

Addendum Phase I History/Architecture Survey for the BUT-North Hamilton Crossing PID (115755), Located in Butler County, Hamilton, Ohio



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Abstract

On July 3, 2025, the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) provided comments on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) findings presented in the *Phase 1 History/Architecture Survey for the Proposed BUT-North Hamilton Crossing (PID 115755) in the City of Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio (June 2025)* and the accompanying Section 106 consultation transmittal. The Ohio SHPO agreed Hose House #5 located at 420 N. 9th St. (OHI#BUT0053509) is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the Greenwood Cemetery (NR#90002216) and German Village Historic District (NR#83001947) remain eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The Ohio SHPO recommended further investigations into three resources: the C.H. & D Railroad Bridge (OHI#, 905 Heaton St. (OHI# BUT0064609), and 701 Greenwood Ave. (OHI# BUT0071609).

Since the June 6, 2025 submittal to the Ohio SHPO, the “Recommended Preferred Alternative” (preferred alternative) has been identified. The ODOT Office of Environmental Services (ODOT-OES) reviewed the construction limits of the preferred alternative and determined Greenwood Cemetery, German Village Historic District, and the C.H. & D. Railroad Bridge are outside of the area of potential effects of the preferred alternative. ODOT-OES confirmed Hose House #5 located at 420 N. 9th Street (OHI#BUT0053509), 905 Heaton St. (OHI#BUT0064609), and 701 Greenwood Ave. (OHI#BUT0071609) are within the area of potential effects of the preferred alternative.

The enclosed *Addendum Phase I History/Architecture Survey (August 2025)* (addendum survey) provides additional information on the properties located at 905 Heaton St. and 701 Greenwood Ave. recommended for further review by the Ohio SHPO. The third resource recommended for further review, the C.H. & D. Railroad Bridge, is well removed from the area of potential effects of the preferred alternative and was not included in the addendum survey report.

Additionally, the enclosed addendum survey addresses resources on the west side of N. Third St./Martin Luther King Boulevard (MLK Blvd.) between Vine St. and Black St. The preferred alternative includes pedestrian improvements along the west side of the street. The east side of the street was surveyed as part of the Phase I History/Architecture survey dated June 2025.

As a result of the enclosed addendum survey, ODOT-OES determined the properties located at 701 Greenwood Ave. (OHI#BUT0071609), 905 Heaton St. (OHI#BUT0064609), and the Niles Tool Works/Champion Paper Warehouse located at 609 N. Third St./MLK Blvd. (OHI#BUT0096509) are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining resources were determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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Project Description

The Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) in cooperation with the project sponsors, the City of Hamilton and the Butler County Transportation District (BCTID), are proposing the North Hamilton Crossing (NHX) project to improve east-west connectivity north of State Route (SR) 129 in the City of Hamilton, Butler County. The project concept is the construction of a four-lane, boulevard-style road (two travel lanes in each direction) with a turn lane or landscaped median in the middle and a speed limit of 35 MPH. The project includes a sidewalk on one side of the street and a shared-use path on the other side. Bump-outs and crosswalks will be included at street corners to enhance pedestrian safety.

Project History

On June 6, 2025, the ODOT Office of Environmental Services (ODOT-OES) notified the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that the *Phase 1 History/Architecture Survey for the Proposed BUT-North Hamilton Crossing (PID 115755) in the City of Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio (June 2025)* was available for review. The survey was initiated to assist in the identification of properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the area of potential effects of the proposed undertaking. At that time in project development, the area of potential effects (APE) included an area of sufficient size to encompass the footprint of all alternatives under consideration. The ODOT-OES transmittal to the Ohio SHPO accompanying the report requested concurrence with the following NRHP eligibility findings:

- Greenwood Cemetery (NR# 9400771), listed in the NRHP, remains eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
- Hose House #5 at 420 N. Ninth Street (OHI# BUT0053509) is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The historic boundary corresponds with the parcel boundary.
- No additional history/architecture properties eligible for inclusion in the NRHP individually or as a district are located within the APE.¹

On July 3, 2025, the Ohio SHPO provided comments on the submission. In summary, the Ohio SHPO agreed Hose House #5 at 420 N. 9th St. (OHI#BUT0053509) is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and Greenwood Cemetery (NR#9400771) and German Village Historic District (NR#83001947) remain eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The SHPO recommended further investigations into three potentially eligible resources to determine National Register (NR) eligibility. These resources included the C.H. & D Railroad Bridge, 905 Heaton St. (OHI# BUT0064609), and 701 Greenwood Ave. (OHI# BUT0071609).²

¹ ODOT-OES. BUT North Hamilton Crossing PID (115755). Section 106 Formal 30-Day Review, History Architecture Evaluation. June 6, 2025.

² Fisher, Miranda. Ohio SHPO comments on the June 2025 History/Architecture Phase I Report and Transmittal. July 3, 2025.

Since the June 2025 submittal to the Ohio SHPO, the “Recommended Preferred Alternative” (preferred alternative) was identified. The Greenwood Cemetery, German Village Historic District, and the C.H. & D. Railroad Bridge are outside the area of potential effects of the preferred alternative. The following resources are within the area of potential effects. See Figures 1-2.

- Hose House #5 at 420 N. 9th St. (OHI#BUT0053509) is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
- 905 Heaton St. (OHI#BUT0064609) and 701 Greenwood Ave. (OHI#BUT0071609) require additional review to determine National Register (NR) eligibility.

The preferred alternative includes an area that was not covered by the Phase I History/Architecture Report dated June 2025. This new area is limited to pedestrian enhancements along the west side of N. Third St./Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard (MLK Blvd.) between Vine St. and Black St. See Figure 3. Three history/architecture properties fifty years of age or older are located adjacent to the proposed enhancements. The following resources require evaluation for inclusion in the NRHP.

- Niles Tool Works/Champion Paper Warehouse at 609 N. Third St./MLK Blvd. (OHI#BUT0096509)
- 507 N. Third St./MLK Blvd.
- 299 Hensel Place

The enclosed addendum survey is divided into Part 1 and Part 2. Part 1 includes the NRHP evaluation of the history/architecture resources on the west side N. Third St./MLK Blvd. between Vine St. and Black St. Part 2 includes the results of additional investigation of 905 Heaton St. (OHI#BUT0064609) and 701 Greenwood Ave. (OHI#BUT0071609), and the application of the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria for Evaluation

The National Register Bulletin, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation”, states:

For a property to qualify for the National Register it must meet one of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation by: being associated with an important historic context *and* retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.³

The National Register Criteria provides for different values:

- Associative value (Criteria A and B): Properties significant for their association or linkage to events (Criterion A) or person(s) (Criterion B) important in the past.
- Design or construction value (Criterion C): Properties significant as representatives of the manmade expression of culture or technology.
- Information value (Criterion D): Properties significant for their ability to yield important information about prehistory or history.⁴

In addition to historical significance, the resource must retain sufficient integrity to be representative of its period of significance. There are seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property must retain some or most of the integrity aspects to qualify for inclusion in the NRHP. The reviewer must know the context of the resource and why it is significant to identify which aspects of integrity are most important to retain. In summary, a resource retains sufficient integrity, or it does not.⁵

³ U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service. National Register Bulletin, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.” 1990 (Revised 1997). Pg. 3.

⁴ Ibid. 1990 (Revised 1997). Pg. 11.

⁵ Ibid. 1990 (Revised 1997). Pg. 44.

PART I – ADDENDUM PROJECT AREA REVIEW

Literature Review

A literature review was conducted to identify previously documented history/architecture resources within or adjacent to the addendum project area. The Ohio SHPO’s on-line GIS system was reviewed. The on-line review included the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI), Determination of Eligibility (DOE) file, tax credit projects, and the National Register of Historic Places inventory (NRHP). The ODOT-OES historic bridge database was also included in the review. One previously identified history/architecture resource is located within the area of potential effects, Niles Tool Works/ Champion Paper Warehouse at 609 N. Third St./ MLK Blvd. The “Hamilton, Ohio Its History and Architecture Inventory Map” prepared by the Miami University Cartography Laboratory for the City Planning Department of Hamilton in 1986 identifies the resource.⁶ The results of the literature review are summarized in the following table. See Exhibit 1 and Figures 4-6.

Exhibit I - Section 106 Literature Review Table

Name/ID	Location	NR Status	Description	Within APE?	Included in the City of Hamilton’s Historic Survey
German Village Historic District NR#90002216	Southwest of project limits. South side of Vine St.	Listed NRHP	1829-1913 Architecture, Industry & Commerce	NO	N/A
Gra-Iron Foundry OHI#BUT0095709	134 Vine St.	Not Previously Evaluated	c1890 Factory Manufacturing Industry	NO	N/A
OHI#BUT0079309	321 Vine St.	Not Previously Evaluated	Demolished c. 1870 Italianate House	NO	N/A
Niles Tool Works/ Champion Paper Warehouse OHI#BUT0096509	609 N. Third St./MLK Blvd.	Not Previously Evaluated	c. 1875-1910 Manufacturing Industry	YES	Yes Map Index #438
Black Street Bridge SFN#9060020	Black Street spanning Great Miami River	Eligible for NRHP	Closed Spandrel Filled Arch	NO	N/A

Field Review

On July 16, 2025, ODOT-OES conducted a field review of the addendum project area. The field review confirmed the German Village Historic District (NR#90002216) and the NRHP eligible Black Street Bridge, and the Gra-Foundry (OHI#BUT0095709) (SFN#9060020) are outside of the area of potential effects. The property documented as 321 Vine St. (OHI#0079309) has been removed.

⁶ Miami University Cartographic Laboratory. “Hamilton, Ohio Its History and Architecture Inventory Map.” Miami University. Oxford, Ohio 1986.

Three extant history/architecture properties were identified along the westside of N. Third St./MLK Blvd. between Vine St. and Black St. within the area of potential effects of the preferred alternative. The resources include Niles Tool Works/Champion Paper Warehouse (OHI#BUT0096509) at 609 N. Third St./MLK Blvd., the residence at 507 N. Third St./MLK Blvd. and, the Drink Tavern at 299 Hensel Place. The resources identified at 507 N. Third St./MLK Blvd. and 299 Hensel Pl. were not included in the City of Hamilton's 1986 historic inventory. See Figure 7 for the Field Review Photograph Log of the addendum project area.

Historic Context

In 1977, the City of Hamilton “authorized the citizens of Hamilton, to conduct a survey of buildings and sites, having historic or aesthetic significance to the citizens of Hamilton, to research the history of these buildings and sites, and to publish a report of the survey.” The Miami Purchase Association (now known as Cincinnati Preservation Association) was contracted to complete the survey in 1984.⁷ The following historic context was developed in part based on OHI forms, the Hamilton City Planning Department's publication, *Hamilton, Ohio Its architecture and History City of Hamilton Planning Architectural Survey* (1986), historic maps, newspaper articles, information provided by the Butler County Historical Society, and the City of Hamilton website. The following citation is taken directly from the City of Hamilton's website.

By the mid-1800s, Hamilton had become a significant manufacturing city, producing machines and equipment used to process the region's farm produce. Completed in 1845, the Hamilton Hydraulic System spurred one of Hamilton's greatest periods of industrial and population growth from 1840 to 1860. Hamilton Hydraulic was designed to be a system of canals interlocking with natural reservoirs to bring water from the Great Miami River into the city as a power source for future industry. Four miles to the north of Hamilton, a dam was built to funnel water into the Hamilton Hydraulic System along with two reservoirs to store extra water for the new system. The Hamilton Hydraulic System was a high risk/high reward project: while the City of Hamilton did not have many businesses that would need power when construction began in 1842, if it could be successfully completed, the power generated by the system would bring in more industry.⁸

By 1852, an enterprise of foundries and machine tool factories were established along the hydraulic canal. “By 1899, 53 percent of factory wage earners in Hamilton worked in foundries and machine shops, very high figures considering the comparable figures for industrial Dayton and Springfield were 20 and 35 percent”.⁹

⁷ Schwartz, James, PhD. *Hamilton, Ohio Its Architecture and History*. The Hamilton City Planning Department. 1986. Pg. 1.

⁸ [History — City of Hamilton, OH](#). History. Accessed September 10, 2025.

⁹ Schwartz, James, PhD. *Hamilton, Ohio Its Architecture and History*. The Hamilton City Planning Department. 1986. Pgs. 56-57.

The industrial complex originally known as the Niles Tool Works relocated from Cincinnati to Hamilton in 1872. The company became the largest manufacturer of machine tools in the world and the supplier of machine tools for the U.S. Government Navy yards and machine shops. Historic atlases and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the City of Hamilton illustrate the expansion of Niles Tool Works between 1875-1950. The complex featured multiple industrial buildings constructed over time. The buildings at 609 N. Third St./MLK Blvd. documented by the OHI form Niles Tool Works/Champion Paper Warehouse (OHI#BUT0096509) describes the buildings associated with the resource, "These sprawling industrial buildings were built over a period of time at the end of the 19th century and employ many of the standard features of functional architecture used in industrial buildings, including pier and spandrel wall treatment, segmental arch window heads, raised narrow pedimented gables with sunburst and clerestory windows".¹⁰ See Figures 8-26.

In 1834, Niles and Company was founded in Cincinnati. They produced sugar mills, rolling mills, and stationary engines. By 1851, locomotive engines and steamboat engines were produced. The Cincinnati firm employed 4,500 men. During the Civil War, Niles and Company had a contract for union gunboats. The company had to build the lathes required to manufacture the boats. As a result, Niles Tool Works was organized to manufacture machine tools. Niles and Company declined after the Niles Tool Works was organized. The tool works moved to an old factory building in Cincinnati. The City of Hamilton's civic leaders made an offer to Niles Tool Works to relocate to Hamilton. The city donated a plant site at N. Third St./MLK Blvd. and Mill St. as well as brick and stone for the construction of a new plant. Initially, the Water Power Company furnished power for free. The Niles Tool Works' machine shop was considered a model establishment at the time.¹¹

Niles Tool Works specialized in large and massive production machine tools, such as large planers and boring mills used by military arsenals and the railroad industry. After 1893, Niles Tool Works received Federal contracts to supply machine tools for the Navy. In 1899, the company became part of a bigger tool company, Niles-Bement-Pond headquartered in New York City, a Fortune 500 company. Niles began international production in Europe before World War I in a suburb of Berlin. The plant was patterned after the Hamilton works.¹²

In 1946, the Niles Tool Works and the Hooven-Owens-Rentschler Company became part of the newly organized General Machinery Operation. In 1947, General Machinery Corporation, the maker of Hamilton Engine merged with Lima diesel to become Lima-Hamilton Corporation. The Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corporation began in 1950 upon the merger with Baldwin Locomotive Company.¹³

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¹⁰ Miami Purchase Association. Niles Tool Works/Champion Paper Warehouse (OHI#BUT0096509). 1983.

¹¹ Schwartz, James, PhD. *Hamilton, Ohio Its Architecture and History*. The Hamilton City Planning Department. 1986. Pgs. 61-62.

¹² Ibid. 1986. Pg. 62-63.

¹³ Harvey, Hank. "Magazine Airs Story of Diesels", *The Lima Citizen*. Sunday, October 27, 1963. D-4. <https://newscomoh.newspapers.com> Newspapers by Ancestry. Accessed September 18, 2025.

By 1951, Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corporation built Army tank hulls and Navy amphibious equipment in shops that previously constructed locomotives.¹⁴ Operations in Hamilton ended in the late 1950s.¹⁵ In 1983, complex served as a warehouse for the Champion Paper Warehouse.¹⁶

Niles Tool Works was a leader in modern industrial machine shop design and technology. The 1896 article, “Modern Machine-Shop Economics” by Horace L. Arnold, emphasizes the importance of machine-shop design and arrangement of shop buildings to maximize efficiency, and to reduce labor and construction costs. Key elements of the modern machine shop design included: short lines of communication between labor and management; the minimization of travel within the production process; open rectangular building design, single floor plan, ventilation and lighting, grouping of buildings, the capacity to expand, and personal space. Personal space of the workman was considered an essential element such as washrooms and space to store personnel items in proximity to the assigned work location.¹⁷

The workshops featured single-floor plans with a rectangular to square design. The open floor plan without partitions enabled managers to scan the production floor and communicate with employees without traveling to separate sections of a multi-story building. Labor costs were reduced due to the ease of management oversight. Iron and wood columns supported raised roofs and structurally supported the use of electric powered traveling cranes. The cranes moved freely between one station to another. Skylights provided light and ventilation as opposed to side windows of a multilevel design. Construction costs per square foot were less than those of a multilevel partitioned machine shop with reduced fire risk. Associated buildings were grouped together to reduce travel times. All functions related to production and management were housed in the complex. The following photographs of Niles Tool Works illustrate the company’s modern industrial machine shop design and layout. The photographs are taken from the article “Modern Machine-Shop Economics” by Horace L. Arnold published in Engineering Magazine in 1896.^{18 19} See Exhibit 2.

¹⁴ “Lima’s Industrial Front Swings into Defense Work”, The Lima News (Lima Ohio) Sunday, December 30, 1951. <https://newscomoh.newspapers.com> Newspapers by Ancestry. Pg. 49. Accessed September 18, 2025.

¹⁵ “Lima’s Industrial Front Swings into Defense Work”, The Lima News (Lima Ohio) Sunday, December 30, 1951. <https://newscomoh.newspapers.com> Newspapers by Ancestry. Pg. 49. Accessed September 18, 2025.

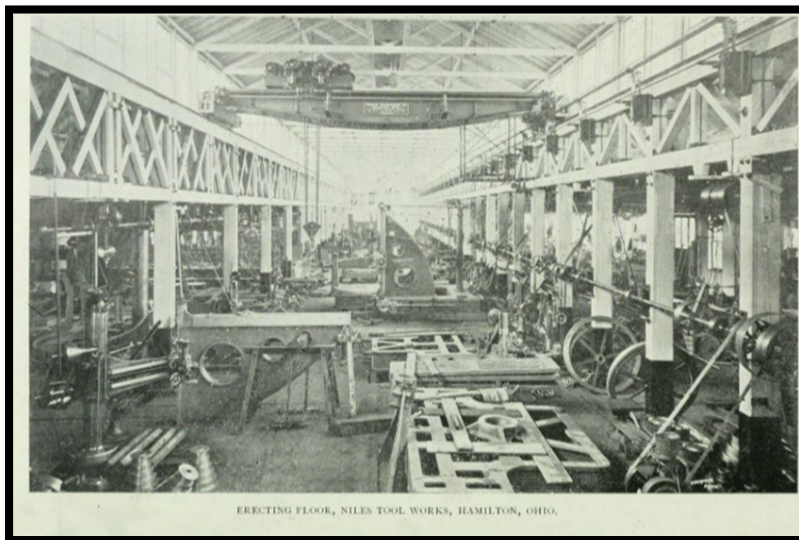
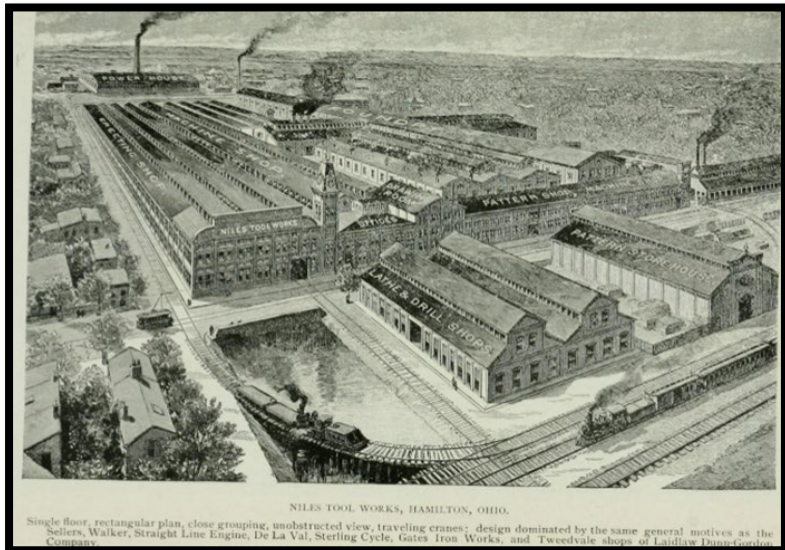
¹⁶ Tuttle, E. Miami Purchase Association. Niles Tool Works/Champion Paper Warehouse (OHI#BUT0096509). 1983.

¹⁷ Arnold, Horace L. “Modern Machine-Shop Economics”. Part II in Engineering Magazine 11. 1896. Pg. 263-269. <http://archive.org/details/factoryindustrial11newy/page/62/mode/2up?view+theater>. Accessed September 16-17, 2025

¹⁸ Arnold, Horace L. “Modern Machine-Shop Economics”. Part II in Engineering Magazine 11. 1896. Pg. 263-281. <http://archive.org/details/factoryindustrial11newy/page/62/mode/2up?view+theater>. Accessed September 16, 2025.

¹⁹ Ibid. 1896. Pg. 267-269.

**Exhibit 2 - Niles Tool Works - "Modern Machine-Shop Economics" H. L. Arnold
Part II- Engineering Magazine 11. 1896. Pg. 267-269.**



Up until the 1890s, machine shop managers were not familiar with the advantages of electrically powered traveling cranes. The above photograph of the interior of the "Erecting Floor of Niles Tool Works" illustrates the overhead electric traveling crane, open one-story floor plan, rectangular design, supporting columns, and raised roof. Significance of the traveling crane is described, "The advent of the electric driven traveling-cranes revolutionized shop construction for heavy work; the use of this admirable application of electric power transmission effected such savings in handling work as to force its installation in every new shop, and a shop floor full of machine tools and covered by a traveling crane overhead demands a building and method of power transmission for tool driving

not known in this or any other country until late years.” The traveling crane could handle over 500 pounds. The use of traveling cranes became standard practice. Niles Tile Works was one of the first in the nation to take advantage of this new technology.²⁰

The Butler County Historical Society shared documents related to the Niles Tool Works: “Niles Tool Works, Hamilton, Ohio Floor Space – 15 Acres Under Roof” [date unknown]; “Wrecked Section of Niles Tool Co. during Great Flood March 1913, Hamilton” [date unknown], “The Plants of General Machinery Corporation, Hamilton, Ohio U.S.A -1845-1945.”; and a photograph of employees “No. 500” [date unknown].²¹ See Figures 26-29.

As illustrated by the historic atlases, Niles Tool Works complex evolved over time. The 1875 atlas illustrates Niles Tool Works at the northwest corner of Mill and Third Streets. The hydraulic canal and rail run parallel to Mill St. and the south side of the complex. By 1875, 475 employees were employed by the company. By 1895, approximately 30 parcels are associated with the company on the east and west sides of N. Third St./MLK Blvd. The hydraulic canal passes under N. Third St. and Mill St. at south side of the complex.^{22 23} By 1914, the complex is bordered on the south by Mill St., the hydraulic canal, and rail lines; on the north by Black Street; and on the west by the Great Miami River. Lowell Street and rail lines border the complex on the east side. N. Second Street is now “Vacated” between Black St. and Mill St.²⁴ By 1930, Mill St. and the hydraulic canal on the south side of the complex had been filled in.²⁵ See Figures 9-13.

The 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrates the hydraulic canal passing under N. Third St./MLK Blvd. and Mill St. on the south side of the complex. Features of the complex include: drafting and supply rooms, machine and pattern shops, a brass foundry, storage, a black smith shop, core ovens (and core ovens in construction), engines, raised roofs, a scrap shed, washing rooms, a flask carpenter shop, a sand-house, cleaning rooms, a drafting house, coal bins, truck track, rail and a hydraulic canal race.²⁶ See Figures 14-15.

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²⁰ Arnold, Horace L. “Modern Machine-Shop Economics”. Part II in *Engineering Magazine* 11. 1896. Pg. 266, 281. <http://archive.org/details/factoryindustrial11newy/page/62/mode/2up?view+theater>. Accessed September 16-17, 2025

²¹ *Chaps News – Citizens for Historic and Preservation Services, Communicating and Recording News about Local Preservation Efforts in Butler County*. “Niles Tool Works, Hamilton, Ohio Floor Space – 15 Acres Under Roof”. Vol. 09, Issue #5. December 2009. Butler County Historical Society Archive.

²² Everts, L.H. *Combination Atlas Map of Butler County Ohio*. 1875

²³ Rerick Brothers. *County of Butler, Ohio – Imperial Atlas and Art Folio*. 1895

²⁴ The Republic Publishing Company. *Bulter County Atlas and Pictorial Review Including Soil Surveys, Geological Reports, Township, Village and City Maps*. 1914

²⁵ *Atlas and Plat Book of Butler County*. 1930

²⁶ Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. 1887. Accessed September 8, 2025. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4084hm>.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were referenced. The 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrates the hydraulic canal, canal race, Mill St., and rail lines adjacent to Niles Tool Works. N. Second St. borders the west side of the complex. Components of the complex include: an erection shop, traveling cranes, cure ovens, raised skylights, roof supports, storage, a black smith, a machine shop, engines, dynamos, a foundry, a cleaning shed, an office, a tower, a supply room, a drafting room, a screw and bolt room, automatic sprinklers, hydraulic hose, and a supply room.²⁷ See Figures 16-17.

By 1899, Niles Tool Works extends north to Black St. The canal race extends from the south side of the Niles Tool Works and passes under Mill St. Components of the complex include: a black smith shop, a gun shop, a machine shops, a supply pattern rooms, drafting offices, tool rooms, traveling cranes, sky lights, electric motors, foundries, a chemical lab, a brass foundry, erecting shops, core ovens, cleaning castings, erecting, and pattern shops, sheds, storage, and access to the hydraulic canal system and rail.²⁸ See Figures 18-19.

The 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map does not illustrate the hydraulic canal and canal race. Rail still surrounds the complex identified as the Lima Hamilton Corporation and Niles Plant Manufacturing Machine Tools and Diesel Engines. Features of the complex include: machine shops with roof skylights and wooden posts, an erecting room with steel frame and roof skylights, a tool room, pattern shops, a factory building, storage, raised roofs, locker and washrooms, and a heat-treating room. The Niles Tool Works complex west of Second Street included a powerhouse, a compressor room, a maintenance building, and a forge shop. The complex east of N. Third Street/MLK Blvd. included a foundry, a shipping area, a factory, a machine and erecting shop, lockers, storage and access to rail. The 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Map of Congested District of Hamilton, Ohio 1927", identifies buildings with automatic sprinklers ("S"). Buildings with fireproof construction are shaded grey and buildings with brick or stone construction are shaded red. Yellow shading indicates frame construction.²⁹ By 1950, Niles Tool Works is now the Lima Hamilton Corporation and Niles Plant (manufacturer of machine tools and diesel engines). The layout and function of the complex correspond with earlier mapping.³⁰ See Figures 20-24.

By 1985, the buildings on the east side of N. Third St./MLK Blvd. have been replaced by an asphalt parking lot. Additionally, the buildings that extended to the Great Miami River to the west and to Mill Alley on the south are no longer present.³¹ See Figure 25.

²⁷ Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. 1897. Accessed September 8, 2025. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4084hm..>

²⁸ Ibid. 1899

²⁹ Ibid. 1927

³⁰ Ibid. 1950

³¹ Google Earth Pro. Accessed September 8, 2025.

National Register nominations located in the City of Hamilton were reviewed for historic context related to Niles Tool Works and residential development during Hamilton's industrial expansion after the construction of the hydraulic canal system. The nominations illustrate the significance of the hydraulic canal system to the industrial growth and residential development of the city.

The German Village Historic District nomination (NR# 90002216) is south of the Niles Tool Works complex. The northern historic boundary corresponds with the south side of Vine Street. Industrial buildings on the north side of Vine Street are outside of the historic boundary. This includes the three history/architecture resources identified in the amended project area along N. Third St./MLK Blvd. between Black St. and Vine St.: Niles Tool Works at 609 N. Third St./MLK Blvd.; residence at 507 N. Third St./MLK Blvd.; and tavern at 299 Hensel Pl.. The 45-acre district is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (architecture 1829-1831). Architectural styles include Italianate, Queen Anne, Octagon Mode, Gothic Revival, Side Hall Plan, and Shotgun. The nomination states, "The majority of the families involved in the development of the community lived here. The founders of the largest manufacturing companies-built houses in German Village, as did most of the company employees . . . Working class homes are mostly found in the alleys and along Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd." ³² The district is also eligible under NRHP Criterion B (association with significant industrialists and businessmen influential in the industrial development of Hamilton). One businessman of note, Mr. George Helvey, a skilled mechanic, worked for Niles Tool Works in 1873 and later served as vice president of Hooven-Owens-Rentschler Company in 1880 over engineering and production. The greatest expansion of the district was from 1850-1913. ³³

The Dayton-Campbell Historic District (NR#83001947) nomination was also reviewed for historic context. The 24-acre residential district features high style and vernacular architecture. Significant dates are listed as 1870-1929. The nomination states the district is significant for its "cohesive grouping of structures from late nineteenth and early twentieth century . . . The area also contains the former homes of many Hamiltonians who were prominent in the fields of industry, law, banking, and commerce." Between the 1870s and the 1890s, founders of Hamilton's leading manufacturers built homes there including "Robert Kinney, secretary and treasurer of Niles Tool Works, the largest machine tool company in the world at the turn of the century". Niles Tool Works "was induced to come to this city from Cincinnati in 1871 by the citizens of Hamilton who donated buildings materials and the land and the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Co. who gave waterpower gratis for a short time. . . Lying just east of many of the industries, the area provided a convenient location for many workers and was favored as a residential area by many of the founders and managers of these companies." ³⁴

³² US Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *German Village Historic District* (NR#90002216). 1990. Section 7.

³³ *Ibid.* 1990. Section 8.

³⁴ US Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service. *Dayton-Campbell Historic District* (NR#83001947). 1983. Section 8.

Regarding the two history/architecture resources identified at 299 Hensle Pl. and 507 N. Third St./MLK Blvd., the historic atlases and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were reviewed. The 1875 and 1930 atlases illustrate lot 228 at the northwest corner of Vine St. and N. Third St./MLK Blvd. which corresponds with the current location of the two properties. The properties are near the hydraulic canal system and associated industries.^{35 36} See Figures 9 and 13.

The 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrates two rectangular, narrow dwellings in a similar location. One is frame and the other brick. Small frame buildings are located at the rear of the two parcels adjacent to the alley. One of the buildings is identified as a dwelling.³⁷ See Figure 15.

The 1892 and 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps illustrate the two rectangular dwellings at the northwest corner of Vine St. and N. Third St./MLK Blvd.^{38 39} The brick building features a narrow rear addition leading to a small building adjacent to the alley. By 1927, both buildings have frame additions on the façade with small dwellings at the rear of the parcels along the alley.⁴⁰ See Figures 17, 19 and 21.

The resource located at 299 Hensel Pl. corresponds to the location of the filling station illustrated on the 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. The property at 507 N. Third St./MLK Blvd. corresponds with the brick residence located adjacent to the filling station.⁴¹ See Figure 24.

Current aerial mapping illustrates an asphalt parking lot and a tavern which corresponds with 299 Hensle Pl.. A narrow rectangular building and outbuilding adjacent to the tavern and parking lot correspond with 507 N. Third St./MLK Blvd.⁴² See Figure 25.

³⁵ Everts, L.H. *Combination Atlas Map of Butler County Ohio*. 1875

³⁶ *Atlas and Plat Book of Butler County*. 1930

³⁷ Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio.1887. Accessed September 8, 2025. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4084hm>.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 1892

³⁹ *Ibid.* 1899

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 1927

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 1950

⁴² Google Earth. Accessed September 8, 2025

National Register Evaluation

Niles Tool Works

Niles Tool Works (OHI#BUT0096509) is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP as a representative example of the industrial growth of the City of Hamilton after the construction of the hydraulic canal and through the world wars (Criterion A). The period of significance extends from 1872, the date the Niles Tool Works moved to Cincinnati, to the late 1950s when operations ended in Hamilton. Niles Tool Works (OHI#BUT0096509) is also eligible for inclusion on the NRHP as a representative example of the modernization of industrial machine shop design and technology between 1870-1930 (Criterion C). Key elements of the modern industrial machine shop design utilized by the company included: short lines of communication between labor and management; the minimization of travel time within the production process; rectangular building design, single floor plan, improved ventilation and lighting, grouping of associated buildings, the capacity to expand, personal space, and the use of traveling cranes.

The degree of historic integrity retained by the resource was considered. The multistory brick building at 609 N. Third St./MLK Blvd. retains the original material and design. Window and door openings (although filled in or replaced) and the raised roof line with remnants of the Niles Tool Works lettering remain. The south side of the building features 9/9 windows. The adjacent contiguous row of brick buildings extends to the multistory warehouse at the northeast corner of Black St. and N. Third St./MLK Blvd.

The footprint of the complex historically located between N. Third St./MLK Blvd., N. Second St., Mill St. and the hydraulic canal, and Black St. is retained. The remaining complex featured offices, machine shops, foundries, erecting shops, traveling cranes, patterns shops, sky lights, raised roofs, machine shops, carpenter shop, foundry, and blacksmith. The 1899 atlas, 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, and a 2025 aerial map illustrate the extant portion of the complex. See Figure 30 and Appendix A for current photographs of the Niles Tool Works complex.

The Niles Tool Works complex retains sufficient integrity to represent its association with the industrial growth of the City of Hamilton after the construction of the hydraulic canal system and through both world wars, and the modernization of industrial machine shop design and technology. The complex retains integrity of location, setting, association, design, workmanship, and materials. The feeling has been compromised by filling in the façade windows and doors, removal of the eastern, southern, and western extensions of the complex. The remaining collection of buildings retains sufficient integrity to be representative of the period of significance.

In summary, ODOT-OES has determined the Niles Tool Works located at 609 N. Third St./MLK Blvd. is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the industrial development of the City of Hamilton after the construction of the hydraulic canal and through world wars. ODOT-OES also determined Niles Tool Works is eligible under Criterion C for its association with modern industrial design and technology in the second half of the 19th century. The historic boundary includes the footprint of the extant buildings adjacent to N. Third St./MLK Blvd. and Black St. The buildings located on the south side and west side of the complex include a 10' buffer from the footprint of the extant buildings. Existing public right-of-way is excluded from the historic boundary. See Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3 – Historic Boundary - Niles Tool Works



299 Hensel Pl.

The building, 299 Hensel Pl., may correspond with a small dwelling located adjacent to an alley illustrated on the 1887, 1892, 1899, and 1927 Sanborn Maps. See Figures 15, 17, 19, and 21. The 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrates a triangular-shaped filling station, a small dwelling, and a row of contiguous buildings in a similar location. See Figure 24. The small dwelling may have been worker housing. As noted by the German Village Historic District NR nomination, worker housing was concentrated along alleys and MLK Blvd.

The building at 299 Hensel Pl. features multiple alterations. It lacks integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, setting, association, and materials. Due to modern alterations, the resource is not representative of an important event, pattern in history, person(s), or architectural design or construction method in the history of the city, county, state or nation. It is not representative of the industrial development and residential expansion of the City of Hamilton after the construction of the hydraulic canal system due to loss of integrity. The following photograph of 299 Hensel Pl. was taken by the ODOT/OES cultural resources team in June 2025. See Exhibit 4 and Appendix A for photographs of 299 Hensel Pl..

Exhibit 4 – 299 Hensel Place



507 N. Third Street/MLK Blvd.

The residence, 507 N. Third St./MLK Blvd., corresponds with a brick residence illustrated on the 1887, 1892, 1899, and 1927 Sanborn Maps. See Figures 15, 17, 19, and 21. The 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrates a brick residence with frame porch and rear frame addition. A small outbuilding is located at the rear of the parcel adjacent to an alley. The adjacent brick residence has been demolished. The residence may have been workers housing due to its proximity to the hydraulic canal and industries. As noted by the German Village Historic District NR nomination form, worker housing was concentrated along alleys and MLK Blvd. See Figure 24.

The building at 507 N. Third St./MLK Blvd. features multiple alterations. As illustrated by the following photograph, the chimneys have been removed, as well as windows, on the north side of the building. It is an isolated resource removed from other residences of similar design. It lacks integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, setting, association, and materials. Due to modern alterations, the resource is not representative of an important event, pattern in history, person(s), or architectural design or construction method in the history of the city, county, state or nation. It is not representative of the industrial development and residential expansion of the City of Hamilton after the construction of the hydraulic canal system due to loss of integrity. The following photograph of 507 N. Third St./MLK Blvd. was taken by the ODOT/OES cultural resources team in June 2025. See Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 5 – 507 N. Third St./MLK Blvd.



Part I Addendum Project Review Summary

ODOT-OES cultural resource staff completed a review of the addendum project area of the preferred Blvd. One history/architecture resource, the Niles Tile Works located at 609 N. Third St./MLK Blvd., was identified eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The Niles Tools Works (OHI# BUT0096509) is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the industrial development of the City of Hamilton after the construction of the hydraulic canal and through both world wars. Niles Tool Works is eligible under Criterion C for its association with modern industrial design and technology in the second half of the 19th century. The historic boundary includes the footprint of the extant complex building including a 10' buffer area on the south and west sides of the complex. The historic boundary corresponds with the footprint of the building on the north and east sides of the complex. Existing public right-of-way is excluded from the historic boundary. No additional history/architecture resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP were identified within the addendum project area of the preferred alternative.

PART II - ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION REVIEW

On July 3, 2025, the Ohio SHPO recommended further investigation of three resources to determine National Register eligibility: the C.H. & D Railroad Bridge, 905 Heaton Street (OHI# BUT0064609), and 701 Greenwood Avenue (OHI# BUT0071609).⁴³ Part II of this addendum report provides additional information on 905 Heaton Street and 701 Greenwood. Both were evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. The C.H. & D. Railroad Bridge is located outside of the area of potential effects of the preferred alternative. Therefore, it was not included in this review. Figure 2 illustrates the location of the three resources in relation to the preferred alternative.

Field Review

On July 16, 2025, ODOT-OES conducted a field review of 905 Heaton Street (OHI#BUT0064609) and 701 Greenwood Avenue (OHI#BUT0071609). See Figures 31 and 32 for OHI forms and Appendices B and C for photographs.

Historic Context

The NR nominations for two local historic districts, the German Village Historic District (NR# 90002216) and the Dayton-Campbell Historic District (NR# 83001947), were reviewed. The construction dates associated with 905 Heaton St. (1889) and 701 Greenwood Ave.(circa 1870) fall within the periods of significance of the historic districts.

The 45-acre German Village Historic District features predominately residential development. The district is significant for its architecture (1829-1831) and association with industrialists and businessmen influential in the industrial development of Hamilton (1850-1913). Architectural styles include Italianate, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Side Hall Plan, and Shotgun. The nomination states, “The founders of the largest manufacturing companies built houses in German Village, as did most of the company employees. . . Working class homes are mostly found in the alleys and along Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.”⁴⁴

The 24-acre Dayton-Campbell Historic District (NR#83001947) features “high style and vernacular” residential development. The district is significant for its architecture and association with the industrial expansion of Hamilton (1870-1929). The district features a cohesive grouping of vertically oriented structures. “In the 1870’s, a decade which saw many new industries, mostly in machinery, engines, and their parts; founded here or relocated from Cincinnati . . . Lying just east of many of the industries, the area provided a convenient location for many workers and was favored as a residential area by many of the founders and managers of these companies.”⁴⁵

⁴³ Fisher, Miranda. Ohio SHPO comments on the June 2025 History/Architecture Phase I Report and Transmittal. July 3, 2025.

⁴⁴ US Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *German Village Historic District* (NR#90002216). 1990. Section 7.

⁴⁵ US Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service. *Dayton-Campbell Historic District* (NR#83001947). 1983. Section 8.

905 Heaton Street - National Register Evaluation

The 2 ½ story, brick residence located at 905 Heaton Street was constructed in 1889.⁴⁶ The building features an L-shaped design, steeply pitched gable roof, side roof gable extension, and projecting overhanging eaves. A partial width hipped roof porch is located at the intersection of the L-shaped design. Each steeply peaked gable end (three in all) feature projecting pediments with extended (continued) cornices, arched window, and imbricated slate. The entablature features wide fascia boards, paired foliate and scrolled brackets with rosettes, a dentil course, and raised panels. The arched 1/1 windows on the north, east, and west sides of the residence feature extended cornice hoods, decorative carving, rosettes, and stone sills with brackets. Window surrounds are not featured on the arched windows at the back of the residence facing the alley. Finials referenced by the OHI form (OHI#BUT0064609) were not observed. See Exhibit 6. See Appendix B for photographs.

Exhibit 6 – 905 Heaton Street

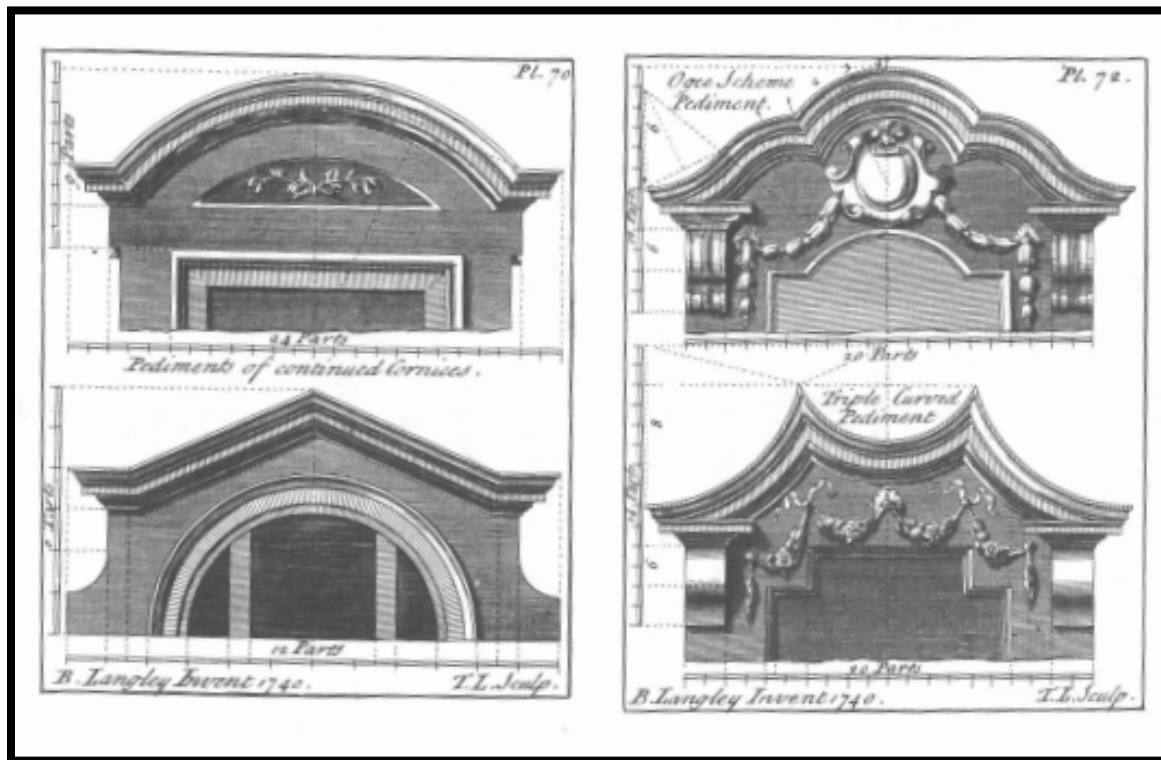


Extended (continued) cornices are illustrated in the book, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (1994). The plates are from the book *The Builder's Jewel* by Batty Langley [published in 11 editions between 1696-1751]. Langley wrote handbooks designed for the average carpenter and were the “most widely used architectural books in both England and America”.⁴⁷ The cornices featured on the roof line and window hoods on 905 Heaton St. are similar in design. Refer to Exhibit 7.

⁴⁶ Nix, Nancy, CPA. Butler County Auditor. <https://propertysearch.bcohiogov/maps>. Accessed Oct. 6, 2025.

⁴⁷ Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. 1994. Pg. 80.

Exhibit 7 - The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture (1994) Pattern Book Design, Illustrating plates from *The Builder's Jewel* by Batty Langley [Published in 11 editions between 1696-1751]. Pediments of continued cornices – Plate B. Langley Invent 1740.



The OHI form (OHI#BUT0064609) indicates the property was a residence for Alwin and Alice Zschau. Zschau, a German immigrant, was employed as a builder of slate roofs.⁴⁸ According to a biographical sketch in the March 16, 1895 edition of the “Daily Republican Newspaper”, Alwin E. Zschau was born on March 4, 1862 and immigrated to the United States from Germany when he was six years of age with his parents Ernest and Charlotte Zschau.⁴⁹ This is supported by the 1880 US Federal Census⁵⁰, which states that an “Alvin Chau” (an alternate spelling of Alwin Zschau) was born in Prussia (now Germany) c. 1862, and immigrated to the United States with his parents Ernst (Ernest) and Charlotta (Charlotte) Chau (Zschau).

⁴⁸ Enzweiler, Susan. Miami Purchase Association. The Zschau Residence. BUT0064609. 1984.

⁴⁹ The Daily Republican News. Saturday, March 16, 1895. Pages 5-6.

⁵⁰ United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Tenth Census of the United States, 1880*. (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

The Zschau's originally settled in Baltimore, where they lived for four years, then moved to Washington, DC for three years, and then relocated to Covington, Kentucky.⁵¹ Zschau was educated in the public schools of Washington, DC and Covington⁵², and, by 1880, he was 18 years of age, living in Covington, Kentucky, and working as a tin smiths apprentice.⁵³ While in Covington, Zschau met and married his wife, Alice G. Seaman, who was from Covington.⁵⁴ They were married on March 4, 1884.⁵⁵ The marriage of Alice G. (Seaman) "Zshaw" (an alternate spelling of Zschau) to Alvin E. "Zshaw" (Zschau) is confirmed to have taken place in 1884 in the 1900 US Federal Census.⁵⁶ This census also confirms that Alice (Seaman) Zschau was born in Kentucky in December of 1862.⁵⁷ Zschau lived in Covington for eight years before moving to Hamilton, Ohio in March 1883.⁵⁸

After leaving school, Zschau learned architectural drafting and took up the making of cornices, which he learned in Cincinnati.⁵⁹ With very little capital, he went to Hamilton and started a cornice business, which proved to be very lucrative.⁶⁰ Advertisements in local newspapers in 1891 and 1893 describe him as specializing in tin, iron, and slate roofing and galvanized iron cornice work at this time.^{61,62,63} His business was located on the north side of Canal Street between 3rd and 4th Streets.⁶⁴

The 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps illustrates a black smith and woodworking building that may correspond with A.E. Zschau's business located on the north side of Canal Street between 3rd and 4th streets.⁶⁵ See Figure 47.

In 1895, Zschau ran for Hamilton City Council.⁶⁶ A biographical sketch published in the March 16th, 1895, editions of The Daily Republican⁶⁷ newspaper noted that he was an honest businessman who

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⁵¹ The Daily Republican News. Saturday, March 16, 1895. Pages 5-6.

⁵² Ibid. 1895.

⁵³ United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Tenth Census of the United States, 1880*. (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁵⁴ The Daily Republican News. Saturday, March 16, 1895. Pages 5-6.

⁵⁵ Ibid. 1895.

⁵⁶ United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900. T623, 1854 rolls.

⁵⁷ Ibid. 1900.

⁵⁸ The Daily Republican News. Saturday, March 16, 1895. Pages 5-6.

⁵⁹ Ibid. 1895.

⁶⁰ Ibid. 1895.

⁶¹ The Journal News. Thursday, April 30, 1891. Page 4.

⁶² Hamilton Daily Democrat. Friday, April 28, 1893. Page 4.

⁶³ Hamilton Daily Democrat. Wednesday, May 24, 1893. Page 4.

⁶⁴ The Journal News. Thursday, April 30, 1891. Page 4.

⁶⁵ Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washing, D.C. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. 1892. Accessed Oct. 3, 2025. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4084hm>.

⁶⁶ The Daily Republican News. Saturday, March 16, 1895. Pages 5-6.

⁶⁷ Ibid. 1895.

was a good candidate for the 5th ward seat open on the city council.⁶⁸ An article in the March 27th, 1895, edition of the Daily Republican describes Zschau as a “well-known businessman.”⁶⁹ It appears as if he did not win the election as no further mention is made in any paper or other record.

Zschau appears in newspapers again in 1901⁷⁰ in association with a lawsuit brought against A. E. Zschau and William L. Jacobs (Jacobs Cornice Co.) by the Wheeling Corrugating Company, in which they were accused of not paying for roofing materials and for “carrying on a business plan or scheme, under a confederation, conspiracy or agreement between them for the purpose of wrongfully procuring roofing slate, galvanized iron, and other roofing materials, whereby they have procured to be sold and shipped from diverse parties to a pretended party.”⁷¹ In this article, Zschau is described as a “contractor engaged in building and roofing buildings” suggesting that he did more than cornice work at this point in his career.⁷² Despite this legal battle, Zschau continued to work in roofing until his business was sold to Edward Hendrickson on November 13th, 1915.⁷³ Alwin E. Zschau died in Hamilton Ohio on June 17th, 1939.⁷⁴ His grave stone is in Greenwood Cemetery, Hamilton, Ohio.⁷⁵ According to volunteers from the Butler County historical Society, 905 Heaton was rented or sold every few years from 1940 onwards.

The historic maps were reviewed. The 1875 atlas illustrates the location of 905 Heaton Street at Lot 2291. The resource is in proximity to industries and the hydraulic canal.⁷⁶ The 1895 atlas illustrates 905 Heaton Street adjacent to a streetcar line, east of the hydraulic canal, and associated industries. The property is located within the East Addition (5th precinct).⁷⁷ See Figures 33-36.

The 1892 and 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrates the location of 905 Heaton Street. The residence is highlighted in red indicating brick construction with a frame porch. A stable is located at the rear of the property adjacent to an alley. A frame building featuring a store is on the west side and a vacant lot is on the east side.^{78 79} See Figures 39-40.

⁶⁸ Ibid. 1895.

⁶⁹ The Daily Republican News. Wednesday, March 27, 1895. Page 2.

⁷⁰ Butler County Democrat. Thursday, March 14, 1901. Page 10.

⁷¹ Ibid. 1901.

⁷² Ibid. 1901.

⁷³ Hamilton Evening Journal. Friday, November 13, 1925.

⁷⁴ *Find a Grave*. Find a Grave®. Alwin Ernst Zkschau. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi>. Accessed October 10, 2025.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Evert, L.H. *Combination Atlas Map of Butler Conty, Ohio*. 1875.

⁷⁷ Rerick Brothers. *The County of Butler, Ohio. Imperial Atlas and Art Folio*. 1896.

⁷⁸ Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washing, D.C. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. 1892. Accessed Oct. 3, 2025. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4084hm>.

⁷⁹ Ibid. 1899.

By 1927, a residence is featured on the vacant lot to the east of 905 Heaton Street immediately adjacent to the western parcel boundary. The store and stable on the west side have been replaced by two frame dwellings and a garage has replaced the stable.⁸⁰ See Figure 45.

Based on the enclosed review, the resource located at 905 Heaton Street is associated with the migration of skilled craftsmen to live and work in the City of Hamilton during the city's industrial and residential expansion. The resource is representative of a home owned and designed by a trained craftsman who relocated to Hamilton and established a cornice building business (Criterion A). The residence at 905 Heaton Street is representative of the work of a master craftsman during the industrial and residential expansion of Hamilton (Criterion C). The resource retains integrity of location, setting, association, design, workmanship, materials, and feeling. ODOT-OES has determined 905 Heaton Street is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. No contributing buildings or landscape features were identified. The historic boundary corresponds with the parcel boundary. The following excerpt is from the Butler Auditor's website illustrating parcel boundary.⁸¹ See Exhibit 8.

Exhibit 8 – 905 Heaton Street – Historic Boundary



⁸⁰ Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washing, D.C. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. 1927. Accessed Oct. 3, 2025. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4084hm>.

⁸¹ Nix, Nancy, CPA. Butler County Auditor. <https://propertysearch.bcohiogov/maps>. Accessed Oct. 6, 2025.

701 Greenwood Avenue

The building at 701 Greenwood Avenue, documented on OHI form OHI#BUT0071609, was constructed circa 1870. The 2 ½ story building features stone construction. The building displays a strong vertical appearance with a low-pitched gable roof and narrow rectangular L-shape. The building facade faces the corner of Heaton Street and Greenwood Avenue. A three-sided addition with red tile roof was added to the first floor of the façade in 1927. The building stands out from the adjacent residential development due to its height, design, stone exterior, and corner location.

Design features include overhanging eaves, cornice returns, and a round window with a keystone arch on the front gable end; ashlar quoins on the corners of the building; windows with segmental keystone arches and plain stone sills; paneled frieze with brackets and cornice; roof dormers with extended curved cornices, rectangular windows, and corner brackets. Windows have been replaced, and some filled in with glass block; however, original window and door openings appear intact. The south-facing inset doorway features raised panels, a segmental keystone arch and an inset stone entrance stoop. The front facing doorway north of the 1927 addition, features a paneled door. The transom appears to have been filled in. An awning is located above the door. The rear of the building features a modern three-story fire escape and a rear gable end steel door. An inconspicuous, modest, one-story concrete block addition has been added to the rear of the building. A first-floor rear doorway includes a flat stone header and modern door. A concrete patio and eating area are featured.

The building features Italianate architectural elements. Italianate style architecture was common in Hamilton between 1840-1890. Italianate design features include a rectangular, two-three story design with low gabled or hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves supported by brackets, round segmental arches above the windows and doors; and, tall narrow first floor windows.⁸² The publication *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* dates the Italianate style in Ohio to 1850-1880. The style emphasized height, round or segmental arches, bracketed cornice, and overhanging eaves. Earlier versions in Ohio featured more symmetrical facades and cubic massing, which is illustrated by early residential properties in the German Village Historic District.⁸³ See Figure 32 for OHI form, Appendix C for photographs, and Exhibits 9 and 10.

⁸² Schwartz, James, PhD. *Hamilton, Ohio Its Architecture and History*. The Hamilton City Planning Department. 1986. Pgs. 162-164.

⁸³ Gorden, Stephen C. *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*. 1992. Pgs. 85-86.

Exhibit 9 - Photograph of 701 Greenwood Ave. (ODOT-OES 2025)
Exhibit 10 - Photograph of 701 Greenwood Ave. prior to the 1927 addition.⁸⁴

Exhibit 9 - 701 Greenwood Avenue (2025)



Exhibit 10 – 701 Greenwood Ave. (Pre-1927)



The available atlases were referenced. The 1875 atlas illustrates the location of 701 Greenwood Avenue with Lot 2221.⁸⁵ The 1895 atlas illustrates 701 Greenwood Avenue adjacent to a streetcar line, east of the hydraulic canal, industries, and the Mechanics Addition, a residential development.⁸⁶ See Figures 33-36.

The 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrates the location of 701 Greenwood Avenue. The building is highlighted in blue indicating stone construction. The narrow rectangular main section of the building features a grocery. The L-shaped side section features a dwelling. A stable, several outbuildings, and a detached dwelling (adjacent to Heaton Street) are associated with the parcel. Figures 37-38, and 40.

The 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrates the location of 701 Greenwood Ave. The stone building features a store and dwelling. A stable, small stone building, and frame building (located adjacent to Greenwood Avenue) are associated with the parcel. The detached dwelling adjacent to Heaton Street is located on a separate parcel. See Figures 40, 42 and 43.

The 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrates two additions to the L-shaped stone building. A one story frame addition has been added to the façade. A two-story stone addition has been added to the north end of the building. A small frame addition has been added to the rear of the building. The building is marked as a store. The stable has been converted into a garage. See Figure 46.

⁸⁴ [Destination – The Stone Tavern – THE WALKING TOUR COMPANY.](#) Accessed Oct. 7, 2025.

⁸⁵ Evert, L.H. *Combination Atlas Map of Butler Conty, Ohio.* 1875.

⁸⁶ Rerick Brothers. *The County of Butler, Ohio. Imperial Atlas and Art Folio.* 1896.

From a review of available written sources, 701 Greenwood Ave. is believed to have been built by John L. Booth⁸⁷ circa 1870.⁸⁸ John L. Booth was a stonemason who worked for Henry Frechtling (also a stone mason) in the construction of the C.I.& W. (earlier the C.H.&I) stone archways.⁸⁹ It is also possible that William Booth, John L.'s father⁹⁰, played a role in the construction of Stone House given his experience as a stone mason (see below).

The earliest habitation record that could be identified for 701 Greenwood Ave., the 1875-1876 Williams' Hamilton Directory, lists a "William Booth" as primary resident.⁹¹ William Booth is identified as a grocer living at the "junction of E. Heaton and Greenwood Avenue with John L. Booth, a stone mason, Margaret Booth, a clerk, Thornton Booth, a boiler maker, and Abraham Booth, a laborer."⁹² Given the layout of the Stone House, it is likely that the lower floor of the building served as a grocery store, while the family lived on the upper floors. The 1870 US Federal Census states that William Booth (the age 52) was born around 1818 in England. His occupation at that time was listed as stone mason, and he resided with his wife Anna (age 47), and his seven children: Mary J. (age 12), Lizzie (age 9), John (age 27), Fountaine (age 23), Julius (age 21), Abram (age unknown) and Margaret (age 15). An additional Lizzie Booth (age 28) was also listed as living in William's household. Anna, sometimes listed as "Hannah," is believed to be Anna Thornton (b.1822-d.1893).⁹³

Even earlier mentions of "William Booth" appear in the 1861-1862 Williams' Hamilton Directory, where he is listed as a stone mason living at 59 N. 4th⁹⁴, and in the 1858-1859 Williams' Hamilton Directory, where he is listed as a mason living on 4th between Dayton and Buckeye.⁹⁵ In 1880, he is still living on Greenwood Ave. this time with wife Anna, and children Thomas, Abram, Maggie [Margaret], Mary, and Lizzie. William died in 1883 and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery.⁹⁶

⁸⁷ [Destination - The Stone Tavern - THE WALKING TOUR COMPANY](#). Accessed October 7, 2025.

⁸⁸ Susan Enzweiler. Miami Purchase. OHI #BUT0071609. 1984.

⁸⁹ [Destination - The Stone Tavern - THE WALKING TOUR COMPANY](#). Accessed October 7, 2025.

⁹⁰ Based on age and living situation. 1870 U.S. census, population schedules. NARA microfilm publication M593, 1,761 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

⁹¹ Williams' Hamilton Directory for 1875-6. Ninth Issue. H. Thornton Bennett, Compiler. Williams and Co., Publishers. 1875.

⁹² Ibid. 1875.

⁹³ [U.S., Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current - AncestryLibrary.com](#). Hannah Booth. Accessed October 7, 2025.

⁹⁴ Williams' Hamilton Directory City Guide and Business Mirror for 1861-62. Compiled by C. S. Williams. Hamilton: John O. Brown. 1861.

⁹⁵ Williams Hamilton Directory, City Guide and Business Mirror. 1858-1859. Compiled by C. S. Williams. Hamilton: John O. Brown. 1858.

⁹⁶ [U.S., Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current - AncestryLibrary.com](#). William Booth. Accessed October 7, 2025.

In 1888, a residence at the “junc[tion] of Heaton and Greenwood Av.” housed Mrs. William Booth, a dry goods and groceries vendor, Thornton Booth, a boiler maker, and Lizzie, Margaret, and Mary J. Booth, who did not have listed occupations.⁹⁷ Presumably, Anna Booth was running the grocery during this time, following William’s death in 1883. By 1900, residents at the junction of Greenwood Ave. and Heaton St. included Charles Booth, Harry Booth, a molder, John Jr. Booth, a machinist, and John L. Booth, a bricklayer.⁹⁸ Lizzie, Margaret, and Mary had moved to 237 N. 4th.⁹⁹

John L. appears to have moved out of 701 Greenwood Ave. by the 1880’s. In 1880, John L. Booth was living with his wife, Emma, and children Charles (age 4), Ida (age 3), and Harry (age 2).¹⁰⁰ He is not living with William Booth at this time. In 1888, he lived at 224 N. 4th St. and was described as a bricklayer.¹⁰¹ By 1900, John L. Booth was the owner of 401 Heaton St..¹⁰² He is listed as having been born in the United States, from parents who were both born in England who could both read and write. At this point he was a widower and his occupation was listed as “bricklayer.” He is listed as living with three children: Harry Booth (age 20), John Booth (age 18), and Robert Booth (age 14), and Susan Whitcomb (a housekeeper).¹⁰³ By 1910, John L. Booth had moved to 438 North Third Street.¹⁰⁴ He was born in 1844, died in 1912, was married to Emma S. Booth (1850-1886) and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Hamilton.^{105,106}

By 1905, 701 Greenwood Ave. was the Kolbenstetter Grocery (in the c. 1905 photo John Booth and Fred M. Kolbenstetter are standing in front of the building).¹⁰⁷ Fred M. Kolbenstetter was born in 1868 and died in 1952.¹⁰⁸ He was the son of two German immigrants.¹⁰⁹ He could read and write, was married to Mary Kolbenstetter when he was 28 years of age.¹¹⁰ In 1900, Kolbenstetter worked as a grocer and lived at 838 Greenwood Avenue with his wife Mary and their daughter “Lorinne.”¹¹¹

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⁹⁷ U.S., *City Directories, 1822-1995. Hamilton, Butler, Ohio.*

⁹⁸ Ibid. 1822-1995.

⁹⁹ Ibid. 1822-1995.

¹⁰⁰ 1880; Census Place: *Hamilton, Butler, Ohio*; Roll: 997; Page: 418d; Enumeration District: 036.

¹⁰¹ U.S., *City Directories, 1822-1995. Hamilton, Butler, Ohio.*

¹⁰² United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900.* Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900. T623, 1854 rolls.

¹⁰³ Ibid. 1900.

¹⁰⁴ Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910 (NARA microfilm publication T624, 1,178 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29.

¹⁰⁵ [John L Booth Sr. \(1844-1912\) - Find a Grave Memorial](#) Accessed October 7, 2025.

¹⁰⁶ Ohio Department of Health. *Index to Annual Deaths, 1958-2002.* Ohio Department of Health, State Vital Statistics Unit, Columbus, OH, USA.

¹⁰⁷ [Destination - The Stone Tavern - THE WALKING TOUR COMPANY.](#) Accessed October 7, 2025.

¹⁰⁸ *Find a Grave.* Find a Grave®. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi>. Accessed October 7, 2025.

¹⁰⁹ United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930.* Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1930. T626, 2,667 rolls.

¹¹⁰ Ibid. 1930.

¹¹¹ United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900.* Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900. T623, 1854 rolls.

In 1910, Kolbenstetter worked as a grocery retail merchant and lived on Greenwood Avenue with his wife Mary, daughter Loraine, and a boarder named Joseph McMahan.¹¹² In 1920, Kolbenstetter still worked as a grocery retail merchant and lived on Greenwood Avenue in 1920 with his wife Mary, daughter Loraine (age 22) and a lodger names Thomas C. Robbins.¹¹³ By 1930, he had moved to 1123 Heaton St. but was still listed as a grocer.¹¹⁴ No record of Kolbenstetter could be found prior to 1900. Newspaper mentions of F. M. Kolbenstetter’s grocery store appear in 1908¹¹⁵, 1910¹¹⁶, and 1919.¹¹⁷ Based on an article in the March 28, 1924 edition of the Hamilton Evening Journal, Fred Kolbenstetter sold both his residence and business property at 1135 and 1139 Heaton Street to C. R. Fallen, a foreman in the plant of the Hooven, Owen, and Rentschler Company and his brother in law G. K. Rayburn. This deal “involved about \$15,000 and includes the grocery store which Mr. Kolbenstetter has been successfully conducting for a number of years.”¹¹⁸ The store “will be continued upon the high plane for which it has been noted under Mr. Kolbenstetter’s management.”¹¹⁹

In 1927 to 1928 this building housed Walter P. Eaton’s confectionary, Winfield Whelan’s shoe repair shop and Daniel Crouse’s residence.¹²⁰ It must also have housed E&L Lunch company around this time, because they received a building permit for a remodel for 701 Greenwood Avenue in 1926¹²¹ and placed an ad for a female worker at Heaton and greenwood in 1925.¹²² From 1931 to 1932 Whelan’s shoe repair, E&L Lunch Company, the Fischer Hardware Company, and the Tischer Apartments were located here.¹²³ From 1933 to 1934 the Fischer Apartments, the EE Lunch Company, the grocery of Edward C. Pabst and the residence of the molder Fred D. Cruse were here.¹²⁴ From 1936 to 1972 it was owned by Walter and Margaret Fortner.¹²⁵ In 1942, the Stone Tavern Restaurant (run by Walter Fortner), E & L Lunch Boxes, and the National Association of Letter Carrier #426 were housed in the building.¹²⁶ Between 1945-1948, the Stone Tavern Restaurant and the E &

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¹¹² Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910 (NARA microfilm publication T624, 1,178 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹¹³ Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920. (NARA microfilm publication T625, 2076 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹¹⁴ United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1930. T626, 2,667 rolls.

¹¹⁵ The Republican News, Hamilton Ohio. January 11, 1908. Page 4.

¹¹⁶ Butler County Democrat, July 28, 1910. Page 3.

¹¹⁷ Hamilton Evening Journal, April 10, 1919. Page 12.

¹¹⁸ Hamilton Evening Journal. Friday, March 28, 1924. Page 19.

¹¹⁹ Ibid. 1924.

¹²⁰ Susan Enzweiler. Miami Purchase. OHI #BUT0071609. 1984.

¹²¹ The Hamilton Daily News, Hamilton, Ohio. Tuesday, September 14, 1926.

¹²² Hamilton Evening Journal. Wednesday, August 26, 1925. Page 12.

¹²³ Susan Enzweiler. Miami Purchase. OHI #BUT0071609. 1984.

¹²⁴ Susan Enzweiler. Miami Purchase. OHI #BUT0071609. 1984.

¹²⁵ Michael D. Pitman. The Stone Tavern Opens in Hamilton. Journal News. November 4, 2024.

¹²⁶ Butler County Historical Society and Museum. Personal communication August 27, 2025.

L Lunch Boxes were occupants.¹²⁷ Between 1949-1962, William and Arthur Fortner ran the Stone Tavern Restaurant from the building at 701 Greenwood Avenue.¹²⁸ The building also housed the Pony Keg, offering home sandwich deliveries, and a bowling alley.¹²⁹ From 1963-1965, the building remained the Stone Tavern Restaurant (1963 Walter Fortner; 1965 Walter Fortner and Albert)¹³⁰ By 1965, the bowling alley had been removed.¹³¹ In 1967-1971, the Stone Tavern (Walter & Albert) and Papa Conese's Pizza (run by Thomas Conese¹³²) were occupants.¹³³ On December 20, 1971 the property was sold by Walter and Margaret Fortner to Michael J. Flick and Phillis B. Flick.¹³⁴ Between 1972-1973, the Stone Tavern occupied the building, run by Michael Flick, and Stanley Russo was a resident.¹³⁵ Between 1985-1992, the building was vacant.¹³⁶ The building was restored and reopened as Stone Tavern by Jim Pickup on November 1, 2024.¹³⁷

¹²⁷ Ibid. 2025.

¹²⁸ Ibid. 2025.

¹²⁹ Ibid. 2025.

¹³⁰ Ibid. 2025.

¹³¹ Ibid. 2025.

¹³² Skip Weaver. Pizza Business Owner Known for Community Involvement. Journal News. May 22, 2012.

¹³³ Ibid. 2025.

¹³⁴ Deed. Document number 197200009419. Book 999, P. 405.

¹³⁵ Ibid. 2025.

¹³⁶ Ibid. 2025.

¹³⁷ Michael D. Pitman. The Stone Tavern Opens in Hamilton. Journal News. November 4, 2024.

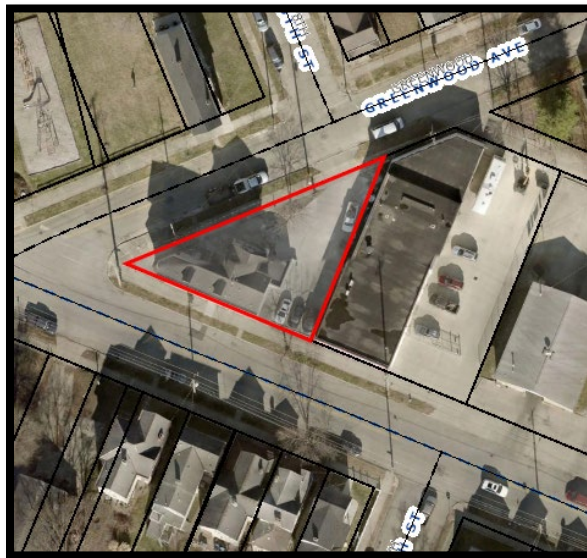
701 Greenwood Avenue - National Register Evaluation

The resource located at 701 Greenwood Ave. is associated with the industrial and residential expansion of the City of Hamilton after the construction of the hydraulic canal system through the two world wars. The resource is representative of a commercial property that evolved over time to meet the demands of the community during this period (Criterion A). The resource was located in proximity to the expanding residential and industrial development of Hamilton. Various businesses operated out of the building including a grocery, dry goods store, hardware store, food delivery service, box lunch company, restaurants, and residential housing.

The resource is representative of the work of a local craftsman (Criterion C). The stone structure is prominently located at the intersection of Heaton St. and Greenville Ave. The architectural design, materials, and location enhance its visual presence. Changes over time complement the original design and do not obscure its original form or features.

The resource retains integrity of location, setting, association, design, workmanship, materials, and feeling. ODOT-OES has determined 701 Greenwood Ave. is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. No contributing buildings or landscape features were identified. The historic boundary corresponds with the parcel boundary. Exhibit 11 illustrates the parcel boundary from the Butler Auditor’s website illustrating the historic boundary.¹³⁸

**Exhibit 11 – 701 Greenwood Ave.
Parcel Boundary (Red Line) Corresponds with the Historic Boundary**



¹³⁸ Nix, Nancy, CPA. Butler County Auditor. <https://propertysearch.bcohiogov/maps>. Accessed Oct. 9, 2025.

Part II Addendum Project Review Summary

905 Heaton St.

Based on the enclosed review, the resource located at 905 Heaton Street is associated with the migration of skilled craftsmen to live and work in the City of Hamilton during the city's industrial and residential expansion. The resource is representative of a home owned and designed by a trained craftsman who relocated to Hamilton and established a cornice building business (Criterion A). The residence at 905 Heaton St. is representative of the work of a master craftsman during the industrial and residential expansion of Hamilton (Criterion C). The resource retains integrity of location, setting, association, design, workmanship, materials, and feeling. ODOT-OES has determined 905 Heaton St. is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. No contributing buildings or landscape features were identified. The historic boundary corresponds with the parcel boundary.

701 Greenwood Ave.

The resource located at 701 Greenwood Ave. is associated with the industrial and residential expansion of the City of Hamilton after the construction of the hydraulic canal system through the world wars. The resource is representative of a commercial property that evolved over time to meet the demands of the community during this period (Criterion A). The resource is representative of the work of a local craftsman (Criterion C). The stone structure is prominently located at the intersection of Heaton St. and Greenville Ave. The architectural design, materials, and location enhance its visual presence. Changes over time complement the original design and do not obscure its original form or features. The resource retains integrity of location, setting, association, design, workmanship, materials, and feeling. ODOT-OES has determined 701 Greenwood Ave. is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. No contributing buildings or landscape features were identified. The historic boundary corresponds with the parcel boundary.

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FIGURE 1



Recommended Preferred Alternative

North Hamilton Crossing (NHX) • PID 115775



**Figure 2 – Recommended Preferred Alternative
Location of Eligible NR Properties & Properties Requiring Additional Investigation**

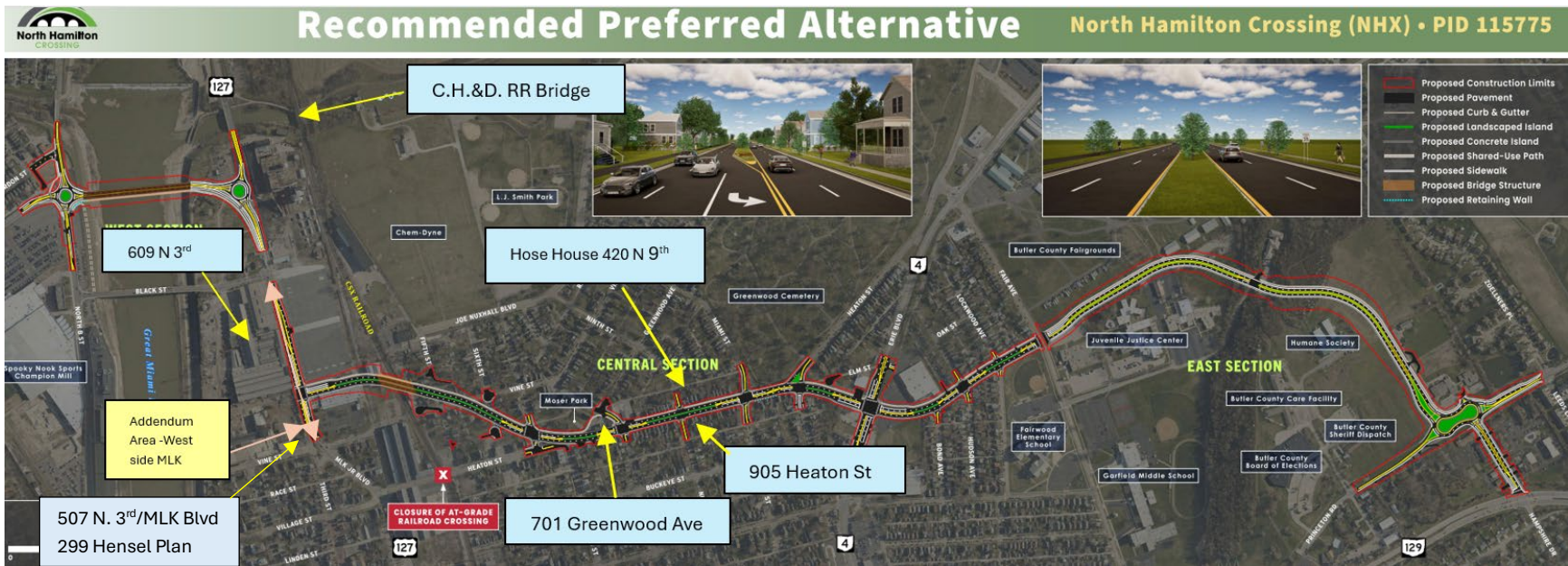
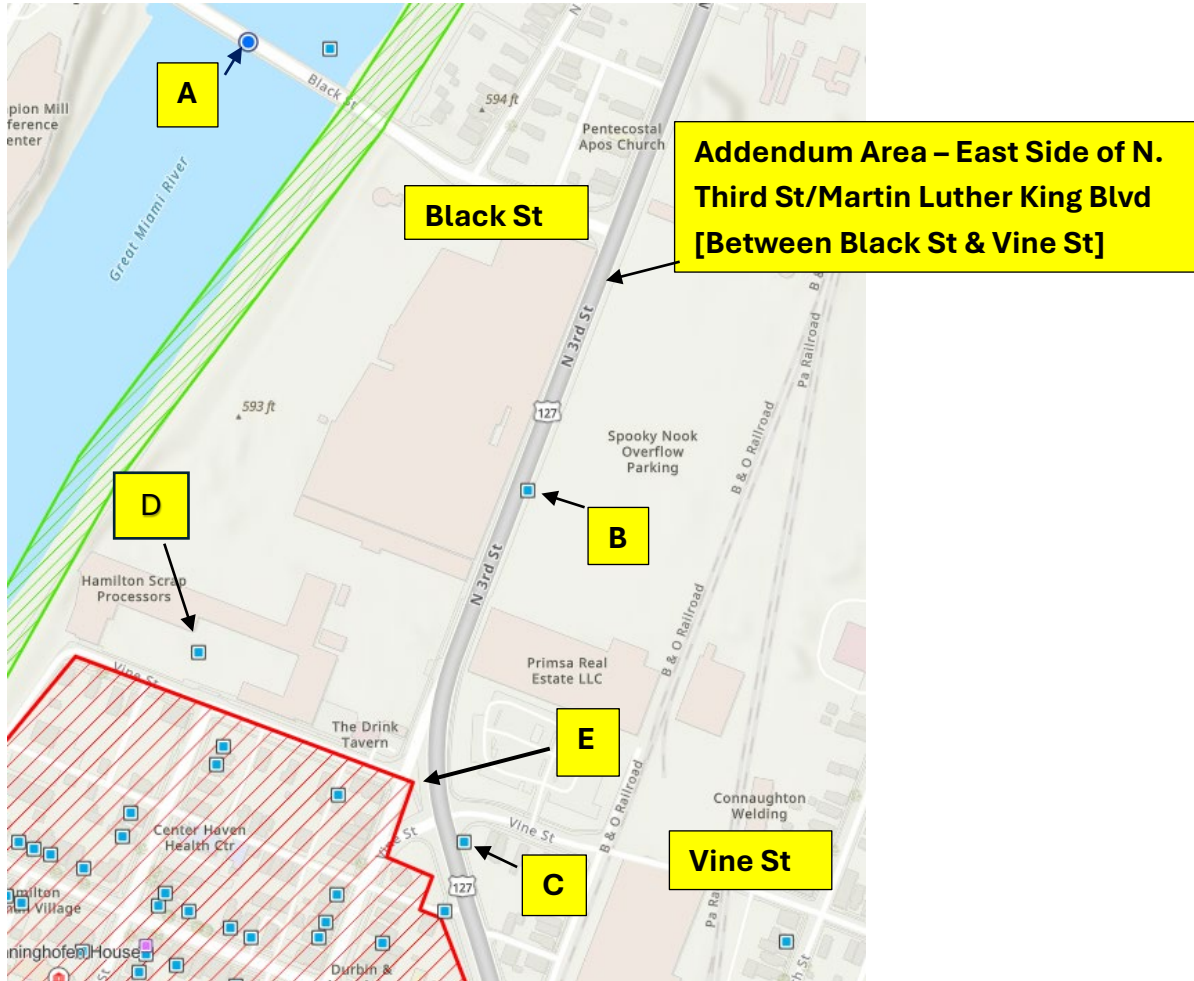


Figure 3 – Preferred Alternative - Addendum Project Area
Westside of N. Third St/MLK Blvd



Figure 4 – Records Check - Addendum PH 1 History/Architecture Review



Location Key

- A – Black Street Bridge (SFN 0960020) over the Great Miami River – NR Eligible**
- B - Champion Paper Warehouse (OHI#BUT0096509) 609 N. Third Street, Hamilton, OH**
- C - (OHI#BUT0079309) 321 Vine Street**
- D– Gra-Iron Foundry Corp. (OHI#BUT0095709) 134 Vine Street**
- E - German Village Historic District Boundary (NR#90002216)**

Figure 5 - Addendum Project Area - Historic Bridge Literature Review

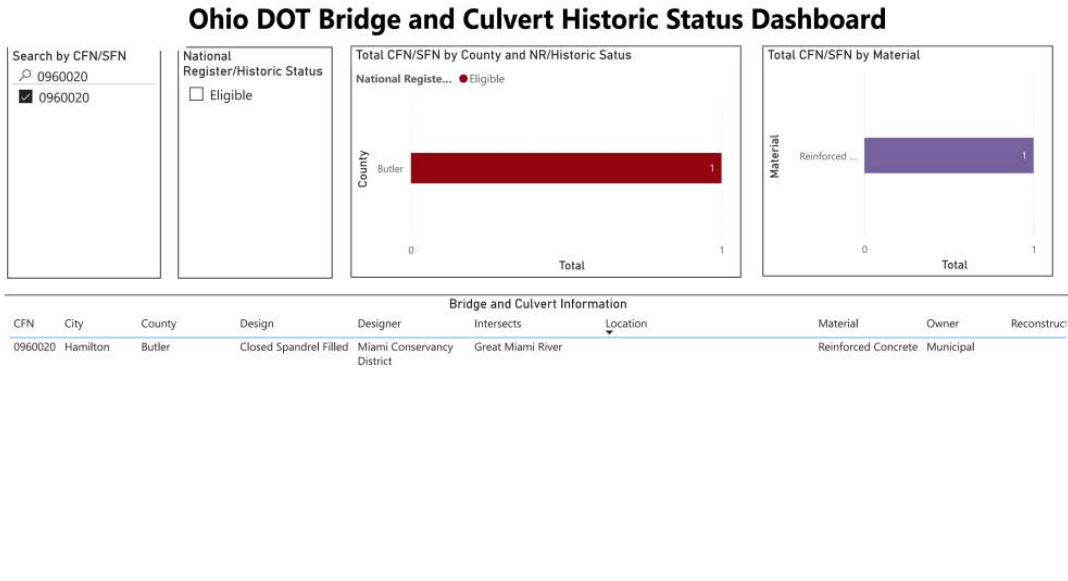
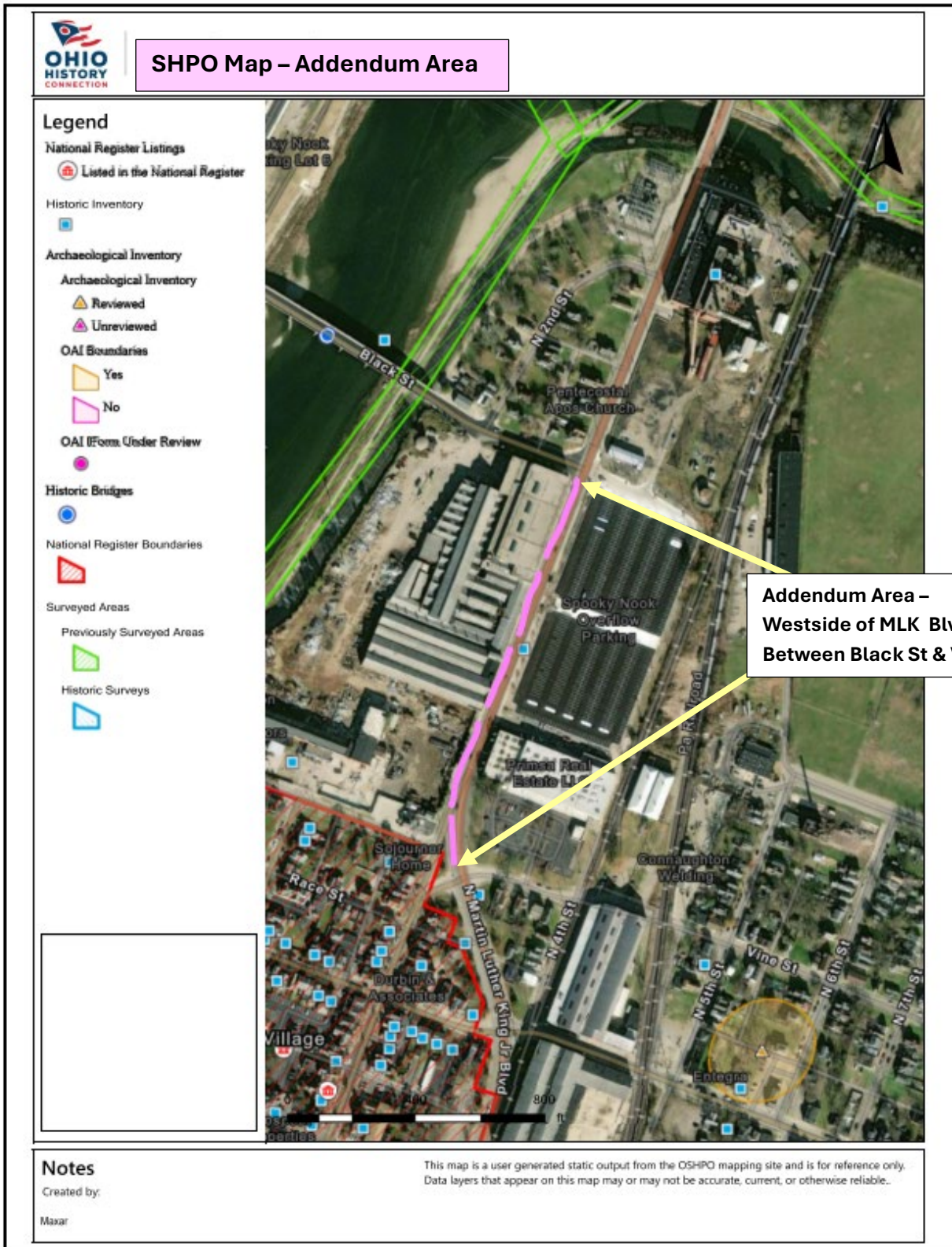


Figure 6



BUT-North Hamilton Crossing PID 115755
Addendum Area for the Recommended Preferred Alternative
Photograph Log - West side of N Third St/MLK Blvd Between Black St & Vine St

609 N Third St/MLK Blvd

OHI#BUT0096509



BUT-North Hamilton Crossing PID 115755
Addendum Area for the Recommended Preferred Alternative
Photograph Log - West side of N Third St/MLK Blvd Between Black St & Vine St

**Photos 1 & 2 - Looking NW from the SE Corner of Vine Street & N Third St/MLK at
West Side of N Third St/MLK Blvd**



**Gra-Foundry
134 Vine Street
OHI#BUT0095709**



**Champion Paper Warehouse
609 N Third St/MLK Blvd
OHI#BUT0096509**

BUT-North Hamilton Crossing PID 115755
Addendum Area for the Recommended Preferred Alternative
Photograph Log - West side of N Third St/MLK Blvd Between Black St & Vine St

Photos 3 & 4- Looking from SE Corner at West Side of Vine St/MLK Blvd towards German Village Historic District NE Boundary



BUT-North Hamilton Crossing PID 115755
Addendum Area for the Recommended Preferred Alternative
Photograph Log - West side of N Third St/MLK Blvd Between Black St & Vine St

Photos 5 & 6 – Looking NW at West Side of N Third St/MLK Blvd



BUT-North Hamilton Crossing PID 115755
Addendum Area for the Recommended Preferred Alternative
Photograph Log - West side of N Third St/MLK Blvd Between Black St & Vine St

**Photos 7 & 8 - Looking NW at West Side of N Third St/MLK
at Champion Paper Warehouse OHI#BUT0096509**



BUT-North Hamilton Crossing PID 115755
Addendum Area for the Recommended Preferred Alternative
Photograph Log - West side of N Third St/MLK Blvd Between Black St & Vine St

**Photos 9 & 10 - Looking NW at West Side of N Third St/MLK Blvd
at Champion Paper Warehouse OHI#BUT0096509**

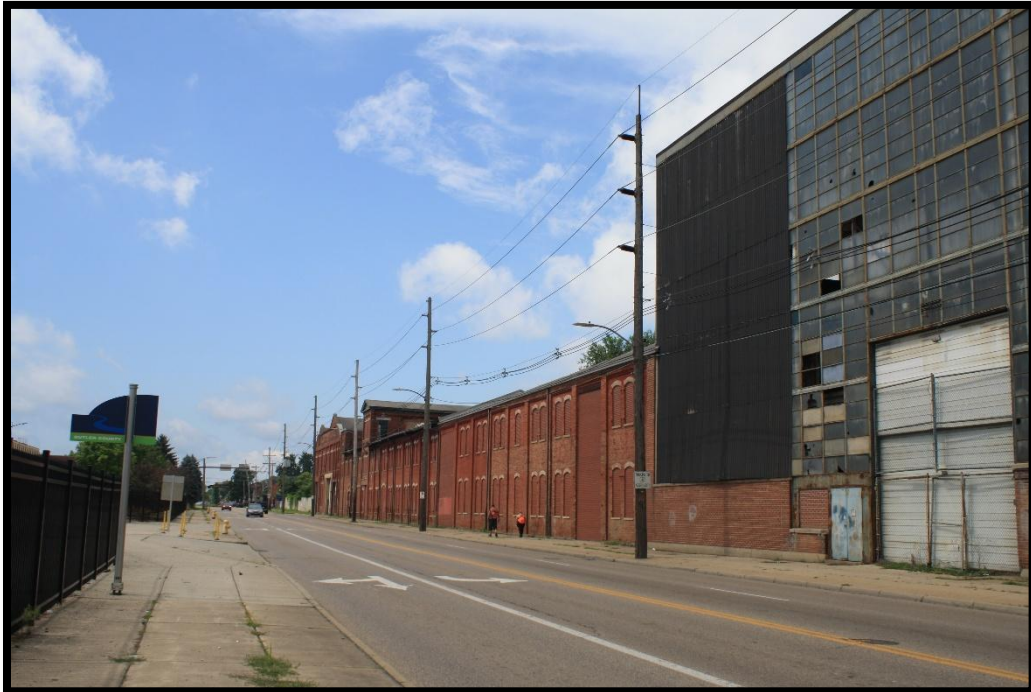


BUT-North Hamilton Crossing PID 115755
Addendum Area for the Recommended Preferred Alternative
Photograph Log - West side of N Third St/MLK Blvd Between Black St & Vine St

Photo 11 - Looking NW at West Side of N Third St/MLK at Champion Paper Warehouse OHI#BUT0096509

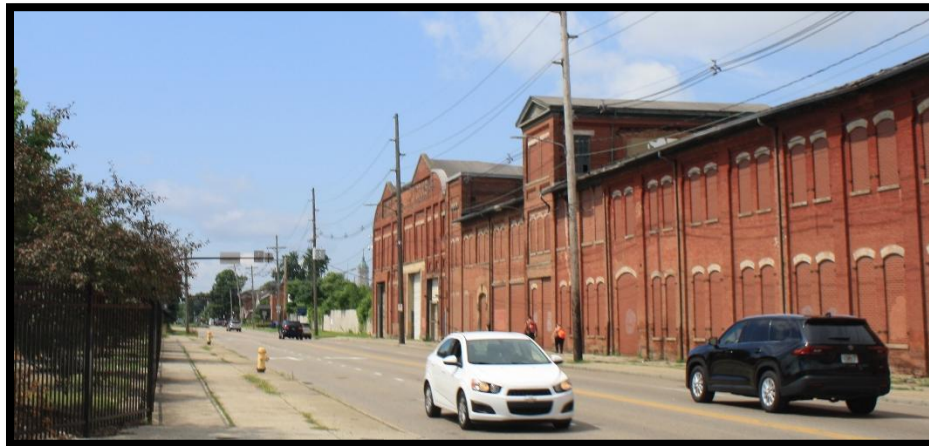
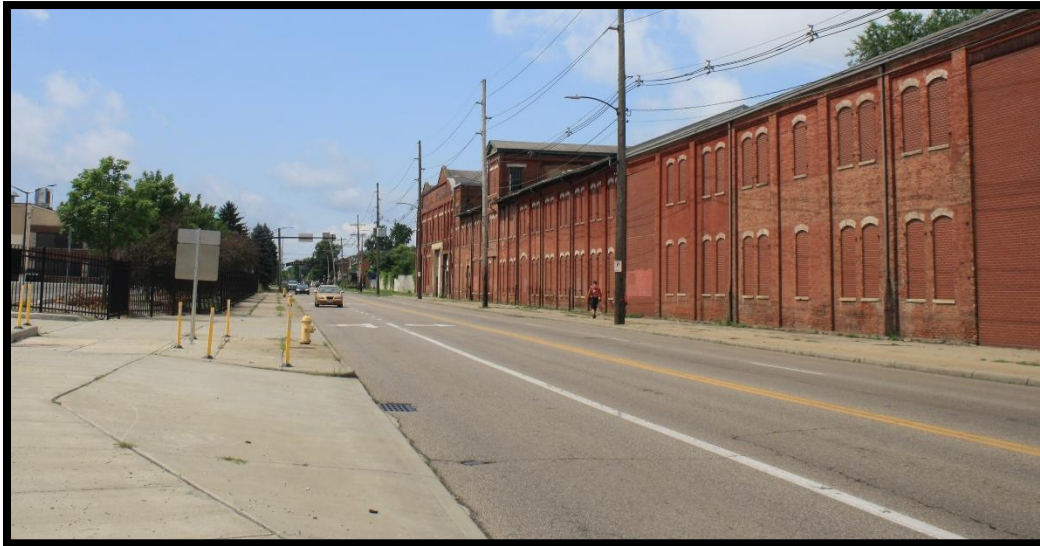


Photo 12 - Looking SW at West Side of N Third/MLK at Champion Paper Warehouse OHI#BUT0096509



BUT-North Hamilton Crossing PID 115755
Addendum Area for the Recommended Preferred Alternative
Photograph Log - West side of N Third St/MLK Blvd Between Black St & Vine St



Photos 13-15 Looking SW at West Side of N Third/MLK at Champion Paper Warehouse OHI#BUT0096509



530 N Third St
East Side of N Third St/MLK
Determined Not Eligible NR
PH I Survey (June 2025)



OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY CODED

<p>1. No. BUT-965-9</p> <p>2. County Butler</p> <p>3. Location of Negatives Hamilton Planning Dept.</p>	<p>4. Present Name(s) Champion Paper Warehouse</p> <p>5. Other Name(s) Niles Tool Works</p>	1. No. BUT-965-9 2. County Butler 4. Present Name(s) Champion Paper Warehouse 5. Other Name(s) Niles Tool Works
<p>6. Specific Location 609 North Third Street</p> <p>7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Hamilton</p> <p>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</p>  <p>9. Coordinates Lat. _____ Long. _____ U.T.M. Reference 16 710380 4364560</p> <p>10. Site Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure Object <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12. Is It Eligible? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>14. District Potent'l? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>15. Name of Established District</p>	<p>16. Thematic Category manufacturing/industry</p> <p>17. Date(s) or Period c1880-1910</p> <p>18. Style or Design Functional</p> <p>19. Architect or Engineer</p> <p>20. Contractor or Builder</p> <p>21. Original Use, if apparent factory</p> <p>22. Present Use warehouse & factory</p> <p>23. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>24. Owner's Name & Address, if known</p> <p>25. Open to Public? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>26. Local Contact Person or Organization Hamilton Planning Dept.</p> <p>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</p>	<p>28. No. of Stories 2</p> <p>29. Basement? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>30. Foundation Material Stone</p> <p>31. Wall Construction Brick</p> <p>32. Roof Type & Material Gable/flat/various</p> <p>33. No. of Bays Front multi Side multi</p> <p>34. Wall Treatment Common Bond</p> <p>35. Plan Shape irreg.</p> <p>36. Changes Addition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/> (Explain in #42)</p> <p>37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior good</p> <p>38. Preservation Underway? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>40. Visible from Public Road? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road flush</p>
<p>42. Further Description of Important Features</p> <p>These sprawling industrial buildings were built over a period of time at the end of the 19th century and employ many of the standard features of functional architecture used in industrial buildings, including pier and spandrel wall treatment, segmental arch window heads, raised narrow pedimented gables with sunburst and clerestory windows. Brick corbelling below the cornice is a unifying stylistic feature on most of the various buildings.</p>		
<p>43. History and Significance</p> <p>This was the home of Niles Tool Works which was induced to come to Hamilton from Cincinnati in 1872 by the offer of free land and free water power for a year. It became the largest manufacturer of machine tools in the world and the supplier of machine tools for the U.S. Government navy yards and machine shops. Its relocation to Hamilton was part of the great industrial expansion which took place there at the end of the 19th century.</p>		
<p>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</p> <p>This industrial complex lies at the north end of the City of Hamilton near the Great Miami River. It now serves as a warehouse for the Champion Paper Co.</p>		
<p>45. Sources of Information P.O. Greater Hamilton Edition, The Republican-News (1909)</p>	<p>46. Prepared by E. Tuttle</p> <p>47. Organization Miami Purchase Ass'n</p> <p>48. Date 49. Revision Date(s)</p>	

02000



SWC Mill St. and Third St.
1918 Office Building



SWC Mill and Third Sts.
Niles Tool Works Bldg.



NEC Mill and Third Sts.
Niles Tool Works.

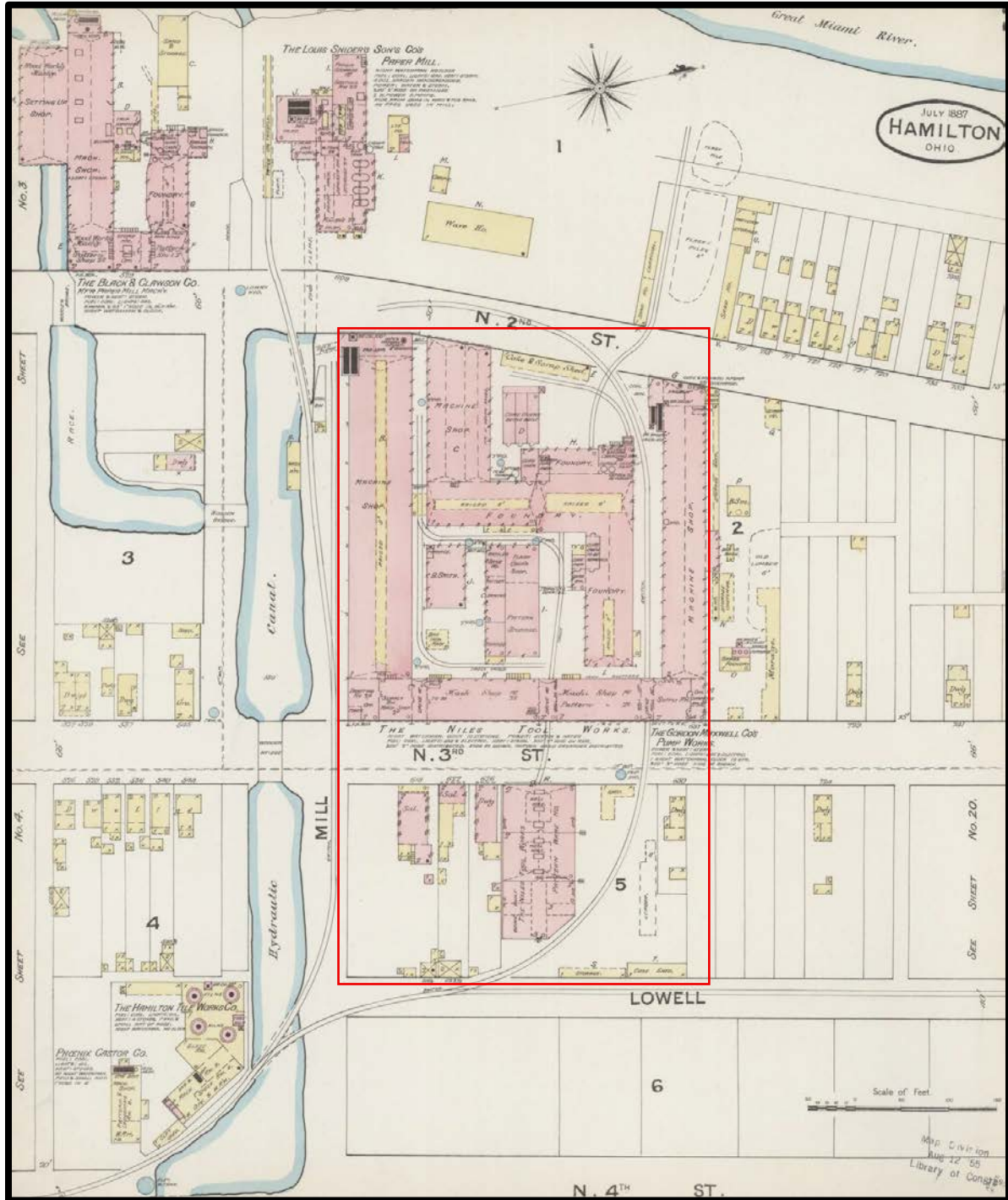


West side Third St.
north of Mill St.
Niles Tool Works

Continuation Sheet: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheets if necessary)

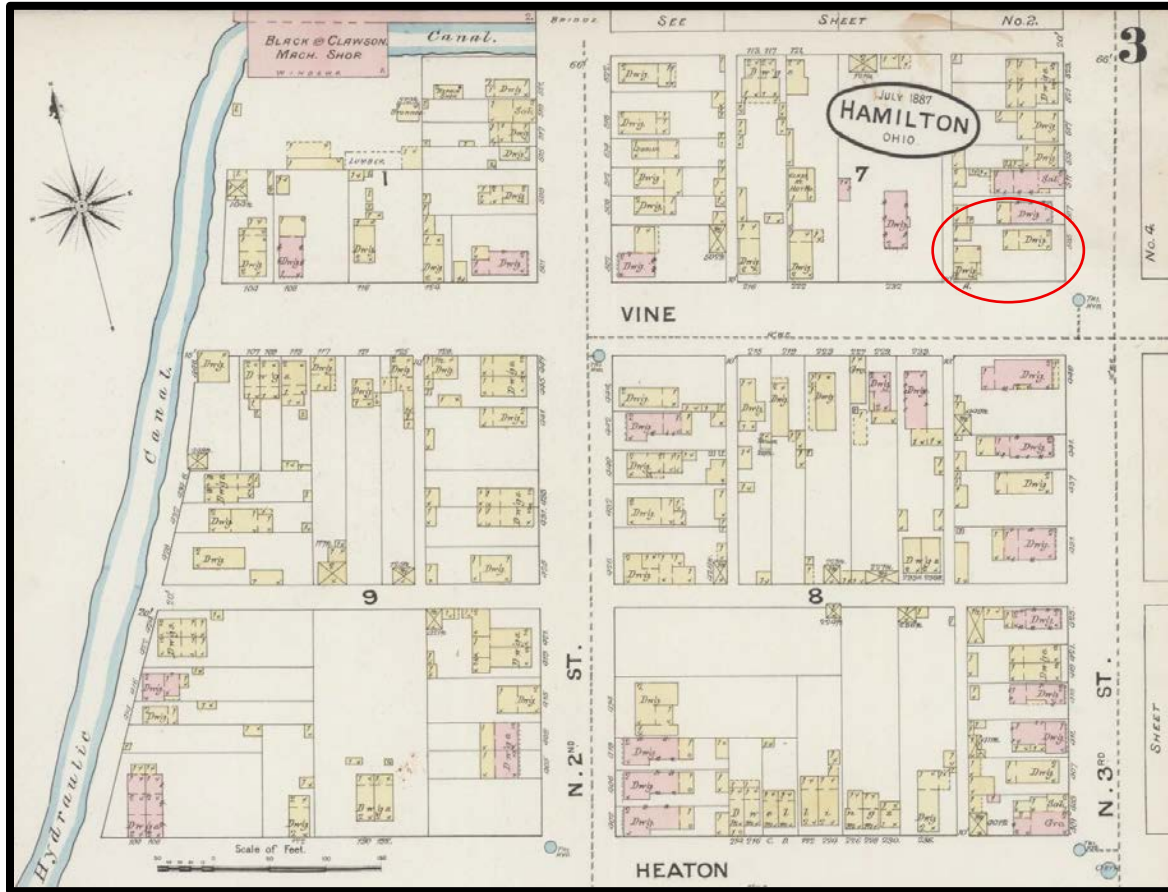
The Ohio Historic Preservation Office files contain additional information for this property. Information may include: newspaper clippings, church bulletins, maps or additional text.

Figure 14 - 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Hamilton, Butler County



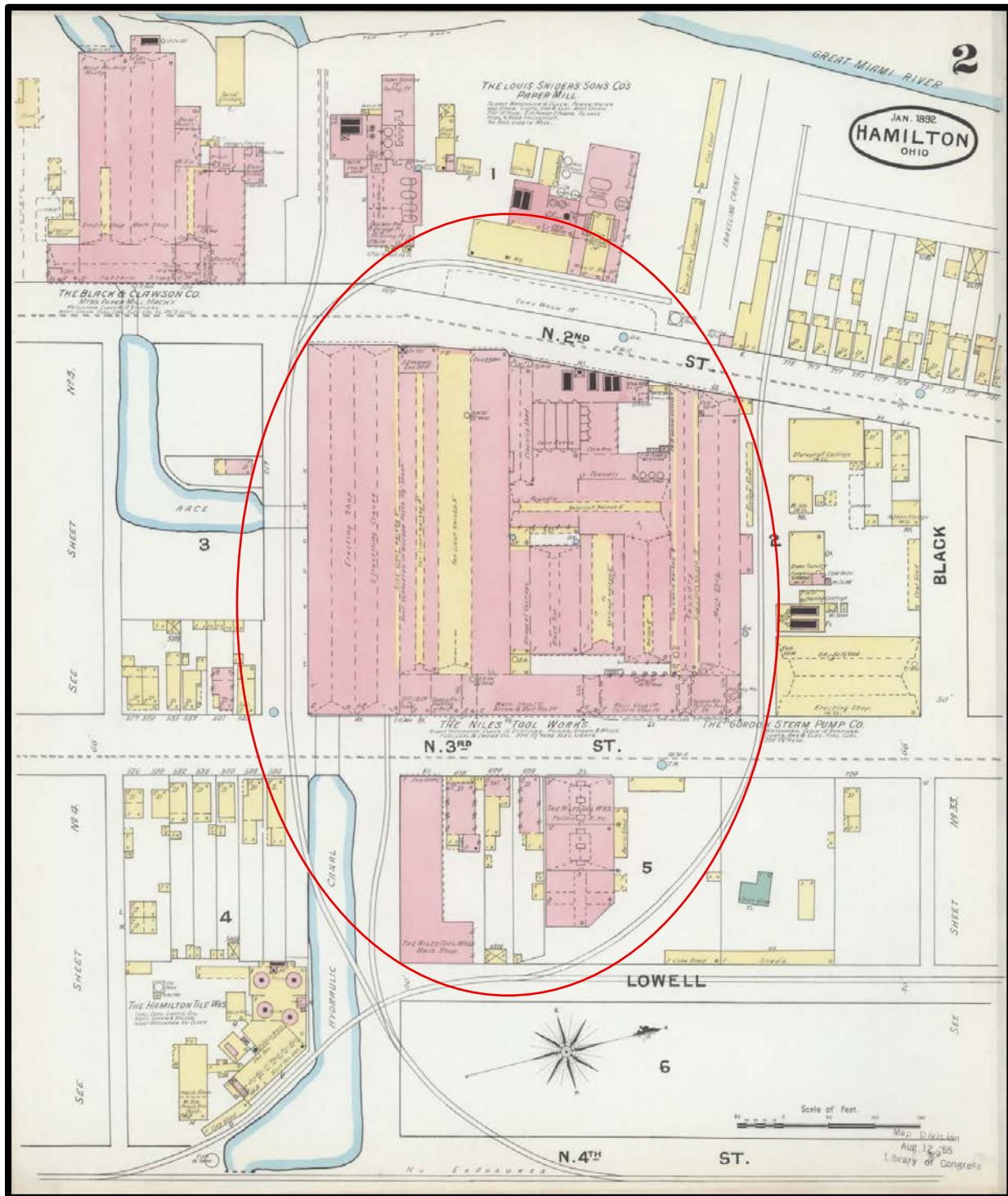
The Niles Tool Works, Mill Street, hydraulic canal, canal race, and rail are illustrated.

Figure 15 – 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Hamilton, Butler County



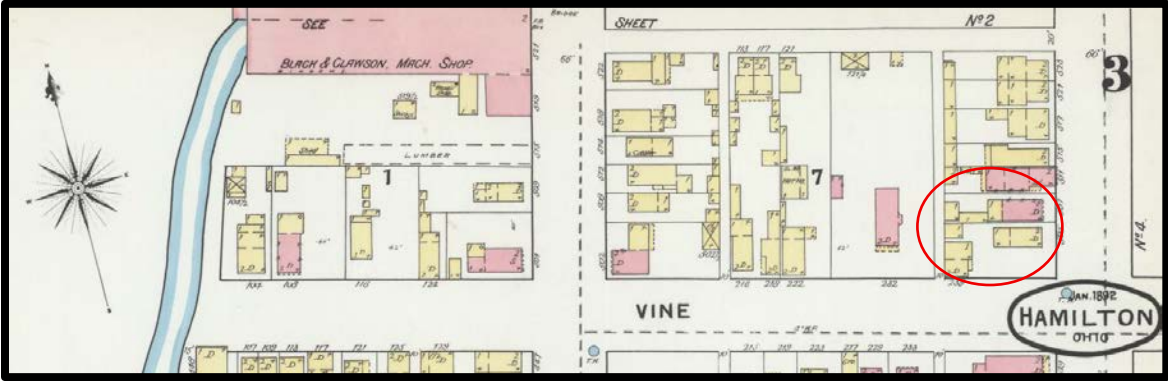
The southeast corner of Vine Street and N. Third Street/MLK Blvd. corresponds with the location of 507 N. Third Street/MLK Blvd. and 299 Hensel Place.

Figure 16 – 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Hamilton, Butler County



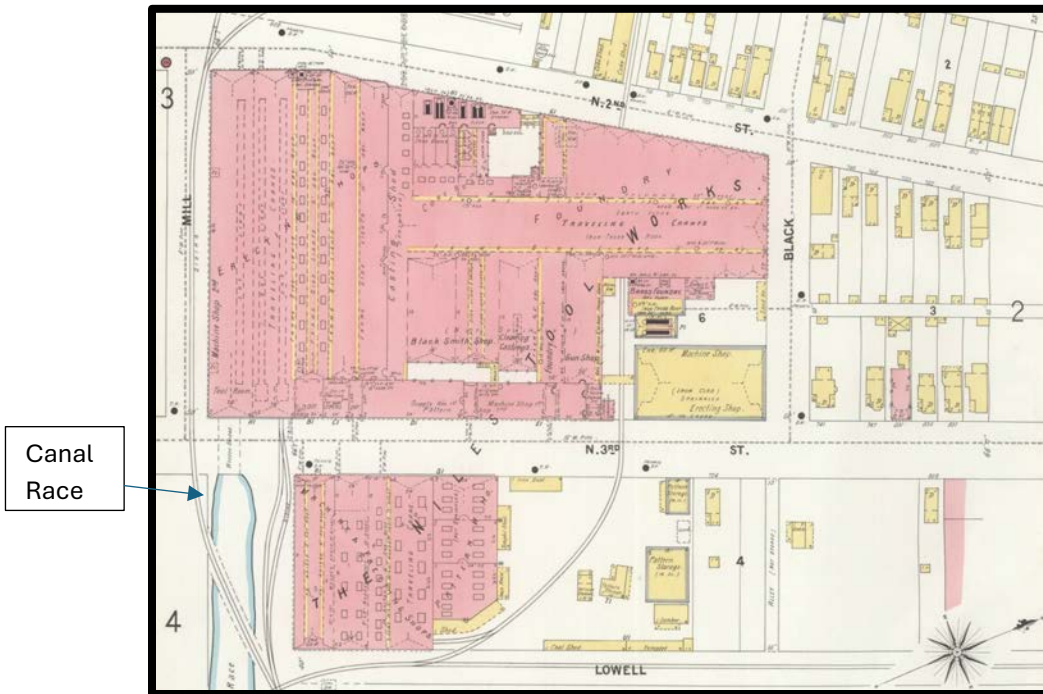
The Niles Tool Works Company, hydraulic canal, canal race and rail lines are illustrated.

Figure 17 - 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Hamilton, Butler County



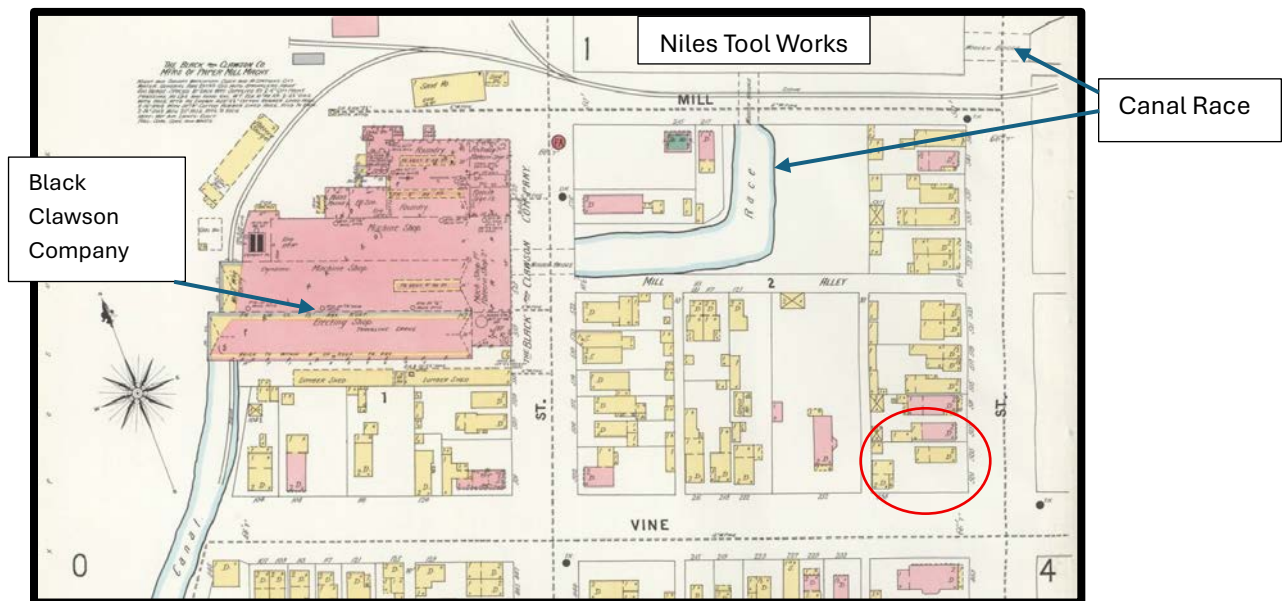
The southeast corner of Vine Street and N. Third Street/MLK Blvd. corresponds with the location of 507 N. Third Street/MLK Blvd. and 299 Hensel Place.

Figure 18 - 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Hamilton, Butler County



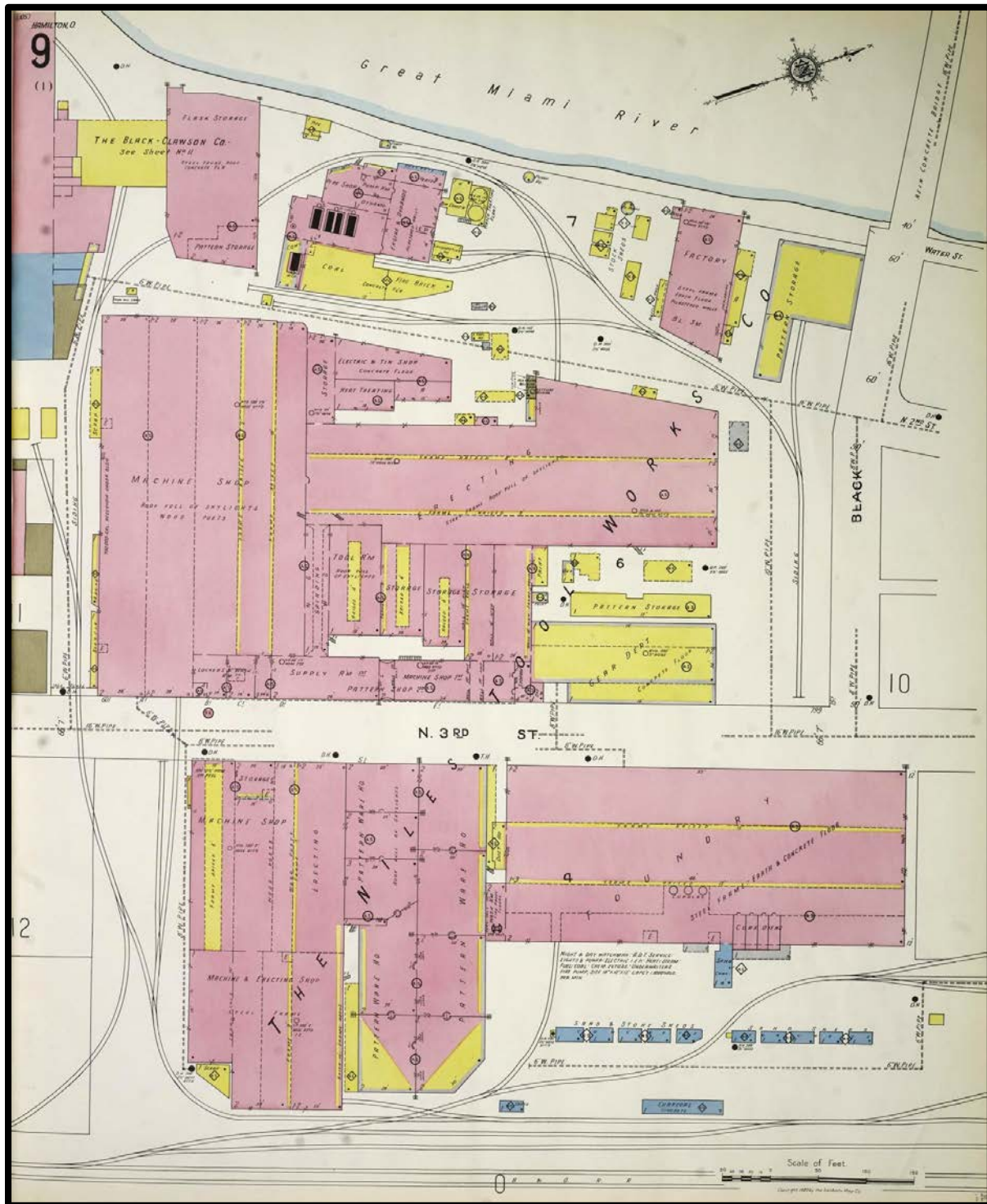
Niles Tile Works extends north to Black St. The canal race along the south side of the complex passes under N. Third Street.

Figure 19 - 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Hamilton, Butler County



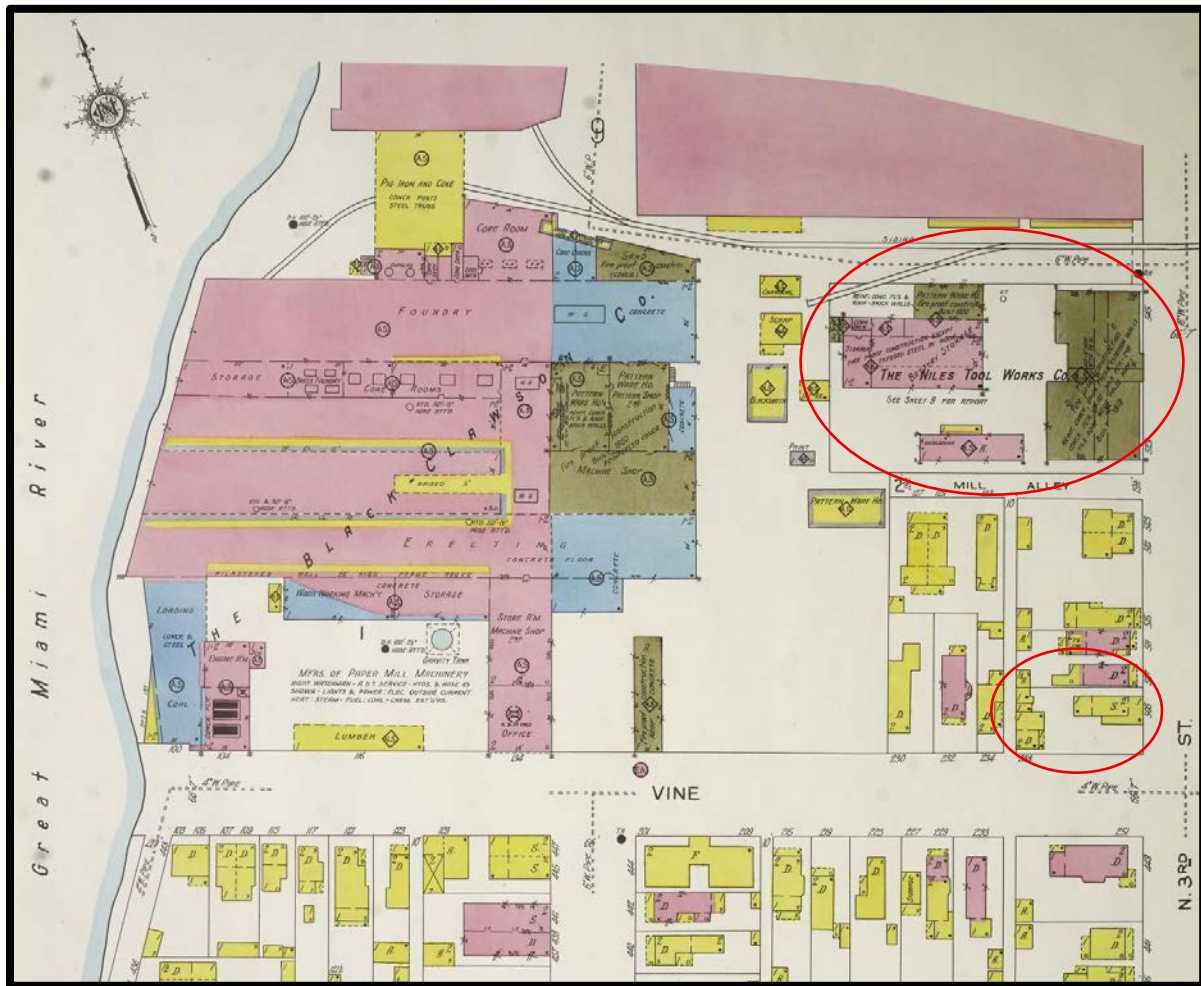
The canal race passes under Mill St. after existing Niles Tool Works and extends to the Black and Clawson Company. The location of 507 N. Third Street/MLK Blvd and 299 Hensel Place corresponds with the southeast corner of Vine Street and N. Third Street/MLK Blvd.

Figure 20 – 1927 Sanborn Insurance Map Hamilton, Butler County



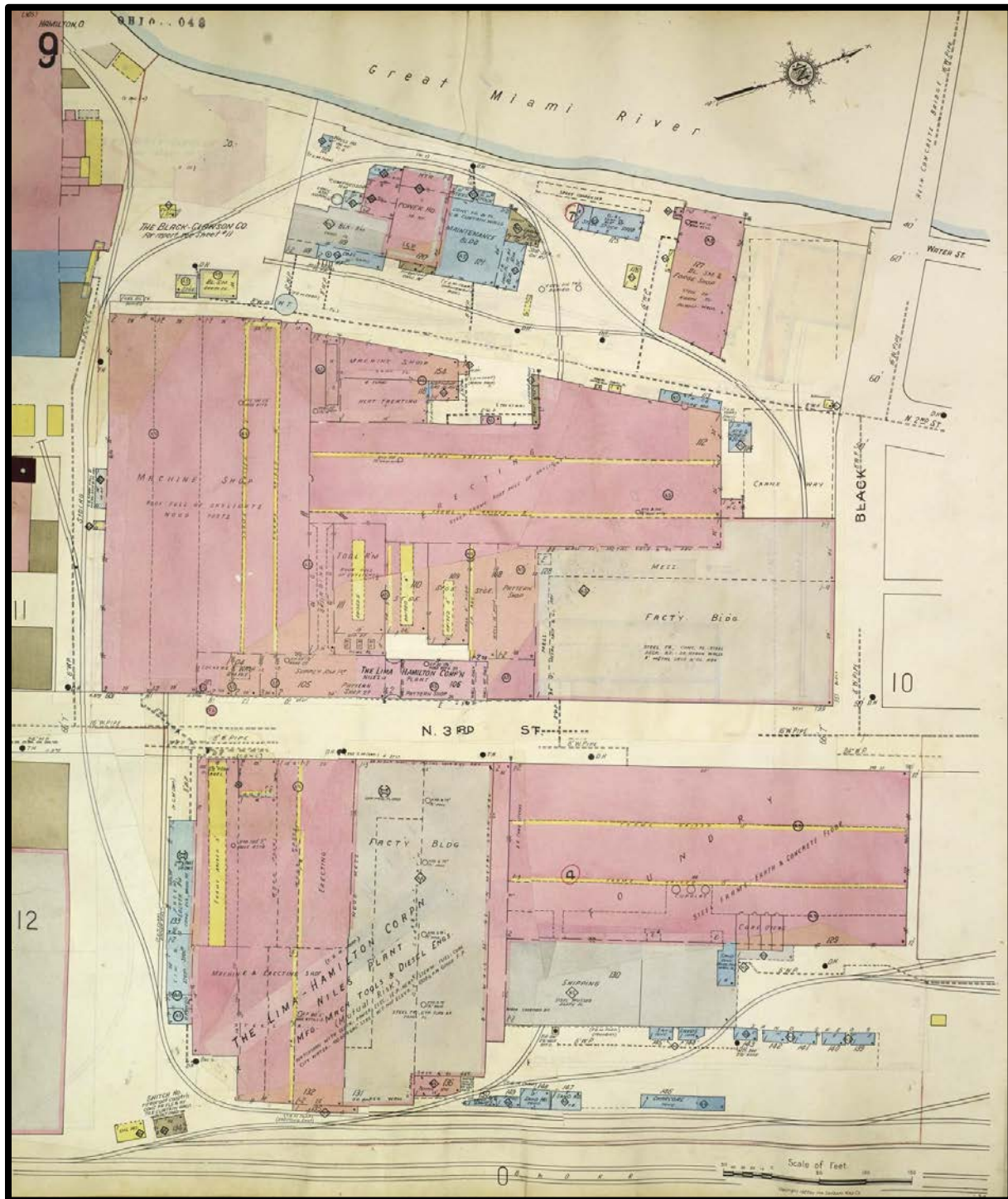
Niles Tile Works extends to Black St. to the north and the Great Miami River on the west. The hydraulic canal, canal race, and N. Second Street are not illustrated.

Figure 21 – 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Hamilton, Butler County



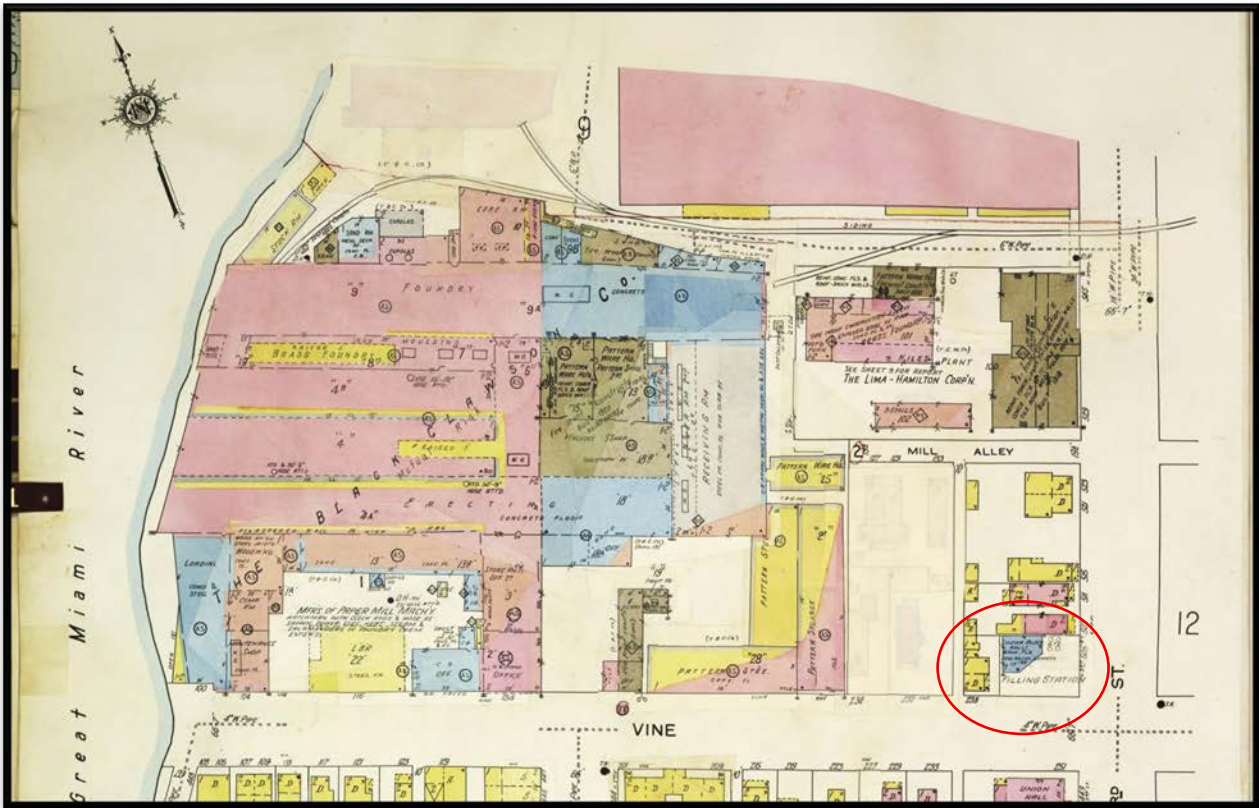
Niles Tool Works extends south to Mill Alley. The residence at 507 N. Third Street/MLK Blvd and the Drink Tavern at 299 Hensel Place correspond with the southeast corner of Vine Street and N. Third Street/MLK Blvd.

Figure 23 – 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Hamilton, Butler County



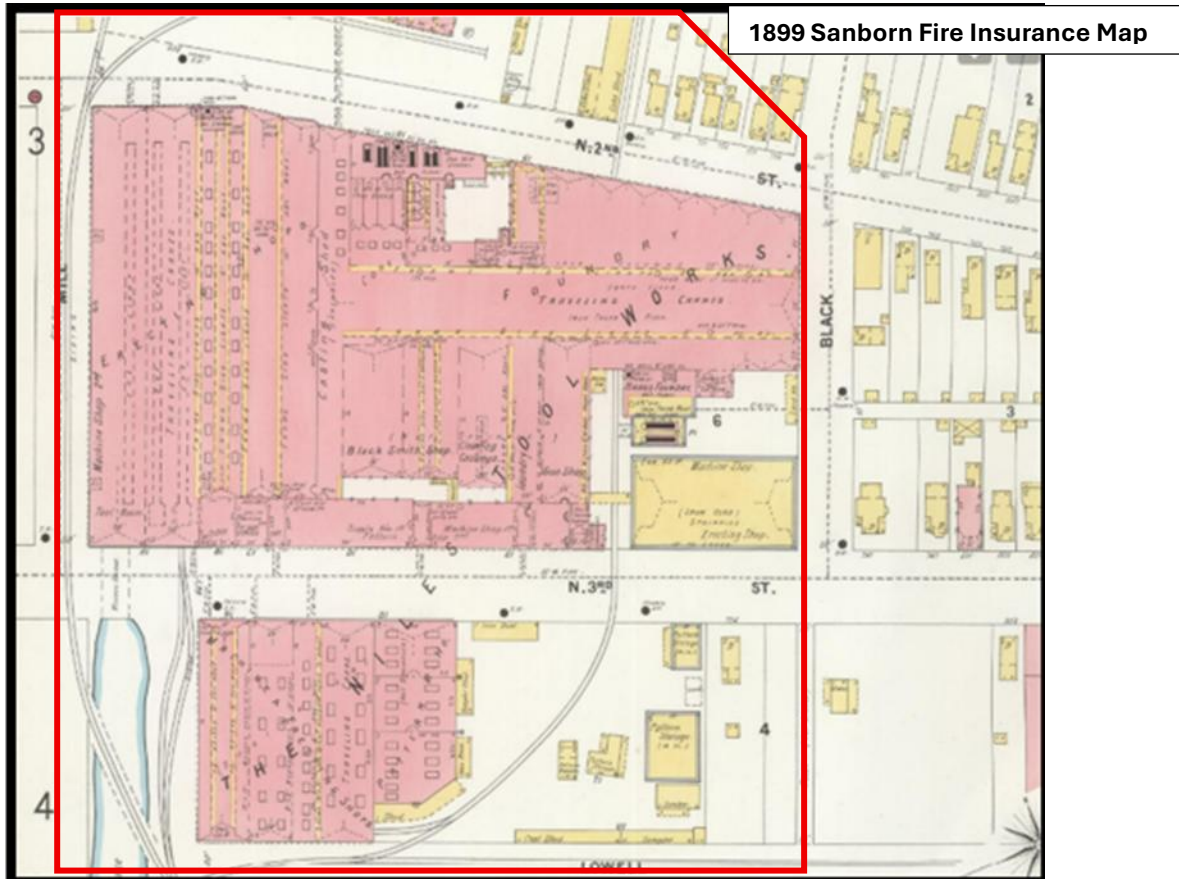
Note the fireproof (gray shaded) sections of the Niles Tool Works complex. Red shading indicates brick or stone construction. Niles Tool Works is now the Lima Hamilton Corporation and Niles Plant (manufacturer of Machine Tools and Diesel Engines).

Figure 24 – 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Hamilton, Butler County



Note the filling station at the southeast corner of Vine Street and N. Third Street/MLK Blvd.

Figure 30 – Niles Tool Works- Expansion and Contraction of Complex



OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

CODED

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

<p>1. No. <u>But-1046-9</u></p> <p>2. County <u>Butler</u></p> <p>3. Location of Negatives <u>Hamilton Planning Dept.</u></p> <p>6. Specific Location <u>905 Heaton</u></p> <p>7. City or Town <u>Hamilton</u> If Rural, Township & Vicinity</p> <p>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>9. Coordinates</p> <p>Lat. _____ Long. _____</p> <p>U.T.M. Reference</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">16</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">711040</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4963970</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 8px;">Zone</td> <td style="font-size: 8px;">Easting</td> <td style="font-size: 8px;">Northing</td> </tr> </table> <p>10. Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12. Is it Eligible? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>14. District Potent'? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>15. Name of Established District</p>	16	711040	4963970	Zone	Easting	Northing	<p>4. Present Name(s) FIGURE 31</p> <p>5. Other Name(s) <u>The Zschau Residence</u></p> <p>16. Thematic Category <u>commercial</u></p> <p>17. Date(s) or Period <u>1889</u></p> <p>18. Style or Design <u>Italianate/Queen Anne</u></p> <p>19. Architect or Engineer</p> <p>20. Contractor or Builder</p> <p>21. Original Use, if apparent <u>Residence</u></p> <p>22. Present Use <u>Residence</u></p> <p>23. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>24. Owner's Name & Address, if known</p> <p>25. Open to Public? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>26. Local Contact Person or Organization <u>Hamilton Planning Dept.</u></p> <p>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</p> <p>28. No. of Stories <u>2 1/2</u></p> <p>29. Basement? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>30. Foundation Material <u>Rockfaced ashlar</u></p> <p>31. Wall Construction <u>Brick</u></p> <p>32. Roof Type & Material <u>Gable/slate</u></p> <p>33. No. of Bays Front <u>3</u> Side <u>3</u></p> <p>34. Wall Treatment <u>Stretcher bond</u></p> <p>35. Plan Shape <u>L shape</u></p> <p>36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior <u>poor</u></p> <p>38. Preservation Underway? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>40. Visible from Public Road? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road <u>15'</u></p>
16	711040	4963970					
Zone	Easting	Northing					

1. No. But-1046-9

2. County Butler

4. Present Name(s)

5. Other Name(s) The Zschau Residence



42. Further Description of Important Features

Located on the porch on the west facade is a new metal railing, a slate roof, and two entrances. The entrances have heavy, carved surrounds and their doors appear to be original. Most of the windows are one/one double hung sash. They feature bracketed slipsills and heavy carved pedimented lintels with carved surrounds. In the pedimented gable peaks are small windows with heavy carved surrounds. Each of these gable peaks is capped with a finial. There is a (over)

43. History and Significance

From approximately 1900 to 1934 this was the residence of Alwin E. and Alice Zschau. Zschau an immigrant from Germany, was employed as a slate roofer. This building is somewhat unusual in its mix of Italianate elements, such as the pedimented lintels and bracketed entablature, and Queen Anne details such as the complex gable roof and gable peaks.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

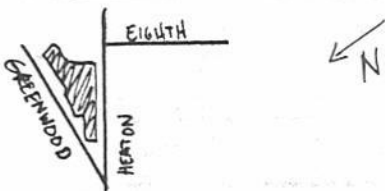

Located in neighborhood of late 19th and early 20th century buildings; many of which have been altered drastically.

<p>45. Sources of Information</p> <p><u>P.O.</u></p> <p><u>Williams Hamilton Directories</u></p>	<p>46. Prepared by <u>Susan Enzweiler</u></p> <p>47. Organization <u>Miami Purchase Ass'n</u></p> <p>48. Date <u>2-84</u> 49. Revision Date(s)</p>
--	--

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

CODED

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

1. No. <u>BUT-716-9</u>		4. Present Name(s) New Stone Tavern		FIGURE 32															
2. County Butler		5. Other Name(s) / The E&L Lunch Company; The Fischer Hardware Stone House; / Company; Fischer Apartments																	
3. Location of Negatives Hamilton Planning Dept.		6. Specific Location 701 Greenwood		16. Thematic Category commercial															
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Hamilton		17. Date(s) or Period c1870		28. No. of Stories 2															
8. Site Plan with North Arrow 		18. Style or Design Italianate		29. Basement? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>															
		19. Architect or Engineer		30. Foundation Material stone															
9. Coordinates Lat. _____ Long. _____ U.T.M. Reference <u>54</u> <u>54</u> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>16</td><td>7</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>9</td></tr></table>		16	7	1	0	8	9	0	4	3	6	4	0	6	9	20. Contractor or Builder		31. Wall Construction stone	
16	7	1	0	8	9	0													
4	3	6	4	0	6	9													
10. Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____ Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>		21. Original Use, if apparent tavern, commercial		32. Roof Type & Material gable/asph															
11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		22. Present Use Tavern		33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 6															
12. Is it Eligible? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		23. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		34. Wall Treatment common bond															
13. Part of Estab. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hist. Dist.? No <input type="checkbox"/>		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Norman Bowers		35. Plan Shape irreg.															
14. District Potent'l? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		25. Open to Public? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>															
15. Name of Established District		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Hamilton Planning Dept.		37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior <u>good</u>															
16. Further Description of Important Features The end of the building that is near the corner of Heaton and Greenwood has a later addition of a one-story, three-sided bay that features glass block windows and a red tile roof. The gable peak above this bay has returns and a round attic window with a keystone arch. Smooth ashlar quoins appear on the corners of the building. Most of the windows are six/one double hung sash with segmental keystone arches and plain stone sills. The paneled frieze (over)		27. Other 		38. Preservation Underway? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>															
17. History and Significance Prior to 1933, no address was listed for this building. It was simply described as the junction. In 1927-1928 this building housed Walter P. Eaton's confectionary, Winfield Whelan's shoe repair shop and Daniel Crouse's residence. From 1931 to 1932 Whelan's shop, The E&L Lunch Company, The Fischer Hardware Company and the Tischer Apartments were located here. In the years 1933 to 1934 the Fischer Apartments, the EE Lunch Company, the (over)		18. Description of Environment and Outbuildings This building is located in a mixed commercial/residential area. Most of the houses are from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.		39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>															
19. Sources of Information P.O. Williams' Hamilton Directories Norman Bowers, owner		20. Prepared by Susan Enzweiler		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>															
		21. Organization Miami Purchase Ass'n		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 10'															
		22. Date		42. Revision Date(s) 2-84															

1. No
BUT-716-9
2. County
Butler
4. Present Name(s)
New Stone Tavern
5. Other Name(s)
Stone House



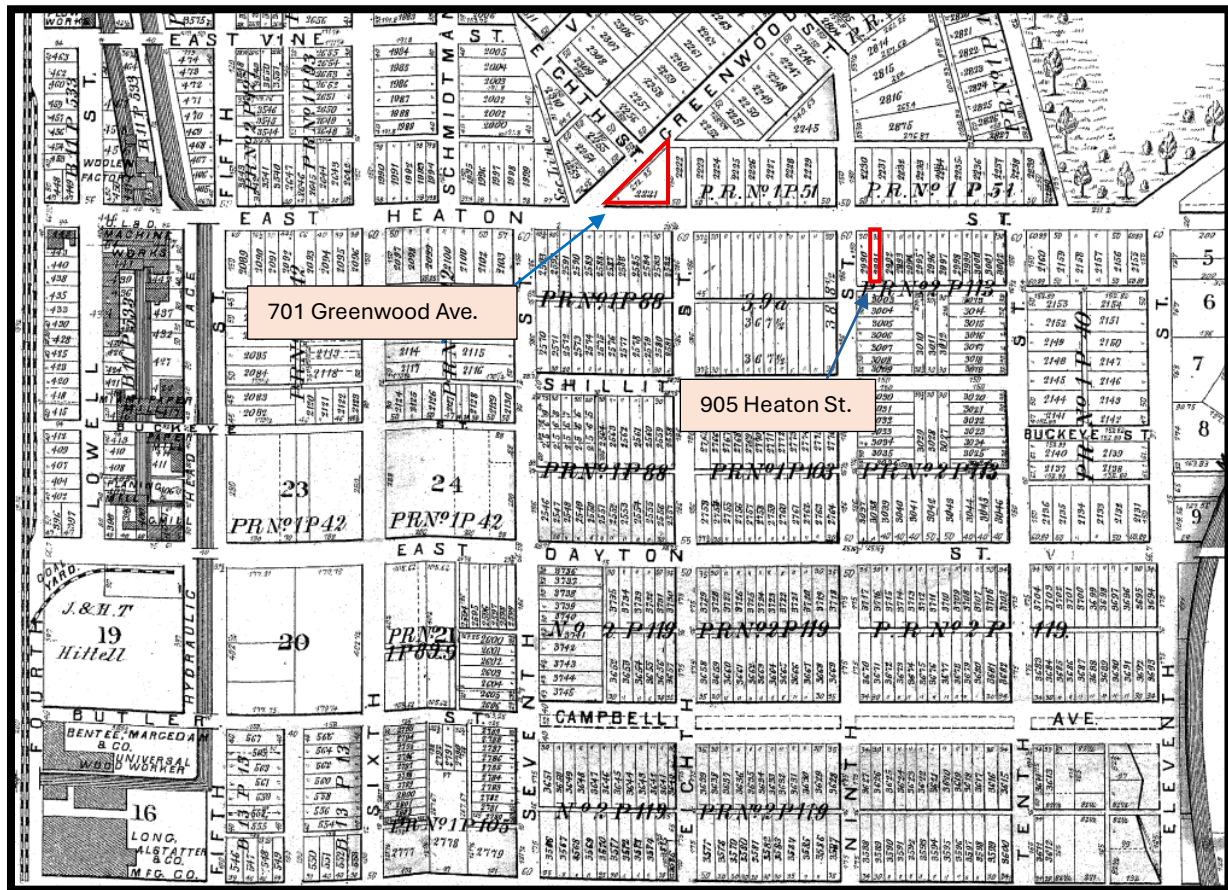
42. (continued) has brackets supporting a cornice. The segmental-roofed dormers each have a cornice supported by corner brackets.

43. (continued) grocery of Edward C. Pabst and the residence of the molder Fred D. Cruse were here. According to the present owner, Norman Bowers, this building has also been a tavern, a dance hall and a bowling alley.

1. Name of Building		2. Address	
3. City		4. State	
5. Date of Construction		6. Date of Survey	
7. Architect		8. Builder	
9. Style		10. Material	
11. Roof Type & Pitch		12. Foundation	
13. No. of Bays		14. No. of Stories	
15. Wall Treatment		16. Window Treatment	
17. Door Treatment		18. Porch Treatment	
19. Other Features		20. Other Features	
21. Present Use		22. Former Use	
23. Present Owner		24. Former Owner	
25. Date of Acquisition		26. Date of Disposition	
27. Local Council, Board or Organization		28. Other Organizations	
29. Other		30. Other	
31. Other		32. Other	
33. Other		34. Other	
35. Other		36. Other	
37. Other		38. Other	
39. Other		40. Other	
41. Other		42. Other	
43. Other		44. Other	
45. Other		46. Other	
47. Other		48. Other	
49. Other		50. Other	
51. Other		52. Other	
53. Other		54. Other	
55. Other		56. Other	
57. Other		58. Other	
59. Other		60. Other	
61. Other		62. Other	
63. Other		64. Other	
65. Other		66. Other	
67. Other		68. Other	
69. Other		70. Other	
71. Other		72. Other	
73. Other		74. Other	
75. Other		76. Other	
77. Other		78. Other	
79. Other		80. Other	
81. Other		82. Other	
83. Other		84. Other	
85. Other		86. Other	
87. Other		88. Other	
89. Other		90. Other	
91. Other		92. Other	
93. Other		94. Other	
95. Other		96. Other	
97. Other		98. Other	
99. Other		100. Other	

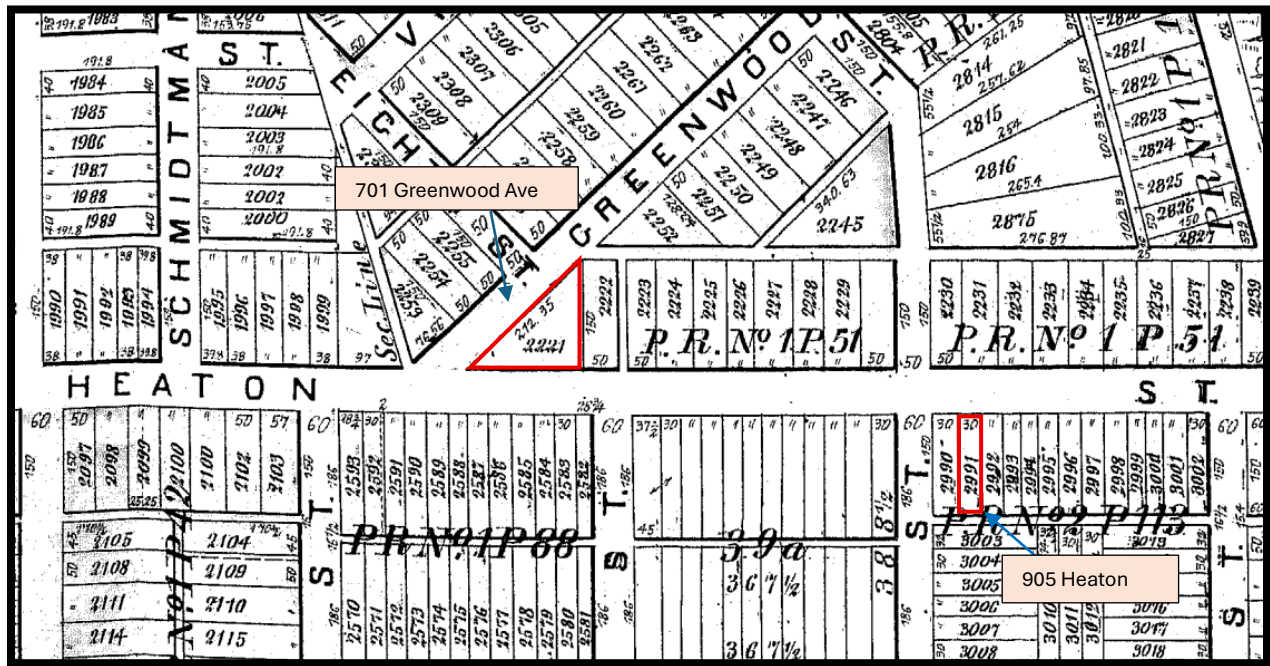


Figure 33 - 1875 Atlas



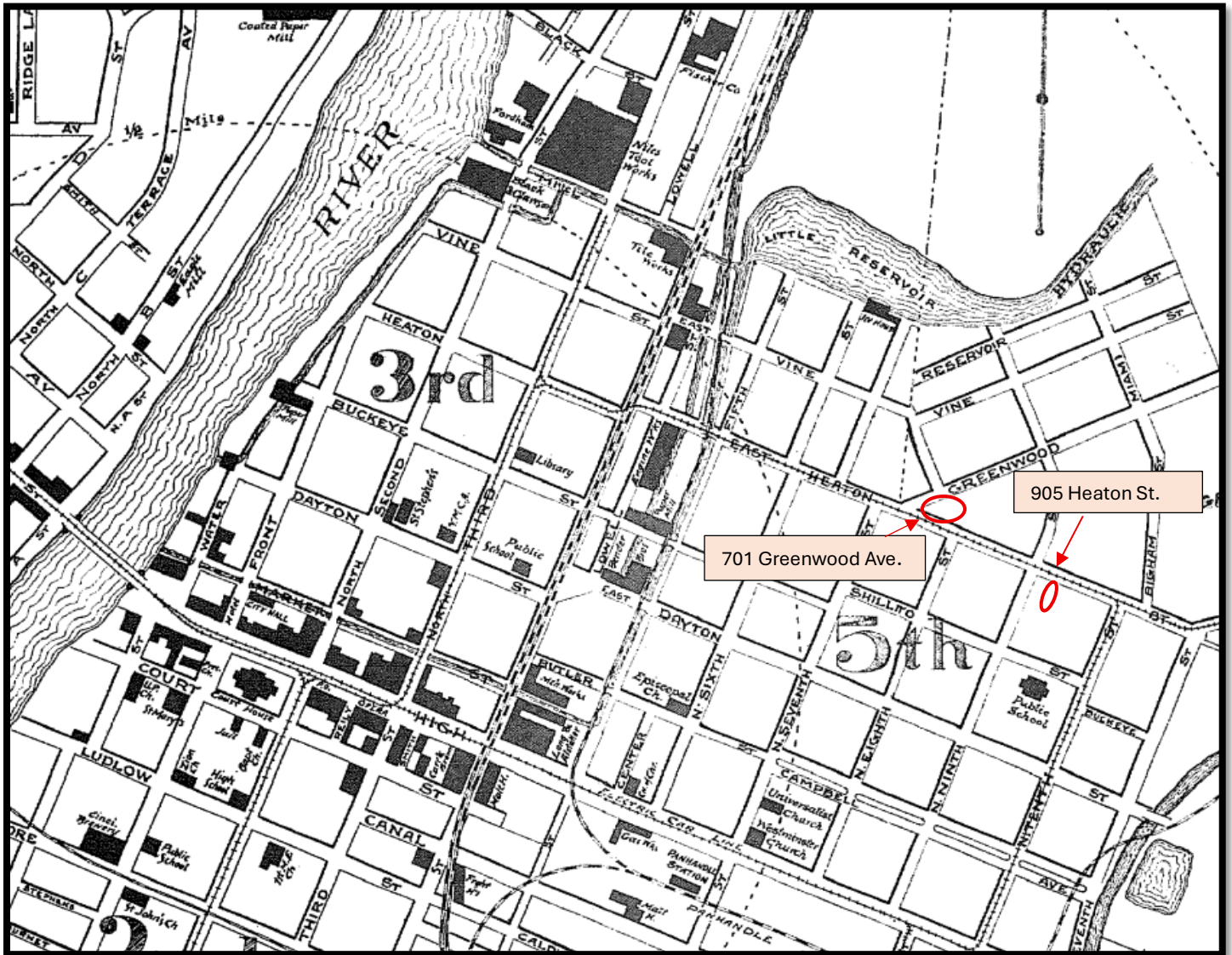
Excerpt from the *Combination Atlas Map of Butler County, Ohio 1875* (L.H. Everts) illustrating location of 905 Heaton St. and location of 701 Greenwood Ave. in relation to adjacent neighborhoods, hydraulic canal, and manufacturing industries.

Figure 34 – 1875 Atlas



Excerpt from the *Combination Atlas Map of Butler County, Ohio 1875* (L.H. Everts) illustrating 905 Heaton St. [Lot 2992] & 701 Greenwood Ave. [Lot 2221]

FIGURE 35 - 1895 Atlas



1895 atlas excerpt illustrating the location of 701 Greenwood Ave. & 905 Heaton St. A streetcar line ran adjacent to both properties on East Heaton St.

FIGURES 37 - 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

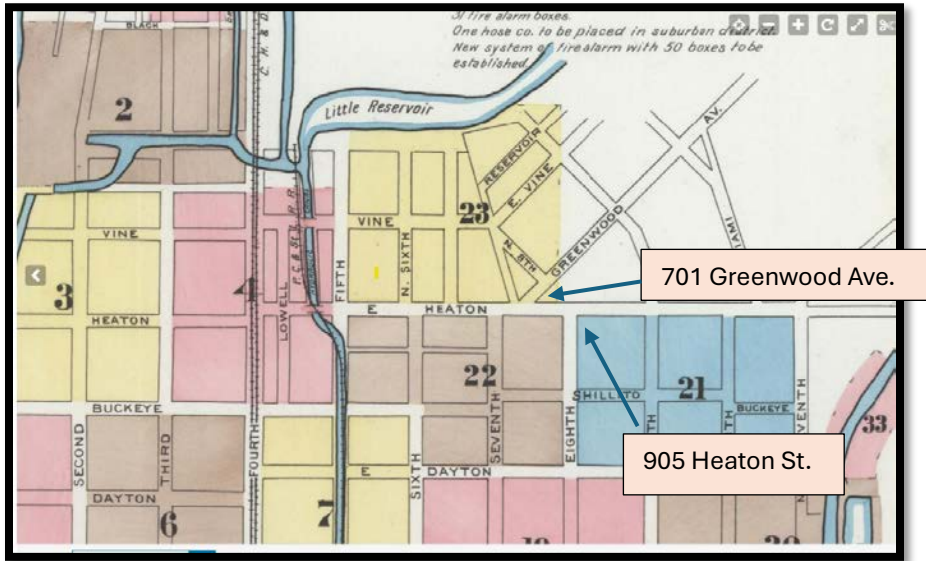


FIGURE 38 - 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



FIGURES 39-40 – 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

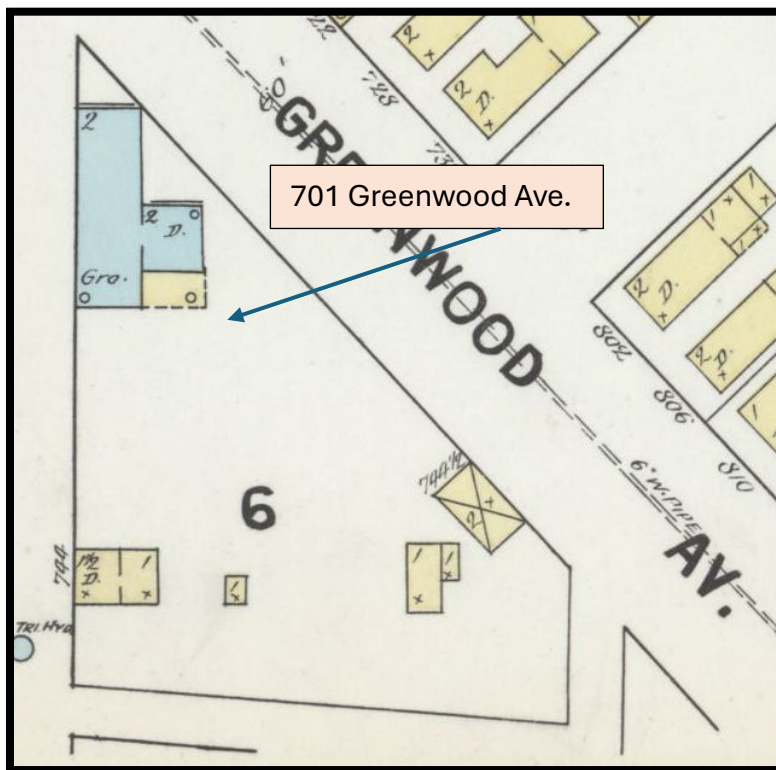
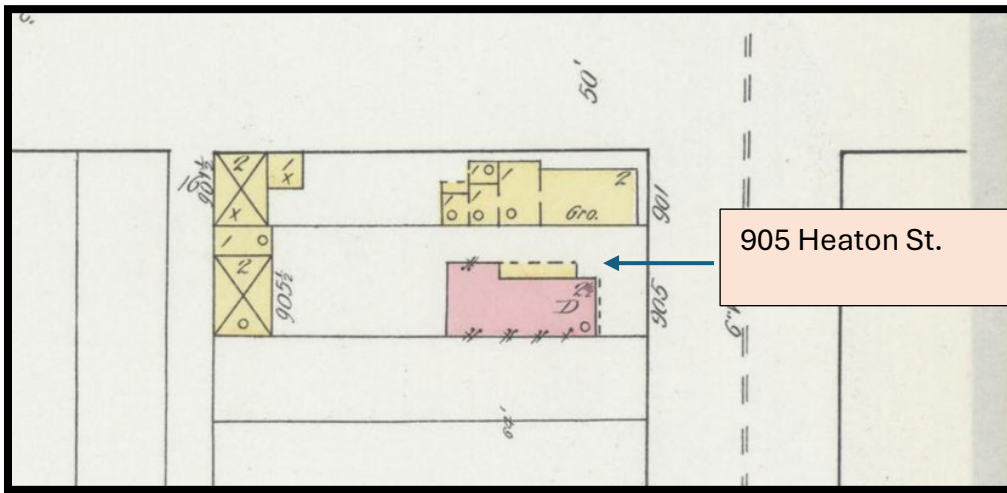


FIGURE 41 – 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

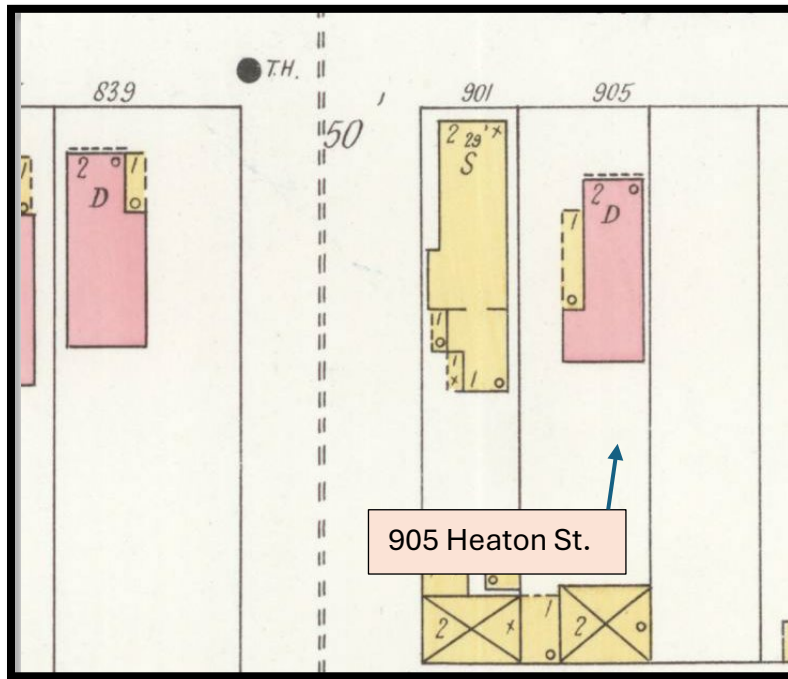


FIGURE 42 -1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

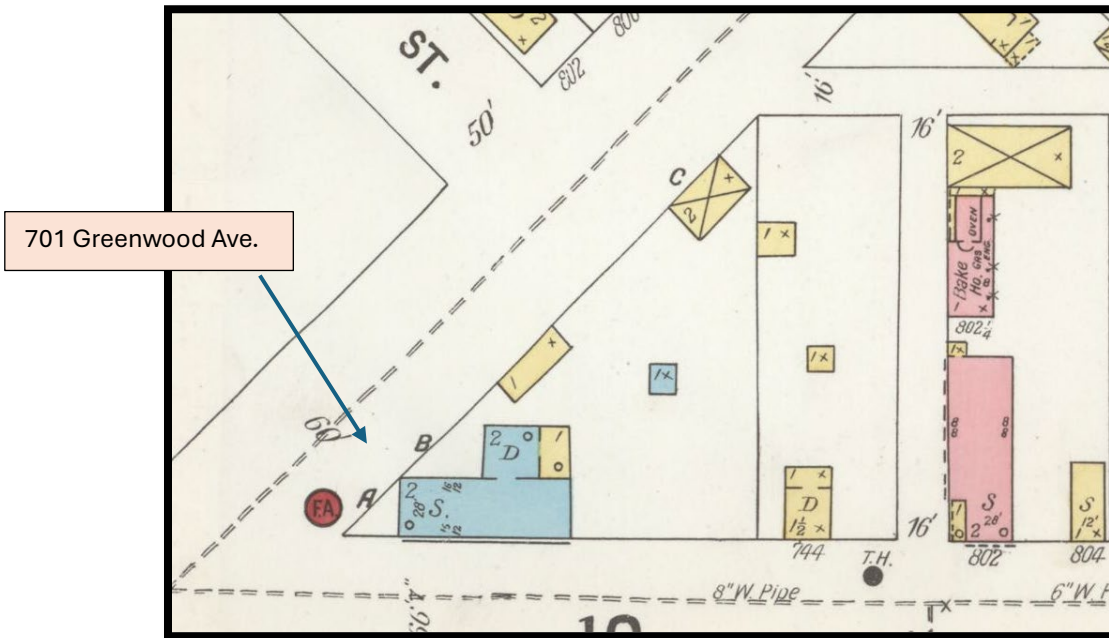


FIGURE 43 – 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Key

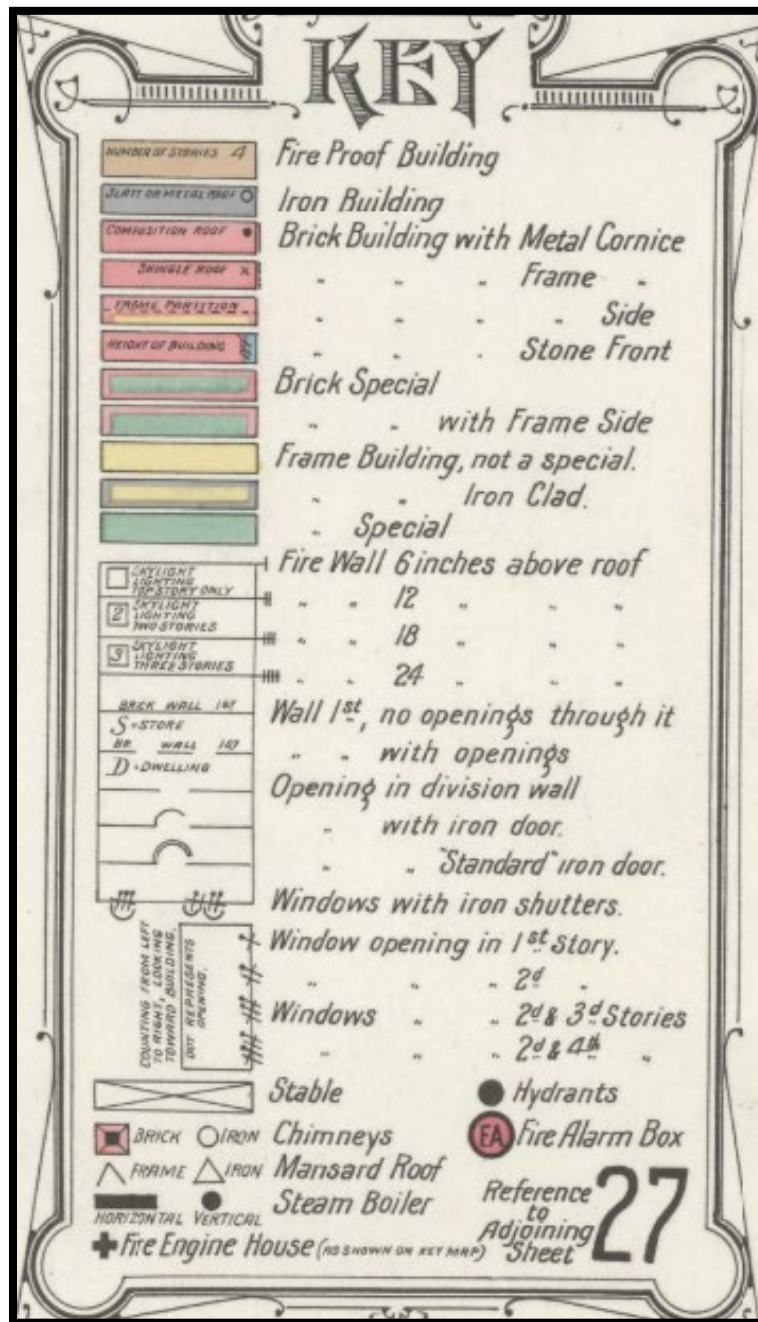


FIGURE 45 – 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

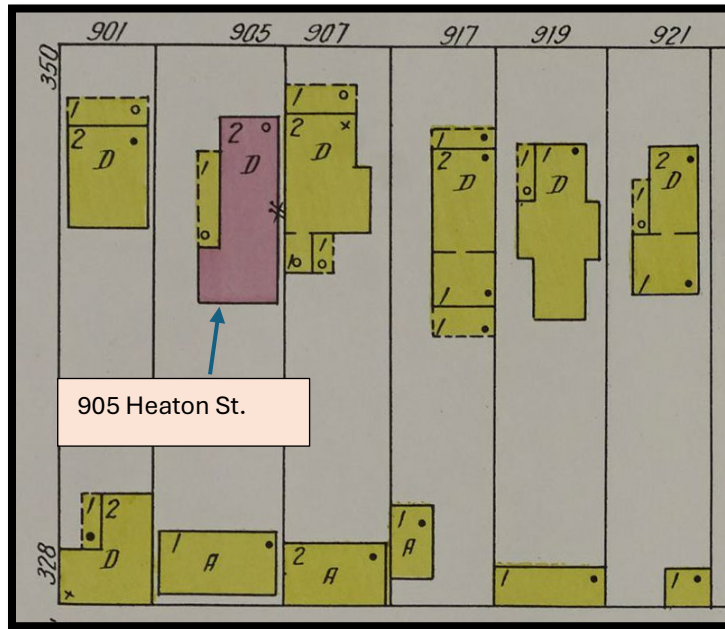


FIGURE 46 – 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

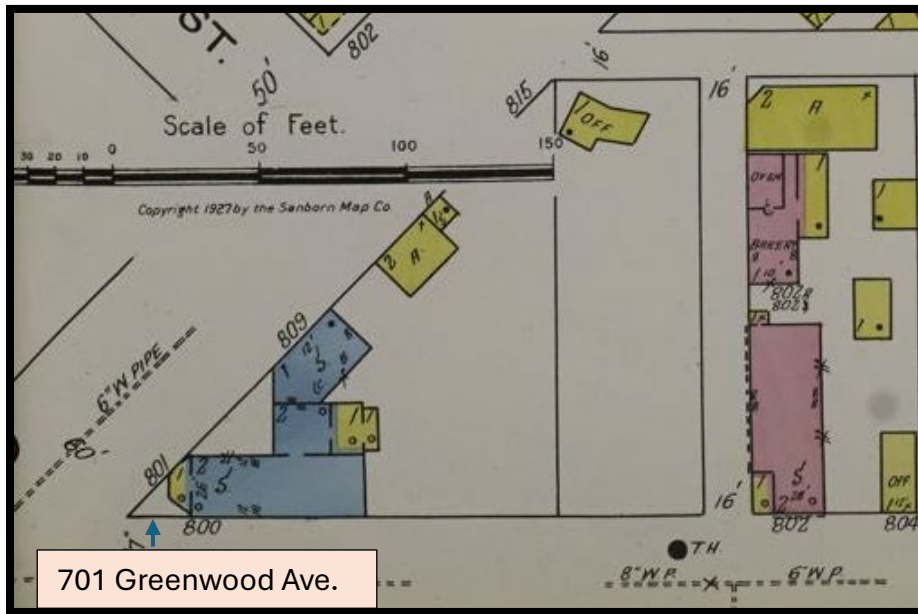
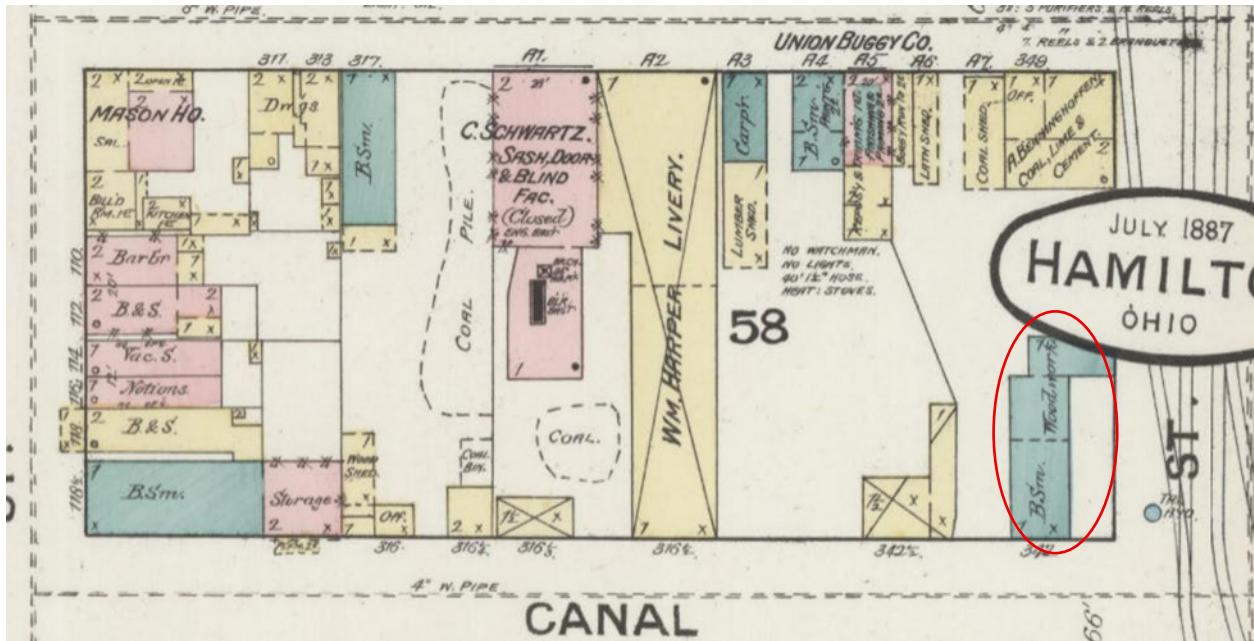


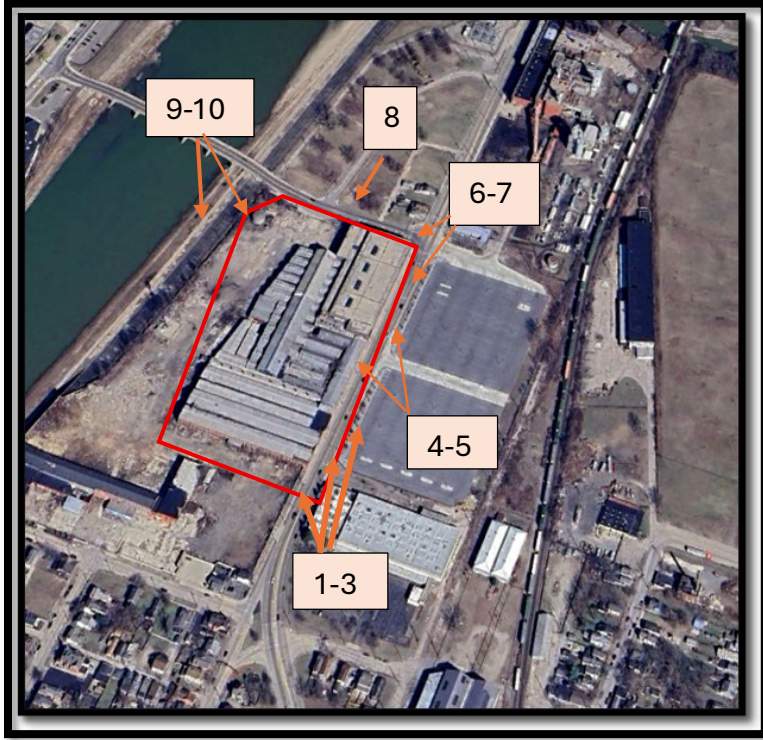
FIGURE 47

1887 - Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. Sanborn Map Company, February 1887. Page 9. Illustrating Black Smith and Woodworking shop which may correspond with A. E. Zschau's business located on the north side of Canal Street between 3rd and 4th Streets. ¹



¹ The Journal News. Thursday, April 30, 1891. Page 4.

Appendix A – Niles Tile Works Photographs and Photograph Key



Niles Tile Works – Aerial Photograph - Extant Facility¹



1915 Stike

Historic Photographs – Butler County Historical Society²

¹ Google Earth Pro – Aerial. Accessed September 19, 2025.

² Butler County Historical Society. 2000. Freepages.rootsweb.com. Accessed September 22, 2025.

Appendix A – Niles Tile Works Photographs and Photograph Key



Photo 1 – Looking NW along N. Third St./MLK Blvd.



Photo 2 – Looking NW along N. Third St./MLK Blvd.

Appendix A – Niles Tile Works Photographs and Photograph Key



Photo 3 – Looking NW along N. Third St./MLK Blvd.



Photo 4 – Looking W along N. Third St./MLK Blvd.

Appendix A – Niles Tile Works Photographs and Photograph Key



Photo 5 – Looking NW along N. Third St./MLK Blvd.



Figure 6 – Looking SW along N. Third St./MLK Blvd.

Appendix A – Niles Tile Works Photographs and Photograph Key



Photo 7 – Looking SW towards intersection of N. Third St./MLK Blvd. & Black Street



Photo 8 – Looking SE from Black Street

Appendix A – Niles Tile Works Photographs and Photograph Key

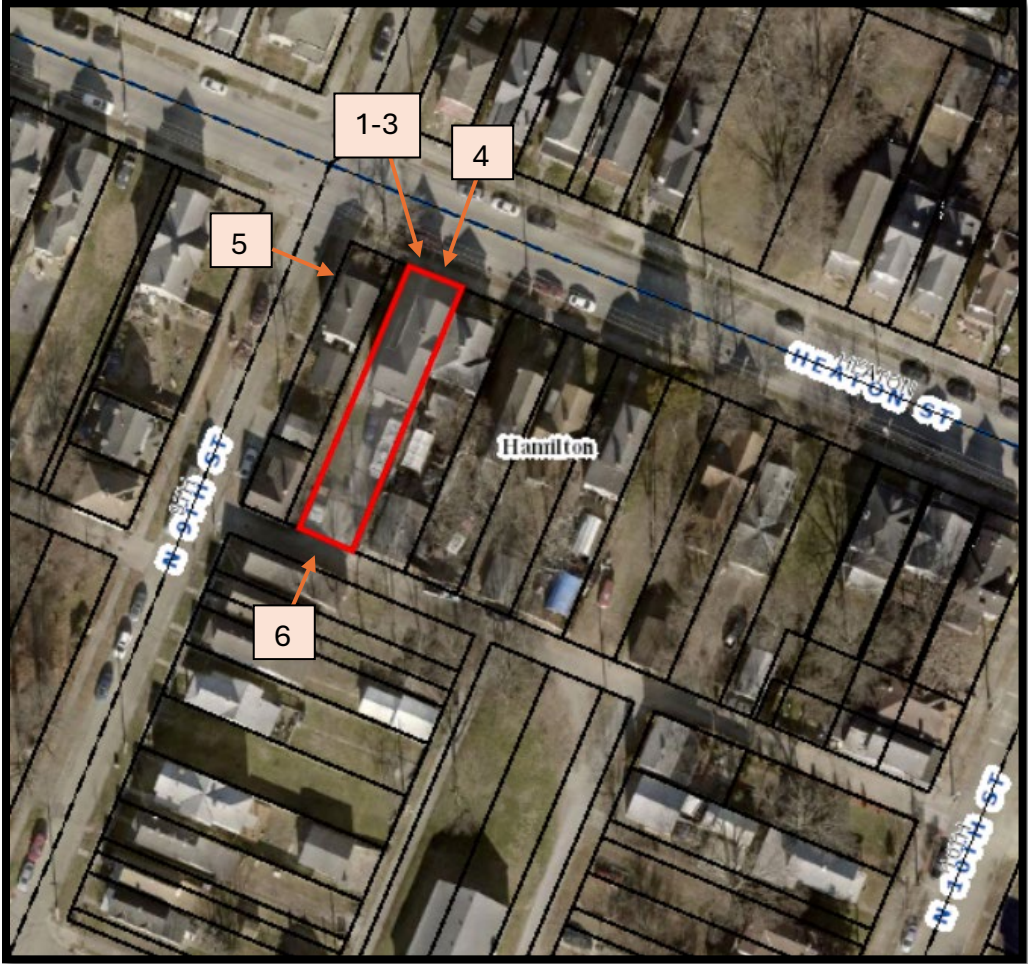


Photo 9 – Looking SE from Black Street Bridge



Photo 10 – Looking SE from Black Street Bridge

Appendix B - 905 Heaton Street (OHI#BUT0064609) Photographs and Photograph Key



905 Heaton Street – Aerial Photograph – Extant parcel¹

¹ Butler County Auditor – Aerial. Accessed September 30, 2025.

Appendix B - 905 Heaton Street (OHI#BUT0064609) Photographs and Photograph Key



Photo 1 – Looking SE at the front elevation of 905 Heaton street. Photo taken from Heaton Street.

Appendix B - 905 Heaton Street (OHI#BUT0064609) Photographs and Photograph Key



Photo 2 – Looking SE at the front elevation of 905 Heaton street. Note the cornice work.
Photo taken from Heaton Street.

Appendix B - 905 Heaton Street (OHI#BUT0064609) Photographs and Photograph Key



Photo 3 – Looking SE at the front elevation of 905 Heaton street. Note the cornice work and porch. Photo taken from Heaton Street.

Appendix B - 905 Heaton Street (OHI#BUT0064609) Photographs and Photograph Key



Photo 4 – Looking S at the second story of the front elevation of 905 Heaton street. Note the cornice work. Photo taken from Heaton Street.



SCR

Photo 5 – Looking NE at the west elevation of 905 Heaton street. Photo taken from N. 9th Street.

Appendix B - 905 Heaton Street (OHI#BUT0064609) Photographs and Photograph Key



Photo 6 – Looking NE at the rear elevation of 905 Heaton street.

BUT-North Hamilton Crossing PID 115755
Appendix B - History/Architecture Photography Log - 701 Greenwood Avenue
Field Review July 16th, 2025

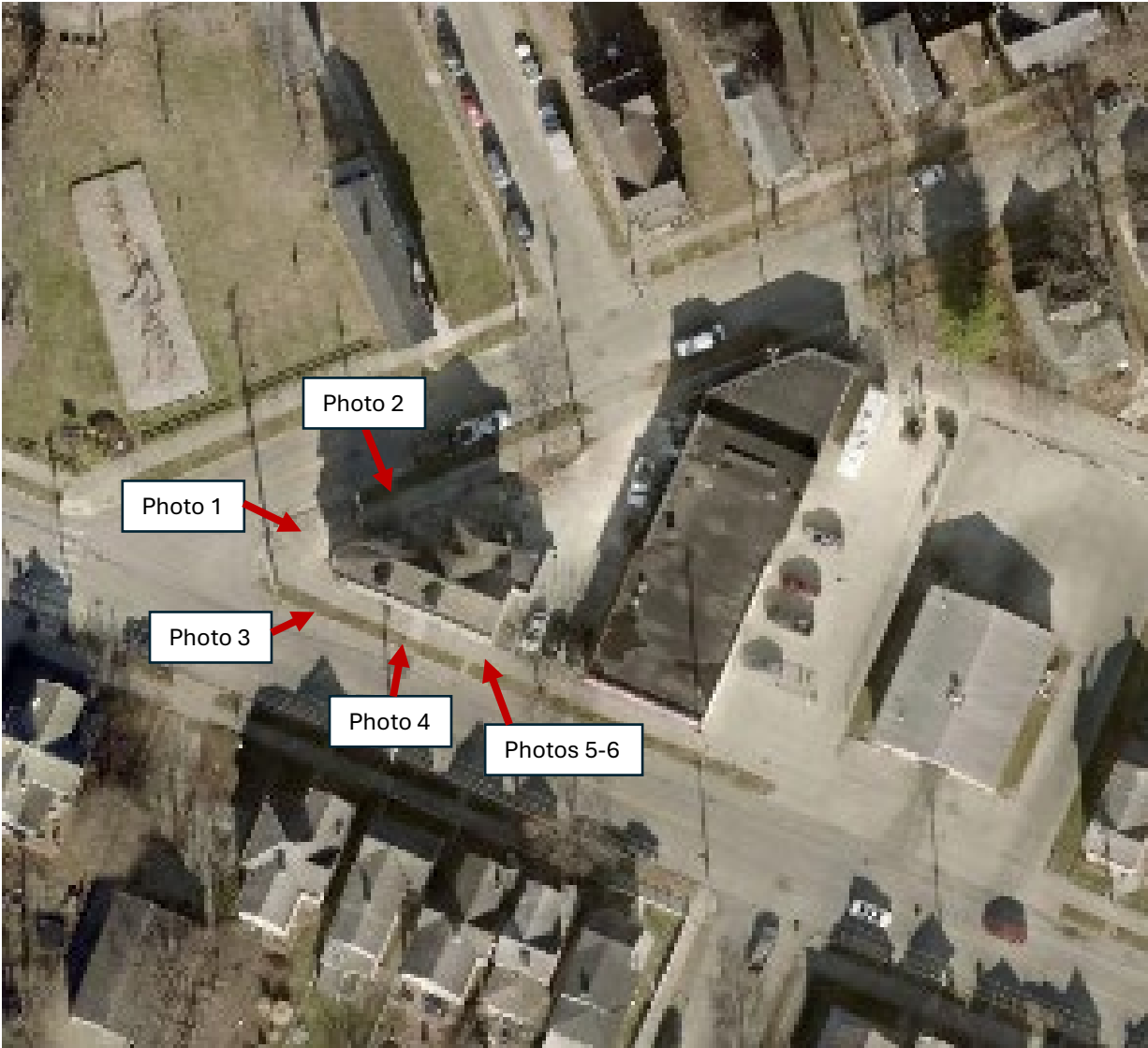


Photo 1: View of Stone Tavern, 701 Greenwood Ave looking Southeast on Greenwood Ave.



south

Photo 2: View of Stone Tavern, 701 Greenwood Ave looking Southeast on Greenwood Ave.



Photo 3: View of Stone Tavern, 701 Greenwood Ave looking Northeast on Heaton St.



Photo 4: View of Stone Tavern, 701 Greenwood Ave looking Northwest on Heaton St.



Photo 5: View of Stone Tavern, 701 Greenwood Ave looking Northwest on Heaton St.



Photo 6: View of Stone Tavern, 701 Greenwood Ave looking Northwest on Heaton St.

