

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 14 1980

DATE ENTERED NOV 28 1980

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

IDA STREET VIADUCT

AND/OR COMMON

IDA STREET BRIDGE

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Ida Street, between Monastery and
Paradrome Streets

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Cincinnati

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Ohio

___ VICINITY OF

CODE
039

COUNTY
Hamilton

CODE
061

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- ___ DISTRICT
- ___ BUILDING(S)
- ___ STRUCTURE
- ___ SITE
- ___ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- ___ PRIVATE
- ___ BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- ___ IN PROCESS
- ___ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- ___ OCCUPIED
- ___ UNOCCUPIED
- ___ WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- ___ YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- ___ NO

PRESENT USE

- ___ AGRICULTURE
- ___ COMMERCIAL
- ___ EDUCATIONAL
- ___ ENTERTAINMENT
- ___ GOVERNMENT
- ___ INDUSTRIAL
- ___ MILITARY
- ___ MUSEUM
- ___ PARK
- ___ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ___ RELIGIOUS
- ___ SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- ___ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

City of Cincinnati

STREET & NUMBER

City Hall, Plum Street

CITY, TOWN

Cincinnati

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

Ohio

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Cincinnati Historic Inventory

DATE

August 1978

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Miami Purchase Association

CITY, TOWN

Cincinnati

STATE

Ohio

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Ida Street Bridge crosses over Wareham Drive (formerly East Court Street) between Monastery and Paradrome Streets in Mount Adams. Located in the immediate area are rows of nineteenth century town-houses, a church and a surface parking lot. The southern approach joins Celestial Street in a graceful curve at the Rookwood Pottery Building. The bridge replaced a wooden tressle constructed in 1882 by the operators of the Mt. Adams & Eden Park Inclined Plane Railway Company.

The reinforced concrete bridge built in 1931 at a cost of \$90,000 consists of two ribbed arch spans of 138 feet 4 inches each between centers of piers, with three small spans to the north and three to the south, the distance between abutment faces is 401 feet. The west wing of the south abutment is a retaining wall 188 feet long, partly on a curve. The total length of the bridge is 592 feet. The height of the roadway above Wareham Drive is 44 feet. The road is 24 feet wide between curbs with sidewalks five feet on each side. The out to out width between copings is 37 feet. The bridge originally contained two street car tracks with trolley poles in the center supporting the wires by brackets. In 1949 the car tracks were removed and a new concrete roadway slab was placed and the approaches paved by the J.H. French Construction Co. for \$14,731.

The principal features of the design and details are summarized as follows:¹The footings for the central piers were carried down 30 feet below Court Street to rock and shale. The north and south piers are founded on rock and shale but at much shallower depths. Both of the large spans consist of two 3-centered arch ribs, varying in cross-section from 5 feet by 2.33 feet at the crown to 5 feet by 4 feet at the skewbacks. Spandrel columns resting upon the arches support the deck system. The piers terminate in artistic pylons. The three small spans at each end of the viaduct are built as continuous spans for supports. A fluted hand railing adorns the entire structure. A novel scheme of indirect lighting is featured, 33 two-hundred watt lamps are recessed into the bridge's hand railings. They are mounted with special lenses which diffuse the light horizontally across the road and direct it upwards.

A light gray colored concrete was used for the structure. The total amount of concrete for the entire work was 3600 cubic yards, and the total amount of reinforcing steel was 240 tons.

The only alteration to the bridge has been the removal of the car tracks in 1949. At that time a new concrete roadway slab was placed and the approaches paved. Presently the upper deck is greatly in need of repair due to the heavy concentration of traffic use.

¹ The Kosomos Cement News, January 1931

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

1931

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Engineer, J.R. Biedinger

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ida Street Bridge is significant as an embodiment of an innovative 20th century bridge engineering and design scheme in which indirect lighting was recessed in the hand railings of the bridge. This was the first time that this type of lighting was used and this system was adapted in the Western Hills Viaduct. At the time it was built it was acclaimed as one of the most beautiful structures of its kind. The principal feature of the design is the illumination with 33 two-hundred watt globes recessed in the railings. They are mounted with special lenses which diffuse the light horizontally across the road and direct it upwards. Thus the silhouette effect proves not only a safety factor, but is aesthetically pleasing.

There has been a dispute as to whether the bridge received its artistic conception from John Dee Wareham, head of the Rookwood Pottery, or J.R. Biedinger, Structural Engineer. Local newspaper accounts credit Wareham for the design conception. But in the September 12, 1931 Dedication Program of the Ida Street Bridge, Biedinger is recognized as the bridge designer. The blueprints on file in the City Structures Department of the City of Cincinnati, show Biedinger as the structural engineer and The Kosmos Cement News credits him as being the designer. In a Post & Times Star interview June 28, 1968, Biedinger denies Wareham had anything to do with the design or construction. While the designer of the Ida Street Bridge remains speculative, Biedinger was the structural engineer. J.R. Biedinger graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1913. Among his accomplishments were the designs of the Hopple Street viaduct, the Park Avenue viaduct which spans Kemper Road in Eden Park and the design of the structural supports for the Dixie Terminal.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Spiest, Philip D., The Industrial Archeology of Cincinnati, Ohio. 1978

The Kosmos Cement News, January 1932

Graphic History of Mt. Adams, Souvenir of the Mt. Adams Bridge Dedication, September 12, 1931

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than one

UTM REFERENCES

A	16	716650	4331250
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C			

B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Ida Street Bridge is located between Monastery and Paradrome Streets and crosses over Wareham Drive in Mount Adams. Total length of the bridge is 592 feet, the width is 37 feet, and is 44 feet above Wareham Drive. The nomination includes only the bridge structure and its abutments.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Maryanne Benson

ORGANIZATION

Mount Adams Preservation Association

DATE

April 1980

STREET & NUMBER

1009 Jerome Street

TELEPHONE

513/961-3618, 381-5558

CITY OR TOWN

Cincinnati

STATE

Ohio

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

William H. Harder

TITLE

Acting SHPO

DATE

9/16/80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Carol O'Shea

DATE

11-28-80

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: *Patrick Andrews*

DATE

11/28/80

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 14 1980

DATE ENTERED OCT 28 1980

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

IDA STREET BRIDGE, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Due to the prominent position on the hillside, the Ida Street Bridge is a very distinct and visual landmark in the Mount Adams community. It is one of eight major reinforced concrete viaducts in Cincinnati. The others are: the Gilbert Avenue Viaduct (1913); Hopple Street (1914); Ludlow Avenue (1914); Eight Street (1929); Eden Park (1917); Beechmont Levy (1931); and Western Hills Viaduct (1931-33). The Ida Street Viaduct is the only viaduct which has not been altered over the years, thus retaining the original design and lighting system.

Property Ida Street Viaduct
State OH Hamilton Working Number 10/14/80/2530

DOC
12/14/80

TECHNICAL

CONTROL

Photos 2
Maps 1

This bridge is significant for its architectural styling and for its innovative lighting design scheme - built in 1931 this gracefully designed bridge is a good example of art Deco stylistic detailing. The bridge employs an innovative lighting system of lights recessed in the handrails which diffuse the light horizontally across the road. Though less than 50 years old (by one year) the bridge is clearly eligible.

HISTORIAN
accept
Patrick Andrews
11/28/80

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____
Federal Register Entry 2.2.82 Send-back _____
Re-submit _____

Entered NOV 28 1980



Ida Street Bridge
Mount Adams
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio
April 1908

NOV 28 1980

Maryanne Benson
Miami Purchase Assoc.
East elevation, photographer looking
west

OCT 14 1980



Ida Street Bridge
Mt. Adams
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio
April 1980
Maryanne Benson
Recessed lighting, West railing
Photographer looking west

OCT 14 1980

NOV 28 1980

Tour. Historic Mt. Adams



Sponsored by:
The Mt. Adams Preservation Association
A committee of The Mt. Adams Civic Association

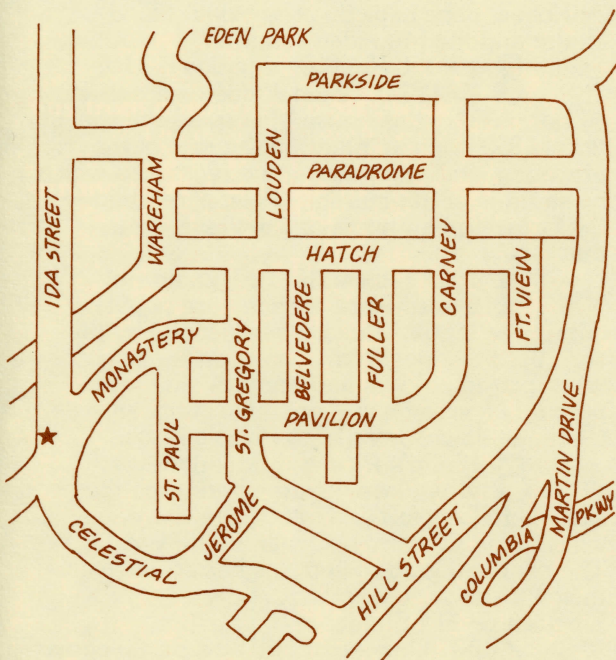
OCT 14 1980

Walking Tour

Time: Approximately 2 Hours

Welcome to "The Hill"! You are atop historic Mt. Adams, the steepest and most famous of Cincinnati's legendary seven hills. Formerly known as Mt. Ida, the name of the hill was changed after a visit by President John Quincy Adams in 1843. Mt. Adams was the site of the Nicholas Longworth Vineyard, which developed the Catawba grape, and produced America's first "bubbly", Golden Wedding champagne.

Wander down these streets on this short walking tour. Then browse through the shops, boutiques and galleries. Enjoy a drink or two at one of the local pubs or taverns. Have lunch, or an elegant dinner, or just an ice cream cone along the way . . .



★ Start Here



1 Rookwood Pottery Building: Built in 1892, with additions in 1899 and 1902, to house the Rookwood Pottery founded by Maria Longworth Storer in 1880. This pottery produced the famous Rookwood ceramics, coveted by collectors and shown in many museums. Notice the large rooks perched on the tops of the stone pillars supporting the iron gates. These gates were formerly located at the Courthouse and escaped destruction during the riots of 1884. The pottery kilns are now dining areas of the restaurant and their chimneys punctuate the roof.

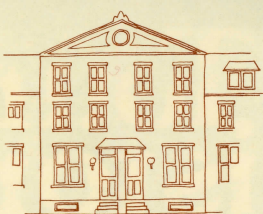
2 Highland Towers: Stands on the site of the Highland House (1875-95), the Sterling Glass Company (1905-52) and beside the site of the Mt. Adams Incline (1874-1948). The support foundations of the Incline can still be seen from Oregon and Baum Streets directly below. Fare was five cents. Step to the door of the Highland Towers lobby and view the painting by Robert Fabe depicting the old Highland House and the Mt. Adams Incline.

3 1051 Celestial: Charles F. Hall (1821-71), noted Arctic explorer and author, lived in this house. He spent the winter of 1850 living in a tent on the side of the hill, preparing himself for the Arctic regions to which he sailed in 1860. His ship 'Polaris' reached the farthest point north of any vessel up to that time.

4 1023 Celestial: An example of Queen Anne architecture popular during the 1880's. Buildings influenced by this style used a variety of materials on the exterior walls, projected bays and porches, and incorporated an eclectic mix of architectural styles. Continue down Celestial to Philip's Place.

5 Philip's Place: Formerly River-view Place, it is reputed to be the site where Longfellow wrote "Catawba Wine", which titled Cincinnati 'Queen of the West'. The contemporary rowhouses harmonize with their 19th century counterparts. Turn left on Hill Street.

6 NE Corner of Hill and St. Gregory: (946 Hill) Oldest surviving house in Mt. Adams. Reputedly built to house the manager of nearby stone quarries circa 1847. This stuccoed symmetrical stone building has classic proportions characteristic of Greek Revival architecture. Turn left on St. Gregory.



7 Stairway: On right side of street, a flight of steps leads to the Immaculata Church known as the "Church of the Steps". Here pilgrims 'pray the steps' on Good Friday, an Old World custom begun circa 1860.

8 1047 St. Gregory: This commercial and residential structure is characteristic of the French Second Empire style of architecture. Its dominant characteristic, the mansard roof, provided extra usable space above the cornice line. The mansard roof was usually broken by extensive dormers. Note the surrounding 19th century buildings and their varied architecture.

Turn right on Pavilion.

9 Pavilion Street: A variety of High Victorian buildings are represented in which height, color, elaborate window treatment, and pointed arches are characteristic. An exception is the simple Greek Revival building at 953 Pavilion. The former Mt. Adams Bowling Alley was located at 966 Pavilion. Its function is still represented by the carving of the bowling ball and pins in the center of the triangular pediment.

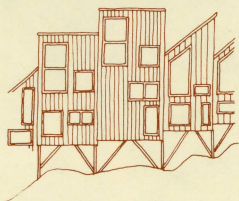
Turn right on Guido.

10 Immaculata Church and School: Gothic Revival building constructed in 1859 from stone quarried nearby. Earlier it was known as the "Archbishop's Church" in honor of Archbishop Purcell who donated the land and supervised its construction. It is also site of the Good Friday Pilgrimage. The parish served the German speaking Catholics of Mt. Adams. Feel free to enter the church. The murals were executed by Johann Schmitt, teacher of the more famous Frank Duveneck. The statue of St. Patrick (standing on right side of the nave) is "stolen" each year by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to the accompaniment of a bagpipe band, for use in Cincinnati's St. Patrick's Day parade. The original four-room school, erected in 1860, had additions added in 1869, 1871, and 1920.

Continue down Pavilion, turn left on Carney.

11 Carney Street: Represented along this street are many examples of the Victorian townhouses that were so popular in Cincinnati during the 19th century. Ornate features include the scrolled bracketed cornices, small frieze windows below the roof line, and the lintels above the windows.

Turn right on Hatch and right on Ft. View Place.



12 Ft. View Place: Near the end of this street is the former location of the fortifications that protected Cincinnati during the Civil War. From the "view point" you will see one of Mt. Adam's 'vertical alleys', a flight of steps leading to Hill Street below. Observe the manner in which the three houses are integrated into the slope of the hillside and are served by this flight of stairs.

Return to Hatch and turn right.

13 The Cloisters: A condominium complex designed by Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates in 1972. It is a nationally acclaimed example of architecture adapted to the hillside.

Turn up Hatch Street.

14 Hatch Street: A typical Cincinnati urban streetscape of the preceding century.

15 Corner of Hatch and St. Gregory: Look down Hatch at the large brown building with the mansard roof (Hatch-Wareham intersection). This structure, formerly located downtown, served as a barracks for Union soldiers during the Civil War.

Turn right on Loudon.

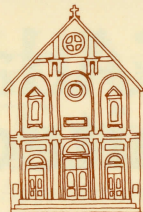
16 Loudon Street: Previously known as Parallax Street, it was one of several streets in Mt. Adams with names relating to astronomy because of the location of the Mitchel Observatory.

Turn left on Paradome — two blocks.

17 Cincinnati Playhouse in Eden Park: Located up the hill on your right, this contemporary theatre was also designed by Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer of New York and built in 1968. Beside it is the century old Mt. Adams Shelterhouse, which served as the original theatre.

18 901-927 Paradome: An example of Cincinnati rowhouse architecture built circa 1885. Notice the triangular pediments at the center and two ends of the roof, and the way in which the roofline integrates the entire block of houses. Cast iron pilasters are at the Ida Street corner and side.

19 Ida Street: Here are examples of renovated townhouses and row-houses. Styles and periods represented here are Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and early 20th century duplexes. An example of a contemporary design within the context of a Victorian townhouse is at 1247 Ida. Turn left on Ida Street.



20 Pilgrim Chapel: The cornerstone of this Presbyterian Chapel was laid in 1886. This building incorporates both Romanesque and Gothic Revival styles of architecture.

21 Ida Street Viaduct: Built in 1931 at a cost of \$100,000. It replaced a steel and wooden bridge erected in 1882. Its Art Deco design included the then new concept of recessed lighting.

Turn left up Monastery Street.

22 1033 Monastery: This brick building was designed for a group of artists who worked at the Rookwood Pottery. It later served as a recreation center and dance studio. One of its more famous students was Cincinnati Doris Day.

Turn right on St. Paul Place.

23 Holy Cross Church and Monastery: On former site of the Mitchel Observatory, one of the first major observatories, west of the Allegheny Mountains. The cornerstone was laid in 1843 by John Quincy Adams, for whom Mt. Adams is named. The first weather bulletins in the United States were issued from here in 1869. An outgrowth of this service was the establishment of the U.S. Weather Bureau in 1870. Because of smoke and pollution, a new observatory was built in Mt. Lookout in 1872. Holy Cross Church was erected in 1895 and the Monastery in 1901. It is built in the Italian Renaissance style and provides a rare example of that type of ecclesiastical architecture in Cincinnati. The campanile is 130 feet high. The parish served primarily the Irish Catholics of Mt. Adams. The church was closed in 1970 and the monastery discontinued in 1977.

Return to Monastery Street and turn right.

24 Mt. Adams Public School: Built in 1894, it is a typical example of public school architecture of that period in Cincinnati. The heavy, bulky style with extensive gabled dormers, stone belt coursing, and large central chimneys is characteristic of buildings influenced by the Romanesque Revival style of architecture.

Turn right on St. Gregory Street.

25 1108 St. Gregory (Mike's Market): Constructed circa 1875 to house the Mt. Adams Fire Department, which functioned until 1921. It has strong Italianate features evidenced by the cornice, limestone belt coursing, and segmented pediments over the windows.

Continue on St. Gregory to Jerome Street, turn right, and right again on Celestial Street, which returns you to the starting point.

Mt. Adams Architecture

The architecture of Mt. Adams represents a variety of 19th century Victorian town and row houses, early 20th century duplexes, and contemporary urban condominiums and townhouses. Topography, architecture, and parkland have defined Mt. Adams as a separate neighborhood. The dominance of the ecclesiastical buildings provides a distinct "Old World" feeling and focus.

Mt. Adams was a working class community of German and Irish immigrants who arrived here during the mid- to latter part of the 19th century. They built simple two or three story homes of stone, brick or wood on lots 25 feet in width and 100 feet deep. Many of these homes conform to the topography of the hillside in that they appear to be one or two stories at street level, while three, four or five stories in the rear. These closely built homes reflected typical Victorian eclecticism combining Federal, Gothic, Italianate, Second Empire, Romanesque, and Queen Anne influences.

A typical Mt. Adams townhouse would consist of a parlor, dining room, and kitchen on entry level. The bedrooms were often located on the upper floors and could be reached via a stairway on one side. If there was a side entrance, the stairway would be located near the center of the house. These narrow houses had high ceilings to compensate for the modest size of the room. The high ceilings also allowed for a better air movement for each room since it was heated by a coal fireplace. Views of the downtown or the river were not coveted because they exposed a sea of smoke and pollution. Instead, the focus was on architectural decoration, which included scrolled bracketed cornices, carved sandstone lintels, recessed doorways, and stained or beveled glass windows.

Renovations, which began in the early 1960's, adapted the old 19th century buildings to modern usage. Street facades were retained or improved while rearranging room patterns and spaces to open up the spectacular views available to so many of these structures. Towne Properties was one of the earliest development firms to renovate and restore these older townhouses, examples of which can be seen at 1005-1013 St. Gregory Street. In addition to these renovation efforts, contemporary buildings were constructed which blended in scale, design and materials to the older buildings and to the hillscape of Mt. Adams. Examples of these are the Cloisters, the town-

house at 963 Hill Street, the Celestial Townhouses on lower Celestial Street and the rowhouses on Philip's Place, all of which have received national and/or state recognition for their design.

Mt. Adams is a dramatic example of the fact that contemporary architecture can be successfully integrated with existing traditional structures. Even more, it demonstrates that existing 19th century structures need not become obsolete, but can be adapted to meet the living patterns of our contemporary life. Mt. Adams further demonstrates that inner city neighborhoods can remain vital and foster a comfortable and convenient urban living style.

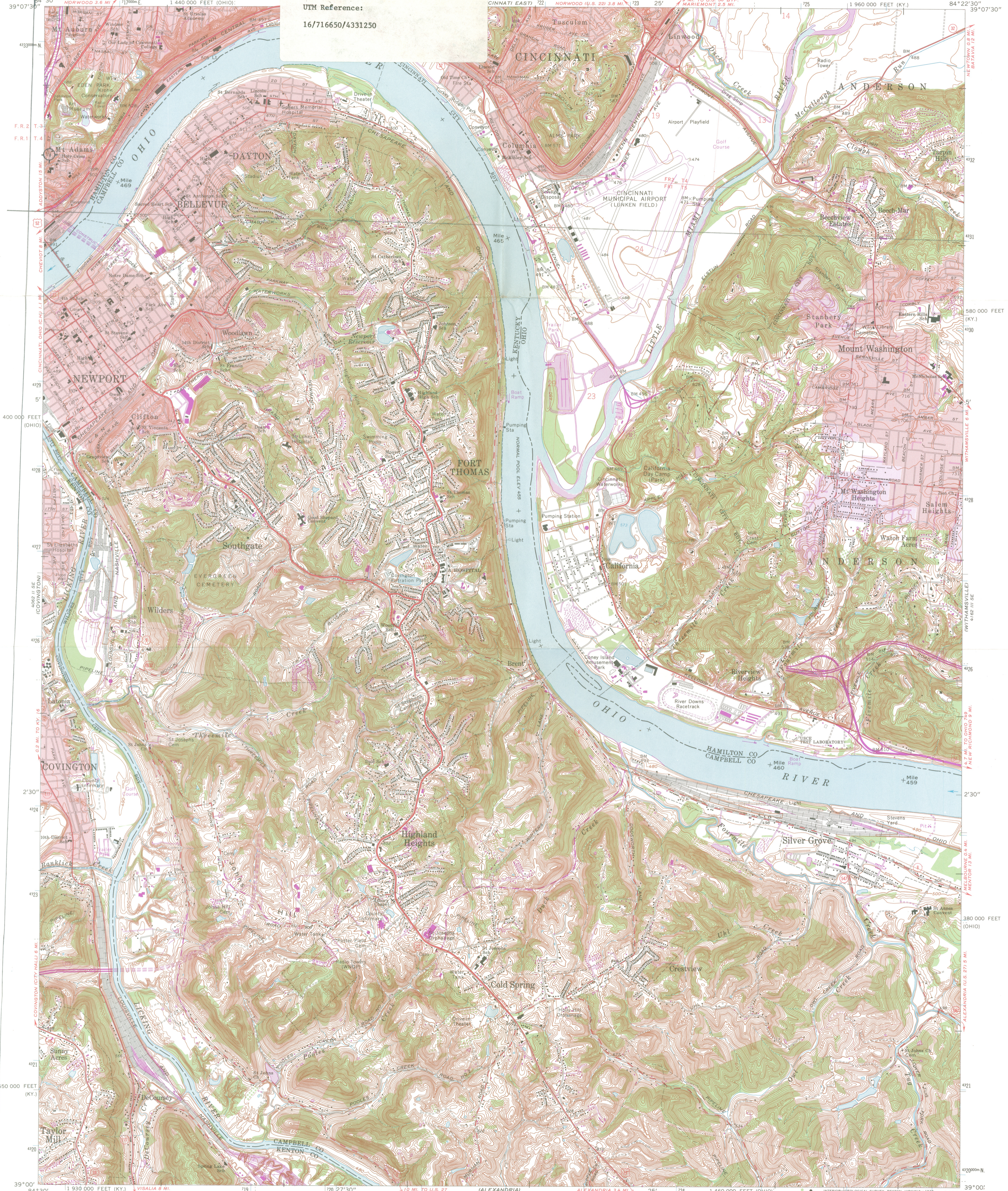
bus from downtown to Mt. Adams

- take Queen City Metro bus #49 to Ida and Celestial Streets

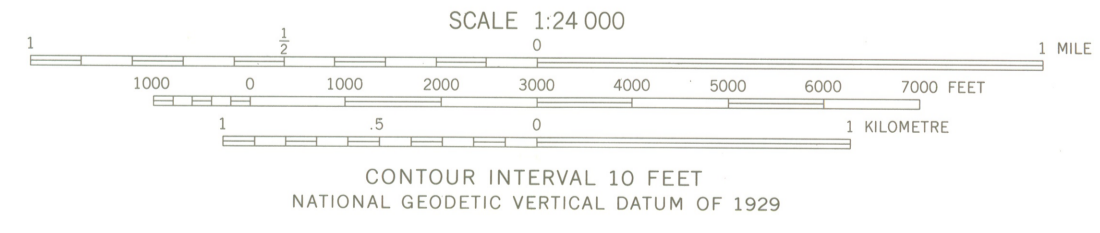
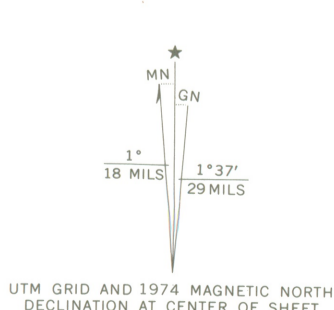
driving from downtown to Mt. Adams

- take Gilbert Ave. to Eden Park entrance (opposite Baldwin Piano Co.)
- follow Eden Park Dr. past Art Museum and the Playhouse to Ida Street
- follow Ida Street until it intersects with Celestial Street

UTM Reference:
16/716650/4331250



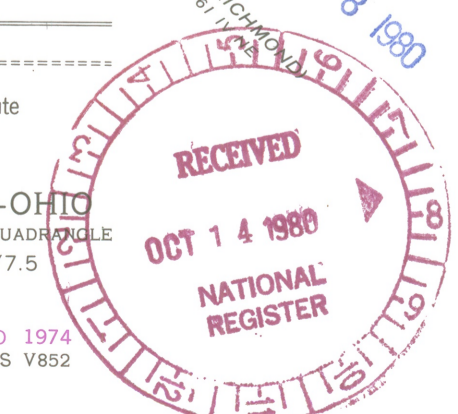
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and City of Cincinnati
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1949, and in part by the City of Cincinnati
Field checked 1951, 1952, and 1954. Revised 1961
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Kentucky coordinate system,
north zone, and Ohio coordinate system, south zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
The state boundary as shown represents the approximate position
of the low water line as determined from U.S. Corps of Engineers
Ohio River charts, surveyed 1913, and supplementary information
Area east of the Little Miami River lies within the Virginia Military District
Area west of the Little Miami River lies within the Between the Miams
Land lines based on the Great Miami River Base. Dotted land lines
established by private subdivision of the Symmes Purchase



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 20192
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Ohio agencies from aerial photographs taken
1970 and 1974. This information is not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route Interstate Route
NEWPORT, KY.—OHIO
SW/4 EAST CINCINNATI 15' QUADRANGLE
N3900—W8422.5/7.5
1961
PHOTOREVISED 1970 AND 1974
AMS 4162 III SW—SERIES V852



JUN 16 1980

THE MT. ADAMS CIVIC ASSOCIATION, INC.

CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202

*Office of the secretary **

May 19, 1980

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Office
I-71 and 17th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211

Dear Sir:

The Mt. Adams Civic Association endorses and supports the nomination of the Ida Street Bridge to the National Register for Historic Places.

We consider it a significant endangered structure in our community both from an aesthetic point of view and from an engineering feat. In addition, one of our streets is named after one of the contributors to its design and who was associated with Rookwood Pottery, namely Mr. Wareham.

We urge you to support its placement on the National Register.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Schott

Rebecca Schott, Secretary

cc: City of Cincinnati, Sandy Youkalis, City Planning Office





City of Cincinnati

AUG 21 1980

L. MONTY ERB - CHAIRMAN
ESTELLE B. BERMAN - VICE CHAIRMAN
SAMUEL T. BRITTON
ROBERT J. BRODBECK
THOMAS B. BRUSH
ELLSWORTH LOVE
SYLVESTER MURRAY

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
ROOM 222, CITY HALL
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202
PHONE 352-3471

HERBERT W. STEVENS
DIRECTOR OF CITY PLANNING
STEVEN F. BLOOMFIELD
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ERWIN E. HOFFMAN
ADMINISTRATOR,
LAND USE AND ZONING

August 18, 1980

Dallas Harder, Acting State Historic
Preservation Officer
Ohio Historical Center
I-71 and 17th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211

Dear Mr. Harder:

At its August 11 meeting, the Cincinnati Historic Conservation Board voted to support the following nominations which will come before the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board for final approval on August 29, 1980:

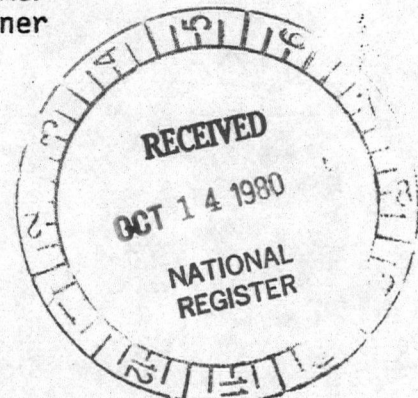
- 1) Ida Street Bridge (Mt. Adams)
- 2) St. Rose Church (2501 Eastern Avenue)
- 3) McAlpin Bridal Cottage and Hulburt House
(341 and 333 Lafayette Ave.)
- 4) Lotze and Fox Buildings (17-23 W. Court St.)

The Historic Conservation Board is also supportive of the Ninth St. Historic District nomination but is withholding any official comment until its September 22 meeting at which time it will consider the comments of the City's Downtown Working Review Committee.

Sincerely,

Adele Cramer
City Planner

AC/caw



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE OHIO

Date Entered NOV 28 1980

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Main Street Historic District	Bowling Green Wood County
Ida Street Viaduct	Cincinnati Hamilton County
Rhoads, Peter F., House	Newark Licking County
Davis Mill	Patriot vicinity Gallia County
Warazawa Neighborhood District	Cleveland Cuyahoga County
Ring, Walter, House & Mill Site	Graysville vicinity Monroe County
Sheridan House	Somerset Perry County
Marsh, George H., Homestead and the Marsh Foundation School	Van Wert Van Wert County

Also Notified

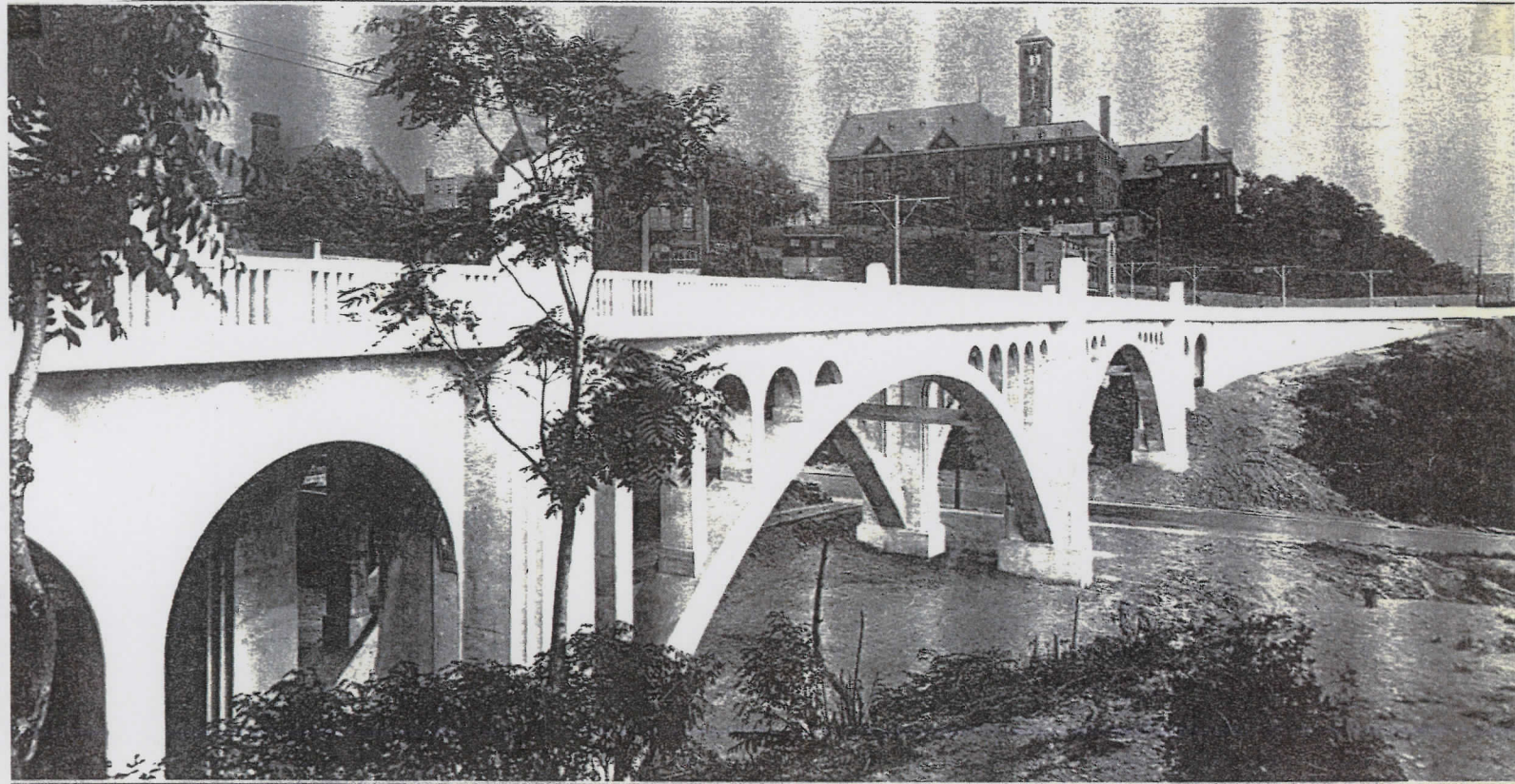
Honorable Howard M. Metzenbaum

Honorable John H. Glenn, Jr.
Honorable Delbert L. Latta
Honorable Willis D. Gradison, Jr.
Honorable John N. Ashbrook
Honorable Clarence E. Miller
Honorable Mary Rose Oakar
Honorable Douglas Applegate

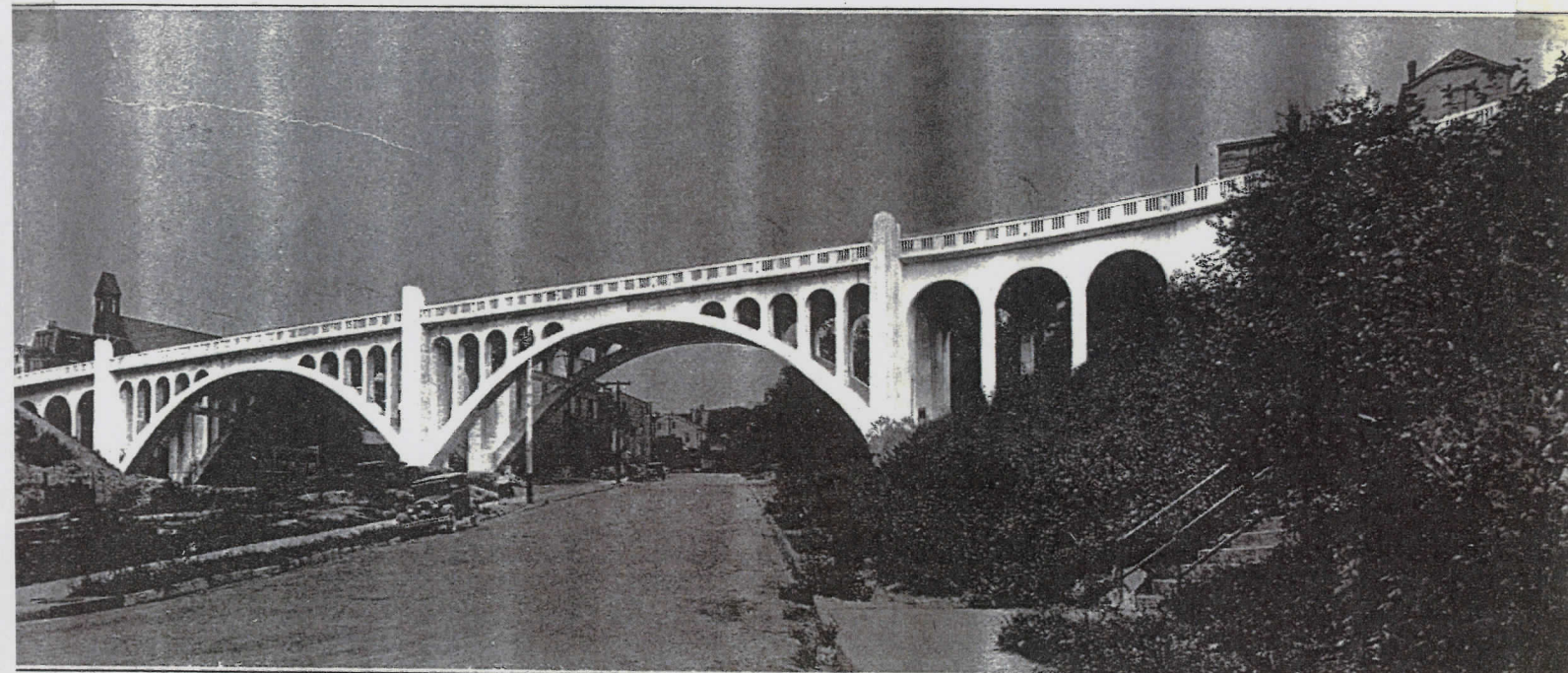
Acting State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Dellas H. Harder
The Ohio Historical Society
Interstate 71 at 17th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211

NR Byers/bjr/12/24/80

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.



Street Viaduct, Cincinnati, designed by J. R. Biedinger, Consulting Engineer. Erected under Department of Public Works, J. E. Root, Director, and H. F. Shipley, Engineer of Highways, Armin Aren, in immediate charge. General Contractors: Erpen Construction Co., Cincinnati. An outstanding achievement in bridge engineering.



Another view of the Ida Street Bridge, Cincinnati's newest and finest municipal viaduct, just recently completed.

OCT 14 1980

NOV 28 1980

DEDICATION FIREWORKS

THE CINCINNATI FIREWORKS CO.

Circulating Library CHerry 9591
E. J. GLASSER
Mfg. High-Grade Cigars
Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Soft Drinks
Ice Cream and Magazines
938 Hatch Street Cincinnati, Ohio

BEST WISHES

DR. W. R. BROWN

2106 SINTON AVENUE

WOodburn 2786 Cincinnati

Workmanship Guaranteed

GEORGE E. ROOM

GENERAL REPAIR WORK
Of All Kinds

CHerry 5655-M 963 Hatch St.

Mrs. Mary Agnes Fromme
and

Miss Anna Fromme

GROCERY

CHerry 5625 968 Pavilion Street

Chew 50-50 Tobacco
Smoke and Chew
Home Run Tobacco
Smoke Honey-Moon
10¢ Tins
Sold by **GEO. A. DOHERTY**

Best Wishes From

Cincinnati Commandery

No. 62

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN

Phone PArkway 9860

AUTO REPAIRING

Jerome Street — Mt. Adams

Work Guaranteed

PETER REITMAYER

JOHN P. SCULLY

PLASTER CONTRACTOR

NEW and REPAIR

953 HATCH STREET

Phone CHerry 1646 Cincinnati, O.

H. HEITKER SHOE CO.
FINE FOOTWEAR
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done
Pavilion and Belvedere Streets
Phone PArkway 6360 Mt. Adams
We Give and Redeem Surety Coupons

HENRY GILKER

955 PAVILION STREET

RESIDENT

1865 to 1931

A Friend

COMPLIMENTS OF

J. R. BIEDINGER

**STRUCTURAL
ENGINEER**

1009 TRACTION BUILDING — CINCINNATI, OHIO

MAIN 2821



Designer of the
Mt. Adams Bridge

Reinforcing Steel

By

**THE POLLAK STEEL
COMPANY**



General Offices
Cincinnati

OCT 14 1980