

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED APR 9 1981  
MAY 18 1981  
DATE ENTEREDSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

PATROL STATIONS IN CINCINNATI, OHIO

*Thematic Resources***2 LOCATION**STREET & NUMBER  
VARIOUSCITY, TOWN  
Cincinnati

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
1st & 2ndSTATE  
OhioCODE  
039COUNTY  
HamiltonCODE  
061**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT  
☐ BUILDING(S)  
☐ STRUCTURE  
☐ SITE  
☐ OBJECT  
☒ Thematic

## OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC  
☐ PRIVATE  
☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS  
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED  
☒ UNOCCUPIED  
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED  
☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED  
☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE  
☒ COMMERCIAL  
☐ EDUCATIONAL  
☒ ENTERTAINMENT  
☒ GOVERNMENT  
☐ INDUSTRIAL  
☐ MILITARY

☐ MUSEUM  
☐ PARK  
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
☐ RELIGIOUS  
☐ SCIENTIFIC  
☐ TRANSPORTATION  
☐ OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**NAME  
CITY OF CINCINNATI

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

HAMILTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

STREET &amp; NUMBER

COURT STREET AND SYCAMORE

CITY, TOWN

CINCINNATI

STATE  
OHIO 45202**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

CINCINNATI HISTORIC INVENTORY (see also continuation page 1)

DATE

AUGUST 1978

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☒ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

MIAMI PURCHASE ASSOCIATION

CITY, TOWN

CINCINNATI

STATE  
OHIO 45214

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Patrol Stations, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

Continuation sheet

Item number 6, 8

Page

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

**National Register Properties:**

Police Station #2, Lytle Park Historic District, 3/26/76

York Street Police Station, Dayton Street Historic District, 1/25/73

**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Of the ten structures built as patrol or combination patrol and police stations, only the five nominated structures remain. Three of these (Police Station #5, Patrol Stations #6 and #7) were designed by the firm of Samuel Hannaford and Sons. Hannaford was Cincinnati's most prominent and prolific nineteenth century architect. All three are Romanesque Revival, a style popularized in Cincinnati by Hannaford. Police Station #5 was built in 1896 as a combination police and patrol station. Its construction was considered a necessity due to the dilapidated condition of its earlier location, the old City Stables. This station is presently on the National Register as part of the Dayton Street Historic District. Patrol Station #6 was built in 1901 to be used solely as a patrol station. An earlier frame structure was demolished and replaced when a change in grade of the two abutting streets left it inaccessible. Patrol Station #7 was also built strictly as a patrol station in 1895. It was abandoned, however, in 1913 due to its poor location in relation to the district it served and was converted into a sub-station and mounted stable.

The fourth structure is Police Station #3, a combination station built in 1907. Articulated in the Neo-Classical style, its design is attributed to Harry Hake, a local architect who was appointed chief architect and superintendent of new buildings for the Department of Public Safety in 1904. Hake is most recognized for numerous fire stations in Cincinnati.

Police Station #2, a combination patrol and police station which is also Neo-Classic, was considered a model station house when completed in 1911, but was equipped with horse drawn patrol wagons for only two years. It is listed in the National Register as part of the Lytle Park Historic District.

## 7 DESCRIPTION

### CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT

☒ GOOD

☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED

☐ RUINS

☐ UNEXPOSED

### CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED

☒ ALTERED

### CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE

☐ MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This nomination includes the five remaining police stations which accommodated the house patrol service in Cincinnati, Ohio. Two are already listed on the National Register (Stations #2 and #5). Two were used specifically to accommodate the patrol service (Stations #6 and #7) and three served as combination police/patrol stations (Stations #2, #3, and #5).

All buildings are low scale, 1-1/2 or 2 story public buildings articulated in either the Romanesque or Neo-Classical style. Four of the buildings were designed by prominent local architects.

Patrol Stations #6 and #7 were designed for use as patrol stations only and are very similar in appearance and siting. The 1-1/2 story, hip roof, brick Romanesque structures were built by Samuel Hannaford and Sons, Cincinnati's most prominent and prolific nineteenth century architectural firm. Both display two main facades with round arched windows, a large center dormer on each of the two prominent sides, and one flush corbeled chimney. The pair are visually important, being focal points at high volume intersections. A final similarity is the use of the projecting gables to break up the expanse of the massive hip roof thereby creating the illusion of a smaller building. The addition of a kitchen in the rear of Patrol Station #6 was required for its present use as Amanda's Restaurant, and is the only major alteration. Patrol Station #7 is presently the Fairview Arts Center and alterations are limited to doors and windows, and new roof material. Since window and door openings have not been altered, this change is reversible.

The third Hannaford building, Police Station #5, is also Romanesque style. However, in terms of scale and proportion, the station is similar to the two Neo-Classical patrol houses, Stations #2 and #3, displaying symmetrical two-story massing and a flat roof. This may be attributed to the fact that the form of Station #5 was constrained by its location in a densely populated section of the city where long narrow lots and townhouse type buildings predominate. In addition, these three were designed as combination police/patrol stations with similar functional requirements. Station #5 housed the mounted patrol in the rear of the building with rear and side alleys providing access. The other two stations also housed the regular police service in the front with the patrol service in the rear, in the case of Station #3, or on the side, as is the case with Station #2. Alterations to these three buildings have been minimal, although a fire in Station #5 did some interior damage.

The two Neo-Classical stations exhibit a variety of classical detailing. Station #3, attributed to prominent local architect Harry Hake, is the more exuberant of the two -- employing elaborate quoined window surrounds, a wide denticulated frieze and a block cornice. Station #2 displays a similar entablature but window and door treatment is confined to simple pedimented or keystone surrounds, the focus of decorative treatment being a recessed central bay flanked by monumental Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals.

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Law Enforcement	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cincinnati Patrol Stations thematic nomination comprises the five remaining patrol or combination patrol/police stations in the city. Playing an integral part in the development and efficiency of the Cincinnati Police Department for over forty years, the patrol service was the second to be established in the country and was considered in 1893 to have been "the best in the United States." Of the five stations included, four were designed by prominent local architects and one was considered to have been a model station house when it was completed. Two are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The patrol house and wagon had their origin in Chicago during the riots of 1877. Cincinnati was next to adopt the patrol service, establishing the first December 5, 1881. Distinct from the regular police force which patrolled on foot, the patrol service utilized patrol wagons which were horse drawn and equipped with stretchers and surgical instruments, along with more usual police equipment. Similar to Fire Department vehicles of the era, the wagons were in constant readiness, able to respond to a call from a signal box within seconds. The patrol service assisted the policeman on a beat, firemen, as well as private citizens.

Playing an important part in Cincinnati history, the patrol wagons were particularly active in 1884 when the city was plagued with civil unrest. Corrupt city elections, labor strikes, and controversial murder trials led to violent riots and the extensive use of patrol wagons to control them. During two days of rioting the patrols responded to 210 calls to enforce order and to remove the dead and wounded from the streets. The same year severe flooding of the Ohio River necessitated the use of patrols to guard dangerous ground and unsafe buildings.

In 1887 a mounted patrol force was added to the patrol service. The twelve mounted officers were used primarily in remote, sparsely settled parts of the city and the suburbs where foot police could not cover the area efficiently. The mounted force worked in conjunction with the patrol service, the officers calling a wagon when an arrest was made. Mounted police also aided in alleviating traffic congestion which plagued the densely populated basin area of Cincinnati. In 1912 motorcycles were introduced to aid the mounted police in the suburbs and for traffic control. By 1913 all horse patrol wagons had been replaced by automobiles and by 1926 the mounted force, consisting of ten horses as compared to its maximum of twenty, was discontinued.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Williams' City Directory 1890-1920

"Annual Reports of the Department of Police," available at the Cincinnati Municipal Reference Library.

Bulletin of the Cincinnati Historical Society, Summer 1973 and

Our Police, ed. G.M.Roe, published by Department of Public Safety, 1890, available at the Cincinnati Historical Society.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

see inventory forms

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

UTM REFERENCES

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

see individual inventory forms

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Adele Cramer, City Planner/Architectural Historian;  
JoAnn Kurlemann, Planning Intern

ORGANIZATION

Cincinnati Planning Commission

DATE

5/21/80

STREET & NUMBER

801 Plum Street, City Hall

TELEPHONE

352-3478

CITY OR TOWN

Cincinnati

STATE

Ohio 45202

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL \_\_\_\_\_

STATE ☒

LOCAL ☒

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Mella A. Harder*

TITLE

DATE

3/30/81

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

5/16/81

See Summary Sheet for action

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Patrol Stations in Cincinnati, Ohio Thematic Resources  
State OH

Nomination	Type of Review	Decision
1. Patrol Station No. 6	-	<i>Listed 5/18/81 Mar Drugel</i> <i>Accept. Linda W. McCullough 5-18-81</i> <i>Entered in the Delroy Byers 5/18/81</i> <u>National Register</u>
2. Patrol Station No. 7	-	
3. Police Station No. 2	-	<u>Previously listed</u>
4. Police Station No. 3	-	<u>Entered in the Delroy Byers 5/18/81</u> <u>National Register</u>
5. Police Station No. 5	-	<u>Previously listed</u>
6.	-	
7.	-	
8.	-	
9.	-	
10.	-	
11.	-	
12.	-	
13.	-	
14.	-	
15.	-	
16.	-	
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23.	-	
24.	-	
25.	-	