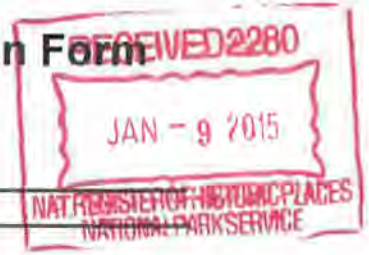


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Crosley Building
Other names/site number: Crosley Radio Corporation
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1329-1333 Arlington Street
City or town: Cincinnati State: OH County: Hamilton
Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 A ___ B C ___ D

Barbara Power
DSHPO Inventory & Registration December 22, 2014
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

Crosley Building
Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH
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 Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

2/24/2015
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

Crosley Building
Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH
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>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
INDUSTRY/communications facility

Current Functions

VACANT/NOT IN USE

Crosley Building
Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Crosley Building is an eight-story light industrial facility located in the Camp Washington neighborhood of Cincinnati, Ohio. Completed in 1930 to house the headquarters of the Crosley Radio Corporation, the Crosley Building was a state-of-the-art facility also used in the design and manufacture of a plethora of products ranging from radios to airplanes. The nominated property consists of a large industrial building that occupies a 1.45 acre site at the north end of the Camp Washington neighborhood. Designed by the prolific Samuel Hannaford & Sons firm in the Art Deco style, it is significant under Criterion A and C.

Narrative Description

Setting:

Camp Washington is located on the eastern side of the Mill Creek Valley between the West End and Cumminsville-Northside and is immediately adjacent to I-75 running through downtown Cincinnati. The area is characterized by a mixture of light industrial uses on the north end and residential uses on the south and was primarily developed between 1880 and 1930. The nominated property is located in the predominantly industrial area at the north end. The building occupies nearly its entire parcel with only a small area at the northeast corner used as a drive for access to truck docks. It is significant under Criterion C for its Art Deco style, association with the architectural firm Hannaford and Sons and concrete construction.

Crosley Building

Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH

County and State

Exterior

The Crosley Building was designed by the prestigious Cincinnati architectural firm, Hannaford and Sons in 1928 and construction was completed in 1930. The ornamentation of the Crosley Building is based upon the Art Deco style. True to the style, geometric detailing is visible on the street level facade, the lintels and parapets, as well as on the tower. These areas are characterized by stylized dentil moldings and concrete banding between floors. The prominent flying "C" above the main entrance on Arlington Street, which is also repeated on some of the tower details, is said to be influenced by Powel Crosley's emerging fascination with aviation. The entire building is constructed of reinforced concrete poured in place. (See photos 0001 – 0004)

A large warehouse (known as "Building K"), originally connected via an enclosed bridge two stories above the ground, was located across Arlington Street; however, both Building K and the connector were destroyed by fire and floods only 7 years after the 1930 opening of the facility. The entire facility was served by rail, allowing quick access to the warehouse and production centers. The rails are still partially visible today, after decades of disuse and layers of pavement in the alley at the east side of the parcel.

The main façade of the building faces north and fronts Arlington Street. It is ten bays wide with the eastern most four bays being only six-stories in height, the next five bays are eight-stories in height and the western most bay is at least ten-stories in height with the tower feature. The historic main entrance sits in the fifth bay from the east and has the characteristic flying "C" above the entry door. There is a newer entrance located in the sixth bay from the east which has some tile surrounds and dates from the 1960s or 1970s. Both entryways rise two stories above the sidewalk level. The tower is again accented with the flying "C" symbol as it rises above the eighth floor. There are decorative windows on the tenth floor and an articulated parapet feature. (See photos 0001-0005)

All of the window openings on the first floor level of this façade have been infilled with either concrete masonry units (CMUs) or corrugated metal panels. It is unclear from the interior whether any of the original rolled metal industrial sash windows remain in these openings. Most of the window openings on all other floors are intact. The rolled metal industrial sash windows are damaged or deteriorated after years of vacancy and sometimes missing altogether (Photo 0016). The window configuration on the tower and the eighth floor is differentiated from the other floors with a triple opening arrangement. Each bay is distinguished by a slightly projecting concrete pier. The lintel above the top floor of each bay, regardless of height, is treated with a stylized band molding with diamond medallions. The parapet is then topped with a simple metal cap.

The west elevation faces a drive which provides access to the loading dock area of the building. This is where rail spurs were located for access to the nearby rail yard. This elevation is nine bays across. The ten-story tower features takes up the first bay from the north. The last five bays from the south are made up of the loading dock area on the first two stories and then the remaining six are enclosed like the remainder of the building. The loading dock area is unique in that it is rounded and takes up bays on both the west elevation and the north façade, cutting

Crosley Building

Hamilton County, OH

Name of Property

County and State

diagonally across the building's foot print. This elevation is characterized by the same features as the north – slightly projecting vertical piers that delineate the bays, rolled industrial sash windows; different window configuration on the eighth floor, and a decorative lintel band above the eight floor. (See photos 0006 – 0008)

The south elevation is ten bays across and faces a street which has been vacated – Sassafras Street. Like the north façade, this has six bays at eight stories tall and four bays at six stories. Even though it is the rear of the building, it is characterized by the same treatments as the north and west elevations. The first five bays from the west have a loading dock on the first two stories, with the remaining six enclosed and finished like the rest of the building. (See photo 0007)

The east elevation is the least visible, and although nine bays across, four of those bays are adjoined to a neighboring building on the first four floors. This portion of the site held truck bays that were accessed from Arlington Street. This area of the site is obscured by a ten foot high concrete wall and chain link fence. The exposed five bays maintain the styling of the other facades.(See photo 0009-0010)

Interior

The interior floors, walls and ceilings of the building are constructed entirely of reinforced concrete. The main entrance off Arlington Street leads into a small entry stair that immediately goes up to the second floor. (Photo 0011) There are two passenger elevators to the east of the entrance area (Photo 0013). At this time, the second floor is an entirely open floor plate.(Photos 0012 & 0014) Historic photos show that most areas on the first four floors were entirely open spaces. It is only on floors five through eight that partitions were historically introduced into the interior spaces. These floors were historically occupied by design and development offices and then also those offices associated with the radio station. (Photo 0022)

The large open spaces are defined by large round concrete columns with decorative mushroom capitals that support twelve foot ceilings. The columns, walls and ceilings are painted concrete in most areas with a few areas of painted brick or smooth plaster finish in some bathroom areas. There are a few areas of dropped acoustical tile ceilings; however, most are damaged beyond repair. The floors are concrete except in the modern office areas where carpeting is the standard finish. (Photos 0015 – 0019)

There are several freight elevators in the building; however, most appear to be modified or non-functioning at this time. (Photo 0021) There are also several stair towers within the foot print of the building. They are characterized by metal fire doors and simple pipe railings (Photo 0020). The elevators and stairs are located in two primary circulation nodes – one at the north end and the other at the south end. They are centrally located and are adjacent to the two light well areas that divide up the interior of the space. (Photos 0027-0028)

The lower floors of the building originally served as manufacturing and production facilities for Crosley radios and other appliances and products. (Photos 0014-0019) The studios of WLW along with executive offices were housed on the top (8th) floor. Of particular note on the eighth

Crosley Building

Hamilton County, OH

Name of Property

County and State

floor, is Powel's executive office space just below the tower feature. (Photos 0022-0025)
Although in deteriorated condition, it appears to be salvageable with wood paneled walls and a carved limestone fireplace. Much of the decorative plaster ceiling has been lost in this space. It appears as if design and development offices may have been housed on floors six and seven based on company brochures from the 1950s. An article indicated that during the construction when Crosley was the largest employer in Cincinnati with 7,000 on payroll – that they were using the first four floors while the upper floors were still being constructed. It is hard to say for certain which products were produced on which floor given the breadth of products being manufactured at the site. The only documented use was that radios and refrigerators made up the second and third floors of the building and those were displaced in 1942, when Crosley began producing classified military products. This is also when WLW moved out of the building.

The two light wells within the building are located centrally between the two circulation nodes. They divide the floor plates into two parts between the six story portion of the building and the eight-story portion. The wells occupy two entire bays, the same span as the stair and elevator towers, and begin on the second floor. They are characterized by the same window and concrete details as the exterior facades of the building. Many of these have remnants of a conveyor system that was used to transfer items from the production areas to the warehousing and shipping areas of the building. (Photos 0027-0028)

Alterations

Most of the buildings alterations took place on floors five through eight where more modern partitions and finishes are present. These include drywall partitions and acoustical tile ceilings all of which are in deteriorated condition and could be easily removed without damage to the structure of the building. Floors one through four are mostly intact although in disrepair. In 1998, the Crosley building was sold to Hosea Worldwide Inc. and has been mostly vacant since that time.

Crosley Building
Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

- 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

Crosley Building
Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
COMMUNICATIONS
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1930-1945

Significant Dates

1930

1945

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Samuel Hannaford and Sons

Crosley Building

Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Crosley Building is significant for its contribution to both the radio broadcast production and radio manufacturing industries and its impact on Cincinnati and the Camp Washington neighborhood both architecturally and economically. Completed in 1930 to house the headquarters of the Crosley Radio Corporation, the Crosley Building was the location of the development and production of many early twentieth century innovations, ranging from household appliances, to popularizing radio broadcast to national defense. Designed by the prolific Samuel Hannaford & Sons firm in the Art Deco style, it is significant under Criterion A and C. The period of significance of 1930 to 1945 represents the period of direct ownership by Powel Crosely, Jr. of the nominated property.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Powel Crosley, Jr. (1886-1961) was an American inventor, industrialist and entrepreneur whose work provided employment and innovative products to millions of people. Along with his brother, Lewis, he was responsible for many “firsts” in consumer products and rights, manufacturing and broadcasting. Crosley was born in Cincinnati and graduated from the Ohio Military Institute in 1905. After two years at the University of Cincinnati, he became obsessed with automobiles and the mass production techniques being employed by Henry Ford among others. This was the dawning of the auto industry in America and many individuals set out to achieve success during this early stage of automobile production known as the craft production stage. The craft production stage ran from 1890 to 1908 and was characterized by dozens of small enterprises vying to establish a standard product and process that would catch fire and lead to national success.

In 1907, Crosley formed a company to build an inexpensive automobile called the “Marathon Six” in Connersville, Indiana. Although this endeavor failed, Crosley became associated with famed Indianapolis automobile and racing magnet, Carl G. Fisher. He worked for Fisher for two years in the Motor City and eventually took this experience back to Cincinnati where he attempted several more times to manufacture cars without success. However, his ability to invent useful gadgets coupled with his brother Lewis’ business sense came to their aid. In 1916, he formed the American Automobile Accessory Company with his brother and they became very successful in inventing accessories that had a wide market appeal – a rubber tire liner and a flag mount were their first big hits.

Crosley was also ahead of his time in consumer rights – very sensitive to the quality and price of products and his policy of “money back guarantee” set a precedent for many of today’s sales policies. In 1920, his young son asked for a home radio and when Crosley discovered that it would cost \$100, he recognized the potential customer base if he could produce an affordable product. He named his first radio the “Harko” and the product was an instant hit at a \$10 price tag. By 1924, the Crosley Radio Corporation was the largest radio manufacturer in the world and their slogan was “You’re there with a Crosley”. By 1930, the company had moved its operations to the nominated property in the Camp Washington neighborhood occupying over 400,000 square feet of space. A few innovations produced by Crosely at this property include:

Crosley Building
Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH
County and State

- First push button radio
- First non-electric refrigeration (the Icyball)
- First refrigerator with shelves in the door (the Shelvador)
- First radio broadcast of a Major League Baseball game (1924)
- First night game for a Major League Baseball game (Reds vs. Phillies 1935)
- Newspapers broadcast by radio (Reado) using some of the first facsimile technology
- First American car with disc brakes
- First radio station with weather radar and alerts

The development and great success of many of Crosley's inventions and products can be directly tied to what has been called the greatest engineering achievement of the Twentieth Century – the electrification of America. From 1920 to 1930, homes with electricity increased from 33 percent to 70 percent. This had a tremendous impact on revolutionizing lifestyles particularly within the average American home. The most popular consumer products during this timeframe mimic the Crosley product lines. They were the refrigerator, washing machine and radio. In 1930, statistics indicated that 12 million homes had a radio. By 1940, that number had increased to 40 million, thanks in great part to Crosley's affordable products. The average American spent 4 hours a day listening to radio programming during that same timeframe.

The main plant or "the factory" as the nominated property on Arlington was often referred to in company publications, was the headquarters for all of Crosley's inventions. Not only were his executive offices located in the building, but all of the design and development departments were integrated on the property, even if the eventual product was manufactured elsewhere. Given Crosley's wide reaching interests, at any given time production would include not only radios but also clocks, fans, waffle irons, percolators, several types of refrigerators, washers, stoves, lighters, record players, canoes, ice crushers, the Xervac (a head-suction machine to retard baldness) – as well as some products he developed but never mass produced – several cars, an airplane and a 35mm camera. During the Depression, Crosley was the largest employer in Cincinnati with 7,000 on payroll.

Once he was established as a radio manufacturer, Crosley developed broadcasting – which would also encourage the purchase of radios and other products. He began experimenting with radio broadcasts from his home but eventually this endeavor became part of the Crosley Radio Corporation and was housed on the top floor of the Crosley Building. Crosley credited his success in programming and producing to his father, Powel Crosley Sr., who operated the Pike Opera House.

In 1924, Crosley was granted his own frequency by the federal government. Over the next few years, it grew into the most powerful radio transmitter in the United States with 500,000 watts and operated with a special license. Crosley's hypothesis, although unfounded, was if he had the strongest signal then he could build radios cheaper. The station, with call letters WLW, produced many hours of programming every week and was known as "the Nation's Station".

Crosley Building

Hamilton County, OH

Name of Property

County and State

WLW developed some of the earliest soap opera or dramatic programming with sponsorship by the Procter & Gamble Company, another Cincinnati industry leader. There were eight studios (as well as Crosley's executive office) on the top floor of the Crosley Building, however the station grew at such a rate that auxiliary studios were eventually needed downtown. In 1939, the FCC ruled that the station had to cut back its power to 50,000 watts due to interference with other stations, however when World War II began, WLW was again allowed to use its 500,000 watt transmitters so that the station could be heard throughout most of the world. WLW was instrumental in the transmission of the "Voice of America" broadcasts during the war effort. Given the four hours a day statistic of average radio listenership during this timeframe, WLW was effective in getting the war effort message out to the public.

WLW also became known as "the cradle of the stars" with 12 producers and 200 singers and performers on the payroll. Crosley took credit for launching the careers of numerous performers who went on to fame, such as Doris Day, Rosemary and Betty Clooney, Red Skelton, the Mills Brothers and Thomas "Fats" Waller to name a few.

WLW eventually moved out of the Crosley Building in 1942 due to the company's contracts to manufacture several products for the war effort, including a few classified items. The "radar-sensitive proximity fuze" was considered the third most important product development of WWII, ranking only behind the atomic bomb and radar. General George S. Patton declared "that funny fuze won the Battle of the Bulge for us." Crosley also produced military radios and components as well as portable cook tops out of the Crosley Building on Arlington. The production of these items took over the second and third floors of the building and it was determined that the 8th floor was poorly suited for the high traffic radio studios, so the station was moved downtown in 1942. WLW stayed in this new location until 1999 and is still on the air at 700 on the AM dial.

Crosley sold both WLW and the Crosley Radio Corporation to the Aviation Corporation (AVCO) in 1945. AVCO put the first television station in Ohio on the air in 1948 and Powell Crosley remained an active member of the board for both endeavors until his death in 1961. After their acquisition of the company, AVCO continued to recognize the strength of the Crosley name and in fact some of the first televisions manufactured by AVCO carried the Crosley brand name. AVCO eventually dropped the Crosley brand name in 1956 as their other product lines took over the market place and they also expanded their work in the manufacturing of sophisticated electronic equipment for communications and space, infrared and radar. AVCO continued to use the Crosley Building as their main product manufacturing facility even after a series of buy outs – Cincinnati Electronics Corporation (1973); GEC Marconi (1981), BAE Systems (1998). In 1998, the Crosley building was sold to Hosea Worldwide Inc. and has been mostly vacant since that time.

The Crosley Building was designed by the prolific architecture firm of Hannaford and Sons in 1928 and construction was completed in 1930. Samuel Hannaford (1835-1911) was Cincinnati's master architect who designed hundreds of buildings in the tri-state area. Hannaford's firm, which eventually included his two sons, Harvey and Charles, and then his two grandsons,

Crosley Building

Hamilton County, OH
County and State

Name of Property

Eldridge and Sam, operated for nearly a century (1857-1964). Their works include Cincinnati City Hall (1887-93) (NRHP Reference Number 72001017), Cincinnati Music Hall (1908) (NRHP Reference Number 70000496), apartment buildings, residences, public works and commercial buildings.

Although Samuel Hannaford died before the nominated property was designed and constructed, it is known that he was related to the Crosley family by marriage. Given the timing of the Arlington Street project and the known styles of each of the Hannafords, it appears that Eldridge Hannaford was likely the principal designer for the Crosley Building. Eldridge worked mostly in the Art Deco style and is best known for his design of the *Times-Star* building (1933) (NRHP Reference Number 83004309), also in Cincinnati. The nominated property is a significant example of the Art Deco style adapted for an industrial use. The use of stylized dentil moldings and other Art Deco geometric motifs set the building apart from its neighbors. The tower feature is a Cincinnati landmark that characterizes the entire Camp Washington area and can be seen for miles.

Crosley used the Hannaford firm for several projects before the construction of the Crosley Building and also continued to use the firm after its completion for several projects -- a few of which were never constructed. One such project was the grand Art Deco building for his Tylersville WLW transmitting station that he called the "Temple of Radio". Fortunately, Lewis was able to convince Powel that 1937 was not a good time to invest in such a grand building and a smaller building was constructed at the site.

This was a common thread in the relationship between the two brothers and was also played out in their work with Hannaford for the Crosley Building. It is reported that Powel added the tower feature to the design rather late in the game and Lewis did not think it wise. As a compromise, Powel agreed to expand the budget to add an elevated connector between the main new building and their loading facility across the street -- commonly referred to as Building K. The two brothers struck the deal and both items were constructed. However, Lewis' portion of the building was destroyed by fire only seven years later as a result of a devastating flood.

The Mill Creek Valley was already an important transportation corridor for roads leading out of the Cincinnati basin; however, the construction of the Miami & Erie Canal on level ground on the east side of the creek made the valley even more accessible. Camp Washington was historically a typical crossroads business district with taverns and small inns, but by the 1840s speculators started subdividing the property and small factories, breweries and meatpacking businesses were set up. The establishment of industry brought with it residential development; however, the areas were fairly defined with residential areas remaining mostly in the southern end of the district. The northern portion of the area remained largely undeveloped and this attracted many special uses over the years -- including an army camp set up during the Mexican War known as Camp Washington. The Crosley building sits in this northern most portion of the Camp Washington area. The Camp was broken up in 1848, but the name remained.

In 1850, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad was constructed and this same undeveloped area was the site of another large special use -- the Ohio State Fair. Camp

Crosley Building

Hamilton County, OH

Name of Property

County and State

Washington was annexed in 1870 and by the 1880s almost all of Cincinnati's slaughterhouses, packing and processing companies were located near the Union Stockyards located within Camp Washington. The shift away from industrial uses on the riverfront also attracted new types of industry to the area, including Proctor & Gamble. The growing industrial activities attracted working class residents, many of them immigrants from Eastern Europe. By 1910, Camp Washington was a predominantly stable lower middle-income community with around 10,000 residents.

The people and industries in the Mill Creek Valley suffered during the Depression and were hard hit by the flood of 1937. In the 1940s, the number of companies and residential population both declined. Although the war efforts and defense work helped some companies, many others moved out or closed. Camp Washington was also greatly affected by the construction of I-75 during the late 1950s and 1960s cutting off access to certain areas. By 2000, the population in Camp Washington had fallen to 1,430. As early as 1948, the City of Cincinnati considered portions of the Camp Washington area "deteriorated" and predicted that it would become redeveloped with regional warehouses and factories. That redevelopment never materialized and the areas continued in decline for many years leaving many vacant and/or underutilized industrial buildings. Currently there is a concentrated effort to see the area revitalized and a few of the larger industrial buildings are being converted to new uses including residential loft conversions.

The Crosley Corporation still partially exists, in the Crosley Radio Corporation and the Crosley Corporation (which makes appliances), although neither has a presence in Cincinnati. Powel Crosley sold most of the company's assets to AVCO in 1945 although he remained on the board until his death. AVCO continued to use the facility for its original use - manufacturing radios. AVCO eventually dropped the Crosley brand name in 1956 as their other product lines took over the market place and they also expanded their work in the manufacturing of sophisticated electronic equipment for communications and space, infrared and radar. AVCO continued to use the Crosley Building as their main product manufacturing facility even after a series of buy outs - Cincinnati Electronics Corporation (1973); GEC Marconi (1981) and BAE Systems (1998).

Crosley Building
Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Architectural Foundation of Cincinnati (2012), Bibliographical Dictionary of Cincinnati Architects, 1788-1940. www.oldsite.architecturecincy.org/dictionary

Banks, Michael A., Crosley & Crosley Motors: An Illustrated History of America's First Compact Car and the Company that Built It. Enthusiast Books, April 2012.

"Camp Washington Business District Redevelopment & Market Feasibility", Camp Washington Community Board Inc., 2005.

"Camp Washington Industrial Area Plan", City of Cincinnati, 2009.

Cowan, Ruth Schwartz. "The "Industrial Revolution" in the Home", 1976.

"Death Takes Owner of Cincinnati Reds", *Cincinnati Enquirer*, March 29, 1961.

Eckberg, John. "Crosleys had the Right Formula". *Cincinnati Enquirer*. November 15, 2006.

Giglierno, Geoffrey J. and Deborah A. Overmeyer, The Bicentennial Guide to Greater Cincinnati: A Portrait of Two Hundred Years, Cincinnati Historical Society, Cincinnati, OH, 1989.

HAM-1957-40. Ohio Historic Inventory Form – "Crosley Building", Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Columbus, OH, 1977.

Martini, Michael A., Cincinnati Radio. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2011.

Pineroft, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, U.S. Department of the Interior, Beth Sullebarger, 2008.

"Powel Crosley Jr. is Dead at 74; Owner of the Cincinnati Reds", *New York Times*, March 29, 1961.

Radel, Cliff. "Judge: Clean up Crosley Building by August 28", *Cincinnati Enquirer*. June 26, 2012.

Rice, Joseph M. "Cincinnati's Powel Crosley Jr.: Industrialist, Pioneer Radion Builder", Cincinnati. Joe Rice, 1976.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Cincinnati, Ohio. New York: Sanborn Map Co. 1891, 1930, 1915 – 1950.

Stern, David, Michael A. Banks and Rusty McClure, Crosley: Two Brothers and A Business Empire that Transformed a Nation. Cleristy Press, Cincinnati, OH, 2006.

Crosley Building
Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH
County and State

Smiddy, Betty Ann, "The Legacy of Samuel Hannaford", www.selfcraft.net (Accessed February 2014).

www.cincinnativiews.net. "WLW Radio & Television" (Accessed June 20, 2014).

www.crosleyautoclub.com. (Accessed March 24, 2014).

www.queencydiscovery.com. "When Crosley was King" (Accessed March 22, 2014).

www.wikipedia.org. "Powel Crosley Jr". (Accessed November 2013).

www.melissakramerscincinnati.com. "The Crosley Building" (Accessed October 19, 2013).

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): HAM-1957-40

Crosley Building
Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.45

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: 39.145189 Longitude: -84.539729

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16 Easting: 712615 Northing: 4335539

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

The nominated property occupies a 1.45 acre site. The boundary of the site runs parallel to the south curb line of Arlington on the north, parallel to the north curblin of Sassafras on the south, and parallel to the east curblin of the alley on the west and neighboring buildings to the east. The parcel is made up of 20 lots which include:

159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,172,173,174,175, and parts of Lots 157, 158, and 176 of Isaac Bate's second subdivision as recorded in Place Book 5, Page 100, Hamilton County Recorder's Office.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the current legal description of the building and parcel that it sits on. A survey is included on a Continuation Sheet as Figure 3.

Crosley Building
Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Amy S. Kotzbauer
organization: ASK Consulting Services LLC
street & number: 3755 E. 71st Street
city or town: Indianapolis state: IN zip code: 46220-3717
e-mail akotzbauer@comcast.net
telephone: 317-652-8456
date: June 26, 2014

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Crosley Building

City or Vicinity: Cincinnati

County: Hamilton

State: OH

Photographer: Amy S. Kotzbauer

Location of Negatives: ASK Consulting Services LLC
3755 East 71st Street
Indianapolis, IN 46220-3717

Date Photographed: February 19, 2014

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

Photo Views

0001 – View looking east on Arlington Street at north or main façade.

0002 – View looking south at the NW corner of the building where the tower feature is located.

Crosley Building

Hamilton County, OH

Name of Property

County and State

- 0003 – View looking west on Arlington along the north or main façade of the Crosley Building.
- 0004 – View looking south at the historic main entrance of the Crosley Building.
- 0005 – View looking south at the secondary non-historic entrance of the building on the north façade.
- 0006 – View looking NE at the west façade of the building.
- 0007 – View looking east at the south façade of the building.
- 0008 – View looking east at the SW corner of the building and the location of the loading docks.
- 0009 – View of the east façade of the building.
- 0010 – View looking north from the truck bays located at the east façade with the concrete wall enclosure in view.
- 0011 – View of the entry stair inside the building as accessed through the historic main entrance on the north façade.
- 0012 – View of the stairs coming up from the secondary non-historic entrance and looking out over the second floor.
- 0013 – View of the passenger elevators located just to the east of the main entry.
- 0014 – View of the first floor space looking north toward Arlington
- 0015 – View of the Third floor looking east.
- 0016 – View of third floor space looking east toward the truck bay area.
- 0017 – View of the fourth floor space looking east.
- 0018 – View of the fourth floor space looking north toward Arlington
- 0019 – View of the fifth floor space looking south.
- 0020 – Typical metal fire door in the internal stair wells.
- 0021 – Typical freight elevator details.
- 0022 – View of the Eighth floor looking southwest.
- 0023 – Details from the executive offices on the eighth floor.
- 0024 – Detail of wood carvings remaining on the eighth floor.
- 0025 – A meeting room contained within the ninth floor of the tower portion of the building; looking north
- 0026 – View of the tenth floor of the tower from the ninth floor
- 0027 – View of a light well from the first floor looking up.
- 0028 – View of a light well from the fourth floor looking up.

Historic Photos & Maps included on Continuation Sheets:

- Photo 1 --Historic Photo showing the elevated connector and construction complete.
- Photo 2 -- Historic Photo showing the building during construction
- Photo 3 -- Historic Interior view of the building.
- Figure 1 -- Sanborn Map showing the western end of the property in the lower right corner with the connector in place.
- Figure 2 -- Sanborn Map showing the eastern half of the building with some small structure still in facing Arlington.
- Figure 3 – Survey of the current property boundary.
- Figure 4 – Nominated Property Boundaries.
- Figure 5 – Google Earth map of the Crosley Building – close up view.
- Figure 6 – Google Earth map of the Crosley Building – neighborhood view. (pdf format)
- Figure 7 – Google Earth map of the Crosley Building – neighborhood view. (jpeg format)
- Figure 8 – USGS Map of the Crosley site and quad.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Crosley Building

Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information & Maps

Page 1

Historic Photographs:



Photo 1 --Historic Photo showing the elevated connector and construction complete.
Source: Crosley Automobile Club, Inc. 307 Schoefer Rd. Blandon, PA

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Crosley Building

Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information & Maps

Page 2



Photo 2 -- Historic Photo showing the building during construction
Source: Crosley Automobile Club, Inc. 307 Schoefer Rd., Blandon, PA



Photo 3 -- Historic Interior view of the building.
Source: Crosley Automobile Club, Inc. 307 Schoefer Rd., Blandon, PA

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

Section number Additional Information & Maps

Page 3

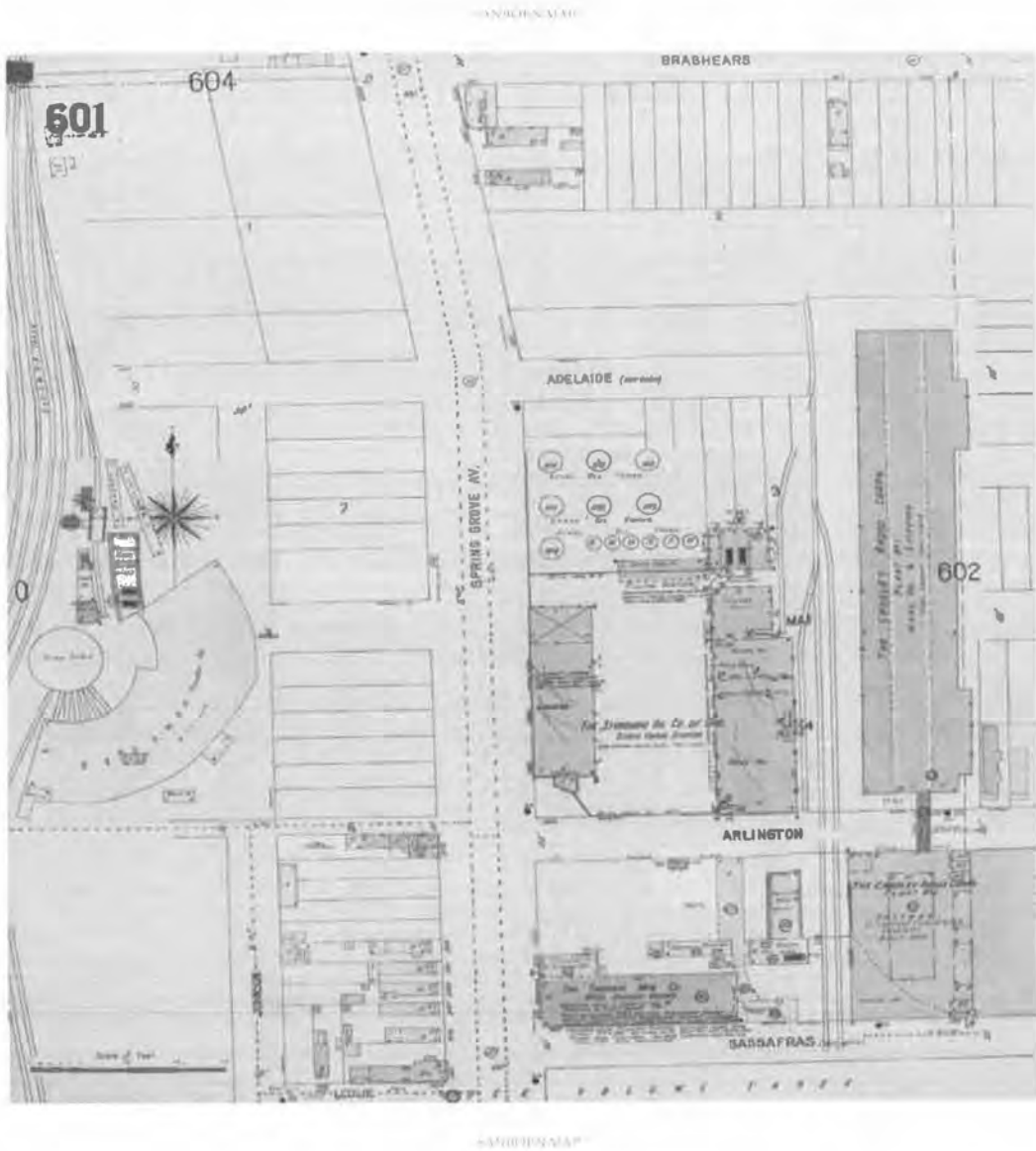


Figure 1 -- Sanborn Map showing the western end of the property in the lower right corner with the connector in place.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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

Section number Additional Information & Maps

Page 4



Figure 2 -- Sanborn Map showing the eastern half of the building with some small structure still in facing Arlington.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

Section number Additional Information & Maps

Page 5

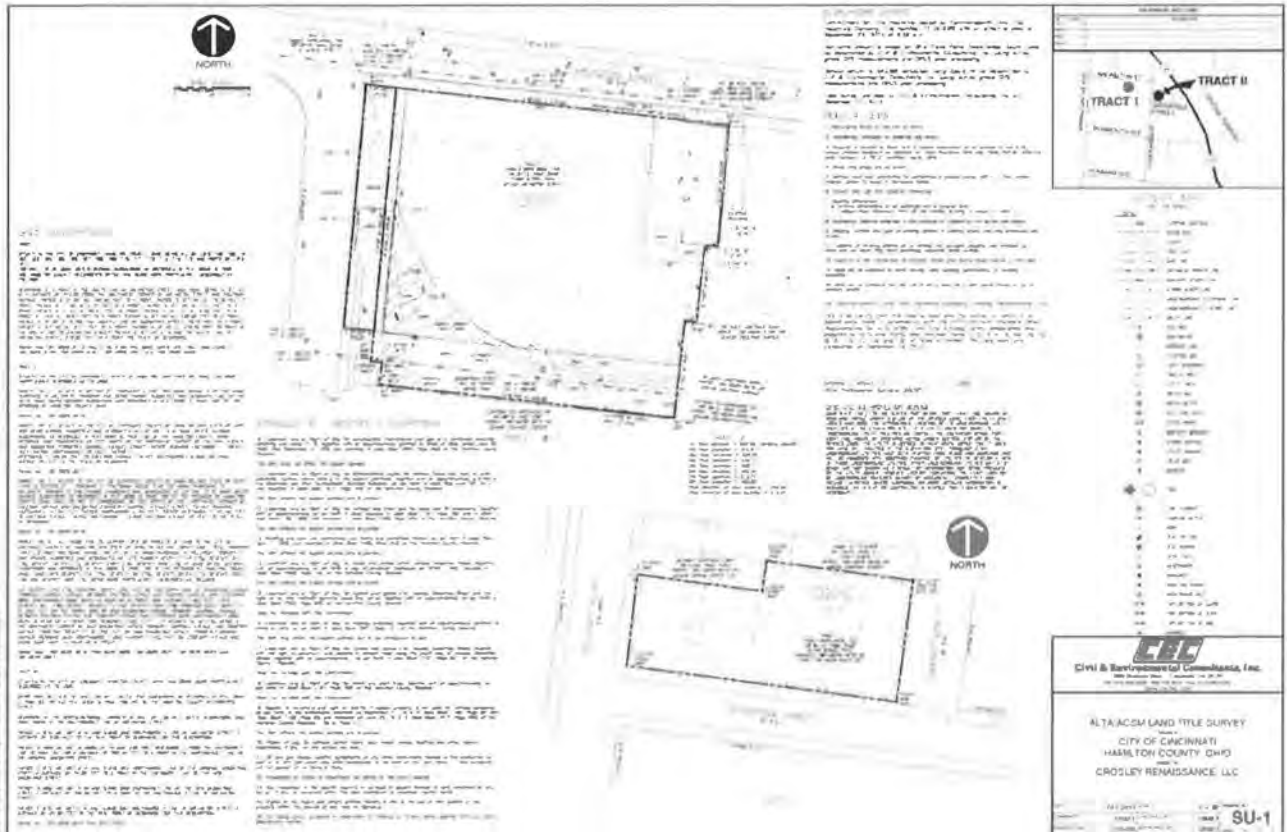


Figure 3 – Survey of the current property boundary.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

Section number Additional Information & Maps

Page 6



Figure 4 – Nominated Property Boundaries.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

Section number Additional Information & Maps

Page 7



Figure 5 – Google Earth Map of the Crosley Building – close up site view.
NAD 1927
EASTING: 712615
NORTHING: 4335539

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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

Section number Additional Information & Maps

Page 8



Figure 6 - Google Earth Map of the Crosley Building - neighborhood view

NAD 1927
EASTING: 712615
NORTHING: 4335539

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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

Section number Additional Information & Maps

Page 9

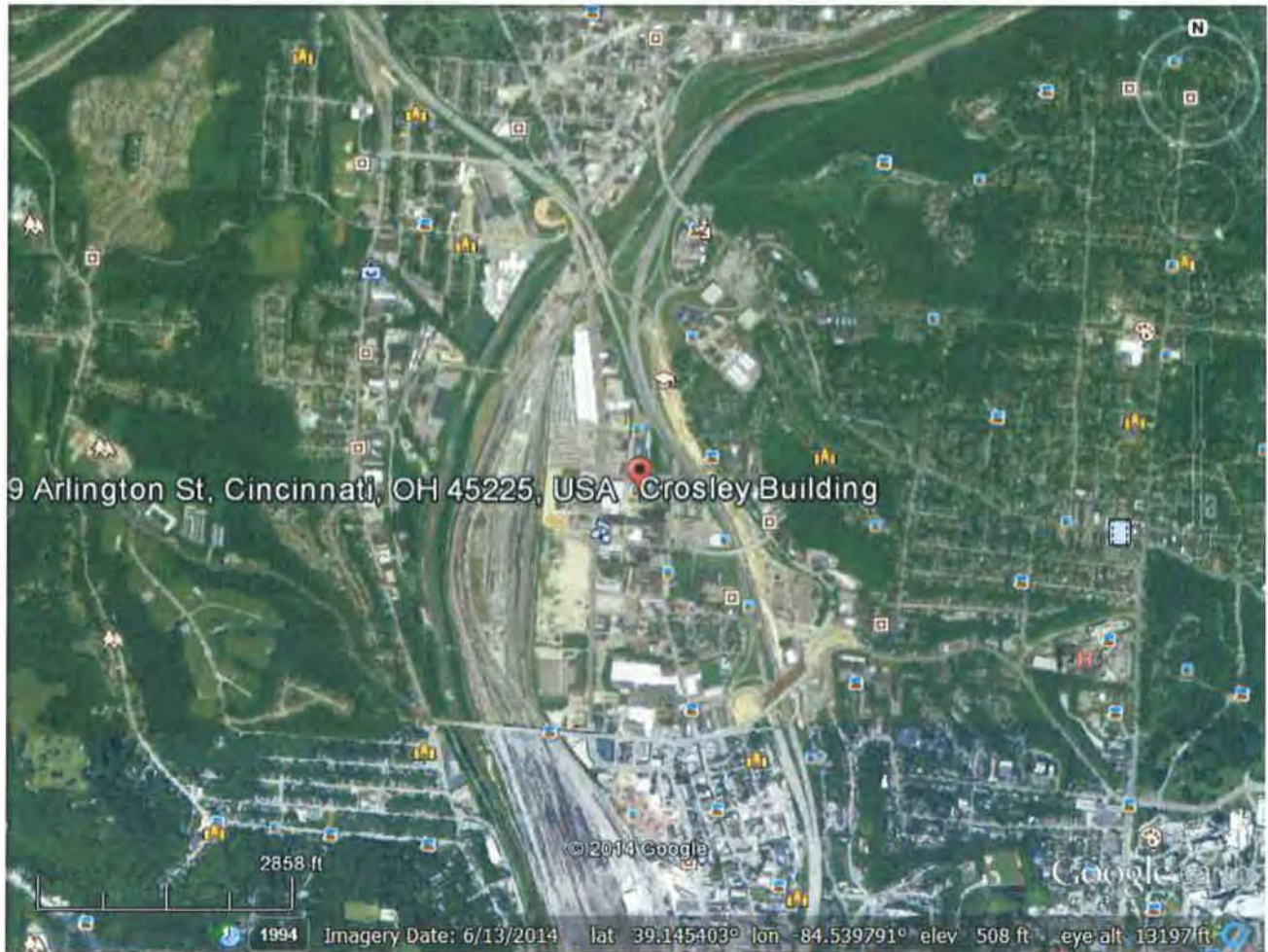


Figure 7 – Photo format of Google Earth neighborhood view.
NAD 1927
EASTING: 712615
NORTHING: 4335539

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

Section number Additional Information & Maps

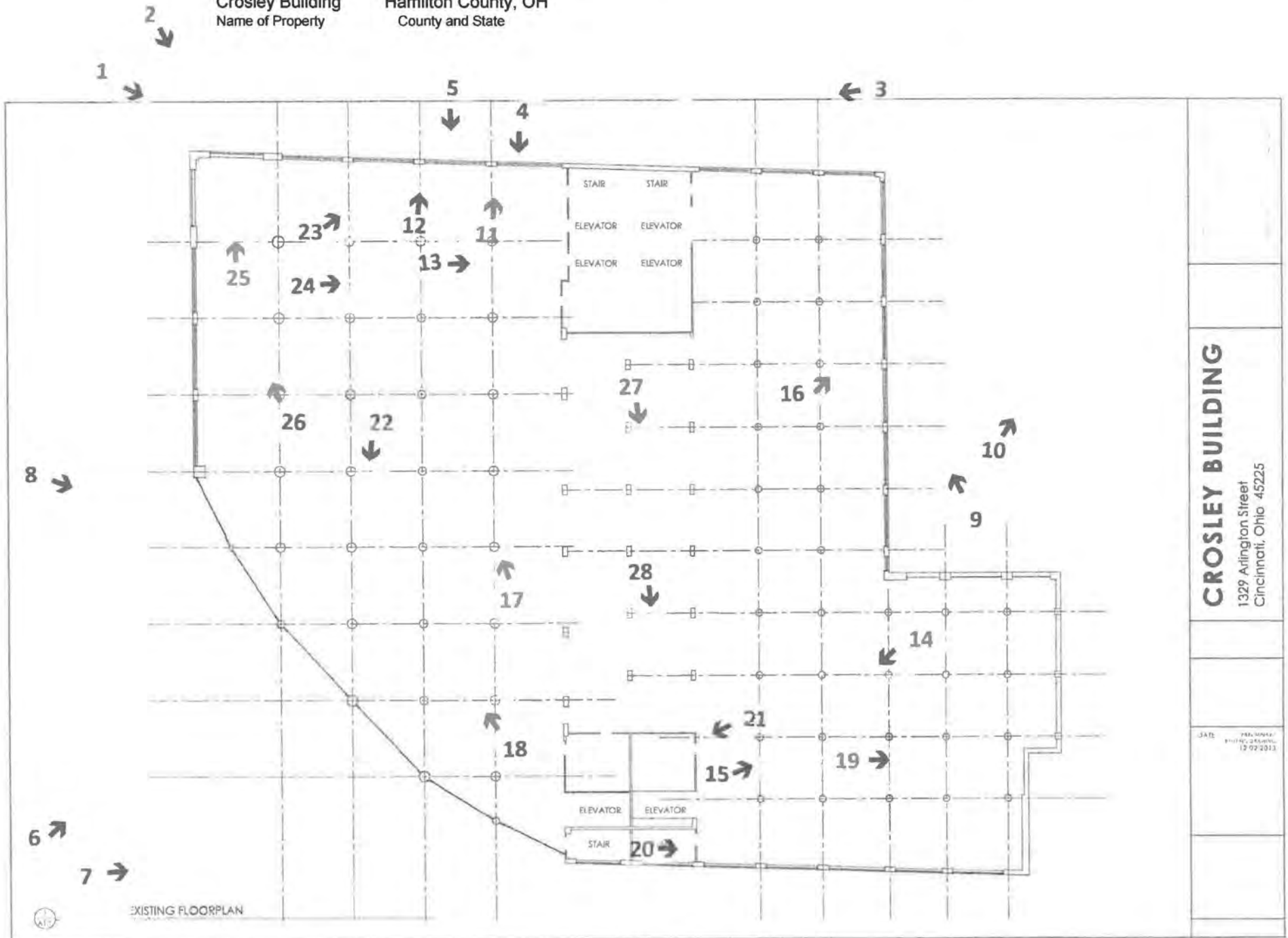
Page 10



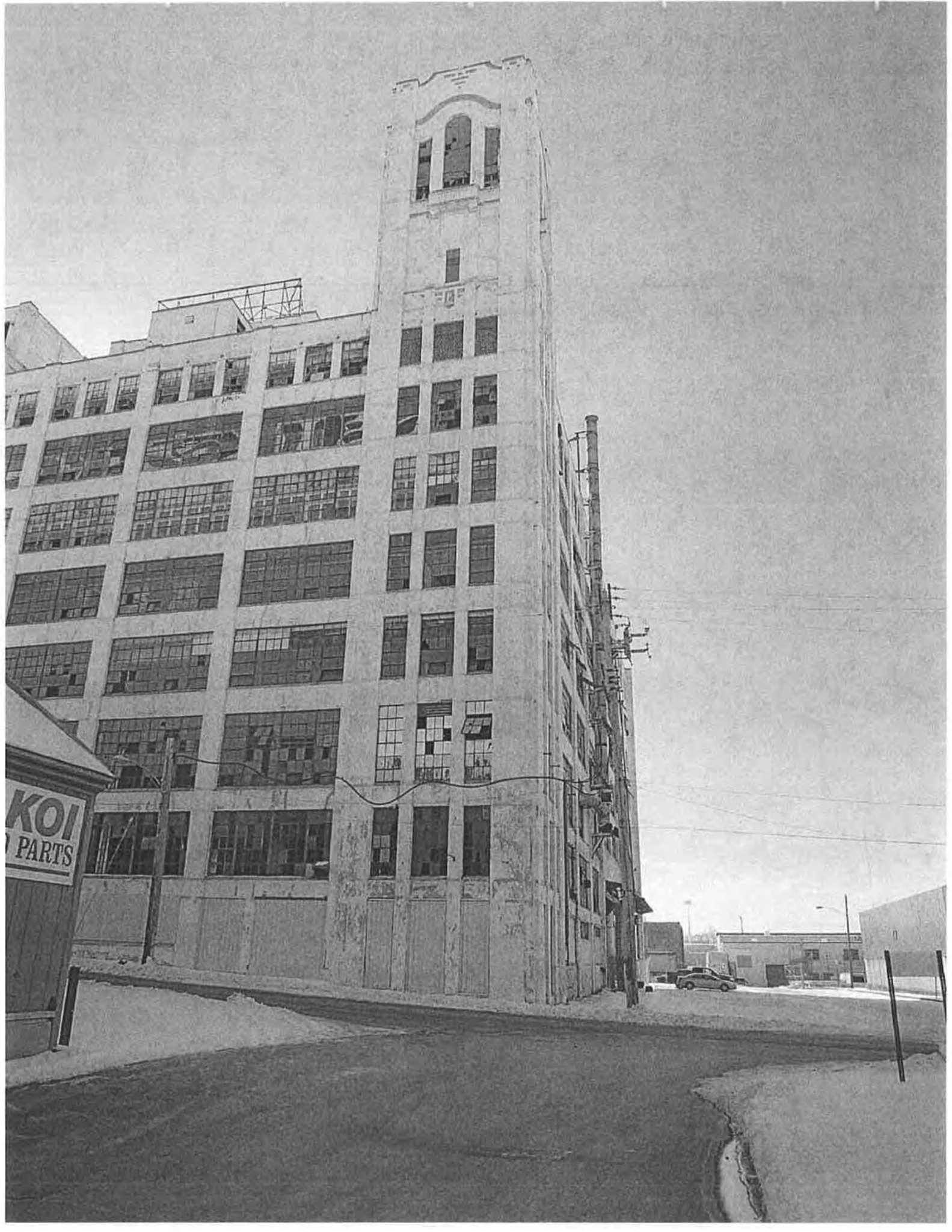
Figure 8 – USGS Map of the area. Crosley location marked.
NAD 1927
EASTING: 712615 NORTHING: 4335539

Crosley Building
Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH
County and State

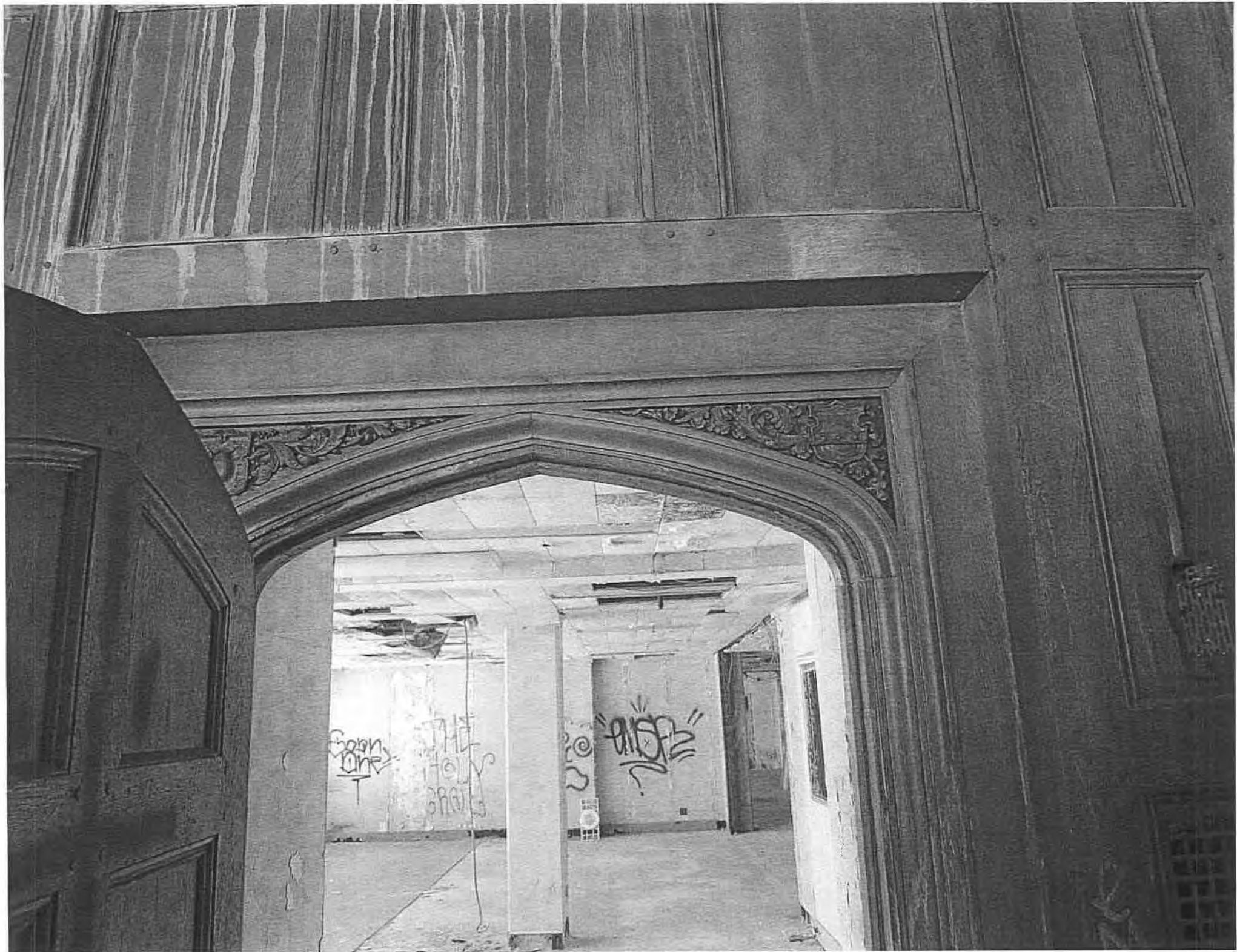






KOI
PARTS









KOI
PARTS







































EXIT

ABC

W









Just when
you thought
you knew

AYER

ZC

Let Me
IN!

STEAL!

Spoken







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Crosley Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Hamilton

DATE RECEIVED: 1/09/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/06/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/23/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/24/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000042

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

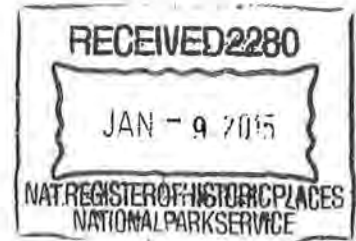
ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2/24/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A&C
REVIEWER Patrick Anders DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 2/24/2015

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.



December 29, 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 four (4) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

The Hamlet
Crosley Building
Xenia Carnegie Library
Bombeck, Erma, House

COUNTY

Franklin
Hamilton
Greene
Montgomery

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the Crosley Building and the Xenia Carnegie Library nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Erma Bombeck House is being nominated at the National level of significance. The nominated property is the setting and basis for her popular writings about suburbia and was where she lived when first nationally syndicated, published first book, and began appearing on national radio and television programs.

The letter of objection received for the Xenia Carnegie Library nomination is from the property owner, the Greene County Commissioners. As public owners the letter of objection does not prevent the nomination from being listed in the National Register.

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 Barbara Power

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

Enclosures

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 Dec. 29, 2014
For nomination of the Crosley Building to the National Register of
Historic Places: HAM, 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: _____



February 20, 2015

Patrick Andrus
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street NW, 8th Fl. (2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Patrick,

Enclosed is a CD with the digital images for the Crosley Building, Hamilton County, Ohio National Register nomination.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Susan Tietz".

Susan Tietz
National Register and Inventory Manager
State Historic Preservation Office
Ohio History Connection

enc: CD