# NPS Form 10-900 United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 2280

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 Places categories and subcategories from the instructions.

National Park Service

# 1. Name of Property Historic name: <u>Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House</u> Other names/site number: <u>Name of related multiple property listing: N/A</u> (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

# 2. Location

a. <u>a.</u>		-	011 (010	a
City or town: Cincin	inati	Stat	te: Ohio (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Not For Publication:	N/A	Vicinity:	N/A	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  $\underline{X}$  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  $\underline{X}$  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:

B X C D

DSHPO Inventory & Registration July 12, 2016 Signature of certifying official/Title: Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection

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:

1/ 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:)

-

Signature of the Keeper

8.29.16

Date of Action

# 5. Classification

# **Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxe Private:	es as apply.)
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public - Federal	

# **Category of Property**

10200

Check	only	one	box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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# Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously list	ted resources in the count)	
Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
	·	sites
1		structures
		objects
2	3	Total

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

6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling RECREATION AND CULTURE/Work of Art

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) <u>DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling</u> <u>RECREATION AND CULTURE/Work of Art</u>

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# 7. Description

# Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.) LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Other

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>BRICK</u>

# **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**

Built ca. 1936, the Joseph and Cecilia Bappert House is a brick-built, two-and-one-half-story, Norman Revival-style single-family dwelling. Located in Green Township, approximately six miles west of downtown Cincinnati, the property fronts Neeb Road between Julmar Drive and Wynnburne Avenue (Figure 1). The primary façade faces toward the golf course of the Western Hills Country Club, located on the west side of Neeb Road (Figure 2). The facade features Norman Revival-style elements, including a central tower that encapsulates the main stairwell, and brick corbeling that accentuates the cornice. Other features include brick quoins; an enclosed castellated porch at the southern end of the house; and a castellated, single-bay garage at the northern end of the house. The asymmetrical, multi-gabled roof is covered with replacement tiles. The fenestration remains original, with multi-pane, steel sash casement windows, which feature leaded, stained-glass detailing. The building's interior remains largely intact and unchanged since the building's construction. The primary circular stairway, located within the central tower, leads to the basement, which features murals depicting peasant life and celebration. Painted in 1943 by Cincinnati artist Mathias Noheimer, the murals depict scenes of revelry and enjoyment through dining and dance, similar in style to two works by Flemish Renaissance painter Pieter Brueghel, "The Peasant Wedding" and "The Wedding Dance". The house retains remarkable historical integrity, as it remains largely unchanged since the building's period of historic significance.

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# **Narrative Description**

# **Exterior:**

The house's primary façade faces west toward Neeb Road, opposite the Western Hills Country Club (Photo 01). The house sits back on a large two-acre lot between Wynnburne Avenue and Julmar Drive. A stone walkway leads from the driveway off of Wynnburne Avenue to the central, primary entrance located right of a central tower in a projecting two-story hipped-roof wing (Photo 02). This doorway is surrounded by unpainted brick detailing and is sheltered by a flared copper roof overhang. An enclosed, castellated, L-shaped porch with a flat roof, cut stone capping, and rounded arch openings is located at the southern end of the house with exterior entrances on both the southern and western elevations (Photo 03). Two rounded arch openings are seen on both the southern and eastern ends, while one rounded arch opening is on the primary western elevation. At the northern end of the house is a castellated flat-roof multi-car garage wing.

The asymmetrical roofline includes several intersecting hipped-roof wings, projections, and dormers and is clad in replacement tiles. Two interior chimneys with corbeled caps protrude from each end of the house. The larger of the two extends from the south end at the rear of the house. The second extends from a northern roof slope adjacent to a shed-roof dormer.

The windows are all original, metal, multi-paned leaded casements, but vary in size and design. There are three narrow, rounded arch windows that follow the stairway in the central tower along with one rectangular window adjacent to the primary entrance that features a green and yellow, acorn-shaped stained glass design in the middle. On the first story, between the primary entrance and the enclosed porch are two, large, rectangular windows arranged with sidelights and a transom featuring stained glass designs that are badge-shaped (Photo 04). An unpainted brick apron details the bottom of the window openings and a segmented painted brick window header lines the top. The three bays left of the central tower feature three windows of the same shape and style. Smaller windows of the same design face to the north.

The second story on the primary elevation features a smaller rectangular window above the main entrance along with another larger rectangular window underneath a gable-roof dormer with scroll-cut fascia, centrally located above the first story window pairing. The top window in the central tower is also underneath a gable-roof dormer that is smaller in size and steeply-pitched. Immediately, to the left of the tower, the second story window is of similar shape and type, while the two left bays differ in size and design. The left bay features a smaller window of the same design and style underneath an ornate gable-roof dormer and the window opening between it and the tower is surrounded by false timbering common in Norman Revival structures (Photo 05).

Detailing along the primary western façade of the residence includes the segmented brick window headers, the unpainted brick aprons, false timbering on the second floor near the northwest corner of the house, brick corbels along the cornice, and large brick quoins enclosing the primary entryway and the enclosed porch. The second story of the right bays between the

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primary entrance and the enclosed porch features brickwork patterned in a Flemish diagonal bond that projects out to present a textured appearance. A detailed string course/corbel separates the first and second story below this detailing.

The house's northern elevation features an enclosed multi-bay garage with a concrete foundation and a castellated roofline with cut stone capping over the far right single-bay garage, similar in appearance to the enclosed porch at the opposite end of the building (Photo 06). The massing of the garage is set at a slightly lower elevation from the rest of the house. There are also large brick quoins at the western corners of the elevation, mirroring the enclosed porch's design. All three of the garage bays open to the east (rear). The two left bays include a single-bay opening and a double-bay opening and are located underneath a flared hipped roof, and while the original blueprints do not show the right single-bay opening, the construction appears to be contemporary to the building's construction. Two skylights appear over the two hipped-roof bays of the garage.

The eastern (rear) elevation of the house features a central, recessed entryway located within an arched opening to the left of a one-story bay projection (Photo 07). A secondary entryway is also located next to the garage underneath the hipped-roof garage overhang. The windows are of the same construction and general shape and size as the rest of the house, but are arranged asymmetrically. The first story features a large rectangular window with sidelights and transoms similar to the primary elevation, a smaller rectangular casement window located next to the recessed entryway, a large rectangular window on the bay projection, and a shorter rectangular window adjacent to the secondary entryway. The second story fenestration arrangement features two taller rectangular casement windows over the central entryway; one placed between the bay projection and the garage, and one smaller window located directly over the bay projection.

The southern elevation includes the enclosed one-story castellated flat-roof porch. The second story of the main building is dominated by three arched-roof wall dormers that break up the roofline, with two rectangular windows with a transom facing south and one doorway that accesses the flat roof of the porch on the east elevation. A large metal casement window with side lights and a transom also faces south and is located above the end of the L-shaped porch.

### Interior:

The interior of the house is characterized with a central entrance with formal living and dining rooms at the front, and a kitchen, breakfast room, and den at the rear. The second story has four bedrooms, three full bathrooms, a sitting room, an office, as well as access to a large, finished attic. The lower level features the rathskeller with the built-in bar and wall murals, a bathroom, an unfinished storage and laundry room, and a boiler room.

The house's west entrance functions as the formal entryway into the house and opens into an ornate foyer with ceramic tile flooring and egg and dart crown molding (Photo 09). The primary circular stairway within the central tower is immediately to the left of the entryway and features a stylized iron rail and balustrades. All of the interior entrances to the main living areas have arched entryways. To the right of the foyer is a living room with an ornate Colonial Revival-style fireplace with a marble surround and hearth, decorative rosette embellishments beneath the ceiling's crown moldings, and parquet wood floors (Photo 10). The window on the southern

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façade is a large plate leaded-glass window with two side metal casements and a transom that features a stained glass detail of a ship. This window has a marble windowsill and looks out to the enclosed porch. A small door located to the right of the fireplace also leads to the enclosed porch.

To the left of the circular stairwell, opposite the living room, is the dining room, which features decorative crown moldings along the ceiling and wood plank floors (Photo 11). Through a single-leaf door on the east wall of the dining room is a second stairway followed by the kitchen, which is located at the northeast corner of the building (Photo 12). The kitchen has undergone minor appliance upgrades, but retains the green tile backsplash, original wood cabinets, and stainless steel countertop original to the house. The secondary stairway leads from the back of the kitchen up to the second floor as well as down to the unfinished portion of the basement.

Adjacent (east) to the kitchen is a small breakfast nook that includes decorative built-ins, a white paneled wainscoting, and a bay window that projects out the eastern (rear) elevation (Photo 13). Opposite the breakfast nook, and in the hallway, is the original butler's pantry that features a green tile countertop similar to the kitchen backsplash (Photo 14). The pantry stores all the original place settings for the house that have been passed down to each of the homeowners.

The recessed rear entrance is directly opposite the front entrance and opens into a small foyer, with the breakfast nook located to the right and a small bathroom to the left. The half bath retains its original peach colored ceramic tile walls and flooring and original fixtures (Photo 15). The den, also accessed from the rear foyer, is located in the southeast corner of the house and features parquet flooring and a set of French doors that lead to the enclosed porch (Photo 16).

The second floor of the building, accessed by the central stairway, opens into a hallway. To the right is the master bedroom suite with bathroom #1 which features the original ridged pink tile walls with a lily pad tile border and flooring and an art deco tile design with a single tile of a swan above the small built-in tub (Photo 17). South of the bathroom, in the southwest corner of the house, is the master bedroom (Photo 18). It features parquet flooring and a doorway at the southeast corner provides access to the castellated flat roof above the L-shaped screen porch.

Opposite the master bedroom and to the left of the circular stair is bedroom #3. This bedroom also features parquet flooring, with minimal stylistic elements. Bedroom #2 is located in the southeast corner of the house, and it also features the same parquet flooring and minimal stylistic features.

A sewing room, now used as a sitting room, is located opposite the stairs at the rear of the house (Photo 19). North of the sewing room is bathroom #2, which features the original red tilework on the walls and ceiling as well as original pink fixtures (Photo 20). The northeast corner of the house also contains an office that originally functioned as the maid's room (Photo 21), bathroom #3, which has been remodeled, and a former playroom that now functions as a fourth bedroom.

A set of stairs before the entrance to the original playroom leads up to the attic (Photo 22). The carpeted attic space includes built-in cabinets and closet space along the western elevation.

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The lower level of the house is accessed from the main circular stairwell which enters into a small foyer space (Photo 23). Off the foyer are laundry and storage spaces, the boiler room, a half bathroom, and the rathskeller.

The rathskeller features an original wooden bar complete with built-in cabinets, copper-plated counter space and the original lager cooler (Photo 24). What truly sets this basement apart from other contemporary revival-period houses in the Cincinnati is the presence of painted murals throughout the spaces above the original wood paneled wainscoting (Photo 25).

A vivid mural of a peasant man holding a tray of beers being tripped by animals is the first scene to be depicted upon descending the stairs to the lower level (Photo 26). On the north wall of the foyer is an image of two peasants standing outside a window calling and waving (Photo 27). On the east wall of the foyer is an image of a man sitting in a chair with an arm around a standing woman, both holding mugs of beer (Photo 28), and an image of a group of five men sitting at a table playing cards and drinking beer is depicted on the south wall (Photo 29). In the half bath, located to the right of the stairs, is an image of a woman sitting in a chair looking in a vanity mirror (Photo 30), and at the doorway into the rathskeller is an image of a man sitting on a small bench holding a mug of beer with a long pipe resting in his lap (Photo 31).

Within the rathskeller, images adorn the width of the walls above the wooden wainscoting. On the north wall at the end of the bar are two depictions; one of a butcher cutting meat surrounded by three women who are carrying a large pot, buckets, and sharpening knives with a man leaving holding a tray with food and drink while the other mural features a man collecting beer from casks and pouring it into serving pitchers (Photo 32). One of the barrels features an autograph of the artist, Mathias Noheimer with the year the murals were produced, 1943 (Photo 33).

On the south wall, at the northwest corner of the rathskeller, is a mural of a man kissing a surprised woman from the doorway of a house (Photo 34). To its left is an image of two children who are witnessing the act of the previous mural from around the corner (Photo 35). Along this same (north) wall between the two, two-by-three stained-glass metal casement windows is a large mural that features a woman serving mugs of beer to three men sitting at a table and one sitting on the ground drinking from a pitcher (Photo 36). A man and two women are seen walking away from the table. From the left of the casement window wrapped around the rear (south) wall to the opposite (east) wall next to the stone fireplace is one large continuous mural that features men, women, and children dancing in front of village buildings (Photo 37). There are seven musicians playing different instruments and another woman carrying multiple mugs of beer (Photo 38).

Above the stone fireplace is a smaller decorative mural that features wine bottles, beer mugs, and leaves. The stone fireplace features a large wood mantle with decorative detailing. To the left of the fireplace next to the bar is a depiction of peasants sitting at a table being served beer and food from men carrying a large tray. This mural is located behind a large television, obstructing most of it from view.

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An unfinished area of the basement is located opposite the rathskeller from a doorway in the foyer and includes the original tub sinks, a laundry chute, and an incinerator (Photo 39).

# **Contributing Structure:**

East of the Bappert House before the property border on Wynnburne Avenue, is a small brick and stone wall structure that served as a focal point for a small formal garden and mostly like dates to the construction of the house (Photo 08). Two metal lamps border the arched brick walkway and a decorative iron grill surrounds the front. A fountain and pool are located at the base of the white brick wall but is currently not functioning. The formal garden structure is not seen on the original blueprints, but an undated article from the Cincinnati Times-Star Saturday Magazine featured this garden as an example of a new trend of show gardens near the Western Hills Country Club. The garden dates to the time when the owner, Joseph Bappert, served as Vice-President of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company (Cincinnati Times-Star).

# **INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**

The Joseph and Cecelia Bappert House retains a high degree of historic integrity. Both the exterior and interior are largely unchanged from the time of construction ca. 1936. The house retains its original windows and all are in good operating condition. The house possesses much of its original interior finishes and only the addition of modern appliances and the update of one of the bathrooms are seen in the interior of the house. The setting of the Bappert House also retains historic integrity. The Western Hill Country Club across Neeb Road remains in operation and contributes to the setting of the private residence as part of a residential development in close proximity to it. Although the side streets behind the Bappert House have been further developed since the period of historic significance, this does not diminish the house's integrity in setting and location. Much of the exterior and interior building materials remain and contribute to the high degree of historic integrity, especially the basement murals that are a unique feature of the house. Altogether, the preservation of the historic fabric including the murals retains the house's sense of feeling and association as a single-family residence for a prominent Cincinnati business executive.

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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

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- 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 Art Hamilton, Ohio County and State

Period of Significance 1936 -1943

# **Significant Dates**

<u>1936</u> 1943

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation** 

Architect/Builder

Noheimer, Mathias (artist)

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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.)

The Joseph and Cecilia Bappert House is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C as an outstanding local example of a single-family Norman Revival-style residence built as part of an early-twentieth century subdivision for a prominent Cincinnati businessman and for featuring original artwork by a well-known Cincinnati artist, Mathias Noheimer. Built in ca. 1936, the two-story Norman-Revival residence exhibits numerous Norman Revival architectural details, including an asymmetrical design with a hipped roof, original leaded-glass casement windows throughout the house, false timbering on the facade, a central tower marking the front entrance, and the brick apron detailing below the windows and surrounding the primary entrance. Additionally, the house retains the original, extensive, and well-preserved, handpainted wall murals located in the house's rathskeller by local prominent artist Mathias Noheimer. The murals are painted in the style of renowned Flemish Renaissance artist Pieter Brueghel's "The Peasant Wedding" and "The Wedding Dance" with both depicting peasant life and celebration through dining, drinking, and dancing. These murals depart from Noheimer's usual style of art deco, landscape, and modern illustrations, and it is one of the few remaining murals of his still intact, and more significantly, the only mural in this style. The Flemish and Germanic Renaissance artistry of the murals correlate to the strong German heritage of Cincinnati.

The period of significance begins in 1936 at the time the house was constructed through 1943 when Noheimer painted the murals in the rathskeller. The Bappert House retains a high degree of integrity with its setting little changed from the period of significance and with few alterations on both the exterior and interior. The residence still exhibits its numerous Norman Revival character-defining features, and the painted murals remained unaltered since completion.

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

The Norman Revival-style dwelling was built in ca. 1936 for Joseph Bappert and his wife Cecilia in a residential neighborhood adjacent to the Western Hills Country Club in Cincinnati. Joseph Bappert served as an upper-level executive at the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company when he constructed his residence at 1550 Neeb Road in Green Township, Ohio. Bappert worked for the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company for 40 years, serving as Vice-President for 13 years. In 1943, the couple hired Mathias Noheimer to embellish a space in their house designated as the rathskeller with the painted murals that have remained intact since their completion.

# GREEN TOWNSHIP/WYNNBURNE PARK

Green Township's origins can be traced shortly after the American Revolution, when settlers continued to expand west. The region west of the newly settled City of Cincinnati was a lush rural hunting ground, and by the turn of the nineteenth century, few settlers had established themselves in this area. Green Township received its name from General Nathaniel Greene, an

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Name of Property American Revolutionary War hero who was a strategist and close advisor to General George Washington.

Throughout the nineteenth century, the population of Green Township grew slowly, as most of the area was devoted to farming. The adjacent Westwood neighborhood located at Green Township's eastern border was home to sprawling estates owned by some of the regions wealthiest landowners with views overlooking downtown Cincinnati. Green Township eventually decreased in acreage when the expanding City of Cincinnati annexed Westwood, portions of Covedale, Mt. Airy and Price Hill. Although diminished in size, the population of the Township continued to grow thanks in part to the expansion of the streetcar and the rise of the automobile. By the beginning of the twentieth century, large sections of farmland were being sold and broken into smaller lots to create neighborhood subdivisions for families who wanted to live a quiet lifestyle while still in close proximity to downtown Cincinnati.

The arrival of the private automobile gave everyday families the ability to move out of the downtown basin and into the suburbs to purchase property with as much land as they could afford. The result of this trend became known as the "bedroom suburb," where not only work and home were separated, but also home from schools, churches, and shops since automobiles provided easy accessibility.

One such neighborhood that embodied this trend was the development of Wynnburne Park, developed in the 1920s and 1930s when Harry J. Esterman purchased the Ebenezer Mixer estate at the intersection of Cleves-Warsaw Pike and Neeb Road. Esterman built his Colonial-Revival style home there and continued to divide and sell one-acre lots to create an idyllic neighborhood for families who wanted to live "far enough removed from the grind and dust of the city, yet near enough to be only a short drive away" (Better Health for your Family). The developers and builder of the subdivision. Baker and Norton Realty Company, promoted the advantage of living in these English Colonial-Revival, Tudor-Revival, and Norman Revival homes as part of a picturesque neighborhood where the air is "pure and clean and provides the lures of a vacation at home" (Better Health for your Family). The majority of original homes in the Wynnburne Park subdivision are varying types of English-Colonial homes. There are a few examples of the Norman-Revival style that vary in size, massing, and historic integrity.

In addition to the Country Club amenities, Esterman and Baker and Norton Realty also promoted all the modern amenities available in a new subdivision; new roads, city water, gas, and electricity, along with nearby churches and schools. Another feature unique to Wynnburne Park, and never seen before in Cincinnati, was its lot restriction of no less than 100-foot fronts.

Other suburban regions of Cincinnati followed a similar development pattern of Wynnburne Park including Indian Hill, Hyde Park, and Pleasant Ridge, but a major selling point for Wynnburne Park was its proximity to the established Western Hills Country Club. Located just opposite Neeb Road along Cleves-Warsaw Pike, it provided members an oasis for exercise and leisure. Amenities included horseback riding, numerous tennis courts, and a beautiful 18-hole golf course. Esterman advertised the benefits of living adjacent to the Country Club and boasted that "when you're home, you're at play" (Better Health for your Family).

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# DEED HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The property ownership of the Bappert House originates with the disintegration of the Ebenezer Mixer estate by Harry J. Esterman. Mixer's lot included the square plot of land from the northeast corner of Cleves-Warsaw Pike and Neeb Road to east of Wynnburne Avenue and Julmar (originally Linneman) Road. On December 21, 1935, Harry J. Esterman, with his wife Genevieve, sold a section of the property to Cecelia F. Bappert which included a large parcel at the corner of Wynnburne Avenue and Neeb Road. Three years later, the Estermans sold the Bapperts a smaller lot that extended their property east an additional 35 feet. The combination of these two lots now constitutes the current property dimensions and proposed National Register Nomination boundary. John and Cecelia Bappert constructed a house in ca. 1936 and lived at this property until March 1953 when Joseph Bappert retired from the Kroger Company and the family relocated to Florida. Ruth E. and Carl W. Koehler purchased the property from Cecelia Bappert and lived on the property until February 1955 when she sold the property to a Melba H. Schott with her husband Louis. Upon Ms. Schott's death in 1986, her last will and testament left the Bappert property to a Kay Duvall who remained there until she sold it to Cynthia M. and Nestor R. Villena in February 1986. In 2013, the Villenas sold the Bappert House to the current owners, John and Danielle Ondeck.

### **BAPPERT/KROGER**

Joseph Bappert moved to Cincinnati from St. Louis as early as 1930 when he was relocated by the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company. Bappert began as a store clerk in St. Louis and moved to Cincinnati with his wife, Cecelia, and resided at 2750 Powell Drive in Westwood, northeast of his later home on Neeb Road. The Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, founded by Cincinnatian entrepreneur Bernard Henry (B.H.) Kroger, was in the midst of restructuring after Kroger resigned from the Board of Directors in 1928. In 1930, Albert H. Morrill was named Director of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company and helped shape the modern grocery organization of a "complete food market." While Kroger himself was the first to introduce inhouse bakeries and meat departments in his stores, Morrill restructured the management system to create branch managers in order to maintain supervision over operations and enhance marketing flexibility in each individual store.

Joseph Bappert served as one of these first branch managers before a promotion in 1933 to General Manager of Operations in Cincinnati. Prior to this promotion, Bappert had completed accounting, warehousing, and transportation duties for the company along with selling and supervising duties. He organized and developed the daily food express service operated by the company as well. The next year, he was promoted to General Manager of Kroger meat departments. By 1938, he was again promoted to General Manager for the Retailing Division as well as a President of a Pay'n'Takit, Inc, located at the southeast corner of Water and Vine streets. Pay'n'Takit, Inc. was acquired by the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company as a subsidiary to compete with rival smaller-size markets within the region. In 1940, Bappert was elected to the Board of Directors and subsequently named Vice-President and Director under Morrill. He remained at this post until 1953, when he retired after serving 40 years, and his family relocated to Florida.

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During Bappert's successful and long-lasting tenure with the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, his family was able to enjoy the vast amenities of Wynnburne Park and the nearby Western Hills Country Club. Joseph and Cecelia raised two sons, Richard and Robert, and while living on Neeb Road the family partook in many club activities including golf tournaments and social gatherings. In that sense, the Bapperts were the ideal family to reside in Wynnburne Park based upon Esterman's vision.

# NORMAN REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE

The Norman Revival-style, also referred to as French Colonial and French Eclectic, gained popularity in the United States following World War I and during a time when industrialization and transportation innovations facilitated a growth in the suburban lifestyle. The emergence of this suburban expansion resulted in architects returning to historic and traditional forms to fit modern and updated styles. The Norman Revival-style is based on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century French domestic architecture, and the domestic architecture in northwestern France (Normandy and Brittany), in particular, shares a commonality with Medieval English tradition that is also seen in the very popular contemporaneous Tudor Revival style of architecture. Both architectural styles reflected a sense of aristocracy, and the development of neighborhoods in these styles and other eclectic styles revealed the trend towards a larger and growing middle class.

Although the Normal Revival-style shows a great variety in form and detailing, it typically features a characteristic roof- a tall, steeply-pitched hipped roof. Other common identifying features include flared eaves, masonry wall cladding, and decorative half-timbering. Although some are more formal in design with centered entrances and symmetrical facades, others feature an L-shaped plan with a prominent round tower positioned in the re-entrant angle with arched entrances and circular entrance halls, or stairways, as seen in the Bappert House. Compared to the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles, the Norman Revival was not nearly as popular, and relatively uncommon in comparison. It is, however, typically found in suburbs of the 1920s and 1930s that favored eclectic styles of architecture.

The imposing Bappert House, prominently sited on its oversized lot in Wynnburne Park, is an example of a Norman Revival-style dwelling built for a local executive and his family in the 1930s. The dwelling incorporates many of the character defining features of the Norman Revival-style with its architectural detailing including the steeply-pitched hipped roof, decorative half-timbering and patterned brickwork, late Medieval-influenced central tower with a conical top, an interior brick corbeled chimney, and the original, leaded-glass casement windows with brick sills. The interior, like the exterior, has witnessed few alterations and still has original woodwork and trim, wrought iron stair rails, built-in cabinetry, ceramic tile bathrooms of the period, and original floor plan. It is an example of a larger French-inspired residence that reflected a higher style of living as the early subdivisions began to develop.

# **NOHEIMER/BRUEGHEL**

The unique murals of the Joseph and Cecelia Bappert House were painted by local Cincinnati artist Mathias Noheimer. Noheimer, born in 1909 to German-speaking Hungarian immigrants, Christian and Anna Noheimer, spent most of his childhood at 1739 Chase Street in the Northside neighborhood of Cincinnati. He attended the Bloom Junior High School and Hughes High

Name of Property

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School where he excelled as an artist. Noheimer illustrated for the high school yearbook, the "Old Hughes," which noted that he was always doing excellent work in his studies and showing the same ability in his art work.

Noheimer continued his studies at the University of Cincinnati's College of Applied Arts and at the Art Academy of Cincinnati. He later served as a staff member at the Art Academy, the Cincinnati Art Museum, and the College of Design, Architecture, and Art at the University of Cincinnati. He also served as president for the Cincinnati Art Club from 1961-1963. Noheimer's portfolio includes portraits, murals, illustrations and book jacket designs. Many of his commissioned portraits are of prominent Cincinnatians and his commissioned murals are found in both public and private settings, including the Joseph and Cecelia Bappert House.

One of Noheimer's most widely regarded mural works were the landscape murals for the new Reptile House at the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Gardens built in 1931. Noheimer painted the individual cubicles of the exhibit to reflect the environment of the reptiles' habitats. These murals are no longer extant as the Reptile House was torn down and moved to the former Monkey House while the current Bird House was built on the former Reptile House site. Noheimer also painted a series of decorative panels for the Oakley Branch of the Cincinnati Public Library depicting fantasy, history, science and arts. These panels are also no longer extant as the library was torn down and replaced in 1988.

In Chicago, Noheimer constructed panels for the Chapel and painted murals in Nippert Hall in the Levere Memorial Temple in Evanston, Illinois. The Chapel murals are produced on canvas and have Christian themes including Old Testament motifs of Adam and Eve, the Ten Commandments, and Daniel in the lion's den, and New Testament scenes including the Nativity, the Sermon on the Mount, and the Crucifixion. The murals in Nippert Hall feature illustrations of fish that span the center beam along the ceiling of the room. Other illustrations along the ceiling beams feature nineteenth-century German gnomes, known as heinzelmännchen with large bellies and exaggerated features in scenes depicted as butchers, armorers, and cobblers. These murals are still extant at Levere Memorial Temple, but are smaller in size and differ in style from the murals in the rathskeller at the Bappert House.

Noheimer approached art with a semi-abstract nature and sought to create for the pleasure of others rather than for self-worth (Cincinnati Post, 1935). He organized a group of young artists in Cincinnati called The New Group, and with combined efforts, their goal was to promote art to the public for their own interpretation. The first public exhibition of paintings was at the Cincinnati Art Museum in January 1935 and featured 35 pieces from Noheimer and eight other artists in the newly formed group. To help support the artists, society women joined the event to serve as sponsors and patrons (Cincinnati Enquirer, 1934). The event was widely publicized in the Cincinnati Enquirer, both before and after the opening of the exhibition. The group served as an opportunity for young artists to gain experience and exposure. Noheimer's later illustrations and book jacket designs earned him numerous accolades and awards. His illustration work for *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves* was named one of the "fifty books of the year" at an international show in Sweden.

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The murals in the Bappert House that Noheimer painted in 1943 are based upon the style of Flemish Renaissance artist Pieter Brueghel (or Bruegel) the Elder (Siberell 1943, Coleman 2014). Some of Brueghel's significant works feature landscape paintings and scenes of peasant life. Born ca. 1525, Brueghel first served as a painter's apprentice, but by his mid-20s, he was accepted into the Antwerp's Painter's Guild as a master painter. He settled in Antwerp, married, and had two sons, Pieter Brueghel the younger and Jan Brueghel. Brueghel died at an early age in 1569, but both children became famous artists in their own right with Pieter the Younger producing many copies of his father's original work. Other artists have also copied Brueghel's work, noting his influence long after his death.

The peasant scenes Brueghel painted were always in their most general and raw form. The subjects were never idealized and as part of his observations and attention to detail, Brueghel would immerse himself into peasant life. He would attend fairs and weddings to study and join the peasants in their celebration. These observations assisted him to accurately portray the mannerisms and details specific to this lifestyle. The peasants are most often pictured as plump individuals who frequently wore caps and simple clothing, but in his scenes, the peasants would always be gluttonously partaking in social festivities. The two paintings that Noheimer interpreted in the Bappert House were "The Peasant Wedding" and "The Wedding Dance." Noheimer's interpretation of Brueghel's artistry is clearly evident in the murals of the peasants. He depicts the peasants as rounded and plump individuals wearing colorful but simple clothes engaging in revelry with food, drink, music, and dance. These stylistic elements of dancing and the manner in which the peasants dine and partake in celebration clearly show the influence of Brueghel's original peasant depictions on Noheimer's wall murals.

The murals in the Joseph and Cecelia Bappert House are excellent and rare examples of Noheimer's artistry. Because the murals are based on the style of a Flemish Renaissance artist and do not resemble his typical design of art deco and modern work that reflected most of his portfolio, the basement murals provide a unique insight into Noheimer's wide range of talent. These murals are one of his last known examples of a large-scale mural project still present to this day in Cincinnati and present a distinctive interpretation of another master artist's work. The Germanic Renaissance influence Noheimer draws in these peasant scenes provides a nice correlation to the strong German heritage prevalent in Cincinnati. Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House Name of Property Hamilton, Ohio County and State

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

#### Alexandrian, Sarane

1969 Pieter Brueghel the Elder. Crown Publishers Inc. New York.

#### Cincinnati Enquirer

1934 "The 'New Group' At Art Museum". December 30, 1934. Cincinnati, Ohio

1939 "Preliminary Work Done On Murals in Chicago". January 22, 1939. Cincinnati, Ohio

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1988 Cincinnati: The Queen City. The Cincinnati Historical Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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# Coleman, Brent

2014 "Cool Homes: Tudor's rathskeller mural sets a sunny mood". *Cincinnati* Enquirer. April 29, 2014. Cincinnati, Ohio.

### Derleth, August

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1936 Pieter Brueghel the Elder. Hyperion Press, Paris.

### Gordon, Stephen C.

1992 *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*. Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House

# Name of Property

Hall, Joseph B.

1955 Barney Builds a Business. Cincinnati.

#### Hamilton County Auditor

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1933 "Four New Executives To Aid In Directing Kroger Affairs". *Hamilton Evening Journal*. January 19, 1933. Hamilton, Ohio.

#### Laycock, George

1983 The Kroger Story: A Century of Innovation. The Kroger Co., Cincinnati.

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1997 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf Press, New York.

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1935 Quotes of Messages. Kroger Grocery and Baking Co., Cincinnati.

#### Powys, Llewelyn

1939 A Baker's Dozen with Illustrations by Mathias Noheimer. Trovillion Private Press, Herrin, Illinois.

### Sarane, Alexandrian

1969 Pieter Brueghel, the elder. Crown Publishers, New York.

#### Siberell, Lloyd Emerson

1943 Miniatures to Murals: A Brief Biography of Mathias Noheimer. At the Sign of the Gargoyle Private Printing, Chicago.

# United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service (USDOI-NPS)

1995 National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

### Wynnburne Park

1929 Better Health for your family: Cincinnati's exclusive homesite Wynnburne Park. Pamphlet, Cincinnati.

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House Name of Property Hamilton, 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
- X\_Other

Name of repository: <u>Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Cincinnati</u> Art Museum, Cincinnati History Library & Archives,

### Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property \_2.017 acres\_\_\_\_\_

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

# Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees) Datum if other than WGS84:\_\_\_\_\_\_ (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 39.12322	Longitude: -84.63393
2. Latitude:	Longitude:
3. Latitude:	Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House		Hamilton, Ohio County and State	
Or		-	
UTM References			
Datum (indicated on U	JSGS map):		
X NAD 1927 or	NAD 1983		
1. Zone: 16	Easting: 704539	Northing: 4332901	
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:	

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

The boundary of the Joseph and Cecelia Bappert House encompasses the Parcel ID# 550-0141-0045-00 within Green Township, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the legally recorded parcel lines that includes the Joseph and Cecilia Bappert House and contributes to property's historic significance and integrity.

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Danielle Kauffmann		
organization: Gray & Pape, Inc.		
street & number: 1318 Main Street		
city or town: Cincinnati	state: Ohio	zip code: 45202
e-mail_dkauffmann@graypape.com		
telephone: (513) 287-7700		
date: 3/25/2016		

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House Name of Property Hamilton, 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.)

### 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:	Joseph and Cecelia Bappert House
City or Vicinity:	Cincinnati
County:	Hamilton
State:	Ohio
Photographer:	Donald Burden
Date Photographed:	1 October 2015
Location of Original Digital Files:	1318 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Number of Photographs:	39

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0001 View of primary western elevation, facing east 1 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0002 View of primary western elevation, facing east northeast 2 of 39.

OH HamiltonCounty BappertHouse\_0003

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House

Name of Property

View of southwestern corner of building, facing northeast 3 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0004 Detail of first floor window on primary western elevation 4 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0005 View of northwestern corner of building, facing southeast 5 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0006 View of northeastern corner of building, facing southwest 6 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0007 View of southeastern corner of building, facing northwest 7 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0008 View of formal garden south of house, facing southeast 8 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0009 View of primary foyer on first floor, facing west 9 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0010 View of Living Room from primary foyer 10 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0011 View of Dining Room towards primary foyer 11 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0012 View of Kitchen, from Butler's Pantry 12 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0013 View of Breakfast Nook, from Butler's Pantry 13 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0014

Hamilton, Ohio County and State

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House

Name of Property

View of Butler's Pantry opposite Breakfast Nook 14 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0015 View of first floor Bathroom 15 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0016 View of Den facing towards screened-in porch 16 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0017 Detail of Master Bathroom #1 17 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0018 View of Master Bedroom #1 18 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0019 View of Sewing Room, from hallway 19 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0020 View of Bathroom #2 20 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0021 View of Maid's Room, from corridor 21 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0022 View of attic facing north 22 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0023 View of basement towards circular stairwell 23 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0024 View of basement/rathskeller 24 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0025 View of basement/rathskeller murals from bar Hamilton, Ohio County and State

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House

Name of Property 25 of 39.

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OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0026 Detail of basement/rathskeller murals at base of circular stairwell 26 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0027 Detail of basement/rathskeller murals at base of circular stairwell in small foyer 27 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0028 Detail of basement/rathskeller mural in small foyer 28 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0029 Detail of basement/rathskeller mural in small foyer 29 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0030 Detail of basement/rathskeller mural in basement bathroom 30 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0031 Detail of basement/rathskeller mural in small foyer 31 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0032 Detail of basement/rathskeller murals alongside bar 32 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0033 Detail of basement/rathskeller murals with signature by artist Mathias Noheimer 33 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0034 Detail of basement/rathskeller mural in rathskeller 34 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0035 Detail of basement/rathskeller mural in rathskeller 35 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0036 Detail of basement/rathskeller mural in rathskeller 36 of 39.

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OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0037 Detail of basement/rathskeller mural in rathskeller 37 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0038 Detail of basement/rathskeller mural in rathskeller 38 of 39.

OH\_HamiltonCounty\_BappertHouse\_0039 View of unfinished area of basement 39 of 39.

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.

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House Name of Property Hamilton, Ohio County and State



Figure 1: Aerial Map of Bappert House, depicting surrounding neighborhood. (Source: Google Earth).

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House Name of Property Hamilton, Ohio County and State



Figure 2: Aerial view of Bappert House. (Source: Google Earth).

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House Name of Property

Hamilton, Ohio County and State



Historic photo of basement/rathskeller mural drawings in progress from similar vantage point as Photo 34 (source: John and Danielle Ondeck).



Sketch of a rathskeller mural seen on Photo 28 (source: John and Danielle Ondeck).

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House Name of Property Hamilton, Ohio County and State



Historic photo of rathskeller from foyer entry (source: John and Danielle Ondeck).

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House Name of Property



Hamilton, Ohio County and State

Historic photographs showing progression of a rathskeller mural drawing that is currently hidden from direct view behind a television (source: John and Danielle Ondeck).

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House Name of Property

Hamilton, Ohio County and State



Photograph of original architectural blueprints of Bappert House showing the front (west) elevation (source: John and Danielle Ondeck).



Photograph of original architectural blueprints of Bappert House showing the rear (east) elevation (source: John and Danielle Ondeck).





Photograph of original architectural blueprints of Bappert House showing the side (north and east) elevations (source: John and Danielle Ondeck).



Photograph of original architectural blueprints of Bappert House showing the interior of the first story (source: John and Danielle Ondeck).

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House Name of Property



Hamilton, Ohio

Photograph of original architectural blueprints of Bappert House showing the interior of the second story (source: John and Danielle Ondeck).



Photograph of original architectural blueprints of Bappert House showing the interior of the basement (source: John and Danielle Ondeck).

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House Name of Property

Hamilton, Ohio County and State



Photo Key of First Story of Bappert House

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House Name of Property Hamilton, Ohio County and State



Photo Key of Second Story of Bappert House
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House Name of Property Hamilton, Ohio County and State



Photo Key of Basement of Bappert House

















































































#### UNITED STATED DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia, House NAME:

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Hamilton

DATE RECEIVED:	07/22/16	DATE OF PENDING LIST:	08/10/16
DATE OF 16 <sup>th</sup> DAY:	08/25/16	DATE OF 45 <sup>th</sup> DAY:	09/06/16

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000596

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	Ν	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	Ν	NATIONAL:	N
COMMENT W					Ç	2,29,16	
ACCEI	PT	RETURN		_REJECT	0	DATE DATE	

ABSRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITEREA	
REVIEWER	DISCIPLINE
TELEPHONE	DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attsched comments Y/N

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

# RECEIVED 2280

JUL 2 2 200

Nat. Register of Historic Places National Park Scivice

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials	are submitted on July 15, 2016
For nomination of the	Bappert Joseph i to the National Register of
Historic Places:	Bappert Joseph i to the National Register of Cecilia House HAMCC, OH

~	Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
	Paper PDF
	Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
	Paper PDF
	Multiple Property Nomination form
	Paper PDF
V	Photographs
	Prints TIFFs
	CD with electronic images
~	Original USGS map(s)
	Paper Digital
V	Sketch_map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
	Paper PDF
	Piece(s) of correspondence
	Paper PDF
n <u></u> 2	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: \_\_\_\_\_



RECEIVED 2280 JUL 2 2 2016 Nat. Register of Historic Places National Park Service

July 15, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs National Park Service National Register of Historic Places 1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl. (2280) Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find seven (7) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

<u>NEW NOMINATION</u> Cleveland Public Library Hough Branch Commodore Hotel Engine House No. 6 Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia House Rauh, Frederick and Harriet House L. N. Gross Company Building City Savings Bank and Trust Company <u>COUNTY</u> Cuyahoga Cuyahoga Hamilton Hamilton Portage Stark

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: Engine House No. 6, Franklin County, OH; Rauh, Frederick and Harriet House, Hamilton County, OH; L. N. Gross Company Building, Portage County, OH; and City Savings Bank and Trust Company, Stark County, OH.

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, avain 1

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

Enclosures