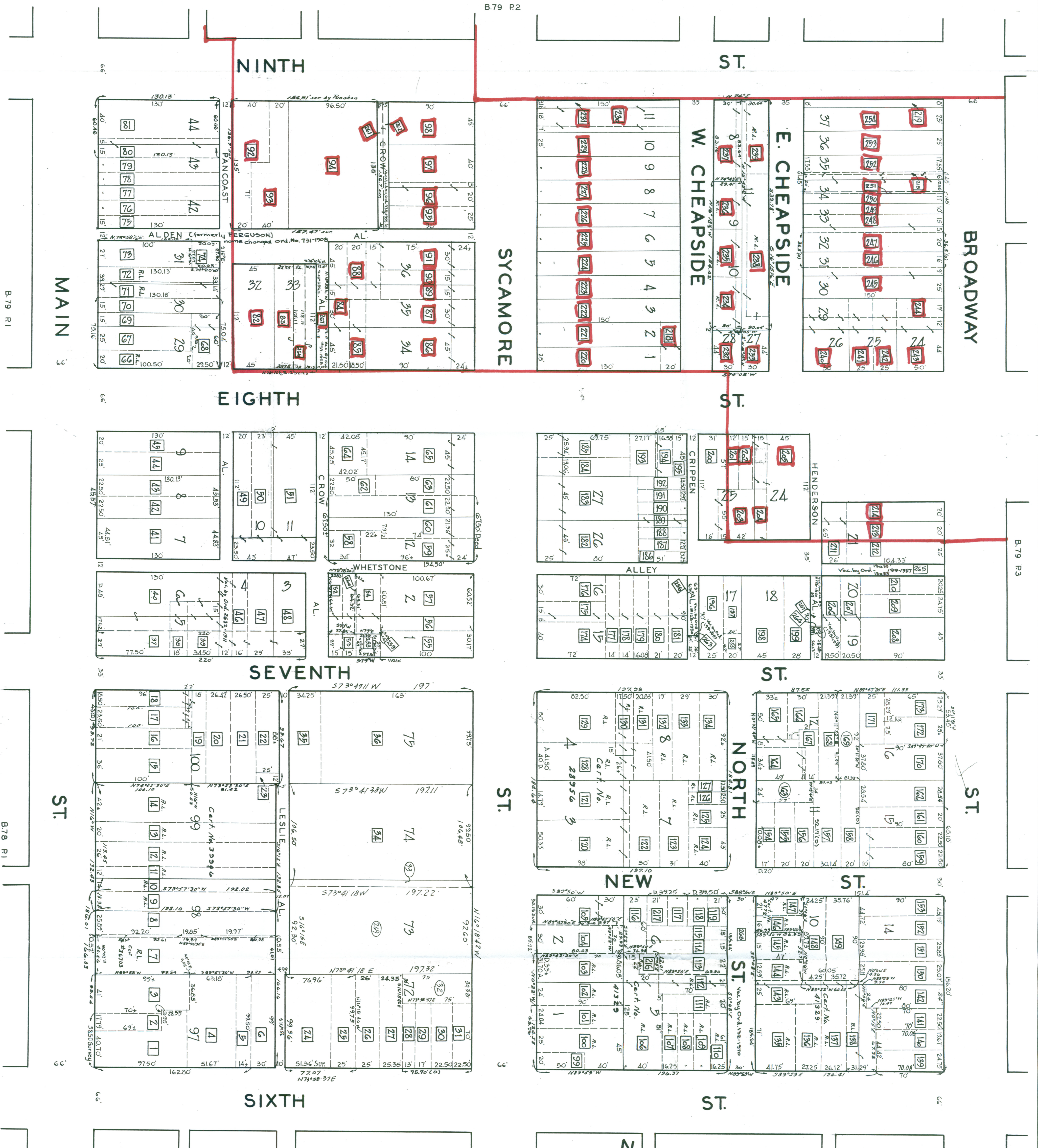
PT. 2

PT. 1

[] IN LOTS. D.B. "E" - 2. - P. 62. R.O.
 [] SMITH GROVE. D.B. "H" - P. 134. R.O.
 [] OUT LOTS D.B. E2 - P. 66 R.O.

[] NORTH SQUARE. D.B. G1 - P. 276 &
 D.B. 29 - P. 455 R.O.
 [] U.S. BANKS. D.B. 44 - P. 326, D.B. 49 - P. 619 R.O.

[] GEO. PEABODY. P.B. 3 - P. 53. R.O.
 [] MARY DUNN. OF LOT 28. NORTH SQUARE.
 NO PLAT



B.78 P2



[] DENOTES PARTIAL NUMBER
 [] DENOTES PARCEL NUMBER SURVEYED

SCALE 1"=50'
 ISSUED
 REV
 HAMILTON COUNTY AUDITORS PLAT
BOOK 79 PAGE 4
 CINCINNATI
 DONALD C. SCHRAMM HAMILTON COUNTY ENGINEER

B.75 - P1

B.74 - P1

SCALE 1"=50'
ISSUED
REV
F.A. 1/25-48

HAMILTON COUNTY AUDITORS PLAT
BOOK 79 **PAGE 5**
CINCINNATI O-6071, P6-P7
DONALD C. SCHRAMM HAMILTON COUNTY ENGINEER

DE WADE PLATE
D.B. 117 - P114 - R.O.

OUT LOTS D.B. E2 - P.66 R.O.
N. LONGWORTH SUB. D.B. 101 - P328 - R.O.
CLARK-WILLIAMS 2ND. SUB.
D.B. 78 - P426 - R.O.
D.B. 107 - P290 - R.O.

GILBERT AVE.



B.73 P2

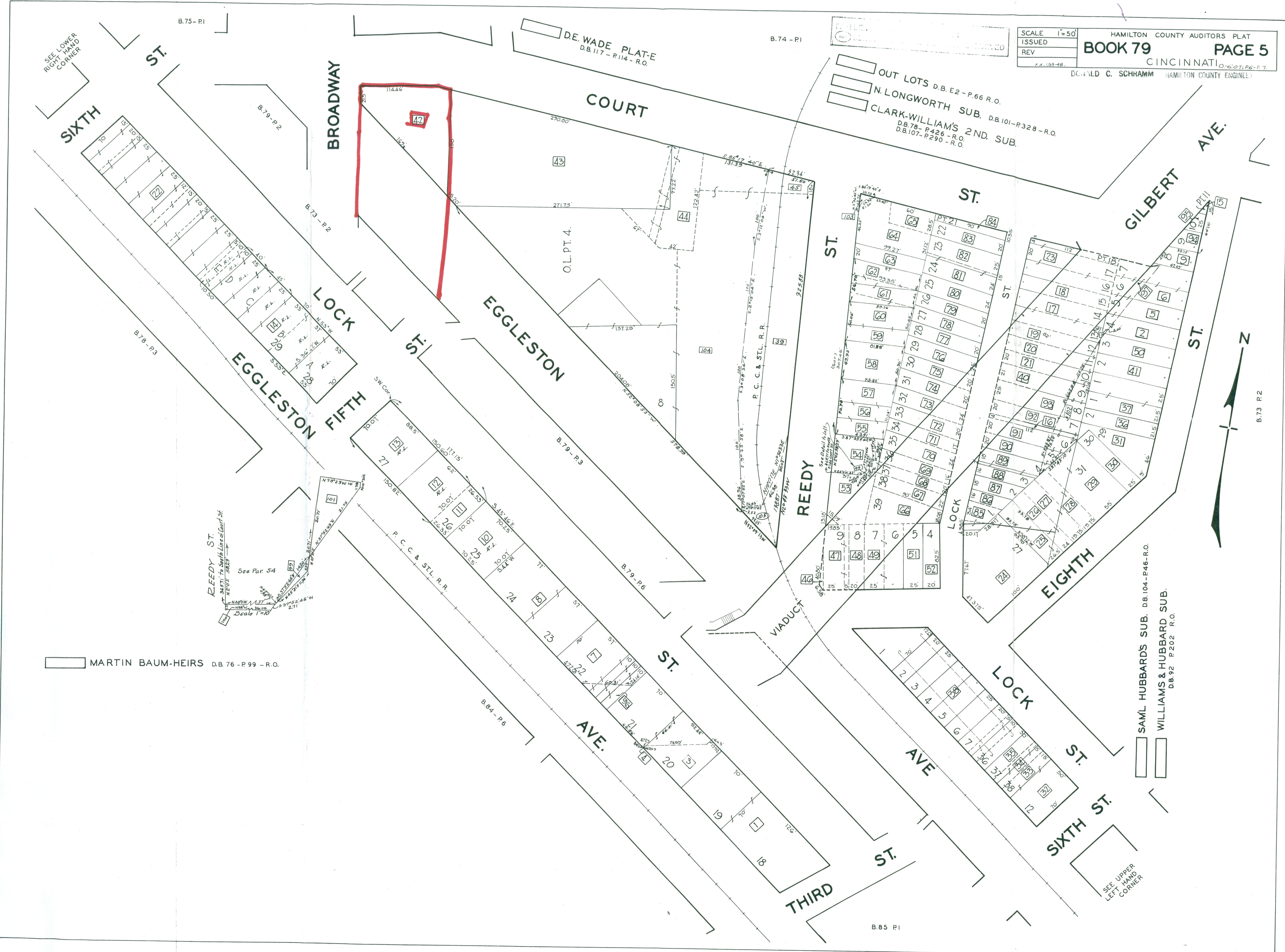
SEE LOWER
RIGHT HAND
CORNER

SEE UPPER
LEFT HAND
CORNER

MARTIN BAUM-HEIRS D.B. 76 - P99 - R.O.

SAML HUBBARD'S SUB. D.B. 104 - P46 - R.O.
WILLIAMS & HUBBARD SUB.
D.B. 92 - P202 R.O.

B.85 P1



ROBBINS, KELLY, PATTERSON & TUCKER

A LEGAL PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

FREDRIC J. ROBBINS*
JAMES M. KELLY
MARK C. PATTERSON
JACK L. TUCKER **
THOMAS M. GAIER
DANIEL J. TEMMING***
RANDY J. BLANKENSHIP**
JAMES M. SCHMIDT

THE FEDERATED BUILDING
SUITE 1400
7 WEST SEVENTH STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202-2424

(513) 721-3330
FAX (513) 721-5001

ELIZABETH SLONE DEHAAN
LAURA A. SLATER
WILLIAM D. SHERMAN
SUSAN ZELLER DUNN**
ERIC J. SCHAEFFER**

OF COUNSEL
RICHARD NURRE

*ALSO ADMITTED IN FLORIDA
**ALSO ADMITTED IN KENTUCKY
***ALSO ADMITTED IN INDIANA

October 30, 1998

Mr. Stephen C. Gordon
Survey and National Register Manager
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030

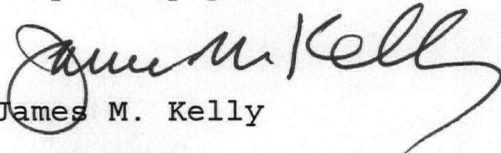
REC'D BY OHPO NOV 02 1998

Dear Mr. Gordon:

Re: Cincinnati East Manufacturing & Warehouse District, Between E.
Court, E. Eighth, Broadway and Main Streets, Hamilton County,
Ohio, 900 Broadway
File No. TR177 0007

Enclosed please find my Objection to the listing of the property at
900 Broadway on the National Register of Historic Places.

Very truly yours,



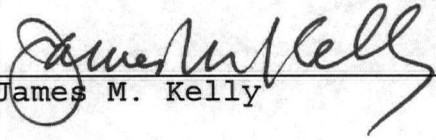
James M. Kelly

slk/TR17707.lt

Enclosure

OBJECTION

The undersigned, James M. Kelly, Trustee, being the sole and exclusive owner of the real estate located at 900 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45202, hereby objects to the listing of 900 Broadway as a historic property on the National Register of Historic Places.


James M. Kelly

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th
day of October, 1998.



SHARON L. LUTZ Sharon L. Lutz (lutz)
Notary Public
My Commission Expires Dec. 22, 2001

City of Cincinnati



City Planning Department

November 12, 1998

REC'D BY OHPO NOV 16 1998

Two Centennial Plaza
805 Central Avenue
Suite 720
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
(513) 352-4880
(513) 352-4853 Fax

Leon A. Meyer
Director of City Planning

Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board
c/o Barb Powers, Department Head, Planning Inventory & Registration
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030

Dear Barb:

At its meeting on November 9, 1998, the City of Cincinnati's Historic Conservation Board voted to strongly support the National Register nomination for the Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District located in Cincinnati's central business district.

The Board found that the district is eligible for the National Register under "criterion A" for its historical association with the late nineteenth and early twentieth century manufacturing activities, particularly the shoe industry. Also, the district is eligible for the National Register under "criterion C" for its excellent examples of Italianate and the Chicago/Commercial styles of architecture. The Board voted unanimously that the Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District is an important resource in the City's industrial history and directed staff to forward the Board's strong support to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Caroline Hardy Kellam
City Planner

CHK/chk

East 8, Ltd.

c/o North American Properties
Anthony W. Hobson
Suite 300
212 East Third Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
513-721-2744

- NW
- BAT

December 2, 1998

Mr. Stephen C. Gordon
Survey and National Register Manager
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, OH 43211-1030

REC'D BY OHPO DEC 03 1998

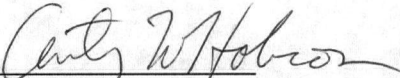
Dear Mr. Gordon:

Please be advised that the undersigned is the owner of the real estate known as 317 East Eighth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, which is located in the proposed Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District. We enthusiastically support this district nomination and offer whatever help we can to ensure that this nomination is approved.

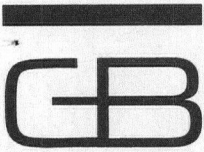
If there is anything we can do, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

East 8, Ltd.

By: 
Anthony W. Hobson

REC'D BY OHPO DEC 04 1998



GILBERT BUILDING
COMPANY

407 Gilbert Ave
CINCINNATI
OHIO 45202
513 421-2050

12-1-98

To: Ohio Historic Preservation Office

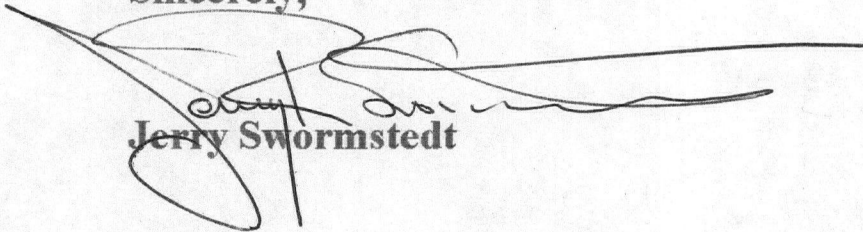
Re: Objection to historic listing

Fr: Jerry Swormstedt

To whom it concerns:

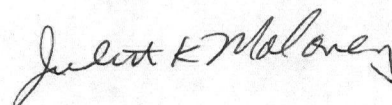
I, Jerry Swormstedt, being partial owner of Gilbert Building Company(407 Gilbert Ave., Cincinnati OH 45202) object to having the above mentioned address listed as historical. Any correspondence or contact on this matter can be directed to Scott Swormstedt @ 513-421-2050 ext. 320(also located @ the above listed address).

Sincerely,

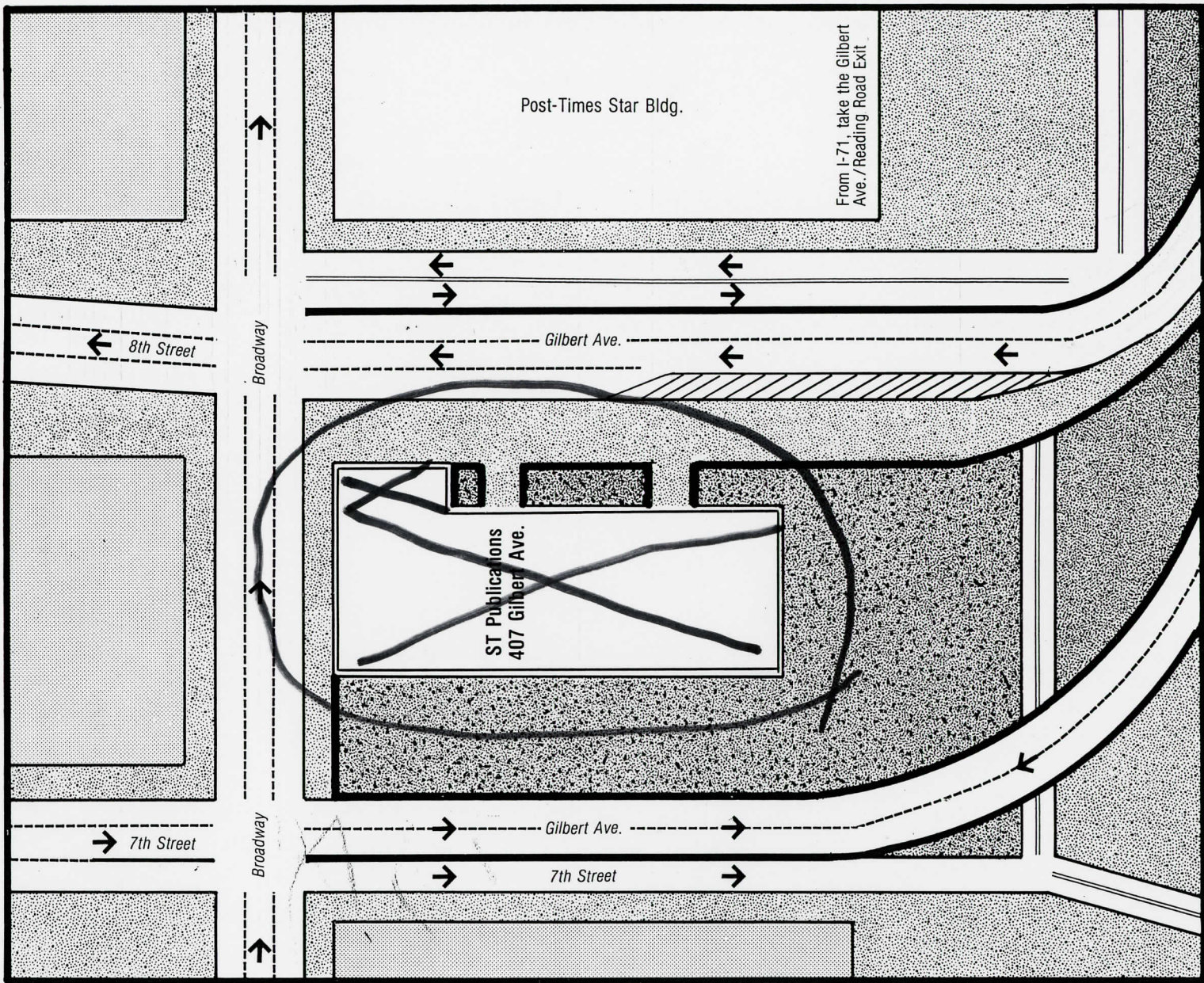


Jerry Swormstedt

SWORN BEFORE ME ON THIS 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1998,



JUDITH K. MALONEY
Notary Public, State of Ohio
My Commission Expires Nov. 4, 2003



this is part of the 'East Cincinnati Mfg. Historic District'

Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District,
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, OH

CINCINNATI

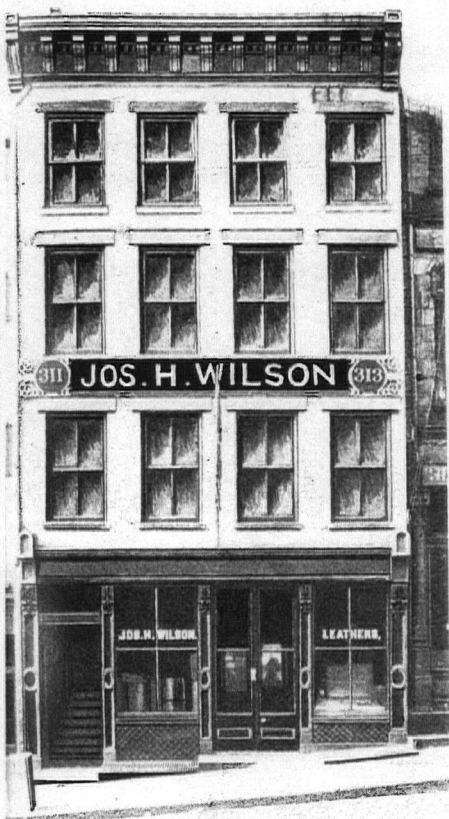
THE QUEEN CITY

BY GEO. W. ENGELHARDT



BY AUTHORITY OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
& MERCHANTS EXCHANGE
and OTHER PUBLIC BODIES

The Geo. W. Engelhardt Co.
Publishers of Cincinnati
M D C C C C I



JOS. H. WILSON,
311-313 Main Street.

Wholesale Leathers for Saddlers and Harness Makers of all descriptions. Full assortment of Harness, Fair, and Colored Skirtings, Seatings, etc. Oak Leathers a specialty. Established 1884.



HAMBURGER BROS.

414-416 East Eighth Street, and 807-813 Eggleston Avenue.

Scientific Shoe Manufacturers. Established 1888, and employing 200 hands. Specialty, Women's \$1.50 to \$2.00 "American Beauty" Shoes.

MACHINE TOOLS.

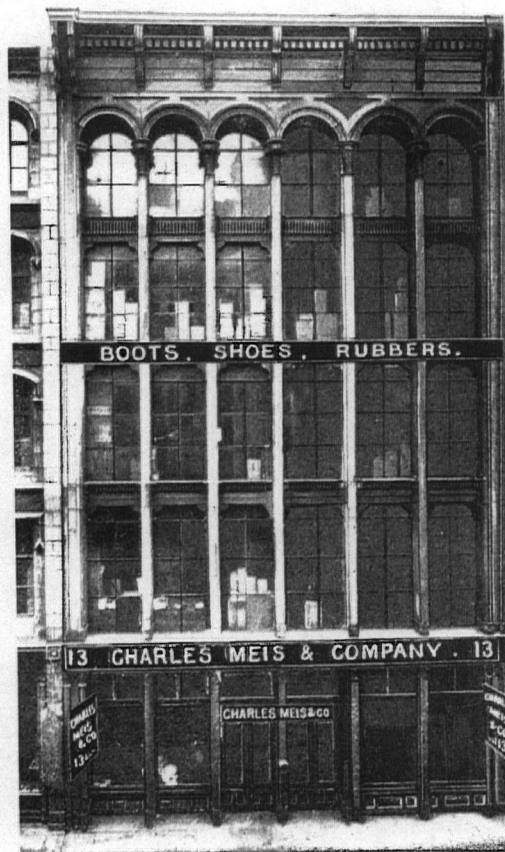
Cincinnati machine tools are the standard in the mechanical world today as regards quality and serviceability. At one time New England held this trade, with Worcester for its center. Now Cincinnati-made machine tools go to all parts of New England. They are in demand, in fact, all over the world. Buyers send here from the other side and pass by other centers of the trade East of us.

A machine tool is one operated by machinery and used in a machine



THE SACHS SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.
N. E. Corner Eighth and Sycamore Streets.

Manufacturers of Ladies' Fine Shoes. Samuel B. Sachs, President; Henry B. Sachs, Vice-President; Thomas James, General Manager. Established 1860; 700 hands. Special brands, "Quo Vadis" and "Cincinnati."



CHARLES MEIS & CO.
13 West Pearl St.

Henry Meis, Nathan Meis. Jobbers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers. Established 1879. Specialty, Men's, Boys', Youths', and Little Gents', Women's, Misses', Children's, and Infants' Shoes and Slippers. The leading house in Cincinnati. Carrying the largest line of all solid, medium-priced goods in the middle states.

Ten years ago it had five or six machine tool factories. Now it has twenty-nine or thirty, of which twenty-five are worth consideration. These twenty-five; with their capital of \$1,805,000, their 2,800 or 3,000 hands and \$3,340,000 of output, make this the world's foremost center of the trade.

The largest factory of this kind in America is at Hamilton, near here. This concern is largely owned by Cincinnati parties. It was formerly located here.

This is a line of business which enjoys an export patronage. Germany is a large customer; and so also is France, Russia and Continental countries generally. This is because American invention, as represented here, still keeps ahead.

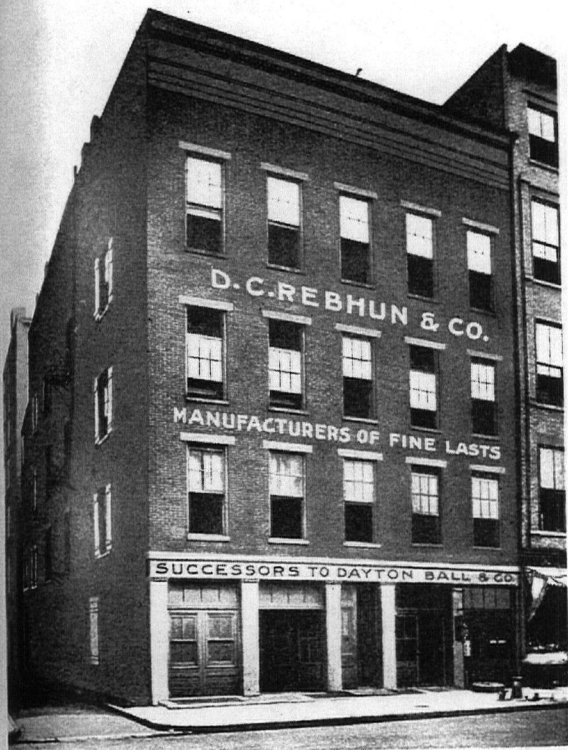
Machine tools are in part forged work and in part cast. It is in the designing



J. A. DEARMOND,
President The J. A. DeArmond Manufacturing
Company. Manufacturers of Wood Hames
and Chains. Linwood (Cincinnati).

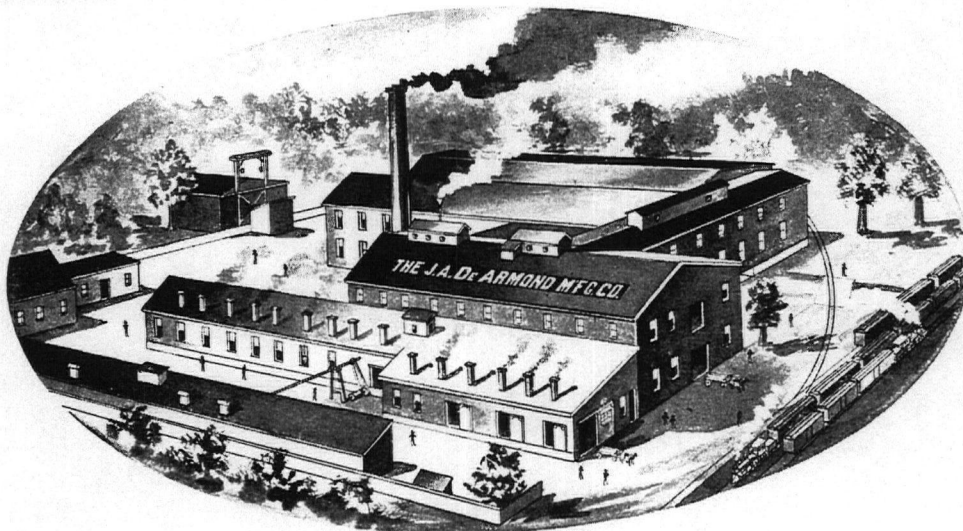


A. E. DEARMOND,
Secretary The J. A. DeArmond Manufacturing
Company. Manufacturers of Wood Hames
and Chains. Linwood (Cincinnati).



D. C. REBHUN & CO.
(Successors to Dayton, Ball & Co.)
222 and 224 East Ninth St.

Manufacturers of Fine Lasts. Factories: Albany, N. Y., and Cincinnati, O. D. C. Rebhun, Albany; L. J. Rebhun, Cincinnati. Established 1827. This firm is a successful caterer to the fine trade in the principal shoe centers, and a substantial foreign trade has been built up by it in the past few years.



THE J. A. DEARMOND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Linwood (Cincinnati).

Manufacturers of Wood Hames and Chains. Established 1840, and employing 100 hands.
J. A. DeArmond, President; A. E. DeArmond, Secretary.

and arranging and setting up of these tools that the Yankee excels.

The increase here of late in the number of concerns in this line, four or five new ones having started, shows the tendency there is to expand and advance. Removals

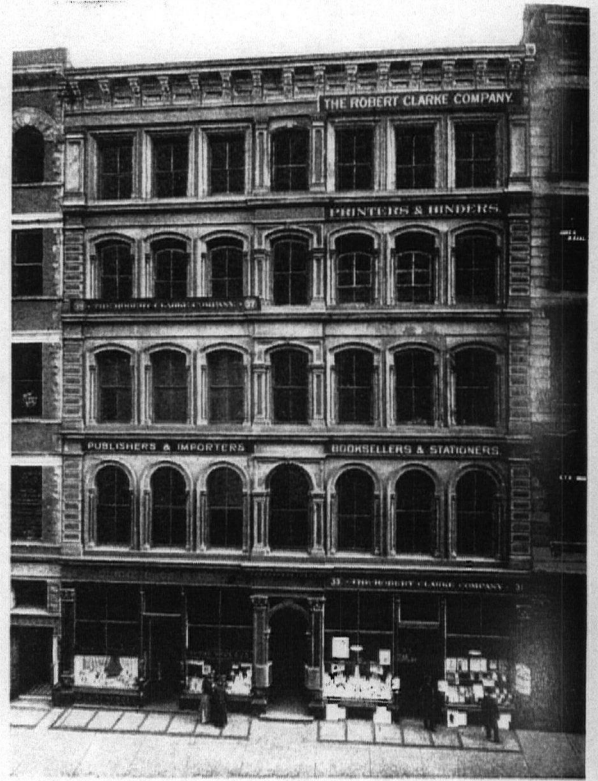


R. D. BARNEY
President The Robert Clarke Company.
Publishers, Booksellers, etc.
31-35 West Fourth St

Lumber has advanced considerably lately, and so, of course, have boxes. There is an uncommon demand, therefore, for second-hand boxes, but this is a line of itself. Many boxes are thus used over and over again. This is the case especially with the large packing cases used by the clothing and dry goods

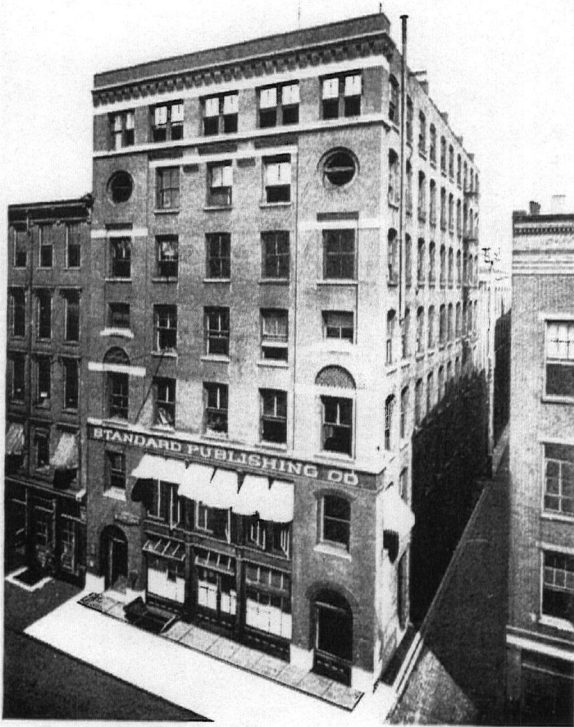
trades. Old cases go, second-hand as they are, or are sawed and made over again.

A separate branch of the business here of considerable importance is cigar-box making. There are six of these concerns here, but two do the great bulk of the business, importing Spanish cedar for it and running their own saw mills. Poplar, stained or grained to imitate the imported wood, is also used, but for cheap cigars only. Only Spanish cedar has the right aroma for the finer weeds.

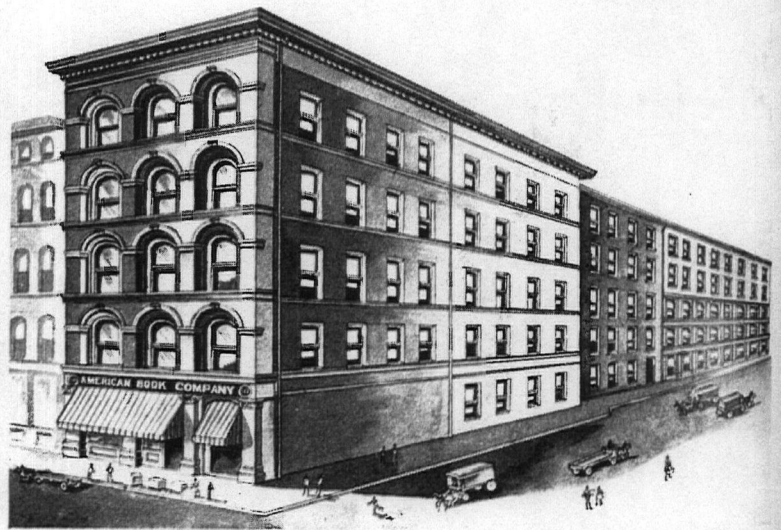


THE ROBERT CLARKE COMPANY,
31-35 West Fourth Street.

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers. Founded 1858. Incorporated 1894. R. D. Barney, President; John W. Dale, Vice-President and Treasurer; Howard Barney, Secretary; Alexander Hill, Manager. One of the oldest, most important and best-known book houses of the West.



THE STANDARD PUBLISHING CO.
216-220 East Ninth Street.
Publishers of Christian Literature.



AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY,
317 Walnut Street.
School Book Publishers. Established 1890. W. B. Thalheimer, Managing Director.