

# Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project



## Phase II History/Architecture Investigations Hamilton County, Ohio

ODOT PID No. 75119  
HAM-71/75-0.00/0.22  
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## **ABSTRACT**

This report presents the results of a Phase II History/Architecture Survey completed for two properties in Ohio for the Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project (PID 75119). The proposed project is intended to improve the operational characteristics within a 7.3-mile segment of I-75 within the Commonwealth of Kentucky (state line mile 187.2) and the State of Ohio (state line mile 2.7). Six conceptual alternatives, identified as Alternatives B through G are advancing through Step 5 conceptual engineering.

The Phase I History/Architecture survey for this project was conducted by Gray & Pape, Inc., in June 2007. The Phase I survey recommended two history/architecture resources for Phase II investigations: The Harriet Beecher Stowe Elementary School (Resource HAM-1342-43) and the previously unrecorded Hudepohl Brewery Building at 801 West Sixth Street.

Background research addressing these resources was conducted at the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, the University of Cincinnati Library, the Hamilton County Office of the Auditor, the Hamilton County Office of the Recorder, and the Museum Center at Union Terminal. Phase II field survey for these resources was conducted in August of 2008.

Phase II investigations determined that the Harriet Beecher Stowe Elementary School (Resource HAM-1342-43) is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), under Criterion B and that the previously unrecorded Hudepohl Brewery Building at 801 West Sixth Street is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Ohio Historic Inventory Forms are included in Appendix C

## **1.0 PROJECT INTRODUCTION**

This report represents the results of Phase II History/Architecture investigations (Ohio portion) conducted for two properties located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project (PID 75119).

### **1.1 Project Description**

Interstate 75 (I-75) within the Greater Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky region is a major thoroughfare for local and regional mobility. Locally, it connects to I-71, I-74 and US Route 50. The Brent Spence Bridge provides an interstate connection over the Ohio River and carries both I-71 and I-75 traffic. The bridge also facilitates local travel by providing access to downtown Cincinnati, Ohio and Covington, Kentucky. Safety, congestion, and geometric problems exist on the structure and its approaches. The Brent Spence Bridge, which opened to traffic in 1963, was designed to carry 80,000 vehicles per day. Currently, approximately 150,000 vehicles per day use the Brent Spence Bridge and traffic volumes are projected to increase to 200,000 vehicles per day by 2025.

The I-75 corridor within the Greater Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky region is experiencing problems, which threaten the overall efficiency and flexibility of this vital trade corridor. Areas of concern include, but are not limited to, growing demand and congestion, land use pressures, environmental concerns, adequate safety margins, and maintaining linkage in key mobility, trade, and national defense highways.

The I-75 corridor has been the subject of numerous planning and engineering studies over the years and is a strategic link in the region's and the nation's highway network. As such, the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC), in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), are proposing to improve the operational characteristics of I-75 and the Brent Spence Bridge in the Greater Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky region through a major transportation project.

### **1.2 Project History**

A literature search and Phase I History/Architecture Survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) in Ohio was conducted for the Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project in 2007. The Phase I survey recommended two history/architecture resources for Phase II investigations:

- The Harriet Beecher Stowe Elementary School (Resource HAM-1342-43) and
- The previously unrecorded Hudepohl Brewery Building at 801 West Sixth Street.

These resources are shown on Exhibit A1.

### **1.3 Purpose and Need**

The Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project is intended to improve the operational characteristics within the I-71/I-75 corridor for both local and through traffic. In the Greater Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky region, the I-71/I-75 corridor suffers from



congestion and safety-related issues as a result of inadequate capacity to accommodate current traffic demand. The purpose of this project is to:

- improve traffic flow and level of service;
- improve safety;
- correct geometric deficiencies; and
- maintain connections to key regional and national transportation corridors.

## **1.4 Study Area**

The project study area is located along a 7.3-mile segment of I-75 within the Commonwealth of Kentucky (state line mile 187.2) and the State of Ohio (state line mile 2.7). The southern limit of the project is 2,300 feet south of the midpoint of the Dixie Highway Interchange on I-71/I-75 in Fort Wright, south of Covington, Kentucky. The northern limit of the project is 1,500 feet north of the midpoint of the Western Hills Viaduct interchange on I-75 in Cincinnati, Ohio. The eastern and western limits of the study area generally follow the existing alignment of I-75.

## **1.5 Project Area of Potential Effects**

The project APE for the History/Architecture Investigations was developed in a manner to accommodate all possible design changes within the proposed alternatives. The APE generally is defined as the current right-of-way (ROW) in areas where improvements are confined to the ROW. Where proposed improvements are planned outside the current ROW, the APE generally follows a 1500-foot wide corridor to accommodate all possible design changes within the proposed alternatives. The APE was developed to follow street lines rather than simply cut across the landscape and to fully incorporate any historic districts wholly or partially included within the 1500-foot wide corridor. The project APE is reflected on Exhibit A1.

## **1.6 Conceptual Alternatives**

### **1.6.1 Build Alternatives**

The Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project is proceeding through Step 5 of ODOT's Project Development Process (PDP). Six conceptual alternatives, identified as Alternatives B through G are advancing through Step 5 conceptual engineering. A distinguishing feature of the six conceptual alternatives is their location in Cincinnati, Ohio. Alternative B proposes a new alignment west of the existing Brent Spence Bridge through the Queensgate area of Cincinnati. Alternatives D through G remain essentially within the existing I-75 corridor through Cincinnati.

### **1.6.2 No Build Alternative**

The No Build alternative consists of minor, short-term safety and maintenance improvements to the Brent Spence Bridge and I-75 corridor, which would maintain continuing operations. The No Build alternative does not meet the Purpose and Need goals; however, this alternative will be carried forward as a baseline for evaluation of the conceptual alternatives.

## **1.7 Acknowledgments**

The fieldwork for the Phase II History Architecture survey within the Ohio APE was undertaken in August 2008. Patrick O'Bannon served as Project Manager and Brandon L. McCuin served as Principal Investigator. The property descriptions were developed by Doug Owen and the remainder of the report was authored by Mr. McCuin. Carly Meyer and Jonathan Frodge prepared the graphics. Julisa Meléndez edited the report and Madonna M. Ledford oversaw its production.

## **2.0 PROJECT METHODS**

### **2.1 Literature Review and Background Research Methods**

Background research for the Phase II investigation was conducted at the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, the University of Cincinnati Library, the Hamilton County Office of the Auditor, the Hamilton County Office of the Recorder, and the Museum Center at Union Terminal. Construction dates were established using the records of the Hamilton County Auditor's and Recorder's records, historic maps and atlases, and field observations.

An examination of historic maps and atlases of the area was undertaken to provide a general overview of development and to identify the types of resources located within the area and how they have changed over time. These maps were more intensively studied to determine construction dates and other data for the buildings that were individually investigated.

### **2.2 Architectural Field Methods**

Fieldwork for the Phase II history/architecture survey was undertaken in August of 2008. Documentation for each resource included an on-site exterior inspection, photographs of each resource in its present setting, and determination of NRHP eligibility, and justification of historic boundaries.

### **2.3 Evaluation Criteria**

Both resources recommended for Phase II history/architecture investigations were examined for their potential to meet the criteria for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Four criteria are outlined for evaluating properties for eligibility and inclusion in the NRHP. These criteria are:

- Criterion A: Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B: Association with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Criterion C: Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and
- Criterion D: Yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The application of Criterion D presupposes that the information imparted by the site is significant in history or prehistory and that at least one of the other National Register criterion is satisfied (USDOI-NPS 1995:2).

### **2.3.1 Criteria Considerations**

Certain properties, such as museum artifacts, cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, religious properties, moved structures, reconstructions, or commemorative monuments, and properties less than 50 years old, generally are not eligible. However, they may qualify if they are part of historic districts or meet one of the following criteria exceptions. The APE contained no resources eligible for listing in the NRHP under the following criteria considerations:

- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- D. A cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance (USDOI-NPS 1995:2).

### **3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT**

The historic context for the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) was developed by Gray & Pape, Inc. for the Phase I History/Architecture investigations (Ohio portion) for the Brent Spence Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project (PID 75119) Report. Portions of this report were used to develop resource specific contexts for the Phase II properties.

### **4.0 PROJECT RESULTS**

#### ***4.1 Results of Literature Review and Background Research***

The literature review and background research for this project included an examination of the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) forms. Archival research was completed in order to place the Phase II history/architecture resources in a context with other local resources of their type. Research was completed at the following locations: the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, the University of Cincinnati, The Hamilton County Office of the Auditor, and the Cincinnati Historical Society Library (Union Terminal). Deed research also was conducted at the Hamilton County Office of the Recorder.

##### **4.1.1 Historic Map Research**

Gray & Pape reviewed historic maps and atlases to gain an understanding of the development of the area and to determine construction dates and changes to buildings recommended for Phase II investigation.

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1886-1950 were examined (Sanborn Map Company). These maps are useful in understanding changes to parcels as well as individual buildings. They provide detailed information, such as the shape of buildings, number of stories, and location and size of additions. The Sanborn Maps for the Hudepohl Brewery complex were particularly useful, as they detail many of the pre-1950 alterations and additions to the complex. Where applicable, Sanborn map research is included in the resource descriptions.

#### ***4.2 Results of Field Investigations***

Phase II investigations were conducted in August 2008 for two resources previously identified in the Phase I survey. These resources are: Harriet Beecher Stowe Elementary School (HAM-1342-43) and 801 West Sixth Street, Hudepohl Brewery Building. Of these resources, only the Harriet Beecher Stowe Elementary School (HAM-1342-43) is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

## **4.3 Resource Descriptions**

### **4.3.1 Harriet Beecher Stowe Elementary School (HAM-1342-43)**

#### ***Location***

The former Harriet Beecher Stowe Elementary School is located at 635 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Constructed in 1921, the school originally was surrounded by a dense African-American residential community on the edge of downtown and the West End. Interstate highway construction in the 1950s dramatically changed the building's setting and it is now surrounded by roadways and highway ramps. The former school building now houses the WXIX Fox19 television studio. The elevated Sixth Street Expressway is south of the former school building, while the elevated Seventh Street and I-75 off-ramps are located to the north. I-75 is directly to the east. Further to the south and west are large industrial and distribution facilities for a variety of companies in the Queensgate area. Nothing remains of the former neighborhood that surrounded the school (Exhibit A2, Plates B1-B13).

#### ***Significance***

Located within the project APE at 635 West Seventh Street, Resource HAM-1432-43 is a three-story, Italian Renaissance style elementary school built in 1921. The building has a concrete foundation and walls clad in glazed brick. Extensive terra cotta ornamentation is evident on the building's façades. The hipped-roof is covered in red tile and window openings are tinted plate-glass replacement sash. The building originally served as the Harriett Beecher Stowe Elementary School, adding a junior high school curriculum in 1924. It served African-American children until its closure in 1961 when it was turned into an adult education center. The building is now home to local television station WXIX Fox19. The building is associated with Dr. Jennie D. Porter, the first African-American woman to earn a Ph.D. at the University of Cincinnati. Based on her experience teaching in the Cincinnati Public School system, Porter advocated segregated education as offering the best advantage for African-American children, a philosophy that contradicted many contemporary African-American leaders. Voluntarily segregated schools were very important to Cincinnati's history because of their popularity. By 1938, 35 percent of Cincinnati's African-American children attended these schools (Douglas 2005: 195). While Porter's views were controversial, they have recently regained attention in the movement for Africentric academies, and she remains an influential figure in the history of segregation in Cincinnati and the State of Ohio.

Cincinnati's public school system was organized in 1829. Although African-American citizens in the city had to pay taxes to support the system, African-American children were excluded from its schools. Five years later, the first African-American school in the city was organized by Owen T.B. Nickens. It was a private school that required tuition of one dollar; however, no one was denied admittance for failure to pay the fee. By the early 1850s, an Ohio state law established public schools for African-American children, and in 1851, the first all-African-American school in Cincinnati opened. In 1866, Gaines High School was opened for African-Americans. The school was organized by Peter Clark, who was named the first principal of the school, making him the first African-American principal in Cincinnati. The school proved very successful at graduating its African-American students until it was closed in the late 1880s when Cincinnati schools were officially integrated. The Arnett Law, passed in Ohio in 1887, officially allowed

African-American students to attend white schools. Although legal, it remained difficult for African-American students to enter previously all-white schools because the districts were redrawn by the Cincinnati School Board to keep African-American students in de facto segregation. Following integration, by 1900, only six percent of all African-American students graduated from high school (Thompson 1985: 52).

Jennie Porter was born in Cincinnati on West Court Street, in the West End, in 1876 to William and Ethlinda Davis Porter. Her father was a former slave who served as the first African-American undertaker in Cincinnati, and her mother was one of the city's first African-American teachers. Jennie Porter was one of the few African-American students to graduate from high school in Cincinnati in the late nineteenth century, attending the former Hughes High School in Cincinnati's West End at the intersection of Mound Street and West Fifth Street. Soon after her graduation in 1893, Porter began teaching African-American students at the segregated Frederick Douglass School in Walnut Hills, where she remained until 1914 (Robinson 1988: 13). In 1911, with the help of a white benefactor, Annie Laws, Porter established a kindergarten in the West End to help African-American families moving to Cincinnati from southern states in search of better economic opportunities. Two years later during the 1913 flood, Porter set up a summer school in the old Hughes High School for children unable to attend their schools because of floodwaters and for other children not enrolled in any school. She accepted children of all races and nationalities. Following the summer, these students were moved to the Frederick Douglass School in Walnut Hills.

Jennie Porter wished to establish a separate segregated school where she could develop a new curriculum that would specifically benefit African-American children. In 1914, the School Board agreed to establish the school at the old Hughes High School where Jennie Porter had graduated more than twenty years previously (Exhibit A3). The school was renamed, Harriet Beecher Stowe School, at Porter's request. In a time when segregation was not mandatory in Cincinnati, the move was very controversial. The Board of Education officially approved the school to relieve overcrowding in other West End schools, but many whites on the city's school board supported the decision as a way to further de facto segregation, and many prominent African-American citizens in the community denounced Porter and the school for the same reason. None of her critics were more vocal than Wendell Dabney, founder of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and editor of Cincinnati's African-American newspaper, *The Union*. Porter and Dabney held diametrically opposed views on African-American education, which dated back to debates between Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois. Proponents of each position differed as to whether segregation or integration offered the greatest benefit and most positive learning environment for African-American children.

Dabney and other supporters of DuBois were often called radicals, and believed that educational opportunities and political power were restrained by segregation. Radicals saw segregation as a force that further developed racial prejudices during young children's most impressionable years, and often resulted in African-American children becoming timid when presented with conditions and association with white children. Radicals believed that it was impossible to maintain higher standards of teaching and pupil accomplishments through segregation, as the quality and preparation of the teachers was inferior to that of white schools. Furthermore, radicals argued that it was simply illegal to separate races through education (Porter 1928: 1-3). The main fear of the radicals was that if segregation in education was successful it could lead to

segregation in other areas of society, such as housing and employment (Robinson 1988: 15).

Conservatives, such as Jennie Porter, who adhered to the views of Booker T. Washington and his Tuskegee Institute, believed in finding practical solutions to the problems of education by following “the line of least resistance” (Porter 1928: 3). They argued for segregated schools as a greater inspiration for African-American youth, thus promoting racial solidarity. Conservatives believed that more social activities were possible in such an environment, which could help African-American children articulate what they learned in their everyday lives, and thus make them more successful in their home environment. An additional benefit to segregated education was the greater employment of African-American teachers, who often found it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain jobs at all-white schools (Porter 1928: 2-4, Robinson 1988: 14). To support her views against the attacks of Dabney and other radicals, Porter presented statistics showing that African-American children enjoyed higher graduation rates prior to integration, using Gaines High School in Cincinnati as one example. Gaines had more African-American graduates in one year than all the city’s integrated high schools combined had in any one year over the entire period from the institution of integration to the date of Porter’s statement in 1928 (Porter 1928: 196).

Despite the protests of Dabney and other influential members of the African-American community, the Harriet Beecher Stowe Elementary School went forward under the direction of Jennie Porter, who became the first African-American woman to serve as a school principal in Cincinnati. The school began in 1914 in the old Hughes High School building on West Fifth Street, which was built in 1853, and named in honor of its founder, Thomas Hughes (Nelson and Runk 1894: 118). However, the school building was old and in need of repair, and Porter’s successful school quickly drew the attention of many African-American families throughout the city and the West End, causing enrollment to grow yearly. “The Great Migration” of African-American families from the south to the north in search of better economic and social opportunities also inflated the schools enrollment between 1915 and the early 1920s. Because of overcrowding and deteriorating conditions at the aging Hughes School, and despite the presentation of petitions condemning the school by Dabney and other members of the NAACP, Porter successfully lobbied for construction of a new school on a site further north in 1921. The old Hughes School was demolished the following year and the new Harriet Beecher Stowe School opened at 635 West Seventh Street (Exhibits A4-A6). In 1924, Porter added a junior high curriculum on the third floor of the new building to help prepare students for high school, and enrollment continued to increase, standing at 2800 students by 1925. The school had grown by over 2000 students in the decade since its inception (Robinson 1988: 16, Horstman 1999: 18-19, Rasp 1984: 9).

Jennie Porter organized the Harriet Beecher Stowe School based on a system of intelligence and achievement tests. Porter believed that all children possessed different abilities and intelligence levels and they would best succeed when teaching was directed towards their specific abilities. Therefore, students were arranged into groups based on test scores. Children with the lowest scores on achievement tests were separated into the smallest groups of ungraded classes, where teachers gave them handwork in preparation for vocational training. Children in the middle range of the tests were placed in the “Opportunity Group”, where they were given harder tasks, but still prepped for vocational training. Finally, those students in the “normal group” were given high school preparatory courses, as it was determined that they had the highest probability of



attending and graduating from high school. There were, however, flexible promotions throughout students' time at the school, so no student was permanently locked into a group based on their test scores, but could move up or down based on their performance (Porter 1925: 32-33). The vocational program offered at the school was seen by some as the prototype of modern vocational education (Rasp 1984: 1). Seven of the 16 courses offered to seventh and eighth graders and six of the 16 courses offered to ninth graders had a trade emphasis. The vocational program helped ensure that students would not follow the normal course to high school and drop-out for lack of a curriculum fitted to their personal needs (Thompson 1985: 59). The school was very modern for its time, especially for a segregated school, and contained 28 classrooms, including two open air rooms for anemic children, two art rooms, a power machine sewing room, a print shop, a house construction room, a swimming pool, a pre-natal clinic, a gym, and an auditorium. Each of the rooms was utilized throughout the day in the school's "platoon system". For example, the auditorium was used for classes, as well as plays and concerts, and the library was used by all students for one rotating period each week (Porter 1925: 29-30).

The Harriet Beecher Stowe School also acted as a community center. It was located in a dense African-American district with dilapidated housing and poor hygienic conditions. Porter set the school up to serve the community as a place of refuge, recreation, and moral training. The school library remained opened after school hours and members of the community were encouraged to get a library card and check out books. In addition, the Harriet Beecher Stowe Elementary School was selected by the University of Cincinnati as a teacher-training center where student teachers entered after four years of education (Porter 1925: 44). Ohio's Sheppard-Towner Law set up four demonstrations throughout Ohio to attempt to "improve the heredity" of the areas. The demonstrations included a mining town, a rural district, a small town, and a large urban center. Cincinnati was selected for the urban demonstration, and the Harriet Beecher Stowe School was selected to set up a pre-natal clinic that looked after expectant mothers in the neighborhood in an attempt to make babies healthier and happier (Porter 1925: 17).

In an attempt to further her own education and better educate her students, Jennie Porter enrolled at the University of Cincinnati (UC) and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1923. Although the first African-American students graduated from UC in 1891, by the 1920s it was still an institution that discouraged attendance by large numbers of African-American students. During this period, the College of Education was the only college in the University open to African-American students; however, they had no access to dormitories, and there were no African-American faculty or administrators. A Bachelor of Arts degree in teaching or Bachelor of Science degrees in home economics were the only degrees available until 1924, when the Bachelor of Education degree was added. The most African-American students to graduate in any single year during the 1920s occurred in 1925, when there were 14 graduates. Upon her graduation in 1923, Porter petitioned the college to create a separate degree that required student teaching. This became the Bachelor of Education degree, which was implemented in 1924. Porter later utilized her Harriet Beecher Stowe School to provide African-American student teachers with the opportunity to teach. Porter continued on at UC following her matriculation to work towards her master's degree in education, which she received in 1925. She and Lena Norton, who graduated in the same year, were the first two African-Americans to receive masters' degrees from the university. Jennie Porter continued her studies and received her Doctorate in Psychology in 1928, becoming the

first African-American to receive a doctorate from the University of Cincinnati and one of only three or four African-American women in the country to earn the degree (Thompson and Koehler 1985: 21-24).

Dr. Jennie Porter was a significant person in Cincinnati's African American history. While Edward Alexander Bouchet was the first African-American to earn a doctorate from an American institution, gaining a Ph.D. in physics from Yale University in 1876, it would be almost 50 years until the first African American woman obtained a doctorate degree from a major institution. The first three African-American women in the nation to earn Ph.D.s received their degrees in 1921, only seven years before Porter (Brunner 2007: np). As the first African-American to receive a Doctorate from the University of Cincinnati, Porter helped to break down barriers for those who came after her. Her support was instrumental in forming the Harriet Beecher Stowe School for African-American children in the West End and downtown district. Although controversial, the segregated school provided opportunities to poor children from low income neighborhoods, who might not have otherwise received a chance to better their futures. The implementation of vocational training similar to what Booker T. Washington had begun with the Tuskegee Institute, ensured that even if students did not finish high school, other opportunities existed for them. Porter used her position as the principal of the Harriet Beecher Stowe School to inspire her children by inviting prominent African-Americans to speak there, such as George Washington Carver and Marion Anderson. Some prominent graduates of the Stowe School include Cincinnati's first African-American mayor, Theodore Berry, and Olympic athlete Dehard Hubbard (Robinson 1988: 14). Dr. Jennie Porter encouraged the use of the school by neighborhood families regardless of enrollment, and also encouraged the teachers at her school to volunteer their time at the organizations in the local community. By 1927, Porter supervised 180 teachers and 3,020 students, served on the Board of Trustees of Wilberforce University, and operated the "Colored Farm", an agricultural school for African-American students. She supervised a community center, the local social service bureau, and 15 clubs.

Jennie Porter died in 1936 at the age of 60. She had been a teacher for 37 years and claimed that the Harriet Beecher Stowe School was "the greatest interest in my life". In 1953, Jennie Davis Porter High School was named in her honor in the West End (Robinson 1988: 16).

### ***Recommendation***

The Harriet Beecher Stowe School on West Sixth Street is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Jennie Porter. The school building is the extant building most closely associated with Jennie Porter in Cincinnati, and it is the most representative of her accomplishments, despite the alterations made during the conversion to the WXIX Fox19 television studio. The original Hughes High School has been demolished, as well as the family home at 733 West Court Street in the West End, where Porter lived with her father until the mid-1920s. The house Porter moved into following her father's death is still extant at 1355 Lincoln Avenue in Walnut Hills. Porter purchased the lot from J. G. Klosterman in 1910, but according to the city directories, her residence remained on West Court Street until 1928, when the current house on Lincoln Avenue was built. Porter lived in the house from 1928 until her death in 1936. However, the Harriet Beecher Stowe School building remains the building most closely associated with Porter's accomplishments because she is most well known for her role in education, most of which occurred at the Stowe

School. Her views on segregated education, though controversial, had a profound affect on the children she educated, and would continue to play a role in African-American education after her death. Porter's views on education have regained attention recently in the movement for Afrocentric schools.

### ***Integrity***

The Harriet Beecher Stowe Elementary School, located at 635 West Seventh Street, retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. Integrity of setting has been compromised by the addition of the I-75 expressway, onramps, and offramps, as well as the construction of the Sixth Street Viaduct on the south and Seventh Street on the north. The former school has a large parking garage addition on the east and south that is connected to the main building by a covered walkway on the east façade. Solarium additions, which are inset between the building's wings, have been added to the north and south façades, and the building has replacement tinted windows. The building's overall design remains intact, reflecting its association with Dr. Jennie Davis Porter, and it retains the original red tile roof and intricate designs along the friezes, balustrades, and pilasters.

### ***Boundary Recommendation***

The proposed boundary for the Harriet Beecher Stowe School follows the footprint of the school building itself. Beginning at the northwest corner of the building, at a point approximately 100 feet east of Gest Street, the boundary follows the building footprint east approximately 64 feet to the end of the northwest wing of the building and then continues south approximately 25 feet to the main building. The boundary then follows the building footprint east approximately 167 feet to the base of the northeast wing and then extends north approximately 25 feet, east approximately 69 feet, south approximately 35 feet, and west approximately 25 feet to the main building. The boundary then continues south approximately 50 feet to the southeast wing and follows the building footprint east approximately 25 feet, south approximately 35 feet, west approximately 69 feet and north approximately 25 feet to the south façade of the main building. The boundary continues along the building footprint approximately 167 feet west to the southwest wing of the building. The boundary then follows the footprint of the southwest wing, south approximately 25 feet, west approximately 69 feet, north approximately 135 feet to the place of beginning (Exhibit A2).

## **4.3.2 801 West Sixth Street, Hudepohl Brewery Building**

### ***Location***

The Hudepohl Brewing Company is located at 801 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. This site consists of the company's second plant; the first plant, formerly located on East Clifton Street, was demolished in the 1960s. The 1911 Bottling Plant, which was connected to the first plant, remains extant on East McMicken Street in Over-the-Rhine (Plates B14-B15). A large office complex, which was built in 1966, also remains on the site of the second plant, at 505 Gest Street (Plates B16-B18). When the plant originally was purchased by the Hudepohl Brewing Company in 1934, it consisted of the former Lackman Brewery on West Sixth Street. The brewery property stretched from a point just east of the current Queensgate Correctional Facility on the west, to the former Stone Street on the east. The northern boundary was West Sixth Street and the southern boundary was Carlisle Street. In the 1960s, Stone Street was decommissioned by the

City as part of the Kenyon-Barr Urban Redevelopment plan. Hudepohl then purchased land east of the former street, extending its property to Gest Street where they built the new office complex, which was completed in 1966. The plant, now located in the Queensgate neighborhood, is surrounded by other large industrial buildings, and manufacturing and distribution centers, which were built as part of the redevelopment plan that replaced the former dense residential neighborhood. The Sixth Street Expressway passes by to the north of the complex, and I-75 is one block to the east. The Ohio River is several blocks to the south (Exhibit A7, Plates B19-B46).

### ***Significance***

Located within the project APE at 801 West Sixth Street, the Hudepohl Brewery building is a complex of 1850s-1980s industrial buildings that were, in part, originally constructed for the Lackman Brewery. The Lackman Brewing Company operated within the building from ca. 1860-1919 (Exhibits A8-A10). The Niser Ice Cream Company occupied the building during Prohibition (Exhibit A11), and Hudepohl purchased the building in 1934 for the production of canned beer. By the 1950s, the Hudepohl brewery was a multi-building complex that included a bottling house, washhouse, beer cellar and fermenting room, beer storage building, repair shop, and an office tower (Exhibit A12). Hudepohl moved all company operations to this plant by 1967. The original Lackman Brewery complex has a large 1880s addition, as well as large 1940s and 1960s additions (Gigliano and Overmyer 1988:91). In addition, a large 1980s addition is located at the rear of the building. One character-defining feature of the complex is the tall brick smokestack rising from the center of the building emblazoned with the "Hudepohl" name. The building is currently in a state of disrepair and partially demolished. The 1946 corner building at the intersection of West Sixth Street and the former Stone Street remains standing, but the adjacent beer cellar building, and the beer storage building have been demolished. According to the 1950 Sanborn Map, the beer cellar was built in 1937 and the adjacent storage building in 1885. Some rear portions of the central 1947 building have also been demolished, as well as the ca. 1885 garage building. The 1940 bottling house and adjacent storage buildings to the west remain intact. Demolition of the smaller 1885 components at the rear of the complex, along West Fifth Street, occurred prior to demolition of the cellar and storage components. The complex was most recently occupied by an electrical contracting firm and currently is owned by Hudepohl Square, LLC., which has ongoing plans to renovate the complex into mixed-use office and residential or light industrial space.

Cincinnati has a long tradition of brewing, and the Hudepohl Brewing Company dates back to the early days of pre-Prohibition breweries within the city. By 1811, the first brewery in Cincinnati opened, and, as early as 1826, Cincinnati had two breweries in operation; the number grew to 10 within the decade. The majority of these early breweries were established by English and French settlers. With the wave of German immigration that began in the 1840s, the new brewing process of lagering arrived in Cincinnati and quickly replaced the earlier English and French style brews. Fueled by German immigration and their preference for lager beer, the brewing industry in Cincinnati boomed, growing, by 1872, to more than 30 breweries capable of producing 436,483 barrels per year (Holian 2000a: 154). The vast majority of this production was consumed locally. As technological improvements aided the brewing industry and produced better quality beers, more breweries opened, and some that were unable to keep up with the advances closed. In this manner, Ludwig (Louis) Hudepohl II entered the brewing business with his partner George Kotte. The partners purchased the

defunct Buckeye Brewery on E. Clifton Avenue in 1885 and quickly expanded the plant to introduce some of the new technological improvements introduced in recent years (Exhibit A13). Despite the intense competition within the city, the Buckeye Brewery found a ready consumer base and quickly expanded its sales to over 40,000 barrels by 1890, and 100,000 barrels in 1893. It was considered one of the city's rising stars right up until the beginning of Prohibition (Downard 1973: 61). Louis Hudepohl's success in brewing allowed him to purchase a new home in the late 1880s in Walnut Hills, which remains extant (Plate B47). George Kotte died in 1893, and his widow died in 1899 leaving sole ownership of the brewery to Louis Hudepohl. He changed the name of the Buckeye Brewery to the Hudepohl Brewing Company in 1900.

The Cincinnati brewing industry reached its height in the 1880s when the city was regarded as one of the nation's foremost centers of beer-making (Holian 2001a: 137). The many breweries throughout the city recorded record levels of production and many underwent large expansion projects. During this period, prosperous breweries often hired specialized "brewery architects" to display the grandeur of the brewer and impress the public (Holian 2000a: 166). Hudepohl and Kotte hired noted brewery architect Frederick Wolf to design additions to their East Clifton plant. By 1890, Cincinnati ranked third in the nation in beer production compared to population, trailing only Milwaukee and St. Louis (Holian 2000a: 209). The industry was very important to the local economy. By the end of the century, Cincinnatians consumed roughly twice the national average of beer, at 46 gallons beer man, woman, and child. Because of the large home demand, little of Cincinnati's beer was shipped to distant markets. By 1896, Cincinnati had three of the four largest beer producers in Ohio including Christian Moerlein (first), Windisch-Mulhauser (second), and Hauck (fourth) (Holian 2000a: 240). The large concentration of breweries stimulated the local economy through their payment of taxes, and their purchase of malts, cooperage, horses, and other necessities. Despite the consummate success of previous decades, Cincinnati's brewing industry was soon to enter harder times; 1890 marked the high-water mark of brewing in the city. A decline in production in the following decade resulted from a national recession, increased competition from large out-of-market brewers such as Anheuser-Busch, the loss of southern markets due to new refrigeration technologies, and the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The industry would recover after the turn of the century, however the growing influence of the Temperance movement and the Anti-Saloon League were ominous signs for the future.

As the Anti-Saloon League and Prohibitionists increased their attacks on the brewing industry into the twentieth century, local brewers found themselves in a difficult situation. While business was still good, labor disputes and arguments among saloon owners drove wedges between the natural partners against Prohibition, preventing a united front. In addition, the economic upturn since the 1890s made brewers overly optimistic and Prohibition was seen as a passing fade with little chance of amounting to a serious business threat. As the country descended into World War I, Prohibitionists gained an advantage in their quest as coal and foodstuffs, such as barley, were limited and a large anti-German sentiment appeared in Cincinnati. German brewers were often accused of supporting Germany emotionally or financially. By 1918, a federal ban on barley and coal used in brewing was enacted, and later that year a Prohibition measure was voted on and passed in Ohio, although the measure failed by a considerable margin in the city of Cincinnati. The city lost an estimated \$570,000 in tax revenue in 1919 (Holian 2000a: 316). By 1920, the Volstead Act officially enforced Prohibition making it permanent until its repeal in 1933.

Hudepohl and several other Cincinnati breweries survived Prohibition by producing near-beer, soft drinks, ice cream and other products that could make use of their existing infrastructure. Many of Cincinnati's 36 breweries were not that fortunate, and closed during the period. The Lackman Brewery on West Sixth Street closed and was purchased by the Niser Ice Cream Company (Sanborn 1934). The city's three largest breweries prior to Prohibition, Christian Moerlein, Windisch-Mulhauser, and Hauck, never reopened. Upon the repeal of Prohibition in 1933, many new breweries entered the business and purchased some of the old breweries that had closed. The Schoenling Brewery was established in 1933 on Central Avenue. Hudepohl purchased the Lackman Brewery complex on West Sixth Street in 1934 and used it as their second plant. Their offices remained in the McMicken Street Bottling Plant. Of the pre-Prohibition breweries, only Hudepohl, Foss-Schneider, and Schaller Brothers resumed beer production without a change in name or management (Downard 1973: 136).

The problems that Cincinnati brewers experienced in the years leading up to Prohibition would continue. The large national brewers, such as Anheuser-Busch, Miller, Pabst, and Schlitz encroached on Cincinnati markets and utilized the new advertising avenues available since the beginning of Prohibition to their advantage. Cincinnati did, however, return to its spot at the top of the Ohio brewing industry. By 1947, Cincinnati accounted for 44 percent of the statewide beer production. The majority came from the new post-Prohibition "Big 3" of Hudepohl, Red Top, and Burger (Holian 2000b: 117). A total of 12 post-Prohibition Cincinnati breweries nearly matched the output of the 36 pre-prohibition breweries through the use of modern machinery, new organization, and larger plants (Downard 1973: 136).

While Hudepohl had the largest capacity of all the local brewers in the 1930s and early 1940s, the brewery's overall sales were significantly less than those of the large national breweries such as Anheuser-Busch, which quadrupled its sales between 1934 and 1949 to more than 4.5 million barrels per year (Holian 2000b: 82). In 1935, Anheuser-Busch produced about the same amount of beer as all the Cincinnati breweries combined. By 1946, Hudepohl was producing 900,000 barrels annually, which may seem small compared to the large national breweries, but the firm was profitable enough to be ranked among the leaders in the state in production, along with Red Top and Burger (Wimberg 1989: 67). This success led to several expansions of the newly purchased brewery on Sixth Street. Several additions were constructed, mainly in the Art Deco style by local architects Feldman and Gillespie throughout the 1940s (Exhibits A14-A15). Hudepohl continued to ship beer to external markets, mainly in the southern states, but its main efforts focused upon retention of its large share of the local market. As the local beer scene paralleled the national scene, many breweries closed or consolidated with other firms throughout the post-Prohibition era. Most of the breweries that emerged after Prohibition were short lived. By 1969, only four breweries remained in Cincinnati: Hudepohl, Burger, Schoenling, and Wiedemann. Of these, only the Schoenling Brewery did not have ties to the pre-Prohibition industry. These four, however, produced 2.2 million barrels of beer per year by 1946, compared to Cincinnati's pre-prohibition height of 1.5 million barrels by 25 breweries in 1890 (Downard 1973: 139-142). Nationally, the largest and strongest breweries were expanding and building modernized facilities near rail lines to provide easy distribution across the country. Hudepohl maintained two plants from 1934-1958 (Exhibits A16-A17). In 1958, faced with increasing competition from the national breweries, Hudepohl made the decision to close its historic East Clifton Street Plant and concentrate all operations in the Sixth Street Plant. The Clifton Plant's age and the dense Over-the-Rhine neighborhood surrounding it prevented expansion,

and made upgrades more difficult, so the decision was made to focus on the former Lackman Plant, which had ample room for expansion and modernization. The company's offices remained in the former East McMicken Bottling Plant until 1967, when the new office building was completed at 505 Gest Street as part of the Kenyon-Barr urban redevelopment plan (Hudepohl Brewing Company 1985: np).

By the 1980s, the Hudepohl Brewing Company was in a similar situation to other smaller brewery operations throughout the nation. The large national breweries had continued to build a following, growing their revenue, and purchasing more advertising in more markets. They also were buying out smaller breweries across the nation, and expanding their operations into new territories with more breweries and manufacturing and distribution plants. Hudepohl made the decision to focus on the local market as a "friendly, community-minded business" (Holian 2000b: 265). Hudepohl ranked as the thirteenth largest beer producer by volume in the 1980s, but production of Anheuser-Busch, the leading brewery in the country, was 150 times greater than that of Hudepohl. Despite the acquisition of local rival, Burger Beer, in 1973, and a critical success with "super-premium" beers, Christian Moerlein and Ludwig Hudepohl Bock, and Oktoberfest beers, the lagging sales of their signature brands and high modernization costs undermined the successes of the decade (Holian 2000b: 297). By 1986, 101 years after the company's founding, Hudepohl Brewing Company merged with the only other remaining brewery in Cincinnati, the Schoenling Brewing Company. The brewery incorporated under the name The Hudepohl-Schoenling Brewing Company and consolidated their business in the existing Schoenling Brewery on Central Avenue. With this move, the Hudepohl and former Lackman Brewery on West Sixth Street was officially closed, ending over 130 years of brewing on the site. In 1996, the Hudepohl-Schoenling Brewery was sold to the Boston Beer Company, which continues to brew Samuel Adams beers at the plant (Holian 2000b: 337). The Hudepohl and Schoenling brands were sold to the Snyder International Brewing Group of Cleveland in 1999, and then to Gregory Hardman in 2004, who returned the corporate offices of Hudepohl, Schoenling, and Christian Moerlein to the Cincinnati area, although the brewing operations take place outside the state (Berganito 2008).

The Hudepohl Brewing Company played a major role in one of Cincinnati's most important industries from its inception in 1885 through its merger with Schoenling in 1986. The beer is still brewed outside the state, making it by far the longest running of the Cincinnati local beer brands. One of the area's oldest industries, ranking among Cincinnati's business leaders such as Proctor and Gamble (1837), Stearns and Foster (1846), Jergens (1882), and Western and Southern Insurance (1888), Hudepohl was family owned for the majority of its existence. Not until 1978 did the company appoint a president not related to Louis Hudepohl II; that president, Thomas Zins served for only two years before his death, when the company returned to the Hudepohl family's control under Louis G. Pohl. Pohl oversaw the company until its merger with Schoenling in 1986 (Holian 2000b: 269). The Hudepohl Brewing Company's longevity is even more impressive when viewed in the context of Prohibition. Faced with great uncertainty in its future, the company adapted to produce near-beer and other beverages that supported the company and its workers for 13 years until the law was repealed. As one of the few breweries in the area that successfully survived Prohibition, Hudepohl faced even greater challenges upon its repeal. The major national breweries exerted increasing pressure on the smaller breweries such as Hudepohl, and the majority were quickly forced into bankruptcy. Hudepohl, however, was able to survive the competition, thanks in part to a loyal local following through the 1930s and 1940s. It outlasted the other

breweries in Cincinnati, which all gradually succumbed to the pressure exerted by Anheuser-Busch, Pabst, Schlitz, and Miller. Although Hudepohl now has new local owners, it continues to be brewed outside the state, continuing its long brewing tradition, and ensuring its status as Cincinnati's oldest surviving beer brand.

Portions of several of Cincinnati's other breweries remain standing, including the former Hudepohl-Schoenling Brewing Company now operated by the Boston Beer Company. Parts of the former Christian Moerlein Brewery survive on Elm Street in Over-the-Rhine, as do the Lafayette, Kaufman, and Crown breweries. The Clyffside/Felsenbrau Brewery and Jackson Brewery buildings remain in their entirety on McMicken Street in Over-the-Rhine's "Brewery District". Small portions of the Windisch-Mulhauser and Red Top Breweries also remain in the area. The current condition of Cincinnati's major breweries is described in the following paragraphs (Exhibit A18).

*Germania Brewery*

The Germania Brewery's main plant remains on Central Avenue. The brewery was much smaller than most other extant breweries in Cincinnati, and the plant has been heavily altered since its closure.

*Bellevue Brewery*

The 1865 Klotter Brewery building remains extant at 615 W. McMicken Avenue, with the rear of the former brewery abutting Central Parkway on the south. The large addition built to the west of the main brew house in 1895 is also extant. The buildings are in good condition and retain character defining features of the period. The C. M. Mockbee Company now occupies the buildings.

*Hauck/ Red Top Brewery*

The large main brew house of the Hauck Brewing Company, later Red Top, has been demolished, but the bottling works remain on Central Avenue and still bears the "Red Top Brewing Company" name on the building's frieze. A dark brown brick office building survives on Dayton Street.

*Hudepohl-Schoenling Brewery*

The Hudepohl-Schoenling Brewery remains on Central Parkway, and is currently operated by the Boston Beer Company. It is currently the only major brewery operating in Cincinnati.

*Windisch-Mulhauser/ Lion/ Burger Brewery*

The former Windisch-Mulhauser Brewery closed during Prohibition, was purchased by the Lion Brewing Company in 1933, and was subsequently leased to the Burger Brewery in 1934. Little remains of the 1866 brew house, although a portion of it is visible in the center of a complex that now houses the Cincinnati Ballet Company and other businesses at the southwest corner of Liberty Street and Central Parkway. The large rear addition built by the Burger Brewery remains on Central Avenue, as does another building built by Burger at the southeast corner of the intersection.

*Kaufman Brewery*

The main brew house of the Kaufman Brewery was built in 1856 and expanded in 1888. The building remains extant at 1622 Vine Street in Over-the-Rhine. Another portion of the brewery, located to the east on Hamer Street, has been altered and adapted for use by the Husman Potato Chip Company and includes the former brewery stables. The



Kaufman building at 1722 Vine Street was built in 1876 as an investment property and housing for brewery workers. It was badly damaged by a fire in 1988, although the façade remains and restoration work is currently ongoing.

*Sohn/ Clyffside/ Felsenbrau Brewery*

The original 1845 brew house of the Sohn Brewery remains at the northeast corner of Stonewall Street and McMicken Avenue, but the brick façade has been parged with concrete. The 1887 brewery building adjoining the 1845 structure is also extant and contains intricate carvings of cherubs, shovels, and barrels depicting the brewing trade. Sohn Brewery buildings also remain on the northeast corner of Stonewall and Mohawk Streets, and the brewery's stable is extant on the south side of McMicken Avenue. Modern brick additions, built by the Clyffside Brewery, are also extant. The Sohn/ Clyffside/ Felsenbrau Brewery is one of the most intact brewery complexes remaining in the city.

*Jackson Brewery*

The Jackson Brewery is located directly east of the Sohn Brewery on McMicken Avenue and Mohawk Street. The main brew house is extant on Mohawk Street, and the post-Prohibition Bottling Plant remains on McMicken Avenue. Tunnels cut into the hillside below and behind the brewery also survive. Although much smaller than Cincinnati's most important breweries, the Jackson Brewery survives as one of the City's most complete and intact brewery complexes.

*Christian Moerlein Brewery*

The Christian Moerlein Brewery was once Cincinnati's most famous brewery, although it failed to reopen after Prohibition. At the company's height, just before Prohibition, it occupied vast amounts of property in Over-the-Rhine at the base of the Bellevue Hill. The once impressive main brew house has been demolished and replaced with light industrial warehouses. The large ice house still stands at the northwest corner of Henry and Race streets and the 1895 Bottling Plant is extant at the southeast corner of Henry and Elm streets. The former Romanesque Barrel House is also extant next to the Bottling Plant on Elm Street. There is a warehouse located at the northeast corner of Dunlap and Henry streets, an office building at 2019 Elm Street, and the Malt House at 2025 Elm Street. The former Moerlein House also survives on Elm Street across from the Bottling Plant. These surviving buildings appear disconnected and scattered without the presence of the massive brew house at McMicken Avenue, Henry Street, and Elm Street.

*Lafayette Brewery*

The former Lafayette Brewery occupied a complex along McMicken Avenue in 1835 and is said to be the first brewery to build tunnels into the surrounding hillsides to store lager beer. Few buildings of the Lafayette Brewery remain at 24 East McMicken Avenue.

*Schmidt Brothers/ Crown Brewery*

The Schmidt Brothers Brewery, and later the Crown Brewery, was another early Cincinnati brewery. Few buildings remain from this brewery in the vicinity of 138 E. McMicken Avenue.

*Bavarian Brewery*

The Bavarian Brewing Company is located at Pike and Twelfth streets in Covington, Kentucky. The brewery was established in 1889 and rapidly grew to encompass 6.5

acres of land. Most of the present buildings were constructed during an expansion campaign from 1903–1906. The majority of the complex remains extant. The Bavarian Brewing Company complex was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

### ***Recommendation***

Many impressive buildings relating to The Hudepohl Brewing Company's heritage remain in Cincinnati. The 1911 bottling plant and offices still stand on McMicken Street, and the majority of the 1934 Hudepohl plant on West Sixth Street remains. Of the surviving local breweries in Cincinnati, none was more important to the city in the twentieth century than the Hudepohl Brewing Company. The brewery's pre-Prohibition roots show the strength of the industry in Cincinnati, and highlight its position as one of the leading beer producers in the world. The company's survival through Prohibition and well into the late twentieth century demonstrates the importance of Hudepohl beers to the local community. When few of the pre-Prohibition breweries reopened after repeal, Hudepohl was able to reestablish itself in the immediate aftermath of Prohibition and grow stronger. By outlasting all other pre-Prohibition breweries until its merger with Shoening in 1986, Hudepohl proved one of Cincinnati's most prosperous and preferred brewing companies. While the history of breweries in Cincinnati and this brewery in particular are significant, the Hudepohl Brewery Complex located at 801 West Sixth Street, does not retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The building complex was constructed over a long period of time; however, in recent years there have been major alterations to the buildings, including the demolition of a major section in the middle of the complex, a portion that was originally the Lackman Brewery complex. It does not appear, due to the view inside the buildings from the space where the building was demolished, that the interior contains significant brewing equipment. Due to the extensive demolition to the building, this resource no longer retains integrity of materials, feeling and craftsmanship, and as a result, is not recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### ***Integrity***

The Hudepohl Brewing Company building located at 801 West Sixth Street retains integrity of location and association. However, the biggest detriment to the building's integrity is the demolition of large portions of the original Lackman Brewery complex, as well as some 1940s additions built after Hudepohl's acquisition of the property. A large portion of the central complex was damaged in a fire in the late 1990s, and was later demolished (Holian 2000b: 2). The 1880s addition is Italianate in style with arched windows bricked in on the second floor. As a result, the building no longer retains integrity of materials, feeling or craftsmanship. Several of the 1940s additions retain integrity of workmanship in the Art Deco style, but some of the 1940s additions have been demolished. The building retains integrity of association with the Hudepohl Brewing Company, as the company emblem remains above the main entrance at West Sixth Street and the former Stone Street. The word "Hudepohl" also remains emblazoned on the large smokestack. "The Hudepohl Brewing Company" also can be seen on the frieze of the 1940 addition. The building's integrity of setting has been compromised by the West Sixth Street expressway, and other road improvements made during the construction of I-75. The dense neighborhood in which the plant originally was located has been replaced through urban redevelopment plans, creating an industrial manufacturing and distribution area known as Queensgate.

## **5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Following the Phase II history/architecture investigations: The Harriet Beecher Stowe School on West Sixth Street is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Jennie Porter, and the Hudepohl Brewing Company complex at 801 West Sixth Street and 505 Gest Street is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

## **6.0 REFERENCES CITED**

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**Phase II History Architecture Report**

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## **APPENDIX A: EXHIBITS**




LEGEND


 APE

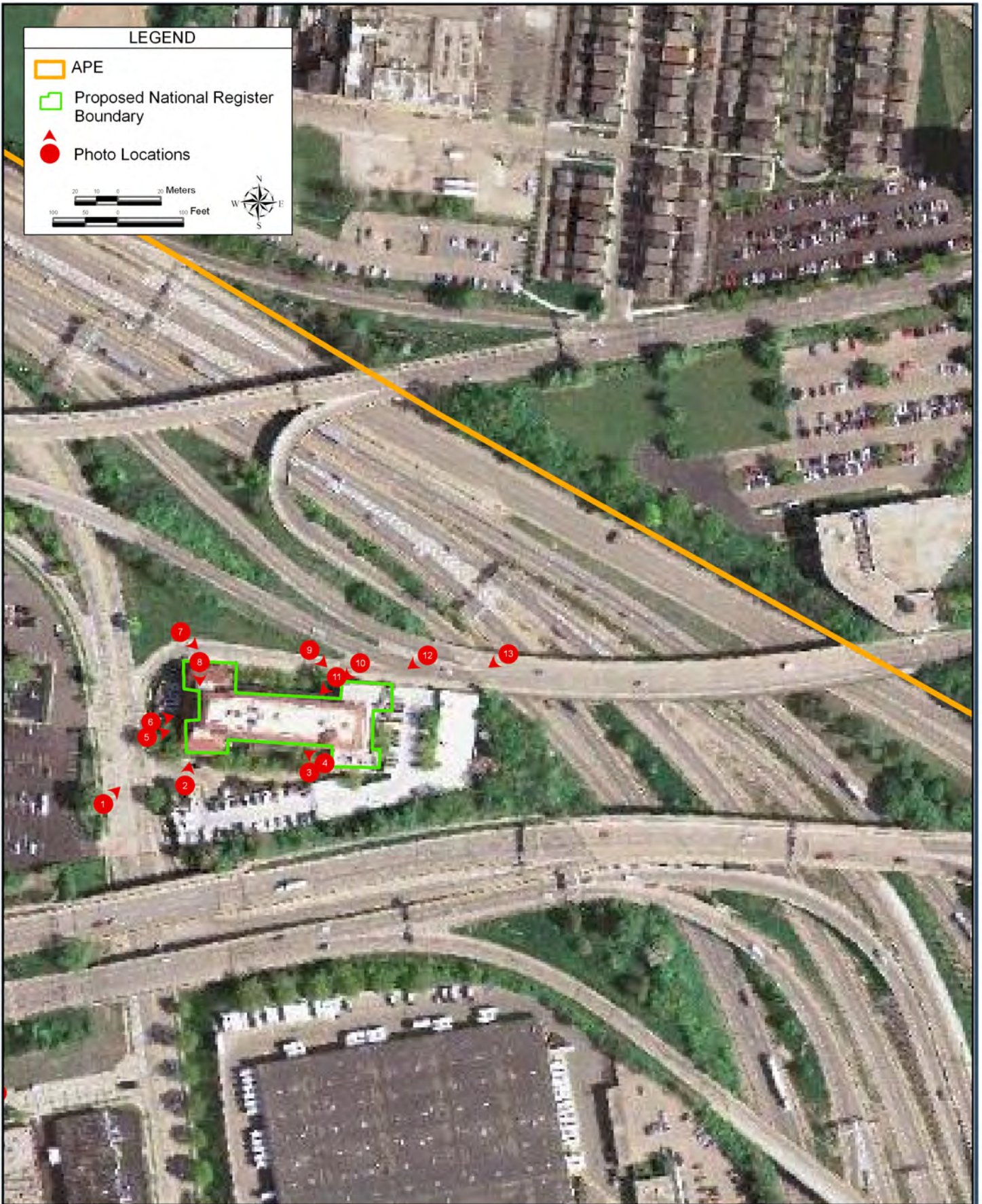
 Phase II Resources:  
Hudepohl Brewing Complex  
and H. B. Stowe School



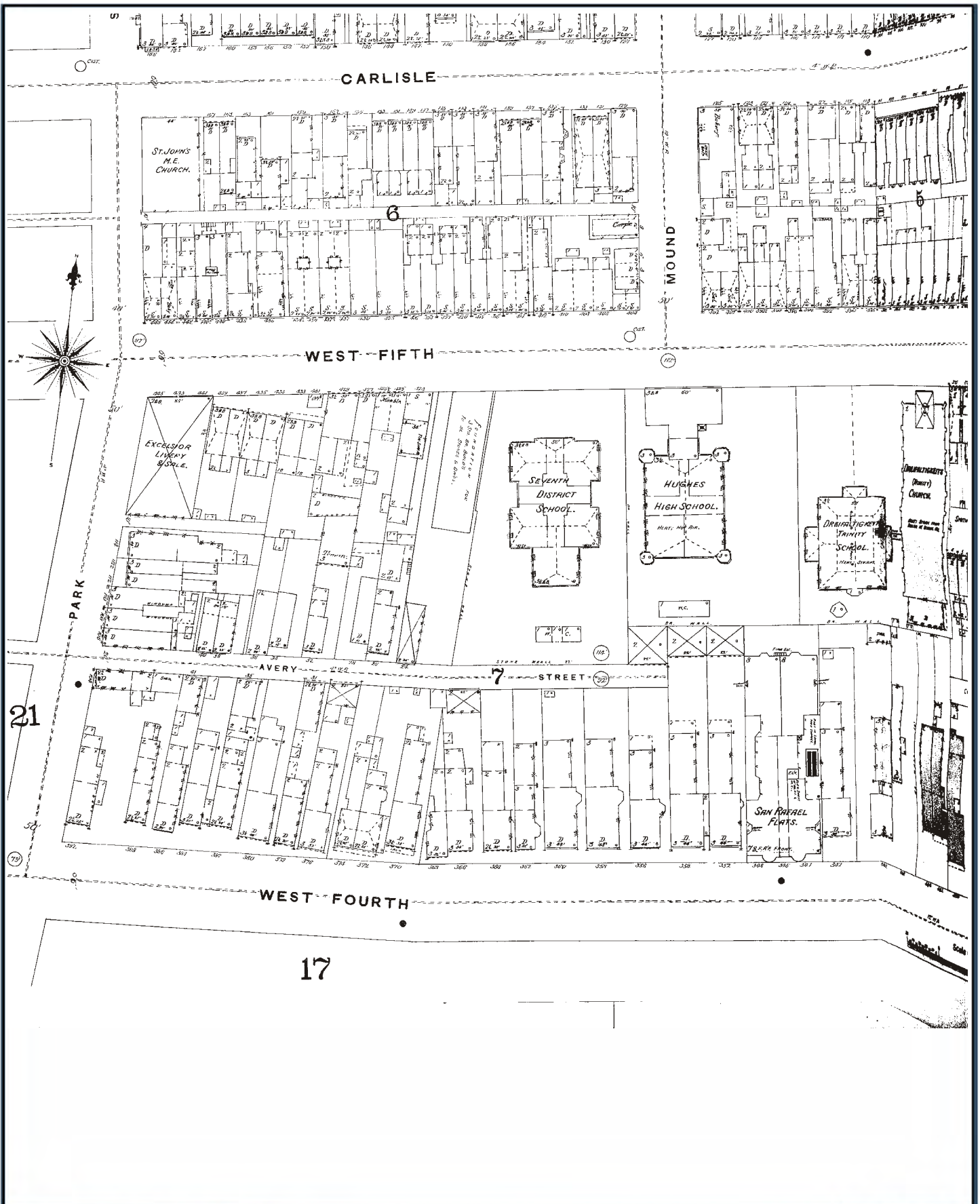
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-  APE
-  Proposed National Register Boundary
-  Photo Locations

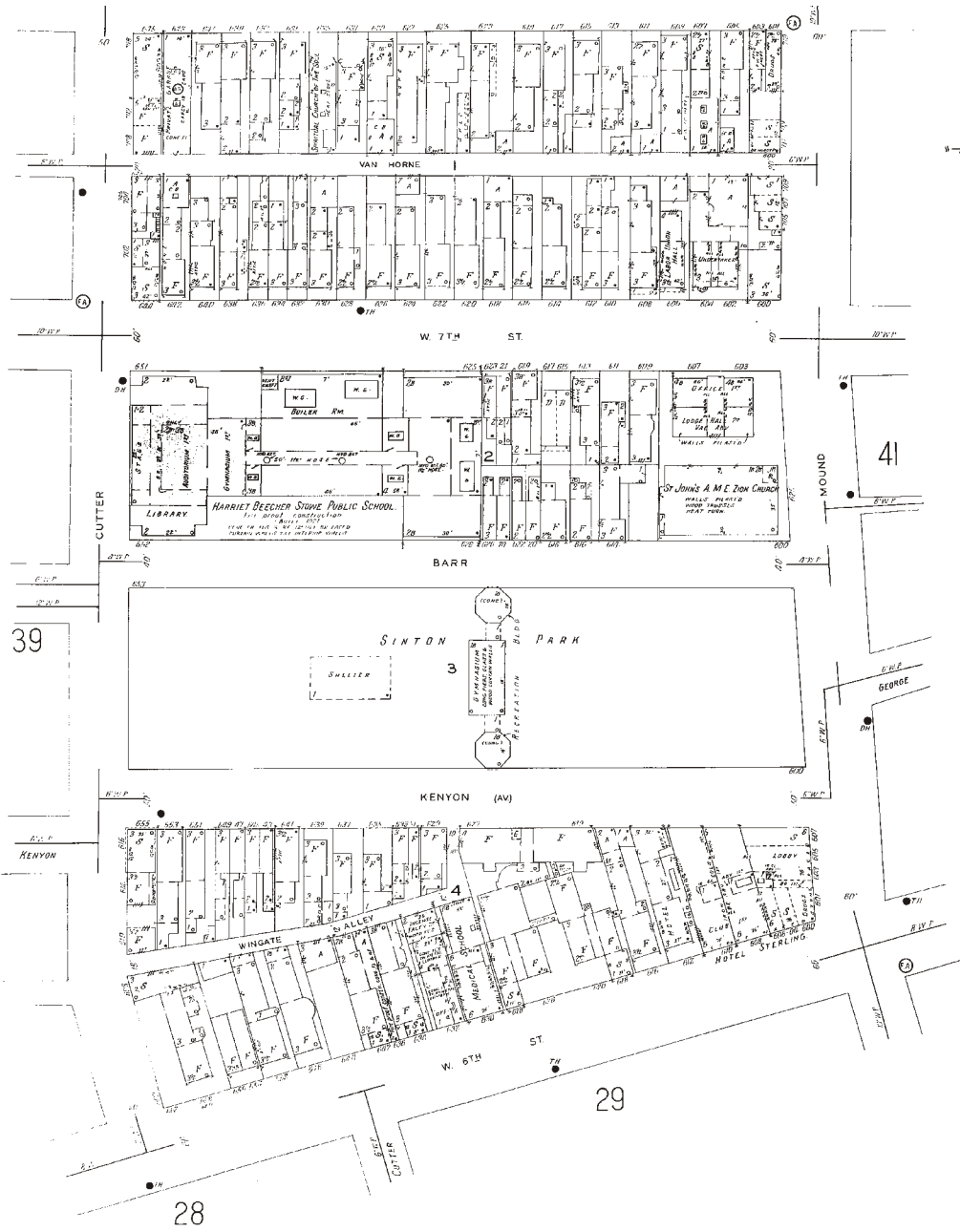
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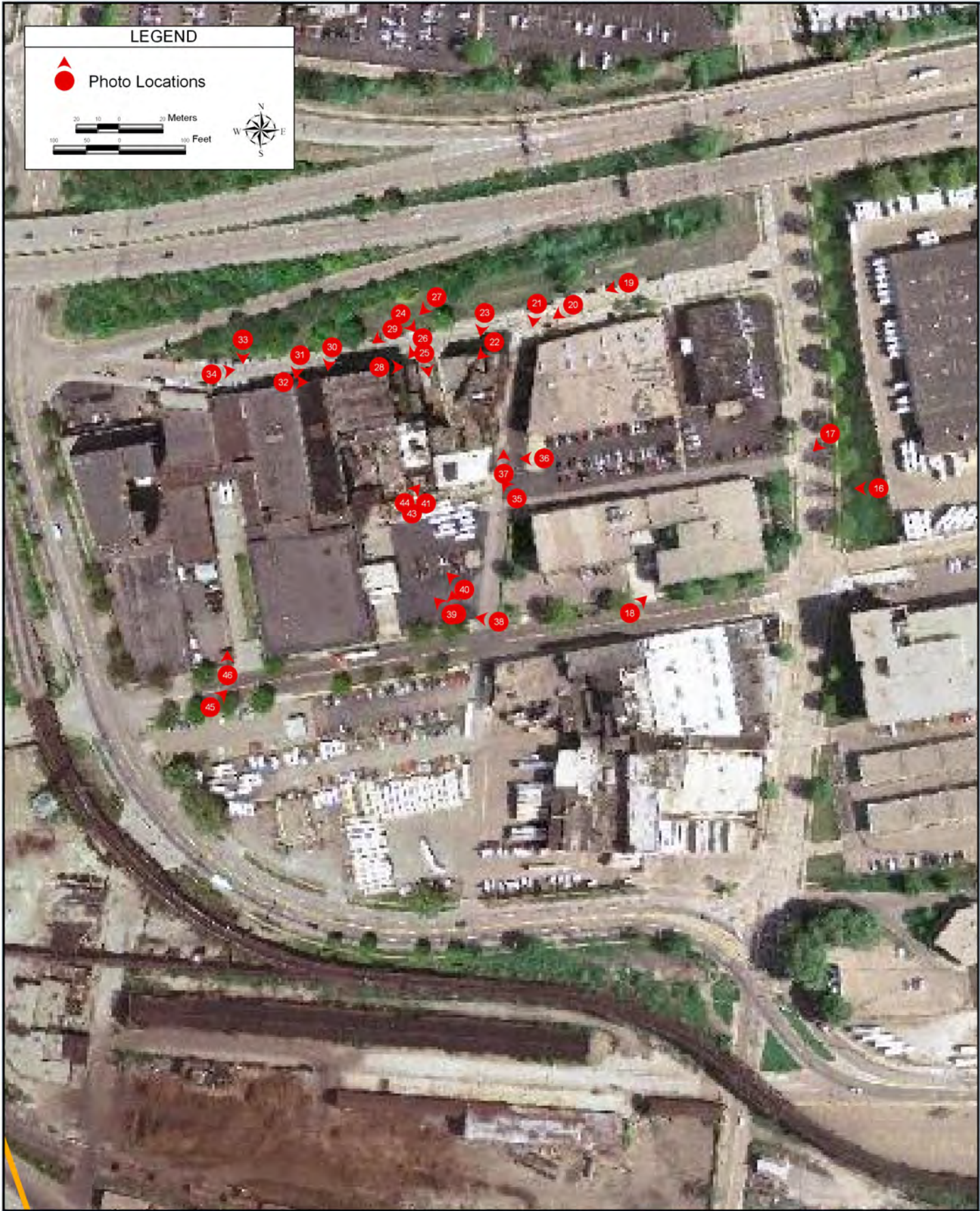


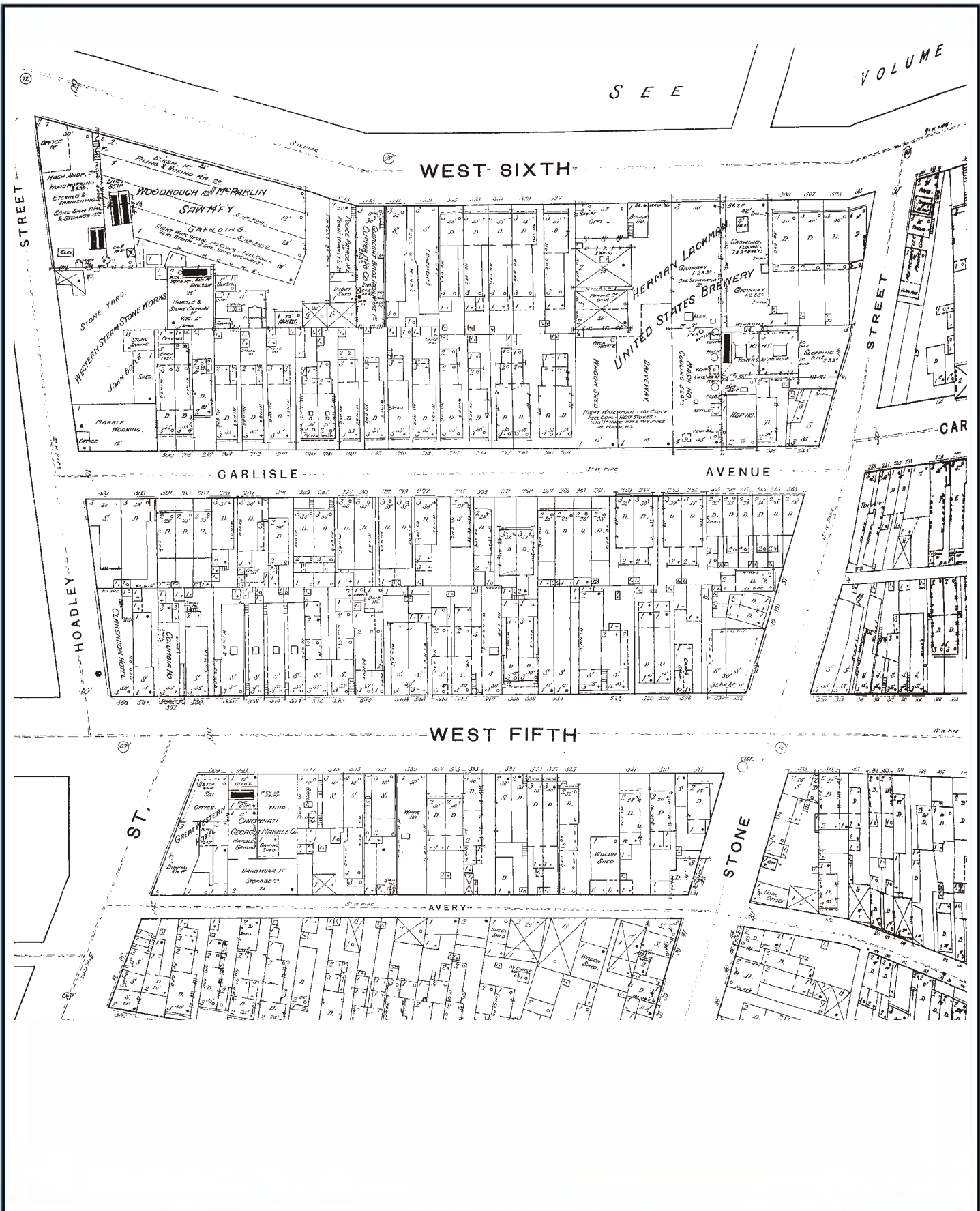
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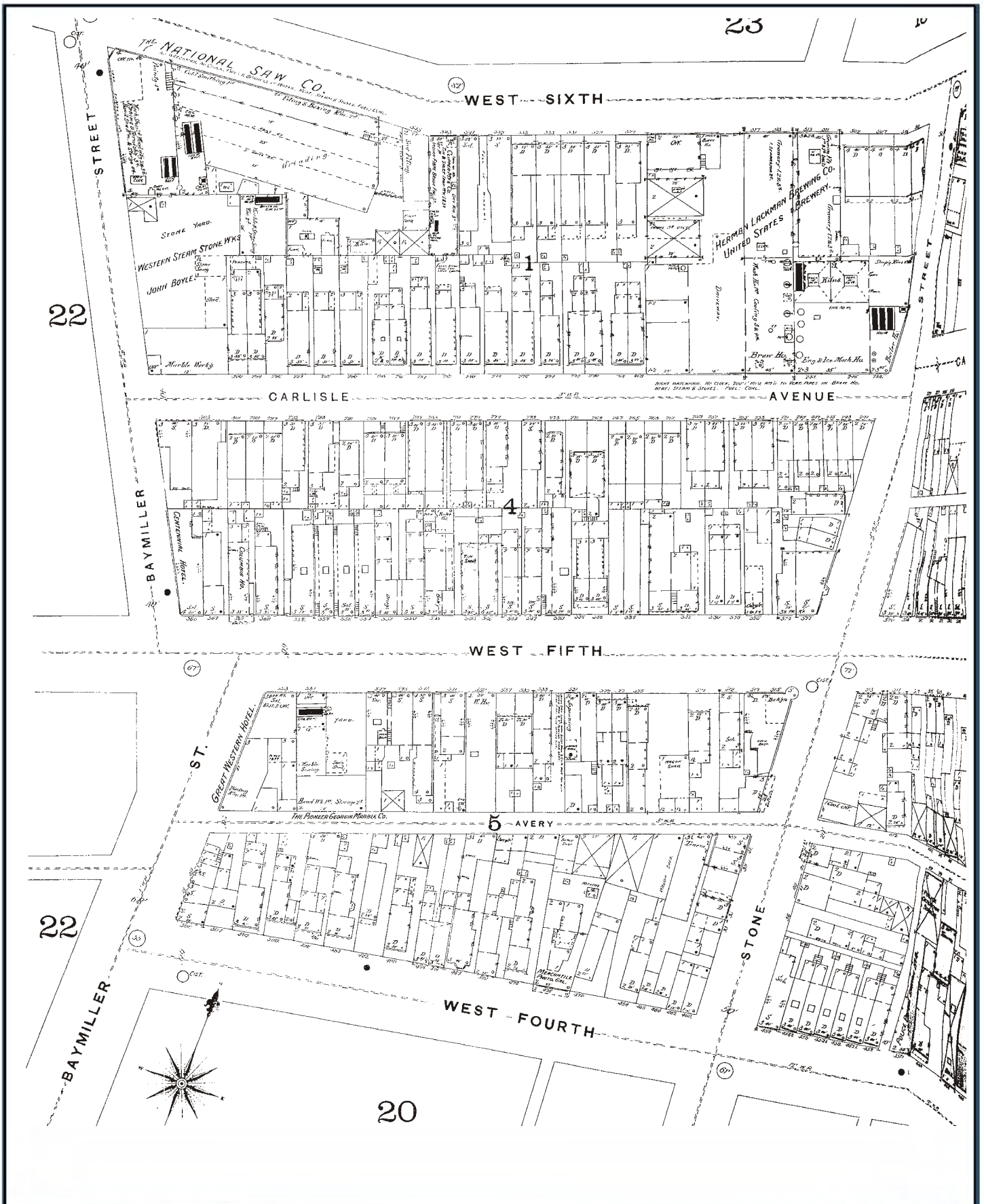
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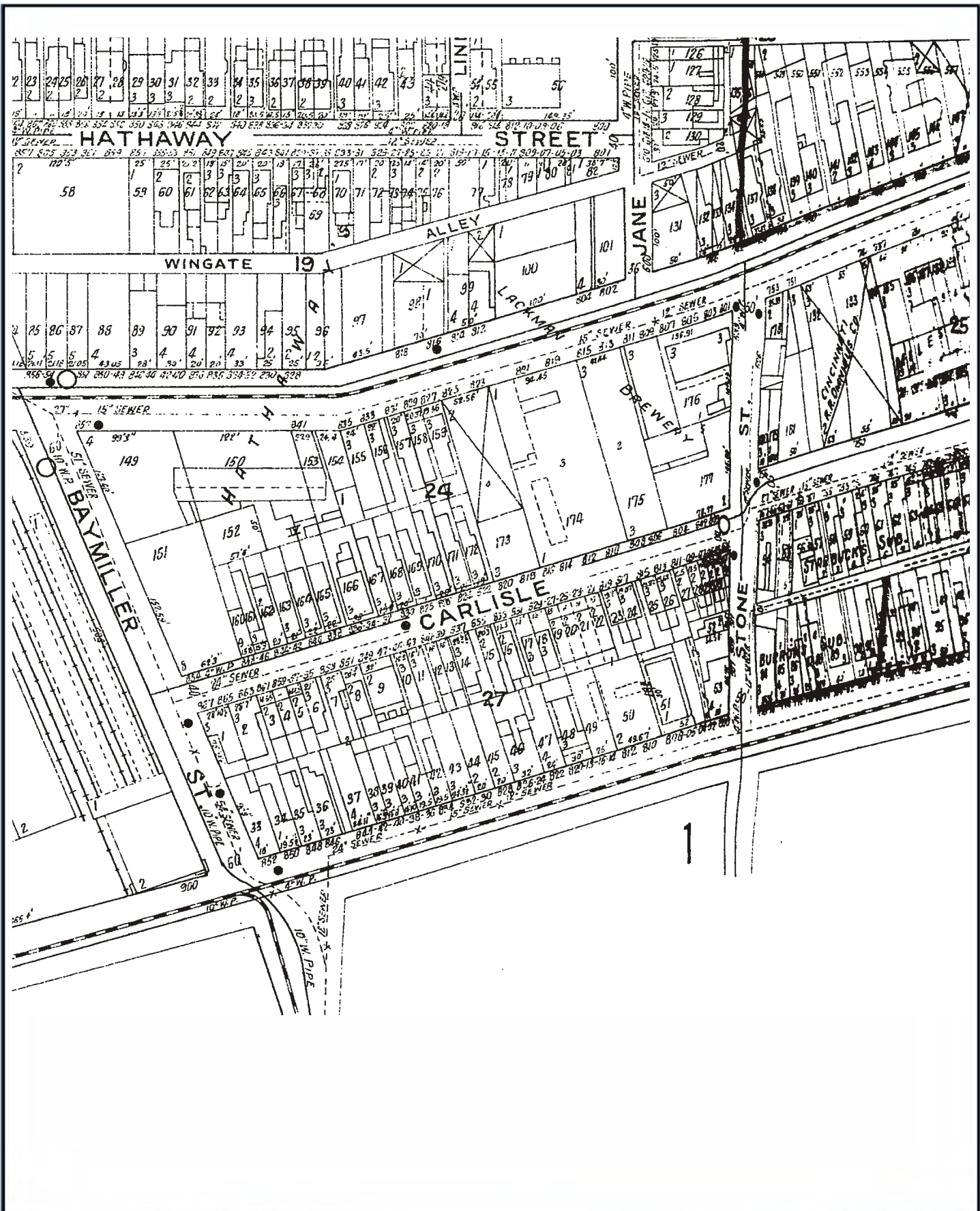
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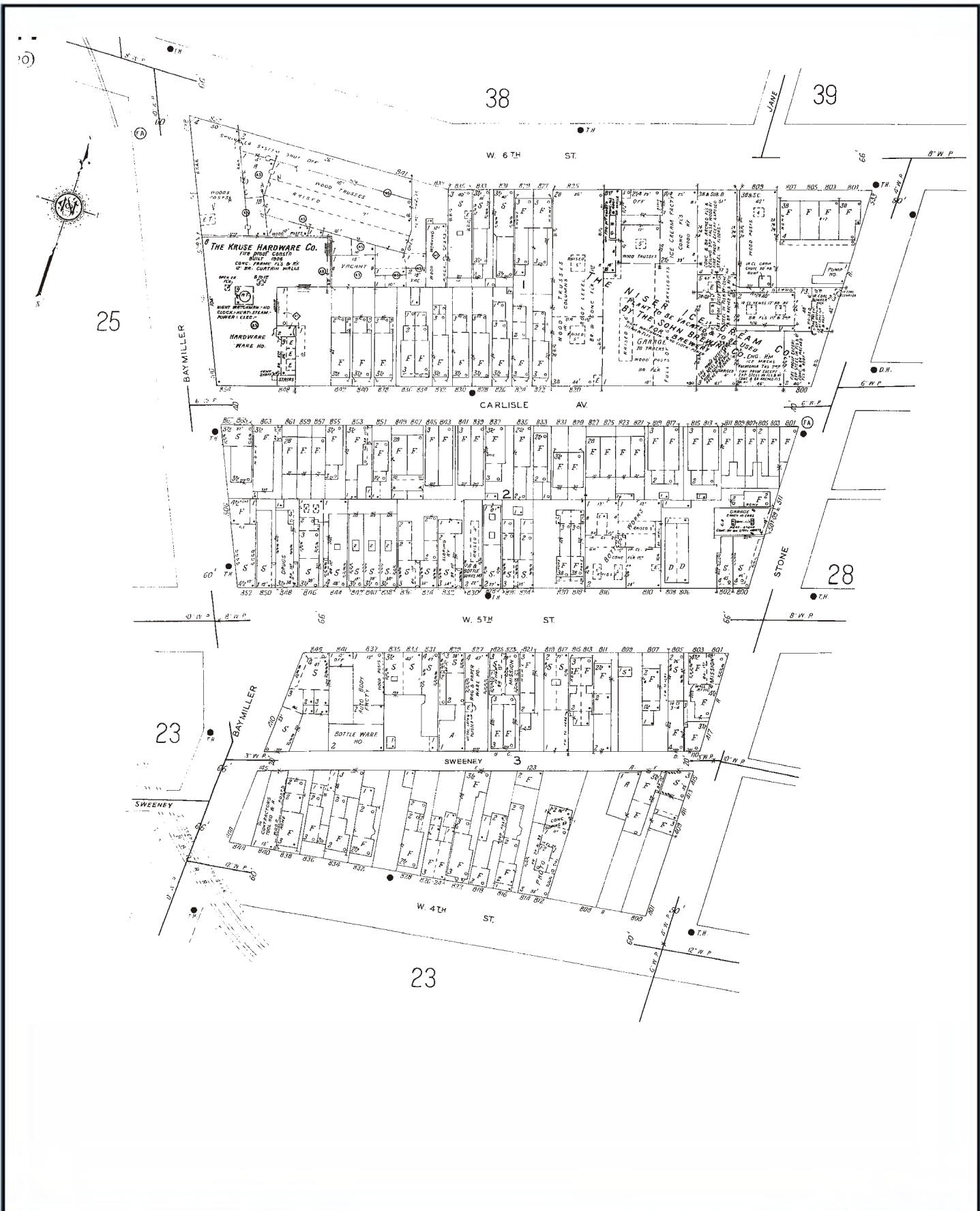












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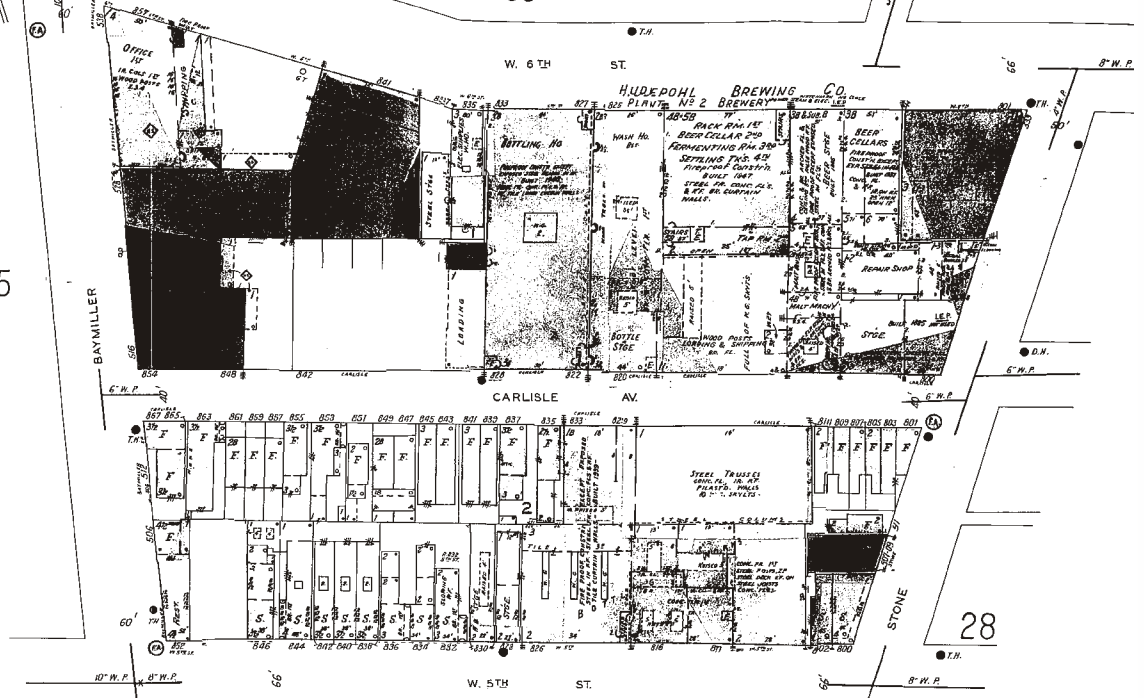
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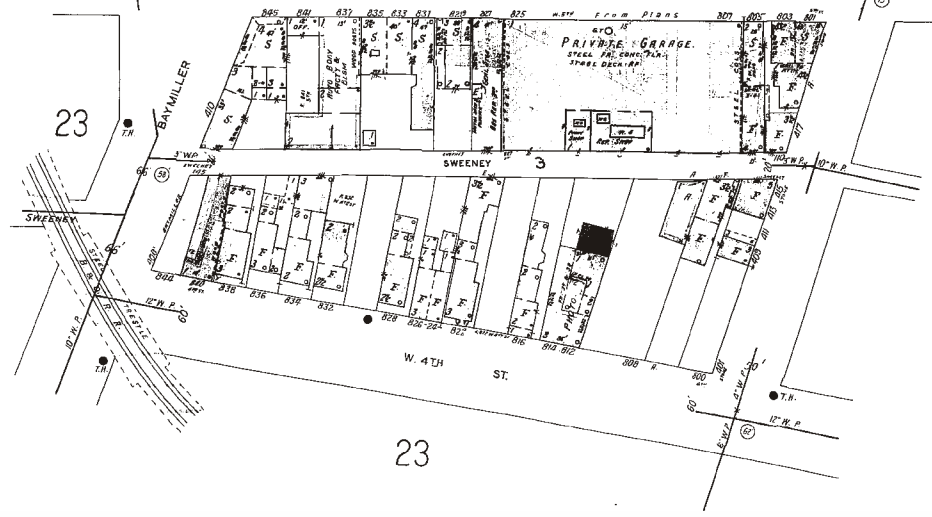
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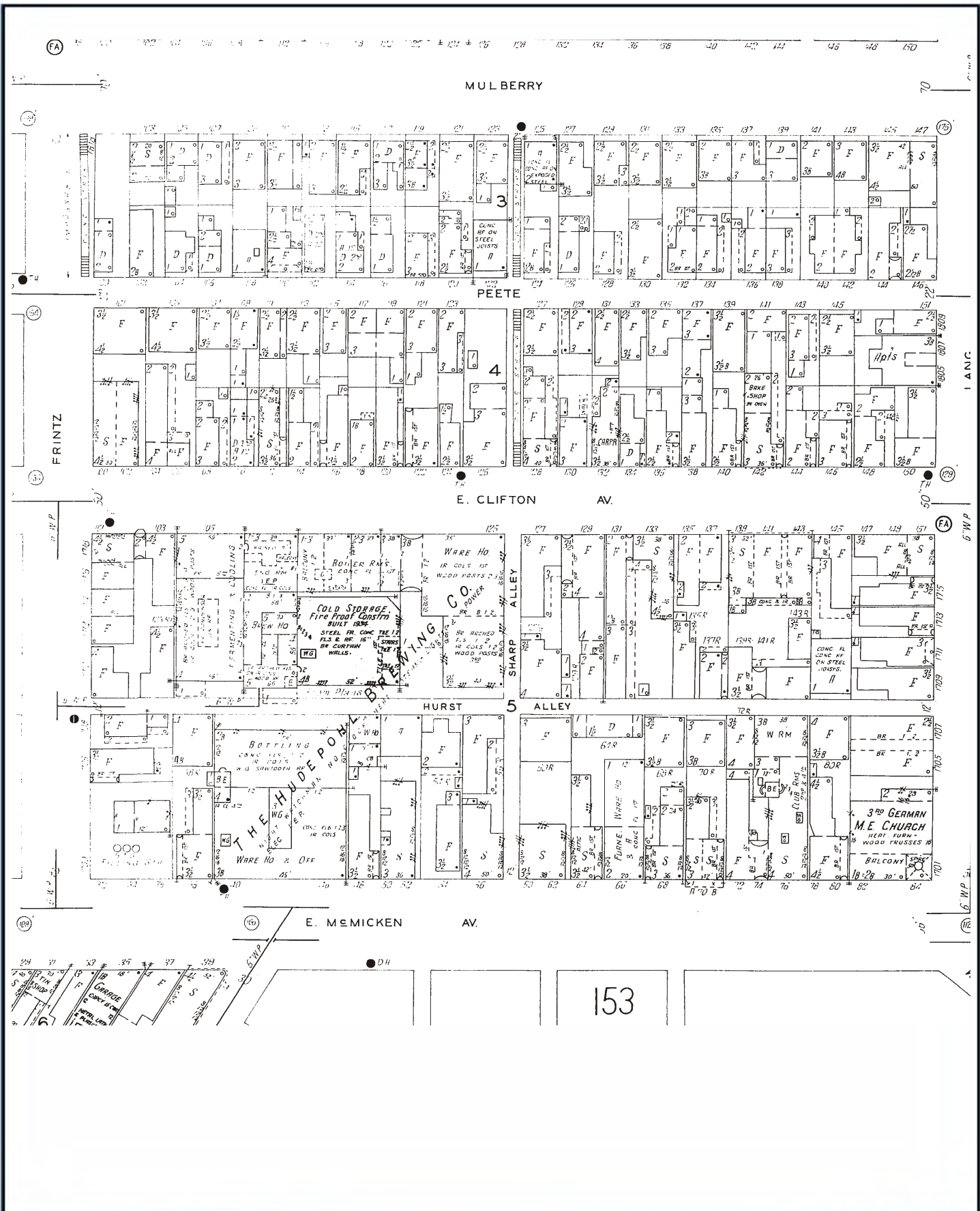


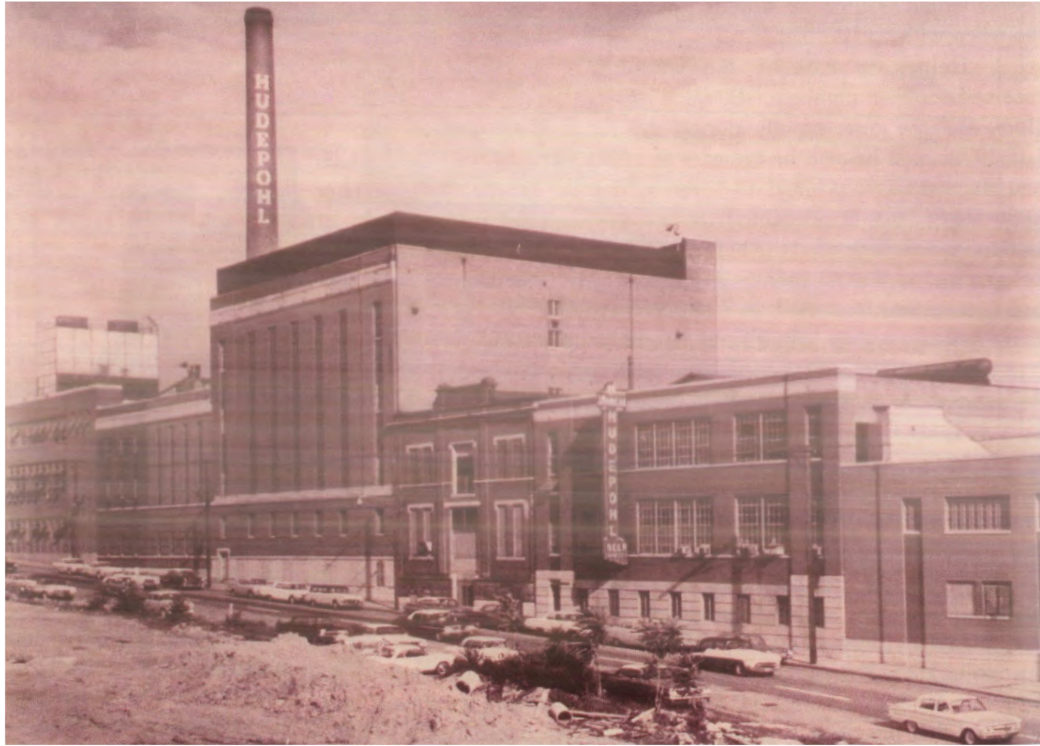
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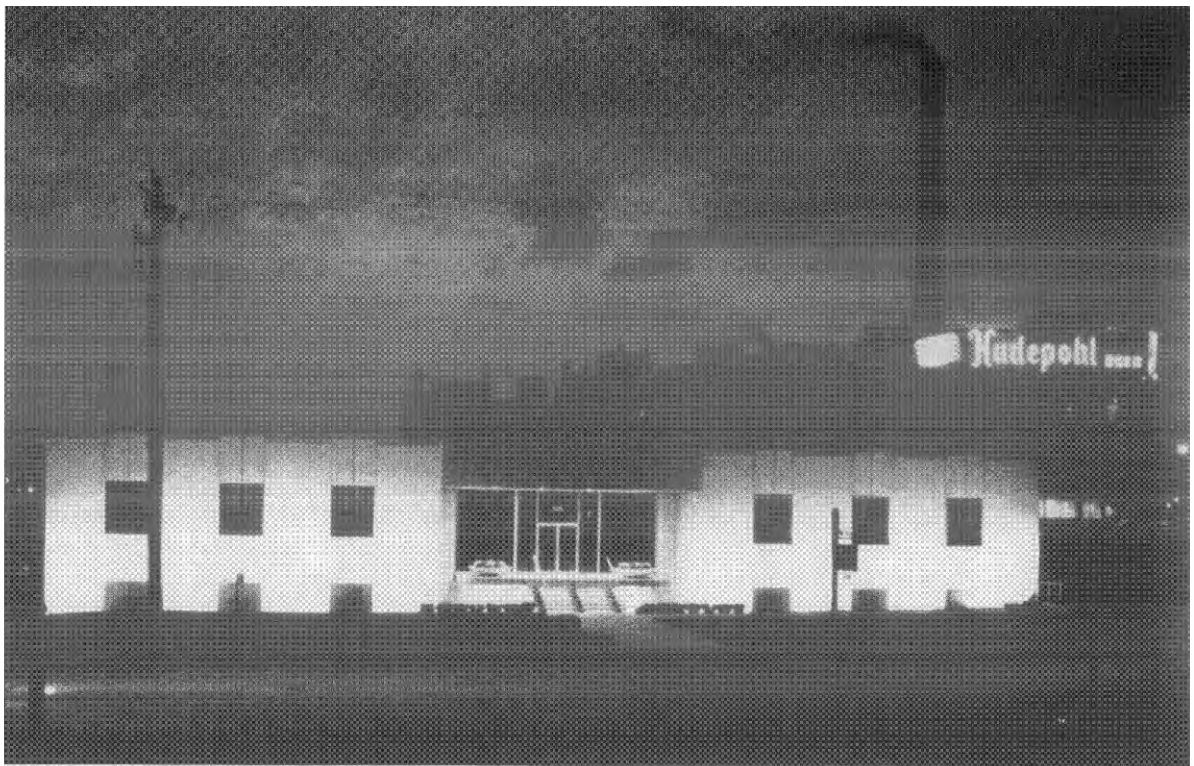
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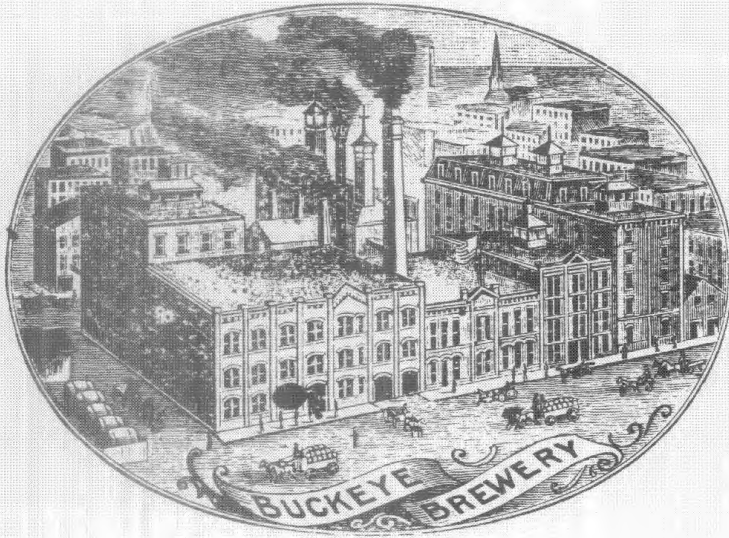
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# Hudepohl & Kotte,



BREWERS OF

Pure Lager Beer

105-125 Clifton Ave.

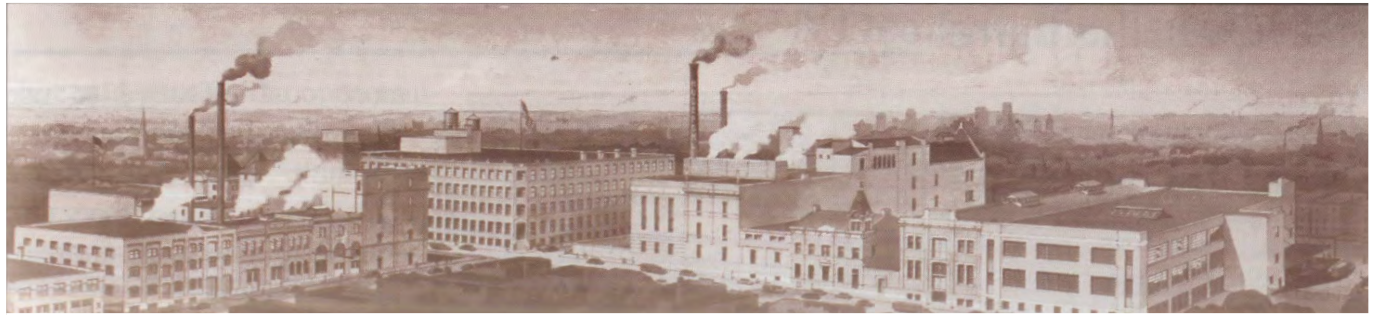
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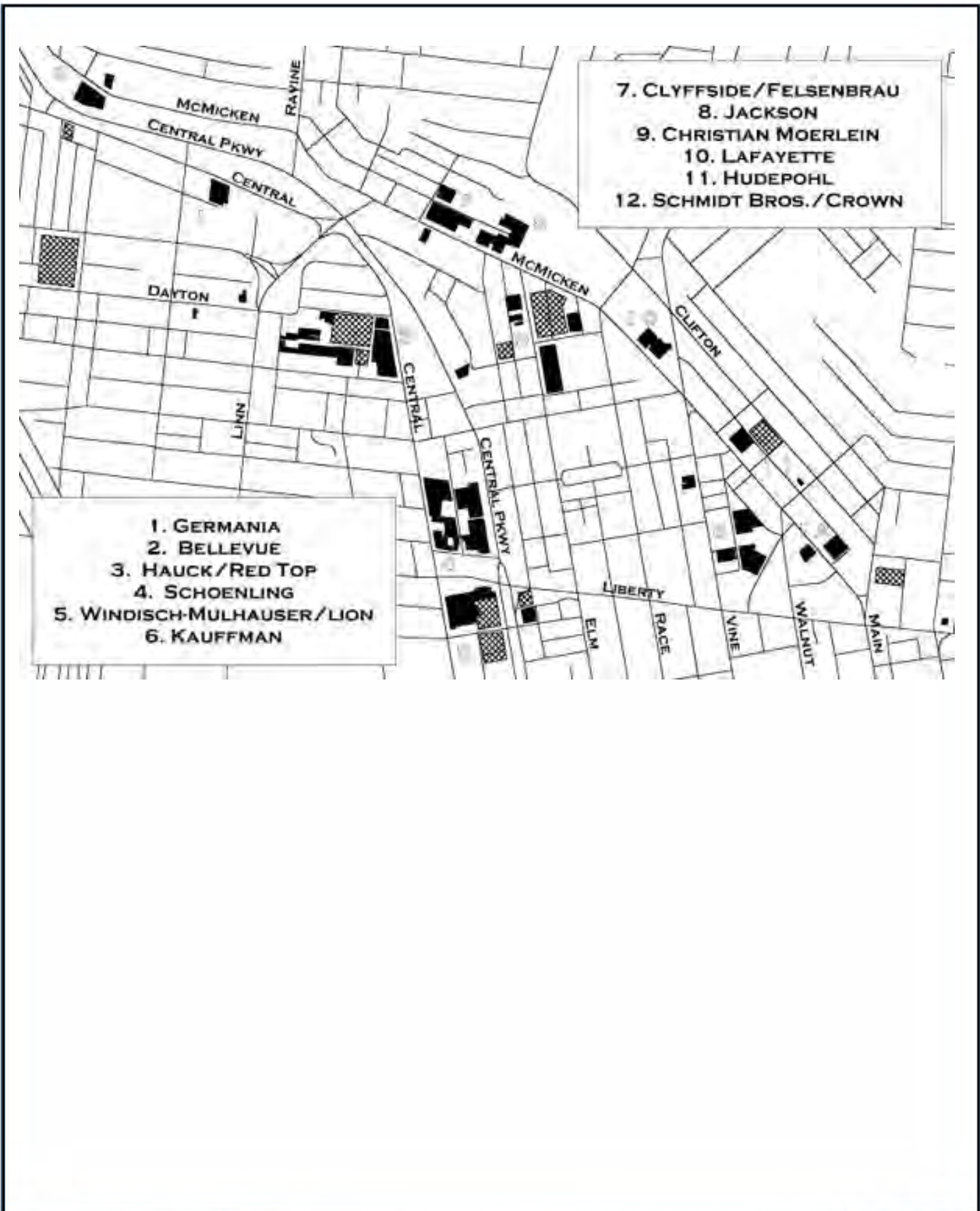
— TO —

46 McMicken Avenue,

Telephone 1210.

CINCINNATI.







## **APPENDIX B: PLATES**



Plate B1. Harriet Beecher Stowe School (HAM-1342-43), facing northeast.



Plate B2. Harriet Beecher Stowe School (HAM-1342-43) southwest entry, facing northeast.



Plate B3. Southeast wing of Harriet Beecher Stowe School (HAM-1342-43) from parking garage, facing northeast.



Plate B4. Solarium addition on south façade of Harriet Beecher Stowe School (HAM-1342-43), facing northwest.



Plate B5. Harriet Beecher Stowe School (HAM-1342-43), west façade, facing east.



Plate B6. Detail of west façade of Harriet Beecher Stowe School (HAM-1342-43), facing east.



Plate B7. Northwest wing of Harriet Beecher Stowe School (HAM-1342-43), facing southeast.



Plate B8. Detail of window frieze on northwest wing of Harriet Beecher Stowe School (HAM-1342-43), facing south.



Plate B9. Northeast wing of Harriet Beecher Stowe School (HAM-1342-43), facing southeast.



Plate B10. North façade of Harriet Beecher Stowe School (HAM-1342-43), facing southwest.



Plate B11. Detail of solarium addition on north façade of Harriet Beecher Stowe School (HAM-1342-43), facing southwest.



Plate B12. Northeast wing and parking garage addition of Harriet Beecher Stowe School (HAM-1342-43), facing southwest.



Plate B13. Harriet Beecher Stowe School (HAM-1342-43) and parking garage addition, facing southwest.





Plate B14. The former Hudepohl Brewing Company Bottling Plant at 40 East McMicken Avenue, facing north.



Plate B15. Detail of the former Hudepohl Brewing Company Bottling Plant at 40 East McMicken Avenue, facing north.



Plate B16. The 1966 Hudepohl office building at 505 Gest Street, with the Hudepohl Brewery buildings in the background, facing west.



Plate B17. The 1966 Hudepohl office building at 505 Gest Street, facing southwest.



Plate B18. The southwest corner of the 1966 Hudepohl Office building at 505 Gest Street, facing northeast.



Plate B19. The Hudepohl Brewing Company complex at 801 West Sixth Street, facing southwest.



Plate B20. The Hudepohl Brewing Company complex at 801 West Sixth Street, facing southwest.



Plate B21. The Hudepohl Brewing Company complex at 801 West Sixth Street, along the former Stone Street, facing south.



Plate B22. Detail of the Hudepohl Brewing Company logo, and the architect engraving on the main 1946 addition, facing southwest.



Plate B23. Detail of windows on the Hudepohl Brewing Company 1946 addition, facing south.



Plate B24. The Hudepohl Brewing Company 1946 addition and the site of recent demolition, facing southeast.



Plate B25. Detail of demolition site at the Hudepohl Brewing Company, facing south.



Plate B26. The Hudepohl Brewing Company 1947 addition and recent demolition, facing southwest.



Plate B27. The Hudepohl Brewing Company 1947 addition and recent demolition, facing southwest.

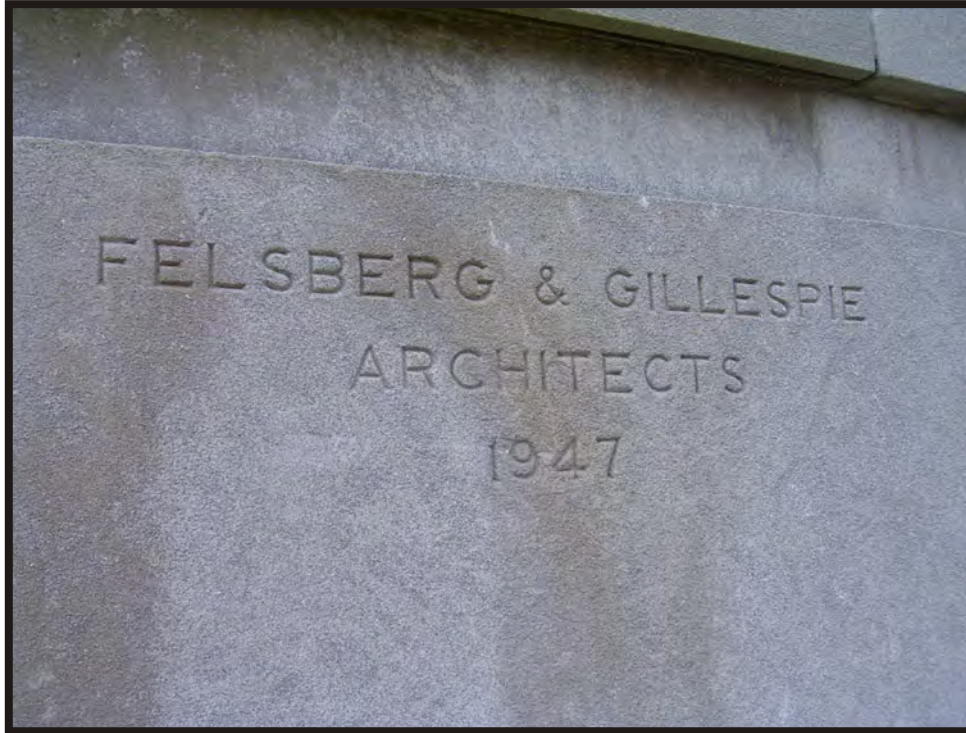


Plate B28. Detail of Hudepohl Brewery architect engraving in entryway of 1947 addition, facing east.



Plate B29. Hudepohl Brewing Company complex at 801 West Sixth Street, facing southwest.





Plate B30. Hudepohl Brewing Company complex, original Lackman Brewery building, facing south.



Plate B31. The Hudepohl Brewing Company 1940 addition, facing south.



Plate B32. Detail of Hudepohl Brewery architect engraving in entryway of 1940 addition, facing east.



Plate B33. Hudepohl Brewing Company addition, facing south.



Plate B34. Hudepohl Brewing Company complex and West Sixth Street, facing east.



Plate B35. Hudepohl Brewing Company 1960 addition along the former Stone Street, facing northwest.



Plate B36. Hudepohl Brewing Company 1960 addition along the former Stone Street and Carlisle Street, facing west.



Plate B37. Detail of Hudepohl Brewing Company architect nameplate in entryway of 1960 addition, facing north.



Plate B38. Hudepohl Brewing Company rear loading dock addition, facing west.



Plate B39. Rear of Hudepohl Brewing Company complex, facing northwest.



Plate B40. Detail of rear of Hudepohl Brewing Company complex, showing original Lackman Brewery buildings, facing northwest.



Plate B41. Detail of rear of Hudepohl Brewing Company complex, showing original Lackman Brewery buildings, facing west.



Plate B42. Rear of Hudepohl Brewing Company complex, showing 1960 addition on right, 1947 addition on left, and demolition site, facing north.



Plate B43. Detail of Hudepohl Brewing Company demolition site adjacent to 1960 addition, facing northeast.



Plate B44. Detail of Hudepohl Brewing Company demolition site, facing northeast.



Plate B45. Hudepohl Brewing Company 1980s addition from West Fifth Street, facing northeast.





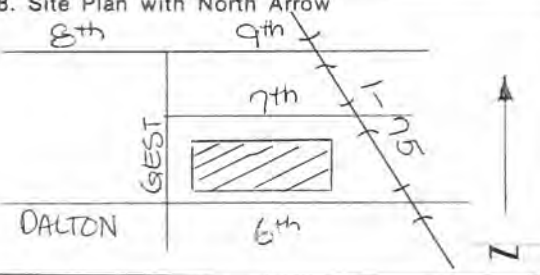

Plate B46. Hudepohl Brewing Company complex from West Fifth Street, facing north.



Plate B47. Louis Hudepohl II residence at 3046 Cleinview Avenue in Walnut Hills, facing northeast.

## **APPENDIX C: RESOURCE FORMS**

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

<p>1. No. <u>HAM-1342-<del>2</del> 43</u></p> <p>2. County <u>Hamilton</u></p> <p>3. Location of Negatives <u>Miami Purchase Association</u></p>	<p>4. Present Name(s) <u>Stowe Adult Education Center</u></p> <p>5. Other Name(s)</p>																	
<p>6. Specific Location <u>635 West 7th Street</u></p> <p>7. City or Town If Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity <u>Cincinnati</u></p> <p>8. Site Plan with North Arrow </p> <p>9. Coordinates Lat. _____ Long. _____ U.T.M. Reference <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">1</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">7</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">1</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">4</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">4</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">3</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">3</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">8</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </table> Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____</p> <p>10. Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input 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>	1	6	7	1	4	0	0	0	4	3	3	0	8	0	0	0	<p>16. Thematic Category <u>C</u></p> <p>17. Date(s) or Period <u>1923</u></p> <p>18. Style or Design <u>Italian Renaissance</u></p> <p>19. Architect or Engineer</p> <p>20. Contractor or Builder</p> <p>21. Original Use, if apparent <u>school</u></p> <p>22. Present Use <u>school-adult education</u></p> <p>23. Ownership Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known <u>City of Cincinnati Board of Education</u></p> <p>25. Open to Public? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>26. Local Contact Person or Organization <u>Miami Purchase Association</u></p> <p>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</p>	<p>28. No. of Stories <u>3</u></p> <p>29. Basement? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>30. Foundation Material <u>concrete</u></p> <p>31. Wall Construction <u>glazed brick</u></p> <p>32. Roof Type &amp; Material <u>hip - red slate</u></p> <p>33. No. of Bays <u>Front multi Side multi</u></p> <p>34. Wall Treatment <u>stretcher bond</u></p> <p>35. Plan Shape <u>rect with wind</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>good</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>50'</u></p>
1	6	7	1	4	0	0	0	4	3	3	0	8	0	0	0			
<p>42. Further Description of Important Features <u>Cornice has egg and dart molding. Terra cotta molding through out top floor also small balconies. Several wings off of main portion. 1st &amp; 2nd floor windows are in pairs with 8/8 and plain treatment. Very decorative brackets in side wing. Decorative lattice treatment on wing roof balcony. Small pavilopn rising with hip roof at east side on rear facade. Large smoke stack.</u></p>																		
<p>43. History and Significance <u>Strong building, contributes an older, more stable influence to the newly redeveloped Queensgate area. Presently utilized for special adult education courses. Was formerly the Harriet Beecher Stowe Elementary School.</u></p>																		
<p>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings <u>Surrounded by expressways and in isolation.</u></p>																		
<p>45. Sources of Information <u>Hamilton County Court House; Personal observation Cincinnati Board of Education, "Ages of School Buildings &amp; No. of Temporary Rooms in Use: 1974-75.</u></p>	<p>46. Prepared by <u>F. Mitchell</u></p> <p>47. Organization <u>Miami Purchase Assoc.</u></p> <p>48. Date <u>3/77</u></p> <p>49. Revision Date(s)</p>																	

HAM-1342-43  
 County  
 Hamilton  
 Present Name(s)  
 Stowe Adult Education Center  
 Other Name(s)



Photo

Jennie Davis Porter was the first African-American woman to earn a Ph.D. at the University of Cincinnati. Her 1928 dissertation was entitled "The Problem of Negro Education in Northern and Border Cities," based upon her experiences as a teacher in the Cincinnati Public Schools since 1914. Porter's dissertation argued that segregated education could be to the best advantage of African-American children. In the 1950s and 1960s, views such as hers became very controversial, but in the past decade as the idea of separate Afro-centric academies has been explored, many journalists and educators have taken another look at her work.



The school with which Porter was associated for most of her career was the Harriet Beecher Stowe School in the West End. As principal of the school, Porter welcomed such notable visitors as George Washington Carver and Marian Anderson to observe her teaching methods. Those methods included instilling strict conduct in the students and discipline in learning. Her motto became the school's motto: "Take what you have and make what you want."

Source: Kevin Bruce & Tom White,  
*Cincinnati Revealed*. Chicago: Arcadia  
Publishing Co., 2002.

# City of Cincinnati



Department of Community Development and Planning

Two Centennial Plaza  
Suite 700  
805 Central Avenue  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202  
Phone (513) 352-6146  
Fax (513) 352-6113

June 9, 2004

Steve Gordon  
Ohio Historic Preservation Office  
567 East Hudson Street  
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030

RE: 39-01-16435 City of Cincinnati Historic Inventory – Phase I

Dear Steve,

I am forwarding a copy of Table A.15: Queensgate Individual Resources from the Phase I survey report. The Stowe Adult Education Center/Stowe Elementary School at 635 W. 7<sup>th</sup> Street (HAM-1342-43/Site 43-09) was identified in this table as not eligible under Criterion C due to unsympathetic exterior alterations. The location, setting, and feeling of this building are also severely compromised. Once part of a densely developed residential neighborhood, the school is now encircled by highway ramps and commercial complexes. It is possible a case could be made for listing the school under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Jennie D. Porter, and in hindsight, the report and tables should have marked this resource for further research.

The original OHI form for the Hotel Alms at 2525 Victory Parkway (HAM-7309-31/Site 31-104) was forwarded with the final project report on October 1, 2002. I have, however, included a copy of the form that I hope will be of some use.

As always, if you should have any questions, I can be contacted at either (513) 352-4848 or [adrienne.cowden@cincinnati-oh.gov](mailto:adrienne.cowden@cincinnati-oh.gov). I hope all is well in Columbus.

Sincerely,

Adrienne Cowden  
City Planner

Enclosures



OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

RPR Number:

Form with fields for No., County, Address, Name(s), Design Sources, Plan Shape, etc. Includes entries for HAM-07927-43, Hamilton County, 801 W. Sixth Street, and Hudepohl Brewing Company.

HAM-07927-43

Hamilton

Hudepohl Brewing Company

801 W. Sixth Street

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continued on Reverse if Necessary)
By the 1950s, the Hudepohl Brewery was a multi-building complex that included a bottling house, washhouse, beer cellar and fermenting room, beer storage building, a repair shop and office tower...

43. History and Significance (Continue on Reverse if necessary)
The Hudepohl Brewing Company was founded in 1885 by Ludwig (Louis) Hudepohl II and George Kotte. The brewery joined Cincinnati's rich tradition of brewing among the city's 37 pre-Prohibition breweries...

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)
The Hudepohl Brewing Company is located at 801 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. This site consists of the company's second plant. A large office complex which was built in 1966 also remains on the site of the second plant...

45. Sources of Information
Holian, Timothy - Over the Barrel: the Brewing History and Beer Culture of Cincinnati. 2000: Sudhaus Press, St. Joseph, Missouri
Downard, William - The Cincinnati Brewing Industry: a Social and Economic History. 1973: Ohio University Press, Athens, Ohio

1. No. **HAM-07927-43**

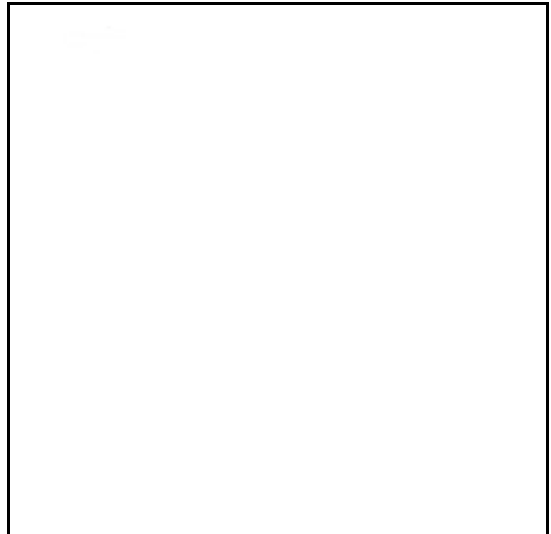
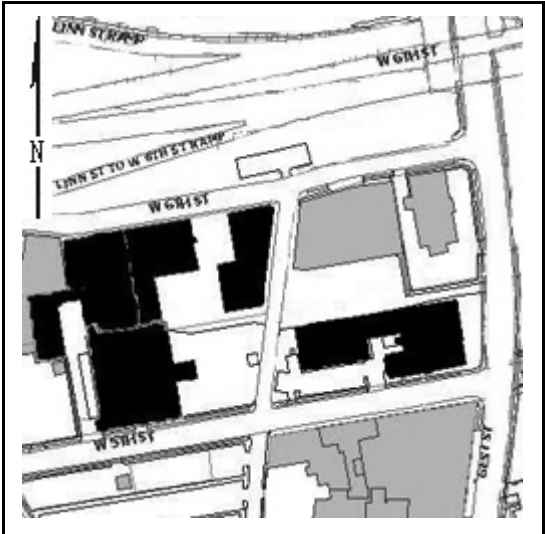
4. Present Name(s) **Hudepohl Brewing Company**

2. County **Hamilton**

5. Historic or Other Name(s) **Hudepohl Brewing Company Plant #2**

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

54. Farmstead Plan :



Door Selection:  
**Three or more**

Door Position:  
**Flush**

Orientation:  
**Other**

Symmetry:

Report Associated With Project:

NADB #:





1. No. <b>HAM-07927-43</b>	4. Present Name(s) <b>Hudepohl Brewing Company</b>
2. County <b>Hamilton</b>	5. Historic or Other Name(s) <b>Hudepohl Brewing Company Plant #2</b>

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Con't)*

**demolished, as well as the ca. 1885 garage building. The 1940 bottling house and adjacent storage buildings to the west remain intact. Demolition of the smaller 1885 components at the rear of the complex, along West Fifth Street, occurred prior to the demolition of the cellar and storage components.**

*43. History and Significance (Con't)*

**such as Anheuser-Busch, Pabst, and Miller after repeal. The Hudepohl Brewing Company's Plant #2 underwent several additions and alterations in an attempt to keep pace with the national competition, including large additions in 1940, 1946, 1947, 1960, and the 1980s. Despite these moves, and exceptional sales of their premium brand beers such as Christian Moerlein, Hudepohls flagship brands declined in sales and the company's modernization efforts largely counteracted their successes in premium beer sales. The Hudepohl Brewing Company outlasted all of Cincinnati's other pre-Prohibition breweries and finally merged with the only other remaining local brewery in 1986 to form the Hudepohl-Schoenling Brewing Company. Operations after the merger were relocated to the former Schoenling plant on Central Avenue, ending the 100+ years of brewing history at the Sixth Street site. The Hudepohl brands were sold and relocated out of state in the 1990s, but were recently purchased by a local investor and headquartered back in Cincinnati, though the beer is still brewed out of state. Hudepohl, which began in 1885, is one of the longest running companies in Cincinnati, ranking among leaders such as Proctor & Gamble, Sterns & Foster, and Jergens.**

*44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (Con't)*

**on the west, to the former Stone Street on the east. The northern boundary was West Sixth Street and the southern boundary was Carlisle Street. In the 1960s, Stone Street was decommissioned by the city as part of the Kenyon-Barr Urban Redevelopment plan. Hudepohl then purchased land to the east of the former street, extending its property to Gest Street where they built the new office complex which was completed in 1966. The plant, now located in the Queensgate neighborhood is surrounded by other large industrial buildings, and manufacturing and distribution centers, which were built as part of the redevelopment plan that replaced the former dense residential neighborhood. The Sixth Street Expressway passes by on the north of the complex, and I-75 is one block to the east. The Ohio River is several blocks to the south.**

*45. Sources (Con't)*