

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: The Crescent

Other names/site number: Crescent Apartments/HAM-08493-01

Name of related multiple property listing:

Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970

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

2. Location

Street & number: 3719 Reading Road

City or town: Cincinnati

State: OH

County: Hamilton/061

Not For Publication: N/A

Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Barbara Owen</u> DSHPO Inventory & Registration		<u>4-30-2014</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	

Signature of commenting official:	Date

Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

6/20/2014
Date of Action

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Other: Mediterranean Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE: Limestone, METAL: Copper, ASPHALT, SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Crescent is a circa 1911, three-story Court Apartment Building, as defined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD), "Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970" and features a symmetrical U-shaped plan and a deep courtyard that opens up for light and ventilation. Built of yellow brick masonry on a poured concrete foundation with wood floor-framing, the Crescent currently holds 37 apartments of differing layouts. The Crescent's elegant exterior balances simplicity and sophistication. It exhibits Mediterranean-Revival style influences, such as the twin towers, broadly overhanging eaves, classical door surrounds, and other details. Stylistic elements are focused primarily on the courtyard elevations, which undulate with angled bays and recessed porches. The Crescent is located in the North Avondale neighborhood of Cincinnati and anchors the northwest corner of Reading Road and South Fred Shuttlesworth Avenue (formerly South Crescent). (See Figure 1.) The building faces southeast approximately 32 feet from the sidewalk on a 200-foot square site comprising two lots that total nearly an acre. An original metal picket fence encircles the property as well as the grassy courtyard; two sets of tall brick piers topped by stone ball finials create gateways along the front of the property. A surface parking lot is located on the north side of the building, accessible by Reading Road. The larger setting is mixed residential, with dwellings of varied scale and density and two parks—Seasongood Square Park (HAM-00744-01) and Martin Luther King, Jr. Park. The National Register-listed Walter Field House is located on the north side of the parking lot. Two other examples of Court Apartments stand nearby on Reading Road, and several more are located on side streets.

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Narrative Description

One of the most significant features of a Court Apartment Building is the overall shape of the building. The three-story Crescent has a symmetrical U-shaped plan and a deep courtyard facing Reading Road (Figure 3; Photos 1 through 10). The building is essentially 14-bays-wide and 18-bays-deep. The center courtyard elevation has eight bays, while the side courtyard elevations each have eleven bays. Court Apartment Buildings often have three or four visible elevations. The Crescent's three central courtyard elevations and two side elevations are highly visible. Built of yellow brick, the exterior is boldly modeled with full-height angled bays and recessed porches and elegantly detailed with decorative brickwork and stone and terra cotta trim. Twin stairwell towers, broad gabled dormers and tall chimneys add drama to the building's low-pitched hipped roofs.

The central courtyard façade (Photo 2) provides a focal point, projecting forward and articulated in the center by four bays of recessed porches framed by angled bays, which meet the recessed entrance bays with their towers. The square stairwell towers, which extend one story above the roof, are articulated by arched and rectangular recesses, now filled with glass-block windows, and topped by a pyramidal roof punctuated by a single tall chimney with a corbelled cap. Recessed porches also punctuate the other courtyard façades and the four outer corners of the building. These porches have restrained open molded terra cotta railings that were sympathetically retrofitted with a metal open railing to raise their height (Photos 9 and 13). The porches also feature board-and-batten stained wood ceilings.

In addition to the two entrances at the stairwell towers, there is one on each side of the courtyard, at the base of a slightly projecting bay topped by a gabled-roof dormer (Photos 6 and 7). All four primary entries in the courtyard are accessed by low concrete stoops and graced with classically detailed terra cotta surrounds with segmental arched pediments supported by scrolled brackets (Photo 10). Each has a dentiled frieze with incised letters announcing the name, "The Crescent." The flush steel doors and side panels are replacements.

A stone water table, a molded terra cotta belt course dividing the first and second stories and a stone string course connecting the sills of the first- and second-story windows, add to the horizontal emphasis created by the low massing and broad eaves. Typical of the Mediterranean Revival style and of Court Apartment Buildings, the Crescent's fenestration pattern is balanced. Window openings are generally rectangular, with circa 2005, nine-over-one and twelve-over-one double-pane vinyl windows. The water table assumes the role of a sill for the first- and second-story window openings, while the third-story windows have individual stone lugsills. Brick quoins provide further definition to key elements such as entrance bays and groups of recessed porches, which feature terra cotta railings and surrounds.

The symmetrical side (northeast and southwest) elevations are 18-bays-deep, and the rear (northwest) elevation is 16-bays wide. The side and rear elevations are similarly detailed with angled bays and slightly projecting stairwell bays, each capped with a gabled dormer. Like the courtyard elevations, the stairwell window openings have been filled in with glass blocks, and the entry doors are flush steel replacements. The number of windows and bays allow for an abundance of natural light and ventilation, hallmarks of the Court Apartment Building. And the series of stone belt courses on the courtyard elevations wrap around the sides and rear.

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Alterations outside the period of significance include recent replacement of original clay roof tiles with asphalt shingles and installation of steel entrance doors. The double-pane vinyl replacement windows appear to resemble the original wood sashes in size and proportion. Additionally, the stairwell tower window openings have been filled in with glass blocks.

Interior Description

The four primary entries on the courtyard lead to elegant stairhalls that serve all three floors. Public halls on either side of the building and foyers are common features of the Court Building Apartment subtype, as found in this example. Typically the public entries feature a hexagonal encaustic tile floor and closed-stringer staircases with a bullnose starting step with cap, marble treads and risers and an ornate cast iron baluster and newel post (Photos 11 and 12). The walls have painted marble wainscot with plaster above. Each primary stair has a corresponding back stair, which is utilitarian in character, with iron pipe railings, metal stringers and wood plank treads and risers (Photo 15). The walls of the back stairs are painted brick. The window openings in all stairwells have been filled in with glass blocks. Court Apartment Buildings should feature walkups, without elevators, such as the Crescent.

Court Apartment Buildings generally contain 25 to 54 units. From perusing city directories it is known that historically the Crescent contained 25 apartments. Units in a Court Apartment Building should be symmetrically arranged on either side of a solid interior center wall. Renovation during the 1970s or 1980s resulted in 37 units and removal of almost all historic interior fabric within them (Photo 14), with the exception of wood floors remaining in some units. However, it appears that the historic interior floor plans remain intact in the northern wing on all three floors. These units feature spacious living quarters, and between four and six bedrooms. Most of these units have two bathrooms, except the four-bedroom units, which offer one full bath and a lavatory. Additionally, the northeastern end units feature a formal dining room. In stark contrast to these units, those in the southern wing have been subdivided into smaller units by creating secondary hallways behind the original hallways (Figure 3). These units now range between one and three bedrooms. The apartment floors are a mix of carpet, vinyl tile and wood. The recessed balconies are accessible from living rooms or bedrooms.

It is boasted in a 1915 *Cincinnati Enquirer* classified advertisement (Figure 4) that the Crescent offered "maid's room, storage, steam heat, refrigeration, janitor service and all modern improvements." Historically the maids' rooms were likely tucked in the corner of the units near the back stairs, to allow access to rear servants' entrances, yet another Court Apartment feature. The basement is generally an open space, with the exception of a modest apartment located in the southern wing. This three-bedroom unit appears to date to the building's construction and likely housed the building's custodian. The basement is reached by all four back stairs as well as a single wide opening on the south elevation with a steel door and sidelights and a ramp to the street flanked by concrete retaining walls. This opening, which accesses the basement only, was likely used for coal deliveries.

Setting

It is stated in the MPD, that "In instances where fountains, gates, and decorative iron and masonry fences were integral to the design scheme, they should be present, even if no longer used" (Gordon, F 11). The Crescent retains an historic tall metal picket fence around its entire perimeter. Two gateways at the front walk, composed of original tall brick piers topped by ball finials (Photos 1 and 5, and Figure 4), provide access to two walkways through the courtyard to

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the four primary entrances. The courtyard walkways are lined with non-original fencing, enclosing a grassy lawn in the center, which is visible from Reading Road.¹ The original gateway and fence along Reading Road (Photo 7) visually and physically separate this imposing apartment building from the sidewalk—an integral aspect to the Court Apartment Building subtype design scheme. An illustration in the afore-mentioned ad (Figure 4) shows that the original walkways were in the shape of an oval within the courtyard and a half oval in the front. The Cincinnati Area GIS (CAGIS) (Figure 8) confirms this configuration existed until sometime between 1996 and 2001 based on available aerial images. Other key diagnostic features and aspects of a Court Apartment Building employed in the Crescent's design is the recessed building footprint with wings enclosing a courtyard, built on multiple lots, and the site is free from other classes of buildings.

Another change to the setting occurred when the narrow lot (50 feet by 250 feet) at 3723 Reading Road on the north side of The Crescent was parceled off. Based on a comparison of 1917 and 1922 Sanborn maps (Figure 6 and 7), this subdivision occurred during the period of significance. Sometime after, this parcel was paved to create a surface parking lot.

Two multi-family dwellings located just west of the Crescent at 760 and 762 South Fred Shuttleworth Avenue share some of its characteristics such as the yellow brick, quoins, angled bays, stone stringcourses, and other details. Like the Crescent, they were built circa 1911, but they were erected by a different owner, Sigmund Wise, and their designer is unknown.

Registration Requirements for the Court Apartment Building Subtype

The diagnostic features and aspects outlined in the MPD are as follows: A recessed building footprint with wings enclosing a courtyard, the building should be three to five stories, built on multiple lots, and the site should be free from other classes of buildings. The building should have a patio with an open court that is set off from the street by a wrought iron grille or fence. It should retain cubic symmetry and a balanced fenestration, formal entryways along a central axis, the absence of party walls, should have walkups, but should not have elevators. Apartments should be symmetrically arranged on either side of a solid interior center wall, and windows and bays replace the light wells of earlier apartments. Common features include a single public hall on either side of the building, and a rear entrance for servants. As discussed above, the Crescent Apartments exhibits all of the Court Apartment Building characteristics identified in the MPD.

Integrity

The Crescent retains a high degree of historic integrity. The building creates a singular impression from Reading Road, where it is possible to take in the cubic massing of the U-shaped plan with its deep and grassy courtyard, prominent towers and original fencing. The limited exterior alterations outside of the period of significance include the loss of its original wood sash windows, exterior doors and terra cotta tile roof and reconfiguration of the walkways.

¹ The addition of contemporary fencing along the sidewalks that connect the street to the primary entries is a trend seen with other Court Plan Apartment Buildings in Avondale, including the Poinciana Flats, located at 3522 Reading Road, and the Ambassador, located at 722-724 Gholson Avenue. The additional fencing barricades off the courtyard; segmenting it into small unattainable spaces.

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The rhythmic fenestration pattern and sophisticated brick and stonework add to the architectural character of this early Court Apartment Building. The interior retains less integrity. A renovation resulted in the removal of almost all historic interior fabric within the apartments and modifications to the floor plan. However, it appears that the historic interior floor plans remains intact in the northern wing on all three floors. The building interior also retains its walkup staircases, public foyers and halls. Despite the interior alterations, this resource retains its historic integrity and continues to convey its significance as an early Court Apartment Building. The Crescent building exhibits all of the characteristics identified in the MPD for Court Apartment Buildings.

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1911 to 1959

Significant Dates

c. 1911

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Completed in circa 1911, the Crescent Apartments is eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places on a local level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as presented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD), "Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970." The building is represented by the MPD's Associated Historic Contexts "Streetcar Suburb Apartments in Ohio Urban Centers, 1890-1930" and "Suburban Apartments in Ohio Urban Centers, 1910-1945" as an example of high-density apartment development along a streetcar line in Avondale, an inner-ring suburb of Cincinnati, during the first quarter of the 20th century. The Crescent is a significant example of the "Court Apartment Building" property type as identified in the MPD and meets the integrity threshold for individual eligibility established in the MPD. The Crescent is locally significant for reflecting the evolution of multi-family residential buildings designed and located specifically to meet the housing needs of the growing numbers of middle- and upper-class residents during the early 20th century in the Cincinnati suburbs. The Court Plan Apartment became the dominant housing type reflecting the growth, development and diversity of the suburbs. Funded by an individual developer and designed in the Mediterranean Revival style, this building was built around a courtyard in a footprint that allowed for a large number of units, a variety of room sizes, and the greatest amount of light and air for Cincinnati's upper-class. The Crescent's period of significance is from circa 1911, the date of its construction to 1959, the year that the property passed from the original owner's family.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Background and Significance

Avondale evolved as a single suburban village but over the years the movement of different social, economic, and ethnic groups in and out of the community altered and eventually fragmented its identity. Today Avondale is essentially split into two separate neighborhoods, North and South Avondale (often referred to simply as Avondale). Avondale is bounded on the north by the City of St. Bernard and Avon Field Golf Course, on the east by the City of Norwood and the I-71 expressway, on the south by Walnut Hills and Corryville, and on the west by Clifton. Glenwood Avenue delineates the boundary between North Avondale and South Avondale. Avondale is located approximately five miles north of downtown Cincinnati and occupies 800-acres. The Crescent is located three blocks north of Glenwood Avenue, which is dividing line between North and South Avondale.

Avondale's first wave of construction began in the 1830s when businessmen began building large single family dwellings on expansive parcels and commuting to work in the city. As more wealthy Cincinnatians began to construct suburban residences, Avondale landholders further divided their large holdings for sale as residential lots. Examples are Jonathan Dayton, who subdivided his property, known as Clinton, in 1846 and James Corry, who subdivided a tract he

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called Locust Grove soon after (Giglierno & Overmyer, 380).

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The movement of Cincinnati merchants into grand homes on extensive Avondale lots was part of a larger trend that was seen in several other nearby communities, including Clifton, Mt. Auburn, and Walnut Hills. Beginning in 1870, the City of Cincinnati sought to annex a number of communities, including Avondale, in hopes of regaining some of its population and the associated tax income that had been migrating to the suburbs. Despite initial opposition, annexation afforded some benefits to Avondale residents. With the improved police and fire protection that Cincinnati provided, the suburb became generally a safer, more pleasant place to live (Giglierno & Overmyer, 381).

In 1869, Robert Mitchell (1811–1899) owned five lots, each were several acres, along Main Street (later renamed Reading Road). In *The Suburbs of Cincinnati: Sketches, Historical and Descriptive*, Sidney D. Maxwell credits Mitchell for making the first “improvements in the direction of Cincinnati. . . . on the east of Main Avenue” (16). Maxwell notes that by 1870, Mitchell had erected “two capacious brick dwellings with Mansard roofs. . . . These are of the Italian villa style, with roomy verandas both in the front and rear, and are among the best residences of this suburb. Behind the houses is a vigorous growth of original forest trees” (16). One of these dwellings straddled lots eighteen and nineteen—the future site of the Crescent (Figure 5).

The improvements provided to Avondale through annexation generated a new wave of subdivisions, among them that of Wayne, Krohn, Wilson, and the Avondale and the Cincinnati & Avondale syndicates, comprising two or three hundred acres. This was followed by the subdivision of over a hundred acres of the original Woodward property, which had been divided among his three daughters. (See Figure 4. 1869 Titus map.) In 1892, Robert Mitchell began to develop the Rose Hill subdivision to the north (*Commercial Gazette*, May 24, 1892).

In 1889, the streetcar routes began to be electrified, with the Thompson Houston Company electrifying the Avondale route in 1890 (Stradling, 68). At this time, along Reading Road, a major thoroughfare in Avondale, upper- and middle-class Suburban Apartments began to appear, specifically the Cumberland (808 Cleveland Avenue, 1890), a unique dumbbell-plan, six-flat apartment building (now clad in aluminum siding) and the Somerset (802-814 Blair Avenue, 1896), a 24-unit four-story Queen Anne style building designed by Joseph Steinkamp for the Emery brothers (Gordon, E 37). These new developments resulted in a community development pattern shift away from large single family residences built on spacious lots to the construction of high density Suburban Apartment Buildings. The construction of the massive 56-unit, Haddon Hall (NR# 82003582, listed in 1982), designed by Joseph Steinkamp for the Emery Brothers in 1900, marks the beginning of Avondale's second wave of construction.

The majority of Avondale's population for most of the nineteenth century was merchant-class Protestant of English or German ancestry. Only a small number of its inhabitants were middle or lower class, and only 8-10% were black. Beginning in the 1890s, however, well-to-do German Jewish families began moving into the northern part of Avondale (Giglierno & Overmyer, 380), as they were often not welcomed in the exclusive social circles that dominated other wealthy suburbs like Clifton. And in regards to the growing professional class, it is stated in *The Bicentennial Guide to Greater Cincinnati: A Portrait of Two Hundred Years*, that:

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Haddon Hall Apartments, 3814 Reading Road, is one of the earlier, large apartment buildings put up to provide attractive housing for such families, near public transportation and the center of the suburban neighborhood. Erected around 1900 by the Emery family, the massive 4-story gambrel roofed structure was designed by Joseph Steinkamp. . . . to blend with Avondale's mansions (385).

As Avondale's population and popularity grew, so did the number of fashionable middle- and upper-middle class apartment buildings along Reading Road and intersecting streets. C. S. Mendenhall's *Standard Guide Map of Cincinnati* published in 1903 shows that by that time the "Winton Place" streetcar route was running along Reading Road.² By the early 20th century this fast and inexpensive mode of transportation provided the growing population convenient access to the more natural surroundings that Avondale offered.³ As stated by History Professor David Stradling, "The electric streetcar not only reflected the growth of all of these more distant places, but also encouraged it. Streets with trolley lines developed more intensely than those without, as business districts and apartment buildings thrived on the easy access provided by the streetcars" (69). In Avondale, the combination of public transportation and Suburban Apartment Buildings provided housing for the growing middle-class, allowing for the community to become more diverse. These new residents included many Greek Americans and Eastern European Jews, particularly following a general exodus of the Jewish population from the declining West End in the early twentieth century, and would profoundly change the character of the community. At the end of World War II, 60% of the suburb's total population was Jewish. A variety of Jewish institutions and businesses, many of which originated in the old Jewish neighborhoods of the West End, also took up residence in Avondale at this time (Giglierano & Overmyer, 381-382).⁴

The Crescent and Court Plan Apartment Buildings

Built in circa 1911, along the streetcar line, the Crescent reflects the evolution of multi-family residential buildings located specifically to meet the needs of residents during the early 20th century in Cincinnati suburbs. Avondale was serviced by four streetcar routes—the "Highland/Auburn," the "Zoo-Gilbert," the "Vine Burnet" and the "Winton Place," which ran along

² The Thompson Houston Company was hired to electrify the Avondale streetcar route in 1890 and built a generating station at the corner of Reading Road and McMillan to furnish power (Wagner & Wright, 111).

³ By end of the nineteenth century, electric trolleys radiated out of the city basin to the newly formed suburbs, which also allowed businesses to move from the basin to the suburbs. As history professor David Stradling states in *Cincinnati: from River City to Highway Metropolis*, Cincinnati needed these transportation systems to accommodate its rapidly growing population. By 1911, the Cincinnati Traction Company had unified the many streetcar lines into one system (Figure 5). The city's population climbed from 296,908 in 1890 to 325,902 in 1900; 363,591 in 1910; 401,247 in 1920; and by 1940 there were 455,610 Cincinnatians (30).

⁴ The following is a sampling of former Avondale Jewish institutions: Synagogue of Sh'erith Ahabeth, 3212 Reading Road; Isaac M. Wise Center, 3202 Reading Road; The Jewish Hospital of Cincinnati, 3200 Burnet Avenue; Keneseth Israel Synagogue, 3504 Washington Avenue; Louis Feinberh Synagogue, 3556 Reading Road; Isaac M. Wise Temple-Center, 3771-3733 Reading Road, North Avondale Synagogue, and 3870 Reading Road (Giglierano & Overmyer, 386-392).

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Reading Road.⁵ The Crescent's proximity to the city center by streetcar would have been a convenience to its residents. The 1911 city directory indicates that the majority of residents worked downtown. The Crescent represents a transition from the traditional walking city to the streetcar/trolley city.

In addition to the convenience of its location along the streetcar line, the Crescent was located within a short walk to shopping and services. A 1932 survey of Cincinnati's neighborhood business districts ranked Avondale as one of the city's "very best residential districts" (Giglierano & Overmyer, 391). With a population of 22,900, Avondale was thriving (Miller, 47). By the late 1920s the business center, located along Reading Road near the intersection of Rockdale Avenue, had 41 businesses located between Windham and Hutchins Avenues (Giglierano & Overmyer, 391). According to *The Bicentennial Guide to Greater Cincinnati; A Portrait of Two Hundred Years*:

[R]esidents of nearby apartment buildings sustained a lively neighborhood trade that consisted of three groceries, three delicatessens, three confectioners, two shoemakers, two fruit markets, two barbershops, a door wreath company, hardware store, tinner, dry cleaner, and a bank (391).

The Court Apartment Building subtype became the dominant housing type reflecting the growth, development and diversity of the suburbs. Examples of this subtype along Reading Road and intersecting streets include the Alameda Flats (circa 1905), at 3580-3586 Reading Road. This 18-unit, four-story, Beaux Arts building balances simplicity and sophistication, and was built to house upper-class residents. The Poinciana (1905), located at 3522 Reading Road, is an irregular U, with a courtyard enclosed by an original ornamental iron fence on a limestone curb and gateway formed by square brick piers with limestone bases and caps. It is an imposing four-story building housing 44 units.

Through the 1920s the Court subtype continued to be popular in Avondale. On almost an acre site, the New Avondale Apartments (1926) is a massive U-plan courtyard apartment building located at 916-920 Burton Avenue. Others include the Rosedale (1926), a Samuel Hannaford & Sons design located at 3543-49 Washington Avenue. Fenway Hall (1929), at 603-613 Forest Avenue, is a Jacobethan-style example that combines the Court and Block Apartment plans. Located at 686 Gholson Avenue (circa 1925) is Gholson Apartments, a well-maintained three-story, brick U-plan building that rises above the street. The Commodore (1928), at 3637-3639 Reading Road is another example that combines the Court and Block apartment plans. This vacant building is located on over an acre. Greenwood Court (circa 1925), another U-plan located at 725 Greenwood Avenue, retains a fountain in its courtyard, but the building has been altered. Balconies facing the court have been removed, and an addition off the rear (south) elevation has altered the original H-plan footprint. The Rose Hill Apartments (1930), located on a rise at 3896 Reading Road, catered to upper-middle class residents.

By 1940, Cincinnati's suburbs defined the city's outer ring. Suburban Apartment Buildings, specifically Court Apartment Buildings, were built in abundance during this time frame, and even surpassed single-family construction in Cincinnati (Gordon, E 38). The Court Apartment

⁵ The "Highland/Auburn" route ceased operation in 1947, the "Zoo-Gilbert" route stopped in 1949 and the "Vine Burnet" route stopped in 1950. By 1951, Cincinnati's streetcar era was a memory.

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Building subtype became the dominant housing type reflecting the growth, development and diversity of the suburbs. Avondale specifically was defined by its wide distribution of Court Apartment Buildings, which constituted a large portion of the neighborhood's early 20th century multi-family housing stock. The Crescent is a manifestation of this community development pattern of high-density building boom in Avondale and is representative of the board pattern of suburban development associated with the second major wave of construction in Avondale during the early 20th century.

During the second major wave of construction in Avondale, opportunistic developers met the increasing housing demand by building high-density multi-family housing in close proximity to transportation lines. On January 31, 1910, Valentine Duttonhofer, Jr., the developer of the Crescent, purchased lots eighteen and nineteen of the Samuel Cloon's subdivision (Figures 6 and 7). Duttonhofer was an affluent businessman who inherited the family's manufacturing company. He was investing in real estate by 1885, but it is unknown if he funded other apartment buildings.⁶ The Crescent represents a development financed by a private individual as an investment opportunity. It is thought that the investment was a successful one; the Duttonhofer family kept ownership of the Crescent until 1959.

Although the Court Apartment Building subtype was a reaction to criticism of substandard living conditions associated with tenements, and the design revolved around the urge to improve living conditions for residents, many of whom were middle-class, the Crescent was intended as an option for the upper-class residents moving to Avondale. According to historian Elizabeth Cromley in *Alone Together: A History of New York's Early Apartments*, the best apartments were to "accommodate residents who could have lived in a house had they chosen to but who found that enjoying the convenience of an urban apartment was preferable" (111). This statement seems applicable to the first residents of the Crescent. The building first appears in the 1911 city directory under the "Public Buildings, Flats, Etc." section (92), and at least nineteen of the 25 units were occupied. Most of the tenants were between 30 and 50 years old, and were professionals, including one United States Commissioner, two attorneys, several presidents of companies, two distillery owners, and general managers of manufacturing companies. There were five widows, three of which had adult sons living with them.

The 1920 census indicates that four of the original tenants still lived at the Crescent Apartments and its residents were mostly upper-middle-class. The tenants (only heads of households and spouses were considered) ranged from their early 20s to early 70s. Professions included lawyers, brokers, traveling salesmen and presidents and vice presidents of companies. Only five households had young children, but yet seven households had adult progeny living with them. More than half of the households employed one servant, three households employed two servants. The majority of the tenants were born in the United States. Most were native Ohioans, but others were from Alabama, Michigan, Kentucky and Mississippi. Two tenants were born in Germany, and thirteen tenants were children of immigrants (United States Federal Census, 1920).

By 1930, Avondale's second wave of development stopped, with the construction of Rose Hill Apartments, which is thought to be the last courtyard apartment built in Avondale. After World War II, the community development pattern and the population began to transition as the Jewish

⁶ For more background regarding the financing of apartment buildings and the shift from individuals to corporations as apartment developers, please see the MPD.

The Crescent

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community began to move to Amberley Village. Departing residents were often replaced by middle-income black families. Through the 1950s, 60s, and 70s property values continued a downward spiral as land use patterns changed and density increased substantially in Avondale. It became common for the large single family dwellings to be subdivided into apartments. In addition to the subdivision of dwellings, the increase of renter-occupied housing resulted from the development of vacant land zoned for high-density apartment development, which changed the community development pattern as green space on residential side streets were replaced with large multi-unit apartment buildings.⁷

Valentine Duttonhofer, Jr. and the Crescent

Valentine Duttonhofer, Jr. was the son of Bavarian immigrant Valentine Duttonhofer, Sr., who made his fortune in Pomeroy, Ohio, where he owned a grocery business and established a steamboat company. He moved his family to Cincinnati in 1876 (Goss, 514). According to author and clergyman Charles Fredric Goss' *Cincinnati, the Queen City, 1788-1912*, Duttonhofer, Sr. was "identified with the real estate business and built a number of residences in the west end" (Goss, 514). He also "established his two sons. . . in the shoe manufacturing business but never took any active part in the line himself" (514). Duttonhofer, Jr. was the first president of Valentine Duttonhofer Sons, and his younger brother, John, was vice president (Goss, 515). The manufacturing company was housed in a large six-story building located at 710-720 Sycamore Street. It appears that Goss considered Duttonhofer's company as "one of the important and growing manufacturing establishments of the city and has built up a wide reputation as manufacturers of ladies shoes, the products of the factory now being distributed throughout a wide territory in the United States" (514).

Shortly after the death of his father, Duttonhofer, Jr., changed the company's name to the Val Duttonhofer Company. Pre-1900 the family business was already one of the two largest ladies' shoe manufacturers in Cincinnati, and in 1901 it was incorporated. At that time the company was valued at \$700,000 ("Facts and Fancies"). Duttonhofer was also co-owner and President of the Duttonhofer-Stevens Company, a boot and men's shoe manufacturing company (*Boot and Shoe Recorder*, 78).

Duttonhofer attended St. Xavier's high school and then St. Canisius College, in Buffalo, New York. After college he worked for the City of Cincinnati's engineering department and then in 1891 became president of the family business (Goss, 515). By 1900 Duttonhofer, his wife Laura and their young child were renting a single-family dwelling in Mount Auburn at 237 Highland Avenue, and they employed one servant (United States Federal Census). He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Business Men's Club, the Pen and Pencil Club, the Hamilton County Golf Club, the Country Club and the Automobile Club, of which he was one of the founders and served as president (Goss, 515).

Like his father, Duttonhofer, Jr. invested in real estate and the *1885 Williams' City Directory* lists him as a "real estate agent." From perusing contemporary newspaper articles, it is ascertained that Duttonhofer made a series of real estate transfers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Before Duttonhofer commissioned the construction of the Crescent, he owned at least one tenement building at 174 Cutter Street ("A Heartless Landlord: The Dirty Work of Valentine

⁷ For more information concerning Avondale's land use pattern change from 1930 to 1970 see the "North Avondale Community Master Plan," published in 1970.

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Duttenhofer").⁸ Nor was the Crescent Apartments the last building Duttenhofer built. The 1914 edition of the trade journal *Steel and Iron* reports that an "eight-story brick, steel and reinforced concrete loft building is to be built on Sycamore Street, Cincinnati for Valentine Duttenhofer, Sixth and Sycamore Streets; plans by Architects S. S. & G. H. Godley, Neave Building. . . . will contain a power plant" (1266).

After Valentine Duttenhofer's death in 1937, the property transferred to his widow Laura G. Duttenhofer. Mrs. Duttenhofer retained the apartment building until 1959. Since 1959, the Crescent changed hands twelve times before the current owners, TCB Cincinnati MF, LLC, purchased the property in 2012.

The Crescent's Architectural Significance

As a significant example of the "Court Apartment Building" property type, the Crescent is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as it individually meets the requirements for significance and meets the integrity threshold for individual eligibility established in the MPD.⁹ It is stated in the MPD, that, "In instances where fountains, gates, and decorative iron and masonry fences were integral to the design scheme, they should be present, even if no longer used" (Gordon, F 11). The Crescent retains the historic fencing along the front of the property. Although additional fencing has been added inside the courtyard, it is not highly visible from the street. The resource, which spans multiple lots, retains its setback from Reading Road on a broad lawn and its central court remains a visible grassy element. Representative of Court Apartment Buildings, the Crescent retains cubic symmetry and a balanced fenestration, formal entryways along a central axis, walkups, and public halls, which contribute to its importance as an identifiable Court Apartment Building. Additionally, this early example of a Court Apartment Building, designed in the Mediterranean Revival style, retains a high degree of stylistic integrity.

Although there are several single-family dwellings in Avondale erected in this style, the Mediterranean Revival style is one of the more rare architectural styles for Court Apartment Buildings in Avondale. Two later Mediterranean Revival style Court Apartments are found in Cincinnati—the Ambassador Apartment (circa 1929) in Avondale and the Admiral (circa 1925) in Clifton. Therefore, the Crescent Apartments is the earliest extant Mediterranean Revival style courtyard plan in Cincinnati.

Mediterranean Revival Style

The Mediterranean Revival style was introduced in the United States around the turn of the nineteenth century, and became popular in the 1920s and '30s. The style was influenced by the architecture of the countries bordering the Mediterranean coast, namely Spain, France, and

⁸ Evidence of Duttenhofer's notary is illustrated in a newspaper article from 1885 when his maltreatment of a tenant made local headlines after charged with cruelty to a child because he evicted a mother and her infant during a storm ("A Heartless Landlord: The Dirty Work of Valentine Duttenhofer)."

⁹ In addition to Haddon Hall there are two individually listed Court Apartment Buildings in Walnut Hills, and like Haddon Hall, both are Emery/Steinkamp collaborations. Alexandra Apartments (circa 1900), located at 921 William Howard Taft Road, was listed in 1997 (NR# 97001223). This design was built around a series of courtyards. The Verona Apartments (1906), located at 2356 Park Avenue, was listed in 2008 (NR # 08000625). This U-plan apartment building houses 49 six-room apartments on a spacious 1.5 acre lot. Please see the MPD for a more in-depth discussion of Cincinnati's Court Apartment Buildings.

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Italy—and drew on the style of palaces and seaside villas. This style was very popular in both California and Florida, and often applied to hotels, apartment buildings, commercial structures and residences. In Ohio this style is seen with less frequency than in coastal states.

Buildings designed in this style are typically based on a rectangular floor plan, and feature massive, symmetrical facades. Key characteristics of this style include red tile roofs, wrought iron grilles and railings, square towers, articulated door surrounds, and a balanced fenestration pattern often incorporating arched windows. The most common exterior wall surface is stucco. Unfortunately, the Crescent's red terra cotta tile roof has been removed. Other Mediterranean Revival style characteristics are present, including towers, articulated door surrounds, a balanced fenestration pattern, molded terra cotta railings on the balconies, and a few arched windows (see Section 7 for more detail).

Buildings in this style were designed to evoke palaces or seaside villas of the Mediterranean, which seems to apply a desired association with wealth, luxury, and a higher standard of living. The architectural style of the building would have likely appealed to the sensibilities of the upper-class residents that resided at the Crescent. Also, the style of the Crescent would have set it apart from other Court Apartment Buildings in Avondale.

The understated elegance of this Mediterranean Revival style building was an embodiment of the amenities it offered. The Crescent offered spacious units, with large dining and living rooms, an abundance of storage, and multiple bathrooms and bedrooms. Most early 20th century single family dwellings did not have modern kitchens and bathrooms; the Crescent offered these amenities and steam heat and refrigeration. Maids' rooms were available, and the custodian resided in the building. Views of the wide courtyard, balconies and the abundance of natural light and ventilation would have been considered amenities.

Conclusion

In consideration of the statewide National Register MPD, "Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970," the Crescent meets National Register Criteria A and C. In regards to Criterion A, the Crescent Apartments clearly reflect significance within the historic context of "Streetcar Suburb Apartments in Ohio Urban Centers, 1890-1930" and "Suburban Apartment in Ohio Urban Centers, 1910-1945," as presented in the MPD. The Crescent, a noteworthy representation of a suburban apartment building of the Court subtype, is cited in the MPD as one of several "fashionable" Court Apartment Buildings constructed in Avondale as the "neighborhood become more populated after 1910" (Gordon, E 42). The construction of the Crescent coincides with Cincinnati's growing population, and the pattern of high-density multi-family suburban apartment development along a streetcar line in the inner-ring suburb of Avondale during the early 20th century. The Crescent is significant as a representation of this community development pattern and for reflecting the lasting impact of the streetcar on Avondale. Further, the Crescent is significant as a material representation of the greatest construction boom of multi-family dwellings in Avondale, a broad trend that swept the United States from 1900 to 1965.

Additionally, the Crescent is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine example of this iconic apartment subset. For a Court Apartment Building to be considered eligible, the diagnostic features and aspects outlined in the MPD "should be sufficiently present and the level of integrity required should contribute to the importance of the building as an

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identifiable type." This Mediterranean Revival style Court Apartment Building exhibits all of the characteristics identified in the MPD, including its cubic massing, overall U-shape, open and grassy courtyard, original fencing, walkup staircases, and public halls and foyers . It retains a high degree of integrity—stylistic and the diagnostic features and aspects which allow it to convey its significance as an identifiable Court Apartment Building.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): HAM-08493-01

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.93

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

The Crescent
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

3. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 717160 | Northing: 4336338 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Crescent is located within the corporate limits of Cincinnati. It includes, in its entirety, Parcel Numbers 112-0004-0001-00 and 112-0004-0002-00 of the Hamilton County Auditor's records. The nominated area comprises .93-acre and measures 200 feet x 200 feet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains all the property presently associated with the Crescent. The surface parking lot at 3723 Reading Road (parcel 111-0005-0071-00), is not included as a part of the nominated area. (See Figure 2. Boundary map.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Bobbie McTurner, Architectural Historian and Beth Sullebarger, Principal
organization: Sullebarger Associates
street & number: 1080 Morse Avenue
city or town: Glendale state: OH zip code: 45246-3830
e-mail: sullebarger@fuse.net
telephone: (513)772-1088
date: July 28, 2013

The Crescent
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Figure 1. Location map

Figure 2. Boundary map

Figure 3. First floor plan, typical, and photo key

Figure 4. Advertisement in *Cincinnati Enquirer*, 31 Oct. 1915.

Figure 5. Map of Avondale in *Titus' Atlas of Cincinnati and Hamilton Co. Ohio*, 1869.

Figure 6. Plate 987, Sanborn Map Company, 1917.

Figure 7. Plate 74, Sanborn Map Company, 1922

Figure 8. Cincinnati Area Geographical Information System (CAGIS Online) map, likely based on 1996 aerial view, showing former walkways in courtyard.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: The Crescent Apartments

City or Vicinity: Cincinnati

County: Hamilton

State: Ohio

Photographer: Randall E. Birkhead, 6301 Delphos Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45213

Date Photographed: July 2013

The Crescent
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 16. Front (east) and north (side) elevations, looking southwest
- 2 of 16. Front (east) elevation, looking west
- 3 of 16. Side (north) and front (east) elevations, looking southwest
- 4 of 16. Rear (west) and side (south) elevations, looking northeast
- 5 of 16. Front gateway detail, looking west
- 6 of 16. South-facing courtyard elevation, balcony detail, looking northeast
- 7 of 16. North-facing courtyard elevation, looking southeast
- 8 of 16. Dormer detail, looking northeast
- 9 of 16. Balcony detail, looking west
- 10 of 16. South courtyard entrance, looking south
- 11 of 16. Stairhall, looking toward entrance
- 12 of 16. Stair railing detail
- 13 of 16. Balcony detail, looking southwest
- 14 of 16. Living room, typical, with door to balcony
- 15 of 16. View from living room to apartment entrance
- 16 of 16. Back stair, typical

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. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 26

The Crescent

Name of Property
Hamilton County, Ohio

County and State
Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers,
1870 -1970

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

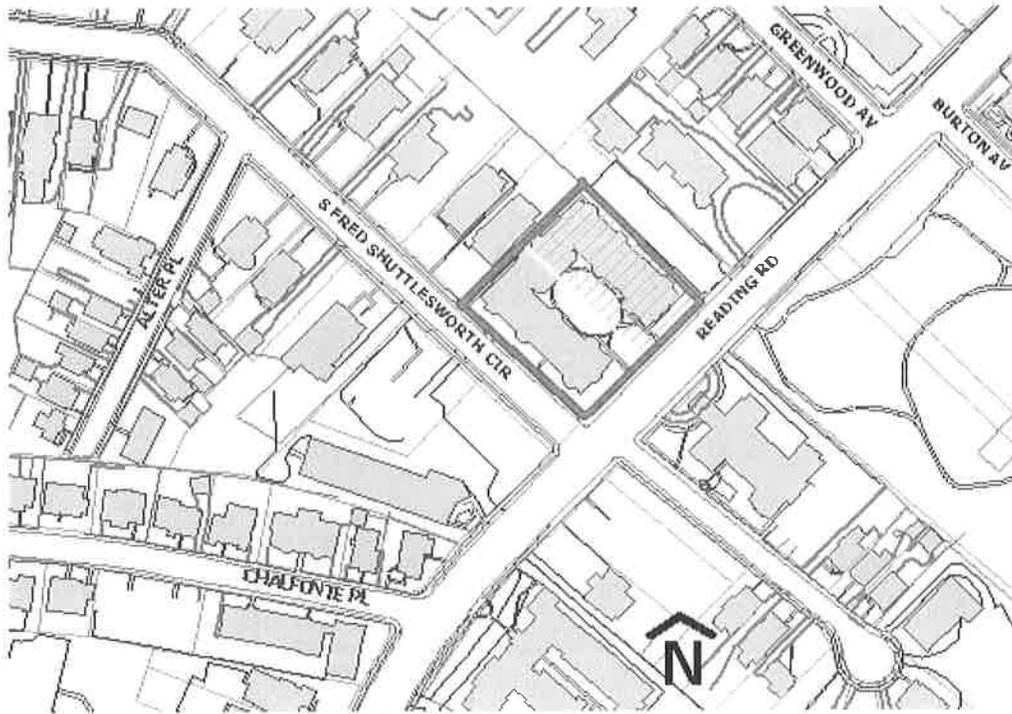


Figure 1. Location map

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

The Crescent

Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio

County and State

Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers,
1870 -1970

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information Page 27

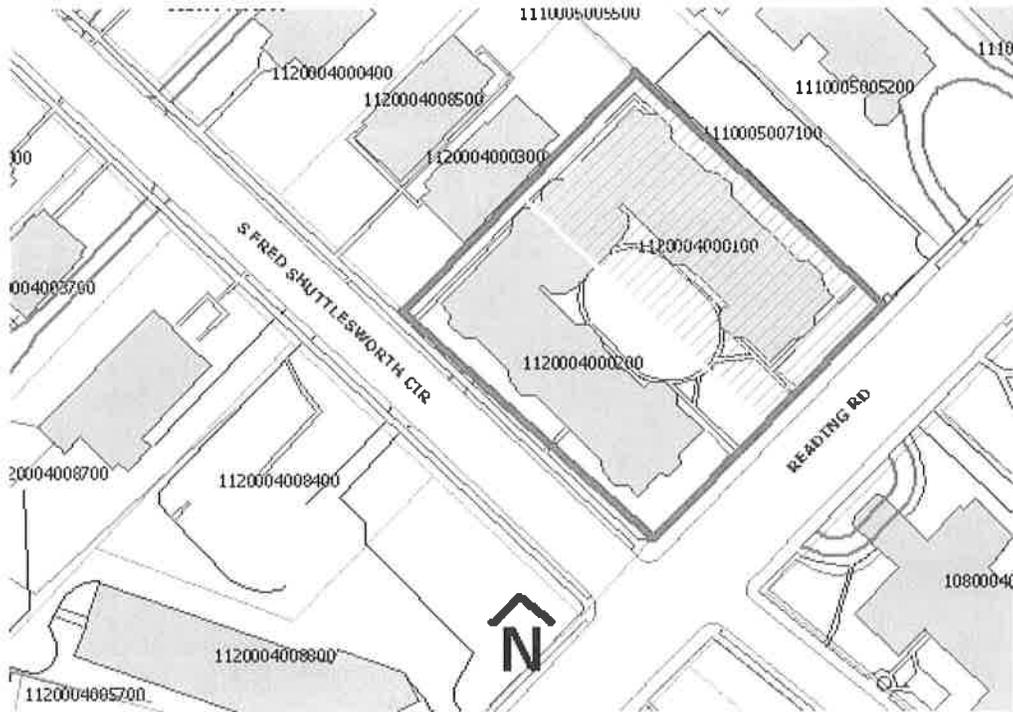


Figure 2. Boundary map

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Crescent

Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio

County and State

Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers,
1870 -1970

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information Page 28

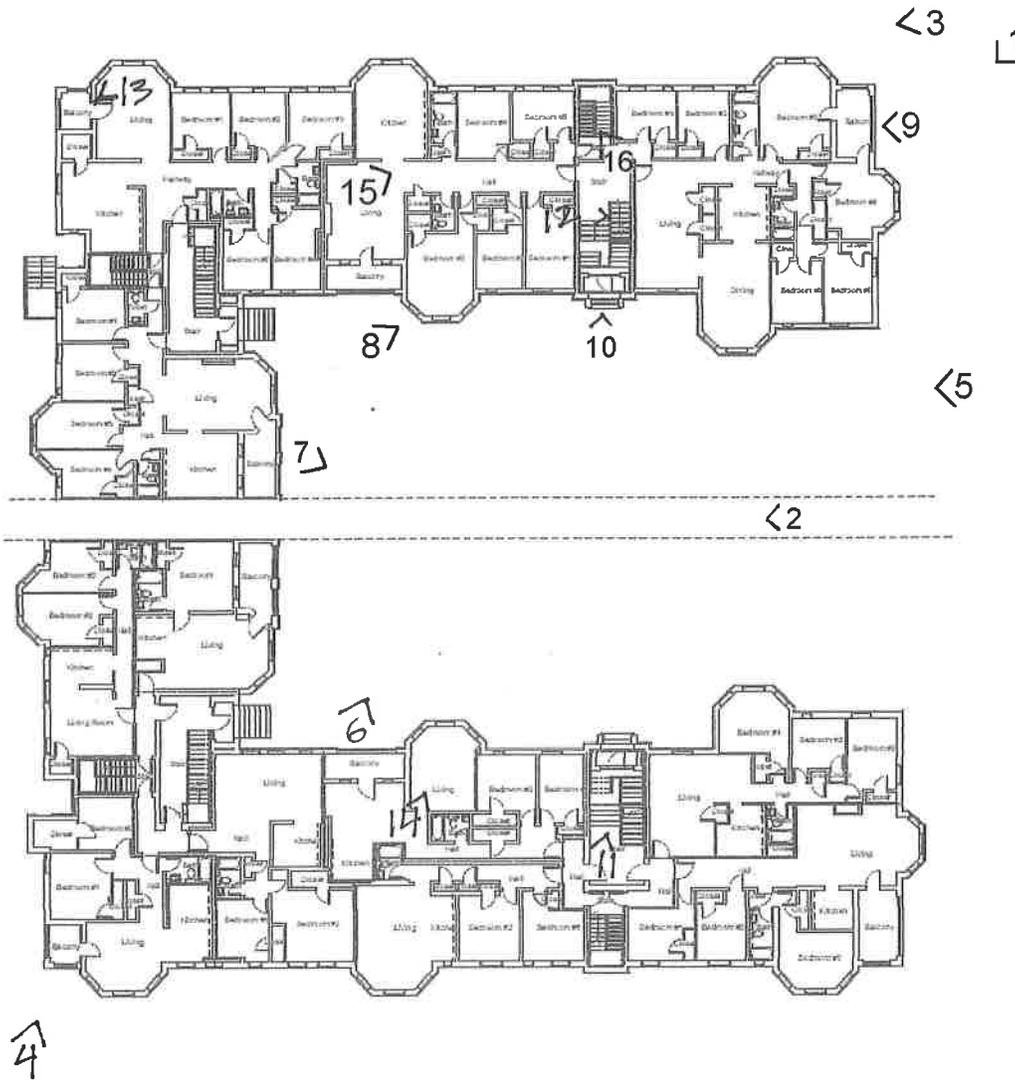


Figure 3. First floor plan, typical, and photo key

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 29

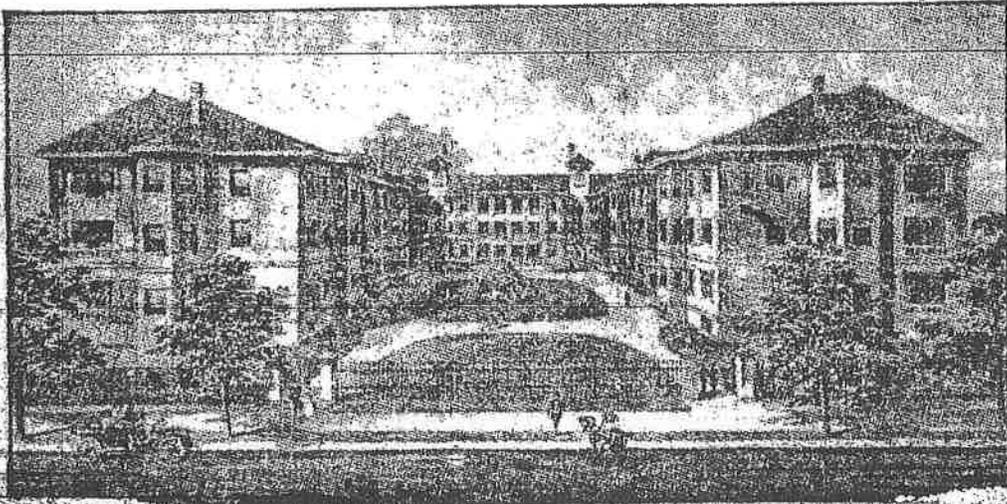
The Crescent

Name of Property
Hamilton County, Ohio

County and State
Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers,
1870 -1970

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

THE CRESCENT APARTMENTS.



N. W. Cor. Reading Road and S. Crescent Av., Avondale.
Four and 5 room apartments, with maid's room, storage,
steam heat, refrigeration, janitor service and all modern
improvements. For inspection see janitor.

Figure 4: Advertisement in *Cincinnati Enquirer*, 31 Oct. 1915.
ProQuest Web. 5 March 2013.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information Page 30

The Crescent
Name of Property
Hamilton County, Ohio
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Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870 -1970
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

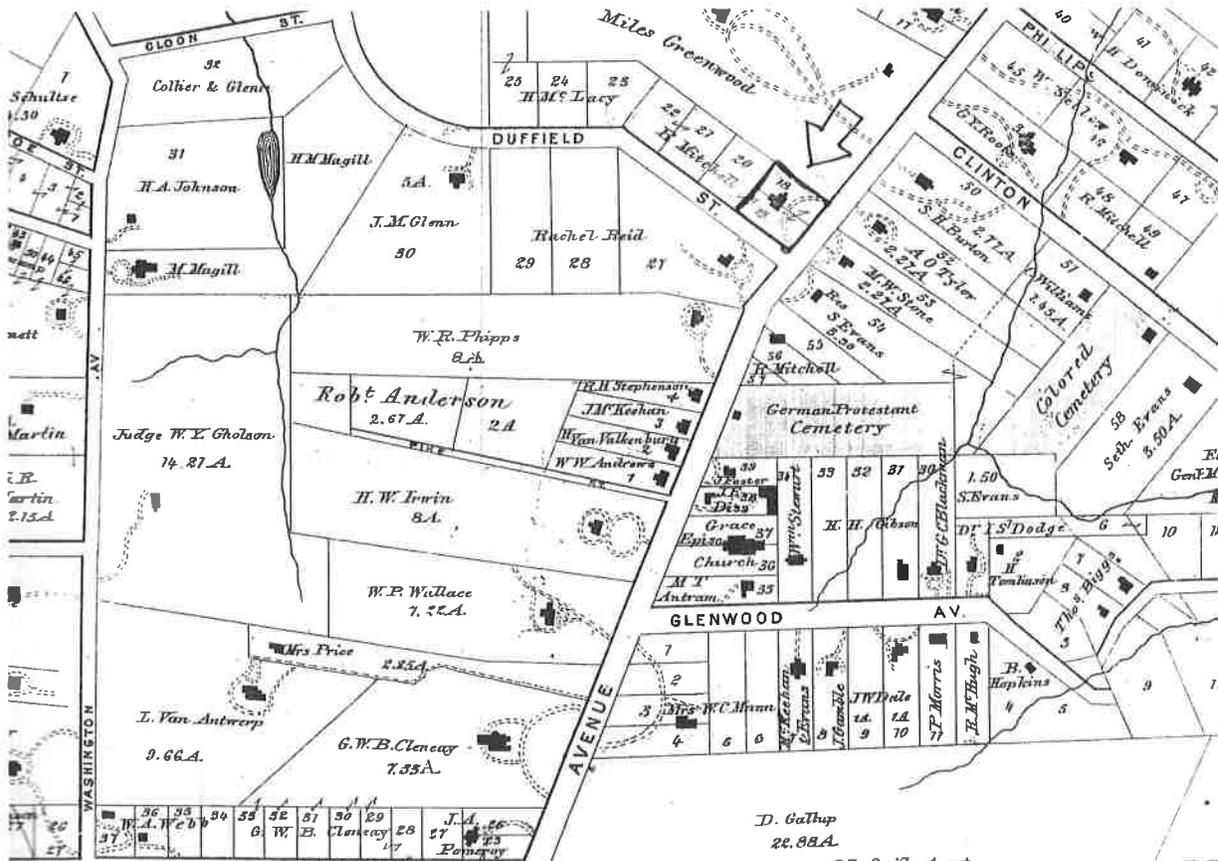


Figure 5: Map of Avondale in *Titus' Atlas of Cincinnati and Hamilton Co. Ohio*, 1869, depicting lots 18 and 19 of Samuel Cloon's subdivision and future site of the Crescent.

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Section number Additional Information Page 31

The Crescent

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Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers,
1870 -1970

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

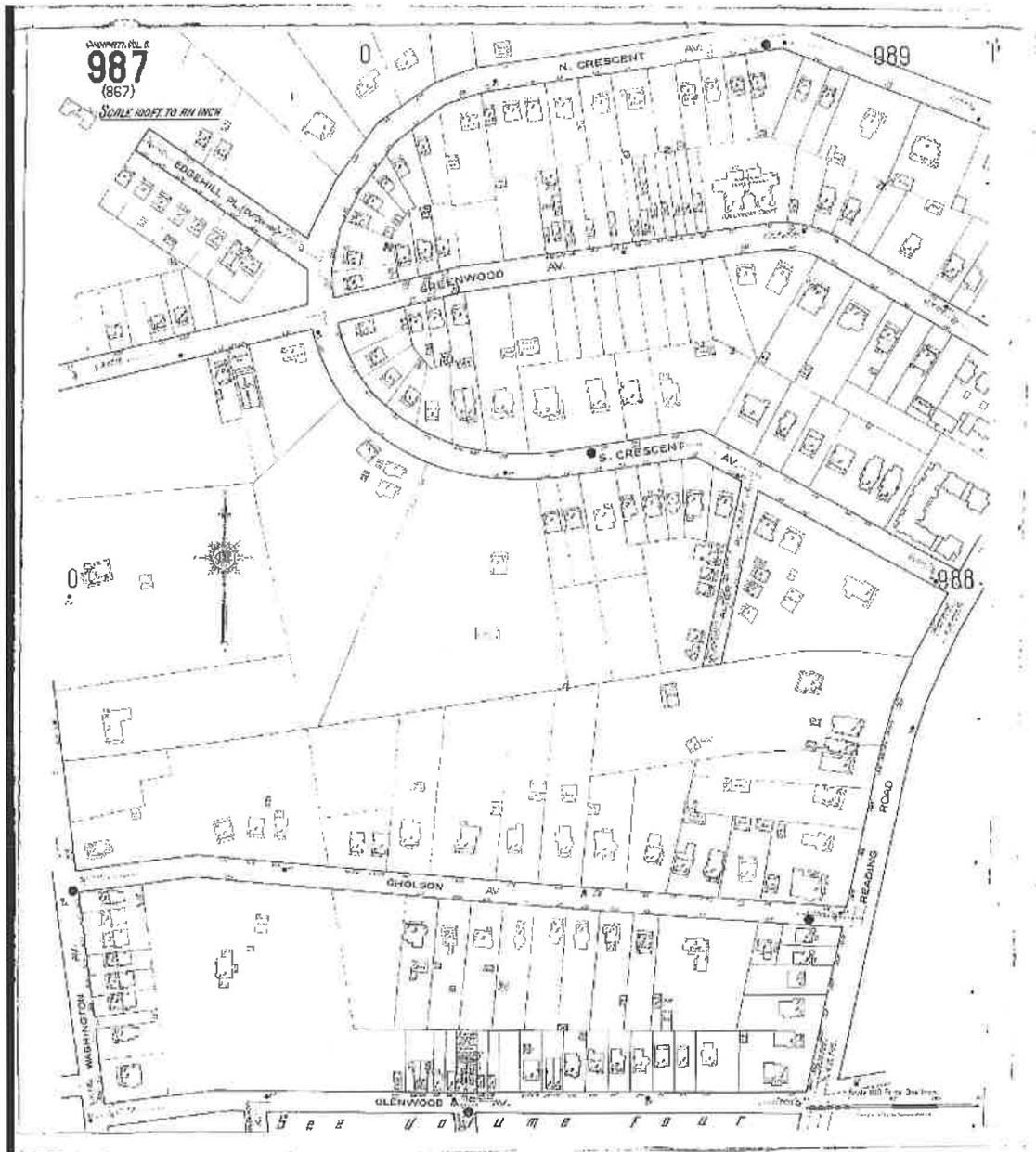


Figure 6: Plate 987, Sanborn Map Company, 1917, depicting the Crescent. Note width of northeastern side yard.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Information Page 32

The Crescent

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County and State

Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers,
1870 -1970

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

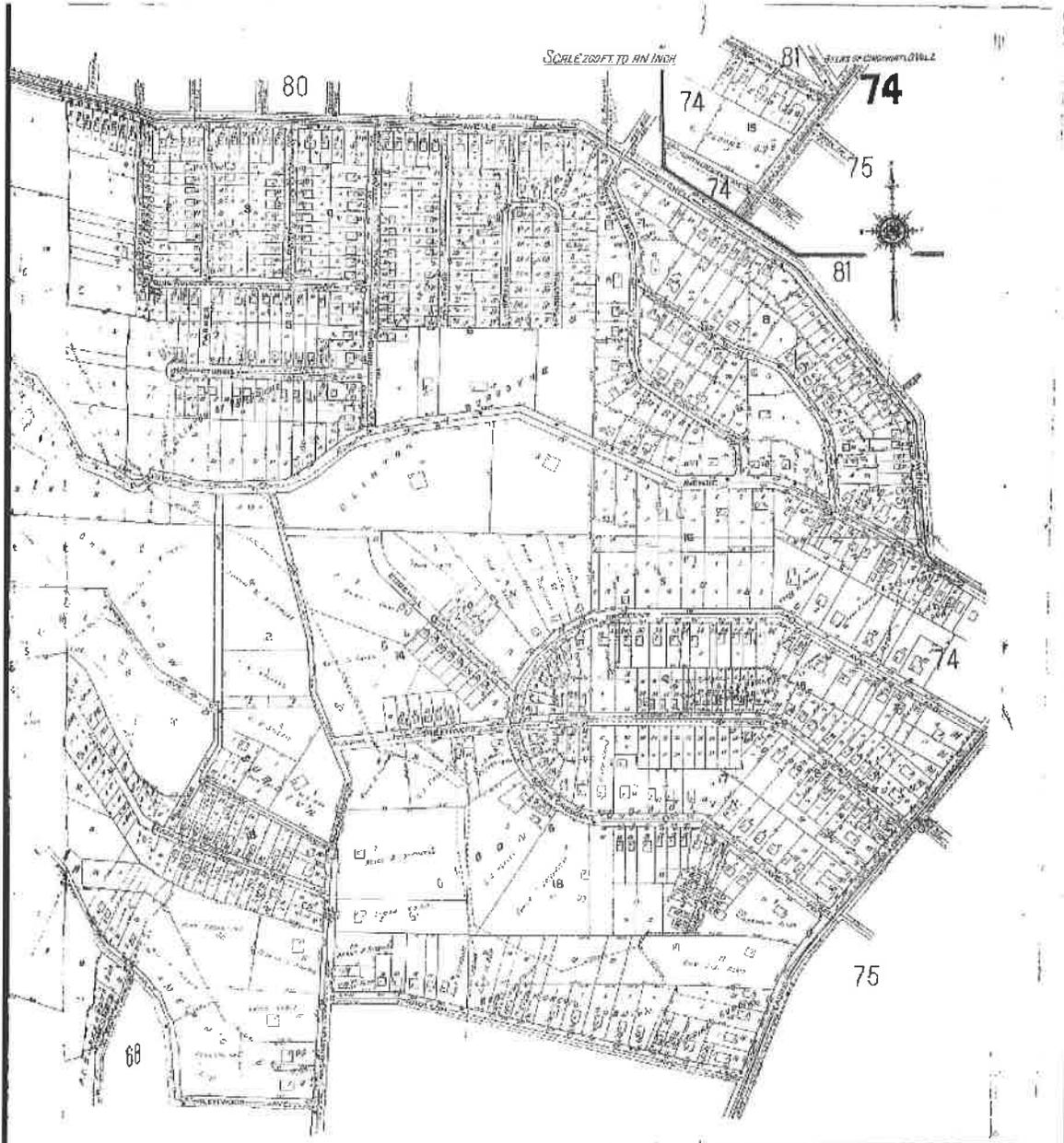


Figure 7: Plate 74, Sanborn Map Company, 1922, depicting the Crescent.
Note that the northeastern side yard has been reduced.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

The Crescent

Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio

County and State

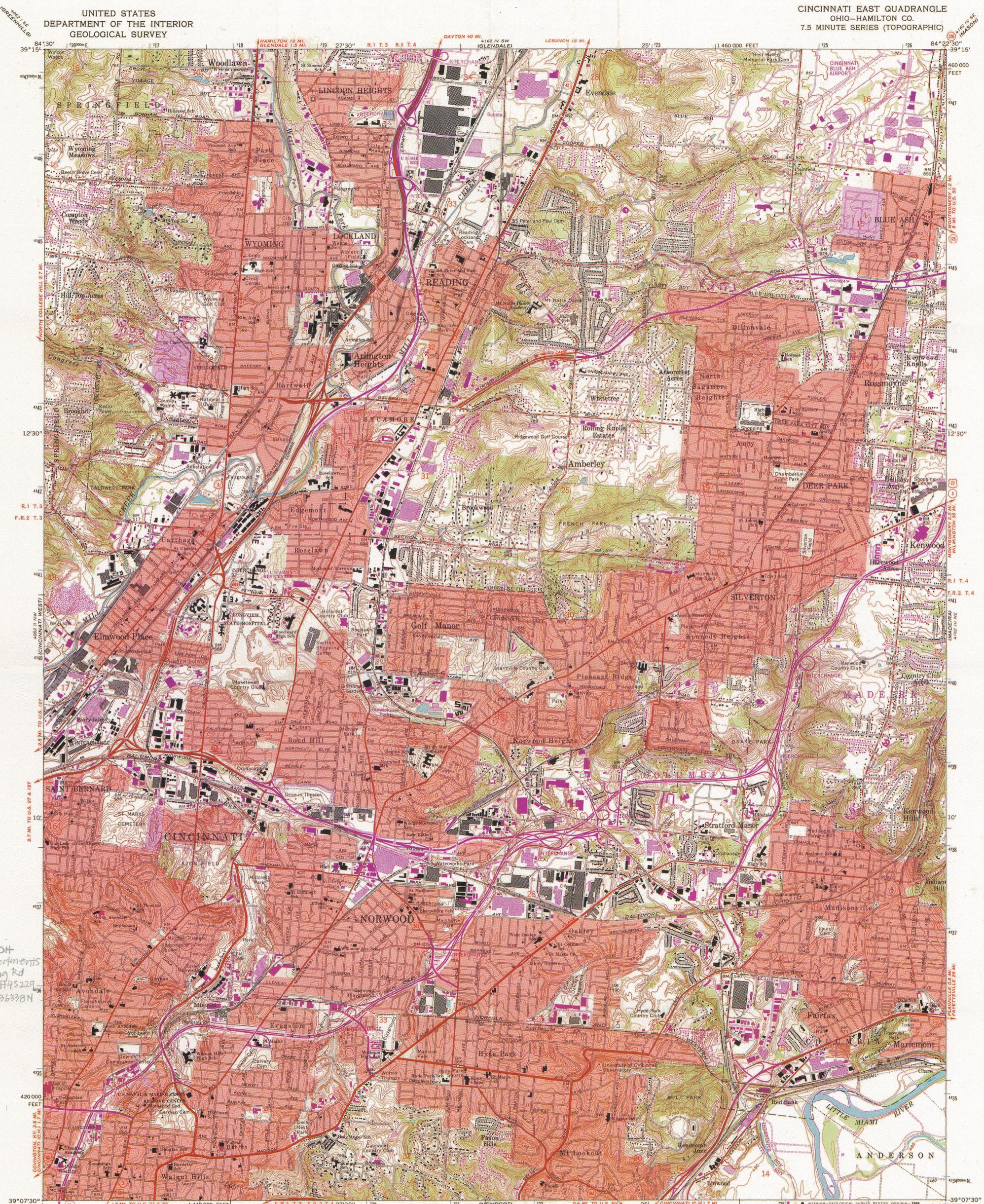
Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers,
1870 -1970

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information Page 33

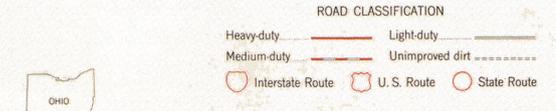
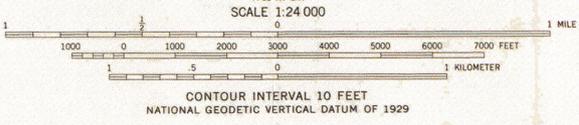
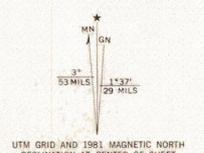


Figure 8: Cincinnati Area Geographical Information System (CAGIS Online) map, likely based on 1996 aerial view, showing former walkways in courtyard.



HAMILTON CO. OH
Crescent Apartments
3719 Reading Rd
Cincinnati OH 45229
16 717160E 4936338N

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



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

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

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

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