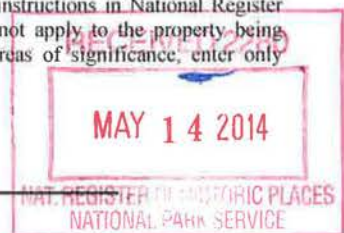


356

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 Ambassador

Other names/site number: Ambassador Apartments/ HAM-08488-01

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: 722-724 Gholson Avenue

City or town: Cincinnati State: OH County: Hamilton

Not For Publication: N/A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

Barbara Ewe DSHPO for Inventory & Registration May 9, 2014
 Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
 Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society
 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

The Ambassador
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

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

6/30/2014
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

The Ambassador
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

The Ambassador
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

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: Iron, STUCCO

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Ambassador is a circa 1929, Mediterranean Revival style, 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, narrow courtyard (Photos 1 - 6, Figure 3). Built of brown brick bearing masonry on a poured concrete foundation with wood floor-framing and hollow terra cotta walls, the Ambassador holds 18 three-bedroom apartments of similar layout. The exterior is highly decorative, with wrought iron balconies, original six-over-one windows, clay tile pent roofs, and contrasting terra cotta quoins and other details. The Ambassador is located in the North Avondale neighborhood of Cincinnati on Gholson Avenue, a short side street that runs west off Reading Road, the neighborhood's main north-south thoroughfare (Figure 1). The building faces south on a .4-acre parcel at a slight angle to the street and set back 25 to 40 feet from the sidewalk by a grassy lawn. The rear yard is paved and accessible by walkways along each narrow side yard. The larger setting is mixed residential, with dwellings of varied scale and density—a circa 1900 single-family dwelling on the east, a circa 1910 duplex on the west—as well as newer multi-unit buildings, large late-nineteenth-century high-style residences, more modest early-twentieth-century houses, churches and surface parking lots. Three other examples of Court Apartments stand nearby on Reading Road. Although its immediate setting has been slightly diminished the Ambassador retains a high degree of integrity.

The Ambassador
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

Narrative Description

Exterior Description. One of the most significant features of a Court Apartment Building is the overall shape of the building. This three-story Court Apartment has a symmetrical U-shaped plan and a deep and narrow courtyard that opens up for light and ventilation. The building is essentially 9-bays-wide and 9-bays-deep. The center courtyard elevation has three bays, while the side courtyard elevations each have six bays. Court Apartment should have three or four visible elevations; the Ambassador's three courtyard and end elevations are visible. A cross-shaped concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the three primary entries in the center of each courtyard façade, and each entry bay slightly projects. Built of bearing brick, the front-facing and courtyard facades are elaborate, while the rear and sides are plain (Photo 4). The primary elevations are exuberantly embellished with Mediterranean Revival style characteristics, such as balconies, quoins, articulated door surrounds, buttresses and geometric ornaments of contrasting buff brick and punctuated by terra cotta floral medallions.

Typical of the Mediterranean Revival style and the Court Apartment Building property type, the Ambassador's fenestration pattern is rhythmic and balanced. Window openings are generally rectangular with six-over-one double-hung wood sashes, in singles and pairs, with stone sills. On the primary elevations, vertical bays alternate between keystoned flat arches and arched heads. The front elevations of the wings have blind arches infilled with a herringbone brick pattern in the center bays. Although the first-floor windows and balcony doors are currently masked with plywood, the building retains its historic windows. The doorways are accessed by broad concrete steps and emphasized by a decorative stone surround capped by a stone balustrade. The flush steel doors and side panels are replacements. The entries are further emphasized by flanking pilasters and stone quoins that unify the second and third story windows directly above them.

The Mediterranean Revival style wrought-iron balconies supported by large scrolled brackets dramatize the courtyard (Photos 6 - 8), and allow for natural light and air, hallmarks of the Court Apartment. The balconies in the center have wood French doors and fanlights, while those on the sides each have a full-glazed wood single-leaf door surmounted by a transom and flanked by six-over-one windows. The lintels and opening above the third-floor balcony doorway and windows are arched while those on the second floor are straight. Decorative terra cotta tile pent roofs with decorative brackets top the projecting window bays. At the top of the center bay, a simple terra cotta plaque in a geometric brick surround announces the name, "Ambassador," in incised letters (Photo 7). A shaped brick parapet with a stone coping caps the building.

Interior Description. The Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) form, "Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970" indicates that Court Apartment Buildings generally contain 25 to 54 units. The Ambassador holds 18 three-bedroom apartments of similar layout. The three primary entries on the courtyard lead to stairways that serve all three floors. These front stairs typically have steel balustrades and variegated brown tiles cover the treads, risers and landings (Photo 9). The two rear stairwells, accessed from kitchens on the sides (east and west elevations), have wooden treads, risers, and beaded board railings and wainscots. The solid balustrade is constructed of wooden bead board topped by a simple handrail. Court Apartments should feature walkups, without elevators, such as the Ambassador.

The Ambassador
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

The historic interior floor plans remain intact. The three floors each include six three-bedroom apartments with three different floor plans (Figure 3),¹ one layout in the center section and two in the wings. If the building were bisected down the center, the two halves would mirror each other. Each unit spans at least two elevations of the building, allowing for cross ventilation. The apartment walls are plastered hollow terra cotta tile, which was "widely promoted as an inexpensive and durable fireproofing building material" (Gordon, E 6). Water infiltration has severely damaged plaster ceilings and walls in some areas. Apartments retain original varnished oak floors, simple millwork, vertically paneled doors, and telephone niches (Photos 11 and 12). The units exhibit ample storage, including closets located in the bedrooms and living rooms, and linen closets. Each unit has a balcony overlooking the courtyard, which is accessible by way of French doors or a single-leaf full-glazed door (Photo 10) flanked by windows.

Four of the apartments in the rear have built-in wood kitchen cupboards, but most do not (Photo 13). These same apartments also have milk delivery slots in their kitchen doors (Photo 14). Bathrooms are located between bedrooms, and the majority retains original tile work including encaustic floor tile, ceramic wall tile, and hexagon tiled floors. The basement is a single open space, accessible via a single entry located at the rear (north elevation) of the building.

Integrity. Limited alterations outside the period of significance include replacement entrance doors, paving of the side and rear yards and the addition of chain link fencing enclosing the courtyard and side yards. Masonry patches on the rear elevation indicate there were originally full-height exterior staircases with hipped roofs, which were replaced with fire escapes. Steps that provided access to the kitchens of the first-floor rear apartments have also been removed. These minor alterations do not impact the aspects of materials, workmanship, or design. With physical features preserved, the Ambassador retains the aspects of feeling and association. The aspect of location remains intact, as well.

The setting has been slightly diminished by the asphalt surfacing of the rear yard, nearby demolition and recent construction on Gholson Avenue and Reading Road. The two immediately abutting residences remain standing as they did when the Ambassador was erected. Directly across the street, at 723 Gholson, is a circa-2000, one-story frame building with brick veneer. Although used as a church, it appears more residential in nature. At 3613 Reading Road, is Avon Field, a sprawling circa 2000 apartment complex that spans the block between Gholson and Glenwood Avenues. These two buildings detract from the character of the Ambassador's immediate setting. However, based on the significant and essential physical features of the Ambassador, the aspect of setting is not particularly vital to its integrity. Regardless of the diminished aspect of setting, the Ambassador retains the characteristics for which it is significant.

Registration Requirements for Court Apartment Buildings. 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

¹ The apartments are numbered one through nineteen, but city directories suggest that the Ambassador has always contained only eighteen units. It appears that there has never been a number thirteen apartment.

The Ambassador

Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio

County and State

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.

The Ambassador exhibits most all of the Court Apartment Building characteristics identified in the Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) form, "Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970." The building lacks the symmetrically arranged units separated by a solid interior center wall. The majority of the Ambassador's units are separated by staircases. This separation tactic allows for more privacy and more opportunities for cross ventilation as the units span at least two elevations. The building lacks bays, and the rear entrances were likely intended for the residents' use, and not for servants. However, the other important diagnostic features and aspects outlined in the MPD are intact. The Ambassador's site is free from other classes of buildings, it rests on multiple lots, and the court remains an open grassy lawn with formal entries along a central axis. Although a contemporary chain linked fence skirts the property, the courtyard is still highly visible from the street. Additionally, the Ambassador retains its cubic massing, walkup staircases, public foyers and halls. This example also retains a significant degree of stylistic integrity, as required by the MPD for individual listing.

The Ambassador
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

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

The Ambassador
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1929 to 1931

Significant Dates

c. 1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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 1929, the Ambassador is eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD), "Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970." The Ambassador is associated with the historic contexts developed in the MPD including: "Streetcar Suburb Apartments in Ohio Urban Centers, 1890-1930" and "Suburban Apartments in Ohio Urban Centers, 1910-1945." It is a significant example of the "Court Apartment Building" property type identified in the MPD and meets the integrity threshold for individual eligibility established in the MPD. The Ambassador is locally significant as representing high-density

The Ambassador
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

apartment development in Avondale, an inner ring middle-class suburb of Cincinnati; and as such, represents the greatest construction boom of multi-family housing, a broad trend that swept the United States from 1900 to 1965. The Ambassador reflects the evolution of multi-family residential buildings designed and located specifically to meet the housing needs of the growing numbers of middle-class residents during the early 20th century in the Cincinnati suburbs. It is stated in the MPD that, "As streetcars and cable cars facilitated outward migration from the dense city center, developers sought to satisfy the needs of an expanding middle class." The Court Apartment Building subtype became the dominant housing type reflecting the growth, development and diversity of the suburbs. The Ambassador is locally significant in the area of Architecture as an intact example of a 1920s Period Revival (Mediterranean Revival) style Court Apartment Building, "representing the ideal relation between building mass and configuration in order to minimize costs while maximizing light and air." The Ambassador reflects the broad pattern of suburban development associated with Avondale's second major wave of construction during the early 20th century associated with the migration of the Jewish professional class from Cincinnati's West End to Avondale. The Ambassador was developed by Jewish businessman Julius Lipsky and several of its early residents were Jewish households. The Ambassador's period of significance is from circa 1929, the date of its construction, to 1931, when it was sold by Lipsky to the Carter Realty Company.

Narrative Statement 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.

Avondale's first wave of construction began in the 1830s when businessmen began building large homes on extensive 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 called Locust Grove soon after (Giglierano & Overmyer, 380).

Cincinnati merchants and manufacturers continued to move Avondale and build large dwellings on expansive lots, a trend that was seen in several nearby communities, including Clifton, Mt. Auburn, and Walnut Hills. Among those who chose to live here were ironworks owners Miles Greenwood (1807-1885) and Stephen Burton (1816-1884). According to the Burton family, the district first came to be known as Avondale in 1853, when Mrs. Burton coined the name, referring to a resemblance between the stream behind her house and the Avon River in England (Giglierano & Overmyer, 380). In 1854, The Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad bought most of the Clinton and Locust Grove properties that had previously been owned by Jonathan Dayton and James Corry. The company surveyor who platted the new combined subdivision, H.C. Freeman,

The Ambassador

Hamilton County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

identified the tract as Avondale. The name eventually became permanent when the village incorporated in 1864 (Giglierno & Overmyer, 380).

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. This measure was approved by only a small majority of voters, and its opponents contested the results. The Ohio Supreme Court declared the law under which the election was held to be illegal, but annexation ultimately did occur in 1896. Despite the original 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).

These improvements 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). In 1892, Robert Mitchell began to develop the Rose Hill subdivision to the north (*Commercial Gazette*, May 24, 1892).

The Ambassador stands on lots 1 and 2 of Henry Pike's Subdivision, recorded in plat book one, page 222. In 1851, Henry Pike purchased several acres of land along Main Street (later renamed Reading Road); shortly after he erected four "beautiful cottages" (Maxwell, 14), each on a lot fronting Main Street. By 1870, William W. Andrews owned lot one of Pike's Subdivision, located at the intersection of Main Street and Pike (Figure 4).

In 1889, the streetcar routes began to be electrified (Stradling, 68). The Thompson Houston Company was hired to electrify the Avondale route in 1890 and built a generating station at the corner of Reading Road and McMillan to furnish power (Wagner & Wright, 111). C. S. Mendenhall's *Standard Guide Map of Cincinnati*, published in 1903, shows that the "Winton Place" route was already running along Reading Road.² The combination of transportation improvements, a growing population, and annexations of outlying neighborhoods by the city spurred an exodus to the hilltops.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).

By the early 20th century this fast and inexpensive mode of transportation allowed less affluent residents to settle in newer, less expensive subdivisions in southern Avondale. Upper- and middle-class suburban apartments began to appear along Reading Road, a major thoroughfare

² By 1950, Avondale's four streetcar routes had stopped operating. 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.

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).

The Ambassador

Hamilton County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

in Avondale, 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 major 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:

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 Court Apartment Buildings along Reading Road and intersecting streets. Examples include the Alameda Flats (circa 1905), at 3580-3586 Reading Road. Located a few lots away from the Ambassador, this 18-unit, four-story, Beaux Arts building balances simplicity and sophistication, and was built to house upper-class residents. The Crescent Court (circa 1911), located at 3719 Reading Road, has Mediterranean-style influences. A 1915 *Cincinnati Enquirer* advertisement described this upper-class building as offering "[F]our and five room apartments, with maid's room, storage, steam heat, refrigeration, janitor service and all modern improvements." The Poinciana (1905), located at 3522 Reading Road, was constructed to house middle-class residents; and is an imposing four-story building housing 44 units. On almost an acre site, the New Avondale Apartments (1926) is a massive U-plan courtyard apartment building located at 916-920 Burton Avenue. The Rosedale (1926), a Samuel Hannaford & Sons design is 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 vacant Commodore (1928), at 3637-3639 Reading Road, is another example that combines the Court and Block apartment plans. Located on over an acre, the south elevation is visible from the rear of the Ambassador. 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

The Ambassador

Hamilton County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

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.⁴

Although the Hamilton County Auditor lists Ambassador's construction date as 1924, the building does not appear in the *Cincinnati City Directory* until the 1929-1930 issue (2076). In prior issues of the city directory 722 Gholson was listed as a residence. The 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map indicates a two-story frame dwelling and two small frame structures on this parcel with the address of 722-724 (Figure 5).⁵ By 1922 (Figure 6) the outbuildings had been removed, and only the dwelling remained; the address was indicated as 724. In December of 1928 Julius Lipsky (1897–1983), who was responsible for the construction of the Ambassador, purchased lots one and two from Joseph Ginsburg (life dates unknown).

The Ambassador is significant for its association with high density apartment development associated with Avondale's second major wave of construction. 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). 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. Built during this period of tremendous high density growth, the Ambassador is 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.

Moreover, the Ambassador is significant as representing a multi-family, high-density residential building designed and located specifically to meet the housing needs of middle-class residents during the early 20th century in the Avondale. With the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, the Ambassador does not appear to have had difficulty securing tenants—not a single vacant unit was listed in the 1929-1930 city directory. This data helps illustrate the demand for middle-class multi-family apartments in Avondale. Undoubtedly the Ambassador's location, albeit on a side street, would have appealed to its early middle-class residents. Avondale was serviced by several streetcar routes—the "Highland/Auburn," the "Zoo-Gilbert," and the "Vine Burnet. In addition to easy access to other parts of Avondale, the Ambassador's proximity to the city center by streetcar would have been a convenience to its residents. The "Winton Place" streetcar line ran from downtown's Fourth and Walnut to Reading Road to Clinton Springs Avenue where it turned west, continuing along Mitchell Avenue to Winton and then to Spring Grove Avenue (*Cincinnati and Vicinity*, 175). In the 1929-1930 city directory four tenants are identified as traveling salesmen and others worked downtown.

Although Cincinnati would increasingly become more automobile oriented after 1920, it is contended that the Ambassador reflects the development of urban streetcar transportation, even though the apartment building was constructed circa 1929. The ambition to own automobiles was established in the 1920s, but put on hold during the depressed 1930s. American involvement in World War II made travel by personal car much more difficult—the

⁴ The MPD identifies Garden Apartments as the type of multi-family construction that followed the Court Apartment. No Garden Apartments were identified in Avondale during survey work performed for this nomination.

⁵ By 1917, lots one and two had been combined and the two lots were subdivided into three parcels that fronted Gholson Avenue

The Ambassador

Hamilton County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

federal government rationed gasoline and tires. Although the Ambassador was built in circa 1929, it is contended that its location near a major streetcar route was integral to the lives of its middle-class residents, who likely could not afford the burden of owning an automobile.

In addition to the close proximity to the streetcar route, the Ambassador's location would have provided access to shopping and services within a short walk. A 1932 survey of Cincinnati's neighborhood business districts ranked Avondale as one of the city's "very best residential districts." By the late 1920s the business center, located three blocks south of the Ambassador along Reading Road, had forty-one businesses located between Windham and Hutchins Avenues (Gigliano & 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 Ambassador is significant for providing multi-family living to middle-class residents in Avondale, an emerging inner ring suburb, that was in close proximity to public transport and shopping.

Opportunistic developers met the increasing housing demand in Avondale by building high-density multi-family housing in close proximity to transportation lines. The Ambassador represents a smaller scale neighborhood development that a private individual financed as an investment opportunity. It is stated in the MPD that "many smaller scale apartment buildings. . . were financed and developed by private individuals" (Gordon, E 28). From *Cincinnati Enquirer* articles it is known that Julius Lipsky was in the "grocery business" (1921), owned a saloon⁶ and several buildings in Cincinnati, including four tenement buildings downtown and a duplex in Avondale.⁷ In the 1930 census his profession is listed as "real estate." It is also indicated in the 1930 census that Lipsky owned his residence, which was valued at \$150,000. At the time Lipsky, his wife Yetta, and their two young children were residing in apartment seven of the Ambassador. It was common for individual developers to function as landlords to benefit from the rental income. It is stated in the MPD, that "until the late 1910s, landlords were dominated by individuals, not corporations" (Gordon, E 28). The 1940 census reveals that Lipsky and his family remained in Avondale after selling the Ambassador to the Carter Realty Company in 1931.⁸ Lipsky's role as a developer is significant as it illustrates apartment development financed by individuals as an investment in a speculative real estate market.⁹

⁶ In January of 1922, during the Prohibition, Lipsky bribed an off duty police officer after his employee served the patrolman whiskey. The saloon was at Fourth and Park Streets.

⁷ In May of 1921, Lipsky purchased four tenement buildings, from 724 to 733 on West Fourth Street, with frontage at 407 and 409 Mill Street, for \$12,500. In 1922, he purchased a duplex located at 3341 Reading Road, in Avondale, for \$16,750.

⁸ No additional information was found regarding the Carter Realty Company; it is unknown if the company was a larger corporate apartment building developer. Carter Realty owned the Ambassador for approximately a year before it was sold to Tillie Neuer. There is no known association between Carter Realty and Neuer. The building has changed hands fourteen times since Carter bought the building. The current owners purchased the property in 2012.

The Ambassador

Hamilton County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

The Ambassador reflects the broad pattern of suburban development associated with the migration of the Jewish population from Cincinnati's West End to Avondale. The Ambassador was developed by a Jewish businessman and several of its early residents were Jewish households. In 1906, Lipsky immigrated as a child to the United States from Russia. It is presumed that he was Jewish, based on Yiddish having been spoken in his home before immigrating. Perusal of city directories and the 1930 census confirms that the majority of the original tenants of the Ambassador were middle-class.¹⁰ The tenants were a mixture of managers, salesmen, small business owners, and professionals, including a pediatrician, attorney, and accountant. It appears that none of the women worked outside of the home. Most of the tenants were between thirty and forty years old, about approximately half of the households had young children. Three widows also resided there. Four tenants were born in Russia (only heads of households and spouses were counted); one resident was from Germany and another from France. Seven of these residents spoke Yiddish at home before immigrating to the States. The majority of the tenants in 1930 were born in Ohio, but not surprisingly were first generation; thirteen tenants had German-born parents, and another had Austrian parents. Another six were native Ohioans whose parents were born in the United States. It is estimated that at least a third of the first residents were Jewish.

By providing housing for the growing Jewish middle-class, the Ambassador allowed for the community to become more diverse. These new residents included many Eastern European Jews, particularly following a general exodus of the Jewish population from the declining West End in the early twentieth century, would profoundly change the character of the community. Between the 1920s and the end of World War II, Avondale was known as the "gilded ghetto," with Jewish inhabitants making up 60% of the suburb's total population. 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 (Giglierno & Overmyer, 381-382).¹¹ The Ambassador is a physical reminder of Avondale's transition from an upper-class suburb to a more socio-economically diverse neighborhood.

But shortly after the construction of the Ambassador, Avondale's second wave of development stopped. After World War II, the community development pattern and the population began to transition as the Jewish community began to move to Amberley Village. Departing residents were often replaced by middle-income black families. Through the 1950, 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-

⁹ For more background regarding the financing of apartment buildings and the shift from individuals to corporations as apartment developers, please see the MPD.

¹⁰ From the 1940 census it is gleaned that the Ambassador retained four of its original tenants. Several other tenants remained in Avondale; most of whom had purchased single-family homes. Only one household had a servant listed in the 1940 census. The majority of the tenants (again, only heads of households and spouses were counted) were born in the United States. Primarily they were Ohio natives (5), but others were born in Kentucky (3), Tennessee (1), Virginia (1), and Maryland (1). Others were born in Lithuania (2), Germany (2), Russia (3) and England (1).

¹¹ 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 (Giglierno & Overmyer, 386-392).

The Ambassador

Hamilton County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

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.¹²

The Ambassador's Architectural Significance. The Ambassador is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as it individually meets the MPD registration requirements for significance.¹³ It is a significant example of the "Court Apartment Building" property type and meets the integrity threshold for individual eligibility established in the MPD. Retaining its cubic massing, walkup staircases, and public halls, which contribute to its importance as an identifiable Court Apartment, the Ambassador exhibits most all of the Court Apartment Building characteristics identified in the MPD. The Ambassador's courtyard remains and open grassy element, yet it is unknown if historically the court was set off from the street by fencing. Although the Ambassador's apartments are not symmetrically arranged on either side of a solid interior center wall, the separation tactic used allows for more light and ventilation, which are hallmarks of the Court Apartment. And since the Ambassador was built for middle-class residents, it is unlikely that the rear entrances were intended for servants' use.

In comparison with other Court Apartment Buildings, the Ambassador houses fewer apartments than the general 25 to 54 units. Court Apartment Buildings constructed for the upper-middle class typically have wider courtyards that allowed room for landscaped gardens, or fountains. The Ambassador is modest in scale with only eighteen units and a narrow courtyard. The Ambassador's location on a side street is also an indication that it was built to house middle-class residents. The fact that the Ambassador was intended to house middle-class tenants seems to place it in the minority in comparison to the number of Court Apartment Buildings in Avondale built for the upper and upper-middle classes.

As required by the MPD for individual listing, the Ambassador retains a significant degree of stylistic integrity. 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 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.

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, parapets, wrought iron grilles and railings, balconies, square towers, articulated door surrounds, and a balanced fenestration pattern often incorporating arched windows. The most common exterior wall surface is stucco; The Ambassador features brick with contrasting brick detailing. The Ambassador's design incorporates almost all of these style characteristics, such as the articulated door surrounds, a balanced fenestration pattern, molded terra cotta embellishments, arched windows, quoins, terra cotta tile pent roof and parapets.

By the 1920s court plans were generally designed in Gothic and Tudor Revival styles; and "understated elegance became the hallmark of the courtyard" (Gordon, E 18). Although two

¹² For more information concerning Avondale's land use pattern change from 1930 to 1970 see the "North Avondale Community Master Plan," published in 1970.

¹³ Please see the MPD for a more in-depth discussion of Cincinnati's Court Apartment Buildings.

The Ambassador

Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio

County and State

more stylistically refined Mediterranean Revival style examples were identified—Crescent Court (circa 1911) in Avondale and the Admiral (circa 1925) in Clifton, the Ambassador is exuberantly embellished.

In Avondale there is one individually listed Court Apartment Building, the above-mentioned Haddon Hall. Additionally, there are two individually listed Court Apartments 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.

Conclusion. In consideration of the MPD, "Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970," the Ambassador meets National Register Criteria A and C. The Ambassador clearly reflects significance within the historic context of "Streetcar Suburb Apartments in Ohio Urban Centers, 1890-1930," and "Suburban Apartments in Ohio Urban Centers, 1910-1945," as presented in the MPD. This noteworthy representation of a suburban apartment building of the Court Apartment subtype meets Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development under the broad theme of transportation for its association with high-density suburban apartment development in Avondale, an inner ring suburb, during the era of the electric streetcar in the early 20th century. Further, the building 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. Developed by a Jewish businessman, the Ambassador is significant for its association with the pattern of multi-family suburban development that accommodated the migrating Jewish middle-class from Cincinnati's West End to Avondale, allowing for the community to become more diverse.

In regards to Criterion C, the Ambassador is locally significant in the area of Architecture as an intact example of a 1920s Period Revival (Mediterranean Revival) style Court Apartment Building, "representing the ideal relation between building mass and configuration in order to minimize costs while maximizing light and air." The building exhibits nearly all of the characteristics identified in the MPD, including its overall U-shape, open and grassy courtyard, cubic massing, walkup staircases, and public halls and foyers, which allows it to convey its significance as an identifiable Court Apartment.

The Ambassador
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Cincinnati Enquirer, October 31, 1915: 6. ProQuest.com. Web. 1 April 2013.

_____. 14 May 1921: 6. ProQuest.com. Web. 1 April 2013.

_____. 24 May 1922: 5. ProQuest.com. Web. 1 April 2013.

_____. "Sub Patrolman Suspended: Officer Accepted Money From Saloon Owners, Superiors Say." 10 Jan 1922: 8. ProQuest.com. Web. 1 April 2013.

Cincinnati City Planning Commission. "North Avondale Community Master Plan." 1974. Print

Cowden, Adrienne. "Ohio Historic Inventory Form" (HAM-08488-01), 2011. Print, available from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Cowden, Adrienne. "Woodlawn Avenue NBD Historic District Designation Report." Historic Conservation Office, Department of Community Development & Planning, 2005. cincinnati-oh.gov/planning. Web. 1 April 2013.

Cromley, Elizabeth. *Alone Together: A History of New York's Early Apartments*. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1990.

Giglierano, Geoffrey J., and Deborah A. Overmyer. *The Bicentennial Guide to Greater Cincinnati: A Portrait of Two Hundred Years*. Cincinnati: The Cincinnati Historical Society, 1988.

Gordon, Stephen C. "Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document Form, 2011.

Hamilton County, Ohio, deeds records. Hamilton County Auditor's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jackson, Kenneth T. *Crabgrass Frontier: the Suburbanization of the United States*. Oxford University Press, 1985. Print.

Maxwell, Sidney D. *The Suburbs of Cincinnati*. Reprint. Cincinnati: Geo. E. Stevens, 1870. New York: Arno Press, 1974. Print.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984. Print.

Miller, Zane L. *Boss Cox's Cincinnati: Urban Politics in the Progressive Era, Urban Life and Urban Landscape Series*. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1968. Print.

The Ambassador

Hamilton County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

Miller, Zane L. and Harry Graff. *Cincinnati: A Guide to the Queen City and Its Neighbors*.
Cincinnati, OH: The Cincinnati Historical Society, 1943. Print.

Mitchell, Lawrence F. "The Alexandra." National Register Nomination, 1996. Print, available
from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Nelson, S.B. and J.M. Runk. *History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio*. Cincinnati, Ohio:
S.B. Nelson, 1894. Print.

Niggle, Karen S., Samuel A. Roberson and Sheryl D. Roberson. "Apartments and Flats of
Downtown Indianapolis, Indiana." National Register Multiple Properties Nomination, 1983.
nr.nps.gov. Web. 18 April 2013.

Nrhpfocus.nps.gov. National Park Service, 2013. Web. 16 April 2013.

Russell, John. "Haddon Hall." National Register Nomination, 1982. Print, available from the Ohio
Historic Preservation Office.

Sanborn Map Company. "Cincinnati, Ohio." Fire insurance maps, various years. oplin.org. Web.
11 April 2013.

Stradling, David. *Cincinnati: From River City to Highway Metropolis*. Charleston, SC:
Arcadia, 2003.

Titus, C.O. *Titus' Atlas of Cincinnati and Hamilton Co. Ohio*. Philadelphia: C.O. Titus, 1869.

United States Census Bureau. "1910 United States Federal Census." ancestry.com Web. 4
April 2013.

Wagner & Wright. *Cincinnati Streetcars*. Cincinnati: Wagner Car Co., 1968.

Warminski, Margo. "The Verona Apartments." National Register Nomination, 2007. Print,
available from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

White, John H., Jr. *City of Seven Hills and Five Inclines*. Cincinnati: Cincinnati Railroad Club,
2001, p 32-33.

Williams' Directory Company. *Cincinnati City Directories* (various). Cincinnati.
virtuallibrary.cincinnati.library.org. Web. 1 April 2013.

The Ambassador
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

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-08488-01

9. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property .4 (less than one)

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: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

The Ambassador
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 716973 | Northing: 4336123 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The Ambassador is located within the corporate limits of Cincinnati. It includes, in its entirety, Parcel Number 112-0004-0027-00 of the Hamilton County Auditor's records. The nominated area comprises .4-acre. (See Figure 2 for boundary map.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains all the property historically and presently associated with the Ambassador.

10. 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 30, 2013

The Ambassador
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. 1869 *Titus'* map of Avondale
- Figure 5. 1917 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
- Figure 6. 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: The Ambassador Apartments

City or Vicinity: Cincinnati

County: Hamilton

State: Ohio

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

Date Photographed: July 2013

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

- 1 of 14. Front (south) elevation, looking north
- 2 of 14. Front (south) and side (east) elevations, looking northwest
- 3 of 14. Front (south) and side (west) elevations, looking northeast
- 4 of 14. Side (east) and rear (north) elevations, looking southwest
- 5 of 14. Courtyard, looking south
- 6 of 14. Courtyard, looking north

The Ambassador

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

Name of Property

- 7 of 14. Center courtyard detail, looking north
- 8 of 14. Balcony detail, looking southwest
- 9 of 14. Stairhall, typical
- 10 of 14. Living room, typical
- 11 of 14. Master Bedroom, typical
- 12 of 14. Telephone niche, typical
- 13 of 14. Kitchen, built-in cabinets
- 14 of 14. Kitchen door with milk delivery slot

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

The Ambassador
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

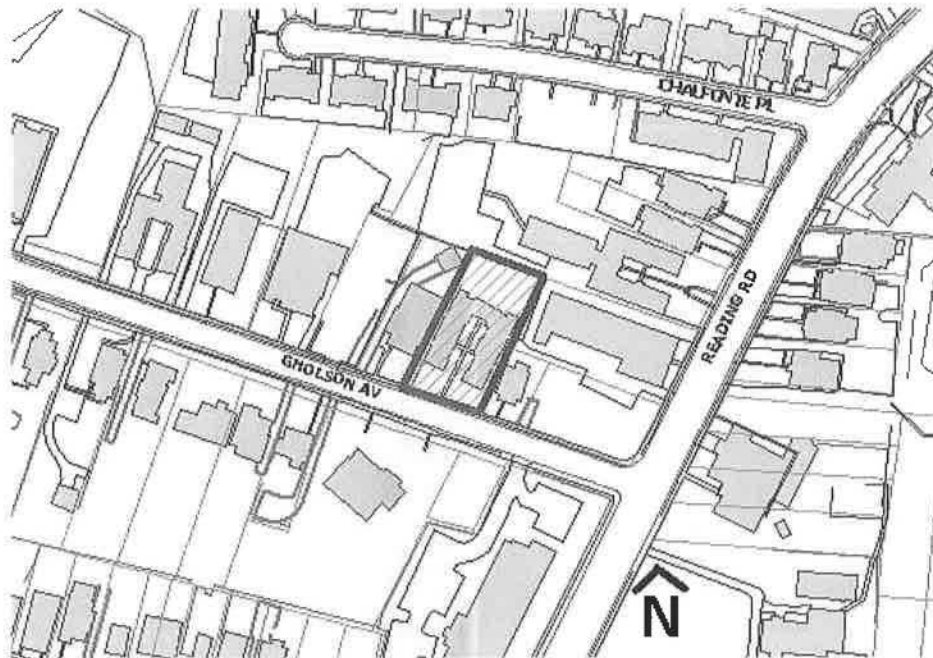


Figure 1: Location map

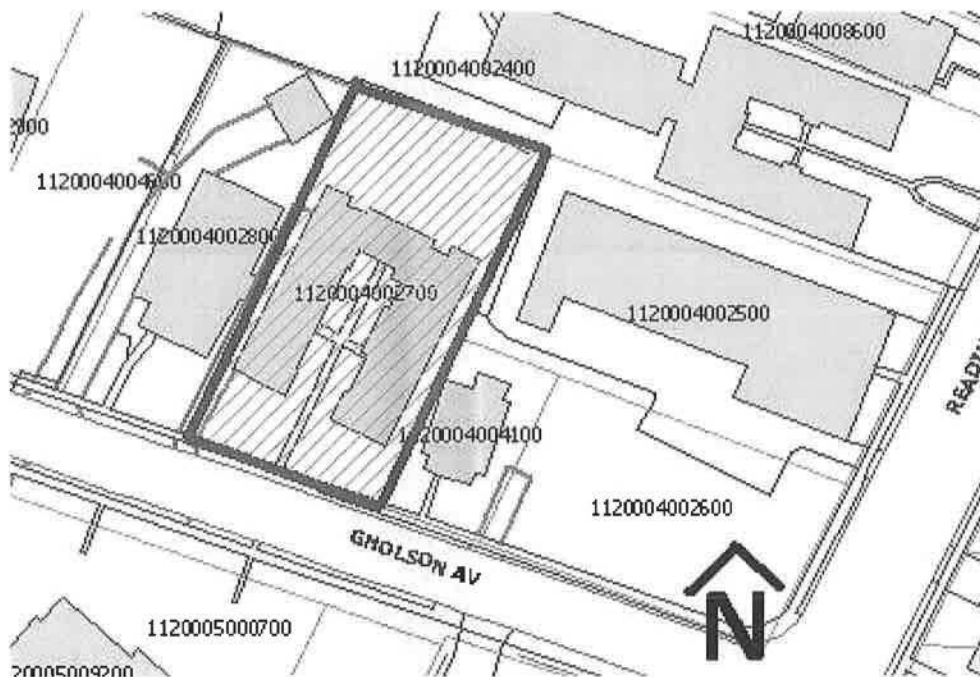


Figure 2: Boundary map

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Ambassador
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

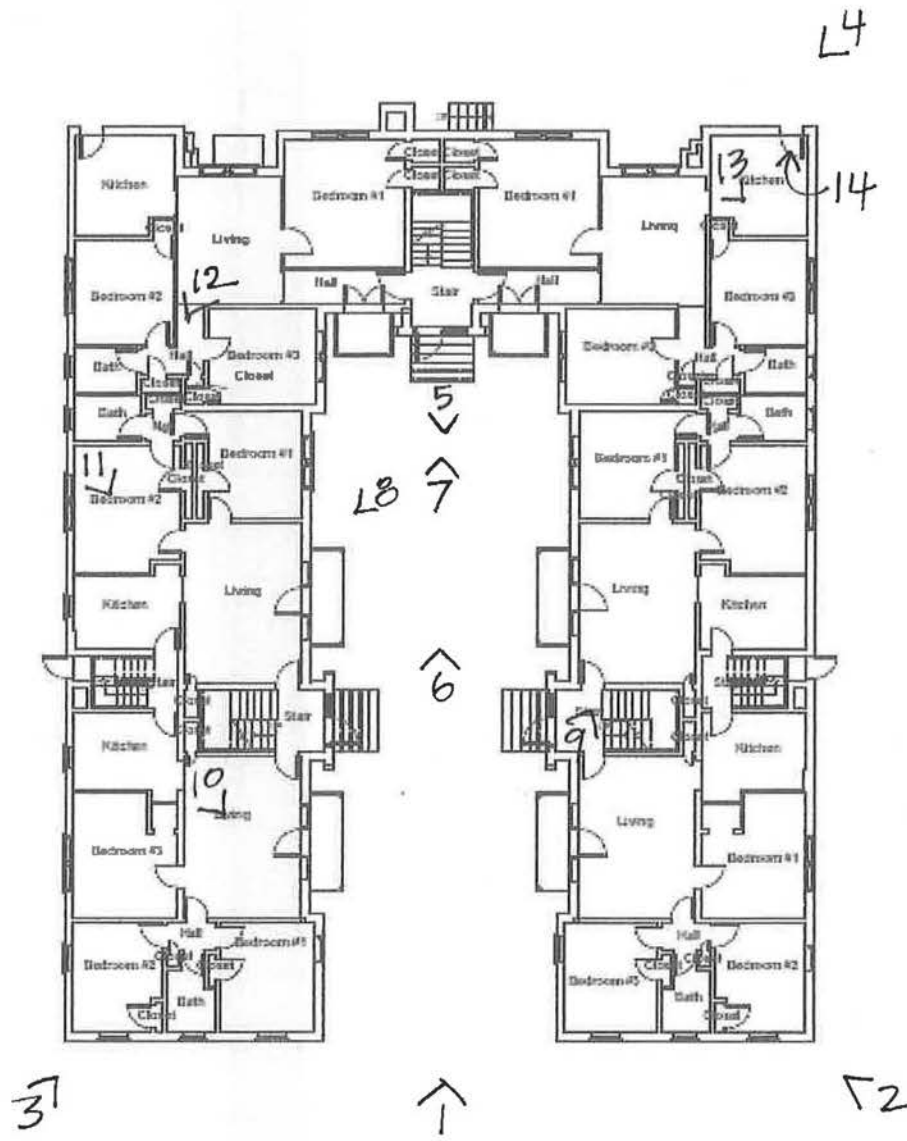


Figure 3. First floor plan, typical, and photo key

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Ambassador
Name of Property
Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information Page



Figure 4: 1869 Titus' map of Avondale, future site of the Ambassador indicated

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Ambassador
Name of Property
Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information Page

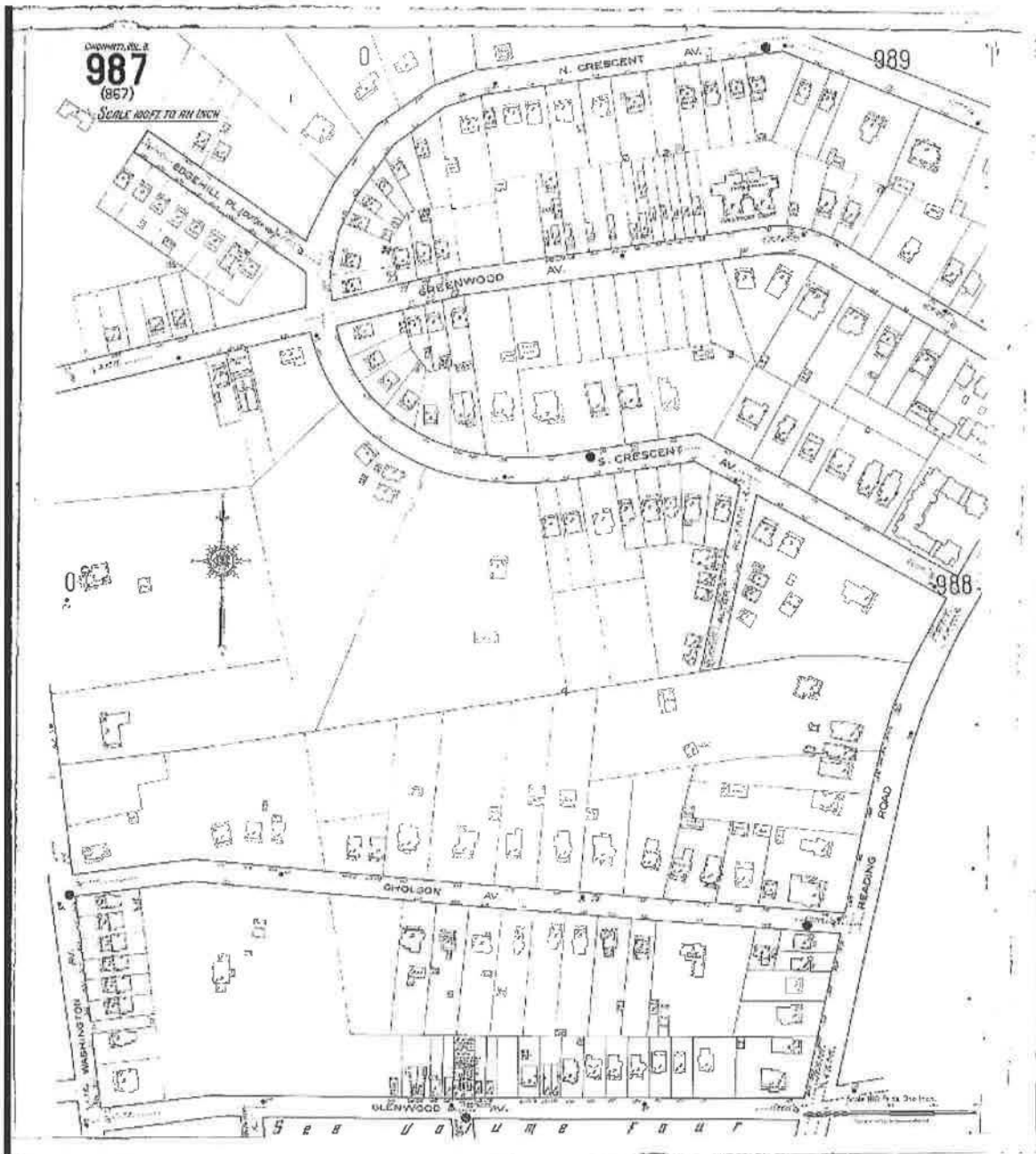


Figure 5: 1917 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, depicting Henry Pike's Subdivision and future site of the Ambassador

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Ambassador
Name of Property
Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information Page _____

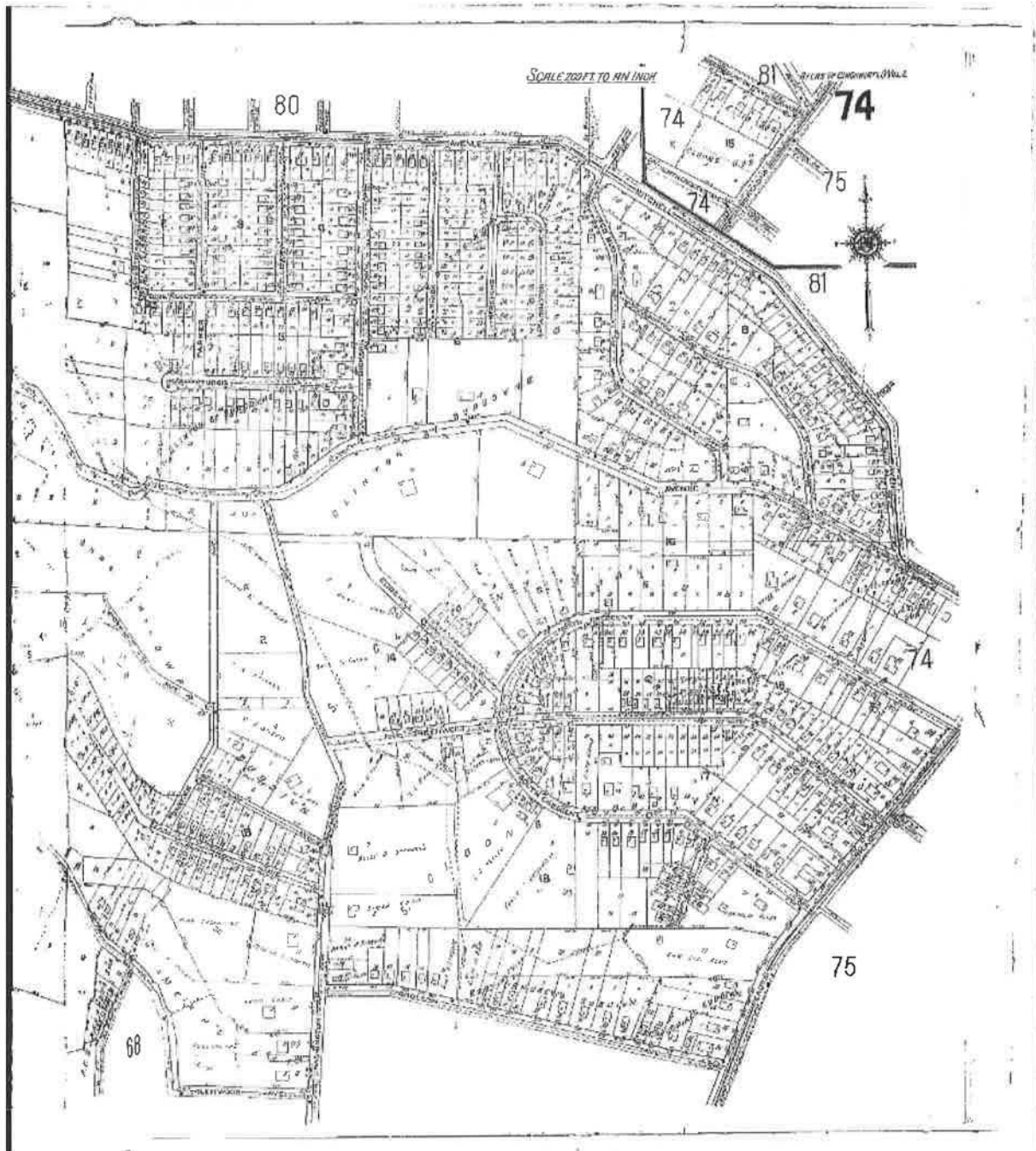
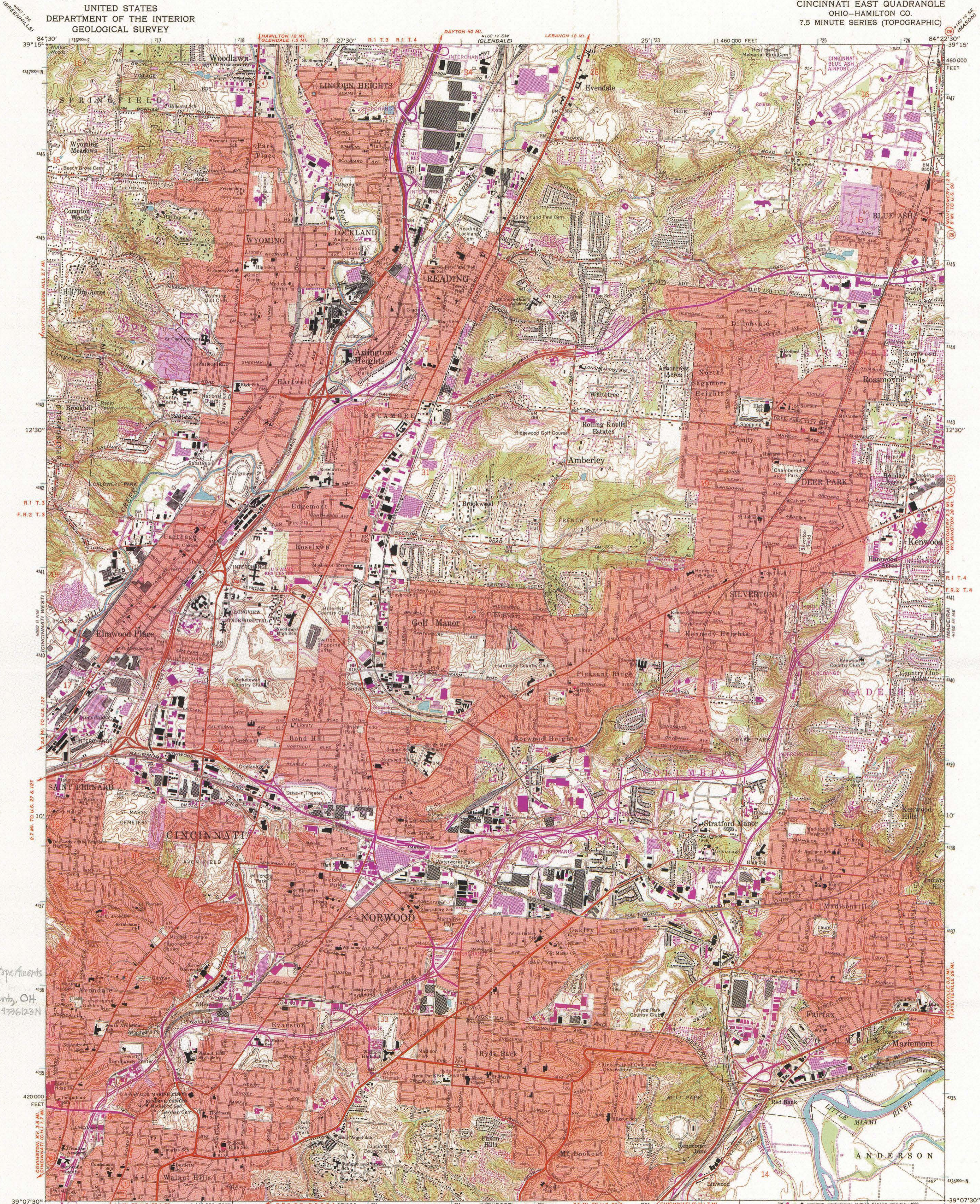


Figure 6. 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, depicting Henry Pike's Subdivision and future site of the Ambassador

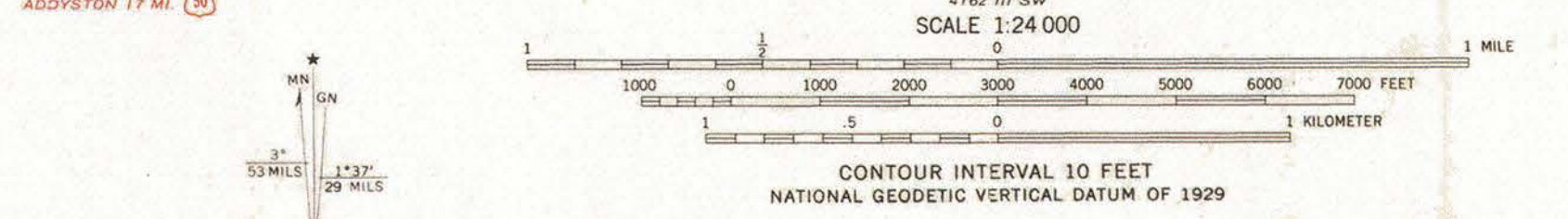
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CINCINNATI EAST QUADRANGLE
OHIO—HAMILTON CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Ambassador Apartments
Cincinnati
Hamilton County, OH
No 716-973E 4396123N

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
Miami. Land lines based on the Great Miami River Base. Dotted
land lines established by private subdivision of the Symmes Purchase
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route — U.S. Route — State Route —
CINCINNATI EAST, OHIO
39084-B4-TF-024
1961
PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 4162 III NW—SERIES V852

NOV 22 1988
REPRODUCTION



ANNUNCIATION

1875
ANNUNCIATION
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
1875

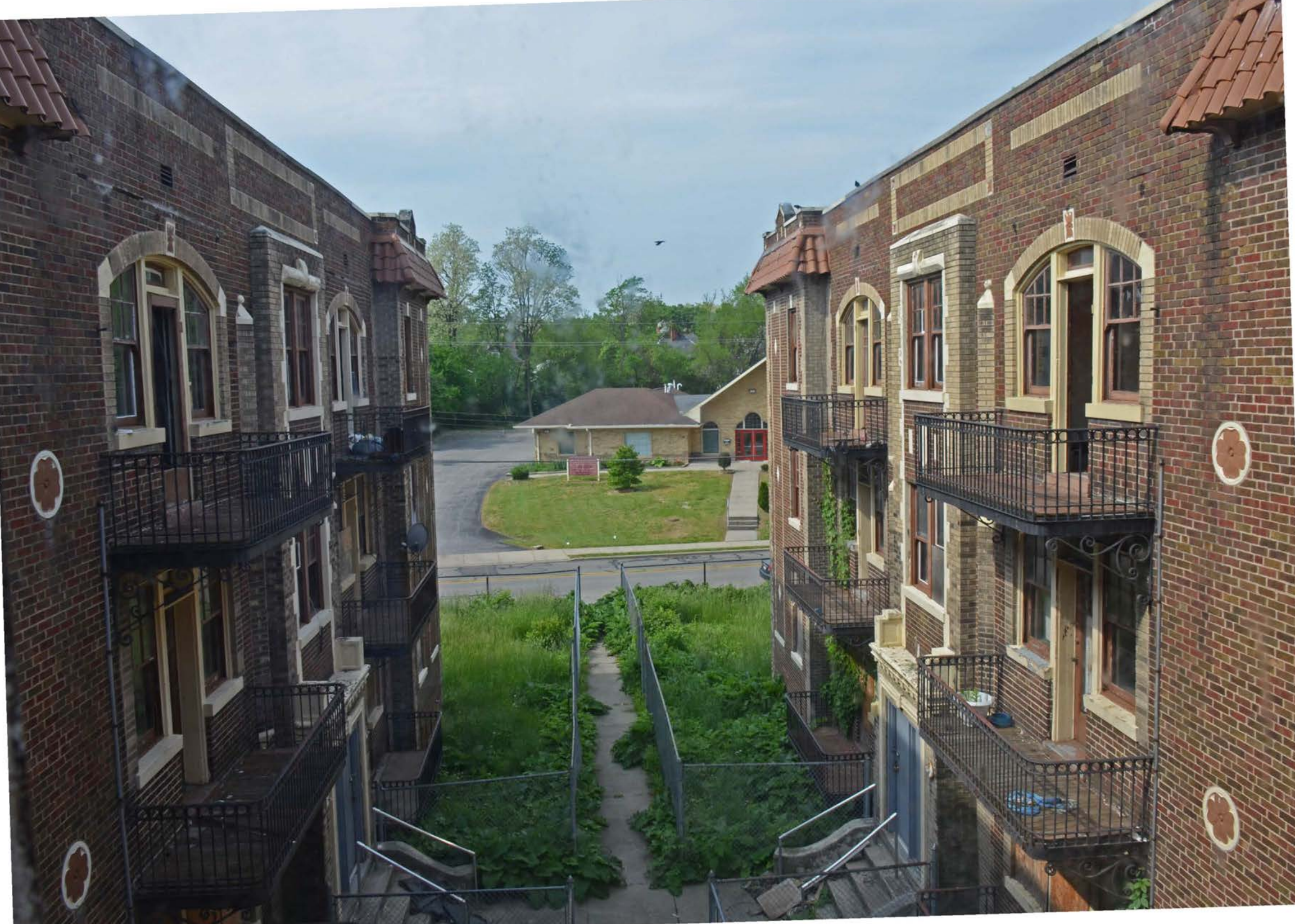


1857
NO PARKING
ANYTIME
ON THIS STREET

Handicap symbol
PARKING
ONLY









AMBASSADOR

AMBASSADOR

















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Ambassador, The

MULTIPLE NAME: Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970 MPS

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Hamilton

DATE RECEIVED: 5/14/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/12/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/27/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/30/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000356

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6/30/2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Early 20th century apartment building meets the registration requirements established for the property type in the MPS

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 6/30/2014

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on ~~_____~~ May 12, 2014
For nomination of the The Ambassador to the National Register of
Historic Places: Hamilton Co, OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence
 Paper PDF
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: _____



May 12, 2014

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Keeper of the
National Register
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find three (3) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION


Northern Ohio Blanket Mills
The Ambassador
The Somerset Apartments

COUNTY

Cuyahoga
Hamilton
Hamilton

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

for 

Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

800 East 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211 ph: 614.298.2000 fx: 614.298.2037

www.ohiohistory.org