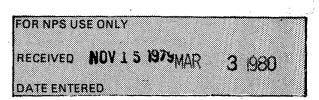
Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS* TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME Buildings and Structures in Hamilton County, Ohio Designed by Samuela HISTORIC Hannaford/Samuel Hannaford & Sons; 1858-1900. Thematic Resonances in Accord to County

AND/OR COMMON

Thematic Resources of Samuel Hannaford/Samuel Hannaford & Sons 1858-1900

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN	in Hamilton County	<u>NOT FOR PUBLICATIO</u> CONGRESSIONAL DIS 1st and 2nd	
Cincinnati	VICINITY OF	ISC and Zhu	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	ÇODE
Ohio	039	Hamilton	061

3 CLASSIFICATION

	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESE	INTUSE
	DISTRICT	PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
	BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
	STRUCTURE	вотн		EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
•	SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
	·OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	
		BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
X	Thematic Gro	u D	NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

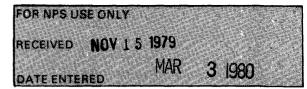
4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

Multiple Ownership See continuation sheets

STREET & NUMBER

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	VICINITY OF			
5 LOCATION O	F LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,ETC.	Hamilton County Courthouse			
STREET & NUMBER	Court Street and Sycamore			
CITY, TOWN	Cincinnati		STATE Ohio	45202
6 REPRESENTA	TION IN EXISTING SUP	RVEYS		
TÏTLE			·	
Cincinn	ati Historic Inventory			
DATE August,	1978	FEDERALSTATE	COUNTY X_LOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Mia	mi Purchase Association & C:	ity Hall		
CITY, TOWN Cincinn	ati		STATE Ohio	45214

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



I

Thematic Resources of Samuel Hannaford/Samuel Hannaford & Sons 1858-1900

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE

A Preliminary Documentation of the Career of Samuel Hannaford (1835-1911). Crowe, Michael. 1977, Master's Thesis, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati Ohio.

Inventory and Appraisal of Historic Sites, Buildings, and Areas. Cincinnati City Planning Commission. November, 1960, Local, City Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati: A Guide to the Queen City and Its Neighbors. Works Projects Administration. 1943, Local, Miami Purchase Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Catholic Churches of Cinti and Hamilton County, Ohio. Souvenir Album. 1896, Local, Miami Purchase Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.

7' DESCRIPTION

cc	NDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK C	DNE
XEXCELLENT XGOOD XFAIR	X_DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED ALTERED	ORIGINAL MOVED	SITE DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Within the boundaries of the Hamilton County thematic area are found six broad categories of buildings and structures designed by Samuel Hannaford/Samuel Hannaford & Sons. Of the 55 buildings and structures given in this description, 17 are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 1 is a National Historic Landmark, and 2 are pending. All but 1 is located within the boundaries of the City of Cincinnati.

I. Residential Buildings (1862-1896)

20 buildings overall, 6 listed in the National Register, and 14 nominated herein. 8 of the 15 buildings nominated have ashlar or stone wall treatments. The period from 1862-1885 was Hannaford's greatest productivity of Victorian architecture, from 1886-1896 it was Eclectic and Romanesque. Of the 5 residences designed between 1890-1892, all have coarsed ashlar wall treatments. 13 of the 20 were built between 1884-1892.

II. Religious Buildings: Churches and Chapels (1873-1898)

13 buildings overall, 4 listed in the National Register, 1 National Register pending, 8 nominated herein. 11 of the 13 buildings have stone wall construction, of these 9 exhibit rock faced ashlar wall treatments. 8 are Gothic or exhibit Gothic influences, 3 are Romanesque Revival, and 2 are Richardsonian Romanesque. 8 of the 12 were built between 1880-1890.

III. Governmental, Civic, and Educational Buildings (1878-1896)

5 buildings overall, 4 listed in the National Register, and 1 designated a National Historic Landmark. 4 of the 5 are of brick construction.

IV. Hotels, Apartment Buildings, and Clubs (1883-1895)

6 buildings overall, 1 listed in the National Register. Wide variety of architectural styling. 4 built by Thomas Emery's Sons.

V. Functional Buildings and Structures (1869-1894)

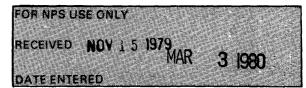
7 overall, 1 listed in the National Register, 1 National Register pending. 2 structures and 1 object. 5 of the 6 buildings are classified as Eclectic. 5 built between 1883-1894.

VI. Commercial Buildings (1886-1893)

4 overall, all have brick wall construction, all located in or near Central Business District. One has applied stone facade, and is listed in N. R.

Brief Physical Description of Buildings and Structures in Each Category:

I. Residential Buildings



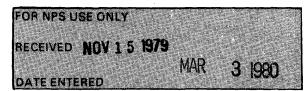
Thematic Resources of Samuel Hannaford/Samuel Hannaford & Sons 1858-1900

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

- 1. Marcus Fechheimer Residence, Butterfield Center (1861-1862) 22 Garfield Place. Renaissance Revival, 2 story brick with ornate sandstone facade. Listed in the National Register, 1972.
- Samuel Hannaford Residence, Davis Building (1865) 768 Derby Avenue. 2¹/₂ story frame Victorian with clapboard wall treatment. Altered. 1 of 2 frame buildings in this nomination.
- 3. Thomas Morrison Residence, Hall House (1873-1875) 750 Old Ludlow Avenue. 2¹/₂ story brick Victorian. Listed in National Register 1973.
- 4. Thomas Emery Residence, "Edgecliff" (1881) 2220 Victory Parkway. 2½ story random ashlar Victorian. Listed in the National Register, 1977. Edgewood Area Historic Group.
- 5. Walter Field Residence, Menyhert Building (1884) 3725 Reading Road. Larger scale frame shingle Victorian with Eastlake ormanentation. Addition.
- Salway Residence, Superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery Residence (1885-1886) 2¹/₂ story asymmetrical brick Victorian. Listed in the National Register, 1976, Spring Grove Cemetery.
- A.M. Detmer Residence, Baker House (1885) 1520 Chapel Street 2¹/₂ story Eclectic with decorative parapets.
- 8. A.E. Burckhardt Residence, Queen City Nursing Home (1887) 400 Forest Avenue. Large scale asymmetrical ashlar building with Victorian overtones.
- 9. George Scott Residence, Mousie House (1887) 565 Purcell Avenue. Large scale $2\frac{1}{2}$ story brick Victorian with Queen Anne overtones.
- 10. Mary Wolfe Residence, Elite Rest and Nursing Home (1888) 965 Burton Avenue. Asymmetrical 3 story ashlar stone building, Romanesque.
- G.H. Burroughs Residence, Cincinnati Federation of Colored Women's Clubs (1888) 1010 Chapel Street. 2¹/₂ story brick with Romanesque and Queen Anne influences.
- S.C. Mayer Residence, Rhine Main Building (1889) 1614 Main Street. 3 story 3 bay French Second Empire with sandstone facade.
- C.B. Russell Residence, Druffel Building (1890) 3416 Brookline Avenue. Coarsed random ashlar 2¹/₂ story Eclectic. Addition 1915.

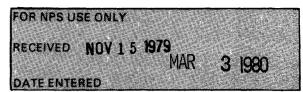
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Thematic Resources of Samuel Hannaford/Samuel Hannaford & Sons 1858-1900

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

- 14. Charles Miller Residence, Steinke House (1890) 1817 Chase Avenue. 2½ story brick 2 bay building with random coarsed ashlar facade and Gothic battlemented portico.
- George N. Stone Residence, Cincinnati Fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous (1890) SE corner of Burnet Avenue and Oak Street. Asymmetrical 2¹/₂ story random ashlar stone building in Romanesque style.
- George Hummell Residence, Kooris Building (1892) 3423 Whitfield Avenue. Asymmetrical 2¹/₂ story ashlar Eclectic building with turret and porch.
- Richard Mitchell Residence, New School (1892) 3 Burton Woods Lane. Larger scale 2¹/₂ story random ashlar building with large corner turret and heavy stone porch.
- George B. Cox Residence, Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity (1894) 3400 Brookline Avenue. Larger scale 2¹/₂ story Chateauesque style building with smooth sandstone wall treatment. Listed in the National Register, 1973.
- George Balch Residence, Meyer House (1896) 267 Greendale Avenue. Asymmetrical 2¹/₂ story brick Queen Anne with frame porch.
- 20. Henry Powell Residence, Deaconness Home (1858-1882) 2209 Auburn Avenue. Built 1858 in Greek Revival mode, French Second Empire roof and frame porch added by Samuel Hannaford in 1882. Listed N.R. 1973, Mt. Auburn Historic District.
- II. Religious Buildings, Churches and Chapels.
- 21. St. George Church (1873) 42 Calhoun Street. Symmetrical brick Romanesque Revival church with prominent twin spires. Addition to west facade, 1928.
- 22. Episcopal Church of the Resurrection (1877) 7348 Kirkwood Lane. Smaller scale random rubble stone church with bell gable. Listed in the National Register, 1977.
- 23. Walnut Hills Presbyterian Church (1880) 2601 Gilbert Avenue. Corner Gothic Revival church, steeple, random ashlar wall treatment. Additions, spire removed.
- 24. Nast Trinity Methodist Church (1881) 1310 Race Street. Symmetrical 1¹/₂ story Romanesque Revival church with random ashlar wall treatment.



Thematic Resources of Samuel Hannaford/Samuel Hannaford & Sons 1858-1900

CONTINUATION SHEET

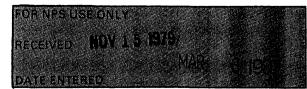
ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

- 25. Spring Grove Mortuary Chapel (1881) 4521 Spring Grove Avenue. Latin cross Romanesque chapel with random ashlar walls and sandstone trim. Listed in the National Register, 1976, <u>Spring Grove Cemetery</u>.
- 26. Winton Place Methodist Church (1884) 700 East Epworth Avenue. Asymmetrical 1¹/₂ story Romanesque church with Richardsonian overtones, random ashlar wall treatment. Addition 1924.
- Calvary Sunday School (1887) 3766 Clifton Avenue. Symmetrical 1¹/₂ story random ashlar Gothic chapel school added to original church built in 1868. Additions in 1894, 1925, National Register pending, <u>Clifton Avenue Historic District</u>.
- 28. Wyoming Presbyterian Church (1888) SW corner Wyoming and Burns Avenues. Imposing Richardsonian Romanesque church marked by corner steeple and light random sandstone ashlar wall treatment. Addition 1931.
- 29. Northside United Methodist Church (1892) 1674 Chase Street. Asymmetrical rubble stone church with large gable end, rectangular side steeple, and Gothic fenestration.
- 30. Westwood United Methodist Church (1896) NE corner Epworth and Erwiler Avenues. Corner church marked by imposing corner steeple and spire, wall gables, stained glass windows, and random ashlar wall treatment. Additions in 1926 and later. Listed in the National Register, 1974. Westwood Town Center Historic District.
- 31. First Universalist Church, Inspirational Baptist Church (1898) 2600 Essex Place. 1¹/₂ story asymmetrical random ashlar church, gable ends, small turret, and Romanesque influences, altered turret.
- 32. Sisters of Mercy Convent, Our Lady of Mercy High School (1897) 1409 Western Avenue. Larger scale yellow pressed brick school building with tall corner steeple, Renaissance Revival influences.
- III. Governmental, Civic, and Educational Buildings
- 33. Cincinnati Music Hall (1877-1878) 1243 Elm Street. Extending 303 feet along Elm Street, this renowned brick cultural building is most often attributed to be an example of High Victorian Gothic. An abundance of architectural detailing adorns the building's facade. Listed in the National Register, 1970. National Landmark, 1975.

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

> UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Thematic Resources of Samuel Hannaford/ Samuel Hannaford & Sons 1858-1900

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER 7	PAGE 4

- 34. Camp Washington School (1882) 1326 Hopple Strret. 3 story brick functional school with Italianate overtones. Brick additions 1908, 1916.
- 35. Cincinnati City Building, Cincinnati City Hall (1887-1893) 801 Plum Street. Occupying an entire city block, this massive municipal building is the region's finest example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. Listed in the National Register, 1972.
- 36. College Hill Town Hall (1886) SE corner Laurel and Belmont Avenues. Asymmetrical brick municipal building with numerous projections, campanile tower, and Renaissance overtones. Listed in the National Register, 1978.
- 37. Police Patrol Station Number 5, York Street Police Station (1896) 1024-1026 York Street. Symmetrical brick building with coarsed ashlar beltcoursing and brick corbeling. Romanesque predominant with some Queen Anne influences. Listed in the National Register, 1973. Dayton Street Historic District.
- IV. Hotel, Apartment, and Club Buildings
- 38. Palace Hotel, Hotel Cincinnatian (1882) NW corner Sixth and Vine Streets. 8 story brick French Second Empire building with smooth and vermiculated stone facing. Built by Thomas Emery's Sons.
- 39. Lombardy Apartment Building (1885) 224 West Fourth Street. Symmetrical 8 story apartment building marked by a variety of sandstone wall treatments and embellishments. Listed in the National Register, 1976. West Fourth Street Historic District.
- 40. Brittany Apartment Building (1885) 100-104 West Ninth Street. 6 story brick apartment building with bay window pavilions, corbeling, and pilasters. Queen Anne influences. Built by Thomas Emery's Sons.
- 41. Saxony Apartment Building (1891) 105-111 West Ninth Street. 5 story brick apartment building with projecting bays, Queen Anne influences. Built by Thomas Emery's Sons.
- 42. Phoenix Club, Cincinnati Club Annex (1893) SE corner Ninth and Race Streets. Symmetrical 4 story brick and stone building with marked Second Renaissance Revival details.
- 43. Ransley apartment Building (1895) 2390 Kemper Lane. 4 story apartment building with ashlar stone first floor, Romanesque influences, and brick upper stories. Altered.

Form No. 10-300a (Hev. 10-74)

> UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Thematic Resources of Samuel Hannaford/Samuel Hannaford & Sons 1858-1900

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

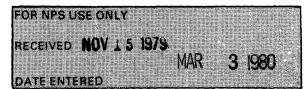
V. Functional Buildings & Structures

- 44. The Cincinnati Work House & Hospital, Cincinnati Correctional Institute (1867-1869) 3208 Colerain Avenue. The 510' long west facade marks this brick Eclectic functional building. A combination of battlemented towers, turrets, Mansard roofs, and Romanesque window fenestration together give this building an Eclectic appearance. Nineteenth century additions.
- 45. Cincinnati Observatory Building (1873-1875) Observatory Place. Symmetrical 1½ story brick astronomical observatory building in the Greek Revival style. Classical portico. Listed in the National Register, 1978. Observatory Historic District.
- 46. Elsinore Arch, Elsinore (1883) 1700 Gilbert Avenue. Water works structure characterized by fortress gate appearance: battlemented towers, random ashlar wall treatment, Romanesque arches. Eclectic.
- 47. Probasco Fountain (1887) Clifton Avenue near Woolper Avenue. Object, bronze water fountain rising in tiers to height of 10 feet. Granite base. National Register pending, Clifton Avenue Historic District.
- 48. Ohio National Guard Armory, Rahe's Meats (1886-1889) 1437-1439 Western Avenue. Asymmetrical 3½ story brick functional building with imposing battlemented facade and Romanesque arching. Eclectic. Determined eligible by Secretary of the Interior, August 2, 1978.
- 49. Eden Park Pump Station Number 7, Station X (1889-1894) 1430 Martin Drive. Brick water works building marked by Romanesque, Queen Anne, and Classical detailing. Decorative chimney stack. Eclectic.
- 50. Eden Park Stand Pipe, Eden Park Water Tower (1894) Brick cylindrical water tower with ashlar base. Romanesque and Queen Anne influences make it an Eclectic structure. American Water Landmark, 1971.

VI. Commercial Buildings

51. Alms and Doepke Building (1886) 222 Central Parkway. 7 story brick commercial building adjoining similar style and scale buildings built in 1878, 1890, and 1906. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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- 52. H.W. Derby Building, Fifth-Third Bank (1887) 304 West Fourth Street. 3 story Italianate commercial building remodeled by Samuel Hannaford & Sons. Listed in the National Register, 1976. West Fourth Street Historic District.
- 53. Krippendorf-Dittman Co., Krippendorf Building (1888) 628 Sycamore Street. 7 story brick commercial building with Romanesque and Queen Anne influences. Addition to rear facade circa 1905.
- 54. Hooper Building, Swallen's (1893) 139-151 West Fourth Street. 7 story commercial brick Queen Anne with symmetrical front facade. Slightly altered. NR pending as part of <u>West Fourth Street Historic District extention</u>.

Additional Religious Buildings

55. Sacred Heart Academy, Sacred Heart Academy Chapel (1887) 525 Lafayette Avenue. 2¹/₂ random ashlar chapel with Gothic fenestration. Listed N.R. 1973.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND	JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTOHIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDS	CAPE ARCHITECTURE	XRELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW		XSCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERA	TURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699			MILITA	RY ,	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	XMUSIC		THEATER
X.1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOS	SOPHY.	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITIC	CS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION			
SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1858-1900	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT	Samuel Hannaf	ord/
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Samuel Hannaford/Samuel Hannaford & Sons thematic area is comprised of fifty-five (55) identified significant buildings and structures located in seventeen (17) Cincinnati neighborhoods and the Village of Wyoming.

The thematic resources outlined in this nomination are either significant for their architectural integrity, their local history, or their association with a famous nineteenth century architect. Without question Samuel Hannaford was Cincinnati's most prominent and prolific nineteenth century building designer, particularly during the 1877-1897 period. From 1858-1900 Hannaford, his partners, and his sons were responsible for the designs of over 300 buildings and structures in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, West Virginia, and Tennessee.

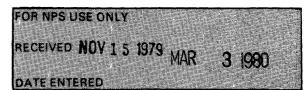
Many of Hannaford's finest achievements in Cincinnati have been demolished, including the Government and Post Office Building, the Grand Hotel, and the Odd Fellows Temple as well as the Ortiz Apartment Building, old McMicken Hall, Oakley Park, the Alexander McDonald residence, the David Gamble residence, the John Shillito residence, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Depot, which was built in 1859.

Some of his best executed works still standing outside of the thematic area include the Allen County Courthouse (Fort Wayne, Indiana), the Union Depot (Terre Haute), the Greent County Courthouse (Xenia, Ohio), the Sorg Opera House and Mansion (Middletown), and the First United Methodist Church (Middletown) as well as the Monroe and Washingtown County Courthouses in Ohio.

Of the 36 buildings and structures nominated herein, 35 possess architectural significance, and 23 are associated with an important local individual, event, or function. Twenty-two (22) can be considered to possess both of the above qualities. Twelve (12) of his twenty residential buildings were built in three of the city's then most prosperous neighborhoods: Avondale, Clifton, and Walnut Hills. During the "Gdlded Age" wealthy politicians and entrepeneurs could strongly relate to the designs of Samuel Hannaford.

Samuel Hannaford was born in Devon, England, on April 10, 1835. After his family emigrated from England to Cincinnati in 1844, Samuel, in 1853, enrolled at the Farmer's College in College Hill. A year later Samuel was employed in a little known architect's office in Cincinnati, presumably engaged in draughting duties.

It was in 1858 that Samuel Hannaford entered into a partnership of an architectural nature with Edwin Anderson. Although this relationship continued until 1870, on only



Thematic Resources of Samuel Hannaford/Samuel Hannaford & Sons 1858-1900

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE

one of the buildings enumerated did Anderson make a major contribution, it being the Cincinnati Work House and Hospital. In addition to Anderson, Hannaford maintained a close relationship with the then well known architect William Tinsley.

For two years after his disassociation with Anderson, Hannaford practiced on his own. Yet from 1874 until 1876 Hannaford again joined with a partner, this time utilizing the services of Edwin B. Procter. It was during this tenure Hannaford would receive his most demanding commission; the Cincinnati Music Hall.

Perhaps the prestige brought to Hannaford for the design of Music Hall convinced him to terminate his relationship with Procter. From 1877-1887 Samuel Hannaford was on his own, and would watch his practice grow to meet the building needs of a growing city and suburbs.

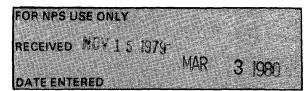
In 1887, at the age of 52, Hannaford officially brought his two sons, Harvy and Charles, into the firm. From that date until 1960 the firm of Samuel Hannaford & Sons would grace the cornerstone of many buildings in Cincinnati and across the nation.

It was sometime around the year 1897 that Samuel Hannaford retired from active practice, although the two buildings listed in this nomination after that date carry a strong resemblance to his earlier buildings. However, many of those built after 1900, and particularly after 1902, exhibit marked Classical and Revival influences. Therefore, the logical cut-off date of 1900 was chosen for this nomination.

Hannaford, in addition to his architectural practice, was a charter member of the Cincinnati Chapter of the A.I.A., founded in 1870. From 1882-1903 he was Winton Place's first and only mayor, after which the community was annexed by Cincinnati in 1903. Beginning in 1887 he was associated with the Ohio Mechanics Institute as an officer and teacher. Hannaford also served later in life as the editor of the <u>Western Architect and Builder</u>, a periodical dealing with news of architectural matters in the midwest.

Appropriately, following Hannaford's death on January 7, 1911, services were held in the Winton Place Methodist Church, one he had designed in 1884.

Perhaps it was the versatility of Samuel Hannaford that enabled him to become such a successful architect. In addition to many residential buildings he designed commercial blocks, churches, chapels, schools, courthouses, hotels, apartments, train stations, factories, pump stations, and statues. Although he was born and raised on a farm, Hannaford chose to become an architect, and more specifically, an urban architect. His foresight, adaptability, and capabilities served him well. Rather than



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stubbornly clinging to old ways, Hannaford accepted the challenges of an emerging style, designing in the Renaissance Revival, the Queen Anne, the Victorian, the Eclectic, and the Romanesque mode.

From the beginning Hannaford paid strict attention to minute details, and never sacrificed quality for quantity. An excerpt from his specifications on the building of St. George Church in 1873 stated:

All the mentioned portions of the building are to be of sound grey free stone, of the best quality, free from oils, iron stains, and other imperfections, and uniform in texture and color.

His business associations with such men as Mssrs. Shillito, McDonald, Hooper, and Emery paid off well, guaranteeing further commissions and growing prestige. Indeed, Music Hall and City Hall had been recognized as two of the most significant distinctive buildings in the entire region, and continue to hold such views today. It is truly a testimonial to the Hannaford hand that 17 of his 55 buildings discussed herein are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cincinnati City Planning Commission. <u>Inventory and Appraisal of Historic Sites</u>, <u>Buildings, and Areas</u>. November, 1960.

Inventory. Augu			<u>Cincinnati Historic</u>
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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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