

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Duttenhofer Building

Other names/site number: n/a

Name of related multiple property listing:

n/a

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

n/a



2. Location

Street & number: 299 East Sixth Street

City or town: Cincinnati State: Ohio 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Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA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 X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B X C D

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Barbara Power</u> | DSHPO for Inventory & Registration | <u>November 9, 2017</u> |
| Signature of certifying official/Title: | | Date |
| <u>Ohio History Connection, State Historic Preservation Office</u> | | |
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | | |

| | |
|---|--|
| In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria. | |
| Signature of commenting official: | Date |
| Title : | State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government |

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

12/26/2017
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry/processing/Manufacturing: Factory
Commerce/trade: Business: Office space
Commerce/trade: Business

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Chicago

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, brick, concrete, other

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Duttenhofer Building is a ten-story, reinforced-concrete structure in the Chicago Commercial style designed by Cincinnati architect Samuel S. Godley and completed in 1916. The building is located in downtown Cincinnati's commercial core, surrounded by buildings of similar stature. It is clad in light-brown brick with a base of rusticated limestone and exhibits classically inspired carved limestone ornamentation at the upper stories. The interior was renovated for office use in 1963, and subsequent alterations include replacement of the windows and storefront and removal of the cornice. Despite these changes, which largely are reversible, key features remain, conveying its overall base-shaft-capital design concept and its reinforced concrete construction. The building interior retains the large open upper floor spaces and circulation pattern (stairways and elevators) associated with its early use as speculative office and light industrial space. The building is presently vacant and is in good condition.

Narrative Description

Exterior. The Duttenhofer Building stands five bays wide and eight deep. It fronts north onto East Sixth Street and has a second street elevation along Sycamore Street. A built-up flat roof (not visible from street level) covers the structure. The building contains 125,100 square feet. (Photos 1, 2)

The building rises from a two-story, rusticated limestone "base" with full-height piers and gray granite plinth. Radiating stone voussoirs accent the corner façade bays. A simple stone interior cornice with dentil band defines the building "base." (Photos 3, 6, 7)

The upper stories ("shaft") are clad in light brown brick and articulated by six-story piers. The large windows are set in slightly recessed spandrels with narrow stone sills. Brick string courses appear between the second and third stories. The third-story windows are finished with stone cornice window head. A denticulated interior cornice like that at the second story serves as a culminating element. (Photo 4)

The building's top two stories ("capital") contain a wealth of detail. The brick piers are framed by stone pilasters with half-round brickwork and culminate in fluted capitals with acanthine scrolls and egg-and-dart moldings. Above is a frieze with paneled brickwork; paired, flattened corbels vertically aligned with the piers; an endless chain carved in stone; and a plain brick parapet with stone coping. A cartouche bearing the carved initial "D" overlooks the intersection of Sixth and Sycamore streets. The entablature wraps around the building's southeast and northwest corners. (Photo 5)

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Not visible from street level, the rooftop penthouse is a low, flat-roofed, utilitarian brick structure containing original wire glass windows with wood frames. A screen wall, which conceals rooftop mechanical equipment, extends along the south edge of the roof.

The west and south facades are utilitarian in character, with the concrete and brick construction clearly evident. The bays at the west and south are bricked in, or infilled with vents; at the former window locations, the brickwork is recessed slightly to define the opening. These elevations are minimally visible from East Sixth or Sycamore streets. (Photos 6, 8)

Interior. Plans of the Duttenhofer Building included in an undated promotional brochure produced upon its completion indicate that its interior originally was completely open, supported by regularly spaced columns within an open floor plan (John T. Campo, draft National Register nomination for the Duttenhofer Building, 2015). The brochure showed a “typical floor plan” in the new building consisting of an open space neatly punctuated by rows of columns, four across and seven deep. “The Storeroom [first-floor retail space] in the Duttenhofer Building is ideally located for exhibition and salesroom purposes. It carries with it over 12,000 square feet of space in basement.” The brochure went on to say that, “Ceilings in the Duttenhofer Building are unusually high. The window openings are large and have been designed to afford a maximum of light and ventilation. Natural light on four sides.” The building was to be “ready for occupancy” by December 1, 1915 (Campo, *ibid.*).

The building’s interior has since been modified by a series of tenants, with new finishes and removable partitions installed to create office spaces. The basic column support system, circulation corridors, and open floor plan, however, remain in place. The features mentioned in the brochure—large windows, natural light and high ceilings—remain evident today, reflecting the building’s use as speculative office space.

When the Duttenhofer Building was purchased by the Procter & Gamble Company in 1963, numerous modifications were made to the exterior and interior. The storefronts were replaced with modern units, the openings cut down in size, and concave gray granite bulkheads added. The exterior doors were replaced with glazed anodized aluminum units and revolving doors. Brass canopies have been installed over the building entrances. The windows have been replaced with new aluminum thermal units with tinted transoms. The tripartite configuration, however, has been retained and the openings size and locations have not been changed. A modern skywalk (no longer in use) was added to the east façade to connect to the Procter & Gamble headquarters across Sycamore Street.

Inside, much of the interior finishes were removed. The office floors now exhibit modern finishes including gypsum board, acoustical ceilings, recessed or fluorescent lighting, carpeting and resilient tile flooring. (Photos 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19) The lobby walls were reclad in travertine marble and dropped ceilings and modern fixtures installed. (Photo 10) Many of the octagonal structural columns were enclosed with gypsum board; they remain visible in the basement, the mechanical rooms and some other locations on the office floors. (Photos 17, 18) The columns on the basement level, which has no dropped ceiling, rise to the ceiling with no capitals. The

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original mail chute and brass mailbox can still be seen in the lobby, and the manager's mezzanine, where supervisors were able to observe employees at work, remains in place. (Photos 11, 13) An original stile-and-rail door remains in the rooftop penthouse.

Integrity Considerations. The Duttenhofer Building's Commercial Style three-part construction remains clearly expressed on the exterior. It took full advantage of its prominent corner site with rich stone ornamentation on two sides, which remains in place. While new sashes have been inserted in the original openings, the openings themselves have not been altered, and no windows have been filled in on primary facades. The storefronts likewise have been altered but the changes may be reversible. Three-part composition continues to be clearly expressed.

As a speculative loft office building of the early 20th century, built of the new material of reinforced concrete, the Duttenhofer Building was constructed with an open floor plan adaptable for various uses—office, light manufacturing and retail—and accommodating partial- and whole-floor tenants, and large windows to supply ample light for office and manufacturing work. This floor plan and circulation pattern remain evident today, as do the structural columns identifying the building's concrete construction. The building's setting on the 200 block of East Sixth Street has remained largely unchanged since construction. Therefore it retains integrity under the aspects of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

architecture

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Period of Significance

1916

Significant Dates

1916

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Godley, Samuel S. and G.H., architects

Roche-Bruner Building Company, builder

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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 Duttenhofer Building is a significant early expression of the Chicago Commercial Style in Cincinnati. Built in 1916 as a speculative office building for the Duttenhofer family, it contributed to the tall building development during the most active period of mixed-use development in downtown Cincinnati. Vertical in emphasis, it represents the three-part configuration of a classical column—base, shaft and capital—with masonry cladding and extensive glazing, revealing the classical influences prevalent in the second phase of the style. Among Cincinnati's Commercial Style buildings of the early 20th century, the Duttenhofer Building is notable for its rich materials (rusticated stone) and ornamentation (entablature, moldings, cartouche) at the upper stories and cornice level. The Duttenhofer Building is also one of a group of speculative loft buildings built in downtown Cincinnati in the early 20th century using the new material of reinforced concrete. These intact features allow the building to retain its historic integrity. The building is a major work of Cincinnati architect Samuel S. Godley, who produced sophisticated commercial and residential work for the city's elites during the early 20th century. The Duttenhofer Building has been evaluated in the context of Chicago Commercial Style office buildings of downtown Cincinnati, c. 1900-1920. Its period of significance is 1916, the date of its completion.

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

Historical Development

Val Duttenhofer Sons and the Duttenhofer Building. The Duttenhofer Building was built for a leading local shoe manufacturer as an investment in an era when Cincinnati was one of the nation's leading producers of shoes. It was built in close proximity to numerous shoe factories along the eastern fringe of downtown, including Duttenhofer's own operations (Rita Walsh, "Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District," National Register nomination, 1998)

Val Duttenhofer Shoes was founded c. 1889 in Cincinnati as a manufacturer of mid-priced women's shoes. By 1890 the company was located on the second floor of a building at Eighth and Sycamore streets, where they produced 60 pairs of women's footwear per day. Val Duttenhofer's sons, Val Jr. and John, learned the shoe trade from their father and took over management of the company in 1901. Val Duttenhofer Sons became a stock company in 1903 ([www. http://urbanup.net/cities/ohio/cincinnati-ohio/downtown/duttenhofer-building/](http://urbanup.net/cities/ohio/cincinnati-ohio/downtown/duttenhofer-building/)).

In the spring of 1907, Val Duttenhofer Sons acquired a factory at 741 Sycamore Street (no longer extant) for \$185,000. By 1908, the company was manufacturing 4,000 pairs of shoes per day, with their plant having the ability to produce 4,500 daily. Production eventually increased to

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over eight thousand pairs per day, and the company became "one of the largest of its kind in the country" (*Cincinnati Enquirer*, "Val Duttenhofer Dead," April 24, 1939).

Construction of the Duttenhofer Building. In 1914, the company purchased a lot at the corner of Sixth and Sycamore streets for construction of an eight-story office building (later increased to ten stories). An item in *The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer, Vol. XVIII, No. 1*, from January 1915 noting a "store and loft building to cost \$250,000" to be constructed by the Roche-Bruner Building Company in Cincinnati may refer to the Duttenhofer Building (*The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer, Vol. XVIII, No. 1*, January 1915).

The Duttenhofer Building was constructed as a speculative office building with the objective of leasing entire floors to tenants. The following item appeared in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* on February 12, 1915:

Building Commissioner, Rendigs, yesterday issued a permit to Val Duttenhofer, Jr. for the construction of a ten-story office building, for the southwest corner of Sixth and Sycamore Streets. Work of erecting the buildings now on the site of the structure, which will be something new for Cincinnati, is already under way. The work to be performed by the Roche-Bruner Building Company will cost \$184,000, which does not include the equipment. The property was acquired a little over a year ago by Mr. Duttenhofer, who is engaged in the shoe manufacturing business. The original plan called for an eight-story improvement which has been increased to one of the ten stories, not including the attic, the work being planned by Architects SS and GH Godley. It is proposed to rent each floor to firms who have use for office space of that size. Among the conveniences for the tenants will be a vacuum cleaning system, ice refrigerating plant, a fireproof vault on each floor and two high-speed passenger elevators and the same number for freight purposes. ("New Office Building," *Cincinnati Enquirer*, February 12, 1915)

The central vacuum system, ice plant and vaults have not survived; the elevators remain in their original locations.

An undated promotional brochure for the Duttenhofer Building showed a "typical floor plan" in the new building consisting of an open space neatly punctuated by rows of columns, four across and seven deep. "The Storeroom [first-floor retail space] in the Duttenhofer Building is ideally located for exhibition and salesroom purposes. It carries with it over 12,000 square feet of space in basement." The brochure went on to say that, "Ceilings in the Duttenhofer Building are unusually high. The window openings are large and have been designed to afford a maximum of light and ventilation. Natural light on four sides." The building was to be "ready for occupancy" by December 1, 1915 (Campo, *ibid.*).

Tenants in the Duttenhofer Building as of 1918 and 1920 included the following companies, government agencies and needle trade companies:

- the Southern Railway System
- the Ohio National Life Insurance Company
- various divisions of the Industrial Commission of Ohio

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- the Department of Synagogue and School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations
- the Premier Pattern Company, shoe pattern manufacturers
- the William H. Klonne & Company, importers and jobbers of woollens
- the Corticelli Silk Company, thread manufacturers. (Williams Directory Company, *Cincinnati City Directory*, 1918, 1920; *Williams' Cincinnati Industrial, Mercantile and Professional Register*, 1918).

In 1922 over six thousand Cincinnati shoe workers went to strike to protest the Cincinnati Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' demand to reduce union wages by 10 percent. During the seven-month duration of the strike fewer than 100 laborers returned to work. The walkout ended in November 1922 when an agreement for a five percent reduction was reached between manufacturers and laborers. During the duration of the strike Duttenhofer's Sons relocated to two out-of-town factories in order to continue production and never returned to Cincinnati. The company dissolved five years later. Val Duttenhofer, Jr., spent the remainder of his life in the real estate business, in both Cincinnati and Florida. He died in 1939 (*Enquirer*, *ibid.*).

Later users of the Duttenhofer Building. In 1940 Val Duttenhofer's estate sold the building to the Second National Bank, Trustee. It then was purchased by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (UAHC), an organization that supports Reform Jewish congregations in America. Founded in 1873 in Cincinnati by Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise, the organization originally was called the Union for Reform Judaism. The UAHC leased space in the building from at least 1920 thru 1941, listed in Cincinnati directories as one of a number of widely varied building tenants during this period (Williams Directory Company, various years).

In 1963 the UAHC sold the Duttenhofer Building to the Procter & Gamble Company for use as an auxiliary office building. Company offices occupied the first three floors, with the remaining levels leased to tenants ("P&G Moves 200 to Duttenhofer," *Cincinnati Enquirer*, September 1, 1963). Procter & Gamble renovated the offices at a cost of \$200,000 ("P&G To Alter Duttenhofer Bldg.," *Cincinnati Enquirer*, April 3, 1963). They later came to occupy all the office floors above the first level. The company continued to own the building until 2014. The present owners purchased the building in 2017.

Architectural Development

The Duttenhofer Building is a significant expression of the Chicago Commercial Style in Cincinnati, which contributed to the tall building development within the central business district during the most active period of downtown mixed-use development in the early 20th century. It represents the loft towers built as investments in downtown Cincinnati during the 1900s to 1920s. These buildings are multi-story structures with masonry curtain walls, large windows, simple ornamentation and open, flexible plans.

In the 1910s and 1920s, loft buildings such as the Duttenhofer were built as speculative ventures to house varied small office and, in some cases, light industrial uses (prior to the implementation

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of zoning). Located on the outlying blocks of the downtown “skyscraper district” (roughly bounded by Seventh, Sycamore, Fourth and Race streets) they were designed by local architects. These buildings exhibit the characteristic three-part façade configuration typical of Commercial Style buildings, large windows and open plans. Earlier examples (1890s, 1900s) are of masonry bearing wall construction, while later examples (1910s, 1920s), like the Duttenhofer, have reinforced concrete structures. These loft buildings differ from the better-known office towers of Cincinnati’s financial district (roughly bounded by Sixth, Main, Fourth and Race streets) for the following reasons: they are smaller, exhibit simpler ornamentation, use less costly interior finishes, had a broader tenant mix, and were designed by local rather than noted architects. Facades typically are faced with brick instead of more costly stone. Ornamentation typically is simple with little, if any, applied to secondary facades. Building height varies widely, ranging from six to 16 stories.

Representative reinforced-concrete loft buildings of the early 20th c. in downtown Cincinnati. In 1903, the world’s first reinforced concrete high-rise--the Ingalls Building (National Register, 1975)—was built in Cincinnati. Located at Fourth and Vine Streets in the city’s financial district, the 16-story Ingalls was built as a speculative office venture by entrepreneur and railroad magnate Melville Ingalls. The Ingalls demonstrated that reinforced concrete, which had already proven its value for factories, warehouse buildings and bridges, also was a suitable material for tall buildings. Accordingly, numerous examples were constructed in downtown Cincinnati over the next two decades, averaging six to ten stories in height.

Similar in design and massing to the Duttenhofer is the Reakirt Building (NR: SG100000569) on East Sixth Street, built eight years later and designed by the same architect. The Reakirt also is a ten-story, reinforced-concrete tower that housed speculative office space, but did not house manufacturing operations. Common elements include a two-level, stone-clad base, large window openings spanned by stone lintels, classically inspired stone ornamentation, and overall simplicity of design.

Numerous examples of loft office towers can be found in the Race Street Historic District (National Register, 1987), a largely intact early 20th c. shopping street located four blocks west of the Duttenhofer. There, office buildings with first-floor retail space were built to serve the expanding need for professional office space downtown in the early 20th century. The Race Street shopping district also was popular with doctors and dentists, whose offices congregated on or near West Seventh and Race streets (Race Street Historic District). Representative examples of loft buildings in the district include the following:

Renaissance Revival:

Commercial Arts Building (1925), 7th & Race, Harry Hake, architect
Brick façade, concrete framing
Office building

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Robertson Building (1909), 707 Race St, Jos. G. Steinkamp & Brother, architects
Eight-story office tower with highly decorative terra cotta cladding

Denton Building (1916), 37-41 W 7th St, Elzner & Anderson, architects
Nine-story tower housing women's and childrens' apparel business

Conrad Building (1913), 18-22 W 7th St
Neoclassical Revival eight-story office building with concrete frame, terra cotta cladding

The Merchants Building (1908) is a 12-story, Commercial Style tower at 32 West Sixth Street. The dark-brown brick façade contains ganged double-hung windows. Its stark simplicity is relieved by a small interior cornice at the tenth story and a simple fluted entablature with paired end corbels. A Modernist, yellow-brick addition was appended to the front of the building in 1950 to house a Newberry's five-and-ten-cent store, partly disguising the original structure. Tietig & Lee, architects.

The Gibson Art Building (1923) at 225-241 West Fourth Street was built as the headquarters of a greeting card company. Occupying half a city block, it consists of two reinforced-concrete buildings joined together. The façade is faced with red brick and exhibits restrained, low-relief classical detailing in limestone and polished granite. The three windows on each bay are separated by narrow, brick-faced, continuous piers, interrupted by third- and seventh-floor belt courses. The building was converted to a parking garage in 1957 and to apartments, retail and parking in 1980. The nine-story Gibson (two additional floors were added in the late 20th century) takes up half a city block and is clearly differentiated from the Duttenhofer in its horizontal massing and orientation as well its utilitarian character. **West Fourth Street Historic District**

Samuel S. Godley, Architect. According to architectural historian Walter E. Langsam of the University of Cincinnati, Samuel S. Godley, architect of the Duttenhofer Building, was

...one of the most sophisticated designers of residences for both the Jewish and Gentile elites of the city for several decades. His residential clients included members of the Doepke, Duttenhofer, Feiss, Fleischmann, Freiberg, Heinsheimer, Herschede, Jacob, Kuhn, Mack, Mitchell, Prichard, Resor, Steinau, Strader, Wise, Wolf, and Workum families, all of whom had leading roles in the economic, social, and cultural life of the city. (Walter E. Langsam, "Biographical Dictionary of Cincinnati Architects," <http://www.architecturecincy.org/programs/biographical-dictionary-of-cincinnati-architects/g/>).

Langsam goes on to say that

...Godley was a versatile architect whose work includes single- and multi-family residential buildings as well as commercial and industrial structures and distilleries.

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Some of his best-known works include the Beaux-Arts style Frank Herschede mansion (1908) at 3668 Reading Road in North Avondale and Queen Anne/Colonial Revival residences on Greendale Avenue in Clifton. He also designed Charles Fleischmann's Henrietta Hotel in Avondale as well as a pair of large apartment buildings in the same neighborhood. Early in his career he drew plans for the Grove Park Inn in Asheville, North Carolina. In his later years, he worked with son G.H. Godley to design the Duttenhofer, Transport, Reakirt and Walsh buildings (ibid.).

Of Godley's commercial work in Cincinnati, only one additional building could be located. Located one block west of the Duttenhofer Building, the Reakirt Building (NR: SG100000569), built in 1921, is a ten-story Commercial Style office building featuring brick curtain walls and limestone trim, articulated by soaring brick piers doubled in the end bays. The two-level storefront has been refaced with modern cladding but retains rusticated stone piers and a denticulated interior cornice with exaggerated corbels, as well as wood pivot sash with rectangular transoms in the upper level. The third through eighth stories feature original paired, 1/1 wood sash finished with deep lintels of warm sandstone. Smaller, 4/4 single sashes occupy the end bays. The upper two stories feature Ionic pilasters and square, multi-light, industrial steel sash. A deep, projecting copper cornice bearing acroteria completes the design.

A speculative loft building built as an investment, the Duttenhofer rises above its utilitarian nature with rich Beaux-Arts inspired stone carving stone ornamentation including pilasters, moldings and entablature. The building's three-part base-shaft-capital composition continues to be evident, and the concrete-and-brick construction clearly expressed at the side elevations. The building interior retains its original circulation pattern as well as the large open upper floor spaces with large columns and ample light associated with its early use as speculative office and light industrial space.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Painter, Sue Ann. *Architecture in Cincinnati: An Illustrated History of Designing and Building an American City*. Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 2006.

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-----, *Williams' Cincinnati Industrial, Mercantile and Professional Register*. Cincinnati, Ohio: 1918. Available online at http://virtuallibrary.cincinnati.library.org/virtuallibrary/vl_citydir.aspx

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 39.1028433 N | Longitude: -84.5086041 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1988

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 715436 | Northing: 4330930 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

This property is located on parcel 078-0002-0023-00 of the Hamilton County Auditor's Records. This parcel is bounded on the north by East Sixth Street, on the east by Sycamore Street, on the south by Cuts Alley and on the west by Leslie Alley.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The above-listed is both the original and legally recorded boundary line for which designation is being requested. The building occupies the entire parcel and no other structures are present.

Duttenhofer Building
Name of Property

Hamilton, Ohio
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Margo Warminski
organization: Cincinnati Preservation Association
street & number: 342 West Fourth Street
city or town: Cincinnati state: Ohio zip code: 45202
e-mail margo@cincinnati-preservation.org
telephone: 513-721-4506 ext. 3
date: October 10, 2017

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: Duttenhofer Building (same for all)

City or Vicinity: Cincinnati, Ohio (same for all)

County: Hamilton (same for all)

State: Ohio (same for all)

Duttenhofer Building
Name of Property

Hamilton, Ohio
County and State

Photographer: FRCH Design Worldwide (same for all)

Date Photographed: March 2015 (same for all)

Note: While the photos were taken two years ago, the building has not been altered since then, so they continue to accurately represent its condition.

EXTERIOR VIEWS

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

1 of 19

Streetscape view, looking down Sycamore Street toward Duttenhofer Building, View to the southwest.

2 of 19

Main (north) façade of building. View to the southwest

3 of 19

Main façade storefront and main entry. View to the south.

4 of 19

Upper (3 – 8) stories of main façade. View to the southwest

5 of 19

Upper three stories and cornice, main façade. View to the southwest.

6 of 19

East elevation, skywalk and south elevations. View to the northwest.

7 of 19

Lower stories and skywalk, east elevation. View to the southwest.

8 of 19

West elevation, showing bays with brick infill. View to the northeast.

Duttenhofer Building
Name of Property

Hamilton, Ohio
County and State

INTERIOR VIEWS

9 of 19

View of basement, showing termination of staircase.

10 of 19

First floor: View of lobby with travertine wall treatment and original mailbox. View to the south.

11 of 19

First floor: Detail view of brass mailbox in lobby. View to the west.

12 of 19

First floor: View into office from lobby, typical condition. View to the southeast.

13 of 19

Mezzanine: View of factory foreman's windows for observing employees.

14 of 19

Second floor: Looking up metal staircase, typical condition.

15 of 19

Second floor: Looking down marble staircase, typical condition,

16 of 19

Third floor: View of elevator lobby with original mail chute, typical condition. View to the west.

17 of 19

Fourth floor: View of office space with original octagonal columns, typical condition.

18 of 19

Eighth floor: View of office space with original octagonal columns, typical condition.

19 of 19

Interstitial floor: General view showing clay tile and brick construction, typical condition.

Duttenhofer Building
Name of Property

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County and State

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.).

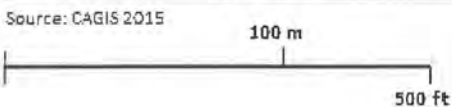
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Duttenhofer Building
Name of Property

Hamilton, Ohio
County and State

Maps

Duttenhofer Building Downtown Cincinnati



Duttenhofer Building
Name of Property

Hamilton, Ohio
County and State

Duttenhofer Building Downtown Cincinnati



Source: CAGIS 2015



Legend
299 E. 6th St.
Duttenhofer Building



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Duttenhofer Building

Name of Property
Hamilton County, OH
County and State

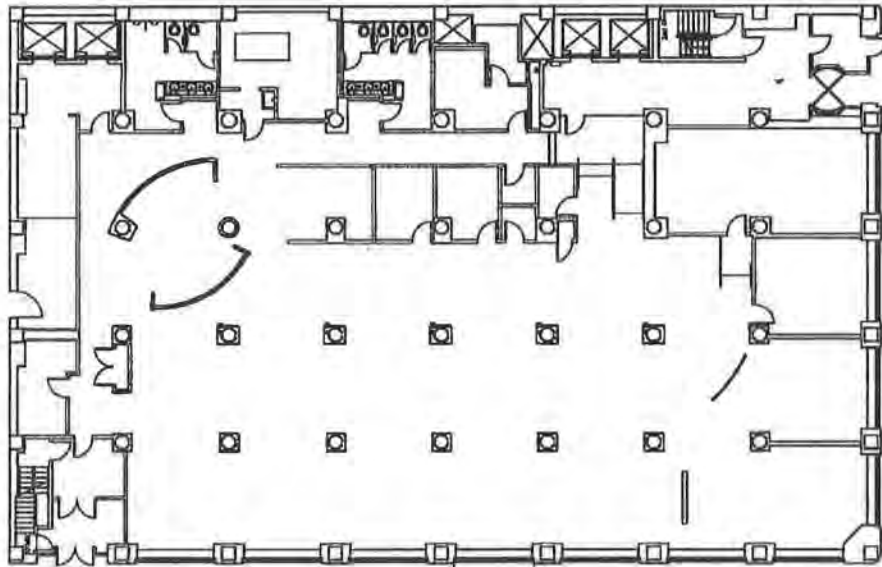
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Supplemental Materials

Page 1

8 >

FRCH
DESIGN WORLDWIDE



6 >

< 3-5
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2

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Duttenhofer Building - Cincinnati Ohio

Building Exterior

November 24, 2016
Not To Scale

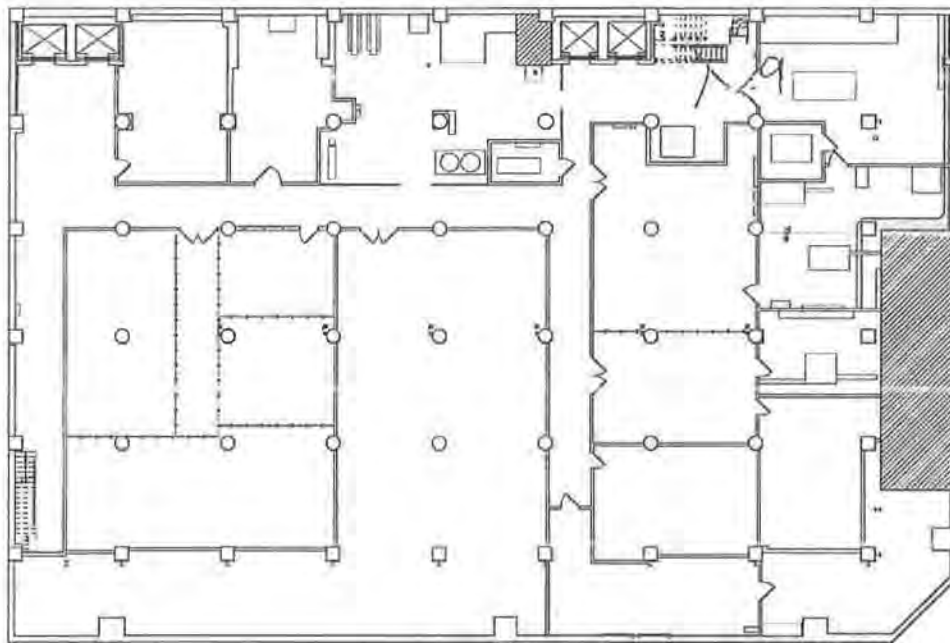
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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| Name of Property |
| Hamilton County, OH |
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Duttenhofer Building - Cincinnati Ohio

Basement

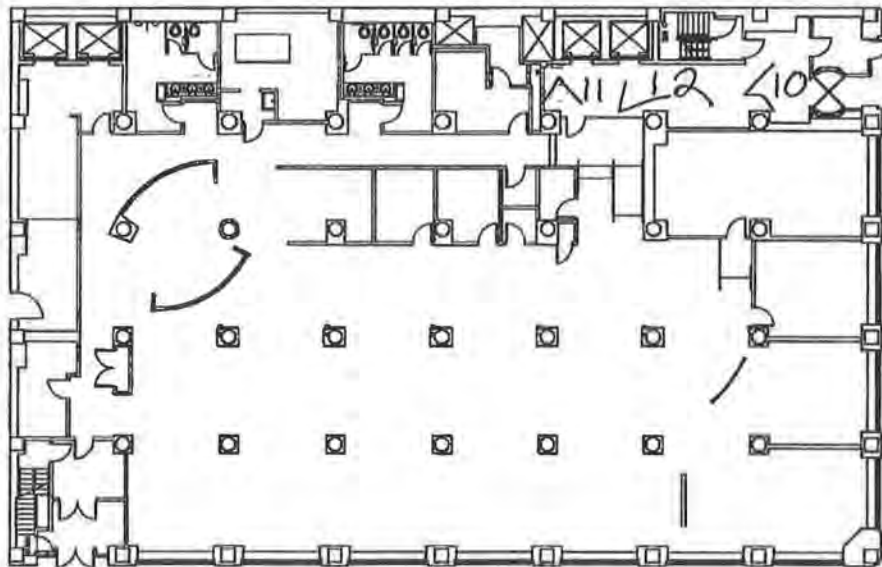
November 26, 2015
1/8" = 1' Scale

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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| Duttenhofer Building |
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| County and State |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Duttenhofer Building

Name of Property

Hamilton County, OH

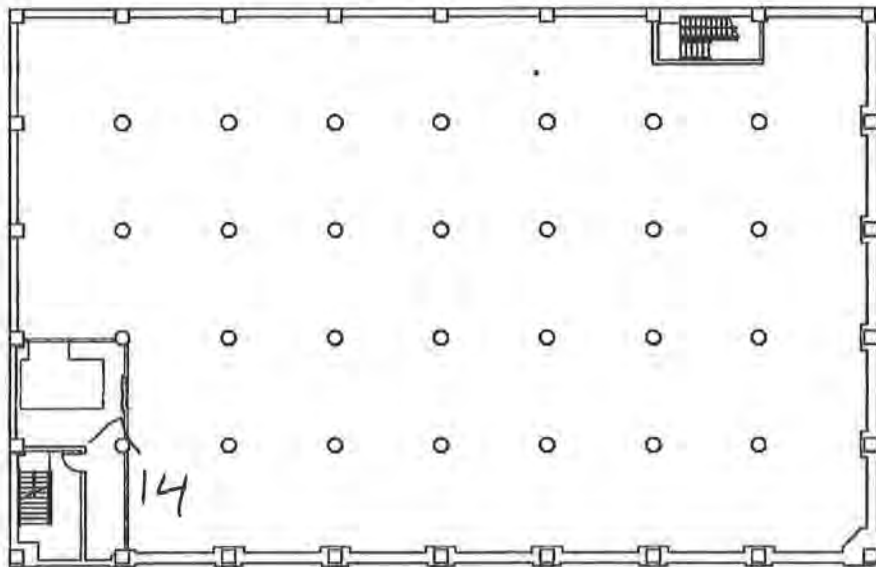
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Supplemental Materials

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FRCH
DESIGN WORLDWIDE



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

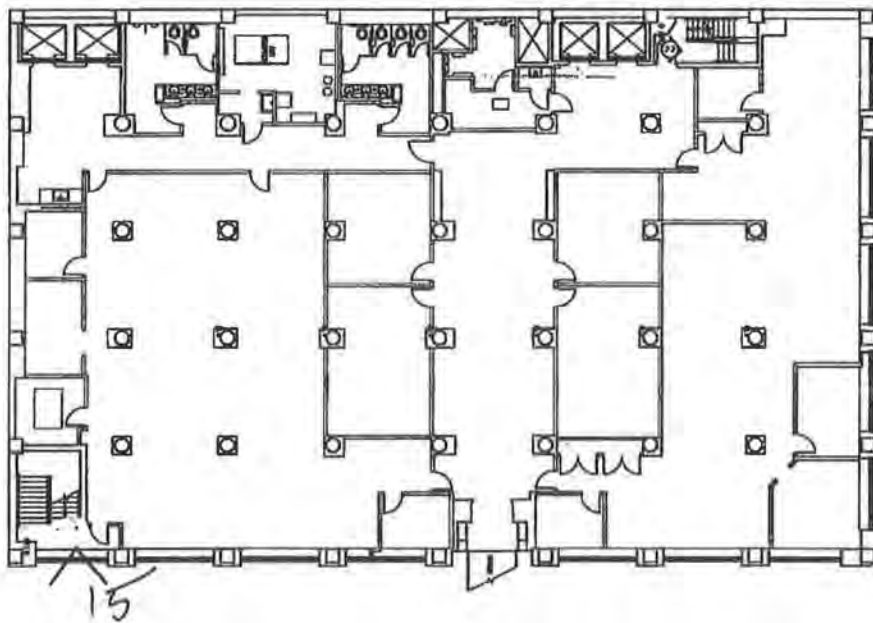
Duttenhofer Building

Name of Property
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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Duttenhofer Building

Name of Property

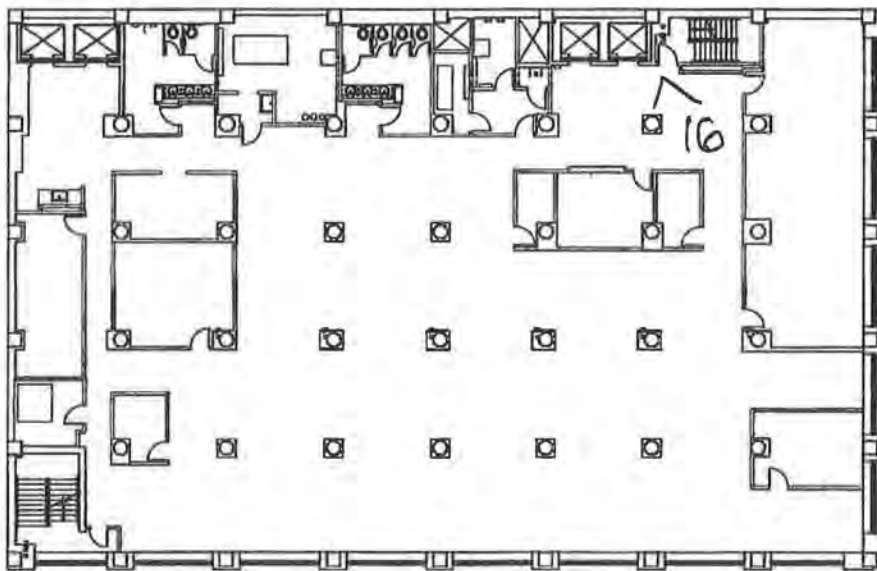
Hamilton County, OH

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Name of Property

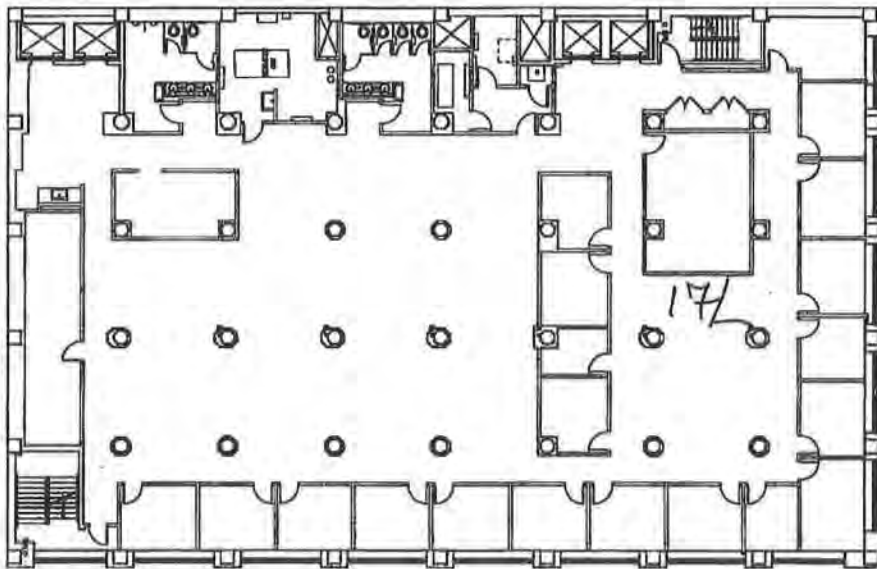
Hamilton County, OH

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Name of Property

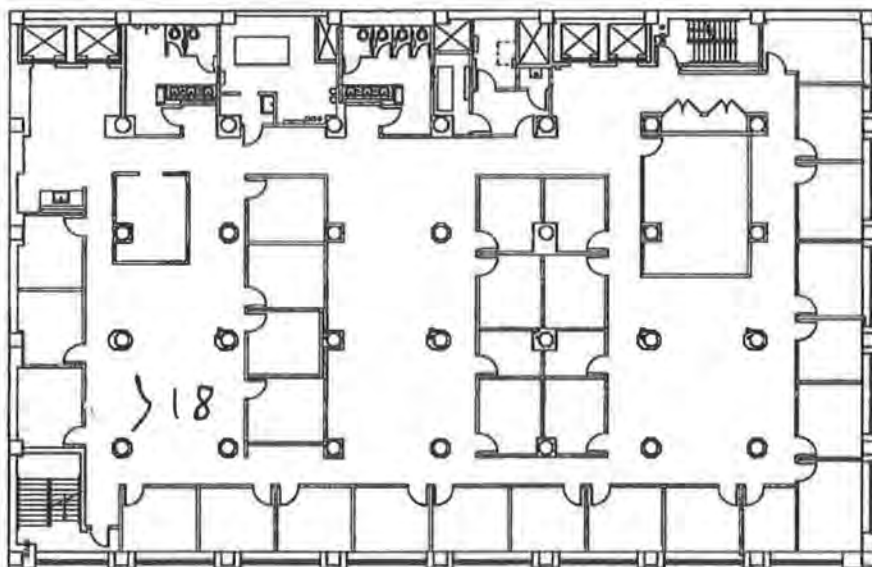
Hamilton County, OH

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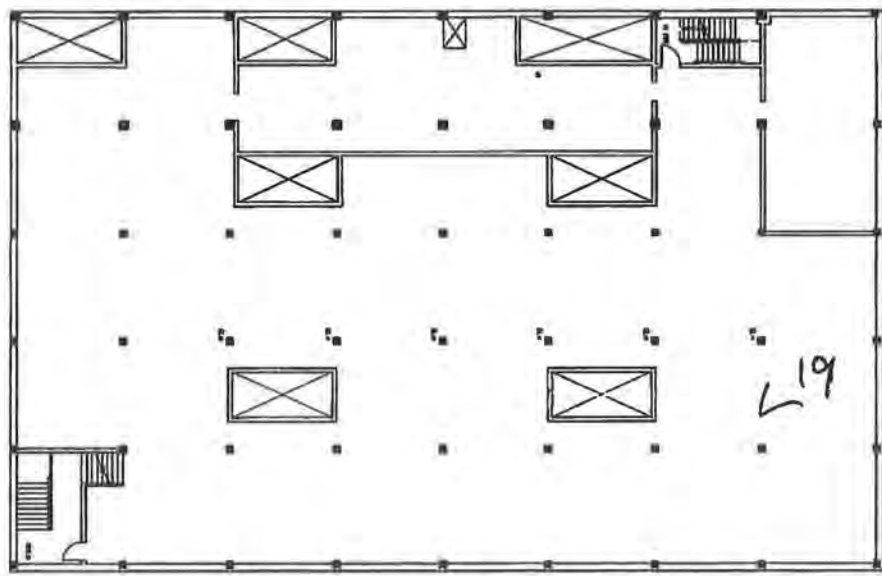
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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DUTTENHOFER BUILDING
S. W. COR. SIXTH & SYCAMORE STREETS
Ready For Occupancy December 1st, 1915
VAL DUTTENHOFER, Jr., Owner

*Drawing by
C.R. Shroyer*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

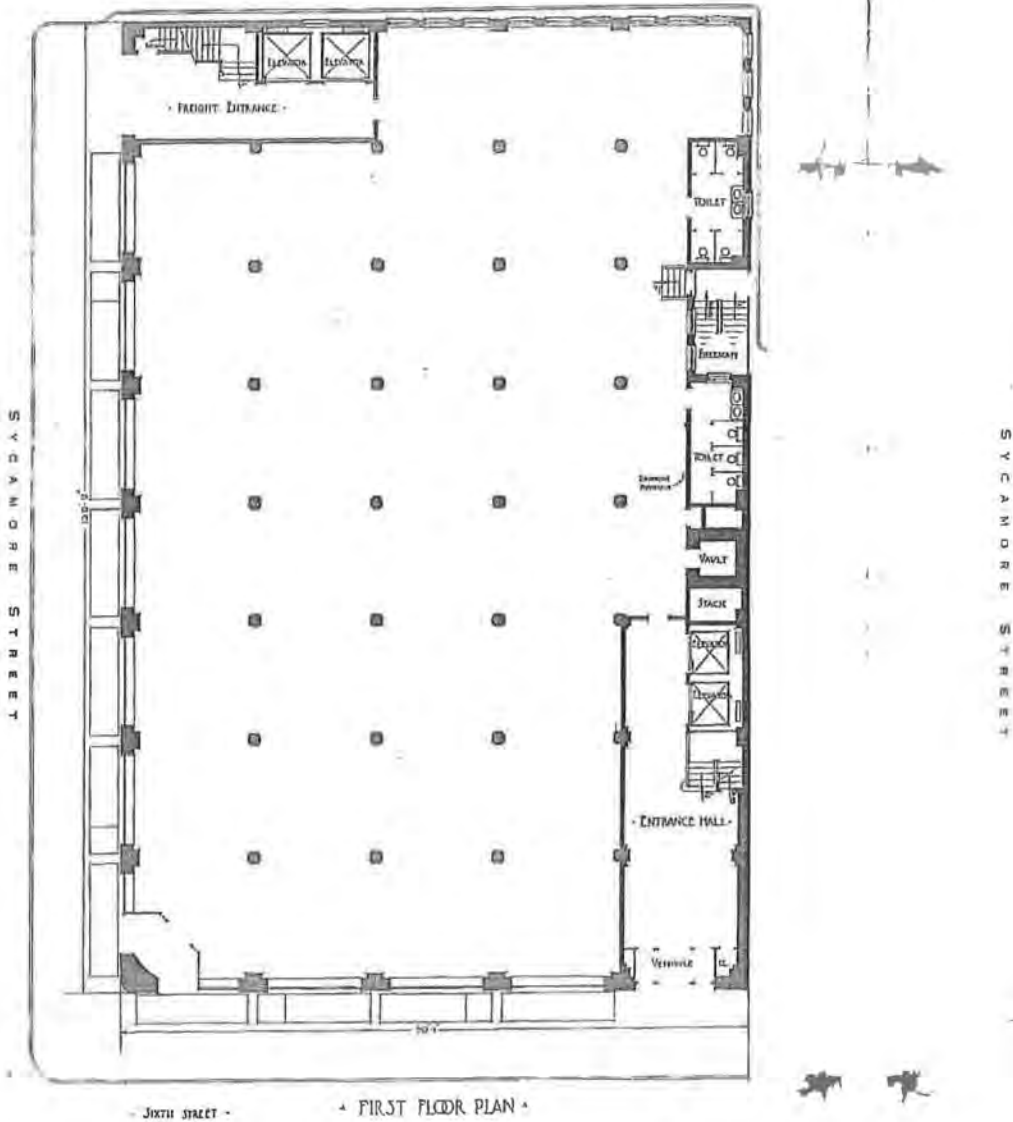
Duttenhofer Building

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The Storeroom in the Duttenhofer Building is ideally located for exhibition and sale room purposes.
It carries with it over 1,200 square feet of space in basement.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Duttenhofer Building

Name of Property

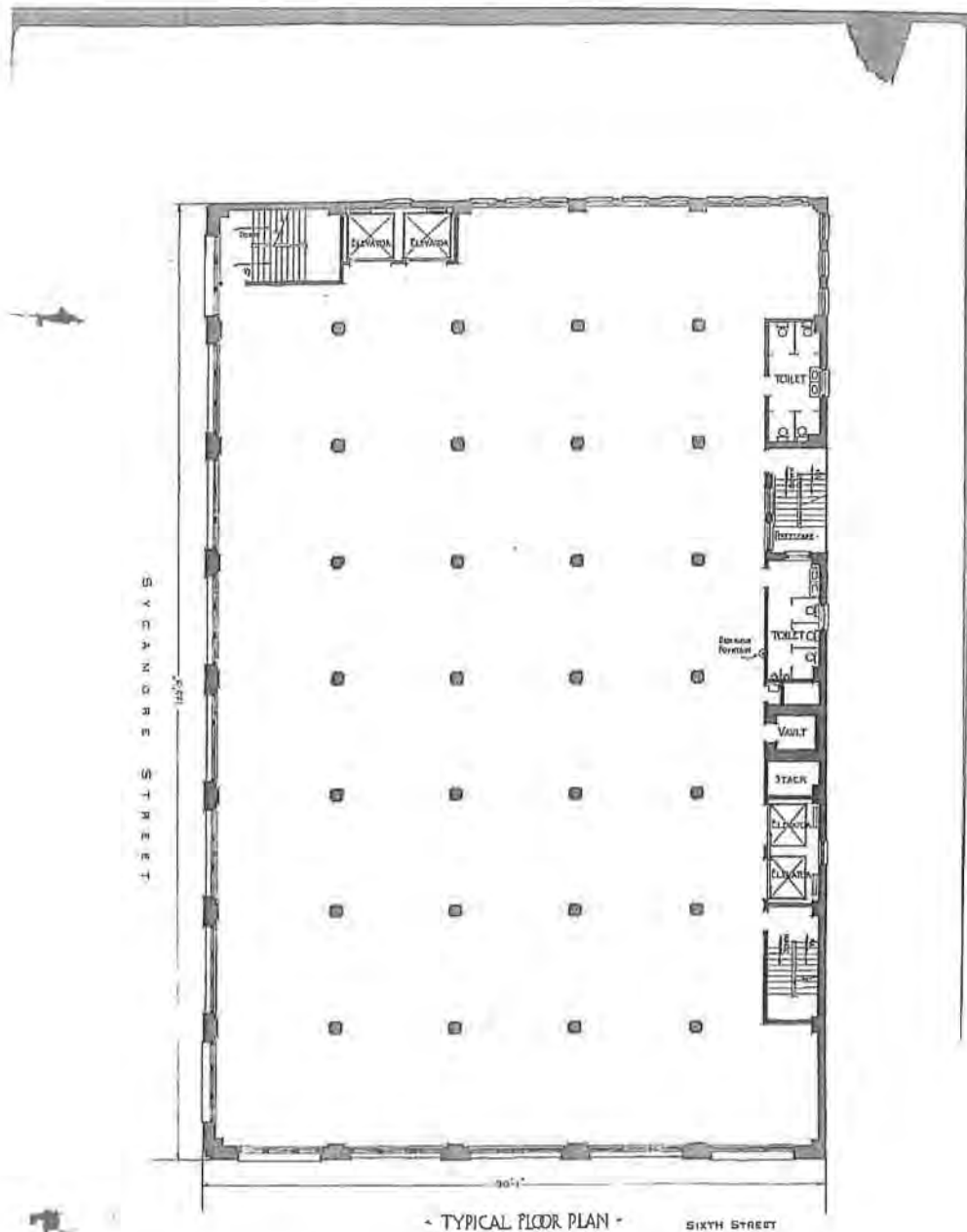
Hamilton County, OH

County and State

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Ceilings in Duttenhofer Building are unusually high. The window openings are large and have been designed to afford a maximum of light and ventilation. Natural light on all four sides.



Waypoint 1
Waypoint 2

NO PARKING
ANYTIME

Red Bull Grill

Law Offices



ONE WAY
←

Excelsior Street
840-898



Sycamore Street
600-699

ONE WAY
←





Sycamore Street
600-699

ONE WAY
←

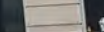
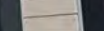
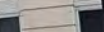
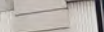
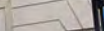






Sixth
Street
East
399-300

ONE
WAY





PLEASE

NO PARKING
IN THIS ZONE

111







MAIL BOX 212 2000
CUTLER MAILING SYSTEM
YELLOW PAPER

CUTLER

LETTERS

LETTER BOX



U.S. MAIL

REGISTERED MAIL BOX
CUTLER MAILING SYSTEM

ACCELERATION COLLABORATION

Centriuse









EXIT
N 1
Exit on the Right









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Duttonhofer Building

Multiple Name:

State & County: OHIO, Hamilton

Date Received: 11/16/2017 Date of Pending List: 12/8/2017 Date of 16th Day: 12/26/2017 Date of 45th Day: 1/2/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100001933

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 12/26/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept, National Register Criterion C.

Reviewer Patrick Andrus Patrick Andrus Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date 12/26/2017

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



November 13, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register
and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find four (4) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

Anthony Wayne Shipwreck
Duttenhofer Building
Main Theatre
Zimmerly Residence

COUNTY

Erie
Hamilton
Hamilton
Summit

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: *Anthony Wayne Shipwreck, Erie County, Ohio and Main Theatre, Hamilton County, Ohio.*

Please note that we have checked the "Not for Publication" box for the *Anthony Wayne Shipwreck* nomination. Since this is the first shipwreck nomination for Ohio we are asking for a substantive review for the nomination.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Barbara Paver". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

for 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 Nov. 13, 2017
For nomination of the Duttonhofer Bldg to the National Register of
Historic Places: Hamilton Co, OH

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

COMMENTS:

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