

Burton Village Historic District Intensive Level Architectural Survey Report

**Prepared for the Village of Burton
Geauga County, Ohio
September 30, 2013**



Prepared by

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This project involved the participation and resources of institutions and citizens of the Village of Burton. They include the Burton Public Library, the Geauga County Historical Society Library, the Village of Burton and local residents. The guidance to documentation and archival resources for the project would not have been possible without the generous support and time of the director and staff of the Burton Public Library and the initial material provided by the Village of Burton and the Burton Historic District Architectural Review Board.



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The survey was conducted by Yolita E. Rausche, Mazie Adams and Bethany Maltry. The survey report was prepared by Yolita E. Rausche, principal of Rausche Historic Preservation, LLC (RHP), an historic preservation consulting firm located in Chagrin Falls, Ohio. The consultant meets the U.S. Department of the Interior's Professional Qualifications standards (48FR 44176) in the areas of Architectural History, History and Architecture. Rausche is listed as a professional consultant in Historic Preservation with the Ohio SHPO, Louisiana SHPO, Kentucky SHPO and Virginia SHPO.

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SECTION I – INTRODUCTION

A. Research Design

1. Objectives of Survey

The Village of Burton received a Certified Local Government grant from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office in 2012, to undertake an intensive level of architectural survey of 42 historic properties in the Burton Village Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 (74001501). Only 34 OHI Forms were completed (including the revised ones) in this survey because eight of the commercial properties are part of three historic commercial building blocks. From the total of 42 properties, nine of them had been documented previously on the Ohio Historic Inventory dated in 1977, 1980 and three forms were undated. The information was incomplete, vague and sometimes not accurate and therefore needed to be revised.

The Burton Village Historic District is situated in the heart of the Village of Burton, surrounding the Village Green, which was plotted by the Connecticut Western Reserve surveyors in 1798. The original settlers coming from Cheshire, Connecticut, set themselves to plan their town in the typical New England fashion with their corresponding institutions, like the Meeting House, established by the Congregational Church, where all the affairs of the Township were discussed in between the worship services.

In July 1983, the Council of Burton Village passed Ordinance No. 1284-83 which created a historic district within the Village of Burton and provided for a historic district review board to administer the program. The boundaries of the local district were drawn in Map “Exhibit A”. There was no narrative description of the boundaries. The objective of creating the Historic District Protective Area was to “add a measure of protection to the National Register District”. The boundaries have been revised at a later date perhaps with Ordinance No. 2196-10 which updates Chapter 159 Historic District of Title Five – Administration of Part 1 of the Administrative Code of the Burton Village Codified Ordinances. These boundaries always include the National Register District of 1974 with incorrect boundaries. The current local Historic District Protective Area boundaries expands approximately 2 blocks in an irregular form to the north of the National Register District, two blocks to the west, one block to the east and half a block to the south. This boundary extension includes mostly the residential area of Burton built during the 19th century. It has intrusions and non-contributing structures. (See Appendix C Maps 1 and 2).

The projects goals defined by the Village of Burton in their grant application for the historic preservation of the Burton Village Historic District are the following:

- Surveying all properties within the established Burton Village Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 at the intensive level.
- Detailed inventory of the historic properties.
- Information needed to maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the structures and safeguard their architectural integrity.
- Survey to assist in the preservation planning of the expanded local designated historic area. (See Appendix C-Map 2).
- Prepare survey methodology.
- Archival Research and Field Survey.
- Preparation of the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) I-Form for 34 structures (25 new forms, 9 revised forms)
- Evaluation of data providing a context for an established 19th century village in the Connecticut Western Reserve influenced by the New England cultural landscape and its evolution into the 21st century.

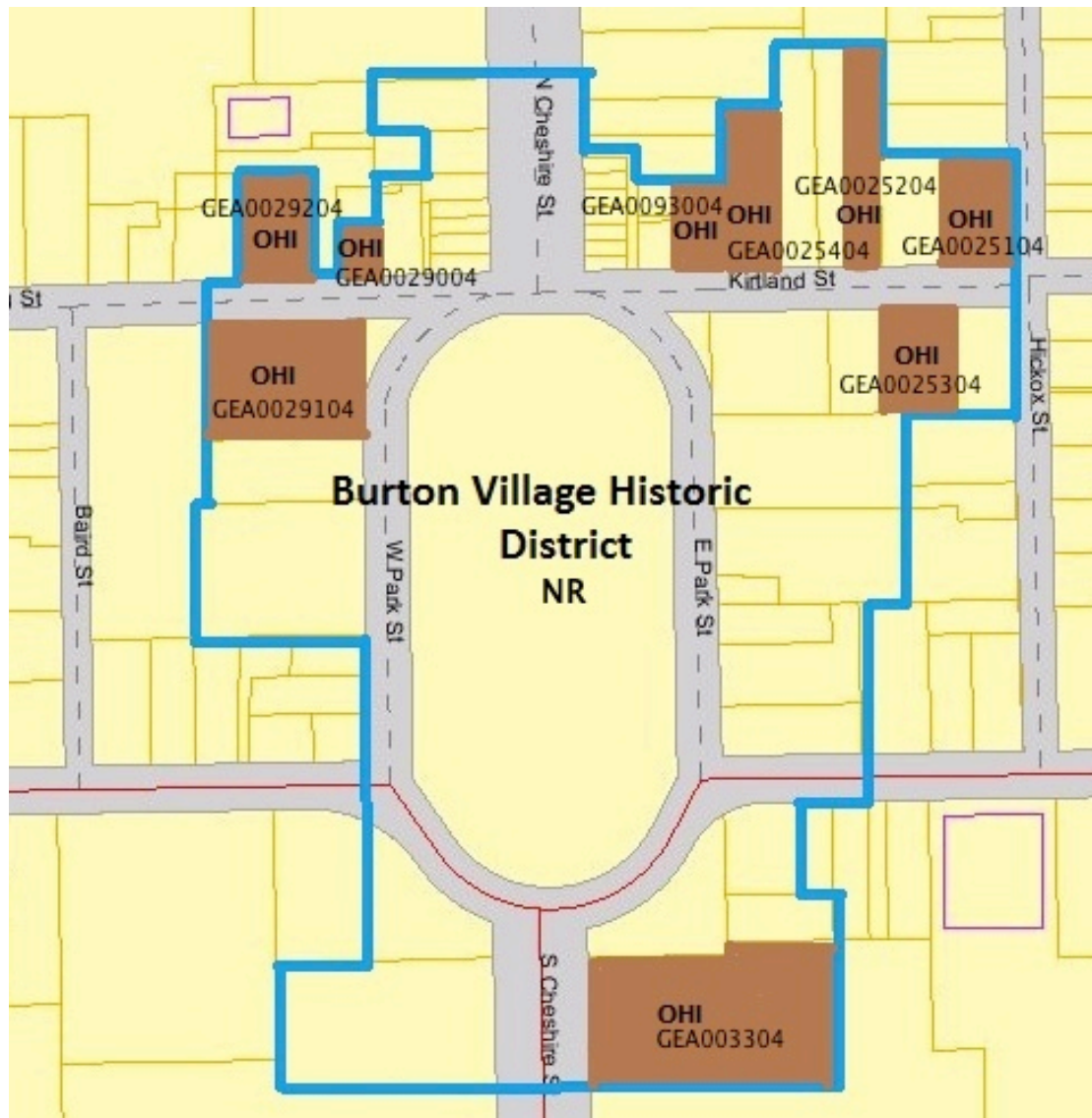
- Public involvement through mailing to property owners in the historic district, press release, village webpage and newsletter, and public meetings in Village Hall. Requests were made to the Village for resources facilitating the survey.
- Determination for revising and adjusting the boundary of the original National Register Nomination.
- Prepare survey report documenting the research, inventory forms and evaluation of the existing Historic District.

The Village of Burton contracted with Rausche Historic Preservation, LLC (RHP), an historic preservation consultant firm in Chagrin Falls, Ohio to undertake the Intensive Historic Survey project. Rausche Historic Preservation, LLC principal, Yolita E. Rausche (resume attached) has been responsible for all aspects of the project in addition of being the Project Director. Mazie Adams (resume attached), from the RHP staff, was the senior archival researcher and Bethany Maltry (resume attached), was the technical research assistant. Rausche meets the U.S. Department of Interior's professional qualifications standards (48F14176) in the areas of Architectural History, History and Architecture.

2. Survey Area

The Burton Village Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 is bounded to the north by the WPA High School and the post WWII extension of the commercial district surrounded by their corresponding parking lots. The boundaries to east are facing mainly a Greek Revival residential area. The boundary to the South faces the Geauga County Historical Society Century Village and post-WWII commercial buildings, and the boundary to the west faces Geauga County Agricultural Society buildings, which were part of the High School Gymnasium built in the 1920's. The locally designated historic district boundary is mostly defined by the residential community built during the 19th century with 20th century infill. It includes the Century Village. To the north it faces the Geauga County Fairgrounds and the High School, to the east the cemetery, residential development and farmland. The south boundary faces the Red Maple Inn Bed and Breakfast Conference Center, 19th century residences and 20-century commercial development. To the west it faces the High School and 20th century residential developments, some ending in a cul-de-sac. The National Register District defines the center of the town from where the rest of the village evolved. The local historic district is mainly defined by 19th century residential neighborhoods with some 20th century infill, parking lots surrounding commercial buildings and the Century Village. The Historic District Protective area was chosen by the Village of Burton, to protect the Historic core, the Burton Village Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The analysis and study of the local district is not within the scope of work within this project (Appendix C-Map 3).

The properties within the Burton Village Historic District range from single family homes, to multiple family residences, adaptively re-used former residences to commercial use and apartment housing, 19th century two story commercial buildings with offices, apartments and meeting halls, as well as former schools adaptively re-used as a library and local government administrative offices. The diverse structures include also a church, a fire department, a house museum, a log house, gazebo and water tower, all of them surrounding a Village Green, which defines the heart of the New England town model. The buildings range from as early as 1834, the Greek Revival Gaylord-Griswold House (GEA0093504) to the 1997 gazebo/bandstand on the Public Square, which replaced a 1921 bandstand designed by architect Dana Clark, chief architect from the firm of Walker and Weeks of Cleveland. The approximate size of the historic district is 20 acres. The streets included in the district are Kirtland Street on the NE., Spring Street on the NW., East Park Street, West Park Street, South Cheshire Street and North Cheshire Street (a.k.a. Main Street).



Boundaries of the current Burton Village Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Geauga County. Boundaries provided by the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office. GIS base map provided by Geauga County Planning Department. Existing OHI Forms reviewed.

3. Expected Survey Results

The Village of Burton represents the quintessential Western Reserve community created by the surveyors and planners of the Connecticut of the Western Reserve. It was the first community established in Geauga County in 1798 by pioneers from Cheshire, Connecticut. Burton Township was surveyed by Turhand Kirtland, William Law and David Beard who laid out the village lots in the traditional New England fashion surrounding a Commons, or “Green”, which became the most important public space for the emerging small town, agricultural community. They chose a hill for their village situated between the valleys created by the West and East Branch tributaries of the Cuyahoga River. This Town Center or Public Square was surrounded by public institutions such as churches, town hall, academies and public schools, as well as dwellings of prominent citizens, cottage industries and tavern-inns/hotels. Being from Cheshire, Connecticut, in the same county as New Haven where Yale University was located, many of the pioneers were graduates from Yale University, as did their sons. They brought with them the educational

pioneering spirit through their religious institutions, the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches. The golden era of Burton took place after the Civil War, brought by its agricultural community through livestock raising, dairy industry and the maple sugar and syrup industry. This time of prosperity was reflected in its architecture, when Italianate, Eastlake, High Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne and Shingle styles structures were built. It was the town that produced a Governor and where future presidents developed friendships and found political support, like James Garfield and William McKinley. The collapse of their only 19th century bank in 1903 brought many foreclosures on business, dwellings and agricultural farms. Burton stood still until the Depression era, where enterprising citizens looked into developing a tourism industry based on their main agricultural industry, the maple syrup, their historic resources and the establishment of their historic Century Village. The Geauga County Historical Society was reorganized in 1939 by B.J. Shanower and with the help of Congresswoman Francis Bolton purchased in 1941 the Hickcox House with its 6 acres creating the Century Village where significant historic buildings in Geauga County threaten with demolition found a home. The Hickcox House (GEA0003304) and the Ford-Hoadley House (GEA-0094204) in the Burton Village Historic District are also part of the Century Village 28 structures. The Century Village is one of Burton's most important economic bases in the 21st century, followed by some new industry and educational institutions.

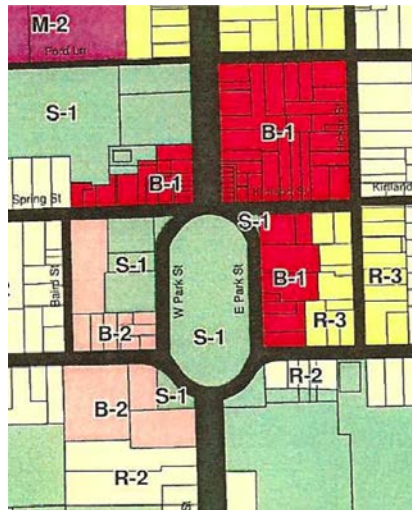
The survey project, besides the archival research and the field survey, included the interview of a number of present and former residents of the village, as well as institutional staff. The citizens that provided valuable information (in person or by phone) were the following: Fezziwigs store staff (now out of business), Robert Ford, Geauga County Historical Society Staff (house tour guide), Bernie Phipps, Holly Manning Lynn (Burton Library Director), owner of Hill Hardware store, Dan and Karen Whiting (owners of Sunrise Farm), David Balog (Librarian at the Geauga County Historical Society Library), Amy Blair, Chamber of Commerce staff at the Burton Log Cabin, Kay Palevic, secretary of the Burton Congregational Church, Jim Wohlken, local historian.

The team of RHP decided to address a group of selected questions on the history, architecture and development of the town center before starting the survey in order to be able to formulate a proper historic context, identify threats to the integrity of the district and a better plan for preservation.

- Who were the founders and developers of the town center of Burton?
- Where did the 18th, 19th and 20th century settlers come from?
- Why did they come to Burton and what were their contributions?
- When was the Village of Burton Incorporated?
- What were the original materials of the structures they built?
- What styles and architectural types are present?
- What are the character defining features?
- Who were the designers and builders?
- What were their design sources?
- Are there other similar communities in Geauga County and the surrounding regions?
- What was their relationship with them?
- What was the relationship with the farming community?
- Did the introduction of new communication technology and transportation affected Burton Village?
- Was there any type of industrial development contributing to its economic development?
- What entities contributed to the cultural enrichment and development of Burton in the 19th and 20th century?
- When did Heritage Tourism become an economic source for the Village and why?

B. Environmental Setting

Burton Park (a.k.a. the Public Square, the Green Commons, the Village Green) define the historic district with its 96 maple trees, water tower, gazebo/bandstand and the Burton Log House. Those trees are tapped when the maple season starts at the beginning of each year. There is a concrete walkway connecting the north and south of the park, running along its main axis. Town Square is situated at one of the highest points of Geauga County, at 1325 feet, which is part of the Allegheny Plateau. Chardon, the county seat is only at 1299 feet. State Route 87, Kinsman Road, connecting the city of Cleveland with Kinsman, Ohio on the Eastern boundaries of the State with Pennsylvania, crosses the south end of the Village Green, in an oval curve connecting East and West Center Streets while going through the Village of Burton.



Burton Village Zoning Map

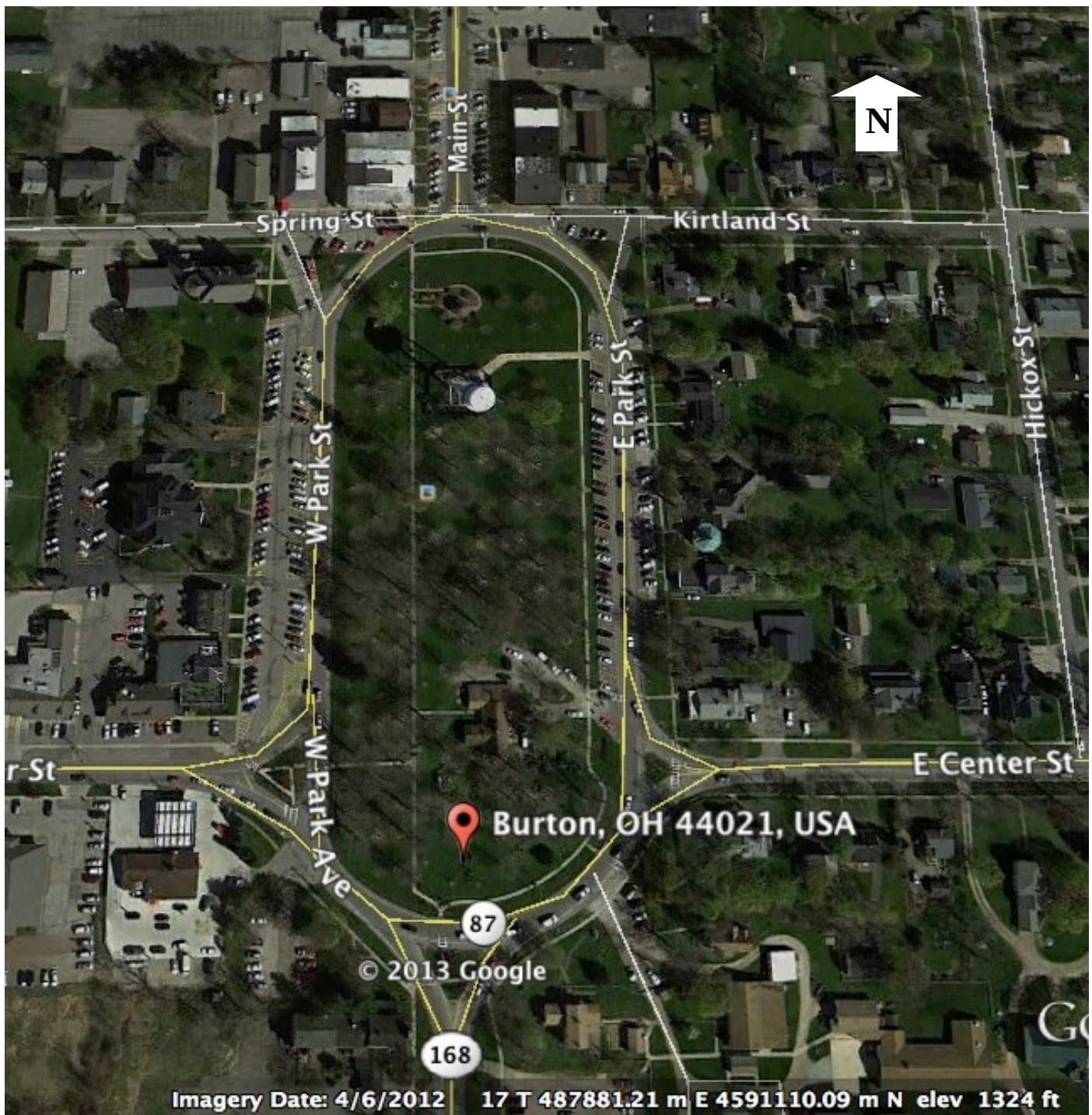
B-1: Central Business

B-2: Highway Business

S-1: Special

R-2: Residence

The land use pattern has changed very little since the layout of the oval in 1798. Originally there was more of a mixed used pattern, which in a way still exists today even if the contemporary planners zoned it only as the Central Business District. Cottage industry existed from the beginning, like with the establishment of tin manufacturing on the east side of the square next to the residence. The cottage industry moved to the commercial blocks built on their Main Street as the business grew and their space was converted to residences. The original commercial street, North Cheshire St, is still the heart of the CBD. The institutional structures still occupy the west side of the square separated by business/housing structures. The second floors of the commercial area are still used as apartments, offices and meeting rooms.



Aerial Map of Burton Public Square and National Register Historic District. Google Earth.

C. Transportation Routes

When Burton Township, as Township 7 Range 7 of the Connecticut Western Reserve was surveyed by Turhand Kirtland and his team in 1798, he already knew what main roads were to be developed in the Connecticut Western Reserve, because he was one of its major agents and planners. Kirtland and his crew came from Concord Township cutting the road to Burton Township from the northwest which was the first road leading to Burton Township and center. It connected to the first road built in the Connecticut Western Reserve, which led from Cleveland to Pennsylvania along Lake Erie called the Girdled Road. Today, the road that Kirtland cut through the forest to survey Burton would be Aquila Road leading to Fisher Road and then to Claridon-Troy-Parkman Road into North Cheshire St. and the square. It was a road that connected with Chardon, Painesville, and Fairport Harbor on Lake Erie. The main goal of the surveyors after plotting the town was to connect, link it, with other small towns in order to start their economic development. Kirtland and his crew looked towards the north, Lake Erie, along which route there were many small towns already established. Also that same year they cut a road to Harpersfield, from the Girdled Road, which went through Claridon Township and became with the years the North-South axis through Burton, leading in 1799 to the township of Parkman to the south, and Troy in 1829. This road led later to the Warren-Youngstown and Pittsburgh markets. Today the road becomes after the Burton Square, South Cheshire Street, the northern point of State Route 700 & State Route 168. The road splits after leaving town into State Route 700 (Claridon-Troy Road) leading to Troy and State Route 168 (Tavern Road), which leads to Parkman.

Kinsman Road, State Route 87, which was plotted in 1787, from Cleveland to Kinsman, was built in sections. It adopted the name East and West Center Street in Burton. The section to the east was cut in 1800, and to the west, towards Cleveland it was finished before 1838, after the opening of the Ohio-Erie Canal in 1832. The local farmers now could reach the western markets with ease. Burton became a town of more than four important cross roads connecting the major cities and towns, as well as states. Therefore the Taverns and Hotels flourished in this small town of approximately 400 inhabitants in the 19th century.

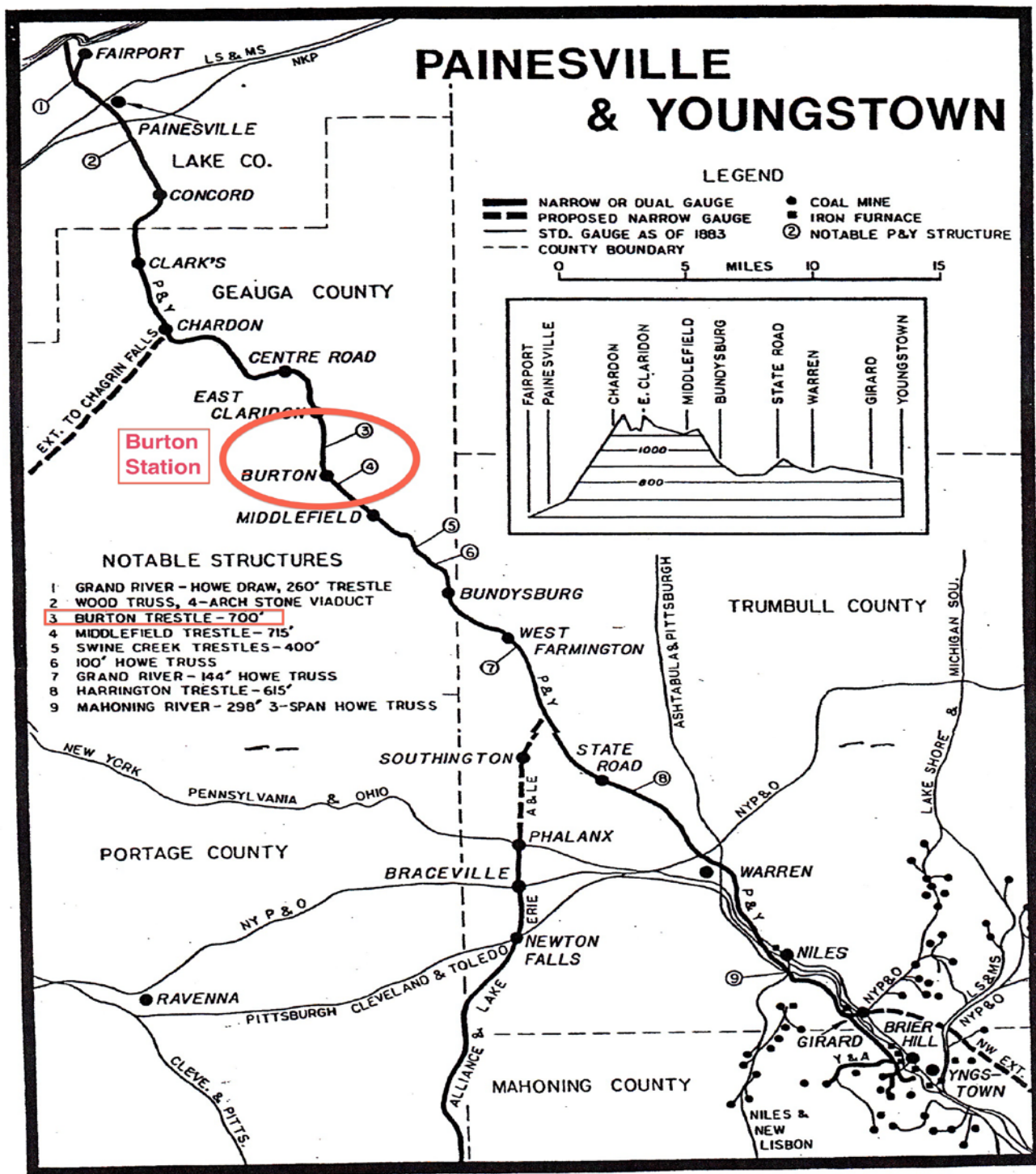
In 1873, the narrow gauge Painesville, Youngstown & Pittsburgh RR was built to ship coal to transport iron ore from Upper Great Lakes to the steel mills of Youngstown and Pittsburgh, and coal from the NE Ohio region, the Mahoning Valley coalfields to bulk freighters at the ports of Fairport Harbor and Grand River 3.5 miles from Painesville. There was one train stop in Burton Township, the Burton Station, which handled mostly freight and passenger trains during the summer. Historian Henry Howe arrived from Painesville in the 1880's to Burton. The only drawback was that the train station was two and a half miles from Burton Town Center, and to reach the station they needed to do it by carriage or a hack line on the Burton-Windsor Road, which became a very busy road. James Simpson provided a freight and passenger connection from the Village of Burton to Burton Station in his "Mail and Express Line"; twice a day to connect with trains going north and south on the P&Y R.R. at a "reasonable rate". By 1890, the rail line became part of the Pittsburgh & Western R.R. Co. and leased lines. Eventually Burton Station spurred economic development for the local farmers, cheese manufacturers, the maple syrup industry and the livestock business.

In the 1890's the Baltimore and Ohio acquired the track and approximately at that time in converted the tracks to standard gauge. In 1910, the B&O advertised trips to Jacksonville, Florida through their sleeper, for \$46.50 round trip. Burtonites could travel the world.

In 1899, tracks began to be laid for the new electric line Interurban system, providing services to Cleveland and the surrounding communities, Chagrin Falls, Chardon, Middlefield and others. It was

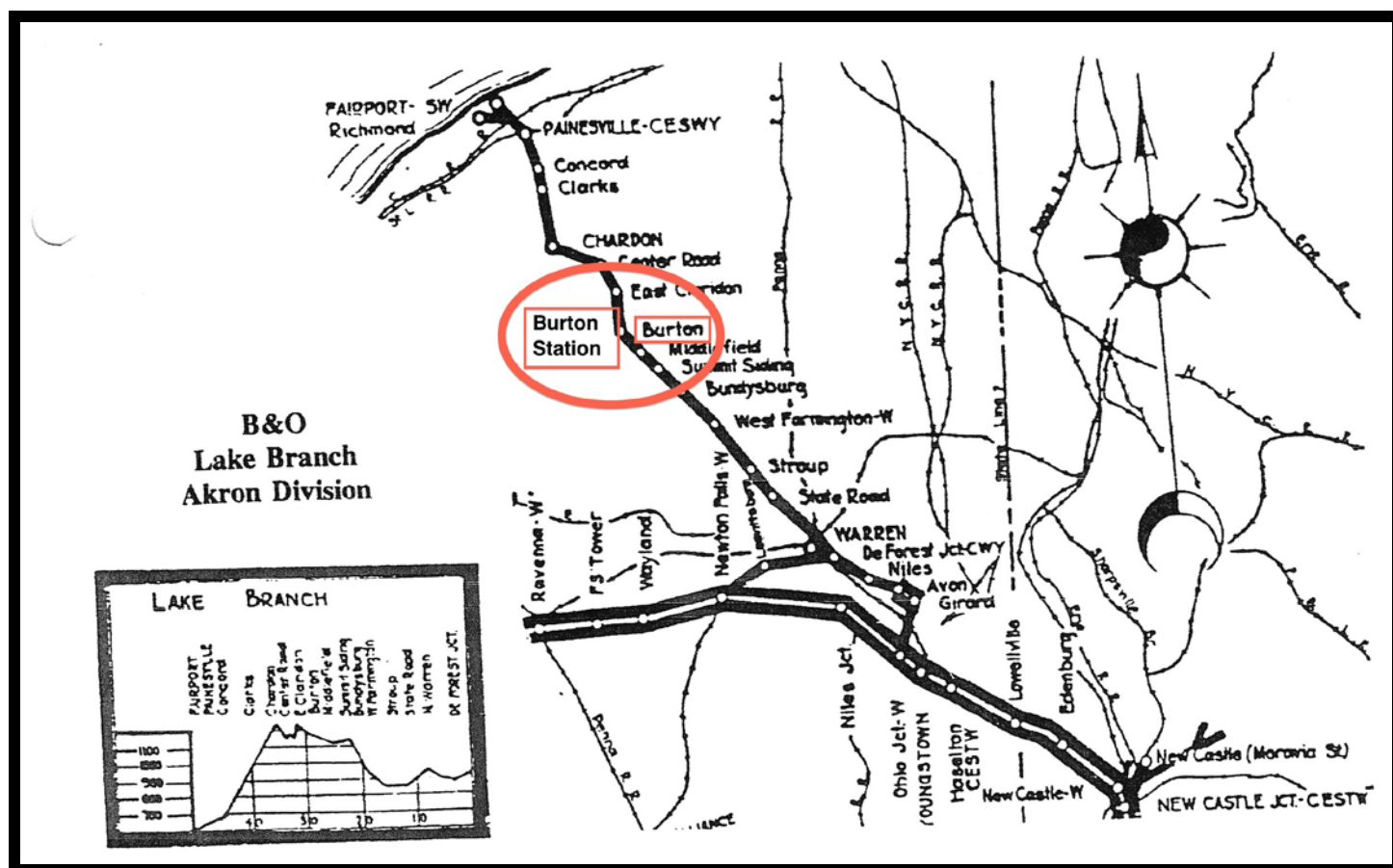
called the Cleveland Eastern Railway, which merged in 1901 with the Chagrin Falls Electric Railway and in 1910 became known as the Eastern Ohio Traction Company. The interurban gave the opportunity for Burton residents to expand their cultural life and commercial venues, and at the same time gave a chance to Clevelanders to come to the country and also perform and enjoy music at Burton's Opera house. The Interurban expanded the business possibilities for the local farmers, who were able to transport their products, like milk to the city. This allowed them to recover from the collapse of the Burton Bank in 1903, which affected many of them in the community. The advent of bus transportation, forced the closing of the Interurban in 1925.

Burton became also a place where the automobile was received with great enthusiasm at the turn of the century. On June 9, 1909, the local newspaper, the Geauga Leader announced, "Burton now had nearly a dozen automobiles and more coming". It was the time when Ford started the assembly line production of the Ford T in 1908. The introduction of new modes of transportation in the 20th century, the automobile and the bus, provided the base for the development of heritage tourism in Burton, where citizens from the world and the region came to attend the Geauga County Fair, the Maple Syrup event at Burton Square, Century Village and its events and enjoy the famous pancake breakfasts in winter and spring.



(Drawing provided courtesy of Dr. R. Lee Rainey and The Three Rivers Narrow Gauge Historical Society.)

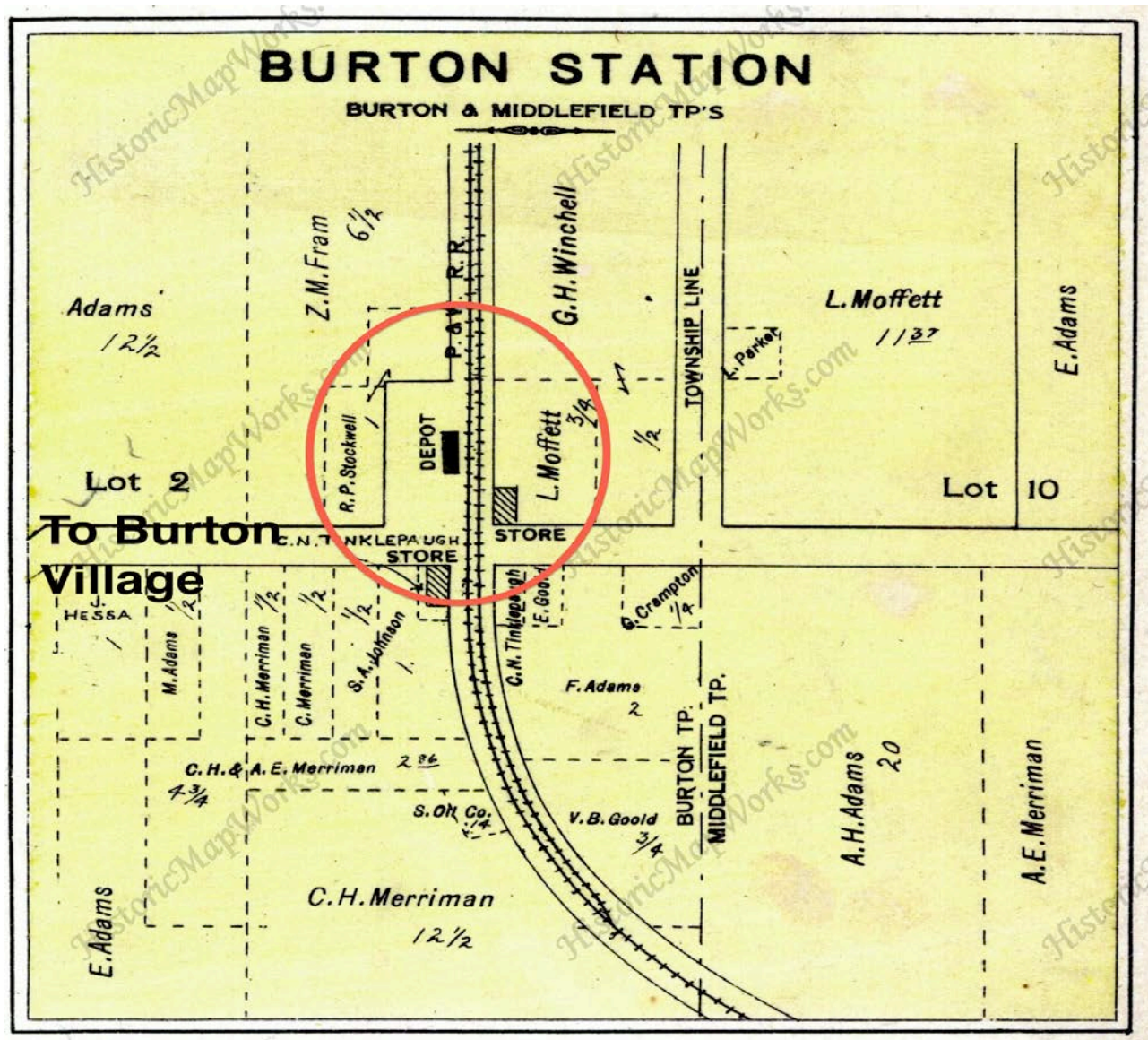
Narrow Gauge Painesville, Youngstown & Pittsburgh RR at Burton Station.
Established 1873



Standard Gauge Baltimore & Ohio. Lake Branch. 1890



Interurban Eastern Ohio Traction Company 1899-1925



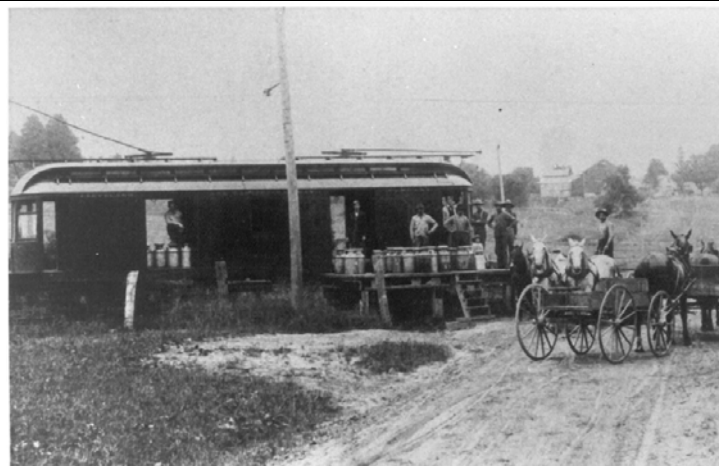
Burton Station 1900



Interurban Depot at Fairgrounds 1900



Interurban Milk Freight Car 1910



Interurban Milk Car 1922

D. Historic Development

The Village of Burton was the first community established in Geauga County in 1798 by the pioneers from Cheshire, Connecticut. It was surveyed by Turhand Kirtland from Wallingford, county of New Haven, Connecticut, William Law from Cheshire, and David Beard, the surveyor. Baird laid out the Village lots in the traditional New England landscape settlement, surrounding a Village Commons, or Village "Green", which was the public space, the center of the town for the community and called Public Square. The Erie Literary Society Institute, a chartered preparatory college, which burned in 1810, originally occupied this space in 1806. Then in 1813, a public school house was built in the northwest corner. Then in 1835, the first building for the predominant church, the Congregationalist, was built. It served as a Meetinghouse, used for Town Hall meetings in the Connecticut, New England fashion, where church and political life were intertwined until the disestablishment, separation of Church and state authority. The commons became more part of the secular use, and with the church providing its space for use as town hall and other civic events, like training of the local troops for the Civil War or criminal trials. After the Congregational Church moved to its present site, the corner of Spring Street and West Park, the Town Hall was built in 1871 on the same spot in the Public Square. In 1881, a larger masonry Town Hall was built on the present site of the Fire Station and the old town hall was adaptively re-use as stables for the hotel on southwest corner of the Square, West Center Street and West Park Street. The improvements of the Public space included bandstands, landscape and fences in the 19th century and water towers in the 20th century, together with a Sugar Camp and Log House with a grove of maple trees. The Commons, enabled Burton residents to use it for community activities, like festivals, patriotic celebrations, carnivals and even a mini-golf site in the 1950's.

This center or Commons of the Village was surrounded by public institutions, such as academies, later public schools, churches and town halls (originally on the square), mixed with dwellings of prominent citizens, tavern-inns, hotels, a school boarding house, and even some industry, a tin manufacturing building and cottage industry, cobblers, cheese making and maple syrup. The Village Green was anchored on the north by a well-established commercial district which served as a destination, a center obtain supplies for agricultural needs, household goods and daily living necessities for farmers for the surrounding agricultural community and the village citizens.

Historian Henry Howe on the way to the village of Burton in 1880 describes his impressions of his trip from Burton Station to the center of town with the following words: "The ride over from the depot to Burton is a little over two miles westerly. Burton stands on a hill, and it loomed up pleasantly as I neared it, reminding me of the old-time New England Villages. It was largely settled from Cheshire, Connecticut, which also stands on a hill." The original settlers felt at home among their families, their friends, their institutions and the surrounding landscape.

Being from Cheshire, Connecticut, from the same county a New Haven, where Yale University was located and many of the pioneers graduated from, they also send as well their sons, who traveled from Burton to New Haven. The settlers brought with them the educational pioneering spirit through their religious institutions, the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches. They established the first academy through the incorporation of the Erie Literary Society in 1803. Differences of opinion and philosophy between the religious institutions and the leaders of Burton, led to the academy moving to Hudson in 1826, becoming the Western Reserve Academy. The original leaders supported and taught at the Burton Academy from where many graduates attended Universities in New England and some returned to lead the institution. The Burton Academy operated until the first Public High School (the Union School) was built in 1868 on the site of today's Burton Public Library/Village Hall. This Building was moved in 1884 to the North of the square on Spring Street next to the new Town hall built in 1881, when a new larger High Victorian Gothic High School was built on the same site. The old high school

became later the IOOF building (recently demolished), which provided many services to the community. The Second High School was replaced by a New High School during the 1930's, a WPA project, built on North Cheshire Street, north of the commercial center. The former Second High School was purchased by the Village of Burton in 1936. The building was leased to many different community organizations, like the Burton Public Library and was occupied by the offices of Village Hall. Today the old school is only occupied by the last two mentioned institutions and continues to serve the Burton community.

As previously mentioned, the village of Burton, incorporated only in 1895, and served the surrounding agricultural community, as many other communities did in a predominantly agricultural region like Geauga County. The main economy was based on maple syrup, dairy products, especially cheese, which was shipped to New York and as far as New Orleans after the opening of the Ohio-Erie Canal in 1832 and later was sent by freight, when the railroad arrived, as well as the livestock during the most important economic growth period in the Village of Burton, after the Reconstruction period.

It was the time, when the best and most significant architectural development occurred with the construction of their institutional buildings, as well as commercial and residential, reflected on their commercial street and the surrounding Public Square. The maple syrup and sugar industry in Burton was in the hands of Tuttle & Harmon Maple Syrup Co; their shipping output in 1886 was nearly 10,000 gallons of syrup and the same proportion in sugar. The Opera House was used for the conventions of the Sugar makers. During the 1892-93 Chicago Columbian Exhibition, maple sugar products from Burton and Geauga County were exhibited in the Agricultural Pavilion. One of Burton prominent merchants, Thrasher, was appointed to establish the maple syrup exhibit. After the event, he formed the second maple syrup company in Burton, the Ohio Maple Products Company with his partner H.F. Johnson in 1893. They occupied an office in the new Thrasher Block on North Cheshire St.

Today, the maple syrup production in the State of Ohio is approximately 100,000 gallons of syrup per year, and Geauga County, which includes Burton, produces almost 20,000 gallons per year. The Burton Log Cabin produced in 2012 approximately 600 gallons. Improved technology for sap collecting started in the Civil War when flat sheet metal pans were introduced which were more efficient than kettles, also improvements of the heating methods in the 20th century. The largest number of technological changes took place during the 1970's, with the perfection of plastic tubing which brought the sap directly from the tree to the evaporator house; vacuum pumps added to the tubing system to recycle heat loss in the steam; reverse-osmosis machines and modern filtration systems to prevent contamination. Today improvements in tubing, vacuum pumps, new filtering techniques, "supercharged" preheaters and better storage containers have been developed. The Burton Log House maple syrup production has introduced a stainless steel pan to improve production health standards. Research continues in the maple syrup industry. The Ohio Maple Producer's Association is today located in Burton.

The dairy industry was represented by Cheese and Creamery Factories, being Geauga County a dairy county in the 19th century as well as 20th century. Kirtland Street at one point was called the Milky Way because it ended in front of a Dairy Manufacturing site. Some of the 19th century cheese factories known locally were Plymouth and Torrey. With the arrival of the Interurban in 1899, the Belle Vernon Creamery Company purchased the Freeman Cheese Factory, located at the end of Spring Street, where it was used as a receiving station for the milk produced in Burton to be sent to Cleveland.

The Hinkston's, a prominent family, with an Italianate home on the Square, was involved in commerce and also in the livestock business. The Hinkston's dealt in dairy cattle and brought them from different parts of the country, and also shipped them to different parts of the country through the Painesville & Youngstown RR system from the Burton Station. The breeding of cattle and horses was also an important part of the agriculture industry of Burton.

Architecture

During the early settlement years the predominant architecture was of log cabins, followed by frame buildings built by prominent and enterprising citizens in the Federal and Greek Revival styles. At the same time, the vernacular architecture representative of the Western Reserve, the upright and wing type, but also the very prominent in this district, the upright and double wing, like the Cramton House (GEA0025104) were being built by the early and new arrivals from the east during the first half of the 19th century.

After the arrival of the railroad in 1873 during the reconstruction period, Burton experienced the Golden Age of its history. The maple sugar and syrup industry flourished, as well as the surrounding farming communities. It was the time of rapid commercial growth and community identity. The great fire of 1871, that destroyed 50% of their frame commercial buildings and business, and the reconstruction that followed through the Burton Building Co., coincided with the beginning of the Gilded Age of Burton. This golden era of Burton was reflected through its architectural style, with prominent Italianate, Eastlake, Queen Anne and Shingle style dwellings, with institutional buildings, like the school and the Opera House built in the Queen Anne and High Victorian Gothic, as well as commercial structures in the Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Eastlake, Neo-Classical, Queen Anne, Jacobethan styles sprinkled with vernacular examples.

Political Leaders

During the years of prosperity, political stability, the Village of Burton was incorporated in 1895. Burton became a very important political center in Ohio, from where governors came, future presidents and political power brokers visited friends, attended events and rallied. Seabury Ford, from the prominent Ford family who were the first bankers, also mayors, business and real estate investors lived around the Public Square, became the 20th Ohio Governor from 1849 to 1850. James Garfield was very good friend of Wallace J. Ford who worked for him during the Civil War as correspondent and later in Congress. Both were very involved with Hiram College and education. James Garfield was a very good friend of Wallace J. Ford who worked for him during the Civil War as correspondent and later in Congress. Both were very involved with Hiram College and education. James Garfield visited W. J. Ford at his home in 1876, when he lived in the Hickox brick house on East Park Street, today a Museum House part of the Century Village. William McKinley was very good friends with E.P. Latham and visited him at his Italianate-Eastlake home on East Park Street, before he became president. The prominent Queen Anne home from George H. Ford in front of the Public Square also was the site where prominent politicians, like James Garfield and Mark Hanna visited and were entertained.

Burton Township is home to a very important institution, north of the Village, the Geauga County Fairgrounds, founded in 1823, still operating successfully today. Every prominent citizen of the Village of Burton served on the Board of that institution, reaffirming the agricultural roots and heritage of the region.

Today, the Burton Village Center, the Public Square and its CBD maintain its institutional, cultural, commercial and residential heritage as it did in the 19th century. Its cultural landscape with its Commons still functions as its founding fathers envisioned it, when they donated the land of the center of the township as the **Public Square**, and specifying it on the deed of October 5, 1883 to Ephraim Clark *“and the rest of the inhabitants of said Burton.... give, grant ...forever the following tracts or parcels of land situated in Burton...said lands are conveyed to the use and improvement of a Public Square and public highways only and to be and remain for their use and in case said proprietors shall cease to improve them for said public use or to apply them for any other purpose they shall revert back to the Grantors...”*.

Burton's development in the 20th century, after the bank collapse, took a long time to recover. The great depression of the 1930's did not help either. But it was the turning point for the beginning of a new industry, heritage tourism, defined by their agricultural resources, maple syrup and their historic resources, the Century Village. The major known WPA project is the construction of the high school situated to the north of the Historic District. Some land subdivision for the development of new neighborhoods occurred during the 1920's and 1950's. Zoning ordinances were only introduced in 1966. Maple Syrup, added a by product, to the season, the weekend pancake breakfasts, which started with trips to the country in bicycle or automobile and stopping in Burton in early 1940's. The Burton Fire Department facilities, formerly the old opera house and town hall, provided the space for this event as a fund raiser with their first event occurring in 1951. Its adaptive reuse in 1957 consolidated this tradition. Today all institutions in Burton participate in this event, using the High School facilities as well as the Century Village. The Burton Chamber of Commerce has designated Burton as Pancake Town USA.

Today, the Village of Burton population of 1,450 citizens has tripled since 1880 when it had only 480 inhabitants and the township 1,130 vs. 4,358 today. Therefore the Village of Burton's cultural landscape still reflects its New England setting and origins, as befittingly stated by President James Garfield in Burton in 1873 at the founding of the Geauga County Historical Society: *"There are townships on the Western Reserve which are more thoroughly New England in character and spirit than most of the towns of the New England today. Cut off as they were from the metropolitan life that has gradually been molding and changing the spirit of New England, they preserved here in the wilderness the characteristics of New England as it was when they left is at the beginning of the century"*.

The center of the Village of Burton, with the Century Village, the Geauga County Historical Society, the traditional Maple syrup production and related festivals, and the Geauga County Fairgrounds abutting the village, they all are part of Burton's historic cultural landscape reflecting its heritage, as well as the heritage of Geauga County.

The Village of Burton represents the quintessential Western Reserve community created by the surveyors and planners of the Connecticut of the Western Reserve. There was a close relationship between the surrounding agricultural community of the township and the village of Burton as it is today.

SECTION II – SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A. Previous Historic Properties Surveys

Nine of the properties in the Burton Village Historic District have been recorded for the Ohio Historic Inventory. Some of the forms have no date; others have 1977 and 1980 dates. The forms are incomplete and some have incorrect data, like dates, historic names, address and style among the most noticeable.

This project included the documentation of structures in the Burton Village Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The 1974 nomination is dated and needed a re-valuation.

There are only two properties in Burton Township listed in the Historic American Building Survey (HABS). One is the Marimon Cook House, originally located ½ mile north of the Village on Kirtland-Burton Road, which was later moved to the Century Village. The other is the Lew Lawyer Residence, formerly on West Center Street, where the gas station is today. It was moved in 1961 to the Century Village and is known as the William Law House. There are no structures listed on the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) or the National Historic Landmark (NHL),

B. Research Methods. Archival Information

The intensive level survey of the Burton Village Historic District resources involved three types of activities: archival research, field survey and recordation of information. These three activities occurred concurrently. The archival research provided information that directed the field surveyor work and outlined what to record and thereby leading to a better understanding of what needed to be recorded.

Data determining the history of a building was acquired through an initial archival research and materials provided by the Village of Burton. They were given by Village officials during an initial kick-off meeting on August 15, 2012 at Village Hall. The officials present were Linda Swaney, Council President; Pat Hauser, Chairman of the Historic District Review Board and Christopher Paquette, fiscal officer. These materials included the list of the properties to be surveyed, GIS maps with the location of the properties, a CD with the existing OHIs in Burton and a digital map with the actual boundaries of the National Register Historic District (the description of the boundaries in the nomination were not conclusive). The Village also provided a recent brochure published in 2011 called the Burton History and Architecture Walking Tour guide and map of Burton prepared by Williams and Wright, Historic Preservation Consultants. Contact information to access the Geauga County Historical Society Library was provided. When the archival research begun primary, secondary and tertiary sources were consulted, which were found mainly in the history rooms of the Burton Public Library, Chardon Public Library, Western Reserve Historical Society, and the research data from the Cleveland Public Library and Library of Congress.

A letter was submitted by the Village of Burton notifying the property owners of the coming survey and its objectives, as well as asking for existing historic resources if available. The archival research led to a deed and tax duplicate search for each property in Chardon, County seat of Geauga County, at the Courthouse Annex and the Geauga County Archives using a mix of internet, microfilm and original material. There were no Sanborn Maps available; therefore the survey team relied on tax maps provided by the County Auditor's office, archives, and atlas maps at the libraries and resources from Rausche Historic Preservation Office. There were also no directories available. The only one found was from 1937. Newspaper research was extensively used, in microfilm and microfiche form at the libraries

and Internet. The GIS data was extremely helpful in providing initial data, and building footprints with measurements, as well as recent additions and changes.

The archival research of the existing OHI Forms to be reviewed had to be started at the basic level, and it took as much time and even more than the structures which did not have any. This was due because the existing information sometimes was inaccurate which prompted the consultation of additional material.

During the survey, many residents responded to requests for additional information, through oral information or Internet. Some residents did not respond. The institutions, like the church, the library, the Geauga County Historical Society, the Burton Chamber of Commerce and some commercial owners were very gracious and generous in providing information. Most of scanned historic photographs were found in the Geauga County Historical Society Library, which contains very significant historic resources.

When the drafts OHI forms were completed in July of 2013, a presentation to the Village Council was made on July 22, 2013 with public attendance. The news media was notified, by Internet and one of them was present at the presentation. RHP received a request from the Village to make additional presentations to different committees in October of 2013, as well as a Public Meeting with a complete presentation of the historic resources surveyed. RHP will recommend doing it in two sessions, because of the extensive findings resulting from the intensive level of survey.

Archival research led to regional findings within the Western Reserve, with neighboring townships (Claridon, Hunstburg, and Troy), counties (Lake and Trumbull), towns and cities (Chardon, Garrettsville, Painesville and Cleveland). Research on the advent of the Ohio Erie Canal, the railroad and the automobile contributed to the understanding of the broader patterns of development of the transportation system and economics influencing Burton and its town center.

C. Field Techniques

Most of the fieldwork of the intensive level survey was conducted from the public-right of way, street and/or alley. Access to the private or public properties was requested when the owner or renter was at the property, and also through letters sent by the Village describing the survey. The surveying staff of the consultant made phone calls to homeowners of the structures to be surveyed. Some homeowners made the interior of the properties accessible for a visit, but some did not. The field survey of the exterior was allowed, after ringing the doorbell. Direct daytime contact with the owners was usually not successful because it took place during working hours.

The intensive field survey was carried out on foot, when weather conditions were favorable. The Village of Burton is situated in Ohio's snow belt, with an average annual snowfall of 106 inches, therefore the field survey was conducted in early Fall and mid-Spring. Architectural descriptions and photographs were collected at the same time as the fieldwork. The consultant was not able to conduct fieldwork from November to May due to above mentioned weather conditions, like temperatures below 32 degrees and/or snowing. Forms were developed for the field note gathering and used on a clipboard, backed up by the use of the I-Pad for additional photography and notes. The digital photography followed the standards set by the Ohio Historic Inventory I-forms guidelines. Architectural description at the intensive level included detailed information on the character defining features of the style and/or type of the historic structure. The consultants carried identification material and a badge.

The response of the citizens with whom the surveyors came into contact with was very positive. They were curious and with a desire to know more. Many residential structures were occupied by renters

who graciously invited the surveyors to evaluate the interiors of their residences. All of them were notified of a future public presentation. Some of the homeowners shared with the surveying team in detail their preservation challenges and efforts.

Field material, notes and photographs were used to complete the electronic Ohio Historic Inventory I-forms. The GIS provided by Geauga County Auditor's Access Program was used as a site plan map for each of the electronic surveys.

The presentation to Council on July 2013 was extremely well received. The Mayor, Council and the public were amazed at the amount of information and discoveries of their historic resources that the intensive level historic survey had provided to them.

Sec. III. ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A-1. Analysis and evaluation of Surveyed Properties to the Historic Development.

Historic development of Burton Historic Village Square.

Settlement period (1789 to 1832).

Village and Public Square Layout. Burton Academy. Erie Literary Society. Establishment of Township. Geauga County. State of Ohio. Agricultural economy.

The Village of Burton in Burton Township is part of what historically is known as the Western Reserve, a section of northern Ohio, which was retained by Connecticut after giving up their further western claims in the Congress of 1786. These new lands extended 120 miles west of the Pennsylvania border, between the 41st parallel and Lake Erie to the north, between the same parallels as the State of Connecticut as specified by the Kings Charter of 1622. In 1795, Connecticut needed financial help to fund the Connecticut school system and decided to sell these lands to a group of investors, which formed the Connecticut Land Company. The Company had the right to survey, plat and sell this land. Moses Cleveland led the first surveying expedition in 1796, who established the Village of Cleveland.

The method of subdivision used was based on the Land Ordinance Act of 1785, when the Geographer's Line and the Seven Range Grid of six mile square townships was established at the intersection west of the Ohio River and the Pennsylvania border. The Connecticut Land Company adopted the five square mile unit for economic and practical reasons. The land was subdivided in township and ranges. Township 7 Range 7 became Burton Township. The township was subdivided into a grid of 100 great lots ½ mile square each and these lots were subdivided into sublots.

On June 5th 1798, Connecticut Company Land Agent Turhand Kirtland from Wallingford, Connecticut, with David Beard the surveyor, William Law, Umberfield, all from Cheshire, Connecticut, and the rest of the surveying team started to cut a road to Burton from Lake Erie, at the Grand River, and through Painesville. They arrived June 15th to the northwest corner of the township, Lot 35, where Umberfield built the first log house. He moved in with his family on July 6, 1798. At that time Burton was still part of Trumbull County.

Beard, Law and Kirtland selected a hill site for platting the village in August of 1798 in a grid pattern with a Square. Cheshire is also situated on a hill with a Commons. Streets were laid separating the square blocks of the great lots and they were randomly subdivided in sublots. The Village of Burton was situated between two watersheds, the West Branch and the East Branch of the Cuyahoga River defining the hill with their valleys. The Public Square became the center of the village where the 4 great lots, Lot 35, Lot 36, Lot 45 and Lot 46, intersected. It was plotted on 10 acres of land and donated by the landowners, together with land for "public highways", to the inhabitants and future inhabitants of Burton to be used as a Public Square in 1803. This Public Square was part of the New England tradition called Commons or Village Green where the Meetinghouse usually stood. But in the new territories the Village Green was called Public Square the result perhaps of "disestablishment" (separation of Church and State as established by the Constitution). The first residential dwellings were log houses, but the first frame building on the Public Square was the Burton Academy, built between 1804-1806 after the Erie Literary Society obtained a college preparatory charter. It was a large 2-story frame building with a church room above that burned in 1810. The first frame schoolhouse was built on that same site in 1813, the northwest corner of Public Square. The Academy was rebuilt in 1817 on the east side of the Square on the site of the Carlton House (GEA0093804). Burton, with its settler having a strong sense for education saw Burton becoming a college town, surrounded by a supporting agricultural community. But a split with the college leadership in 1824, lead to a move of the Academy to Hudson, prompted by David Hudson, one of the founders, with a new charter and a new school under religious leadership. The original Burton

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Academy remained in Burton under the Leadership of Judge Peter Hitchcock. Some of their graduates, like Seabury Ford, later Governor of Ohio, went to Yale University.

The Connecticut settlers came to establish an agricultural community, with a village, as an economic center, a prosperous symbol of the New Connecticut. It became the economic axis that linked the farmers with the market economies. The movers and shakers of the economic and political establishment, merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, millwrights, craftsmen and mechanics started to build their homes, offices and shops to provide the needed services for the surrounding farmers who were more and more engaged with a market economy. This was especially noticeable in later years, after the establishment of the Ohio-Erie Canal in 1832, followed by the railroad in 1873 and the interurban in 1899. The leaders during this first settlement period in the early nineteenth century were from Wallingford, Cheshire, New Hartford, Watertown, and Guildford from the State of Connecticut. Some of them became later prominent Ohio leaders, like Judge Peter Hitchcock, a Yale graduate, William Law, Marimon Cook, Dr. Erastus Goodwin, John Ford, Thomas Umberville, Eleazer Hickox and others. By 1800, Burton, still part of the Connecticut of the Western Reserve in the Northwest Territories, had 40 inhabitants. They were farmers, carpenters, shoemakers, tanners, musicians, teachers, lawyers, hunters, soldiers, and land agents.

There are no dwellings extant from this period in the Historic District, because most of them were log houses and barns and the center of the village was not yet consolidated. One of the early frame dwellings still extant, the William Law House, originally located on the southwest corner of the Public Square, was moved to the Century Village to make room for the Sun Oil gas station in 1961. This Federal style structure was supposedly built in 1817. The other dwelling, built in 1806, the Marimon Cook House, was moved also to the Century Village from a site next to the Geauga County Fairgrounds. Both were recorded in 1936 as part of the HABS program, established by the WPA.

Canal Era. (1832-1873)

Mormons in Kirtland. Greek Revival. Gothic Revival. Civil War. First Meeting House. First Town Hall. East Commercial Block. Governor Seabury Ford. Civil War.

The construction of the Ohio-Erie Canal, which started in 1825 in Newark, finished in 1832 in Cleveland. During that period a large contingent of New Englanders arrived to the Western Reserve, some from Cheshire, Northfield, Watertown, Danbury in Connecticut; Gratton, Halifax in Vermont; from New York: from Worcester in Massachusetts. They settled in Burton, in anticipation of the opening of the canal, which would expand the economic markets creating new opportunities for the agricultural community. The Canal construction prompted also the improvement of the road system, so the agricultural products and other goods could better reach the canal for their transportation needs. At this time, in 1824, Kinsman Road was built from Cleveland to the eastern communities of the Western Reserve. Burton was just getting established, clearing, land, building saw mills and gristmills, bridges over the Cuyahoga River as well as log houses and barns. Some frame houses were built for the prominent citizens, but also masonry houses, like the brick Federal style two story home for Dr. Goodwin, using locally manufactured materials by master masons and carpenters who brought their pattern books, construction methods and tools from New England.

The oldest remaining documented house on the square is the Raymond Gaylord House, which was built in 1834, with his partner Edward Griswold, as a Tin Manufacturing structure. Connecticut was known for having a large manufacturing tin industry. The Gaylord brothers, Raymond, Silas Jr. and Anthony, as well as their investing partner, saw a great opportunity in expanding their business not only with the arrival of the Canal, but also with the establishment and overnight growth to almost 3,000 inhabitants of the nearby Mormon community in Kirtland. Raymond was the tin maker, and the others were the Yankee Peddlers. A few years later their business collapsed with the 1837 bank crisis. A

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dwelling was built next to the tin shop and after Gaylord's death in 1843, this building was adaptively re-used from a Greek Revival industrial building to a Greek Revival dwelling commanding a prominent site on Public Square.

After using the upper floors of the schools for their services, the Congregational Church finally built in 1835 their Meeting House on the northwest corner of the Public Square, where there was formerly a Public School. The square Greek Revival structure was 30 feet high surrounded by galleries in the typical New England fashion. It served also as a Town Hall and was used for all kind of community events, until it was moved in 1850 to the northwest corner of West Park and Spring Streets.

In 1838, **Elizear Hickcox** built the first brick Greek Revival house on Public Square. The land agent, merchant, trader, tavern owner, one of the largest land owners around the square, as well as Justice of Peace helped the early settlers to establish themselves in the village by leasing land to them. He was among the first ones to build a store, on North Cheshire and Kirtland Street, which burned in the fire of 1871. Today his home is part of the Century Village. (GEA003304).

James Peffers, from Kingsbury, New York, followed his friend Hickcox and built his two-story Greek Revival frame structure across the street on the corner of South Cheshire Street and West Park Street in 1839. He had joined Boughton and his business upon his arrival to Burton in 1829. Peffers later established his own store at his home, as well as a Post Office when he was appointed postmaster. His residence was on the upper floors. Today the building has been significantly altered and is vacant. (GEA0094304).

At the same time, **Richard Beach** built his two-story frame Greek Revival on the prominent corner of North Cheshire Street and Spring Street, the west commercial side of Main Street. It was a very similar structure to the Peffers House. Beach followed his neighbors from Cheshire, for new economic opportunities in the New Connecticut, and entered into a business partnership with Boughton and Peffers. It was the beginning of a successful commercial venture providing goods to the farmers and village citizens of Burton. Today the structure is used as a commercial property. (GEA0029104)

In 1842, **Silas Gaylord Jr.**, built his Greek Revival home on the corner of Kirtland Street and East Park Street for his extended family which included his cobbler father, in-laws and nephew, all from Cheshire. After his marketing and selling job of tin ware, he joined the two most prominent merchants in Burton, Boughton and Beach on Main Street who were involved in the sale of general merchandise. His reputation as "a remarkable businessman" followed him in the region. Today the building is a rental residence. (GEA0093404)

In 1854, Gary **Crampton**, carpenter, land dealer, builder, tavern and grocery store owner, who had arrived from Guilford, Connecticut in 1818 with his father a carpenter joiner, built this Greek Revival story and half home on Kirtland Street. Like most of the residents in the Historic District he had his business on Main Street and walked to it. He was part of the mercantile business community, and a contractor involved in residential construction. Today the structure is only used as a residence. (GEA0093404)

Almond C. Carlton, born in a log house in Burton in 1815, became a carpenter and a prominent civic leader in Burton. He built this vernacular frame home on East Park Street with Gothic Revival and Italianate architectural stylistic elements on the former site of the Second Burton Academy built in 1817, which also burned down in 1842. He became an investor and leader of the Burton Building Company created as the result of the 1871 fire, which rebuilt the commercial center of Burton. Today this building is still used as a residence. (GEA0093804)

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One of the most significant Temple Form Greek Revival structures was built by **Silas Gaylord Jr.**, on Kirtland Street in 1861 on his 1 acre property for his newly married daughter whose husband worked with him in his store. Gaylord lived on the corner of East Park Street and Kirtland Street. Today this house is still being used as a residence. (GEA0025304)

The Gothic Revival dwelling built by **John Slitor** after the Civil War in 1866 is one of two built in the Historic District in that style. Slitor was a merchant who owned a furniture and grocery store on the west side of Main Street. This house was saved by the dedicated citizens of Burton from the fire of 1871. Today this building is used as a rental property, a residence/office. (GEA0093004)

Between 1866-68, the **first High School** was built as the result of the Rice Act. Education was still a prominent feature in the life of the citizens of Burton, and it was always present in the heart of the town, at the Public Square. Today this building is extinct. It was demolished in 2012. (GEA0029004)

In 1871, Burton finally built its **first Town Hall** on Public Square. Burton was becoming an important community in the State of Ohio. It was replaced in 1881 by a masonry building on Spring Street. The old frame structure was purchased by John Moore who used it as a livery barn for his hotel. Today this building is extinct.

During this historic period, Burton provided an Ohio Governor, **Seabury Ford**, from 1848-1850. Burton also became a political platform to James Garfield who visited very often the town and his friends, who worked with him and supported Hiram College. Among them was Wallace J. Ford, a merchant who had established a hardware store on Main Street, also a writer, journalist and educator. Ford was also a member of the Disciples Church of Christ, which established Eclectic Institute (Hiram College) where Garfield studied and taught. Ford, as a trustee where he solved their financial crisis and helped them to become a college. This relationship led him to become a legislative war correspondent for the Cleveland Herald and was in the battlefield with General James Garfield. Many citizens enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War, like the son-in-law of Silas Gaylord Jr., Charles Hawthorne who lived on Kirtland Street. (GEA0025304)

It was also the historic period in Burton, where the Ohio born generation led the economic development and civic life. The Burton farmers had established their agricultural production and were slowly taking part of the Village life, participating in politics, building houses and becoming shop owners in new business ventures, like Erastus Johnson on Kirtland Street who purchased the Gaylord property in 1872 from his estate. (GEA0025304)

Buildings destroyed by fire were always an issue, but the 1871 fire which destroyed completely the frame commercial structures on the east side, prompted the immediate organization by the village leaders of the **Burton Building Company** which led the reconstruction of the masonry **East Commercial Block**. (GEA0095104) It offered new opportunities for local merchants who were affected by the fire, like the Cleveland & Manly Drugstore. In 1871, citizens petitioned to vacate the road going through the center of the Public Square and create roads “running around the enclosure”.

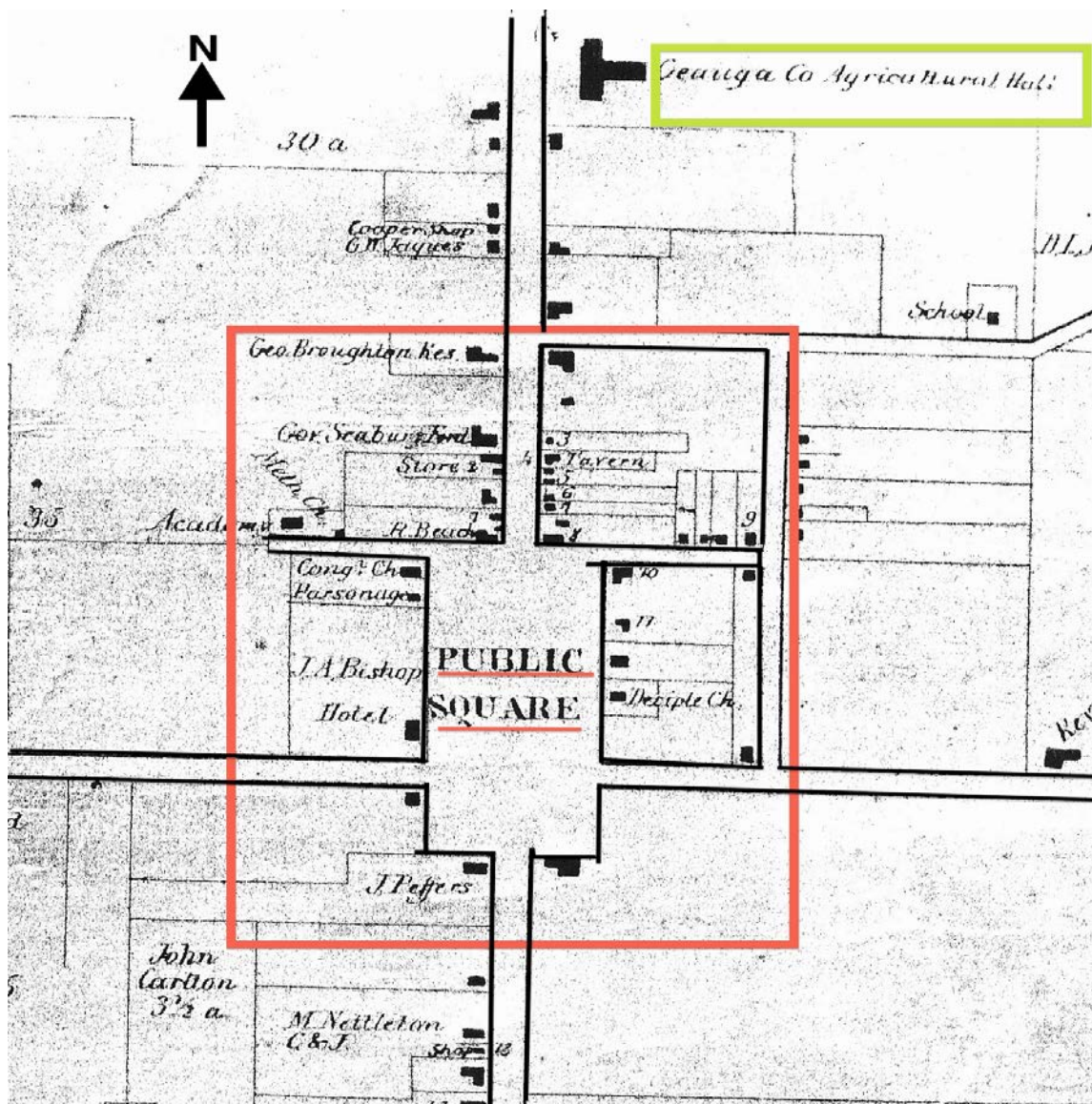
On the educational front, the Academy was never able to become a college after the move to Hudson of the original institution by David Hudson with the Congregationalist and Presbyterians in 1826. The 3rd Academy building on Spring Street closed its doors after the establishment and construction after the Civil War, in 1868, of the Union School, the First Public High School by the Burton Township Board of Education.



Gaylord-Griswold-Cleveland-Reed House - 14573 East Park Street - Built in 1834. Oldest building on Burton Village Historic District. (GEA0093504)



Hickox - Ford - Hyde -Holbury House. 14653 East Park Street. Built in c.1839. Only brick Greek Revival building on the Village Green. (GEA0003304)



1857 Burton Directory. Village Center

Gilded Age of Burton (1873-1903)

The railroad era. Interurban. Italianate, Stick Style, Queen Anne, High Victorian Gothic and Shingle Styles. Town Hall/Opera House. Second High School. West Commercial Blocks. Maple sugar and dairy economy. Geauga County Historical Society. Presidents James Garfield and William McKinley. Banks.

The arrival of the narrow gauge, the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad on the northeast corner of Burton Township, 2 and ½ miles from the center of the Village, brought a new economic dynamics to the agricultural community and the region. The main reason for its construction was to transport iron ore from the Upper Great Lakes region arriving to Fairport Harbor and then to Youngstown, which had a well-established steel center. It also included the transportation of coal from the coalfields of the Mahoning Valley in the opposite direction and also coal from the mines of the northwest part of Burton Township, which operated about 20 years. It was the third longest narrow gauge railroad in the country. Initially most of the trains were for freight, but in the summer months the railroad operated passenger excursions. Later, under the ownership of the B&O, and with a standard gauge, one could travel all the way to Florida.

The Maple Sugar and Syrup economy continued to prosper, as well as the dairy industry, which moved from cottage industry to factory production. Also the breeding and trading of cattle herds for beef and dairy and horses, as done by E. P. Latham and the Hinkston family prospered and connected Burton and Geauga County with the rest of the country. The Hinkston brothers cattle dealings took them all the way to Colorado and also Virginia.

Among the farming commodities produced in Burton Township during this historic period were wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, corn, clover, flax, potatoes, apple, pears and peaches. The dairy products produced were cheese and butter, which were exported as far as Liverpool, England. There was an annual production of 670 lbs of honey, besides what the maple sugar and syrup industry produced. Geauga County became the largest producer of maple products in the State of Ohio. The intensive labor, trials and tribulations of the early pioneers bore finally richness for their communities. The Village of Burton provided the commercial and service needs to this agricultural community, as well as civic, community and religious events. This new era brought a new economic vitality to Burton, reflected in new construction in the center of the village.

In 1875, **Myron Manley**, the druggist and postmaster built the first Italianate Building on the square, introducing new building technology, balloon frame and a new picturesque style. It was purchased a few years later by Josephus Hinkston, a farmer from Parkman, who dealt in cattle breeding with his family. But originally he was a shoemaker opening a store on Main Street. Today this building serves as a residence and business place. (GEA0094404)

The same year, the brick Hickox house was purchased by **Wallace J. Ford** when he returned from Pennsylvania and updated it with Italianate architectural features, like bay windows. Ford received as guests at his newly renovated home, **James Garfield and Governor Foster**, among the many other political visitors. Today this building is part of the Century Village (GEA0003304)

In 1877, Burton obtained a telephone line, which was installed, from the Burton Station to the **Cleveland & Manly Drugstore**, Post Office and General Store and the **Boughton & Ford Co. Bank**. New communication technology was arriving to Burton. Today one of the buildings is part of the East Commercial Block (GEA0095104) and the first Bank frame building is extinct.

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In 1881, construction projects bloomed all over the Village from commercial and civic buildings to residences. **Wallace J. Ford** built for his widowed sister a Stick Style house north of his property. Today this building is the office of the Geauga County Historical Society and is part of the Century Village. (GEA0094204) **Edward P. Latham**, the prominent Civil War veteran, cattle dealer, and horse breeder, as well as friend of William McKinley, built one of the most prominent homes at that time on the Square, an Italianate/Eastlake crowned with a very ornamental roof cresting. Today, this dwelling is unoccupied. (GEA0094004). The second **Town Hall** (demolished in 1890) was built, on Spring Street and the first masonry commercial Block was built on the West side of North Cheshire Street, the **Parmelee-Tuttle & Thrasher Block**. Today the building is a commercial property. (GEA0094604)

In 1883, **Oliver Gridley**, a merchant from Massachusetts, built the only Stick Style structure on East Park Street. Today this structure is a rental property. (GEA0093704) He opened a store in the East Commercial Block. (GEA0095104) That same year the High Victorian Gothic **Second High School** (GEA0094104) (today, it is the Burton Village Hall and Burton Public Library) on West Park Street was built on the same site of the **First High School**, which was moved to Spring Street becoming the IOOF headquarters providing space for community events. (GEA0029104) In 1887, the banking business for the Ford Family, owners of the **Boughton & Ford Co.** was prospering also during the golden era and they were able to build a prominent Queen Anne structure as part of the West Commercial Blocks on Main Street to serve the needs of the surrounding agricultural community of Burton and the region. Today it is still used as a bank. (GEA95004)

In 1890, the nine-year-old **Town Hall** (GEA0094504) was closed after the Trustees observed that the one story masonry building was having serious structural issues. It was rebuilt on the same site, as a two story Opera House in the High Victorian Gothic Style providing much needed space for large community events and the performing arts. Today, it has been adaptively re-used as the Burton Fire Station. That same year, another disastrous fire destroyed all the commercial frame buildings built before the Civil War of the West Commercial side on Main Street. Only the masonry buildings survived. Immediately after the fire two new commercial blocks were built in 1891 on the former sites of the same type and scale as the existing Parmelee-Tuttle Block of 1881. The **Thrasher Block** (GEA0094704) was a two-part two story Neo-Classic Revival masonry structure with two stores on the first floor and offices on the second. The second new building was a two-story frame with a pedimented false front in the Eastlake mode, **the White Block**, (GEA0094804) with housing on the second floor. Today, both buildings continue to be used as commercial properties. The White Block has apartments on the second floor.

This was also the decade where the most prominent residences were built in the Queen Anne Style and the only Shingle Style in the Historic District. In 1891, **George H. Ford**, son of former Governor Seabury Ford, banker, businessman and politician, senator and first mayor of the Village of Burton in 1895, built himself one of the most prominent homes on the Square. He received their political candidates and officials, like **Senator Mark Hanna and Senator Garfield** (son of President James Garfield). Today it is a multifamily/commercial property. (GEA0093604) That same year, the first and only Shingle Style dwelling with a turret was built on Kirtland Street by a prominent businessman involved in the Maple Sugar and Syrup Industry, as well as a store in the Parmelee and Tuttle Block, and later Mayor of Burton. He was **Henry C. Tuttle**, also related to the prominent Ford family. (GEA0093304) Today it continues to be a residential property. In 1892, the original **Congregational Church** Meeting house building was transformed into a prominent High Victorian Gothic structure, representing the leading class of the Village of Burton, with towers, turrets and pointed arches. Today, it continues to be the Congregational Church. (GEA0029104)

Henry Crittenden, the owner of the drugstore founded by Dr. Cleveland, a Civil War Veteran and founder of Company C of the Ohio National Guard, as well as a civic leader, built himself in 1897, a

prominent Queen Anne dwelling with a polygonal tower on Kirtland Street. Today, this home is a multifamily rental property. (GEA005204)

This was also the decade that the Maple Syrup industry in Geauga Co. exhibited at the Chicago Word's Fair of 1892-93 on how maple syrup and sugar are produced and what type of products are obtained from them. Tuttle & Harmon, the syrup dealers of that time exhibited their labeled product.

The arrival of the **Interurban in 1899**, brought signs of prosperity and jobs to towns across Cuyahoga and Geauga County, especially the dairy farms who were able to transport their milk to the big city to the west. Burton citizens were able to shop in Cleveland and attend cultural performances. Also Cleveland performers were able to present cultural programs at the Burton Opera House, like the Meistersingers. A new wave of construction begun in Burton, especially led by the Burton Building Company in anticipation of Burton's expansion.

In 1900, the last commercial building was built in the district, a department store, part of a chain of Ohio stores, owned by the **DeVoe Brothers** (GEA0094904) from Orville, Ohio. It was designed by a Cleveland architect in the Jacobethan style north of the **White Block**. (GEA0094804) Today, both buildings continue to be used as commercial properties. Among the many dwellings built at that time **Burt Crittenden** (GEA0092704), built in 1900 a modest Queen Anne dwelling east of his father's house on Kirtland Street. He was one of the first conductors to work for the newly arrived Interurban in the Village of Burton in 1899. Later he worked for his father as a druggist and also became a painter of buildings. He walked to the Crittenden drugstore in Store #6 of the East Commercial block (GEA0095104) on Main Street. Today Crittenden's house is still a residential property. Also **Lewis Webster** (GEA0093204), the former harness maker, built a vernacular commercial building next to his Gothic Revival home on Kirtland Street providing space for a bakery and restaurant, owned by J. W. Stiffler, a baker and confectioner. Today the building continues to be a commercial property.

The great decades of prosperity enjoyed by the citizens of Burton Township and the Village, brought by new modes of transportation and technology, came to a halt, when the Boughton & Ford Co. filed for bankruptcy in 1903. Many farmers lost their properties and businesses closed, like the newly arrived DeVoe Department Store. (GEA0094904) Almost everything came to a standstill. Half a year before this event, in 1902, a new bank was created, the First National Bank of Burton with a board of directors made of a diverse group of citizens, which included also the Fords. The new bank bought the Boughton & Ford Bank (GEA0095004) at that time and established their offices in it. This event ends the most prosperous era of the Village of Burton and paves the way to the new challenges of the 20th century, technology and the automobile era.

BURTON VILLAGE INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC DISTRICT

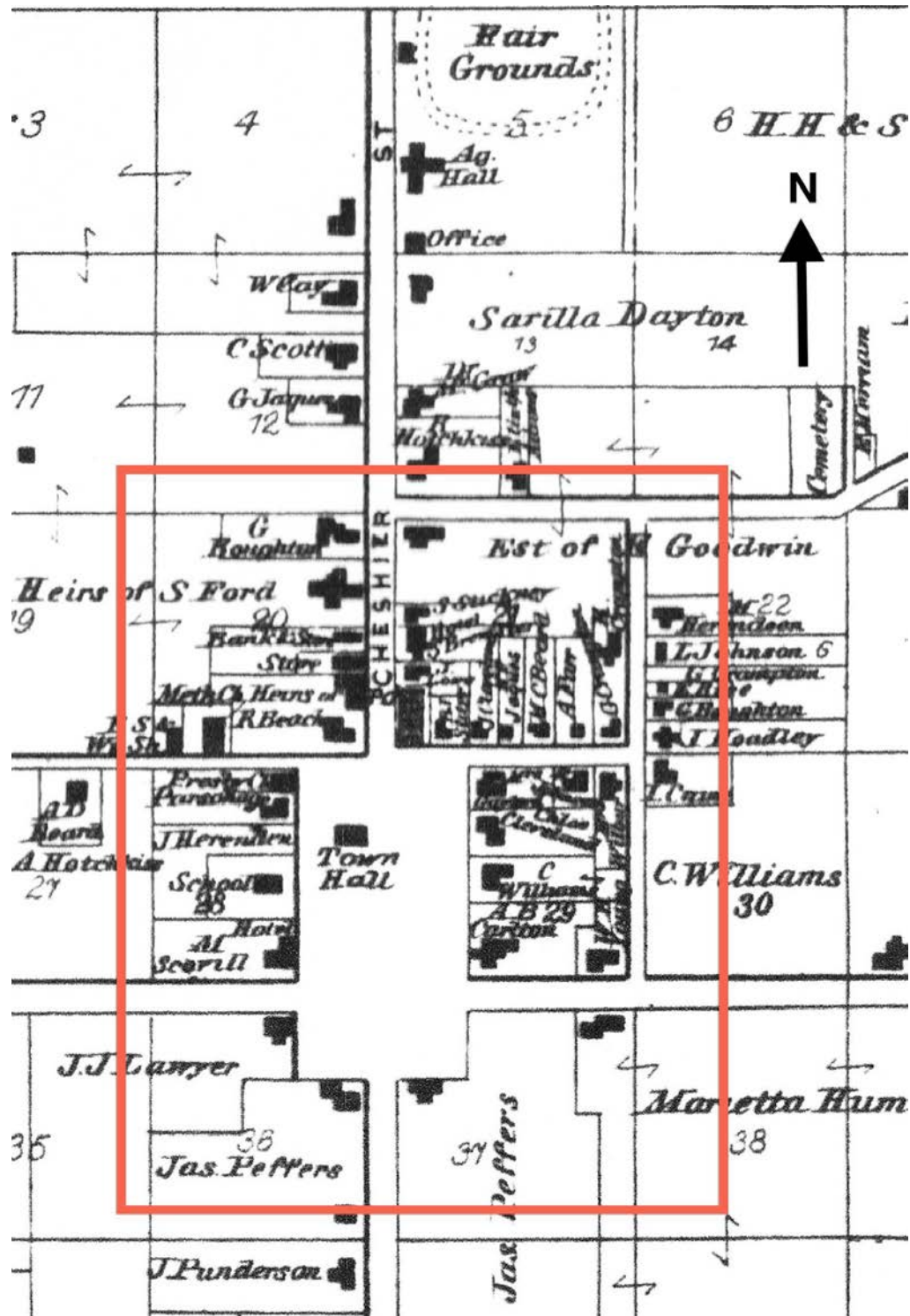


Manley - Hinkston House. Built in 1875. First Italianate in the Gilded Age in the Historic District. 14576 West Park Street. (GEA0094404)



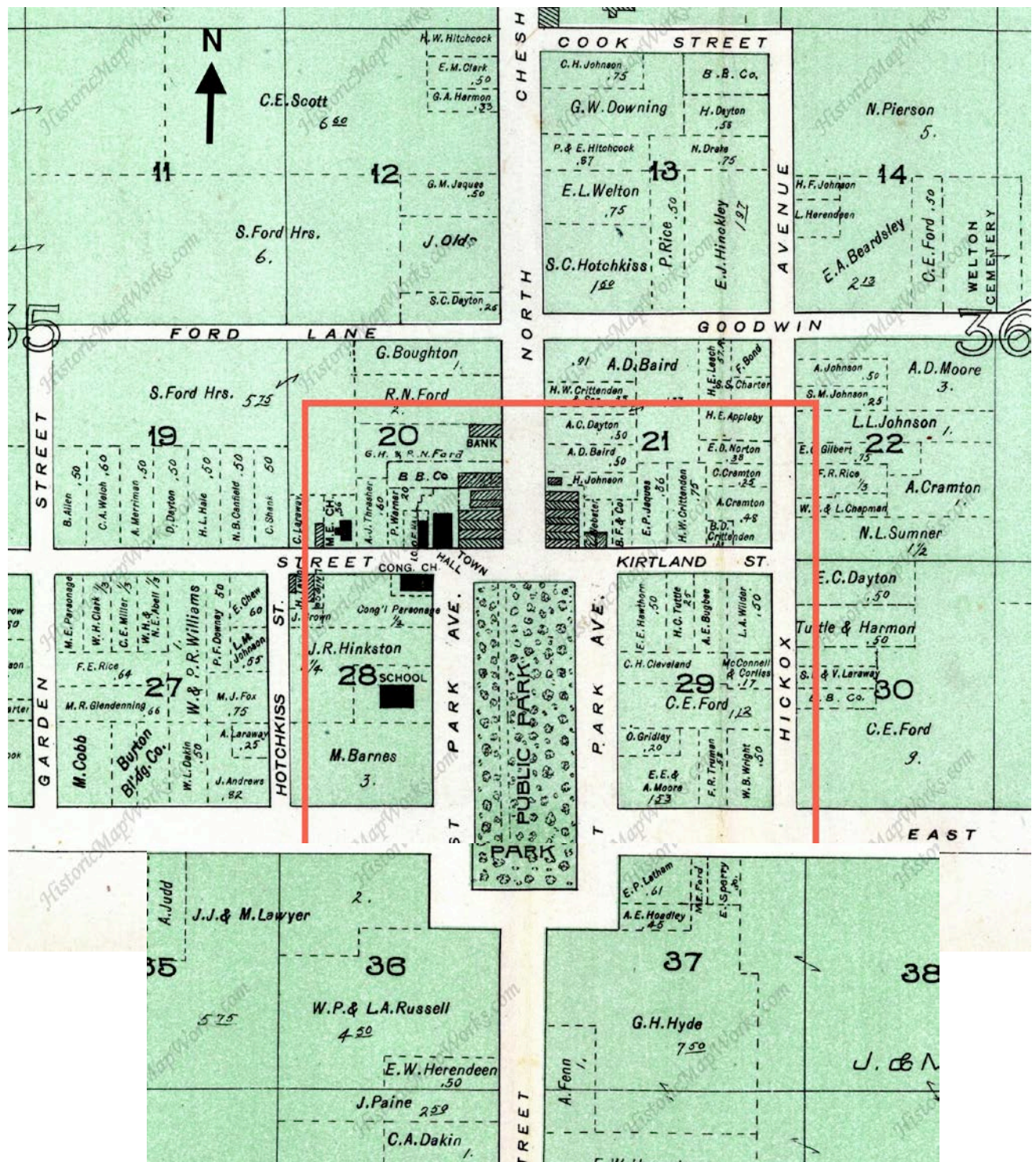
DeVoe Department Store. Jacobethan Style. Built in 1900. Last Commercial Building in the District before the 1903 crash. (GEA0094904)

BURTON VILLAGE INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC DISTRICT



Burton Village Center, 1874 Atlas

BURTON VILLAGE INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC DISTRICT



Burton Village Atlas 1900

20th Century Burton. (1903-1963)**Heritage Tourism. Maple Syrup Festival. Geauga County Fairgrounds Centennial. Burton Sugar Log Cabin. Century Village. Fire Station**

It approximately seven years to settle the affairs and the damage caused by the bank failure, and Burton almost stood still. New land developments sprouted around the Village, Bungalow and Craftsman design elements were incorporated into additions, but no major construction occurred in the historic district. Major infrastructure improvements were built, like the installation of the first water tower on Public Square near the present Log Cabin in 1927 with a 100,000-gallon capacity. The water mains had been laid in 1910. At the same time the sewer system was installed. Streets were paved. North Cheshire and Spring St were paved in 1913 and in 1919 the rest of the streets were paved. Burton was updating its infrastructure to 20th century standards.

In 1929, the Geauga County Maple Festival was founded in Chardon. This event and the celebration of the Geauga County Fairgrounds Centennial prompted the Burton Chamber of Commerce to build the Log Cabin on Public Square with a demonstration of how maple syrup was produced. The goal was to help local farmers in Maple Syrup production, who had felt the impact of lower commodity prices created by the economic depression, which started with the crash of 1929. The log cabin was built on Public Square with volunteers organized by the Chamber of Commerce in 1931 with logs from white oak trees from a local farm, the Johnson Farm. The event in March of 1931 attracted more than 2,000 tourists, who came by car, busses and wagons from all over the region, as well as from Japan, Canada, California, Oklahoma, Oregon, Missouri, New York and Pennsylvania and of course from the rest of Ohio. This depression era project was created in order to boost the local farming economy where commodity prices had plunged in the initial economic decline of 1931.

The Log Cabin Maple Feast coincided with the celebration of the Centennial of the Geauga County Fair. It was the first County fair in Ohio to be 100 years old. Previously, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, B. J. Shanower, requested permission from Council in January 5, 1931 for the Chamber to build a log house in the park. Council passed a motion approving the request with the condition of drawing up an agreement between the Council and Chamber for rules of use. On May 4, 1931, a written agreement required the Chamber to fence off the maples during tapping and share 50% on the costs of clean up of paper and related material to the tapping process. The Chamber could only tap one spigot per tree. The Log cabin “will be under the control of the village council at all times, it has been understood”. The Plain Dealer in January 27, 1931, called it “Burton’s newest public building, the log cabin in the park...”

The Extension Office in 1931 helped the farmers in their plight and concluded that: “Efficient production and **effective marketing** are the means by which they hope” to increase the sales of the maple syrup industry and start their recovery. It was the beginning of Heritage Tourism in Burton, as a source of new income for the difficult economic times.

Depression presented hard times for the citizens of Burton, and the lists of foreclosures were published from the Geauga County Court News already in 1931. The Welfare Committee of Burton was very busy in 1931 and 1932 supplying food and clothing to those in need. Taxes were reduced and real estate re-evaluated. Buildings were being adaptively re-used. The Second High School obtained a new building in 1935 financed by the WPA north of the Commercial Center bordering the Burton Village Historic District. Their 1884 structure was sold to the Village of Burton in 1936 who still owns it today. The Village leased the building to many civic organizations and the Burton Library found a new home, in which still resides today, with the Village Hall on the second floor.

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In 1938, B. J. Shanower, the former President of the Chamber of Commerce, reorganized the Geauga County Historical Society. In 1941, Congresswoman Francis Bolton with roots in Geauga County, purchased the over 6 acres property of the former Hickcox - Ford House and donated it to the Society. (See additional information in Introduction Sec. 3 Expected Survey Results). It became well known as the Century Village, where significant buildings threaten with demolition found a home. The Hickcox house became a house museum with an earlier interpretation of its Greek Revival origins using the Classical architectural language, influenced by the stylistic trends of the times. It was designed by Cleveland architect, Dana Clark with roots in Burton, who was the chief designer for Walker & Weeks, the most prominent architectural firm in the early 20th century with an impressive portfolio of Classic Revival structures.

It was the time of many other states looking for their heritage and identity, establishing historic communities, giving a place for alternatives to demolition of the past. Shanower being involved in real estate must have been attuned with events around the country. Like the establishment of Greenfield Village in Detroit by Henry Ford in 1929, which opened officially in 1933; Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1929, funded by Rockefeller; Old Sturbridge Village in Massachusetts, established between 1936 and 1941, influenced by European Fold Museums and also Historic Deerfield beginning in 1936, are among the best known examples. This national trend became an important development in the 20th century history of Burton.

Again under the leadership and vision of Shanower, Burton became a destination for Heritage Tourism, using their historic resources, which contributed to the economic survival and development of Burton during the Great Depression. It also became a significant cultural and educational institution in Geauga County. The construction of the Village Tea House in c.1951 on East Park Street and antique stores around the Public Square were the result of Burton becoming an Historic Heritage destination.

The center of the Village of Burton with its Public Square (New England Commons, Village Green) has maintained its integrity as the most important cultural landscape feature. The 19th century scale and context is still there with the surrounding historic buildings. The Public Square had different uses through the 200 years, but it is still a public place owned by the citizens of Burton, like the Village fathers envisioned when they donated the land. This space was not formalized until the end of the 19th century, but it always represented the landscape of American civil society, where all kinds of voluntary assembly took place. The formalization began when the only structures on the site, moved to the fringes of the square and the people demanded that it become a landscaped square. Among the first improvements was the construction of the first Bandstand in 1871, to complement the new Town Hall with a tower, roads on both sides framing the park, trees (Burton was totally deforested by 1860), fences, plank and stone walkways, a cannon, and a field covered with clover (1878). In the early 20th century, a water tower, horseshoe courts, a sugar log cabin, 60 Maple trees, daffodils and jonquils. Movies and miniature golf became part of the recreational landscape of the park for the citizens of Burton after WW II, today extinct.

Today, Burton continues to serve a surrounding agricultural community, besides developing its Heritage Tourism industry based in its agricultural past and historic resources. The Village of Burton today is home to 1,455 citizens who work mainly in the Village and Geauga County. The largest amount of tourists visiting Burton is on weekends during the Maple Syrup season in late winter and spring, the events through the summer and fall sponsored by the Century Village and the Geauga County Fairgrounds Labor Day weekend

SECTION III – ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A.2. A. Analysis and Evaluation of Survey.

Ohio Historic Inventory I-Forms have been prepared according to the guidelines set by the Ohio Historic Preservation following an intensive level of architectural survey. The forms were completed and submitted for review by SHPO staff early July 2013. This intensive architectural survey is being conducted in order to maintain the Village of Burton Certified Local Government status and comply with the Historic District Ordinance 159.06 (f), which states, “the Review Board shall conduct...or assist the conduction of a continuing survey of all areas...historic or architectural interest in the Village which the Review Board, on the basis of information available and presented to it, has reasons to believe are or will be eligible for designation as a Listed Property or additional Historic District...” The purpose of the survey is to assist the Burton Historic District Architectural Review Board administering the Burton Historic District Ordinance. The intensive survey and the completion of new and updated existing OHI’s are the first step to surveying all properties within the Historic District which includes the National Register area plus the Protective Historic area designated in 2006. Also the survey will give the Review Board information needed to maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the historic properties and safeguard their architectural integrity. The intensive survey will also help in continued preservation planning within the local Protective Historic Area.

B. Burton Historic Village physical setting.

The Burton Historic Village listed on the National Register of Historic Places is situated in the heart of Burton Village and Burton Township as plotted by the surveyors and founders in August 1798.

The main axis of the oval square runs north to south, being approximately 960 feet long and 480 feet wide. The street around the oval acts like a large roundabout with smaller roundabouts at each intersection, creating a traffic loop without using a traffic light system.

The first street name found on a tax map of 1820 was Main Street running north and south of the square, which in the Atlas map of 1874 is renamed as Cheshire Street as we know it today. In 1882, the county auditor, William Howard and county surveyor Phelps, re-surveyed the streets and allotments creating a more accurate map and named the existing streets, which did not have an official name. This action would help the auditor with preparing more accurate deeds. The local citizens had given their own names referring to a determined landmark. **Cheshire Street**, located north and south of the Square, remained Cheshire after originally platted as Main St. The northeast corner street of the square commonly known first as North Front Street and later as Milky Way was officially named **Kirtland Street**. The northwest corner street originally known as West Road and later also as Milky Way, was named **Spring Street**. Route 87, Kinsman Road crossing south of the Square going east and west, known as **Center Street**, the highway, stayed as Center Street. The street west of the Public Square became **West Park Street** and the one east of the Square became **East Park Street**. The name of this 19th century streets have remained the same through the 20th century and into the 21st century. By 1871, the village green was dissected by a north-south road that connected North and South Cheshire Street and an east and west connecting east and west center street. A group of citizens sent a petition to the Board of Commissioners of Geauga County. The petition read:

*Your petitioners being resident voters and tax payers of Burton Township in said County and State respectfully represent that at the Spring Election of April AD 1871 a majority of the voters in pursuance of the statute mad & provided for Town hall voted in favor of the erection of a Town Hall in said Burton and that the Trustees of said Township have determined to locate said building in or near the north center of the public square in said Burton. We therefore pray you, that the public highway **running North and South through the center of said Square, and the***

Road running East and West across the south part thereof may be vacated and that Roads may be established on said Square running around the enclosure as the trustees aforesaid may see fit make.

In June of 1871 the Commissioners agreed with the petitioners and defined the square in links and chains saying:

...thereby establishing a road entirely around the public square agreeable to the petition of the Trustees and citizens of said township of Burton, and that the North & South & East & West Center Road as far as they extend across said public square be hereby vacated so that said Square can be enclosed. Said Committee also order said road as established to be opened sixty feet in width.

The Village Green became officially approximately 812 feet long by 380 feet wide. This Village Green obtained a new Town Hall and a bandstand at that time, where many different activities and events took place through the years. See additional information in the 20th century narrative above.

Today the Village Green has the Sugar Log Cabin, a grove of Maple Trees, the water tower and the gazebo/bandstand. There is a parking lot along the west side road serving the Village Hall and Library facilities. There is angle parking along the east side road facing the residential/commercial area.

C. Historic District Structures Survey Findings.

After Burton Village was platted with the Public Square, streets and allotments, the first structures that went up were log houses. There are none of them left from the early 1800's in the Historic District. The earliest frame dwellings known still existing is the moved Marimon Cook House (HABS) to the century Village from Claridon Burton Road, built in 1806. The only existing log house, is the 1931-1962 Burton Sugar Log Cabin on the Square. The other early existing house is the Goodwin House built in 1815 on Cheshire Street, a two story brick Federal Style structure. None of the existing dwellings around the square date that early. What it exists today, reflects the economic growth period of the Canal Era, and the post Civil War era, which was the time of the arrival of the Railroad at Burton Station, agricultural growth, development of the Maple Syrup industry and livestock growth and trade.

There are approximately 9 structures built during the Greek Revival period between 1834 and 1868. Some have been moved or demolished in the district. . The Greek Revival property of George H. Ford on East Park St. was moved to the rear of the property facing Hickox St. when he built his Queen Anne home in 1891 (GEA0093604). The First High School built in 1868 (GEA0029004), was moved to Spring Street in 1884 to make room for the High Victorian Gothic Second High School. (GEA0094104) The First High School was demolished in 2012. The Greek Revival Richard Beach House (GEA0029204) on Spring St was moved in 1881 from the corner of N. Cheshire St and Spring St, to make room for the Italianate/Eastlake Parmelee-Tuttle Block. (GEA0094604). The Congregational Church Meeting House built in 1836 on Public Square was moved in 1850 to West Park St. and Spring St. enlarged in 1892 as a High Victorian Gothic/Queen Ann church. (GEA0029104) All of them range from one story and a half to two stories and all of them are hand-hewn structures, except the Hickox brick (GEA0003304) in the Century Village. There are a couple of one story and a half structures built during the Gothic Revival period, reflected in the bargeboard ornamentation, steep roof and windows, the Slitor-Webster House (GEA0093004) on Kirtland Street and the Carlton House (GEA0093804) on East Park Street.

The Italianate period marked the beginning of the Gilded Age in Burton, with two story balloon frame or masonry structures, either represented as commercial buildings like the East Commercial Block (GEA0095104) or residential as the E. P. Latham House. (GEA0094004) There are two significant Italianate dwellings on the square, two Italianate one story and a half additions and two Italianate commercial buildings with influences of the Romanesque Revival and Eastlake. There is also an example of the Stick Style and Shingle Style. Of course the elaborate Queen Anne with turrets and decorative sunbursts and turned woodwork are part of this diverse and rich ensemble, one is on the Square and the other on Kirtland Street. The most prominent institutional buildings, educational, religious, civic and

BURTON VILLAGE INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC DISTRICT

financial were built in the High Victorian Gothic style with Queen Anne influences. All of them are two story masonry buildings. There is also a Neo-Classic Revival commercial structure on the west side of the Commercial district, as well as Eastlake and early 20th century Jacobethian.

Through 200 years of existence, some buildings were modernized with transformation to Italianate, Bungalow type, High Victorian Gothic, Craftsman and Colonial Revival. Examples are at 13882 Kirtland St., 14563 West Park St., 14558 West Park Street, 14641 East Park St. and 14653 East Park St. Some obtained a vernacular form at 13894 Kirtland St. and some of them lost a great degree of architectural integrity like the James Peffers House on 14656 South Cheshire Street with end of 20th century interventions. In 1983, substantial alterations were completed with many frame and brick additions, as well as a canopy over a new main entrance driveway, together with an oversized out of scale exterior chimney addition on the Greek Revival gable front façade (see additional information on the OHI form). The scale, proportions and character defining features were obliterated. Originally every dwelling had a Village Barn. Many of them have been demolished but there are a couple of them still on the Square, 14573 and 14605 East Park Street, and a small turn of the century on 13908 Kirtland Street. Some large ones like the Eastlake barn from the Latham house (GEA0094004) was split and adaptively re-used, half of it as a dwelling and the other as a carriage house with garage, serving the new mode of transportation, the automobile.

The scale of the Village Center has been maintained during those 200 years, as well as the diversity of institutions. The initial mission of the founders in creating a college town surrounded by agriculture was not fulfilled when some of the original founders in disagreement with the founders from Burton, like Hudson moved the Erie Literary Society Academy to Hudson Ohio, in 1826. Burton never became after that a College town even if it had obtained a charter (today Kent State University has a branch in Burton Township north of the Geauga County Fairgrounds). But most of the institutions of the 19th century and early 20 century are still surrounding the Square with its residential and commercial structures, maintaining its original mixed use. Among them the former Second High School (GEA0094104), now the Village Hall and Burton Public Library, the Congregational Church (GEA0029104), the Opera House/Town Hall (GEA0094504) now the Burton Fire Station and the Manley-Hinkston House. (GEA0094404) The commercial center on Cheshire St. (a.k.a. Main Street) was the place where the residents of the square and surrounding streets converged to work, shop, manage and own the most vibrant economic center of the Village of Burton. It was also the center that provided the important services for the surrounding farming community with many hardware stores, dry goods, furnishings, harness stores, barber shops to which the farmers arrived with their wagons pulled by horses to park in a wide main street in front of the stores. The 19th century scale is still present in the 21st century.

The intensive survey of the Burton Village Historic District, a 19th century Western Reserve community has identified many significant character defining features that represent the different historic architectural periods and the evolution of the original settlement urban pattern.

- ✚ **Public Square.** Rectangular/Oval. Approximately 960'x 460'. Area 10 acres.
- ✚ **Kirtland Street** residential **lots** range from in width from 44.5 feet to 102 feet, and 136 feet to 315 feet in length. The results of lot subdivision for family members and no zoning regulations. One commercial lot is 49.5 feet by 65 feet.
- ✚ **Spring Street** institutional lots range from 54.5 feet to 60 feet in width and 80 feet to 121 feet in length. The only residential/commercial lot on Spring Street in the district is 104 feet by 148 feet. All these lots were the result of the partition of the one-acre corner lot in the 1870's.
- ✚ **West Park Street** institutional lots range in size from 162.5 feet to 184 feet in width and 212 feet to 230 feet in length. The only residential/commercial lot is 60 feet by 121 feet.

- ✚ **East Park Street** residential/commercial lots range in size from 55 feet to 140 feet in width and 140 feet to 270 feet in length. The museum has a 178-foot frontage but is part of an original 6-acre site (the Century Village today).
- ✚ **South Cheshire Street** commercial site is 175 feet x 300 feet, formerly residential/post office/inn.
- ✚ **North Cheshire Street** commercial sites range from 23 feet to 72 feet in width and 60 feet to 160 feet in length. Most buildings are blocks occupying more than one lot. The largest lot belongs to the Bank.
- ✚ **Setbacks** of 25 feet are uniform in the commercial area from the wide main street with angled parking.
- ✚ Setbacks in the Kirtland Street range from 25 to 40 feet approximately.
- ✚ Setbacks on Spring Street range from 28 to 60 feet approximately
- ✚ Setbacks on East and West Park Street range from 25 feet (commercial/residential) to 61 feet (institutional).
- ✚ **Alleys** (12 feet) separate the commercial site from the residential and institutional.
- ✚ **Parking** and East and West Park Streets separate the Public Square from the historic structures. A 20th century development of more than 50 years old.
- ✚ Some **village barns** from the 19th century and early 20th century complement 20th century garages at the end of the asphalt or gravel driveway. There are no attached garages.
- ✚ All the significant structures are **master carpenter/architect** designed. Most of them built after the Civil War ca. 1880-1900 (See corresponding OHIFroms) were designed by local architect Lester Crittenden using pattern books.
- ✚ There is a diversity of **styles and types** in the surveyed district. Most of them are one, one and half, two, two and a half stories high. The residential has all of the different heights, but the institutional and commercial are mostly two stories high.
- ✚ **Roofs** are predominantly gabled front and side gabled. There are hipped roofs, polygonal towers and turrets, clipped gable/jerkinhead, truncated hipped, false gable, flat and combination of rooflines. They all reflect the style of the period.
- ✚ **Decorative gable ends** found in Stick Style, Eastlake and Queen Anne Styles. The George H. Ford has one of the best examples. (GEA0093604). The Sunburst pattern is typical of the Eastlake/Queen Anne style.
- ✚ Metal **decorative cresting and finials** at roof lines. The E. P. Latham House has one of the most elaborate one. (GEA0094004)
- ✚ **Corbelled cornice-parapet** as seen at the East Commercial Block (GEA0095104).
- ✚ The predominant **envelope** material for residential structures is wood clapboard siding followed by brick, laid in stretcher or running bond especially for the commercial and institutional structures, which replaced frame structures destroyed by two very significant fires. The foundation material is predominantly ashlar sandstone, gray or red from local quarries. There are also cast stone and glazed structural tiles, early 20th century material.
- ✚ One very distinctive feature that defines the masonry work through the Burton Historic Village is the use of **stretcher or running bond** in all the brick masonry work, from the Hickox House Museum (GEA0003304) to the Congregational Church. (GEA0029104)
- ✚ The **wall siding** pattern is predominantly clapboard, but also shiplap like at the E. P. Latham House (GEA0094004) and shingle siding with different patterns and shapes usually at the gable ends, typical of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles.
- ✚ The some 19th century roof material is present, like **slate** at the Crittenden House on Kirtland Street. (GEA0025204)
- ✚ There is a great diversity of **window styles and types**. Most of them are double-hung, from 6/6 lights, 16/16, 12/12, 9/9, 8/8, 4/4, 6/1, 2/2, 3/1 to 1/1 lights, including replacement windows. Some of them are casement, peak head and fixed windows with multipaned colored surrounds, as well as oculus, storefront and transom windows mainly represented on commercial buildings. The **double-hung windows** types are defined by the number of panes

(lights) represent the style in which they were used, from the Greek Revival to the Colonial Revival. **Casement windows** are commonly associated with the Tudor Revival, Craftsmen and other early 20th century styles. The **peak-head** is a narrow window with the top of the upper sash in the shape of a 30 to 60 degree triangle, seen usually in the Gothic Revival style. The **window with a multipaned surround** predominant in the Queen Anne Style usually defined by a large pane surrounded by smaller colored panes. Some of the panes are stained and/or leaded glass. They are used predominantly at the gable ends in fixed form or as part of the upper sash in the double-hung window and transoms. The George H. Ford House has the best examples. (GEA0093604). **Oculus** is a round or oval window, usually surrounding a dome or part of a pedimented front seen in some Italianate and Eastlake examples in Burton, like on the Parmelee-Tuttle Block (GEA0094704). **Storefront windows** are part of a ground-level façade of a store with large sheets of plate glass in the display windows with minimal size of mullions, usually with a recessed entrance. Good example is the Parmelee-Tuttle Block. (GEA0094604) **A transom window** is a fixed or operable horizontal upper window separated from a door or window below. It is used to increase light penetration as well as ventilation. See the Parmelee-Tuttle Block (GEA0094604)

- ✚ **Window decorative** elements. Segmental arch, full arch windows. Pedimented lintels, hooded tops, and framed single or double windows. Some decorative lintels reflect the Eastlake Style influence. Bay windows. Predominant in the Italianate, and High Victorian Gothic period.
- ✚ **Porches** in great variety representing different architectural periods: recessed porches, former wraparound porches, with turned posts and spindle work, partial porches, full front bungalow porches with classic supports and pedimented Greek Revival portico, as well as pent roofs and enclosed porches.
- ✚ **Architectural features indentifying the architectural style**, like the cornice returns of the Greek Revival style. Tuscan. Doric columns, pilasters and piers supporting porches in the Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Craftsman and Colonial Revival periods; bargeboard in the Gothic Revival, brackets under the eaves and hooded moldings in the Italianate; chamfered columns during the Italianate/Eastlake period and turned posts from the Eastlake to the Shingle Style; decorative gable ends and lintels, jigsawed, scrolled, carved or applied in the Eastlake/Queen Anne style
- ✚ **Concrete sidewalks**, separated by tree lawns from the street are present throughout the historic district, linking the residential streets with the public Square and the Commercial area. The **front lawns** remain small, typical feature of an 18th and 19th century small village.
- ✚ **Old trees** everywhere, together with the maple grove on the Square enrich the cultural landscape.

The above mentioned character defining features, defining the rich and diverse architecture, which developed in Burton during the last 200 years represents the evolution of the original settlement plotted by the surveyors of the Connecticut Western Reserve in 1798. Different modes of transportation and the evolving technology changed subtly some of the historic fabric and introduced new one like the asphalt streets, concrete sidewalks and one-story garages as independent structures complementing the historic home by providing shelter to a new mode of transportation. Overall the physical features, scale, proportions developed from the Canal era to the arrival of the interurban, the car and the bus have practically not changed dramatically. The Public Square, the unifying element of the Village of Burton and the surveying district, still functions and looks as the forefathers envisioned, serving its citizens.



Greek Revival. Gaylord-Owen House. 13907 Kirtland St.
GEA0025304



Greek Revival. Cramton House. 13918 Kirtland St.
GEA0025104



Italianate. Manley-Hinkston House. 14576 West Park St.
GEA0094404



Italianate/Eastlake. Latham-Windward House
14629 East Park St. GEA0094004



Queen Anne. George Ford House. 14585 East Park St.
GEA0093604



Queen Anne. H. W. Crittenden House. 13900 Kirtland St.
GEA0025204

All surveyed structures recorded on the OHI I-Forms are listed in the Appendix



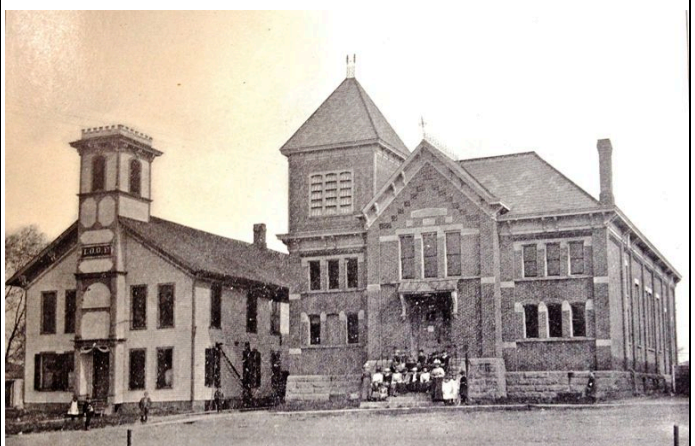
Burton Village Hall and Public Library
14588 West Park Street. GEA0094104



Burton Second High School. 1900 Atlas



Burton Fire Station. 13828 Spring Street. GEA0094504



Burton Town Hall and Opera House. 1900 Atlas



**Congregational Church. 14558 West Park Street.
GEA0029104**



Congregational Church. 1900 Atlas



East Commercial Block. 14529 to 14540 N. Cheshire St.
GEA0095104



East Commercial Block – Postcard. C.1909



Parmelee-Tuttle-Thrasher Block. 14548-38 N. Cheshire St.
GEA0094604



Parmelee-Tuttle-Thrasher Block. c.1900



Boughton & Ford Bank. 14522 N. Cheshire St.
GEA0095004



Boughton & Ford Bank. 1900 Atlas



Bandstand/Gazebo. Public Square. 14590 East Park St.



Burton Public Square. Maple Grove



Burton Water Tower. Public Square North End.



Burton Public Square North. Commercial Gateway.



Burton Sugar Loaf Cabin. Public Square



Burton Sugar Log Cabin 1931. Public Square

SECTION III. ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. 3. a) Burton Village Historic District integrity and significance findings. Evaluation.

The Burton Village Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 prepared by Eric Johannesen, historic preservationist of the Western Reserve Historical Society. The standards for listing properties and districts to the National Register were very different from today.

From the information provided in the nomination it seems that the Historic District was listed under Criterion A and perhaps Criterion C. Under Criterion A, the village public square with its institutions and its link to the main street commercial district represents the town growth through the 19th century as the commercial center, was the focus of the village inhabitants and the surrounding agricultural community, founded by the Connecticut farming settlers. The historic events on this district have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of the economic, social and political history of Burton and the nation.

The period of significance for the original nomination was determined to be from 1835-1895. After conducting the intensive survey of the existing Burton Village Historic District, listed in 1974, the only explanation this author could find is that was the period between the construction of the Congregational Church on the Public Square and the Incorporation of Burton Village in 1895. This period of significance is not appropriate anymore after the findings of the completed intensive survey. Expanding the period of significance into the 20th century if will provide a broader and better understanding of the development of Burton into the 20th century. Therefore the new proposed period of significance should extend to 1962, when the Burton Sugar Log Cabin expansion was enlarged and new methods of harvesting and producing maple syrup were introduced, like the plastic tubing and bags replacing the older spiles and wooden troughs in collecting sap used by the early pioneers. The new period of significance will include also heritage tourism, a new thematic association introduced in Burton during the Depression Era using their agricultural and cultural resources.

Under Criterion C, the nominations referred to some of the significant high style architecture examples present in the district. The buildings embody the distinctive characteristics of the architectural periods, methods of construction and represent the work of the master carpenters/architects, like Lester Crittenden.

The areas of significance were listed under architecture, commerce, education, and social/humanitarian. The findings of this survey project of the development and the establishment of the Century Village and the Maple Syrup Sugar Log Cabin on Public Square leads to the expansion of the existing Burton Village Historic District area to include the rest of the Century Village which is part of the original 6 acres of the brick Hickox House on which the Century Village was created in 1941. The Hickox House is on the National Register as a contributing structure. Definitely, as mentioned previously it would be appropriate to extend the period of significance to 1962 when the existing Burton Log Cabin was completed therefore providing a more broad understanding of Burton and its development.

The limited information provided in the 1974 National Register Nomination did not give a comprehensive and analytical understanding of the Burton Village Historic District. Therefore, the intensive architectural survey became an important undertaking which the Village of Burton could understand and interpret better their historic resources and will permit them create a preservation plan and much needed architectural guidelines.

The historic significance and architectural integrity will only be maintained with the proper ordinances and their proper interpretation and enforcement, together with guidelines for the public presented and supported by the Village of Burton and its public officials. Education will be part of its success.

Research that resulted from this project provided significant information on building materials, especially identifying type and sources. It also was able to find the type of brick bonding common to all the masonry buildings in the district and the mason who provided those skills. These findings contribute significantly to the thematic of architecture Criterion C. In addition, many architects who were involved in the 19th century designs were identified and recognized, bringing a better understanding of the historic resource and context. Architects were designing for the Gilded Age of Burton. The community felt confident and prosperous.

In addition the survey discovered the significant persons who contributed to the development of Burton through its different historic periods, Eliezer Hickox and the Ford family. This information will help understand better the growth during the Greek Revival period in the Village of Burton and the local, state and national role that the Ford family had throughout most of the 19th century. It might lead to a better understanding of the collapse of the Boughton & Ford Bank in 1903, which led to an economic standstill in Burton in the 20th century. There are already historic markers in the Village mentioning that it was the birthplace of one of the governors of Ohio. This is not reflected in the original nomination.

Another important factors and events that identify another thematic category contributing to the historic context is transportation, the arrival of the narrow gauge, followed by the standard gauge railroad, the interurban, the automobile and the bus. These modes of transportation fostered the development of tourism in Burton, which led to the construction of the Burton Log House and the establishment of the Century Village. It also established the Pancake Festival during the Maple Syrup season which led to the adaptive reuse of the old Opera House and Town Hall as a Fire Station with its supporting hall and kitchen facilities for their fundraising Pancake Breakfast event starting in the 1950's.

Additional thematic categories may include Arts and Recreation, related to the construction of the Opera House in 1890 and Military, with some significant Revolutionary War and Civil War veterans who were later involved with organizations creating regional units for the National Guard, and served with President Garfield in the War Front, like Henry Crittenden, E.P. Latham and Wallace Ford among them.

The survey also determined that the political involvement of some of its leaders, in the local, regional, state and national level, who lived in the district, contribute to the political historic theme, when George H. Ford, son of Governor Seabury Ford, served as state senator for the state of Ohio, and also as the first Mayor of Burton.

3. b) Integrity

The Burton Village Historic District still retains design integrity reflected in its original town planning based in the New England cultural landscape, its scale and proportion, same building volume and height as in the 19th century. The whole ensemble still conveys the character and feeling of a New England village, but with a Mid-West component, the compact commercial Main Street.

Some commercial storefronts have undergone the usual updating, like 1960's awnings, new storefront windows, some synthetic materials, all of them on the first floor. But the second floors have remained almost intact. The brick of the Parmelee Block had been painted white by the 1950's, but recently the paint was removed by abrasive methods. Change of the built environment occurs through

time, and the Burton Village Historic District went through some changes affecting their historic material, but the original materials that define their identity during their historic period are still there. The Burton Village Historic District still maintains its integrity of the period of significance established by the original NR nomination after almost forty years ago. Its integrity slightly affected by the demolition of the First High School and a Village Barn. The inclusion and addition of the Century Village into the Burton Historic District through a boundary increase would extend the period of significance as well and would be a logical step to integrate the rest of the Century Village which is already part of the existing locally designated historic district. The Burton local protective district created by the Historic District Review Board already includes the rest of the Century Village.

The Burton Village Historic District with its public square heavily wooded with maple Groves, and surrounded by public, educational, commercial and residential institutions maintains its original cultural landscape. The only demolitions in the Historic District that took place since the listing to the National Register in 1974, were the barn on the George H Ford House (GEA0093604) on 14585 East Park Street and the First High School on 13822 Spring Street due to neglect, both in 2012. This last building was moved to this site in 1884, when the construction of the New High School took place. (See OHI Form GEA0029004 for additional information).

Alterations have occurred in some degree to most of the buildings. Some are minor, like rear additions, many alterations are reversible, like vinyl siding, the Gaylord-Griswold House. Some are important compatible additions, like the Burton Library addition, and some affected significantly the architectural integrity of the historic structure, like the James Peffers House. There is only one infill/addition as part of the George Ford House property slightly abutting the SW corner of the house, a glass octagonal enclosure used as an ice cream and pizza shop.

The Burton Village Historic District National Register Nomination lists 15 resources on the boundary map. The narrative description mentions 22 structures. Only one building listed on the NR in 1974 was lost. It was the First High School, demolished in October of 2012. The most dramatic change was on the James Peffers House (GEA0094304) when the out of scale exterior masonry chimney was added to the Greek Revival structure on the front elevation, two large rear additions and a driveway covered with a canopy to a new main entrance towards the south. The resource lost its architectural integrity. Only the historic significance remains. The 1974 boundary of the National Register District is loosely defined. Part of it intrudes in the Burton Century Village and it might be appropriate to include it in the new redrawn boundaries, especially that the original site of 6 acres is part of the Hickox house when it was acquired in 1942. The contributing structures today are twenty-six and non-contributing seven. The demolished structure, the first high school was a contributing resource.

The Burton Village Historic District retains a significant degree of integrity of original materials, but many modern materials have been introduced since the National Register listing. One of the most important ones that affect the architectural integrity of the buildings is the exterior envelope covered with synthetic siding with the original wood siding underneath. Some of these sidings are detrimental to the historic structures in the long run, and threaten the integrity of the historic district. One of them is the Gaylord-Griswold House (GEA0093504), which had its aluminum siding replaced for vinyl siding. This author observed the replacement during the survey and noticed the original wood siding still underneath. It seems these synthetic sidings may be easily removed and the application can be reversed. If damaged to the original siding has occurred then it can be repaired or replaced in kind or with a compatible material following the Secretary of Interior Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties. Another treatment affecting the integrity of the historic buildings is the use of abrasive cleaning methods to masonry structures, which are not recommended by the Secretary of Interior Standards because of the change of

texture of the historic fabric and the threat of structural instability. This treatment was applied to the Parmelee-Tuttle & Thrasher Block (GEA0094604). The structure is not endangered, but it shows signs of moisture and spalling.

The many historic buildings of the Burton Village Historic District have a high degree of quality workmanship, reflected in structures like the Second High School, as well as most of the work done by architect Crittenden. Structures change through the years with updating, deterioration, lack of maintenance, and even event like tornados or unpredictable storms, when a tree falls over a house and destroys the porch. Some owners of very old homes, which do not have any infrastructure and are small for modern standards and requirements, have them updated to the current architectural style, like the Silas Gaylord, Jr. House (GEA0093404), which obtained Bungalow/Craftsman features on the Greek Revival home at the turn of the century. But these structures are few, and basically have maintained the scale and proportions of the original settlers. Some additions are sensitive to the original design and compatible. The survey found that small original Greek Revival buildings were moved to the rear of some large lots abutting a rear street, to make room for a prominent Queen Anne home, like the George H. Ford House (GEA0093604). Also some vernacular homes, usually owned by craftsmen, devoid of an architectural style, line up the streets of the historic district as infill, neighbors of the prominent citizens. These vernacular homes owned by craftsmen and merchants were built during the Greek Revival period, c. 1851 (GEA0092804), 1870 (GEA0092904) on Kirtland Street, but through architectural changes, like synthetic siding, additions, window replacement, porch removal and enclosure, and others, have lost some of their architectural integrity and therefore contribution to the district. Only the massing, the scale, the structure and some materials remain.

The Burton Village Historic District retains the feeling of the New England Village with its Public Square, where the institutional buildings of the town line up, with residences in large and small lots, reminiscent of the 18th, 19th century villages of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, from where many of the settlers came from. Burton still reflects the patterns of a Village as a center for the surrounding agricultural community, which is still like that today. Their largest institution reminding the community of its agricultural roots, in which every Burton leader and citizen participated is the Geauga County Fairgrounds, ½ mile north of Main Street. The Domestic Arts and Flower Hall is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The built environment of the Burton Village Historic District, the cultural landscape, is directly linked to the events of the late 18th century, 19th century when Burton evolved as a village center serving the local agricultural community, the region and the state. The village of Burton is still a Village today serving in the 21st century its citizens and region as a Heritage destination, as well as tourist destination with its Maple Syrup industry. Burton found its identity through understanding its historic resource and using them to promote economic development.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

❖ Create an Historic Preservation Plan.

It is recommended that Burton Village implement a village wide Historic Preservation Plan, which includes an updated historic survey, supported by contextual historical research providing a knowledge base about resources to preserve. This historic preservation plan should include a range of preservation planning and policy options, which would support activities as historic designation, design guidelines and financial incentives for rehabilitation. This plan should relate to the planning and zoning developed by the Geauga County Planning Commission, economic development and other built

environment functions of the village government. The survey of the historic resources should be an ongoing process-not a one-time product. Historic preservation planning should be part of the village planning process, economic development and community development. The historic preservation plans should be strategic, setting goals beyond survey and regulation, aimed to integrate preservation into the broader planning framework and development activities.

A basic historic preservation planning seems to be in place in Burton as a CLG community, some level of survey, historical context information, listing and historic district ordinances regulating listing properties.

Public participation in the preservation planning process should be in the form of public meetings and committees.

Preservation planning should also aim at revising existing legislation, policies or regulations. The plans should also expand historic resources for listing and protection, recent past resources and places associated with other contexts, only identified after subsequent surveys. Identify economic benefits of historic preservation as part of the planning, like protecting assets for heritage tourism, improving historic preservation regulations in order to increase property values. Provide financial incentives to encourage private investment in preservation projects. Continue the survey because it is essential basis for policy and development decisions. Historic Preservation Planning is a tool for urban development. In conclusion the basic tools for preservation planning are, survey, regulation and incentives. It should be also integrated to other planning and development process.

The Secretary of Interior Standards defines historic preservation planning as the process that organizes identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties in logical sequence. The Standards for Planning address the relationship among these activities, while the activities standards considers how each activity should be carried out.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office which developed a Statewide Historic Preservation Plans, recommends that planning at the local level, should include:

- Documentation of the history and historic properties of the community
- Assess the current situation of the community
- Develop community goals for historic preservation.

❖ **Survey the rest of the designated local historic district.**

The results of the intensive survey of the National Register listed historic district leads to the recommendation to survey the protective locally designated historic district in order to evaluate it for possible National Register eligibility, either for inclusion in a possible future amendment to the existing National Register listed district or possibly as separate historic district or districts. Additional themes or contexts may be discovered through additional survey and research. The boundaries of the protective local historic district might need to be revised to include additional resources, like the south side of West Center Street for example.

❖ **Revise or Amend the National Register Nomination of the Burton Village Historic District. Nominate New Historic Districts after they survey of the local historic district.**

It is recommended that the existing National Register Nomination of the Burton Village Historic District be revised or amended in order to correct the arbitrary original boundary description, which did not follow existing property lines and therefore did not include some secondary structures like village barns or additions. The revision should also include the description of contributing properties that were not

recorded in the nomination and should also expand the period of significance to include the new historic contexts related to the economic development of Burton. The revised National Register District should expand its boundaries to include the Century Village, expand and evaluate its period of significance during the 20th century. Some of the structures in the Century Village were moved from the sites surrounding the Village Green and the Commercial district. Also the Century Village original site of over 6 acres is part of the setting of the Hickox house, which is part of the historic district. It would become a more unified district when the boundaries are revised and/or expanded, as well as the period of significance and context. The surrounding neighborhoods as part of the designated local historic districts could become another National Historic District nomination with another context perhaps. The result of the survey will determine its designation. There seems to be for the moment no eligible individual structure in the Village of Burton to be listed on the National Register. The township of Burton has many potential candidates for individual listings. The changes and revisions to properties listed in the National Register would follow the National Register Program Regulations Title 35- Chapter 1. Part 60.

❖ **Create Architectural Design Guidelines**

The field survey of the National Register District identified the changes through times of the resources. Some of them were done that affected the integrity of the buildings, due to lack of knowledge by the owners of the Secretary of Interior Standards on the treatment of historic properties. Therefore it is important for the Village to develop architectural design guidelines that would help retain the architectural integrity of the buildings and therefore of the District.

The creation of the guidelines will aid in the decision-making process of how to treat the Historic properties to comply with the Historic District Ordinance and at the same time to comply with the Secretary of Interior Standards. Each case that comes to the Design Review Board requires consideration of all relevant factors of the project, like earlier changes, existing conditions and surrounding properties. Flexibility, understanding and compliance for approval will be facilitated by the guidelines.

These guidelines will be useful to the Design Review Board and the general public, which includes the property owners, tenants, architects and contractors who propose treatment of the historic resource and surrounding area. The Burton Design guidelines would provide a framework for a knowledgeable and consistent, decision making by the local design review board. It provides a checklist for compliance with the Secretary of Interior Standards and if the changes will not affect the integrity of the building, site or district. Through appropriate statements, graphics and illustrations, the design guidelines will clarify and identify the local standards of appropriateness to all parties involved in the design review process.

The design guidelines will inform and educate the building owner in the following ways: first they will be informed about the character defining features of the district and how to protect it and second they will understand how the design review process for historic buildings works and last how proposed changes will be evaluated.

❖ **Invite the Building Doctor Clinic to the Village of Burton**

Field survey results indicated that many changes were made that affected the historic integrity of the building because of the lack of knowledge in understanding the historic fabric and what appropriate methods one should undertake in order not to comply with the Secretary of Interior Standards for Treatment of historic properties.

The citizens need guidance, advice and information on the appropriate restoration standards. One way to achieve this is inviting the Building Doctor from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office for a session to visit historic homes and projects to advise the building owner on the appropriate to start a rehabilitation project.

The Building Doctor program promotes historic preservation and expands knowledge. Since 1979 the Ohio Historic Preservation Office has held over 230 clinics across the Ohio with over 2,000 people attending a Building Doctor clinic. The clinics brings OHPO old building experts, property owners and others for a two hour seminar and pre-arranged building visits to the selected community to recognize and solve common old building problems, including peeling paint, failing plaster, wet basements, deteriorating masonry, window repair, replacement material, and others. The Building Doctors are experts on old-building maintenance and repairs and bringing old buildings back to life without sacrificing the features and characteristics that make it historic. The Doctors visit all kinds of buildings constructed before 1963, including houses, schools, institutional, commercial and industrial buildings. The program is celebrating its 35th anniversary. Contact the Ohio Historic Preservation Office for more information and set up an appointment.

SECTION 4. APPENDICES**Appendix A. Bibliography**

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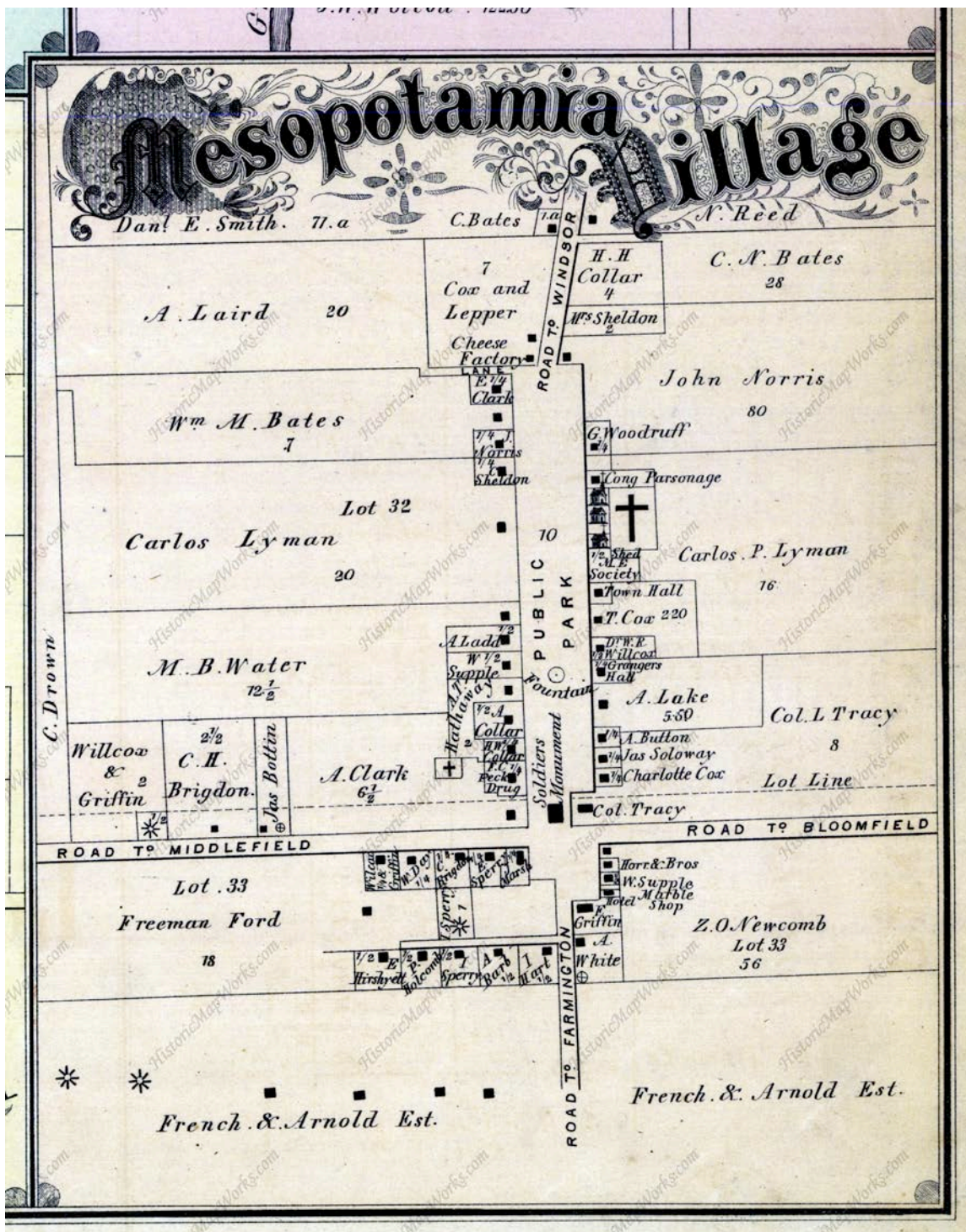
SECTION IV. APPENDICES

Appendix B. Other communities of the Connecticut of the Western Reserve with a Public Square.

MESOPOTAMIA

Mesopotamia is situated in the northwest corner of Trumbull County, east of Geauga County, as Township 5 Range. This township was allotted to Pierpoint Edwards, one of the investors of the Connecticut Land Company, from New Haven, Connecticut. His son, John Stark Edwards, was the first lawyer to settle in the Western Reserve, and record the first transfer of lands from the township to Seth Tracy in 1800, who arrived in 1801, from Pittsfield, Massachusetts. But an earlier settler, Hezekiah Sperry from Connecticut had settled already in 1800. John Edwards also became the county recorder. Edwards cleared some land in the township owned by his father building a log house, where he resided until 1804, before moving to Warren where he practiced his law. His son, William Edwards moved to Mesopotamia to a farm after his marriage and lived for about nine years. The village of Mesopotamia with the Public Square was organized in 1819 by settlers from Connecticut as part of Mesopotamia Township. It was plotted as a New England village with a commons and surrounded by religious and educational institutions. Its town square is 1600 feet long on a north south axis with a total of 10 acres, the same acreage as the Public Square in Burton. Forty frame dwellings, three commercial blocks, a town hall and three churches today surround the square. Most of the square is surrounded by Greek Revival and Gothic Revival homes, mixed with vernacular dwellings, owned by prosperous farmers, former sea captains and merchants. The commercial blocks are from the Federal/Greek Revival period and the later Italianate style. The town hall, a later masonry high Victorian Gothic building was built in 1902. The churches were built in the Greek Revival Style: the Congregationalist in 1843, the Universalist and the Methodist in 1830. In 1882, the citizens requested that the road running in the north south direction through the square be closed. It was the same request, which the citizens of Burton had for their square in 1871. As Burton, Mesopotamia's economy was agriculturally based and maple syrup became also part of their industry, as well as dairy products, but on a smaller scale. Today, Mesopotamia serves a large Amish farming community, who continue to farm and produce maple syrup in their homes as a cottage industry.

As Burton, Mesopotamia retains the historic context of a New England type of community with a Village Green established by the settlers of the Western Reserve at the end of the 18th century. Both communities are on Rt. 87, leading to Kinsman, at the border with Pennsylvania. They are part of the necklace of small towns with a commons settled by the very early pioneers along the same route that led also to Warren, the original capital of the Western Reserve and from there the route connected them to Pittsburgh.



Mesopotamia Atlas of 1874



MESOPOTAMIA PUBLIC PARK

CHARDON

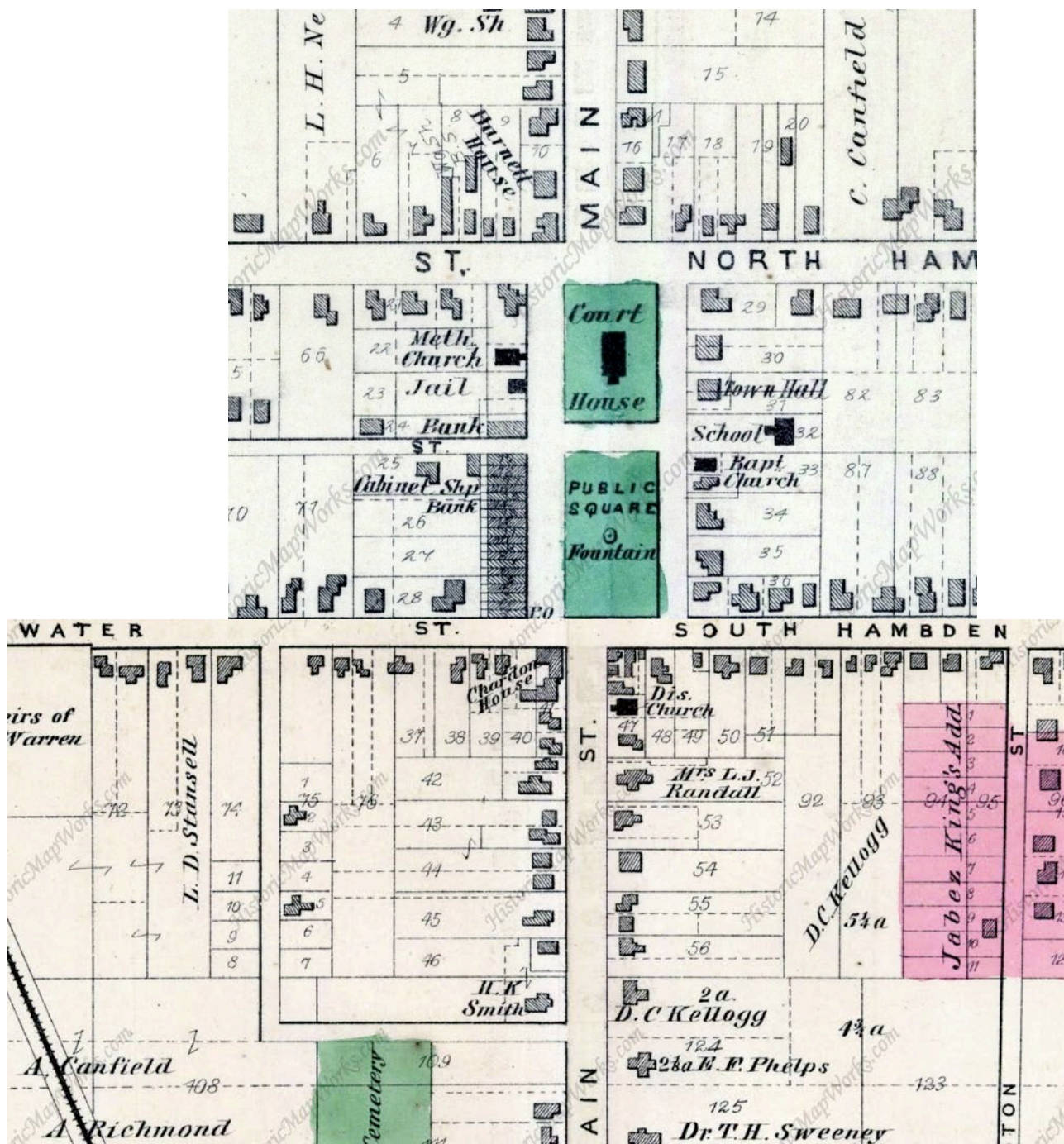
The city of Chardon until recently was the village of Chardon, as the county seat of Geauga County. It was established in 1808, about 10 years after Burton. It is situated in Township 9 Range 8 of the Connecticut Western Reserve. Peter Chardon Brooks, from Boston, donated the land for the Public Square where the Courthouse is located with the condition that the county seat would be situated there. It took almost four years until settlement of the town started. Captain Payne from Painesville with the help of Samuel Phelps, laid the town and cleared the square from the old growth timber, to start building the town. The Town Green is approximately 11 acres, a little larger than Burton. An east-west alley separating the Courthouse from the rest of the square where the Bandstand is located, divides the square. Again, the religious institutions became part of the Public Square, which included four churches, the Congregationalist, Methodist, Baptist and Disciples Church of Christ. It is mostly surrounded by commercial blocks built after the Civil War. Like Burton, it suffered a devastating fire in 1868, where all the structures built during the Greek Revival period disappeared. The County Commissioners and the citizens of Chardon made the commitment to rebuild and the Chardon Building Company was formed. The Courthouse and the Italianate masonry building blocks replaced them. A few years later, the Burton Building Company organized after the 1871 fire, rebuilt commercial Burton.

Chardon was serving an agricultural community, which main industry was cheese and dairy factories and maple syrup production. Like Burton, both share the celebration of the Maple Syrup season. By being directly on the Painesville and Youngstown railroad line, Chardon was able to expand the most from all the towns in Geauga County. Burton benefited from the sidelines. But both towns were able to benefit from the establishment of the Interurban, which connected them with each other, the surrounding towns and the city of Cleveland allowing them to grow and become more accessible to city people who wanted to visit the “country”.

The construction of the new Italianate Courthouse by a renowned architect, John Ireland from Cleveland, who built Case Main on the Case Western Reserve Campus, The commercial area, of 12 commercial Italianate blocks defines the west side of the park, where also a High Victorian Gothic Methodist church was built in 1883-86. The east side was lined with residential homes of prominent citizens and other institutions. The north side of the square is lined with two stories commercial blocks with Italianate feature and some vernacular residential built at the end of the 19th century. The south of the square is lined with another Italianate building leading towards the south on Rt. 44. An Art Deco Movie Theatre, recently restored defines the southwest corner of the square.

Chardon, like Burton, celebrate in their squares the Maple Syrup season.





Chardon Town Center Atlas 1874



CHARDON PUBLIC SQUARE

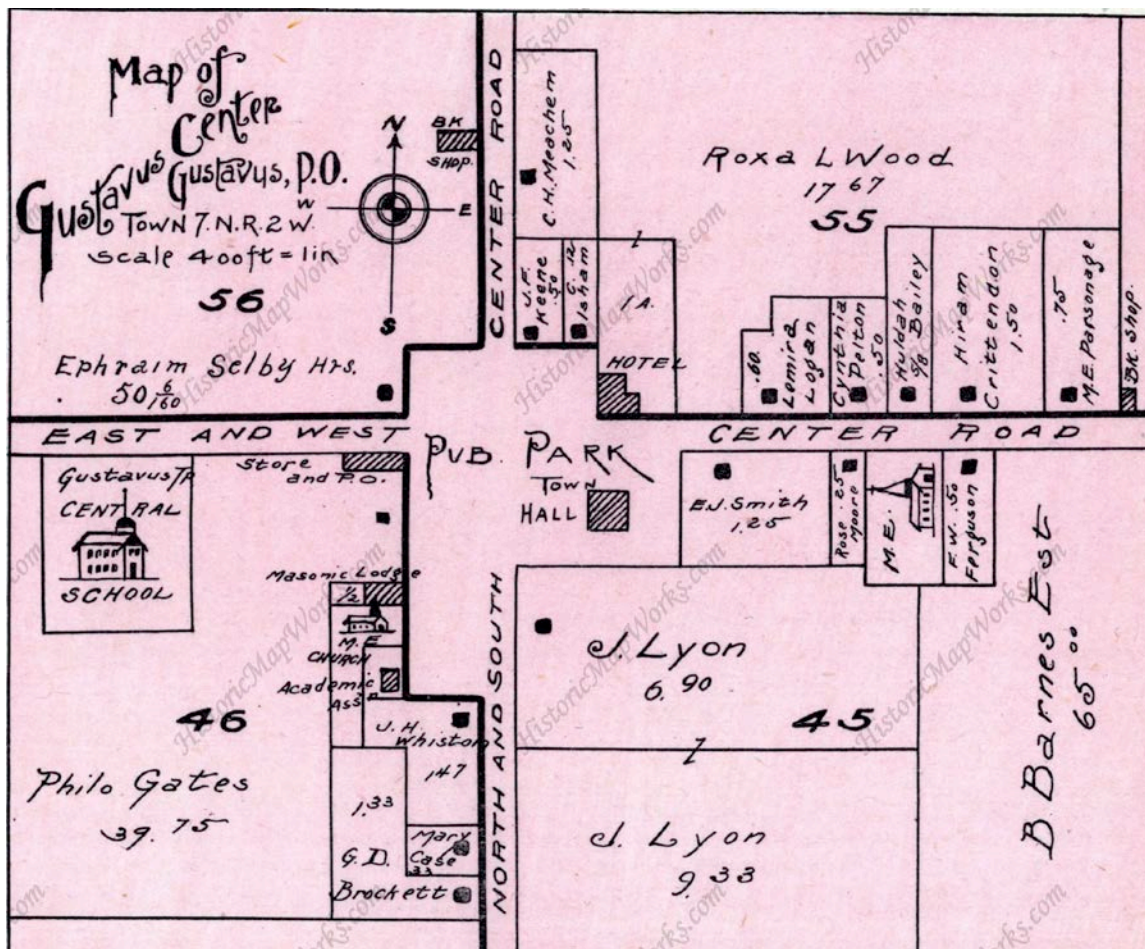
GUSTAVUS

Gustavus Center is part of Gustavus Township situated in Township 7 Range 2 of the Connecticut Western Reserve. Henry Champion laid out the town in 1789. He was on the board of directors of the Connecticut Land Company together with his brother in law, Moses Cleveland, and owned part of the township with Lemeul Storer, David Waterman, Nathaniel Church, Joshua Stow, Oliver Phelps and Gideon Granger. Henry Stores became the sole owner of the township in 1800. In 1801, he sold it to Josiah Pelton, from Connecticut who was the first settler. It became a farming community supported by a cheese industry. They had established subsistence mills, like saw mills, fulling mills, a tannery, an iron foundry, brick kiln, soda ashery, cider press, baluster work (for sleigh runners). They served well to establish a 19th century community, but are extinct today.

They also valued education, like Burton, establishing an Academy in 1808, and they built a new building on the Public Square in 1844 (today extinct). The religious institutions, were heavily represented initially by four different churches, the Congregational built in 1854 and the Methodist in 1856 among them. Their Town Hall was situated by 1874 on the Public Square (in 1892 facing the SE quadrant). Residential dwellings of prominent people surrounded the rest of the square with a Fraternal Hall and stores, like the Farmer's Exchange and an hotel.

Gustavus is situated at the intersection of two major highways, in the geographic center of the township and therefore it created a four-quadrant Public Square. One of the highways is Kinsman Road, which connects it with Burton and Mesopotamia to the west and the east with Warren and Kinsman. The predominant architecture styles surrounding the square are Federal and Greek Revival styles. Most of them are frame buildings, except for the George Hezlep House in the NW quadrant.

Like Burton, Gustavus reflects the context of the New England town, almost still intact, representing a 19th century way of life where prosperity came from the land and the cottage industry. It is smaller than Burton, but it is represented the same institutions, architecture and central town space planning form. The center of Gustavus did not grow after the Civil War commercially, but the surrounding farming community continues to prosper even today.



Gustavus Town Center Atlas of 1874



GUSTAVUS PUBLIC PARK 1789

HUDSON

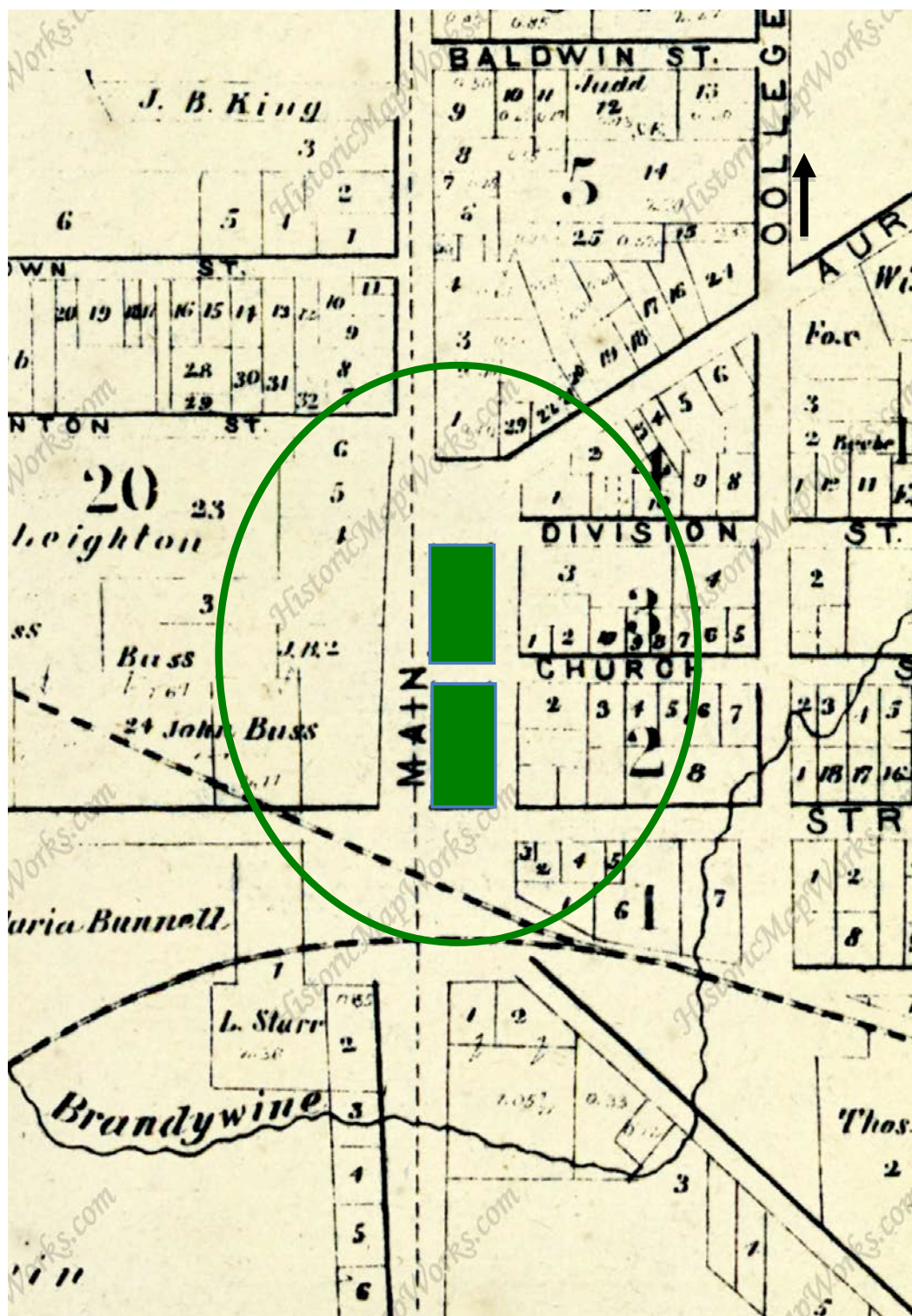
Hudson was established shortly after the survey of the Connecticut Western Reserve. In 1799, Hudson was settled by New Englanders who came from agricultural societies and developed their town around a Village Green like other Connecticut towns. As other settlers did, when they came to the Western Reserve like Burton, founded a year earlier. Hudson had stopped in Burton on his first trip from Connecticut. In 1798, sections of the Western Reserve were offered for sale by draft. David Goshen and his partners from Goshen, Connecticut purchased Township 2 Range 10. Main crossroads were established along the Village Green and the first homes and institutions were built around it. Hudson surveyed the 5 square mile township and subdivided it in 100 lots in 1799, like Kirtland did with his party in 1789 in Burton Township. In 1800, the same surveyors plotted the town center out of four great lots (45, 46, 55 and 56). The town was divided in rectangular blocks and narrow streets.

The first building on the square was the school, which served also as a place where the members of the Congregational Church worshiped. In 1820 a Federal style frame church was built with a spire and fluted columns on the site where today the Hudson City Hall is located, on the east side of the square. In 1865, a masonry Romanesque Revival Church was built on the north of the square, replacing the earlier one. The old church was dismantled and moved. A new town hall was built on the site in 1879. The most important dwellings and institutional buildings, as in Burton, were built around the Public Square. The commercial village stores were built along the west side of Main Street. Many of these original Greek Revival structures can still be seen today, as well as two-story masonry commercial buildings built during the Italianate period replacing the ones burned in a fire.

Hudson incorporated as a Village in 1837, and worked hard in obtaining a railroad through their village in order for the farmers to move their products to the eastern and southern markets. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad was established and Hudson as also able to transport their dairy and cheese manufacturing, like their other sister communities did in the Western Reserve, like Geauga, Portage and Trumbull Counties among them.

The Western Reserve College established in 1826, had it origins in the Erie Literary Society Burton Academy in Burton. The college was a prime educational center, and referred to as the Yale of the West. In 1882, it moved to Cleveland becoming later part of Western Reserve University. This event was a set back for Hudson. The beautification of Hudson at the turn of the century by James Ellsworth, a local benefactor, gave a new look to the village. This involved the installation of underground electric lines, the construction of the clock tower on the square in 1912 and the adoption of the Colonial Revival Style with red tiles roof for the construction of new and rehabilitated buildings.

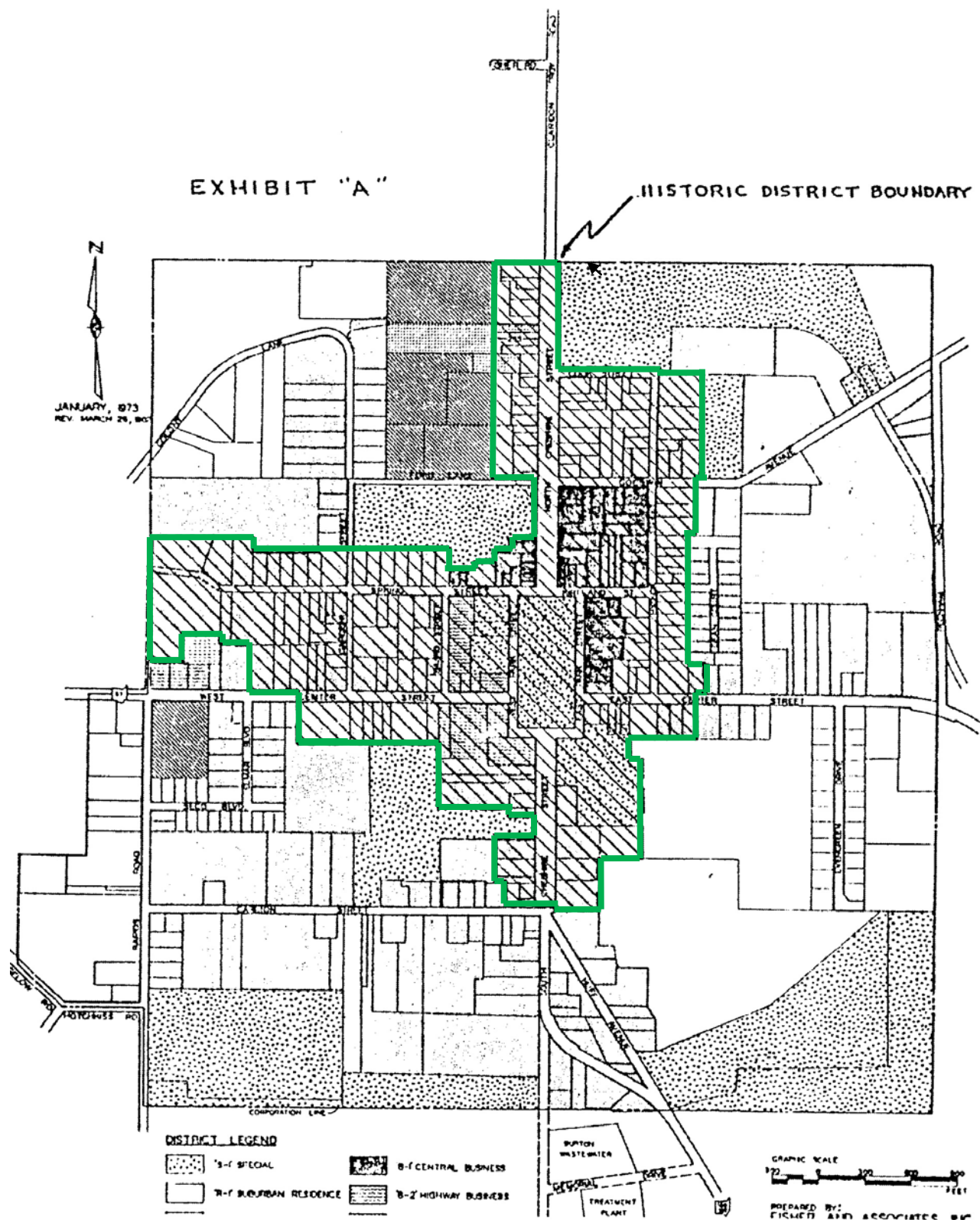
Today Hudson is a very successful community with a strong commercial Main Street along the west side of the Village Green, which is used by the community for many events.



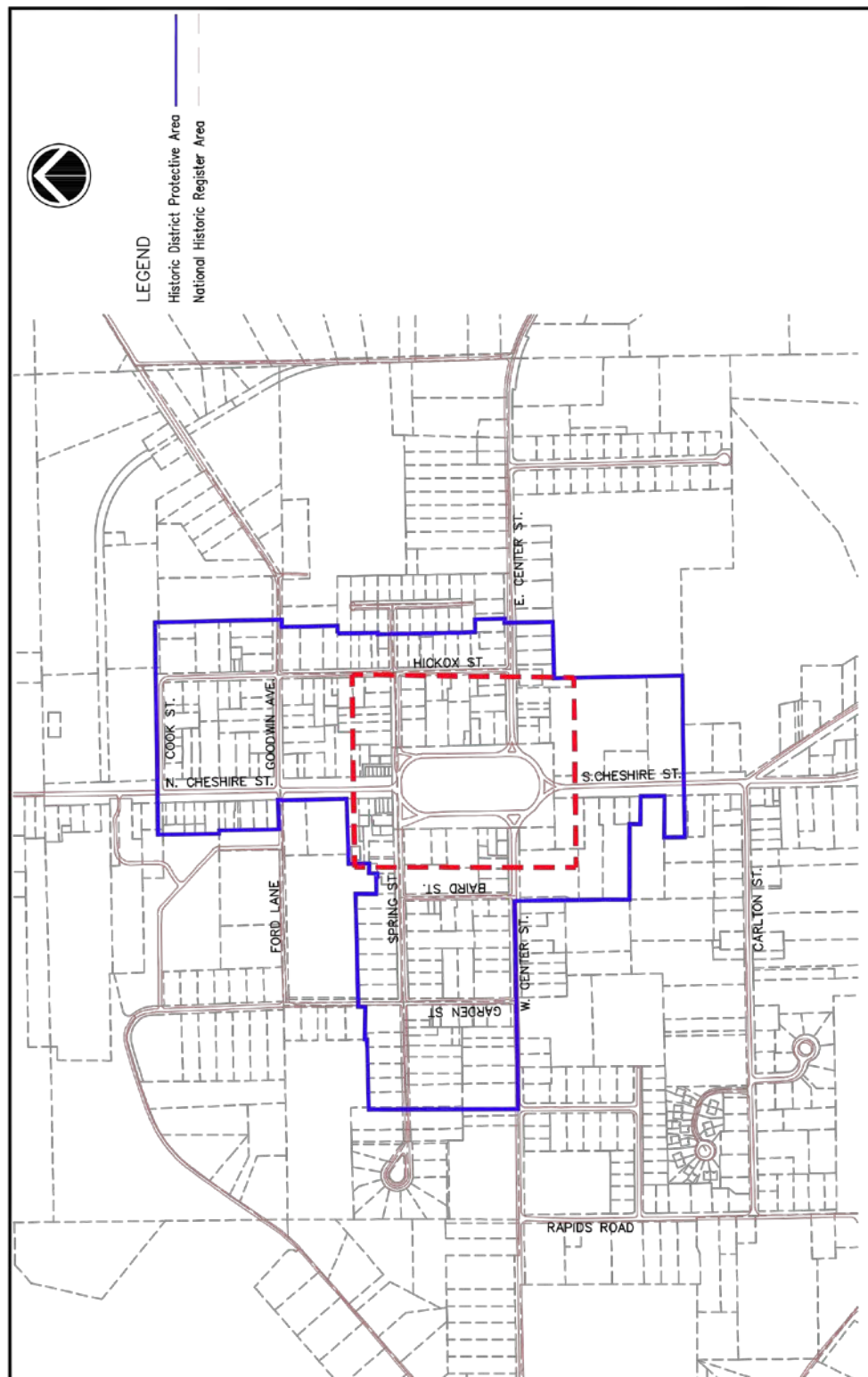
Hudson Center 1874 Atlas



HUDSON TOWN CENTER



MAP 1 - Historic District Boundaries Ordinance No. 1284-83

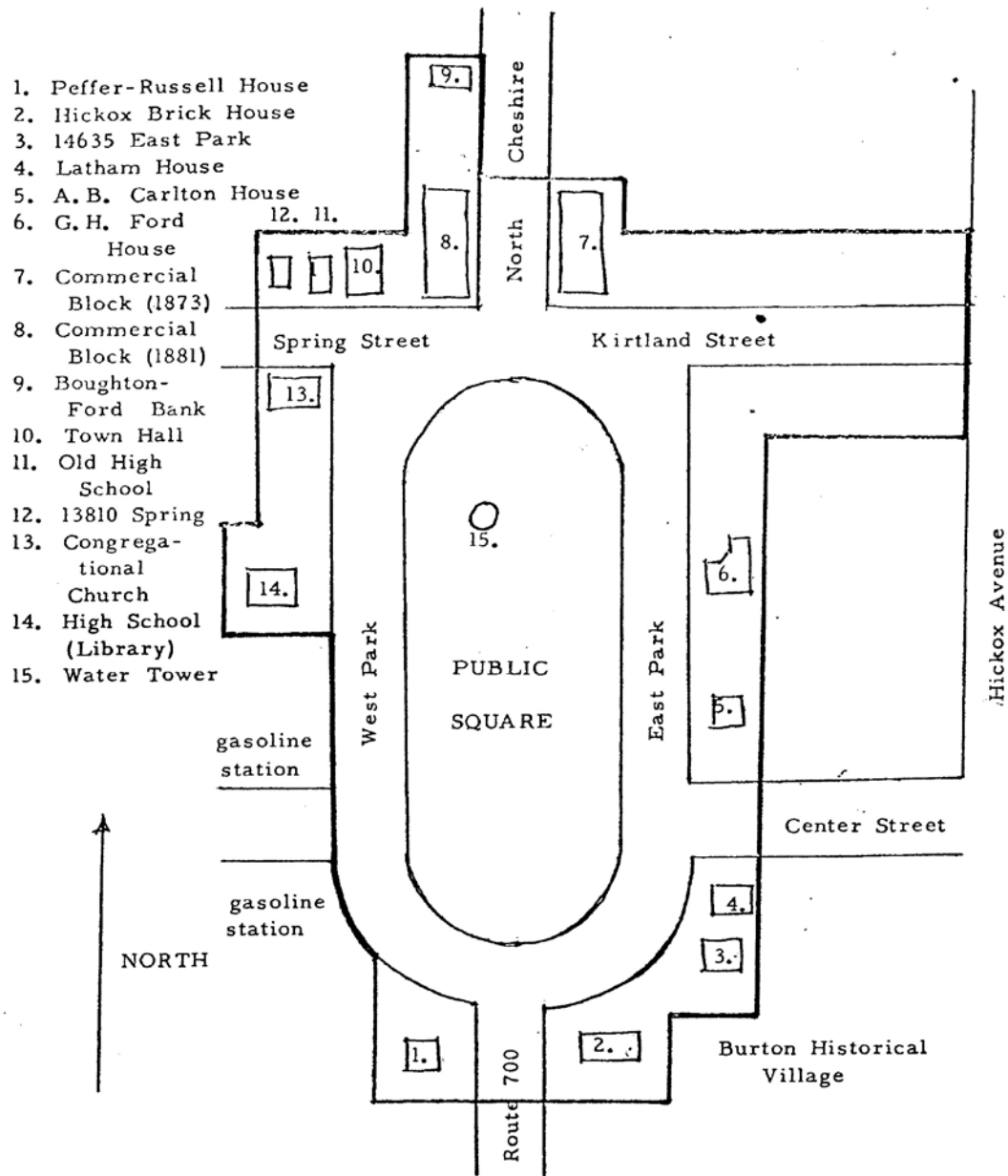


Map 2. Current Boundaries of the Local Burton Historic District.
Map Exhibit A. 2010. Chapter 159.03

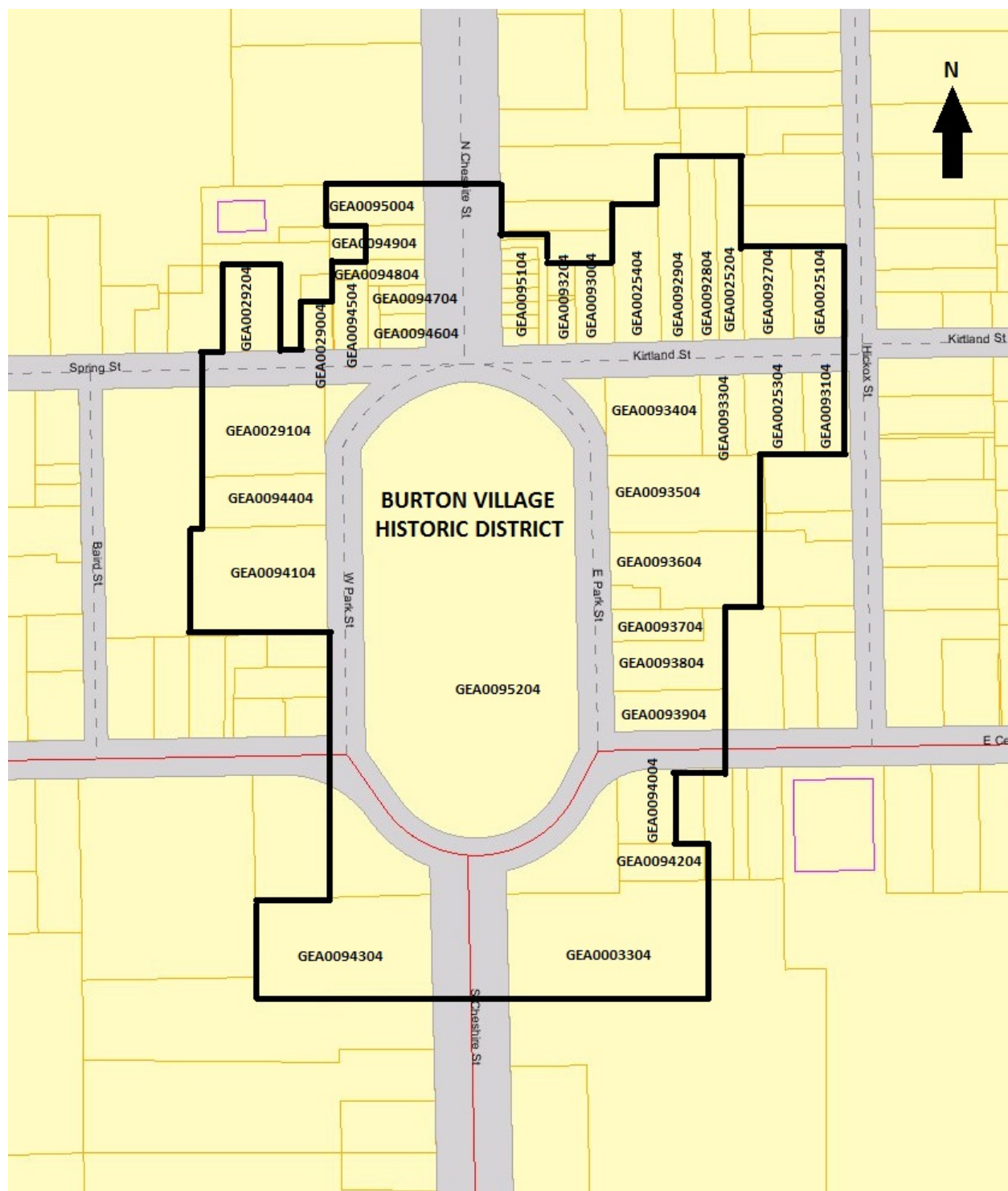
BURTON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Scale: 1" = 200'

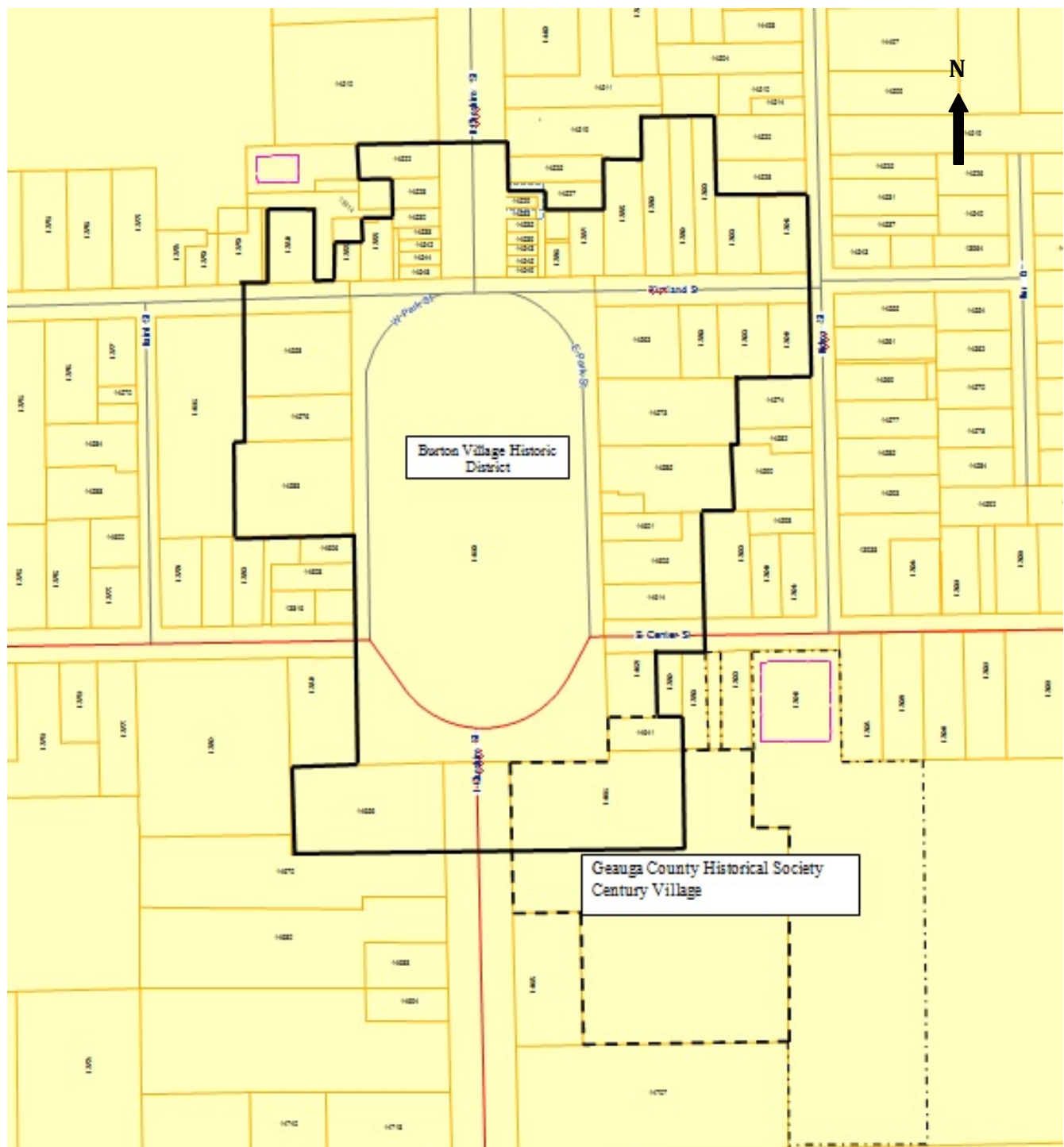
Approx. 20 Acres



Map 3. Historic District Boundaries NR 1974



Map 4. Ohio Historic Inventory Forms Numbers on the Burton Village National Register Historic District Boundaries Map.



Map 5. Burton Village Historic District National Register and Century Village Boundaries

BURTON VILLAGE INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC DISTRICT

	OHI Number	Address	Historic Name	Date	Current Name
1	GEA0003304	14653 East Park St.	Hickox-Ford-Hyde- Holbury House	c.1839	Hickcox House Century Village
2	GEA0025104	13918 Kirtland St.	Garry Cramton-Dr. Isa C. Teed Cramton House	c.1854	Roach-Seidel House
3	GEA0025204	13900 Kirtland St.	Henry W. Crittenden House	1897	Samstage House
4	GEA0025304	13907 Kirtland St.	Gaylord-Hoadley-White- Owen House	c.1861	Rider House
5	GEA0025404	13882 Kirtland St.	Merriman-Cleveland-Olds House	c.1864	Dittrick House
6	GEA0029004	13822 Spring St.	First High School – IOOF Hall	1868	Burton Volunteer Fire Department
7	GEA0029104	14558 West Park St.	Congregational Church Society of Burton	1836 - 1893	Burton Congregational Church
8	GEA0029204	13810 Spring St.	Richard Beach-Henry E. Leach House	c.1839	Briggs House
9	GEA0092704	13908 Kirtland St.	Burt C. Crittenden House	1900	Englert House
10	GEA0092804	13894 Kirtland St.	Daniel L. Johnson – Henry W. Crittenden H.	c.1851- 1897	Blehschmid House
11	GEA0092904	13890 Kirtland St.	E.P. Jacques-Elmer Jacques House	1870	Ishee House
12	GEA0093004	13874 Kirtland St.	John E. Slitor-Lewis C. Webster House	c.1866- c.1871	Trusk-Ludlow House
13	GEA0093104	13919 Kirtland St.	Henry Pifer – Joseph E. Johnson House	1852	Passow House
14	GEA0093204	13868 Kirtland St.	Webster Bldg-Cary Undertaking-Plumbing	1900	Ahmed Building
15	GEA0093304	13897 Kirtland St.	Henry C. Tuttle House	1891	Oberle House
16	GEA0093404	14563 East Park St	Silas Gaylor Jr.-Fred H. Crittenden House	c.1842	Finnerty House
17	GEA0093504	14573 East Park St	Gaylord-Griswold- Cleveland-Reed House	1834	Hornak House
18	GEA0093604	14585 East Park St.	George H. Ford House	1891	Diversified Solutions Group, LLC
19	GEA0093704	14601 East Park St .	Oliver E. Gridley- Allen C. Woodard House	1883	Swaney House
20	GEA0093804	14605 East Park St.	Almon B. and Clarissa Carlton House	1863	Phipps House
21	GEA0093904	14614 East Park St.	Village Tea Room	c.1951	Subotnik Store
22	GEA0094004	14629 East Park St.	Edward P. Latham- Windward (Ford) House	1881	Ford House

BURTON VILLAGE INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC DISTRICT

	OHI Number	Address	Historic Name	Date	Current Name
23	GEA0094104	14588 West Park St.	Burton Second High School	1884	Burton Public Library-Burton Village Hall
24	GEA0094204	14641 East Park St.	Ford-Hoadley-Strang-Campbell House	1881	Geauga County Historical Society
25	GEA0094304	14656 S. Cheshire St.	James Peffers-William P. Russell House	1839	Imars House
26	GEA0094404	14576 West Park St.	Myron G. Manley-J.C. Hinkston House	1875	Gordon House
27	GEA0094504	13828 Spring St.	Town Hall-Opera House	1890	Burton Volunteer Fire Department
28	GEA0094604	14548-14544 N. Cheshire St.	Parmelee Brothers-Tuttle&Thrasher Block	1881	Shibley Properties, LLC
29	GEA0094704	14542-40-38 N. Cheshire St.	Thrasher Block	1891	North Cheshire, LLC
30	GEA0094804	14530 N. Cheshire St.	White-Bugby Block	1891	Baxter Building
31	GEA0094904	14528 N. Cheshire St.	Burton Building Co. Talcott-Hansel Bldg.	1900	Brockway Building
32	GEA0095004	14522 N. Cheshire St.	Boughton, Ford & Co.-First National Bank of Burton	1887	Burton Bank Investors, LLC Building
33	GEA0095104	14529-49 N. Cheshire St.	Burton Building Co.-East Commercial Block	1873	East Commercial Block
34	GEA0095204	14590 East Park St	Burton Log Cabin	1931	Burton Village Cabin

42 properties surveyed

34 Ohio Historic Inventory Forms Completed

8 surveyed properties part of three commercial buildings. 6 properties part of GEA0095104, 1 property part of GEA0094704, 1 property part of GEA 0094604.

Included 9 Existing Ohio Historic Inventory Forms Revised.

YOLITA E. RAUSCHE, M. Arch. H.P., Associate AIA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SPECIALIST. RAUSCHE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION LLC.

169 Senlac Hills Drive, Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022. Ph: 440-247-7905. Cell: 216-469-0615

E-mail: yrausche@sbcglobal.net; e-mail: yolitaegle@gmail.com

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND: Master of Architecture in Historic Preservation. School of Architecture. Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. Bachelor of Architecture. School of Architecture. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Historic Preservation Consultant meeting federal professional qualifications requirements for Historic Architecture, Architecture and Architectural History according to the Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (36CFR61)

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION: “Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law, Section 106”. Washington D.C. 1995. “Refresher Section 106 Essentials”, Training Course by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 2007. “Sec 106 Advanced Seminar 2009.” Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington D.C

Historic Structures Reports and Computer Aided Facilities Management Programs. 1998 National Preservation Institute. Alexandria, Virginia.

Identification and Evaluation of Mid-20th-Century Buildings. 2002. National Preservation Institute. Jacksonville, Florida.

Engineering For Older and Historic Buildings. Materials and Building Pathology. June 14-18. 2005 Summer Institute. Architecture and Engineering Training, NCPTT (National Center for Preservation Technology and Training), Natchitoches, Louisiana.

National Register Advanced: Levels of Significance and Historic Context. Ohio Historic Preservation Office 2008 Workshop. National Park Service. Columbus, Ohio.

Survey Inventory I-Form Advanced: Creating and Editing Digital Images for I-Form. Ohio Historic Preservation Office 2008 Workshop, Columbus, Ohio.

LEED-New Construction and Major Renovation Technical Review Workshop 2005.

LEED-Green Building Rating System Workshop Using Leed in Historic Projects. Denver 2006

LEED-Sustaining the Existing Building Stock: The greatest Challenge of Architecture 2030 Workshop at AIA Convention May 2009 San Francisco.

Roots of Modernism. Boston. Design Committee. AIA. May 28-31, 2009.

Cast Stone and Historic Concrete Rehabilitation Workshop. Association of Preservation Technology Annual Conference. Denver, Colorado. October 6-9, 2010.

Terra Cotta & Stone Repair Training Workshop. February 2011. Edison Coating, Inc. Connecticut. Edison Coating, Inc. Connecticut.

Nondestructive Evaluation Methods for Historic Structures. Association of Preservation Technology. Taliesin. Spring Green. Wisconsin. May 10-21, 2011

Respecting the Value of Context. 14th US/ICOMOS International Symposium, Washington, DC and Richmond VA. June 2-4, 2011

Intelligent Cities Forum. National Building Museum. Washington, DC , June 6m 2011.

Transformations: Reusing, Renovating, and Expanding Existing Buildings. Harvard University. Graduate School of Design. Executive Education. July 18-19, 2011, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Sustainability Symposium. October 11-12, 2011 APT Victoria, BC. Heritage on the Edge.

Sustaining Buildings, Landscapes and Communities

Masonry in Marine Environment Workshop. October 15-16, 2011 APT Victoria, BC Heritage on the Edge.

Mediation Training Certificate (40 HRS). The Center for Alternative Dispute Resolution. December 5-9, 2011

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Heritage Ohio, Statewide Historic Preservation. Board of Trustees. American Institute of Architects, Associate AIA. AIA Cleveland Chapter, Historic Resources Committee. AIA Cleveland Chapter, Urban Design Committee. Society of Architectural Historians. Latrobe Chapter. SAH Washington D.C. Western Reserve Chapter SAH, Ohio. Association of Preservation Technology. Recent Past Preservation Network. ICOMOS. National Trust for Historic Preservation. Preservation Forum. Ohio Historical Society.

SIGNIFICANT PROJECTS: Historic Structures Report. Frank Lloyd Wright/Westcott House Springfield, OH. 2001. Duncan McFarland Homestead, Bentleyville, OH. Proposal for Historic Structures Reports for The Episcopal Church of The Transfiguration, designed by Cram, Cleveland, OH and St. Paul's Episcopal Church, East Cleveland, OH.

Historic Architectural Survey: The Village of Chagrin Falls, Ohio. (1990-1995). Historic Homes for the Kirtland Mormon Site, Kirtland, OH. (1999),

Federal and State Rehabilitation Tax Credits: United Bldg, Hermes Bldg, and Selle Gear Complex. Dickson Bldg. The Gothic (Akron, Ohio). Robinson Music Bldg. (Steubenville, Ohio) Clarendon Hotel (St. Clairsville, Ohio).

National Register: Main-Market Historic District, Selle Gear Complex, Main-Exchange Historic District, The Gothic Bldg. (Akron, OH), Lima Penn. Railroad Passenger Depot (Lima, OH). Chagrin Falls Triangle Park Commercial District Boundary Increase, Falls Road (Chagrin Falls, OH)

Identification of Cultural Resources: Ohio&ErieCanal National Heritage Corridor Management Plan (1999-2000), (OH) w/Icon Architecture, Boston (MA), Magnolia and Bainbridge Township (OH)

Architectural Guidelines: Proposed Bainbridge Historic Town (OH)

Streetscape Concept Proposal. German Village, Columbus, Ohio. Consultant. Third Street Streetscape Rehabilitation. German Village. Columbus, Ohio. Consultant with KKG, Landscape Architects and Planners. Help establish First Preserve America Neighborhood in Ohio.

Implementation of Third Street Streetscape Master Plan Proposal to German Village Society. March 2011

Identification and Survey of Historic Resources for Section 106 Review. Northampton Town Hall. Keyser Farmhouse/Barn. (Cuyahoga Falls, OH).

FEMA-Katrina- New Orleans, LA. Damage Assessment and Scope of Work of the City of New Orleans Historic Buildings. (November 2005- June 2006) Project Officer/Historic Architect. (NISTAC/URS Contractor)

FEMA-Katrina- Biloxi, MS. Historic Preservation Specialist/Historic Architect. (2008). Completed initial survey of the city of Bay St. Louis, Hancock Co. in order to determine the new boundaries of the Historic Districts damaged by Katrina. Part of the Pilot comprehensive survey project of cultural resources of the programmatic agreement between FEMA and the State of Mississippi. Implemented survey methodology. Basic training on using Trimble GPS units. Determination of significance of recent past structures for National Register eligibility (Gulfport Library). Evaluating compliance with Sec. 106 of historic restoration projects damaged by Katrina. (NISTAC/URS Contractor).

LEED Project. GRL/PDI Corporate Headquarters. Solon Ohio. (2009-2012). Work in Progress. Leed Project Administrator. Adaptive-reuse of a 1971 office/warehouse building to engineering Headquarters. LEED GOLD.

RSD/Jacobs/CSRS. New Orleans, Louisiana. (2010-2011) Historic Preservation Consultant for the Rehabilitation of the New Orleans School. Compliance with Sec. 106 process. Identification of character defining features. Conditions assessments. Treatment of historic resources in compliance with the Secretary of Interior Standards for Treatment of Historic Structures incorporating it into the design process.

UTMB/Jacobs Engineering. Galveston, Texas. (2010 to 2011) Historic Preservation Consultant for compliance with Sec. 106 process. Training with PPT presentations to architects/engineers involved with the rehabilitation of University of Texas Medical Buildings damaged by Hurricane Ike in Galveston.

LECTURES/PUBLICATIONS:“Chagrin Falls Architectural Perspective”, Western Reserve Symposium Case Western Reserve University; “Greek Revival Village”, Western Reserve Architectural Historians; “Philanthropic Motives and Models-Aristarchus Champion: Champion Library Hall, Chagrin Falls, OH” - Western Reserve Studies Symposium Case Western Reserve University; “The world’s tallest Concrete Skyscraper: Modernity, Setbacks and Technological Innovation in the Kavanaugh Building, Buenos Aires” 54th Annual Meeting of the Society of Architectural Historians, Toronto, Ontario, 2001. Kent State University, Master of Architecture in Historic Preservation Thesis, “Chagrin Falls, Ohio: An Architectural Analysis of a 19th century Mill Town (1833-1910). “ Conducting an Historic Structure Report Assessment” 2001 National Trust Conference, Providence, Rhode Island and in 2006 National Trust Conference in Pittsburg, (PA) “Walk and Talk in the Holy Cross Neighborhood”, IPTW Conference “Rebuilding Hope-Reaching Heritage” New Orleans, (LA) 2006. “Green Design and Historic Preservation” Heritage Ohio Annual Conference “Turnaround Ohio...Fix it First” Cincinnati, Ohio 2007.

HONORS & AWARDS: Walter Anicka Award - Gunnar Birkets for Outstanding Design in Architecture (School of Architecture, University of Michigan); AIA Akron Merit Award for the Ohio & Erie Canal Heritage Corridor Management Plan; Ohio Historic Preservation Office Award of Merit for the Preservation and Rehabilitation of the Robinson Music Company Building - Steubenville, OH

PROFESSIONAL WORK EXPERIENCE: 1999-2005, Chambers, Murphy & Burge Restoration Architects, Akron, Ohio; 2005-2006 NISTAC/URS Contractor for FEMA. New Orleans, LA. Evaluation of historic properties damaged by Katrina for the City of New Orleans as Project Officer/Historic Architect. 2007, Chambers, Murphy & Burge Restoration Architects, Akron, Ohio; 2008 NISTAC/URS Contractor for FEMA. Biloxi, Mississippi. Survey of Cultural Resources. Determination of Significance. Sec. 106 Compliance. Historic Preservation Specialist/Historic Architect; 2008-2009 Chambers Murphy & Burge Restoration Architects, Akron, Ohio. 2009-2010 ABA Architects, Akron, Ohio. Historic Preservation Specialist. Consultant; RSD Jacobs/CSRS New Orleans, Louisiana. Historic Preservation Specialist, Consultant. 2011 to present Rausche Historic Preservation LLC.

Mazie Marie Adams
1285 Inglewood Drive
Cleveland Heights, OH 44121-1641
216 297-1357 mazie.adams@gmail.com

Professional Experience

Burton Historic Inventory Project

September, 2012 - present

Rausche Historic Preservation, LLC

Historian

- **Historical Research:** Conduct intensive research of historic properties. Research includes primary source documents (census, deeds, historic maps, genealogy records, tax duplicates, first-person accounts, archival materials, historic newspapers, probate records), local history organizational archives, Geauga County GIS system, architectural styles, historic construction materials and secondary sources. Work meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation.
- Create chronology of property history to enable completion of Ohio Historic Inventory Forms.

Lakewood Historical Society

December, 1997 to September, 2011

Lakewood, OH

Executive Director

- **Historical Research:** Conducted intensive research of people, residential and commercial properties, neighborhoods and districts. Research includes primary source documents (Census, deeds, genealogy records, tax duplicates, first-person accounts, archival materials, historic newspapers, probate records), local history organizational archives, architectural styles, historic construction materials and secondary sources. Utilized research in exhibit development, educational programs, newsletter articles and queries from the general public, local history organizations and city government.
- **Educational Mission:** Oversaw, developed and implemented programs in accordance with society's mission including bi-annual lecture series for adults, school tours and classroom activities, summer camp program for children. Scheduled and conducted museum tours, provided educational information and local history to the general public through articles, lectures and programs and supervise special events. Recruited, trained and scheduled museum docents.
- **Collections management:** Supervised and conducted management of society collections, including material culture artifacts, photographic images, textiles, reference library and archives.
- **Maintenance and Security:** Oversaw the protection of the museum and its contents through conservation and regular maintenance. Identified issues and arranged for necessary repairs. Oversaw maintenance of second historic site used as a rental facility.
- **Business and Operations:** Maintained regular office hours. Conducted all financial activity. Ran museum gift shop. Maintained membership files. Coordinated all mailings to membership and general public. Implemented programs as directed by Board of Trustees. Wrote five newsletters per year with historical information and society activities. Assisted with rental activities.

- Volunteers: Supervised, trained, and provided support and information to all volunteer groups. Encouraged involvement and express appreciation for volunteer activities.
- External Community Involvement: Attended meetings of wide variety of museum and city related organizations. Developed relationships with local media outlets.
- Supervisory Activities: Supervised activities of Curator, Educator, Rental Manager, Nicholson House caretaker. Acted as liaison with Board of Trustees.

Carlyle House Historic Park

September, 1994 to August, 1997

Alexandria, Virginia

Curator of Education

- Directed educational mission at historic house museum
- Conceived, planned and implemented education and interpretive programs: Developed joint special events with local museums. Researched major reinterpretation of period rooms. Created and designed new visitor brochure. Launched cooperative program with Girl Scouts. Expanded colonial games program for children.
- Conducted intensive historic research to support educational programming.
- Supervised educational school programs: Scheduled, conducted and evaluated tours for school groups. Developed and implemented new programs. Trained school tour docents.
- Co-wrote and participated in IMLS Museum-School Partnership Grant.
- Management of Personnel: Trained and supervised volunteer docents and high school interns. Revised and produced docent training material. Instituted new docent training session on interpretation. Wrote monthly newsletter.
- Participated in all aspects of daily museum operations: Conducted tours, sold tickets and operated gift shop. Performed general building and grounds maintenance. Answered visitor inquiries. Assisted with rental operation.

Education

The George Washington University

Degree received 1994

Washington, CA

M.A.T. in Museum Education

Kenyon College

Degree received 1992

Gambier, OH

B.A. cum laude, with Honors in History

H. Landon Warner History Research Grant; Dean's Merit List, 1988-1992

University of Copenhagen

Fall, 1990

Denmark

Studied history, politics, Danish. Lived with Danish family.

Memberships and Professional Associations

- Landmark Commission, City of Cleveland Heights
- President and trustee of Cleveland Heights Historical Society
- Past president, trustee and member of Northeast Ohio Inter-Museum Council
- Member and past trustee of Ohio Museums Association
- Member of Ohio Historical Society, American Association of State and Local History and National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Member and former trustee of Ohio Local History Alliance
- Noble Elementary PTA member, past president, past treasurer

Bethany Lynn Maltry

38548 Courtland Drive Willoughby, Ohio 44094

T: 440-251-5103 E: Bmaltry@kent.edu

Professional Experience:

Burton Historic Inventory Project

Rausche Historic Preservation, LLC

September 2012- Present

169 Senlac Hills Drive Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022

cell: 216/469-0615

Technical Assistant

Historical Research: Intensive Level Architecture Survey of Burton Village National Register of Historic Place. Assistance in dating historic buildings. Includes primary source documents (deeds, genealogy records, maps, photographs, tax duplicates, archival materials and newspaper articles). Also includes local histories and secondary sources. Create chronology of property history.

Geauga County Historical Society & Century Village Museum

September 10, 2012-Present

P.O. box 153 14653 East Park Street Burton, OH 44021

440-834-1492

Internship

Research and build exhibit on transportation and communication in the 1800's unique to the area of Geauga County, Ohio. Compile lesson plans based on the exhibit for fourth grade classrooms. Open and present exhibit during Museum functions. Built exhibit using information obtained through the Century Village Archives, newspaper articles, photographs, and materials found on site.

Re-Education Services Inc.

6176 Reynolds Road Mentor, Ohio 44060
440-257-3131

September 2010 - July 2012

Responsibilities: Follow Pre-school Content standards while at the same time developing social communication skills using structured teaching, floortime (DIR - engaging children with autism where they are developmentally, socially and emotionally) and sensory diets, data collection, cleaning, structured gym activities, independent work setup, creating icons, social stories and other items needed for children with Autism Spectrum Disorder and Behavioral difficulties.

Huntsburg Historical Society

September 2012- Present

Provided information pertaining to transportation in the area, specifically railroads in the 1800s to present.

Education:

Mentor High School

Graduation Date: June 2, 2007

6451 Center Street Mentor, Ohio 44060

Major Course: Early Childhood Education Program (ECE)

Kent State University

14111 County Road 3 Burton, OH

Graduation Date: Spring 2013

Associates of Science

Graduation Date: Spring 2014

Bachelors of Science: History. Minor: Archaeology.

References

Elizabeth Wantz

Curator, Century Village

curator@geaugahistorical.org

Carl Seliskar

Huntsburg Historical Society

carlseliskar@windstream.net