GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY · HISTORY · HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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Final Report

Ohio Modern: Preserving Our Recent Past Statewide Historic Context

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ABSTRACT

Gray & Pape, Inc., contracted with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office of the Ohio Historical Society to develop a statewide historic context document outlining the important social, political, and economic trends that shaped land use decisions, architectural styles, property types, and building technology in Ohio associated with the recent past (1940-1970). The time period begins with World War II and the massive socioeconomic transformations that occurred. The events of the war years set into motion trends and patterns of historical development that shaped Ohio for the next three decades. The time period ends at 1970, as the early 1970s marked a period of transition for Ohio that included deindustrialization, assumption of new responsibilities by state and local government, and demographic and socioeconomic trends as the state's metropolitan areas grew and the population transitioned from rural to suburban settings. During this project, Gray & Pape, Inc., established significant themes and identified important property types and examples of the work of seminal architects, builders, and developers in Ohio's recent past.

The historic context document follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation Planning (developing historic contexts). The project uses relevant guidance provided in the following National Register of Historic Places Bulletins: *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, and *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. All Gray & Pape, Inc., personnel involved with this project meet federal professional qualification standards as published in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 48 FR 44716, in the areas of History and Architectural History.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gray & Pape, Inc. (Gray & Pape), contracted with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) of the Ohio Historical Society (OHS) to develop a statewide historic context document outlining the important social, political, and economic trends that shaped land use decisions, architectural styles, property types, and building technology in Ohio associated with the recent past (1940-1970). The time period begins with the years immediately leading up to World War II. The events of the war years set into motion massive socioeconomic transformations, trends and patterns of historical development that shaped Ohio for the next three decades. The time period ends at 1970; the early 1970s marked a period of transition for Ohio that included deindustrialization, assumption of new responsibilities by state and local government, and demographic and socioeconomic trends as the state's metropolitan areas grew and the population transitioned from rural to suburban settings. During this project, Gray & Pape established significant themes and identified important property types and examples of the work of seminal architects, builders, and developers in Ohio's recent past.

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1.1 Organization

This report is organized in eight sections as well as eleven appendices. Section 1.0 presents introductory material for the project. Section 2.0 provides the research design, research questions, and archival research methods used during the course of this project. A statewide historic context for Ohio's recent past (1940-1970) architecture is contained in Section 3.0. A discussion of design trends, construction methods and materials, resource types and discussion of a selected list of Ohio architects, builders and developers associated with Ohio's recent past is provided in Section 4.0. Methods for identification, evaluation, documentation, and NRHP registration of Ohio's recent past resources are presented in Section 5.0. Section 6.0 contains recommendations for future research, survey needs, and potential NRHP nominations. References cited are included in Section 7.0, while Section 8.0 includes a bibliography of resources for Ohio's recent past.

Appendix A contains all of the figures prepared for the report, while Appendix B includes plates. In Appendix C, Gray & Pape presents a list of architect-designed Ohio resources from the recent past (1940-1970); the list also includes a small number of resources from ca. 1970-1980 to aid in tracking trends in subsequent architectural design. Appendix D is a

compilation of recent past architectural resources that are listed in local architectural guides and inventories, included on various Internet sites, and identified by way of this project's online survey. Gray & Pape consulted every issue of *Ohio Architect* magazine published between 1954 and 1970 to compile a list of Ohio buildings that warranted editorial mention and/or that received an award for design; these findings are presented in Appendix E. An excerpt of ODOT's Historic Bridge Inventory of Ohio bridges, featuring only those built between ca. 1940 and 1980, is found in Appendix F. The American Institute of Architects (AIA) historical directories of American architects practicing in Ohio in 1956, 1962, and 1972 are provided in Appendix G, along with rosters of architects practicing in Ohio as published in 1954 and 1964 by the monthly publication *Ohio Architect*. Appendix H provides in tabular format the results of an online survey undertaken as part of the project. Appendix I lists the historic preservation organizations, historical societies, municipal and county planning agencies, and university architecture and historic preservation departments contacted by Gray & Pape to request their input in identifying design trends, resource types, architects, and architectural styles in Ohio dating from the recent past (1940-1970), as well as to participate in the online survey. A summary of the oral history interviews conducted during the course of this project is included in Appendix J.

1.2 Acknowledgements

Archival research for this phase of the project began in November 2009 and continued throughout the project. Architectural Historians Don Burden, Meghan Hesse, Jennifer Mastri, and Doug Owen, as well as Principal Investigator Brandon McCuin, contributed to the research tasks and assisted with preparing the historic context. Lena L. Sweeten McDonald acted as Senior Principal Investigator and oversaw all aspects of the report's preparation. Patrick W. O'Bannon served as the Project Manager. Julisa Melendez undertook technical editing for the context report. Ruth G. Myers prepared all of the GIS datasets and mapping included in the report. Carly Meyer was responsible for the report's graphics. Donna M. DeBlasio, Ph.D., director of the Center for Historic Preservation at Youngstown State University, conducted the oral history interviews for this project.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND PROJECT METHODS

To develop a thorough understanding of Ohio's recent past, Gray & Pape conducted archival research and limited field investigations. The research design takes into account that the built environment yields immediate evidence of the character of the historical architectural properties within a given area, as well as their relative integrity and ubiquity. A visual record of previous activities and periods of growth or change, therefore, may be discerned through study of architectural resources in a locale. However, historically significant patterns, trends, events, and associations with significant persons are not always immediately apparent through a visual survey. Historical research, including review of maps, local histories, atlases and other primary and secondary sources, is necessary to develop a full understanding of the influences that shaped development and change over time, both within a general area and at a specific property.

2.1 Research Design

To facilitate identification of regional patterns within the state, Gray & Pape delineated six regions in Ohio, as follows: Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio; Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio; Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio; Columbus-Central Ohio; Dayton-Western Ohio; Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio (Figure A1). The regional boundaries are based in part on the regional chapters of the American Institute of Architects Ohio (AIA Ohio), as well as on delineations based on various federal and state government agencies' work, including the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and the federal-state partnership of the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC). This geographic framework was used to inform archival research and preparation of the historic context for Ohio's recent past; information presented in Appendices C, D, and E also is organized by region.

Along with delineating a regional approach to Ohio, Gray & Pape developed a preliminary list of research questions that shaped initial investigations. These questions were developed based on the firm's previous experience with similar resource types and scopes of work. To maintain project coherence and cohesion, therefore, the primary focus of the investigations was to determine how Ohio's architectural legacy from 1940 to 1970 reflects historic events and patterns of development, and how NRHP eligibility criteria may be applied thereto. Gray & Pape's research questions ranged from the changes in construction methods and techniques from the 1940s to the early 1970s; to the identities of major architects and designers working in Ohio during this period; to the effects of the G.I. Bill and other government initiatives on transforming the built environment; to the emergence of social justice and civil rights movements and their influences on land use, planning, and open space preservation.

2.1.1 Research Themes

Gray & Pape identified a series of themes to provide a framework for the statewide historic context. In keeping with the overall purpose of the context, each of these themes was examined primarily with reference to Ohio's architectural legacy from the recent past.

(1) Industrialization/Deindustrialization

(2) Changing Demographics
(3) Social History
(4) Land Use Planning
(5) Conservation/Environmental Regulation
(6) Technological Innovations
(7) City vs. Suburb
(8) Transportation (Focusing on resultant land use issues and changing development patterns)
(9) Design Trends
(10) Major Architects, Builders, and Planners

Each of these themes is discussed in greater detail in the historic context in Section 3.0. The historic context is organized both chronologically and thematically. Beginning with a brief overview of conditions in Ohio during the 1940s, the historic context uses a thematic approach to describe historical trends and patterns of development that occurred during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. Overarching themes that shaped Ohio's built environment from the 1950s to the early 1970s are discussed in Section 4.0, as well as a description of design trends in Ohio during the recent past.

2.2 Archival Research Methods

Gray & Pape conducted research on development in Ohio from 1940 to 1970. Our project team member, Youngstown State University, led by Donna M. DeBlasio, conducted oral history interviews with a selection of community leaders, designers, and builders associated with construction and housing developments from the recent past. Gray & Pape's research included gathering information pertinent to the building materials and construction methods associated with resources of this era. In addition, Gray & Pape consulted with local historians, historical societies, and other professional organizations or experts on the recent past time period to help provide historic background and research sources.

Gray & Pape undertook limited primary and extensive secondary source research on post-World War II/recent past themes and property types. Among the repositories consulted were the OHS; OHPO; historical societies and libraries in major metropolitan regions such as Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, and Cincinnati; and historic preservation organizations and municipal agencies in major metropolitan areas, including Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown, as well as smaller cities, such as Gallipolis, Oxford, Portsmouth, and Steubenville. Staff and collections at professional organizations, such as the AIA Ohio and the Ohio Planning Conference, were consulted as well. Gray & Pape reached out to architecture, historic preservation, and urban planning faculty at Bowling Green State University, Kent State University, Miami University, Ohio State University, and University of Cincinnati for their insight into historic and design trends of Ohio's modern period. A complete listing of Ohio's repositories and organizations that were invited to participate in the project is included in Appendix I. Online sources, including the Library of Congress, also were referenced. Those that are cited in this report are included in Section 7.0, References Cited. The bibliography in Section 8.0 presents a wide-ranging list of secondary and online sources that focus on numerous aspects of the recent past (1940-1970) and modern-period architecture.

Gray & Pape identified a representative selection of primary source materials, such as historic state, city, and county maps; plat maps on file at county courthouses and/or city-county planning offices; historic photographs; historic and current aerial photographs; and both outstanding and typical examples of recent past buildings and landscapes that can be used to facilitate future research efforts. Secondary source materials identified by Gray & Pape consist of period general interest magazines, such as *Better Homes and Gardens*; period professional interest magazines, such as *House and Home* and *Architectural Record*; period house plan catalogs; period builders' catalogs and magazines; newspapers; the *Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals*; studies such as Condit's *American Building Art (20th Century);* and local guides for all major metropolitan areas, such as the *Bicentennial Guide to Greater Cincinnati*. Biographical information about major architects, builders, and developers who lived and worked in Ohio from 1940 to 1970 has been sought as well. Findings of the archival research are presented in the bibliography in Section 8.0 of this report.

A plethora of lay and professional historians, mid-century modern enthusiasts, and other interested individuals have devoted countless hours to researching, photographing, and writing about Ohio's recent past (1940-1970). The fruits of their labor often are posted on Internet websites. Gray & Pape consulted a number of these websites during the course of our research. We endeavored to identify and credit all referenced material. Internet sources cited throughout this report are included in the References Cited in Section 7.0. Additional examples of websites that were not cited directly are included in the Bibliography in Section 8.0.

2.2.2 Online Survey

Gray & Pape selected www.SurveyMonkey.com to host the online survey component of this project. The survey's title was Ohio Modern: Preserving the Recent Past. In March 2010, Gray & Pape created an account and built the survey using the website's tools. The survey remained online and accessible to the public through June 30, 2010. A complete listing of the survey questions is included in Appendix H of this report, along with a summary of the survey responses. A total of 21 responses to the online survey were recorded.

Organizations contacted to request their staff and/or members' participation in the survey are listed in Appendix I. All contacts by Gray & Pape were made via either telephone or email. Some organizations, such as The Cultural Landscape Foundation, included a link to the online survey in communications to their members (i.e., in electronic newsletters or on the organization website's home page).

2.2.3 Oral History Interviews

Oral history interviews were another component of the Ohio Modern project. The interviewer, Dr. Donna M. DeBlasio, Professor of History and Applied History at Youngstown State University, developed a set of interview questions in cooperation with the OHPO and Gray and Pape. They also developed a list of possible interviewees, working from lists of Ohio architects who were members of the American Institute of Architects by the 1960s. The legal documents or interview agreement forms were adapted from those used by the Youngstown State University Oral History Program. The agreement turns over the rights

and ownership of the interview (which is standard practice in oral history programs) to the Ohio Historical Society. It also informs the interviewees as to how the interviews will be deposited and made available to the general public.

A summary of each interviewee is included in Appendix J. Being submitted under separate cover, the digital audio interviews and the accompanying transcripts will be housed in the OHS Archives. Additionally, copies of both versions will be placed in Youngstown State University's Maag Library as a part of its Digital Oral History Collection at www.maag.ysu.edu/oralhistory/oral_hist.html.

2.2.4 GIS Datasets

Gray & Pape incorporated GIS applications during our research to create graphic illustrations for the historic context report. The OHPO provided a list of previously inventoried architectural resources dating from 1940 to 1970 and of 1940 to 1970 resources already listed in the NRHP. A map showing the geographic distribution of these resources is presented in Appendix A of this report (Figure A1). Gray & Pape also used U.S. census data to create maps illustrating various demographic trends across Ohio between 1940 and 1970. All of these maps are in Appendix A (Figures A2–A6).

Gray & Pape originally planned to geo-reference a representative selection of aerial photographs with overlays from maps of historic and existing conditions, and use these to track change over time to the rural landscapes. In consulting with staff at OHS and ODOT, we discovered that the available aerial photography was recorded at a small scale that is incompatible with the planned use. Due to the small scale, dozens of aerial photos are required to show the extent of the boundaries of a city such as Toledo or Akron. The level of detail available on the aerial photos, however, will make them an excellent tool for any future city-level studies that may be undertaken. The aerial photo collections at OHS that Gray & Pape consulted are listed in the bibliography in Section 8.0.

Gray & Pape also considered tracking change to urban landscapes over time by geo-referencing changes in corporate boundaries on either topographic maps or street maps. This approach yielded mixed results. Some of Ohio's major urban centers have seen few boundary changes since before World War II. Cleveland, for example, has not annexed any adjacent lands since 1929. Other cities, including Columbus and Toledo, undertook aggressive growth campaigns during the recent past (1940-1970). Graphic representations of this expansive period, however, proved difficult to identify. Several of Ohio's major cities, such as Cincinnati and Cleveland, have developed extensive GIS databases that include a wide variety of topics, ranging from locations of public infrastructure, to demographic characteristics of neighborhood populations, to distributions of natural resources. Because municipal governments began using GIS applications comparatively recently (within the past fifteen to twenty years), very little historical data is included in the municipal databases. Gray & Pape did not identify any extant electronic datasets that could aid in tracking change over time between 1940 and 1970. As a result, we determined that a GIS-based approach to this avenue of inquiry would provide little useful information regarding Ohio's urban development patterns between 1940 and 1970. Records of annexation patterns, such as meeting minutes, plat and subdivision maps, and metropolitan land use plans, are still

available at municipal planning offices. These are likely to provide pertinent information for future regional, municipal, and neighborhood-based studies of recent past trends and patterns of historical development.

Finally, ODOT maintains an online collection of historic highway maps dating from 1912 to 2003 at www.dot.state.oh.us/Divisions/TransSysDev/Innovation/Prod_Services/TransMap/Pages/default.aspx. As a representative example of using such maps to track change over time in a metropolitan area, Gray & Pape selected the 1945, 1955, 1965, and 1975 maps and focused on the Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown Northeastern Ohio region. These figures are presented in Appendix A of this report (Figures A7–A8).

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1 Overview of Ohio, 1940–1950

During World War II, Ohio experienced significant industrial development and population growth. The state's diversified industrial base and geographical proximity to transportation routes and other population centers made it well suited for wartime production needs. The industrial development and consequential economic prosperity generated during World War II shaped Ohio's economic, cultural, and social history for decades thereafter.

The United States resisted involvement in World War II from 1939 through much of 1941. Even as the Axis powers swept through Europe and eastern Asia, American isolationists insisted that the U.S. had no key interests at stake. At President Franklin D. Roosevelt's urging, Congress enacted a "cash and carry" policy in 1939, allowing the U.S. to supply goods to any nation that could pay cash and carry the goods away (Knepper 2003:367). While providing great assistance to Great Britain and its allies, the program also offered economic benefits to the U.S., which remained enmeshed in the Great Depression. More importantly, it began the process of shifting American industries to a wartime footing.

In September 1940, Congress established the first peacetime military draft in the nation's history. The Ohio National Guard was activated and designated the 37th Division. Guard units traveled to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, for training. In Columbus, Fort Hayes served as a reception center for military draftees and recruits and was staffed by 2,000 troops in its own right (Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center 2010). Roosevelt, a Democrat, handily won Ohio in the November 1940 presidential election, but Republicans dominated the state government and the Congressional delegation. Senator Robert A. Taft, a Cincinnati native, ranked among the most prominent isolationists. On the other hand, Governor John W. Bricker, also a Republican, took steps to place Ohio in a defensive posture. With Ohio's National Guard units called to active duty, he ordered recruitment and training of an Ohio State Guard. He also created a Defense Council to coordinate industrial planning with national defense needs. Furthermore, the state Manpower Council authored one of the first statewide studies to project employment needs that would arise in the event of full wartime employment (Knepper 2003:369).

In 1941, Congress increased aid to Great Britain and the Allied powers with the "lend-lease" policy permitting the loan of war materiel. Isolationists, including Ohio's Senator Taft, opposed this move. Their resistance, however, evaporated upon Japan's December 7, 1941, surprise attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (Knepper 2003:368–369). After the United States entered World War II, Ohioans joined their fellow Americans in stepping up to serve at all levels of society. Approximately 839,000 Ohioans, 12 percent of the state's 1940 population, served in the armed forces for the duration of the war. Of these men and women, 23,000 died or were missing in action (Ohio History Central 2005a).

On the home front, Ohioans joined in scrap drives, grew victory gardens, obeyed rationing and blackout regulations, and served in civil defense programs (Ohio History Central 2005a). The Ohio State University Cooperative Extension Service conducted farm-labor recruitment

programs, allocated scarce supplies of fertilizer and machinery, and helped find substitutes for unobtainable foods (Ohio State University Extension 2010). Thousands of Ohioans worked long hours on production lines, dealt with shortages of basic goods, lacked adequate housing, and often had at least one family member serving in the military (Knepper 2003:375). A crucial aspect of Ohio's wartime contribution came from the state's industrial base, which had been developing for more than a century.

3.1.1 Ohio's Industries during World War II

From the time Ohio attained statehood in 1803, the state's ready access to raw materials and navigable waterways at its northern and southern boundaries offered industrious entrepreneurs opportunity for profit. With an abundance of coal and iron ore, industrialists throughout the state erected iron works for the production of pig iron. Hanging Rock in south-central Ohio, and the Mahoning Valley, in northeast Ohio, developed into significant iron smelting areas. The iron industry in turn facilitated development of a large steel industry, with Youngstown in the Mahoning Valley arising as one of the most prominent steel towns in the country (Hunker 1958:11–17; Knepper 2003:219).

Following the completion of a network of canals during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, improved transportation and an abundance of waterpower stimulated industrial development at major points along the state's canal system. Cites such as Cleveland, Akron, Toledo, Dayton, and Cincinnati became prominent industrial centers, manufacturing everything from machine tools to textiles. Located at the western edge of the Appalachian and Allegheny Mountains, Ohio industries benefited from a relatively centralized location between the urban centers of the eastern seaboard and the expanding markets of the western states. Development of railroads during the mid-to-late nineteenth century further cemented Ohio's role as the gateway to the West. Indeed, as a consequence of its geographic location, Ohio quickly evolved into a transportation hub, with most east-west shipments through the Midwest originating, terminating, or passing through Ohio (Hunker 1958:11–17).

A critical aspect to Ohio's success as an industrial hub lay with its workforce. From the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, European immigrants flocked to Ohio, many of them seeking better economic opportunities than could be had in their homelands. German immigrants comprised the largest percentage, to such an extent that only Wisconsin had a greater proportion of German-descended residents than Ohio. Bowling Green, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, and Toledo all came to have large German populations. Cleveland, on the other hand, had the largest concentration of Slovaks, Hungarians, and Slovenians of any city in the United States (Bonutti 1984:19).

By the mid-twentieth century, Ohio was a long-established industrial powerhouse, with a large, highly skilled, and diversified labor force. Raw materials remained abundant, with coal and iron ore available within the state or accessible via a short haul from the Great Lakes region. These factors played a crucial role during World War II, when the United States government called upon Ohio to contribute its industrial might to wartime production needs. On the war's eve, Ohio ranked fourth in the nation in industrial production. A major supplier of iron, steel, heavy machinery, automotive components, and tires, Ohio played a key role in the manufacture of wartime goods, especially aircraft, automotive products, ordnance, and

ships. With its immense industrial capacity, Ohio secured more than $15 billion in government contracts for war goods, with the largest share going to Cleveland, followed by Cincinnati, Akron, Dayton, Youngstown, Toledo, and Columbus (Knepper 2003:370). Building on their success during the war years, these cities reigned as Ohio's major metropolitan areas through the remainder of the twentieth century.

One of Ohio's most important wartime production plants was the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Akron. The tire company's subsidiary, Goodyear Aircraft, produced Corsair fighter planes for the Navy and Marines. Akron's rubber manufacturers contributed to the development of synthetic rubber, enabling Ohio's rubber industry to continue producing tires and other wartime goods, despite the loss of access to natural rubber supplies in Japanese-controlled territory. Ohio's steel industry also played a significant role in wartime production, with mills at Youngstown, Cleveland, and Canton producing vital materials for all nature of war machinery. Other significant wartime industries included munitions production, such as the Ravenna Ordnance Plant, near Ravenna in Portage County. This 30-square-mile facility employed 15,000 workers, who worked around the clock manufacturing artillery shells. Additional arsenals appeared at Rossford, near Toledo, as well as at Marion, Lima, Columbus, and other locations around the state (Knepper 2003:370). The Willys-Overland Company, based in Toledo, produced the iconic jeep for America's military. In a show of wartime cooperation, the firm shared its design specifications with the Ford Motor Company so both firms could supply the Army's demand for these vehicles. Of the 700,000 jeeps used by the U.S. military between 1941 and 1945, the Willys-Overland Company manufactured 330,000 (Ohio History Central 2005b). In 1938, the War Department acquired about 9000 acres of land to construct the Plum Brook Ordnance Works near Sandusky. This plant produced munitions, such as TNT, until the end of World War II. After the war, the plant closed and the site remained idle for more than a decade (NASA/PBS 1999).

Another facility associated with the military was Air Force Plant 85, operated by North American Aviation Operations, Rockwell International Corporation. Constructed in 1941 by the Defense Plant Corporation, the completely government-owned plant covered 518 acres and 3.4 million square feet. It occupied a site located 6 miles from downtown Columbus, just south of the Port Columbus Airport and north of the Defense Construction and Supply Center. The plant included a high bay fabrication and assembly area, part of which was used as a machine shop, and flyaway capability from the Port of Columbus Airport. During World War II, over 24,000 people worked here, producing more than 3,500 naval aircraft under contracts with Curtiss-Wright Corp. Production declined after the war, and Curtiss-Wright ceased operations in 1950 (GlobalSecurity.org 2010).

Built in 1942, the Cleveland Bomber Plant, located at 6300 Riverside Drive in Brook Park, was owned by the Department of Defense throughout World War II. It also was known as the Fisher Body Aircraft Plant No. 2, as General Motors operated the facility to manufacture the B-29 Bomber here. It later became known as the Cleveland Tank Plant. At its peak, the plant employed 15,000 workers, many of whom lived in housing projects built on Triskett and Berea roads in the immediate neighborhood. When the plant closed with the war's end, the City of Cleveland turned down an opportunity to lease the site for future airport expansion. Although tempted by a lease rate of $1 per year, the city feared it could not afford

maintenance costs for the site. After a brief tenure as an exhibition hall and sales center, the plant was leased to National Terminals for soybean storage. During the Korean War, defense production resumed under the auspices of General Motors' Cadillac Division. Used to manufacture various tank models, the facility remained in operation through the early 1970s. The Defense Department sold the plant to Park Corporation of West Virginia in 1977. Since 1985, Park has operated the former plant as the I-X Center, an exhibition facility (Encyclopedia of Cleveland History 2010a).

The war effort kept approximately one million workers employed in Ohio factories. With much of the state's traditional workforce serving in the military, Ohio's factory owners relied on non-traditional sources of labor. Among those filling wartime job positions were retired workers, whose skilled labor helped bolster a drastically depleted pool of seasoned craftsmen. Women, too, entered the job market in unprecedented numbers. Overall, women comprised about 30 percent of Ohio's wartime workforce, with some cities, such as Dayton, seeing an increase to as much as 40 percent. Despite initial resistance by male co-workers, "Rosie the Riveter" soon proved her worth, working jobs previously thought beyond the capabilities of the average woman (Knepper 2003:371).

Also important to Ohio's war effort were African Americans, who migrated from the South to northern factories by the thousands during the early-to-mid 1940s. At the outset of the war, factories relegated these workers to menial jobs, but as skilled labor became scarce, industries began promoting African Americans to higher levels of responsibility. By the end of the war, they comprised 8 percent of Ohio's workforce. The promise of work in Ohio factories continued to lure African Americans from the Deep South after the war's end. So dramatic was the migration that, between 1930 and 1950, black population increased from approximately 309,000, or 2.3 percent of the state's total population, to 513,000, or about 6.5 percent of total population (Knepper 2003:371).

Mass migrations occurred among southern highland whites who left the Appalachian region to find wartime jobs in Ohio's factories as well. Large numbers of Appalachian whites from southern Ohio and West Virginia relocated to Hamilton, Middletown, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, and industrial cities in northeast Ohio. The unprecedented wave of migrant workers overwhelmed their adoptive communities, forcing cities to build temporary housing to accommodate the thousands of workers employed by local factories. Similar to southern blacks, Appalachian whites maintained a steady pace of migration to the north. By 1950, upland southerners numbered roughly 568,000, or about 7.2 percent of Ohio's population (Knepper 2003:372).

3.1.2 Ohio's Military-Industrial Complex

At the start of World War II, Ohio's long-established industrial base manufactured a wide range of goods, generally relying on the natural resources within the state's own borders or within easy shipping distance. The war years, however, laid the groundwork for a period of unprecedented industrial expansion and innovation that was not as dependent on ready access to raw materials. The results of this expansion continued to shape the state's economy and culture for the remainder of the twentieth century. Crucial facets of this transition lay in the

establishment of a major military airfield near Dayton and in technological research and development at private research facilities.

As early as the 1910s, Ohio took a leading role in military technological development. President Woodrow Wilson's National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics (NACA) advised creation of a research center for the military use of aircrafts. Due to the automobile and aircraft plants that already existed in Ohio, the center was established at McCook Field in Dayton. By 1924, operations at McCook Field required additional space, and in one of many transactions that shifted rural lands statewide from agricultural to industrial uses, Dayton city officials and residents donated 5,250 acres of land on the city's outskirts. The Air Corps established Wright Field on the site, naming it in honor of native sons Orville and Wilbur Wright's contributions to flight. The Army Air Corps stationed its Materiel Division at Wright Field and employed scientists who researched aircraft improvements for military applications. They developed a new, multidisciplinary approach for their work that provided groundbreaking insights into airplane design (Ohio History Central 2005c).

Preparing for wartime in 1939, the U.S. Congress authorized $300 million to expand air field facilities and provide the Air Corps with 6,000 aircraft. Wright Field was among the facilities included in the improvement program. Research at Wright Field focused on improving engine power, aircraft range, maneuverability and safety and weapons. After the war ended, Wright Field continued to play a major role in aircraft research and construction. In 1947, the newly established United States Air Force combined Wright Field with nearby Patterson Field, creating Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Research at the base continued to be a major element of its mission through the remainder of the twentieth century (Futrell 1951:13; Ohio History Central 2005c).

At Ravenna, the Atlas Powder Company began manufacturing shells and bombs in 1941 for the war effort. This endeavor expanded considerably a year later, with the opening of the Ravenna Arsenal on the same site. Operating from 1942 to 1945, the facility employed more than 15,000 Ohioans and produced more weapons than any other plant in the United States. The massive arsenal eventually included 1,371 buildings located on 21,418 acres. Arms production ceased at the end of World War II, only to resume with the outbreak of the Korean War, this time under the control of the Firestone Company. Production ceased again in 1957, then resumed during the Vietnam War. After the early 1970s, Ravenna Arsenal workers principally disarmed ammunition. Much of the site is now devoted to the Ohio National Guard's Ravenna Training and Logistics Site (Ohio History Central 2005d).

Another component of Ohio's military-industrial complex came with the facility now known as the NASA John H. Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field. Originally dubbed the NACA Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, the installation was established in 1941 on a 200-acre parcel immediately west of the Cleveland Municipal Airport (Dawson 1991:11-12). Similar to Wright Field, its original purpose was developing and improving aircraft engines. During World War II, AERL was involved in "trouble shooting" for both the military and engine manufacturers. Research conducted at AERL led to numerous aeronautical innovations, including research and testing of jet propulsion technology (*Lewis News* 1966:5). Following World War II, the laboratory focused on research and development of jet engines.

In 1947, the facility was renamed the Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory, marking a shift in its mission from engines to all types of propulsion. Another name change came in 1948, when the Flight Propulsion Laboratory became known as the Lewis Research Center in honor of George W. Lewis, the Director of Aeronautical Research for NACA. By the 1950s, the center played an important role in America's emerging space program. In 1958, the Lewis Research Center became part of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). In addition to studying ways to propel aircraft and spaceships, scientists sought methods to speed up civilian air travel, improve communication, and reduce harmful aircraft emissions. The facility's research efforts have continued up to the present. In 1999, the center was renamed again to honor astronaut, and Ohio native, John Glenn. It is now known as the John H. Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field (Ohio History Central 2005e).

Complementing its military facilities, Ohio became home to numerous private entities engaged in research and development, such as Monsanto in Dayton and the Battelle Memorial Institute. Monsanto operated a top-secret research facility at the Runnymede Playhouse in Dayton's Oakwood neighborhood. Known as the Dayton Project, their work was directly associated with the Manhattan Project that built the world's first atomic bombs. In Dayton, a highly radioactive element, polonium, was produced, purified, and harnessed for use as triggers in the bombs. After the project was completed, the research facility where much of the work took place was so extensively contaminated with radioactivity that it was dismantled and buried in Oakwood, Tennessee. Dayton retained other buildings involved in the trigger project, including the General Electric Supply Warehouse at 610 East Third Street, which housed one of the nation's first radiation health safety programs, and six buildings that surrounded the Bonebrake Seminary on West First Street (DeBrosse 2004). Dubbed Unit III of the Dayton Project, the buildings around Bonebrake were listed in the NRHP for their association with this significant historic event. Postwar construction of a permanent site for Dayton Project activities began in 1947 and resulted in a facility in Miamisburg. Originally known as the Dayton Engineer Works, its name later changed to Mound Laboratories. Operations began a year later and continued into the early twenty-first century; after being declared a Superfund site in 1989, cleanup of hazardous materials began in 1995.

The Batelle Memorial Institute, meanwhile, was founded in 1923 in Columbus with an endowment from the estate of Gordon Battelle with the purpose of developing practical applications for scientific research. Battelle officially was incorporated in 1925 and its laboratory operations began in 1929 in a building next to the campus of The Ohio State University. During its first ten years of operation, Battelle's scientists focused on the iron and steel industries. During World War II, Battelle participated in nuclear research for the Manhattan Project as well. The institute also provided the U.S. military with improved armor for tanks and other military vehicles. After the war, Battelle expanded tremendously. Research for military applications continued, as Battelle scientists developed fuel for the U.S. Navy's first nuclear-powered submarine, *Nautilus*, in 1949. Projects with civilian uses also joined Battelle's portfolio, such as research in xerography for use in copy machines. Battelle has continued to be a key research and development facility in Ohio through to the present (Ohio History Central 2005f).

3.1.3 Wartime Housing Development

During the early 1940s, the mushrooming rate of industrial growth in Ohio precipitated a housing crisis that also owed, in part, to economic conditions of the preceding decade. Residential construction had been hampered throughout the Great Depression. Builders and developers found few options to finance new projects. High unemployment rates among workers significantly depleted the pool of potential home buyers. With the onset of World War II, these issues became irrelevant, but residential construction efforts continued to be impeded as attention focused on meeting military defense needs. The resulting scarcity of construction materials, in particular, affected capacity for housing starts.

Recognizing that a lack of adequate housing for defense workers posed a threat to defense preparedness, the Roosevelt administration established the Defense Homes Corporation (DHC) in October 1940. The agency provided emergency financing facilities for financial institutions, and aided in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry (National Archives 2010). In January 1941, Roosevelt signed Executive Order 8632 coordinating national defense housing. The order applied to all housing authorized under a range of laws, including the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 and the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act approved in September 1940. The order established a Division of Defense Housing Coordination within the administration's Office for Emergency Management. The president appointed the head of the agency. This agency was empowered to plan, construct, or operate defense housing facilities; to grant loans or subsidies for public housing purposes; to encourage or assist the financing or construction of private housing; and to conduct surveys or analyses of housing conditions and housing markets (American Presidency Project 2010).

Numerous examples of defense worker housing were constructed in Ohio. In Akron, the Cole Avenue Housing Project at 744 Colette Drive became the city's first public defense housing project under federal jurisdiction. Its construction was authorized under the Lanham Act of 1940, which provided $150 million to the Federal Works Administration. Working with local authorities, the agency built more than 625,000 housing units. Most were intended to be temporary in nature. The Cole Avenue project occupied 24 acres and included 300 apartments in 61 buildings. In accord with the period's typical architectural and landscape design tenets and with Federal Housing Administration (FHA) standards, the complex featured a park-like setting with buildings clustered around courtyards, large open spaces, and separate areas for pedestrians and vehicle. Cole Avenue housed defense workers for the duration of the war and later was marketed to World War II veterans as a cooperative housing venture; the complex is now listed in the NRHP (Griffin 2007).

In Medina County, Medfair Heights at 221 N. State Street was built as temporary housing for employees at Permold, an aluminum castings plant in Medina. The buildings were constructed with concrete block, reflecting the shortage of traditional construction materials that set in early in the war years. Like Cole Avenue, Medfair Heights was constructed under the Lanham Act according to FHA standards. After the war ended, the apartments provided housing for returning veterans and their families. In 1953, the complex was turned over to the Medina County Housing Authority and served as non-profit, low-income housing through the late 1970s; it also is listed in the NRHP (Van Atta and Sheehan 2008).

Meanwhile, in the Columbus suburb of Worthington, the Colonial Hills subdivision was constructed by the DHC during the early 1940s. The neighborhood has been documented extensively by a local resident, George Campbell (2010a). According to Campbell, the neighborhood's site had been targeted for development since the 1920s but without success. In 1940, a model home finally was constructed at 36 East Southington Avenue as part of the 1940 Model Home Show of Columbus. Development did not proceed, however, due to lack of potential buyers. A year later, the DHC chose the vacant Colonial Hills site to build rental housing for executives at defense plants. Many of the tenants worked at the Curtis Wright Aviation Plant in management positions (Campbell 2010a).

A 1925 speculative plat, as identified by Campbell, provided the basis for the neighborhood plan that ultimately was designed in 1941 (Figure A9). The plan generally featured a rectilinear arrangement oriented along an east/west axis. The primary entry into the subdivision was along Selby Boulevard. At a park to be located roughly in the center of the neighborhood, the road then branched into two parallel streets, Selby North and Selby South. Another street, Kenbrook, roughly paralleled Selby along the northern third of the plan. A series of five streets crossed the neighborhood from north to south. In keeping with the period's suburban residential planning tenets, no alleys were included in the plan. The residential lots were almost uniformly square or rectangular in shape, while demonstrating some diversity in size. An aerial photograph of the neighborhood taken in 1947 demonstrated that the neighborhood was built largely according to the plan (Plate B1).

Campbell states that Columbus architect Todd Tibbals designed nine house models for the neighborhood. Campbell found examples of each through the Franklin County Auditor's website. The smallest model was found exclusively on corners (Plate B2). A scaled-down Cape Cod dwelling, the house featured very modest Colonial Revival detailing. The principal architectural flourish came in the form of a bay window facing the side street. A total of 23 units were built of this model (Campbell 2010a). The largest of the nine designs offered an extra room between the house and the garage (Plate B3). It, too, was an example with slight Colonial Revival details. A front-facing gabled bay with an inset entry stoop broke up the plane of the primary façade. A total of 21 units of this model were constructed during the war years (Campbell 2010a).

Campbell found that the houses were prefabricated off site then delivered as kits via rail to the Potter Lumber Company at State Route 161 and Proprietors Road. The houses also were noteworthy for the use of sheetrock manufactured by United States Gypsum. Finishing interior walls with sheetrock rather than traditional plaster quickened construction and was less expensive. On-site construction had commenced by January 1942. Only two houses were finished by October. A total of 58, however, were ready for occupancy by the following spring and, ultimately, 200 were constructed during the course of the project. Although the houses were designed to be built quickly and efficiently, sufficient variation existed among the nine models to create a visually appealing streetscape (Plate B4). After the war's end, many of the houses were sold either to current residents or to returning veterans. Investors bought a number of houses as well and maintained them as rentals into the 1950s (Campbell 2010a).

3.1.4 Wartime Changes in Rural Ohio

The agricultural sector of Ohio's economy also benefitted from wartime expansion and demand. True of farmers everywhere, Ohio's farmers worked within a constantly changing dynamic that involved weather, market forces, and technological developments. A farmer's success often depended on his or her acumen at correctly assessing both current events and future trends. At the onset of World War II, Ohio's farmers faced numerous difficult challenges, many of which had been brewing for more than two decades. Small and family farms met additional obstacles as most federal government programs were tailored toward consolidating farms and meeting the needs of large farmers. The resultant industrialization of agriculture that began during this period continued through the remainder of the twentieth century, although small farmers also experienced some benefits.

The federal government began providing technical assistance to farmers during the nineteenth century. In 1862, Congress passed the Morrill Act, which provided for the establishment of a university in each state that had not seceded to educate citizens in agricultural and mechanical fields. The mandate was funded by federal land grants, leading these schools to become known as "land-grant universities." Ohio State University is Ohio's land-grant university. Within a brief period, the university's focus expanded to include liberal arts education. In 1882, the university established the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station (OAES) near Wooster to fulfill the school's founding mission of agricultural research. Research in the Station's early years focused on animal husbandry, nutrition, and pest control. The OAES also played a major role in educating young farmers to apply science to increase efficiency in food production (Whitmoyer 2009:np; Ohio State University Extension 2010). The OAES also fit within the research farm model Congress established in 1887 with the Hatch Act. Under this law, land-grant universities were charged with using research farms to conduct research into agricultural, mechanical, and related problems faced by rural citizens (Ohio State University Extension 2010). In 1914, Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act, which established the Cooperative Extension Service within the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). This service offered local assistance to farmers, such as agricultural courses to inform them of the latest farming technologies and methods (Hurt 2002:x-ix). Ohio's Cooperative Extension Service is based out of Ohio State University.

The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation (OFBF) formed in 1919 with the mission of lobbying local, state, and federal leaders to pass legislation to assist farmers. Rural electrification and crop insurance ranked among the organization's early goals, as well as encouraging cooperatives among farmers to reduce production costs. In 1926, the OFBF created the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, an insurance agency for Ohio's farmers. Based in Columbus, by the 1930s the company offered policies to farmers in several other states and to urbanites, and began selling fire and life insurance. In 1955, the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company changed its name to Nationwide Insurance, and by 1965, it underwrote policies in thirty-two states; the firm continues to be a major corporate presence in Ohio (Ohio History Central 2005g).

In 1920, the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) formed, replacing the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. The ODA built upon successes of its predecessor agency, especially the county and state fair system. It also extended government involvement in agriculture. For

example, the Division of Animal Industry sought to eliminate diseases from Ohio's domestic and wild animals (Ohio History Central 2007a).

During the Progressive Era, farmers faced major problems associated with soil exhaustion resulting from agricultural methods that depleted soil nutrients. The Great Depression further eroded agricultural profits as crop surpluses increased and food prices crashed. The entry of the United States into World War II brought farmers a degree of prosperity they had not seen in years. In fact, many wartime farmers had grown up during the difficult times of the 1920s and 1930s, and experienced their first prosperity during the war (Hurt 1988:50).

During the 1930s, federal agricultural aid legislation focused primarily on large land holders and successful farmers. Smaller family farms were seen as inefficient and incapable of improvement, so the government began to encourage successful farmers to increase their holdings and make their operations more efficient and less costly. World War II temporarily ended the woes of the small farmer, as demand for foodstuffs soared. With rising demand came a reduction in surpluses and an increase in prices. Ohio's farmers saw their cash income increase from $2.3 billion to $9.2 billion. With their improved financial fortunes, they were able to purchase more land and machinery, pay off debts, and save for the future (Hurt 2002:98; 1984:77).

Despite these gains, farmers' income remained well below that of workers in non-agricultural sectors. In an attempt to put farmers on more equal footing with other wage earners, the federal government passed the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. The act guaranteed 90 percent of parity on corn, cotton, wheat, rice, and tobacco for two years after the war's end to prevent a post-war recession. The guaranteed price supports established in 1942 were continually extended into the present. The immediate effect of the legislation was financial security for many of Ohio's farmers (Hurt 2002:99–101).

Ohio's farmers, like those nationwide, feared a repeat of the price collapses that followed World War I, erasing the financial gains made since 1940. In addition to looking to government regulation to control prices, Ohio's farmers began a relentless campaign to increase their productivity. Wartime needs had brought about a decline in the farm population as rural residents left the countryside to join the military or take defense-related manufacturing jobs in urban centers. Mechanization of Ohio farms, however, reduced the labor required to produce crops and made it possible for fewer workers to match and even exceed the output of earlier years. By late 1945, Ohio farmers were purchasing twine binders, self-propelled combines, corn pickers, tractors, and threshers. The mechanical equipment replaced all types of hand tools. The increase in tractors also corresponded with a decline in the number of draft horses; fewer horses allowed land once set aside for forage to be turned to other agricultural purposes. As a result, nearly 2.5 million acres of Ohio farmland became available for crop or livestock production (Hurt 1984:77).

Another major change for Ohio farmers during the early 1940s came with rural electrification programs. No longer seen as a luxury, electricity was recognized as a means to boost profits by powering milk coolers, feed grinders, and heating systems. By December 1945, Ohio had more electrified farms than anywhere else in the United States. As of mid-1947, six out of

every seven Ohio farms had electricity or access to it. Just a year later, 97.6 percent of Ohio farms were electrified, a rate that was 21 percent above the national average (Hurt 1984:78).

The widespread adoption of mechanized farming and introduction of electricity influenced the layout of Ohio farmsteads, as well as the types of buildings that were needed. From the mid-nineteenth century through the early twentieth century, farmstead layouts saw few major changes. Although each farm exhibited its own variations, the general plan for a farmstead included a dwelling that typically stood near the main road passing by or through the farm, with associated outbuildings nearby. The outbuildings might include springhouses, cisterns, smokehouses, woodsheds, utility sheds, root cellars, and other buildings geared toward domestic use. Privies, however, may have been located further from the house than the other buildings; they were sometimes hidden behind another outbuilding or a trellis to give more privacy (Noble 1984:87). Livestock shelters were placed a greater distance from the house to avoid the odors, rodents, and insects typically found with livestock. Outbuildings that stored crops, such as corn cribs and granaries, often stood near barns where the crop was used to feed livestock. Fields and any pasture land surrounded the campus of buildings. As the soil was depleted in areas, some outbuildings were relocated to take advantage of the more fertile soil underneath.

Through the early twentieth century, gradual incorporation of indoor plumbing within farmhouses made some outbuildings and structures, particularly privies, cisterns, and spring houses, obsolete. These structures often were left to stand idle, converted to other uses, or were removed. With the introduction of electricity in rural Ohio during the 1930s and 1940s, other outbuildings devoted to domestic use, such as root cellars and smoke houses, also became obsolete. However, it was not unusual for farmers to retain older outbuildings and either leave them vacant or repurpose them for new uses. Many of these historic outbuildings remained extant for decades after they ceased serving their original use, and some can still be seen today across Ohio.

By the early 1940s, farmers began constructing equipment sheds designed to house large machinery, such as combines, tractors, and threshers. By this time, a shift in the design and construction methods used for agricultural outbuildings was under way. Two types of outbuildings proliferated. One was a vernacular type that farmers could build themselves, or hire a local carpenter to do so. Sawn dimension lumber was used for interior framing. Corrugated metal siding and roofing became commonplace, in lieu of the wood siding and shingles that once typified such structures.

The second type of agricultural buildings consisted of prefabricated, or kit, structures. During the early twentieth century, specialized builders began designing prefabricated utility structures, such as galvanized steel grain bins (Plate B5). Believing them to be more structurally sound, efficient, fire-resistant, and economical, the USDA encouraged farmers to purchase these types of structures. By the late 1930s, builders began using rigid frames composed of steel studs and trusses and metal siding and roofing to create prefabricated, or kit, buildings (Plate B6). The Butler Manufacturing Company, based in Kansas City, Missouri, was one such firm. An early example of the company's pre-engineered buildings was a gable-roofed, one-story structure with a rigid steel frame (Plate B7). The roof and

walls were clad with metal, and a series of small square windows were regularly spaced along the perimeter walls (Butler Manufacturing Company n.d.:4-6, 8, 14). This design quickly came to typify prefabricated utility structures of all types. Such buildings were intended to be utilitarian and economical, and little, if any, attention was paid to aesthetic considerations.

During the 1940s, a technological innovation changes silo construction and materials. The Milwaukee-based A.O. Smith Company developed a process for fusing glass to steel. In 1948, a new type of silo, the prefabricated Harvestore, using this technology was introduced to farmers. The Harvestore silo's glass lining resisted silage acids, thus requiring less maintenance than older silos built of stone or concrete. The airtight silos also kept the silage from freezing during cold winters and reduced spoilage during warmer weather. The silo's efficient design, combined with the invention of the automatic silo unloader, allowed silos to be filled at the top while simultaneously being unloaded at the bottom. On the landscape, the Harvestore silo was distinguished by its trademark cobalt blue color and its size. By the 1960s, Harvestore silos averaged 20 feet in diameter and 60 feet in height, making them considerably larger than silos built using traditional materials and designs (Beedle 2001:14-15).

Since the 1940s, the vast majority of agricultural outbuildings constructed on Ohio farmsteads have been iterations of these types of prefabricated structures. Constructed of unadorned, mass-produced metal parts, the buildings brought an anonymity, conformity, and homogeneity to Ohio's farmsteads. These were a significant departure from earlier farmstead buildings that had exhibited variations in form and appearance based on local needs and locally available materials.

3.1.5 The Aftermath of World War II

When World War II ended in August 1945, American veterans and citizens attempted to return to a normal, peacetime way of life. Following a decade of economic depression and the stringencies of the war years, many Americans found themselves in an altogether prosperous climate. The war effort had pulled the nation out of one of the worst economic crises in American history, generating more jobs than the population could fill. Wartime rationing, however, prevented stateside workers from spending their newfound wealth on just about everything, with the exception of entertainment. Consequently, personal savings reached $140 billion by 1945. Advertising agencies prepared Americans for an era of private consumption after the war, informing Americans that with the end of wartime rationing, production of consumer goods would resume on an unprecedented scale. Assured by advertisers that consumption constituted the American way, the public waited impatiently for the chance to contribute their share of savings to postwar prosperity (Cross 2000:85–86).

Advertising paid off. Despite initial fears of a postwar slowdown, personal consumption increased 20 percent between 1945 and 1946, which in turn contributed to a 70 percent increase since 1941. Fueled by rising incomes, production of consumer goods escalated as factories switched from building jeeps, tanks, and aircraft to making refrigerators, radios, televisions, and all manner of consumer goods for a prosperous public. The Baby Boom that followed the return of millions of service members from overseas only further added to the

demand for consumer goods. Demand for toys, diapers, larger cars, new houses, and furniture to fill these houses helped insure against any economic downturn. Their needs never fully met, Americans consumed more food and goods than at any time in previous history (Cross 2000:88–89).

Nevertheless, America was not fully prepared for the influx of young people looking for homes, education, and work. Housing shortages affected people all over the country. Even before and during the war, the shortage led some people living in public housing to refuse higher paying defense jobs. If they accepted the proffered positions, they would no longer be eligible for public housing, and few affordable housing opportunities were available (Martinson 2000:xvi). In some cases, young couples unable to find a home moved in with family members. Immediately after the war, approximately two million families were living doubled-up in houses and apartments (Straus 1952:6). The housing shortage also led hundreds of thousands of veterans to live in substandard housing, such as garages, barns, trailers, and chicken coops (Wright 1981:242).

Congress passed the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act in May 1946. The act created the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program, which allowed significant government involvement in housing production. Controlling critical materials, allocating factory capacity to residential construction manufacturing needs, and providing loans through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation figured prominently in the program's mission. Faced with limited supplies of materials, would-be residential builders experimented with a variety of approaches, including various schemes for prefabricating dwellings and with adapting non-traditional materials, such as steel, for building houses. From this dilemma, Carl Strandlund conceived Ohio's iconic Lustron House (Lustron Preservation 2010).

During the war years, the Swedish-born Strandlund, an engineer by training, worked for the Chicago Vitreous Enamel Product Company. After the war's end, he attempted to acquire an allotment of steel to build gas stations. The government refused the request, stating that housing construction needs took precedence. Recognizing a potential economic boon, Strandlund conceptualized a prefabricated house built of steel panels. Cautiously supportive of the idea, Chicago Vitreous established an offshoot firm, the Lustron Corporation in 1947.

Although financing the venture proved challenging, Strandlund obtained a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), a government agency formed to support industry during the Depression. Despite controversy over using federal funds to subsidize such an experimental venture, the housing shortage was viewed as significant enough to warrant the support. Based in Columbus, Ohio, production began the next year at the one-million square foot facility housed on a site adjacent to the Columbus airport. Borrowing from the efficiency of the continuous production of automobile manufacturing, Strandlund envisioned a rationalized, organized and integrated method of home building. Initially concerned about public skepticism regarding pre-fabricated houses, the Lustron Corporation overcame this obstacle by incorporating innovative features into a family oriented design. The "Lustron Esquire" was the prototype designed by Chicago architects, Morris Beckman and Roy Burton Blass. Widely advertised, this model offered a 1,025 square foot, two bedroom, ranch style house with bay window and recessed side porch. The use of built-in storage including

kitchen cabinets, bookshelves and china cabinets with a distinctive kitchen to dining room 'pass-through' feature, master bedroom vanity and pocket doors unified function and livability. In addition, the Esquire also boasted a novel combination dishwasher-washing machine called the Automagic; an obvious selling point in the mid 1940s. These innovations, coupled with a Hollywood-style promotional campaign, met with considerable marketing success and sales were brisk. From the beginning, however, the venture encountered difficulties. While the production and distribution processes were integrated and consistent, local, state, and federal building codes were not. Buyers faced a myriad of regulations that governed the fabrication of housing components. The innovative steel wall construction failed, in many cases, to meet code standards and was often prohibited. Financing factory made homes was also problematic. Lenders considered the house to be chattel property until permanently attached to real estate and hesitated to finance them until the site assembly was complete. Coupled with these obstacles, by 1949, conventional house building materials were once again available and traditional home builders could actually produce a home at a lower selling price than could Lustron. Another significant disadvantage for Lustron was an inability to accurately quote a universally fixed price for each model due to locally diverse land, foundation, transportation and labor costs. While the market willingly accepted the product, the execution of production, finance and delivery was mired in red tape. Negative media coverage and political controversy over continued public funding resulted in further damage to the Strandlund's reputation and the eventual termination of the RFC backing. The company never recovered and in 1951, after prolonged legal maneuvering, the assets of the company were foreclosed and liquidated. (Knerr 2005:19-33)

Approximately 2,680 Lustron houses were constructed, of which approximately 1,500 currently survive (Lustron Preservation 2010). In Ohio, approximately 40 examples of the house type have been identified through survey and documented on Ohio Historic Inventory forms, held at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Notwithstanding the mixed results of the Lustron experiment, the post-World War II era saw unprecedented levels of housing construction, in part due to government assistance programs for returning veterans. During the mid to late 1940s, builders and developers responded to the escalating demand for housing by acquiring large tracts of land on the outskirts of cities for the construction of entirely new neighborhoods. These became rings of suburbs encircling Ohio's traditional urban cores in Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown, and Toledo, as well as smaller cities such as Portsmouth, Lima, and Marietta. As new single-family houses were constructed outside city centers in these new suburban areas, veterans applied for home loans through the assistance of the 1944 veterans' mortgage guarantee program of the G.I. Bill. The loans gave many families their first opportunity to purchase a house. Prior to the war, most mortgages required a 50 percent down payment and a relatively short repayment schedule, which put home ownership out of reach of most middle- and lower-income families. The G.I. Bill allowed veterans to borrow the entire value of a house without a down payment, circumvented state laws that restricted access to mortgages, and guaranteed mortgages by assuming responsibility for the financed houses and their resale in the event of default. Veterans further benefited through the low interest rates and payments of the G.I. Bill home loans. Nationally, approximately five million veterans purchased homes via G.I. Bill benefits, accounting for almost half of the new homes built in

the decade after the war (Humes 2006:91–99). Ohio's 839,000 World War II veterans were eligible for G.I. Bill benefits as well. The economic benefits of such initiatives, however, were applied unequally, with racial minorities suffering from restrictive housing covenants and lack of access to financing.

3.2 Ohio During the 1950s: Expansion and Prosperity

The economic foundation established during World War II served Ohio well during the 1950s. The state enjoyed a steadily rising demand for workers, which prompted increasing population, particularly in the industrialized areas of the state such as the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Toledo areas. With economic security, many more Ohioans participated in the social opportunities presented during the postwar era, especially access to higher education and suburban home ownership, both of which were made possible by federal initiatives. Ohio also received federal largesse through vast improvements to its transportation systems. The state's agricultural sector benefited from major innovations that ranged from increased mechanization to the development of engineered crops and improved fertilizers. At the same time, not all segments of the population enjoyed the same levels of success, thus sowing seeds for discontent that would bloom a decade later.

3.2.1 Ohio's Decentralized Industrial Base

In the immediate postwar period, fears of an economic recession were prevalent, especially as the federal government faced the prospect of reintegrating 12 million veterans into the work force. With a limited number of jobs available, society exerted great pressure on women and minorities, who had acquired wartime jobs, to relinquish their positions to returning service members. Receiving little or no support from unions, women and minorities had little recourse when called upon to vacate their jobs. Many women returned to domestic life without argument, but others found it difficult to surrender their new-found independence. African-American men fared somewhat better than women, with many retaining their positions and elevated levels of responsibility (Knepper 2003:376).

By 1950, most of Ohio's veterans had returned to work and prosperity had become widespread. American consumers were compensating for years of economic depression and wartime rationing, causing demand for material goods to reach all-time highs. Fueled by a baby boom and the outbreak of the Korean War, Ohio's economy boomed, enabling factories to expand production (Murdock & Darbee 2007:168–169). So successful were Ohio's industries that through the 1950s, the state's workforce, which accounted for only 5.3 percent of the nation's population, generated 6 percent of the nation's Gross National Product. Statistics vary from study to study, but through the 1950s, Ohio ranked either fourth or fifth in industrial production, and second only to Michigan in value of exports. Some of the more significant Ohio exports at this time included steel, automotive components, appliances, and rubber products (Knepper 2003:377).

New technologies and processes developed during wartime dramatically altered the shape of Ohio's industrial economy in the postwar era. Research and development became a key component within every industry (Murdock & Darbee 2007:169). Ohio's paint, soap, oil, rubber, and electric power industries all created their own laboratories to develop new

products and improve production. Cincinnati based Proctor and Gamble established extensive research facilities and in Akron, the rubber industry invested in significant rubber research laboratories. Akron's laboratories employed more Ph.D. chemists than any other American city, with the exception of Wilmington, Delaware. Northeastern Ohio's dominance in rubber manufacturing even extended into latex gloves. After years of experiments with coating cotton gloves with vulcanized rubber, Edward Montgomery established the Edmont Manufacturing Company in Coshocton. By the 1950s, the firm ranked as the world's largest producer of coated gloves. Finally, the aforementioned Battelle Institute in Columbus, NASA's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton all played key roles in research and development activities in the state (Knepper 2003:448; Ohio History Central 2006a).

Ohio's universities invested in facilities and faculty to undertake a considerable range of research with applications in industry, medicine, and agriculture. For example, following up on its creation of the Rubber Technical Institute in 1942, the University of Akron worked in partnership with Goodyear, Firestone, and Goodrich to research rubber chemistry and synthetic polymers. At the University of Cincinnati and Cincinnati Children's Hospital, Dr. Albert Sabin researched polio during the late 1940s and 1950s, and ultimately developed a polio vaccine that allowed the polio virus to be virtually eradicated in the United States (Ohio History Central 2005h). Adhering to its mission as a land-grant university, Ohio State University continued its support of the Cooperative Extension Service and conducted research in biotechnology and crop sciences.

Another major aspect of the postwar industrial landscape was the rise of organized labor. At the end of the war, in 1945, roughly 36 percent of Ohio's workers belonged to unions. The majority of these people worked in the steel, rubber, and automobile industries. With demand for new cars and construction materials at all-time highs, labor unions gained considerable strength during the 1950s. As the balance of power shifted in favor of unions, strikes became a routine feature of labor negotiations. As a result, long-term contracts between employers and unions became increasingly common during this period (Cayton 2002:329).

Labor unions benefitted from their connections with the Democratic Party. A strong alliance with the Democrats helped legitimize labor unions, and in turn, labor unions helped secure the party's control of the northeast. Unnerved by the growing influence of organized labor, Ohio's pro-business advocates organized to stem the influence of unions in the workplace. This effort culminated in the 1958 "right-to-work" constitutional amendment, proposed by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and other pro-business organizations. The amendment gave Ohio voters an opportunity to decide whether it would be legal to prevent non-union workers from securing employment in unionized factories. Arguing that people had a right to work independently of organized labor, anti-union advocates campaigned for a state-wide, open shop policy (Cayton 2002:329–330).

Seeking reelection in 1958, Republican Senator John W. Bricker championed the right-to-work amendment. Bricker offered both positive and negative assessments of open shops. Opposing both big business and big unions, Bricker argued that no one should have to endure a corrupt boss, but ultimately, he contended, the decision to join a union belonged to the

employee. Initially, Bricker's open shop campaign gained momentum, due in large part to internal fighting within the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In addition, the anti-Communist hysteria of the McCarthy era further hampered pro-labor forces (Cayton 2002:330).

Despite considerable support from Ohio's rural communities, Bricker's bid for reelection fell short. Labor organized at all levels to defeat the right-to-work amendment. Unions organized an advertising campaign and helped voters register. With the exception of the 1956 presidential election, the right-to-work amendment election attracted more voters than any other election in state history. Only 16 of Ohio's 88 counties voted in favor of the amendment, giving the opposition a two-to-one margin of victory. In addition, the state's incumbent Republican governor, C. William O'Neill, lost to Democrat Michael DiSalle. The election also spelled the end of Bricker's career, as he lost to Democrat Stephen Young by a margin of 155,000 votes. Despite winning many of the state's southern and rural counties, Bricker lost the pro-labor counties of northeast Ohio's industrial cities (Cayton 2002:331).

A mild recession and six years of Republican rule fueled the Democratic victory. With strong political support, unions cemented their position within the state's landscape, forcing politicians to recognize their legitimacy. Unions also benefited from a general feeling of solidarity, attributed to decreased ethnic immigration and a common desire to attain the same goals. Unlike the pre-war labor agenda, waging a revolution no longer seemed relevant in the prosperous climate of the postwar era. Instead, most union representatives focused their attention on the issues of wages and working conditions, factors which would improve the quality of life for members and their families. Indeed, the quest for a middle class lifestyle dominated the aspirations of working class Ohioans during the 1950s (Cayton 2002:331). Census data from 1950–1970 reflect a measure of success in this quest. Ohio saw a tremendous amount of home construction from the 1940s until the 1970s (Figure A2). The areas of Ohio with the greatest number of housing units (Figure A3) were in the most industrialized areas of the state, especially northeastern and southwestern Ohio, as well as the Columbus and Toledo areas. These areas also had the greatest housing and rental values (Figures A4-A5) and, as shown on Figure A2, also had a high percentage of newer housing stock.

As the relationship between labor and big business evolved, so did the locations and designs of industrial plants. Following the trend toward decentralization away from urban centers, large corporations began relocating to the outskirts of cities. The cost of urban land, high taxes, and the difficulties associated with realigning existing streets and utility lines, prompted many corporations to build new factories away from traditional industrial zones (Murdock & Darbee 2007:170).

Among the early experts in industrial park design was the Austin Company, based in Cleveland. Samuel J. Austin (1850-1936), a carpenter, founded the company in 1871. Within a decade, he began designing and building commercial, residential, and factory buildings. After his son, Wilbert Austin (1878-1940), joined the firm, it became Samuel Austin and Son Company. The name later was shortened to Austin Company. During the Austins' tenure, the firm became a highly successful building concern specializing in the design and construction

of industrial plants. Among its noteworthy achievements are the Austin Method of "undivided responsibility," the standardization of factory construction, and the development of the controlled-conditions plant for saving energy. In 1911, at Noble and Terrace roads in East Cleveland, Austin Company built Nela Park, one of the earliest (if not the first) planned industrial research parks in the nation. Franklin Terry and Burton Tremaine, officers of the National Electric Lamp Company, conceptualized the research park, while Austin Company's approach to its construction is credited with leading directly to the standardization of construction methods in industrial building (Johannesen 1975).

During World War I, Austin built the 28-acre Curtiss aircraft plant in Buffalo, New York. In 1929, the company was responsible for the first all-welded steel frame building at 10465 Carnegie Avenue in Cleveland. An especially notable international project by the firm took place in Nizhni Novgorod, Russia, at the request of the Soviet Union's government. In 1929-1930, Austin Company designed and built a giant automobile plant as well as an entire workers' city there. By 1931, Austin Company had designed over 5,000 industrial plants. During the 1930s, the company began manufacturing prefabricated porcelain enamel service stations that were erected across the United States. On the eve of World War II, Austin Company built the first windowless, completely "controlled-conditions" factory for the Simonds Saw & Steel Company in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In the postwar period, Austin Company became an international corporation with subsidiaries in 40 offices in 10 countries. Remaining in operation for the duration of the twentieth century, the firm became a part of Kajima USA Group in 2005 (Cleveland Landmarks Commission 2010; Encyclopedia of Cleveland History 2010b; Encyclopedia of Cleveland History 2010c).

At its research and industrial parks, the Austin Company's work emphasized self-contained designs that incorporated a multitude of uses and used standardized construction methods. These approaches soon typified the design of research and industrial parks that began to be seen at many of Ohio's semi-rural manufacturing centers. Located on open, rural land without the constraints of an urban setting, the postwar-period parks took on a look unlike anything previously built. They were situated along superhighways outside the congested confines of city centers, and occupied spacious, manicured grounds. Buildings typically rose only a single story in height, with straight, horizontal lines. The job opportunities at these plants drew workers and their families away from city centers (Murdock & Darbee 2007:170). The communities that grew up around the industrial parks to provide housing, education, recreation, and other services for workers and their families became the suburban developments that defined much of the evolution of Ohio's built environment during the recent past.

Light manufacturing, or "clean" industries, pioneered this move towards decentralization, but eventually larger, heavier industries followed. By 1966, General Motors, for example, had completed an immense manufacturing facility at Lordstown in rural Trumbull County (Knepper 2003:384). This factory catapulted Ohio into second place in car production nationwide, behind only Michigan. Located in northeastern Ohio, it was in a region that already was home to numerous industrials, although expanses of rural areas remained outside the major cities of Youngstown, Akron, and Cleveland. During the mid-1960s, the village of Lordstown was not an industrial center, but its proximity to these major metropolitan areas

made it a viable candidate for the decentralizing industrial development typical of the period. The impact of such development included a rapid population increase for the area. Population in Trumbull County grew from 158,915 residents in 1950, to 208,526 in 1960, and to 232,579 in 1970. In comparison, in neighboring Mahoning County, which already was quite industrialized, population increased from 252,629 in 1950 to 300,480 in 1960, and to 303,424 in 1970 (United States Census Bureau 1950–1970).

3.2.2 Transitions in Transportation

Ohio's transportation systems underwent many changes as the state emerged from World War II. From a new commitment to the automobile to the continued development of the aeronautics industry, Ohio remained a leader in the transportation field throughout the postwar era. As automobile usage rapidly expanded in the immediate postwar period, the state's existing federal-aid highways grew overcrowded. Increasing numbers of vehicles traveled longer distances, and unlimited access points to existing highways caused major delays and traffic backups. At the same time, the size and ease of access to these early highways helped to preserve the small-town feel of towns and the drawing power of the cities' cultural and commercial institutions. Residents might have moved outside the urban core to live, but they still traveled back to the city daily for work and recreation (Kaszynski 2000:152). From the late 1940s through the 1950s, Ohio witnessed explosive growth in the construction of interstate highways, expressways, and the Ohio Turnpike, which played a major role in transforming Ohio's landscape and development patterns.

Some road projects, such as the Ohio Turnpike, were funded through innovative state- and local-level methods that included issuing public bonds. The degree, however, of federal involvement and funding in improving transportation infrastructure comprised a defining aspect of the 1950s, far outpacing earlier periods of American history. During the nineteenth century, Ohio's industrial and commercial success depended on its transportation infrastructure. The state's strategic location between the eastern seaboard and developing West, and its access to the major waterways of Lake Erie and the Ohio River benefitted both farmers and manufacturers. Rail transportation supplanted water transportation during the late nineteenth century. Both of these systems were constructed with funding that depended heavily on private investment, with considerable public subsidy and support. With a comprehensive network of water and rail transportation, Ohio entered the twentieth century with one of the nation's most comprehensive transportation networks (Knepper 2003:284).

By the 1910s, road transportation was on the rise due to the increasing popularity of the automobile. In response to widespread public demand, governments at both the state and federal levels took a role in financing road construction that was much greater than had been the case for water- and rail-based infrastructure projects. A series of federal laws provided a formula for distributing federal monies to states to pay for roads. States, in turn, were required to pay a portion of the costs as well. The roads constructed through this funding method came to be known as the "federal aid highway system." Most states formed a Department of Highways to manage their construction projects. During the early years, these agencies often were very modest in size and scope. Established in February 1905, Ohio's Department of Highways initially had an annual budget of $10,000 and a four-person staff tasked with studying the state's roads and "the science of road construction" (ODOT 2006).

Over subsequent decades, the agency assumed responsibility both for road construction and for the safety of the traveling public. In 1933, in the face of rising fatalities caused by traffic accidents, the department organized and trained the first Ohio Highway Patrol (ODOT 2006).

By the advent of World War II, the "federal aid highway system" consisted of a national network of hard-surfaced roads extending over 230,000 miles (Kaszynski 2000:93). Most of the roads were two-lane highways with narrow, dirt shoulders (Plate B8). Bridges, likewise, were narrow, particularly in comparison to current standards, and their clearance heights were more modest than would be the case in later decades (Plates B9-B10). In keeping with the design tenets and construction technology of the period, these roads tended to follow existing topography. As a result, their visual impact on rural landscapes, in particular, was not significantly different from earlier dirt and gravel roads. During World War II, restrictions on petroleum and rubber temporarily dampened road improvements, but the federal government remained cognizant of the need to continue developing a comprehensive, national road network for the nation. The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 authorized creation of a National System of Interstate Highways. The system would include metropolitan expressways, which were envisioned as a means of reducing traffic congestion and providing a framework for urban redevelopment. Despite authorizing an interstate system, however, Congress did not appropriate any federal funds to help pay construction costs. Individual states were left to their own devices to design and pay for their road systems (Ames and McClelland 2002:24).

3.2.2.1 Ohio Turnpike

In the immediate post-war period, the need for improved transportation systems quickly became apparent, but the federal government's resources were consumed by demobilization. Consequently, the Ohio Department of Highways took the lead in improving Ohio's surface transportation network. The agency worked to eliminate sharp curves, excessive grades, and inadequate bridges. In 1947, the agency awarded 422 construction contracts and spent $38 million on new construction and $4 million on maintenance. By the end of the decade, however, such work was being hampered by an inadequate funding system based on a gasoline tax (Grant 2000:21; ODOT 2006).

At this time, the federal government still wrestled with finding a means for developing a nationwide network of improved highways. Numerous debates took place, in particular, over funding the system. In the meantime, with congestion growing on Ohio's roads, state legislators looked for other ways to raise money for transportation improvements. During the late 1940s, voters approved a bond issue to create the Ohio Turnpike, a multi-lane highway that became one of the most successful transportation arteries in the country. The Ohio Turnpike Commission was established in 1949 to "construct, maintain, and operate a trans-state turnpike" (Grant 2000:22). Financing for the roadway came from $326 million in voter-approved state revenue bonds, rather than the gas taxes with which the Ohio Department of Highways had previously worked. Workers broke ground on the turnpike in 1952, and less than three years later, the entire 241-mile route opened to traffic (Plate B11). At the peak of the turnpike's construction, Ohio employed 10,000 workers and 2,300 construction vehicles (Ohio History Central 2005i).

The Ohio Turnpike enjoyed instant success. The limited-access, four-lane divided highway provided a vital link between New England, the Mid-Atlantic, and the Midwest. Complete with 17 interchanges, the turnpike featured restaurants and service stations totally contained within the turnpike system so that motorists did not have to exit the highway to access services. Maintenance and radio buildings also were constructed as part of the system. Upon its completion, the turnpike connected the Massachusetts Turnpike, New York Thruway, New Jersey Turnpike, and Pennsylvania Turnpike with Ohio and, the following year, extended the connection farther west with the opening of the Indiana Toll Road and the Chicago Skyway (Grant 2000:24). Drivers could travel nonstop from New York City to Chicago on publicly operated toll roads (Kaszynski 2000:146). Revenues from tolls and concession rentals helped make the turnpike a financial success. The last bonds from the original 1949 bond issue were redeemed on June 1, 1992. Although the turnpike did not pass through any of Ohio's major cities, it admirably fulfilled its main function, providing quick and easy transport for through traffic and freight across Ohio (Ohio History Central 2005i).

In its first full year of operation, ten million vehicles traveled over the Ohio Turnpike, which was later renamed the James Shocknessy Turnpike in honor of the commission's first administrator. Fifty years later, in 2006, more than 51 million vehicles traveled the turnpike, providing evidence of the roadway's lasting viability (Ohio Turnpike Commission 2007:np). The turnpike not only provided motorists with an easy route across northern Ohio, but also helped farmers located in the state's interior get goods to market without relying on cumbersome and costly secondary road travel to reach the Ohio River or Lake Erie. The resulting decrease in costs helped spur further agricultural development in the interior. Much as had earlier canals and railways, the presence of the Ohio Turnpike increased land values in areas adjacent to the roadway. New businesses and industries, such as the General Motors manufacturing complex in Lordstown, Ohio, set up operations in these areas because of the ease of access to one of the main transportation arteries of the period (Grant 2000:24; Knepper 2003: 384).

With its service plazas, the turnpike was designed to meet motorists' needs so they would not have to exit the highway. At turnpike interchanges with secondary roads, however, Ohioans soon gained a glimpse of future development patterns. Privately owned travelers' services began to be developed at turnpike interchanges, particularly lodging, fuel, and food. Although locally owned businesses were among the offerings, they faced ever growing competition from chain and franchise businesses, many of which were corporately owned. Because the turnpike was constructed on a new alignment rather than following older roads, many of the interchanges were in sparsely populated, rural areas. The arrival of these commercial entities introduced new visual elements, spatial relationships, and populations in settings that previously had been dominated by agricultural uses.

Moreover, the turnpike's construction represented the first step in introducing a major new element to Ohio's overall landscape. The divided highway bisected farms in rural areas, irrevocably altering their settings, as well as altering local traffic patterns and local residents' ability to access their own and neighboring properties. Much as the selection of railroad routes had represented economic boom or bust for locales during the nineteenth century, the turnpike's construction did the same in the twentieth. Roadside businesses that were located

along older state routes often saw a significant decline in business as motorists shifted to the turnpike instead, as did traditional downtown commercial centers. For example, businesses and communities located along State Routes 18 and 20 in Northeast and North-central Ohio witnessed this phenomenon firsthand. The ramifications of all these trends would become increasingly apparent during the 1960s and 1970s.

3.2.2.2 Origins of the Interstate Highway System

In addition to the housing shortage, factors that fueled the American postwar suburban building boom included increased automobile ownership, advances in building technology, and the Baby Boom. Traffic congestion plagued the nation's roads and highways, particularly in and around urban areas. The nationwide road network also was insufficient for interstate travel. As trucking became increasingly important to commerce, the lack of efficient highway systems hampered economic activity. Special interests, ranging from automobile enthusiasts to travel industry groups to trucking companies lobbied for a massive highway construction program.

Building on the federal aid programs of the 1920s and 1930s, the federal government continued to provide road construction funds to states through the late 1940s and early 1950s. Highway construction during the immediate postwar period started slowly, but by 1951, every major American city was working on arterial highway improvements. Of the federal aid money available, 65 percent was being spent on urban expressways (Ames and McClelland 2002:24).

As passage of the 1944 Federal Aid Highway Act had demonstrated, the federal government realized the need for an overhaul of the federal highways system. Congress, however, was unable to draft strong and lasting legislation until a decade after World War II ended. In 1956, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, also known as the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. This legislation established the basis for today's modern interstate highway system (Kaszynski 2000:162, 166).

Among the largest investments of public funds in American history, the National Interstate and Highways Defense Act committed the federal government to building 41,000 miles of toll-free highways across the nation by 1976. The project's massive scale was justified on the basis of its role in national defense, specifically to provide transportation arteries for troop mobilization. In reality, use of the interstate network was dominated by commercial shipping interests and the traveling public. The federal government established the Highway Trust Fund to pay for 90 percent of the work, with individual states supplying the remaining 10 percent. Taxes on gas, tires, and other automobile-related goods and services went directly into the trust fund for future work on the highways. In addition, Congress granted the federal government the power to condemn and purchase land for right-of-way acquisitions and other land purchases related to the highway system. In the event that a state was financially or legally unable to purchase needed land, the federal government acquired it and transferred it to the state (Kaszynski 2000:166–167). This regulation in particular would have a great impact on the modern landscape, as highways often cut through large cities and divided neighborhoods as part of urban renewal projects. When the highway system was complete, it

had the effect of greatly increasing the mobility of ordinary citizens, drastically changing traffic and development patterns, and enabling the establishment of new suburbs and exurbs farther from the city center than ever before.

Upon completion of the Ohio Turnpike in 1955, Ohio was poised to receive federal aid for interstate highway construction, which would arrive the following year. The interstate highways constructed within Ohio directly as a result of the National Interstate and Highways Defense Act were Interstates 70 (I-70), I-71, I-74, I-75, I-77, and I-90. Much as in the late 1940s, when Ohio began the turnpike, state officials were not content to wait for the federal government to begin upgrading the state's road network. As interstate construction progressed over the next decade, Ohio continued to improve its existing primary highways. In 1946, Ohio voters approved a $500 million highway bond issue to supplement existing gas tax revenue for roadway improvements. This money went to expand two-lane roads such as Route 11 from Ashtabula to East Liverpool, Route 32 from Athens to Cincinnati, and Route 3 running through Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati. These highways, as well as others, were upgraded to four-lane divided highways, similar in design to the Ohio Turnpike, but toll-free and with unlimited access (Grant 2000:26).

While the previous federal-aid highway system had major effects on the modern American landscape, these changes were greatly multiplied by the Interstate Highway System. When the first federal-aid highway system was being constructed during the interwar period, far fewer Americans had access to automobiles. As World War II ended, however, more inexpensive automobile models became available and, between 1945 and 1950, 18 million new cars entered the aging highway system (Kaszynski 2000:137). As the United States entered the post-war boom period, new advances in engine technologies and modern vehicle designs lured ever more Americans to the road. By the late 1940s, urban as well as suburban design plans were modified to accommodate the automobile. Drive-in theaters and car washes, service stations, and motels popped up along the existing highway system to take advantage of the new flow of commerce along America's highways. The travel industry also flourished as Americans gained greater access to car ownership. Entrepreneurs began opening motels (or "motor-courts"), service stations, and restaurants along the highly traveled original highway routes. These establishments usually were located just outside cities and towns along federal-aid highways. Their numbers were impressive; for example, approximately 50,000 motor courts were in operation across the United States by the early 1950s (Kaszynski 2000:151-152).

With the construction of the new interstate system, another form of commercial development emerged at interchanges with secondary roads. These new auto-centric developments included establishments similar to those that had been found on the older federal-aid highways, albeit in a more modern form. New service stations, fast food restaurants, motels, and shopping centers all catered heavily to the automobile. During the first phases of such development, many of these concerns were locally owned, independent operations that featured considerable diversity in aspects such as their range and quality of goods and services, advertising and branding, and architectural style. Increasingly, however, corporate-owned chains proliferated, as well as franchises purchased by either individual entrepreneurs or pre-existing businesses seeking to be identified with a well-known brand. The corporate

chains and franchises, in particular, came to be constructed in a way that rarely took into account a human pedestrian scale. The only practical way to reach these places was via automobile.

By the late 1950s, Ohio's highway and interstate system had assumed much of its current configuration (Figure A10). Subsequent interstate construction projects from the 1960s through the 1990s would build upon this framework (Plate B12). The state's growing network of high-speed highways opened new land for development. Large, self-contained suburbs emerged that included residential subdivisions, multiple family apartment complexes, office and industrial parks, and shopping centers. These new communities were built on a scale previously unimagined, and were made possible through increasing national prosperity, coupled with the availability of low-cost, long-term mortgages and use of mass production and prefabrication methods to make construction more efficient and economical than ever before (Ames and McClelland 2002:24).

3.2.2.3 Railroads

Nationwide, as commercial interests began relying more on highway transportation networks, declines in rail shipping meant that traditional commercial loci eroded and what John Stilgoe described as the "metropolitan corridor" began to decline. Although Ohio's dependence on rail shipping decreased during the 1950s, the state still maintained one of the highest densities of railroad routes in the country. Additionally, the Ohio River and Lake Erie, with its connection to the St. Lawrence Seaway, continued to contribute to Ohio's industrial and commercial success. Along both routes, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) invested in major improvements, marking another example of federal involvement in the state's transportation infrastructure.

Because of Ohio's strategic location, railroad companies invested heavily in rail routes through the state throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Railroad companies made up some of the largest employers in the state and Ohio ranked first in the nation in 1860 with nearly 3000 total miles of trackage. Ohio railway construction peaked in 1908 with 9581 total miles of trackage (Knepper 2003:284). However, from the immediate pre-World War I period through the 1930s, 1000 miles of low density track were removed as railroads consolidated to prevent closures. Thanks in large part to Ohio's expansive industrial base and mining in the southeast part of the state, Ohio's rail network stabilized following the 1930s closures. Between 1934 and 1954, only 170 miles of rail were removed (Grant 2000:100).

The advent of World War II greatly increased rail ridership due to fuel rationing, and the increase continued during the immediate postwar period. Railroad executives took this opportunity to build new passenger depots in Akron, Toledo, and Youngstown, and improved their existing trackage while converting locomotives to diesel-electric power. The diesel locomotives proved faster, cheaper and cleaner, and were able to travel greater distances between refueling and maintenance stops than steam locomotives. By the end of the 1950s, all rail lines in Ohio had switched to diesel-electric locomotives. Despite these improvements, passenger travel declined drastically by the 1960s as larger numbers of people gained access to automobiles and air travel increased in popularity (Grant 2000:102).

During the 1950s, railroads managed to hold onto their leading position for freight shipping. The opening of the Ohio Turnpike in 1955, however, and the subsequent work on Ohio's Interstate Highway System further eroded passenger rail travel and began to have an effect on freight traffic as well. Ohio's traditional freight shipping avenues along rail lines were soon superseded by highways as industries and businesses began locating along the highway routes to take advantage of easily accessible truck transportation (Knepper 2003:443).

3.2.2.4 Waterways

Since the United States' initial westward expansion, the Ohio River served as a primary transportation artery. Settlers reached the west via flatboats from Pittsburgh to Louisville, and then on to St. Louis, and down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. Later, the Ohio River became the main shipping route for industry and commerce as flatboats, and later steamboats, carried freight up and down the river. Although rail lines began to steal some traffic from the river during the late nineteenth century, the Ohio River has remained a vital transportation corridor.

In 1875, Congress appropriated funds for construction of an experimental movable dam on the Ohio River at Davis Island, just downstream from Pittsburgh. The project proved the technical and economic viability of movable dams on the upper Ohio. In 1888, Congress authorized the construction of five additional locks and dams, which would create a 6-foot deep channel from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Beaver River. In 1899, 12 additional locks and dams were authorized, extending the 6-foot channel to the mouth of the Muskingum River at Marietta, Ohio. In 1901, an additional 20 locks and dams were authorized to extend the channel to Cincinnati. In 1905, as a result of the increasing use of larger barges that drew more water, Congress authorized a study to examine the feasibility of deepening the navigation channel to 9 feet. The resulting report recommended canalization of the entire Ohio River to a navigable depth of 9 feet. The report further recommended that those locks and dams whose pools would provide harbors for cities be constructed first. The River and Harbors Act of June 1910 adopted the recommended plan for 54 locks and movable dams between Pittsburgh to Cairo. This plan, somewhat modified to total 49 locks and dams, was completed in 1929 (O'Bannon 2009:32–33).

The USACE made further improvements to the waterway beginning in the 1950s and proceeding through the 1970s. The introduction of diesel-powered towboats allowed larger and heavier barge traffic on the Ohio River. The small existing locks and the restricted channel depth hampered use of the new generation of large steel barges. The USACE began a program to eliminate the old dams and locks and replace them with larger, more modern facilities with locks twice as long as before. The program also established a twelve foot deep channel that allowed even the heaviest barges to travel year-round (Grant 2000:38–39).

All of these improvements combined to make the Ohio River one of the cheapest and most efficient shipping lanes in the region. Shortly after the USACE began its postwar improvements to the Ohio River, riverside industry entered a period of expansion that continued through the latter half of the twentieth century. Coal, chemicals, oil, sand and

gravel, and other bulk cargoes benefitted the most, due to the sheer size of their freight loads and the low cost of shipping by river (Knepper 2003:285).

Even small river cities, such as Marietta, benefitted from the industrial expansion made possible by improvements to the Ohio River. For example, the local Chamber of Commerce used business publications to boast of favorable conditions for new industrial facilities, ranging from an abundant workforce (dubbed "hard-working farm stock"), an abundance of coal, oil, natural gas, and water resources as well as raw materials needed for manufacturing processes, ease of access to transportation networks, a reliable and expanding electricity grid, and cheap land (Business Week 1948:4–5). An article for Marietta included a panoramic photograph of the city's riverfront with potential industrial plant sites labeled, along with power transmission lines, coal mines, a coal tipple, and a railroad corridor. An accompanying map provided locations of plants already in operation, those in development, and their proximity to oil and gas fields, rock salt, and coal in mineable quantities (Business Week 1948:2–3). The article also included photographs of a new plant constructed by B. F. Goodrich near Marietta to manufacture plastics, and a facility operated by American Cyanamid's Calco Division in nearby St. Mary's, West Virginia (Business Week 1948:4).

The only other major waterway in Ohio that has rivaled the shipping capacity of the Ohio River is the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes. Much like the Ohio River on the state's southern border, the USACE undertook in the transformation of the partially navigable northern waterway into a heavily traveled international shipping channel. From 1900 through the Great Depression, ship builders built bulk carriers on Lake Erie at a standard 600 foot length. During the post-World War II period, oil-fired turbine boats often reached over 700 feet, and with technological advancements, the length of the lake carriers continued to grow. With the introduction of carriers with automated power plants, lengths reached nearly 1000 feet and the vessels carried loads of up to 60,000 tons (Grant 2000:44). These massive new carriers were too large to pass through the locks on the St. Lawrence River to reach the ocean and international markets, but were successful in transporting raw materials such as iron ore, oil, coal, and grain from New York, Canada, and Michigan to and from rail systems in the Great Lakes states.

Beginning in 1954, the USACE constructed a series of three new canals and seven locks along the St. Lawrence Seaway that created a shipping channel 27 feet deep. This system allowed massive ships to pass from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes and on to Ohio ports. The St. Lawrence Seaway officially opened in April 1959, and several Ohio cities instantly became international ports (Grant 2000:45–46). After the Seaway opened, Toledo became the first Ohio city to establish a port authority, run like a business (Knepper 2003:443). While Cleveland and Ashtabula eventually adopted this method, Toledo gained an early start, benefitting from trade in grain, which usually comprised the largest outbound commodity on the Seaway.

3.2.3 Housing Development as Social and Political Policy

As previously noted, Ohioans faced a major housing shortage by the time World War II ended. Fueled by the postwar economic boom, however, government and private interests undertook a building boom that lasted well over a decade (Figure A2). Up until the 1940s,

much of the state had been characterized by vast tracts of rural and agricultural lands dotted by small towns and cities that served local needs. Several cities emerged as major industrial centers, including Youngstown, Akron, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, and Cincinnati, that propelled Ohio to a nationally leading position in industrial capacity. These cities also were the locus of construction activity. From 1940 through 1970, Northeastern Ohio saw the greatest increase in housing construction, and was followed by Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo. Such development patterns were logical, as these same areas had been Ohio's industrial and population centers during the pre-World War II period. Thus, much of the wartime development and postwar building boom took place in areas that already were highly developed in comparison to the rest of the state. A comparison of the total number of housing units in each county demonstrates that these same regions had the highest overall number of such units both in 1940 and in 1970 (Figure A3).

3.2.3.1 Roots of Postwar Residential Suburbs

As the postwar housing construction boom proceeded, Ohio's landscape and built environment began a major transformation. Suburbanization wrought major changes to the built environment, development patterns, architectural styles, and circulation patterns in rural areas, towns, and cities throughout the state. Although the rise of suburbia often has been is attributed to the Interstate Highway System, the ascendency of suburbs actually began during the mid-nineteenth century, with the development of railroad suburbs during the 1850s. The cramped and dirty living conditions typical of nineteenth-century urban cores reflected the haphazard fashion in which most cities had grown in response to ever-changing economic conditions and population fluctuations. As new transportation routes and technologies emerged during the 1850s, however, it became possible for urban residents to move into the countryside without sacrificing convenient access to the city. In these open spaces, farmland could be acquired, planned, and designed from the ground up to suit a specific set of needs without being hemmed in by earlier development. Railroad suburbs, dating to the 1850s, were the earliest suburbs to be constructed. Glendale, Ohio, platted in 1851, is considered one of the earliest picturesque-designed railroad suburbs within the state. They formed in nodes around railroad stations and, thus, could be widely dispersed across the landscape. Within a couple of decades, these commuter rail lines were followed by streetcar lines. Located well away from the urban core, from their beginnings these new subdivisions were intended to function as residential landscapes. Their characteristic open spaces, fresh air, and natural settings could not be had in an urban setting (Ames and McClelland 2002:16).

The earliest suburbs were available only to upper- and upper-middle class families who could afford the costs of commuting by rail. As streetcars proliferated during the late nineteenth century, the costs of commuting declined. With more land available for development, land and house prices declined as well. Suburban living became possible for middle-class families as well. The linear streetcar routes promoted creation of new circulation patterns that provided the spatial framework around which new land uses and suburbs organized. Suburban developments typically sprang up first around rural villages now connected by streetcar routes and then along the corridors formed by the routes themselves (Ames and McClelland 2002:16-17). Streetcar suburbs also were representative of the "two-part" city plan, which established distinct areas for commerce and industry, separate from residential areas. Since commerce and industry were already firmly rooted in the urban core, residential

districts moved further outside. The growing network of streetcar lines made possible the increasing distance between work and home (Martinson 2000:19, 52).

At the turn of the twentieth century, automobiles became the next mode of transportation to shape land development patterns. Unlike rail lines, roads could be constructed along almost any alignment, allowing a major departure from the linear corridors typical of railroad and streetcar suburbs. As a result, the gaps between the rail lines radiating from urban cores began to be filled with new suburban development (Ames and McClelland 2002:22).

During the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, suburbanization acted as a major impetus for economic growth in many areas. The expanding road infrastructure, along with an ever-growing electric grid, made it possible for factories, warehouses, distribution centers, businesses, and commercial concerns to relocate away from urban centers. Workers followed the job opportunities, and development on the periphery became more dispersed as automobiles allowed workers to commute longer distances (Ames and McClelland 2002:22). Moreover, the consumption required for building roads, bridges, and buildings created markets for both raw and finished materials. Mining, quarrying, lumbering, and manufacturing of all kinds saw increased demand for their goods. The expanding job opportunities that accompanied this economic activity added to the growing middle- and working classes, thus enlarging the population of potential suburbanites. In this fashion, suburbanization could be almost self-perpetuating, at least as long as ample land remained available.

Although construction activity significantly declined during the Great Depression, the Roosevelt administration pushed legislation and established policies that recognized workers' rights to organize into unions and bargain collectively. In industrialized states, such as Ohio, the widespread creation of unionized workplaces meant that a significant percentage of the workforce were union members. Carpenters, plumbers, electricians, and other trade unions benefitted directly from construction activity associated with suburban development. As unions gained job security and living wages for their members, the ranks of the middle class increased even more (Borchert 2010).

From the beginning of the movement toward suburbanization, class and racial mores of the period informed patterns of development. The nineteenth-century railroad suburbs were the purview of upper class families and unquestionably beyond the means of the less affluent. As suburbs became more affordable, however, and thus within reach of a greater range of the population, private-sector interests sought to guarantee a return on their financial investments by restricting access to newly constructed neighborhoods. Financing institutions, developers, and builders wrote "restrictive covenants" into legal descriptions and deeds that were intended to prevent racial and religious minorities from purchasing houses in many suburban developments. Such restrictions were legal throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The resultant homogeneity of suburban neighborhoods made for a stark contrast to the cultural milieu found in cities.

Along similar lines, land use restrictions were intended to prevent the re-creation of urban streetscapes in suburbs. Mixed-use buildings, with commercial space on the first floor and

living quarters either behind or on an upper floor, were not permitted in suburbs. Multiple-family dwellings and hotels also were restricted, and no rental space was permitted within dwellings. Consequently, those excluded from the suburban boom included single, widowed, divorced, and elderly people because suburban dwellings usually were either too large or too expensive for their needs (Wright 1981:256–260). The suburbs, instead, were characterized by detached, single-family dwellings occupying at least modestly sized yards. As a result, suburban living became synonymous with family living.

As neighborhood planning matured, another element that profoundly shaped the suburban streetscape emerged around concerns over pedestrian safety. With increasing automobile use, subdivision designers and housing reformers alike became concerned with separating pedestrian traffic from street traffic. The "Radburn Idea," first introduced by Clarence Stein and Henry Wright in 1928, specified separate circulation systems to serve pedestrians and automobiles. This later expanded to include separation of local traffic made up of neighborhood residents from through traffic made up of commuters and commercial trucks (Ames and McClelland 2002:23). Removal of neighborhoods from arterial routes quickly became a standard aspect of subdivision plans. This, combined with restrictions on land uses within subdivisions (particularly commercial uses), meant that suburban residents became increasingly dependent on their automobiles to see to their everyday needs.

3.2.3.2 Impact of the Great Depression on Housing

The Great Depression sharply curtailed new housing construction and suburban development. In 1931, the Hoover administration convened the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. The event brought together a diverse array of housing experts to find solutions to the lack of building activity. A number of committees were convened, each charged with investigating a specific problem and providing recommendations to address them. Each committee's name generally alluded to its purpose. For example, the Committee on Design brought together experienced architects and developers. The group recommended that houses be built in well-planned groups that avoided monotonous repetition of uniform houses on narrow lots; such streetscapes were common in streetcar suburbs of the early twentieth century. House designs also were recommended to take advantage of opportunities for sunlight, fresh air, and outdoor space (Ames and McClelland 2002:60; Auman et al. 2004:3/9).

The Committee on Construction consisted of representatives from trade organizations, building associations, and materials manufacturers. This group upheld the need for labor- and time-saving methods; standardized building codes; improved standards of workmanship, education and research by trade associations; and economies of scale through use of prefabricated components. Meanwhile, the Committee on Fundamental Equipment examined the affordability of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, and set basic requirements for plumbing and sanitation, electric wiring, and refrigeration. The Committee on Landscape Planning and Planting included landscape architects as well as representatives of private organizations, such as the Garden Club of America and the National Council of State Garden Club Federations. The group's recommendations focused on the importance of attractive yard designs and landscape plantings to enhance a homeowner's comfort and enjoyment as well as to increase property values. The President's Conference also endorsed reformation of the

home financing system, improvement of housing for moderate and lower-income groups, and stimulation of the building industry (Ames and McClelland 2002:61).

As the Great Depression persisted through the 1930s, the Roosevelt administration also experimented with various housing programs, with some of the most well-known including low-density, multiple-family public housing projects, resettlement of rural residents, and creation of greenbelt communities such as Greenhills near Cincinnati. Following the lead of financing institutions and developers, federal agencies, such as the FHA, adopted neighborhood planning guidelines that largely mirrored practices already entrenched in the private sector, including the use of restrictive covenants (Straus 1952:219). The overall impact of the New Deal-era housing programs was limited, however, and with the onset of World War II, the lion's share of building materials went to the war effort, as did the efforts of much of the American labor force.

As previously noted, the Great Depression's prolonged economic distress, followed by World War II-era shortages of construction materials, created a housing crisis throughout Ohio. Upon the war's end and the resumption of prosperity, Ohioans who had been renting or living with extended family were anxious to move into their own homes. The 1944 G.I. Bill and the 1946 Veterans' Emergency Housing Act (discussed in Section 3.1.5) sought to address housing shortages specific to military veterans. The U.S. Housing Act of 1949, with its goal of "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family," represented a major attempt to address the civilian population's housing needs (Wright 1981:246; Ames and McClelland 2002:24).

3.2.3.3 Cultural and Social Forces in Suburban Development

Prevailing cultural and social mores shaped the federal government's implementation of its housing program. The vast majority of programs were aimed at meeting the needs of families. Because suburbs long had been considered the ideal setting for family life, suburban development projects received the lion's share of federal funding appropriated for housing (Wright 1981:246). As a result, along with single, widowed, divorced, and elderly people who found the suburbs to be a poor fit for their needs, urban residents who wished to remain in urban cores saw few benefits from the postwar housing programs.

Even more pervasive, racial, ethnic, and religious minorities endured curtailed opportunities for suburban living. Since the early twentieth century, restrictive covenants had been used to prevent various minority groups from purchasing suburban property. New Deal-era housing programs incorporated such restrictions into their own guidelines. Properties that included restrictive covenants were more likely to receive government backing for a mortgage. Such practices continued during the postwar period. The 1947 FHA Manual stated, "[i]f a mixture of user groups [meaning ethnic, racial, or religious groups] is found to exist, it must be determined whether the mixture will render the neighborhood less desirable to present and prospective occupants. Protective covenants are essential to the sound development of proposed residential areas since they regulate the use of the land and provide a basis for the development of harmonious, attractive neighborhoods" (Straus 1952:219).

Wartime employment opportunities had lured hundreds of thousands of migrants to Ohio, including upland Southerners and African Americans. Changes in the racial makeup of Ohio cities and counties were especially striking in the period between 1940 and 1950 (Figure A6). Industrial regions, particularly in northeastern and southwestern Ohio witnessed the greatest increase in non-white populations compared to the rest of the state. Increases were recorded as well, however, in the state's Appalachian counties in southeastern Ohio as well as in northeastern counties along the Ohio/Pennsylvania state line. At the same time, cities such as Cleveland and Youngstown long had hosted a diverse assortment of ethnic enclaves, made up primarily of southern and eastern Europeans. Many cities also featured Jewish communities. The housing shortage during the war meant that many Ohioans could secure only temporary living quarters for the duration. After the war ended, with employers seeking suburban locales for future development, the worker population logically followed the job opportunities. Consequently, the population makeup in many Ohio communities was in flux during the immediate postwar years. Interestingly, between 1950 and 1970, the overall number of non-white Ohioans declined in all regions of the state, while holding steady or increasing in the major metropolitan areas of Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, and Cincinnati (Figure A6).

The FHA, however, refused to grant loans in areas they deemed to be in "transition." Private lenders and savings and loan institutions similarly denied mortgage loans in these areas. Restoration of prewar segregation patterns was deemed desirable as a means of ensuring the financial success of suburban development projects. In 1948, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled restrictive covenants unenforceable; however, Raymond Foley, Director of the Housing and Home Finance Administration, waited until late in 1949 before stating that the FHA would not issue mortgages in restricted areas. Furthermore, the FHA honored mortgages granted in restricted areas before this date and continued to accept unwritten restrictive covenants until 1968 (*New Republic* 1949; Wright 1981:248; Borchert 2010).

The Veterans Administration (VA) also made home ownership difficult for minority veterans. Some members of Congress wanted the G.I. Bill to have limited federal oversight, preferring the benefits fall to local and state controls. As a result, because *de jure* and/or *de facto* racial discrimination existed in the vast majority of the United States, VA loan officers could simply refuse to guarantee a minority service member's home loan through his G.I. Bill benefits. A nationwide survey conducted during the mid-1970s showed that, out of the approximately 11 million veterans who purchased homes with VA-backed loans, less than 2% were African American (McKenna 2008:59). A state-by-state breakdown of African American veterans who received such loans is not available. That Ohio, however, accepted use of restrictive covenants and other discriminatory practices is presumed to have stifled home ownership opportunities for Ohio's African American veterans in the same fashion as elsewhere. For example, the Colonial Hills subdivision in Worthington included a deed restriction in the first planned subdivision, dated 1938, that stated

> No part of said addition or any building thereon shall be owned, leased to, or occupied by, any person other than one of the Caucasian race, but this prohibition is not intended to exclude or prevent occupancy by such other persons as domestic servants of any resident of said addition...

This restriction was reproduced in full in the 1942 deed drawn up by the Defense Homes Corporation. It remained in place until the Fair Housing Act of 1968 nullified such covenants (Campbell 2010a).

Implemented in conjunction with restrictive covenants that limited opportunities for African-American residents was a program administered by the FHA to provide much needed housing specifically for African-American veterans. One example is Hanford Village, located on the east side of Columbus. In 1944 the FHA authorized the construction of four hundred housing units in Columbus. By 1946, one hundred and forty six Cape Cod style homes were completed in Hanford Village. Named the George Washington Carver Addition, it was laid out in a square configuration, bisected by a single curvilinear street lined with generous 5,000 square foot lots with 45 foot frontage each. Consistent with FHA housing plan specifications, each home included five finished rooms on the first floor; living room, dinette/kitchen, bathroom and two bedrooms. The second floor contained unfinished space, which could be converted to additional bedrooms at a later time. Amenities within the development included paved streets, curbs, sewers, gas, and a sidewalk to the curb. While a driveway was installed, no garage was included in the original package. Local developer, Ivan Gore partnered with New York investors and was backed by FHA financing to offer the modest five room homes for $125 down on the $6,500 selling price. As the Village planned for a significant influx of residents, it was noted that while the tax base would increase, so would the need for services such as cross town bus service, school facilities, parks and playgrounds (Posey, 1946).

Many of the homes constructed within Hanford Village are extant, however, the character of the neighborhood changed with the construction of I-70 through the northwest corner of the development in the 1960s. While most of the residences located within the right-of-way of the freeway were demolished, others were sold and moved; those that remained were in the shadow of the interstate. It remains today a mix of owner occupied and rental units with varying degrees of integrity (Welsh-Huggins, 2008).

Female veterans, regardless of their race, also encountered difficulties obtaining home loans via G.I. Bill benefits. Women who served during the war, such as Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) and Woman's Army Corps (WAC), were not recognized as members of the military, and therefore, were denied G.I. Bill benefits. Single women who managed to achieve recognized veteran status had to provide personal testimony and references unrelated to their financial resources to receive a VA-backed home loan. For example, single women had to submit letters and doctors' notes attesting that they either could not or would not have children through infertility or the use of birth control before a loan was issued. While these measures were extreme, women were typically discriminated against when applying for loans and credit during this period (Humes 2006:204). Regardless of the difficulties that women and ethnic and racial minorities suffered in obtaining a mortgage, home ownership rates increased in Ohio from 50% in 1940 to 61.1% in 1950 (U.S. Census Bureau Census of Housing 1950-1960).

In addition to assuring racial and ethnic homogeneity in the suburbs, discriminatory practices meant that a significant percentage of older urban neighborhoods experienced declines. Financing for new development in these places was not made available to improve housing

stock. Economic development was curtailed as most activity shifted to the suburbs, depriving urban residents of job opportunities. Those who were affluent enough moved to the suburbs, leaving behind a population that was generally older, poorer, and less educated. As the tax base eroded, many cities began cutting services and programs, even as the percentage of their population in need started to grow (Borchert 2010).

3.2.3.4 Examples of Suburbanization in Ohio

The process of suburbanization in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County offers an excellent case study of the phenomenon in postwar Ohio. Like many cities, by the mid-1940s, Cleveland already had a ring of streetcar suburbs, including Bedford, Euclid, Garfield Heights, Maple Heights, Rocky River, and Shaker Heights. Streetscapes within these suburbs exhibited a distinct pattern made up of two-and-one-half story, single- and double houses with narrow street frontage. Front yards were narrow, with front porches on the dwelling serving as intermediary space between the public street and the privacy of the dwelling's interior. Backyards were deep enough to include a detached garage at the rear of the lot. Alleys bisected each block to permit access to the garages. Commercial properties lined the streetcar routes, including small groceries, bakeries, butchers, and fruit and vegetable stores. These were convenient to commuters on their way home from work as well as those who stayed at home all day. Because access to automobiles was not yet universal, streetcar suburbs by intent and design were walkable in scale. Finally, unlike postwar suburbs, apartment buildings and hotels were permitted in streetcar suburbs. Given the small lot sizes and presence of multiple-family buildings, the population density in streetcar suburbs generally was considerably higher than that of postwar suburbs (Borchert 2010).

The decades immediately following World War II witnessed unprecedented residential construction in suburbs encircling Cleveland. Suburban developments included Bay Village, Mayfield Heights, Lyndhurst, Fairview Park, Brook Park, North Olmsted, Warrensville Heights, Bedford Heights, and Seven Hills. Inner ring suburbs also experienced dramatic growth. For example, Parma's population in 1931 was 14,000, but had nearly doubled by 1950. At the same time, city of Cleveland entered a period of population decline. From 1940 to 1970, Cleveland lost 127,457 residents while Cuyahoga County's overall population grew by 631,042. In 1940, only 28 percent of Cuyahoga County residents lived in suburbs; this had increased to 62 percent by 1970 (Borchert 2010).

Streetscapes in Cleveland's 1950s automobile suburbs demonstrated significant variations from the city's earlier streetcar suburbs. Most importantly, only single-family dwellings were constructed within the neighborhoods, while commercial development was focused along arterial roads. The housing stock consisted largely of one-story ranch, split level, and Cape Cod dwellings with attached garages, rear decks, and patios. Front porches were not generally a prominent design element for these houses. Each lot had ample street frontage with the width of the house oriented parallel to the street. Streets within the neighborhoods usually were curvilinear. Most houses were placed along cul-de-sacs that branched off main roads. Neighborhood plans usually included provisions for open space and public parks. The restrictions on land use within automobile suburbs meant that residents could reach shopping, schools, government offices, and jobs only by car. The walkable scale of streetcar suburbs was not a feature of postwar residential developments (Borchert 2010).

Cleveland's suburbs developed distinct identities, based largely on the makeup of their population. The city's social elites gravitated to eastern suburbs such as Bratenahl, Cleveland Heights, East Cleveland, and Shaker Heights. Both eastern and western suburbs housed mostly white-collar workers. Southern suburbs, on the other hand, surrounded major industrial employment centers and, thus, acquired significant number of blue-collar workers. Just as ethnic immigrants had tended to cluster together in urban neighborhoods, ethnic groups formed in Cleveland's suburbs. The area's Jewish population moved successively into Woodland, Glenville, and Kinsman. Even with restrictive covenants still in use during the early 1950s, the Jewish community managed to shift to the elite eastern suburbs. In contrast, African Americans moved east through Kinsman and Hough. Most suburban opportunities, however, were limited for African Americans due to a combination of restrictive covenants and discriminatory home lending and financing practices. By 1970, African Americans made up a majority of only one suburb, East Cleveland (Borchert 2010). The limited housing and economic opportunities available to African Americans and other ethnic minorities during the 1950s and 1960s created conditions for extensive social and civil unrest in Cleveland by the latter 1960s.

Another example of a typical 1950s residential development in Ohio can be found in the Kirkmere neighborhood in Youngstown. Located between two arterials, Meridian and Canfield roads, the neighborhood offered convenient access both to downtown Youngstown and southwestern suburban areas. The neighborhood has approximately 550 single-family houses on irregularly-sized and -shaped lots ranging in size from one-third to one-half acre. Built from the early to late 1950s, the housing stock is made up primarily of Cape Cod dwellings, although ranch and split-level examples also are present (City of Youngstown 2010). An aerial view of Kirkmere (Plate B13) demonstrates that the neighborhood plan is typical of the 1950s. There are no through streets; rather the interconnected roads are winding and curvilinear with cul-de-sacs branching from the main roads. Each property has a driveway leading from the street to the front or side of the dwelling. The front yards are somewhat shallow, while the backyards are quite deep and often have trees at the sides and rears of the lots. The emphasis on backyards reflected a postwar shift away from the front porch and yard as an intermediary with the public street and toward a private outdoor space intended for family activities. Reflective of the desire to incorporate open space, nature, and recreation into suburban living, the neighborhood includes Kirkmere Park at the southeast end of the neighborhood, and Ax Factory Run, a tree-lined creek. Finally, in keeping with residential plans of the period, all other services, such as grocery, drug, and clothing stores, restaurants, and gas stations, were not within Kirkmere. Neighborhood residents required access to a car in order to see to their everyday needs.

Huber Heights Subdivision, just north of Dayton is characteristic of large-scale, post-war, integrated suburban development. This community was uniquely tied to local developer, Charles Huber who began developing farmland in Wayne Township near Dayton in 1956. By 1960, his company, Huber Homes, had constructed 3,000 new single family dwellings. Where utilities like water and sewer were not available, Huber created his own company and installed them. Neatly placed on curvilinear streets, early models were standardized three bedroom ranch houses with attached garage, varying only in the choice of gable or hipped

roofs. Brick quickly became a trademark of a Huber built home; all models were at least partially faced with brick. New model homes were designed and marketed every three to four years, introduced at heavily advertised open houses that attracted thousands of potential home owners. Initially targeting returning veterans and factory workers, Huber later expanded his market to include middle and upper class home buyers. He called his plan an 'integrated community for modern living,' and set aside hundreds of acres of land for schools, churches, parks and commercial development. Huber Homes, Inc. was so successful that it gained a national presence, building several thousand houses in other cities, such as Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, Atlanta, Georgia, Scottsdale, Arizona, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Ft. Lauderdale, Florida (Avdakov et al. 2010).

3.2.4 Meeting Educational Needs in the Postwar Era

During the war years, it became apparent that technological innovation was a key component of national security and economic prosperity. The level of educational attainment among the general population, however, was regarded as inadequate. For example, in Ohio in 1940, only one-quarter of adults had attained a high school degree, and fewer than 5 percent had a bachelor's degree (Cauthen et al. 2010). At the same time, reintegration of 12 million service members into the labor force represented a major concern for policy makers, especially as manufacturers were in the processing of shifting from a war- to a peacetime footing. The dual goals of increasing education levels and easing the transition for veterans were targeted with the 1944 G.I. Bill, which offered educational incentives to enable veterans to attend trade and technical schools and colleges across the country. This acclimation period helped the United States avoid the massive unemployment that had followed World War I (Knepper 2003:376).

During the war, many colleges had experienced budget deficits as student enrollment plummeted and large numbers of college-aged soldiers served in the military. Funds and materials for maintaining campus buildings were limited, leading to an overall deterioration of many campuses. By the late 1940s, the combination of deferred improvements and skyrocketing student enrollments created an immediate demand for more dormitories, classroom buildings, faculty housing, and other infrastructure. Additional housing for new students comprised the largest need for most campuses. Ohio's universities sought rental properties and spare rooms for new students among local townspeople. Several schools acquired surplus military barracks and cots to temporarily house single male students. At Xavier University in Cincinnati, this temporary arrangement was not ready in time for the 1946 fall semester, so 194 students slept on army cots in the fieldhouse (Fortin 2006:195). Miami University in Oxford acquired surplus barracks from Fort Knox for single students and 196 temporary duplex units from the Willow Run Aircraft Plant in Detroit for married students (Ellison 2009:194). At Ohio University, single students slept on cots in the gymnasium, Armory, and stadium, while others were given government housing in nearby towns as far away as Point Pleasant, West Virginia, some 39 miles from campus (Hollow 2003:149). Ohio University had such large postwar classes that the school opened temporary branch campuses in Chillicothe, Portsmouth, and Zanesville to serve as many students as possible. These branches proved so successful that two others in Belmont County and Lancaster opened during the 1950s (Hollow 2003:148). All these branches are still in operation.

The postwar arrival of large numbers of new students, faculty, and staff also affected college towns. In addition to housing, towns needed to develop new businesses, more efficient traffic patterns, and public infrastructure for the newcomers. In Oxford, the Oxford Lumber Company advertised to incoming faculty the materials to build "Your Dream House," which was a "colonial cottage" style, three bedroom house (Ellison 2009:197). The university faculty, in turn, influenced development in the towns. For example, new Miami University architecture professors introduced modernism as they designed new buildings around Oxford. Professors Victor Fürth and C.E. Stousland, in particular, designed International Style dwellings east of campus in the Springwood subdivision. Other modernist buildings in Oxford include the Bern Street Apartments, Holy Trinity Church, and Talawanda High School (Ellison 2009:216–217). Meanwhile, at the University of Cincinnati (UC), the architecture department used its cooperative education program to provide students with opportunities to work in local architectural firms. For example, architects Carl Strauss and Ray Roush served as co-op employers for UC students for more than 40 years. Their mentoring influenced local architecture as well as the careers of architects who went on to become internationally known. Among their interns was Michael Graves, a 1958 graduate, who recalled during a 1996 interview, "Strauss and Roush were great mentors and lifelong friends. I remember we all worked in one room during my co-ops. Carl allowed the co-op students to do so much. The more I worked, the more responsibility I was given" (University of Cincinnati DAAP 2010).

Ohio's public grade schools experienced several major changes during the period following World War II. First, with the advent of new housing subdivisions, local governments needed to construct new public schools to accommodate the influx of students into the newly developed areas. Old and new schools often received building additions to make space for the large population of "Baby Boom" students during the 1950s and 1960s. Consolidation of public schools also was an ongoing concern during this time frame. Consolidated schools were regarded as more efficient and economical to operate, making them better suited to meeting the educational needs of students and of society at large (Bard et al. 2006). The emphasis on economy and streamlining dovetailed with the architectural trends of the period. In particular, the International Style, characterized by clean lines, flat roofs, windows flush to the outer walls, and little, if any, ornamentation, became almost synonymous with school designs during the 1950s and 1960s.

Representative examples of International-style schools in Ohio dating from this period are numerous. Old Ohio Schools is an online photo gallery of Ohio schools built from the eighteenth century through the early twenty-first century (www.oldohioschools.com). The website appears to be maintained by volunteers. Among the schools mentioned are the ca. 1961 Kingsbury School in Ironton (Plate B14); the ca. 1959 Lawrence Street School #2 (now the St. Lawrence Catholic School) at N. Seventh Street in Ironton (Plate B15); the McBroom Junior High School in St. Mary's, Auglaize County, which was built in several phases in 1953, 1956, 1963, and 1966 (Plate B16); and the ca. 1954 Overlook School at 524 Broad Street in Wadsworth, Medina County (Plate B17). All of these schools feature elements that are characteristic of the International Style, including flat roofs, bands of windows, severely restrained ornamentation, and rectilinear massing with clean, simple lines. Many of these

schools have been closed, converted to other uses, or slated for demolition as local school districts undertake new school construction projects (Old Ohio Schools 2010).

Racial desegregation was the third major change confronted by Ohio's public school system during the 1950s and 1960s. Although Ohio retained few laws requiring segregation, some examples remained. In Highland County, the Hillsboro school district had local laws in effect in the early 1950s that required separate schools for whites and African Americans. For the most part, however, schools were segregated due to the racial segregation that prevailed in most neighborhoods. These segregation patterns partially resulted from self-selection of neighborhoods among immigrant communities, beginning with Eastern and Southern European immigrants during the nineteenth century and continuing with the influx of African Americans and Appalachian whites from the South during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. As previously noted, federal housing policies also profoundly shaped the racial makeup of many neighborhoods (Knepper 2003:391; Ohio History Central 2005j).

Following the U.S. Supreme Court's *Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* decision in 1954, the courts required all school systems with either *de facto* or *de jure* segregation to integrate (Knepper 2003:391). In Ohio, the court decision *Clemons v. the Hillsboro Board of Education* resulted in a court order that all children were assigned to schools without regard to race. It was designed to prevent children living in the same neighborhoods or in close proximity from being assigned to different schools simply because of their race or ethnicity (McCormick 2001:249). To achieve desegregation and racial balance within student populations, most school systems chose to bus students to schools outside their neighborhoods. Widespread implementation of busing programs, however, took place over a number of years and remained largely unfinished by the close of the 1950s.

3.2.5 The Agricultural Revolution Begins

In the years following World War II, European demand for American agricultural goods helped keep food prices high. The time between World War II and the Korean War was the most prosperous sustained period for agriculture in U.S. history. As modernizing agricultural techniques greatly enhanced crop yields, it exacerbated traditional problems Ohio farmers had with surplus crops and price fluctuations. The continuation of federal price supports, however, created greater stability in pricing and income for farmers (Hurt 2002:120).

During the 1950s, Ohio's farmers continued to experience the overall prosperity enjoyed nationwide. The state ranked among the nation's leaders in the production of milk, meat, grain, eggs, and specialty crops, such as tomatoes, and nursery trees and plants. At this time, agriculture in Ohio was marked by a threefold pattern of development that revolved around mechanization, technological innovation, and scientific research. These trends actually began during the war years and continued throughout the state for decades thereafter.

By 1945, Ohio farmers already had started heavily investing in machinery such as tractors, self-propelled combines, corn pickers, and twine binders, despite high prices caused by wartime scarcities of metal and oil. As previously noted, the increase in mechanization on the farm had two major consequences. First, the replacement of draft horses with tractors made 2.3 million acres of forage land available for production. Second, machines reduced the need

for manual farm labor. For example, in Northwest Ohio, sugar beet producers reduced their labor by 30 to 50 percent by using machines for planting and blocking (Hurt 1984:77).

With 2.3 million additional acres of land available for planting, Ohio farmers looked to a new crop that had begun to gain acceptance in the United States. Soybeans not only filled a market demand, but also helped return nutrients to the soil when planted in rotation with corn. Corn had long been the main cash crop of Ohio farmers, but it was notoriously hard on the soil, sapping nitrogen and other nutrients from the ground and inhibiting greater yields in successive growing seasons. Soybeans grow wherever corn does and have the benefit of adding nitrogen back to the soil and increasing the next year's corn yield on the same land. Because of these factors, soybeans quickly replaced oats in the crop rotation, as farmers no longer needed oats in great quantity as machinery replaced draft animals (Hudson 1994:158, 163).

A major technological change that benefitted Ohio's farmers began to take hold during the 1940s: electrification of rural areas. By the end of 1945, electricity had become widespread on Ohio farms. The state had more electrified farms than any other state in the nation and by the end of the decade, 98 percent of Ohio farms were electrified. This was 21 percent higher than the national average, and the United States as a whole would not reach this percentage until 1960. A major reason Ohio lead the nation in electrification of farms was the formation of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation (OFBF) in 1919. The OFBF lobbied local, state, and federal leaders to pass legislation that would assist farmers and made rural electrification one of their earliest priorities. Electricity reached farms closer to metropolitan areas in the earliest years, with those in more rural settings receiving the technology by the 1940s. Electricity boosted profits by powering milk coolers, feed grinders, heating systems, and other integral parts of the farm. Additionally, as with mechanization, electrification further reduced the need for manual farm labor (Hurt 1988:51; Hurt 2002:115).

Farmers also began using scientific research to increase their crop yields and ensure economic stability (Hurt 1988:50-52). Corporate and government involvement in agricultural research increased steadily after World War II. Although private- and publicly-funded research tended toward a symbiotic relationship with large-scale commercial agriculture, small family-owned farms also benefitted from the expertise gained. For Ohio's farmers, land-grant institutions such as Ohio State University also played a particularly important role in agriculture-related research and continuing education.

Soil enrichment and disease and pest control ranked among the most important research areas. Manure had been the traditional source of soil fertilizer for generations of farmers, but mineral fertilizers began to be developed to allow application of a specific nutrient to compensate for a given soil's deficiency. Fertilizer also was found to aid plants damaged by insects or poor weather. Remediation of depleted soils had become especially important during World War II. As the war years brought farmers prices higher than ever before, they were encouraged to produce as much food as possible, resulting in greatly depleted nutrients in the soil (Hurt 2002:116).

Disease control focused on the use of chemical treatments to eliminate molds, rusts, blights, mites, worms, and other organisms that damaged crops. Chemical applications of fertilizer and disease treatments represented the increasing industrialization that characterized agriculture through much of the twentieth century. For example, by 1947, 95 percent of all commercial fruit growers already used DDT. Along with powerful insecticides, herbicides became increasingly popular. These chemicals further reduced the need for manual farm labor, as well as production costs. For example, chemical herbicides cost approximately $5 per acre, compared with manual weeding, which cost roughly $40 per acre (Hurt 2002:116). The deleterious environmental effects of various chemical and fertilizer applications were poorly understood through the mid-twentieth century. As consequences of certain chemicals, such as DDT, became more widely understood, their usage was discontinued and alternative applications were sought. The scientific research and industrial-scale production level required to supply farmers with the newest, most effective, and least expensive treatments came to comprise a major commercial aspect of agriculture.

Another benefit to farm productivity came with the widespread adoption of genetically engineered hybrid crops, specifically corn. From 1924 to 1959, an agronomist affiliated with the OAES, Glen Stringfield, developed the first inbred and hybrid corn strains resistant to the European Corn Borer, a pest that had devastated corn crops during the early twentieth century. These Ohio hybrids were deployed across the world to improve corn yields and Stringfield's work directed the OAES toward a program of crop breeding for resistance to environmental hazards (Cumo 1997:84–85). In Ohio, as rural land values continued to rise following World War II, farmers looked for ways to increase their yields without having to purchase additional land for planting. As previously discussed, mechanization, chemical application, and electricity all helped to achieve this goal. The introduction of hybrid corn fit well into these new agricultural practices. Hybrid corn had sturdier stalks, which were able to stand in the field longer if the harvest was delayed, and were better able to withstand mechanical corn picker's blades without falling, resulting in a more efficient harvest. Hybrids also made better use of nutrients in the soil and responded better to chemical fertilizers than traditional corn varieties (Hudson 1994:167–171).

Perhaps one of the best known agricultural research firms operating in Ohio during this period was Monsanto. Founded in 1901 in St. Louis, Missouri, by John F. Queeny, the firm initially specialized in producing the artificial sweetener saccharine. A partnership with a German firm in 1910 let Monsanto begin manufacturing aspirin as well. By the 1920s, Monsanto's operations expanded to include production of industrial chemicals such as sulfuric acid. As previously noted, Monsanto was involved in research and development associated with the Dayton Project. By the mid-1940s, the firm was a leading manufacturer of plastics and synthetic fibers. Operations expanded to include research and development of agricultural chemicals, including the herbicide 2, 4, 5-T and the insecticide DDT (Evans 2003). Although still headquartered in St. Louis, Monsanto has operated numerous research and manufacturing plants in Ohio over the years at Findlay, Marion, London, Greenville, Deshler, and Arcanum.

The rapid rate of technological development and scientific progress meant that continuing education programs and growers' associations became increasingly important. Farmers had

to learn to weigh numerous variables in their quest for the most efficient farming operations. Farmers' organizations, such as the Ohio State University Extension Service, played a critical role in assisting farmers. In 1957, the service hired its first rural development agent to work directly with farmers (Ohio State University Extension 2010). Profitability, production, planning, seed variety selection, soil testing, and fertilizer applications ranked among the topics addressed by extension agents through demonstrations, meetings, farm visits, and even literacy training. Growers also learned about new methods for insect, weed, and disease control and correct crop varieties for different growing conditions. These educational programs were offered in addition to guidance regarding seed germination and seed examination for disease.

Expanded job opportunities in Ohio's metropolitan areas, combined with the dramatically reduced manual labor requirements brought about by mechanization and industrialized agriculture, made consolidation of farms both a possibility and a necessity. Throughout this decade, market conditions also increasingly tilted in favor of large growers. Although new scientific farming methods and technological innovations led to greater productivity, they also required substantial capital expenditures that often were beyond the reach of small-scale farmers. Globalizing agricultural trade also directly impacted Ohio's farmers, as exports from Latin American countries became increasingly competitive and other regions, such as the Pacific Rim, Asia, and parts of Europe, increased exports of farm products (Goodman et al. 1987). As a result, farm consolidation, along with reduction in the overall number of farmers, became the norm rather than the exception in Ohio by the 1950s.

3.3 Ohio During the 1960s: Illusions of Unlimited Horizons

Ohio continued to witness significant patterns of development during the 1960s. The state's population increased and its industrial and commercial bases enjoyed steady growth. Ohio also participated in the 1960s "race to the moon," which precipitated considerable investment in the state's research facilities. Unprecedented prosperity, coupled with industrial and technological innovations and the civil rights movement, transformed the United States. Quests that had been dismissed as quixotic dreams, such as landing on the moon, recognition of civil rights for racial minorities, and inventions to simplify everyday life, achieved concrete results. Anything seemed possible and Americans believed that the American dream lay easily within the grasp of anyone who wanted to seize it.

By this time, however, the outlines of future transitions were becoming evident. The Sunbelt region of the American South and Southwest became increasingly attractive to firms seeking lower labor and operating costs. Environmental degradation had taken a toll on Ohio's waterways and air quality. Although the federal government continued to play a strong role in state and local-level improvements, particularly urban renewal programs and ongoing highway construction, these were achieving mixed results with consequences that reverberated into subsequent decades. Social and political life in Ohio also transformed as previously marginalized groups sought full access to civil and economic rights, and as the antiwar movement swept college campuses.

3.3.1 Ohio's Consumer Culture and Growing Commercial Base

The explosive growth of the American consumer culture after World War II was symptomatic of the unprecedented economic prosperity that Americans experienced during the 1950s and 1960s. Postwar commercial development in Ohio followed similar patterns experienced elsewhere throughout the United States. Standardized marketing campaigns came to dominate postwar commercial development in America, as demonstrated by successful chain stores, franchise restaurants, motels, and service stations. These enterprises reflected a growing reliance on the automobile as much as they did an appreciation for predictable, consistent service. Directly linked to consumer trends, postwar commercial development reflected prevailing attitudes about style and fashion, as promoted by advertising agencies of the day. Built upon postwar optimism and economic prosperity, commercial development reflected a faith in the future and all that American ingenuity and perseverance could deliver.

During the late 1940s and 1950s, as Europe and Japan recovered from the devastating effects of war and the Soviet Union focused its efforts on consolidating military power, America had few competitors in the world marketplace. An abundance of natural resources, including oil, coal, iron, and timber, enabled the United States to sustain growth on a mammoth scale. In the process, the living standards of the average American increased significantly. Between 1940 and 1954, for example, the number of American houses equipped with indoor plumbing rose from 65 to 80 percent. Telephone ownership increased from 36 percent of the population in 1940 to 80 percent by 1954. Ownership of refrigerators rose 61 percent in the same period (Cross 2000:89–90).

Simply owning a refrigerator or an automobile was not enough for many Americans of the prosperous postwar years. Encouraged by advertisers, consumers constantly updated to the latest product. Ringer washing machines gave way to automatic washers, and last year's car model made way for that of the next. New goods symbolized progress and "bigger and better" was the theme of the day (Cross 2000:89–90). Companies spent vast sums of money on marketing, ensuring that their products remained current and fashionable. Through the popular medium of television, advertisers saturated the airwaves with slick promotions and fabulous claims. Tobacco companies, for example, increased their TV ad purchases from $40 million in 1957 to $115 million by 1962. Claiming that filtered cigarettes removed harmful chemicals in cigarettes, advertising agencies increased tobacco sales with each passing year, escalating from 332,345 million in 1945 to 506,127 million by 1960 (Cross 2000:88).

Due in part to booming advertising campaigns, numerous iconic brand names emerged during the 1950s and 1960s. Cincinnati-based Procter & Gamble was responsible for a number of such products. Following up on the success of Tide laundry detergent in 1946, the company developed Prell shampoo in 1950 and, five years later, began selling Crest, the first toothpaste to contain fluoride. In 1957, the company purchased Charmin Paper Mills of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and began manufacturing toilet paper and other paper products. Returning to laundry products in 1960, Procter & Gamble began making Downy fabric softener, followed by Bounce fabric softener sheets. Among its most revolutionary products was Pampers, first test-marketed in 1961 to introduce disposable diapers to the American consumer (Ohio History Central 2005k).

Meanwhile, during the early 1950s, Joseph McVicker head of Cincinnati-based Kutol Products Company, produced soap and wallpaper cleaner. He realized, however, that the product also could be used as modeling clay. Dubbing it Play-Doh, he tested the clay in Cincinnati-area schools and daycare centers in 1955. The next year, McVicker and his uncle, Noah McVicker, founded the Rainbow Crafts Company to manufacture and sell the clay, resulting in a toy for American children that has enjoyed enduring popularity. The United States Patent Office officially patented the clay in 1965, the same year that General Mills purchased Rainbow Crafts (Ohio History Central 2006b).

Another iconic toy that originated in Ohio was the Etch-a-Sketch. The company's roots extended as far back as 1908, when Henry Simon Winzeler started a manufacturing company in Archbold, Ohio. His firm, named the Ohio Art Company in reference to his personal interest in art, produced metal picture frames and other novelty items. These were sold at retail stores nationwide. In 1912, the company moved to Bryan, Ohio, and began using metal lithography equipment in a new line of picture frames. During the 1910s, the firm expanded its line to include toys, such as tea sets and drums. The firm continued operations through the mid-twentieth century, even during the darkest years of the Great Depression and World War II. With prosperity returning to the country during the 1950s, the Ohio Art Company capitalized on a technological innovation to introduce an entirely new kind of toy, the Etch-a-Sketch. The toy's original concept started with Andre Cassagnes, an electrician in France, who stumbled upon the idea of creating a drawing toy with a joystick, glass, and aluminum powder. Cassagnes called his invention a "Telecran." The novelty made its way to Winzeler through business connections. Winzeler, in turn, assigned Jerry Burger, Chief Engineer at the Ohio Art Company, to collaborate with Cassagnes in refining the toy for production. As a result of their work, the Etch-a-Sketch went into production at the Bryan factory on July 12, 1960. Although the firm has undergone numerous changes since the 1960s, metal lithography has remained a core part of Ohio Art Company's production to the present day. The firm is now one of the leading producers of specialty lithographic components and serves a diverse customer base that includes Disney, Starbucks, Altoids, and Coca-Cola (Ohio Art Company 2010).

Despite increasing costs and rising consumer debt, wage earners sustained their purchasing habits through the 1950s and 1960s. Helped in part by the decrease in food costs brought about by industrializing agriculture, Americans had more disposable income than ever before. Thanks to advances in farming technology and food production, the percentage of wage earners' family income required for food declined from 43 percent in 1918 to 32 percent in 1950. By 1973, only 20 percent of average wage earners' income went toward food. As a result, Americans found themselves with more money for consumer goods, enabling them to purchase everything from radios to homes, although racial disparities continued. Through the 1950s and 1960s, home ownership kept pace with disposable incomes as nearly 40 percent of African American families and about 70 percent of white families owned homes by 1973. In Ohio, overall home ownership increased from 50% in 1940 to 67.7% by 1970 (Cross 2000:87; United States Census Bureau 1940-1970).

A general sense of optimism and faith in the future helped foster a culture obsessed with the latest gadgetry. Advertisers promoted push-button convenience, where everything was available at one's fingertips. Push-button ranges, dishwashers, and washing machines, as well as improved plumbing and kitchen and bathroom surfaces promised to eliminate the drudgery of everyday chores (Plates B18-B23). The future was effortless and carefree, according to popular ads of the day. Even the climate was no longer a concern, now that push-button air conditioners and furnaces were available for little money down and only a few dollars per month (Cross 2000:91).

Ohio inventors and manufacturers were directly responsible for some of the most widely adopted and recognized products created during this period. Youngstown Kitchens ranked among the most successful manufacturers of steel kitchen cabinets. Originally known as Youngstown Pressed Steel Kitchens, the firm was a division of Mullins Manufacturing Corporation of Warren, Ohio. The Youngstown Kitchens division later was purchased by American Standard, which also produced metal kitchen cabinets (Retro Renovation 2010c). Youngstown Kitchens marketed their products extensively in magazines and other periodicals (Plates B24-B25). During the early 1950s, the firm's products included modular cabinet units with integrated sinks, dishwashers, and garbage disposals (Plates B26-B27). Gleaming white surfaces were meant to illustrate the cleanliness and hygienic quality provided by steel cabinets. The firm also emphasized the convenience and efficiency its kitchen designs offered customers, allowing them more leisure time and an enjoyable environment for performing domestic chores. Youngstown Kitchens updated their products to keep pace with changing tastes and styles. By the 1960s, the company's offerings had shifted from plain white to a variety of colors and textures. One advertisement illustrated a kitchen with a quintessential 1960s color combination, brown and blue (Plate B25), while another presented a similar color combination but with naturalistic wood grains incorporated (Plate B27). The popularity of steel cabinets eventually faded and wood and, later, veneered composite and particle board, became the materials of choice for kitchen cabinets. Rising costs associated with steel production also may have affected the affordability of steel cabinets compared to those made from wood products.

In 1955, the Tappan Stove Company, based in Mansfield, manufactured the first microwave oven for home use. The design was based on a microwave oven issued by the Raytheon Company's in 1947, but their large size made them impractical and too expensive for home use. Raytheon contracted with Tappan to reduce the size and cost of microwave ovens in 1952. The firm's 1955 microwave measured just 24 inches wide. At $1,200, its price marked it as a luxury item, but rapid advances in design and production lowered the cost substantially over the years. By 2000, an estimated 150 million microwave ovens could be found in American homes. This number was greater than one microwave oven for every family (Ohio History Central 2006c).

Another household staple, the coffeemaker, received a makeover thanks to Vincent Marotta, Sr., a Cleveland developer. Although home coffeemakers had been available for decades, Marotta sought greater convenience and speed. Experiments between 1968 and 1972 yielded Mr. Coffee, which almost immediately became a bestseller. Within three years, North American Systems, Inc., the first manufacturer of Mr. Coffee, was selling approximately

38,000 Mr. Coffees each day. Eventually, Sunbeam Corporation and American Household, Inc., each acquired the production rights to Mr. Coffee. In 2006, Mr. Coffee, now manufactured by Jarden Corporation, remained the world's best-selling coffeemaker for home use (Ohio History Central 2006d).

Convenience, efficiency and affordability became important hallmarks for all types of home products after World War II. For example, in 1951, the Archbold-based Sauder Woodworking Company created the "knock-down" table. Packaged flat in a box, it was designed to be assembled at home by an average consumer, making it among the first types of ready-to-assemble furniture. The earliest version sold for $4 to $5. Sauder experienced enduring success and in the early twenty-first century ranked as the largest ready-to-assemble furniture company in the United States (Ohio History Central 2006e).

Ohioans' obsessions with gadgetry and convenience extended to food packaging as well. One of the best known inventions was the product of Ermal "Ernie" Fraze, founder of the Dayton Reliable Tool Company in 1948. The firm manufactured tools and machinery and its clients included General Electric, Ford, Chrysler, and NASA. Fraze's personal interest, however, lay with improving beverage cans. In 1959, cans were opened only with a "church key" opener. After forgetting his one day at a picnic, Fraze decided to create a better design. He came up with the "pull-top" can, equipped with a removable tab attached by a ring. By 1967, when Fraze received a patent for the design, over 75 percent of America's beer brewers used pull-top cans. The waste generated by the cans' popularity prompted Fraze to revise the design. In 1977, he patented the first push-in and fold-back tab that remained attached to the can. This continues to be the principal design used on beverage cans today (Ohio History Central 2006f).

Shrouded in streamlined casing, even the most mundane items assumed a Space Age appearance. Items bearing a resemblance to jet aircraft and rockets captured the imagination of a public fascinated with the rapidly evolving Space Age technology typified by the "race to the moon." Vacuum cleaners took the form of satellites, and table lamps became flying saucers. Abstract mobiles and furniture resembling boomerangs appealed to a public clamoring for a piece of tomorrow. Interestingly, these items also represented mass produced replicas of the Modernist style originally developed during the 1920s and 1930s.

Indeed, during the postwar era, the Modernist style dominated every aspect of consumer fashion and style, including the built environment in which commerce transpired. Aided by the availability of modern building materials and new construction methods, Modernist designers tailored postwar commercial buildings to keep pace with contemporary fashions. Manufacturers of modern building materials aggressively promoted their products, such as glued laminate timber arches, concrete blocks, precast concrete panels, "tilt-up" concrete panels, and vinyl and rubber floor coverings (Plates 28-32). Such materials made possible the open interior spaces uninterrupted by support columns and walls, smooth, unadorned exterior wall surfaces, curtain walls with a non-load bearing surface treatment, and even durable floor coverings that could be stamped, colored, or otherwise designed to suit any décor. Ohio's architects put these and other materials to use in their innovative, modernist designs. High-strength tempered glass and aluminum framing allowed designers to open up storefronts with

large display windows, cases, and slipcovers for older façades. Modern materials facilitated construction of large, prominent signage, which designers attached directly to the primary façade or atop the roof in bold fashion (Plates B33), typical of the advertising spirit of the day (Dyson 2008:1). Logo signage also often was installed at shopping center entrance or in prominent locations designed to be seen from adjacent highways (Plate B35).

Retail chains and specialty shops adhered to the Modern aesthetic. In an attempt to keep pace with current trends in commercial design, these businesses built new buildings or renovated existing structures. Often, these commercial enterprises introduced the first examples of Modernism into their respective communities. Designed by some of the leading architects of the period, retail architecture set new trends in the industry, significantly altering the approach to marketing and merchandising (Dyson 2008:1). Typical examples of commercial developments in Ohio from the 1950s and 1960s include the ca. 1955 O'Neil Sheffield Shopping Center in Elyria, designed by Weinberg and Tear (Ohio Architect 1955) (Plate B34).

Marketing schemes aimed at speed and convenience soon came to dominate nearly every aspect of life. Most notable among commercial ventures of the time were franchises designed to streamline service and offer products at a lower cost. The franchise concept was far from new in the 1950s. Soft drink companies, like Coca-Cola, had utilized the same principle for decades, as did Rexall Drugs and Howard Johnsons. Franchising, however, reached new levels of success during the period of prosperity that followed World War II. Many of the well-known franchises of today originated during the this time, with Holiday Inn, AAMCO Transmissions, Roto-Rooter, Dunkin' Donuts, McDonald's, and Kentucky Fried Chicken all building outlets throughout the country during the 1950s and 1960s (Millard 1991:2).

Many of these companies benefited from an expanding network of freeways and an increasing reliance on the automobile. Among the more obvious examples of roadside franchises were the drive-in restaurants. These businesses evolved from the roadside food stands of the 1920s and 1930s. Individually owned, many of the early roadside stands mimicked the products they sold, such as an ice cream stand shaped like a cone or a milk bottle. Considered unsightly by many, the proliferation of hotdog stands and roadside markets led to public outrage and a call for their removal. It was under these conditions that the precursors of today's modern franchises developed (Millard 1991:3).

As early as 1937, southern California restaurateurs Maurice and Richard McDonald experimented with food service in an attempt to improve the drive-in experience. By 1948, the brothers had settled on a formula that soon proved revolutionary to the roadside restaurant. They eliminated jukeboxes, cigarette machines, and carhops from their restaurant, forcing patrons to walk up to a takeout window. Offering a simple menu and an assembly line approach to food preparation, McDonald's developed a reputation for quick and inexpensive food served in a clean environment. Commercial milkshake manufacturer salesman Ray Kroc purchased franchising rights from the McDonald's company in 1954. Within six years, Kroc bought out the McDonald brothers. Kroc franchised the restaurant but maintained strict controls over the quality of food and the appearance of the restaurants. Located in towns and cities across the country, the company's trademark Golden Arches

became synonymous with fast food in the postwar era (Millard 1991:3; Cross 2000:103). A 1964 McDonald's restaurant at 988 E. 152nd Street, Cleveland, was representative of the company's corporate design practices during the 1960s. Its historical association with a nationally significant restaurant chain, as well as its significance as a corporate building type that emerged in the recent past, warrants the building's listing the NRHP; the building, however, is no longer extant. (Hess and Beach 1990)

Following a similar approach, in 1952 a Tennessee house builder established Holiday Inn motels. Using a standardized plan for his buildings, road-weary travelers came to associate Holiday Inn motels with uniform service. Aimed at the middle-class market, the hotels imparted a sense of predictability that smaller, independent establishments lacked. Unlike earlier motels, Holiday Inns were located on modern thoroughfares, within easy reach of the freeway. By the 1960s, travelers could see corporate emblems from any freeway in the country, offering familiar food, lodging, and even muffler repair (Cross 2000:104). The ca. 1960 Holiday Inn Westlake at 1100 Crocker Road, Westlake, was constructed during the hotel chain's early years of success (Westlake Porter Public Library 2010). Its proximity to I-90 and location in the suburbs west of Cleveland are typical site characteristics of hotels from this period.

Retail development continued to evolve post-World War II as well. In response to planned residential developments that gained popularity after World War I and the rise of the automobile age, developers experimented with the concept of community or neighborhood shopping centers. These plans included outlets to provide household staples, such as groceries and pharmacies as well as specialty shops and recreational facilities. In general, early shopping centers retained familiar elements; they fronted the sidewalk and retained streetside parking, although scale and design varied.

Shaker Square in Cleveland is an early example of a retail outlet integrated with residential development. The complex was built in conjunction with Shaker Heights and the Terminal Tower by prominent land and building speculators, the Van Sweringen brothers. Shaker Square was designed by architects Philip Small and Charles Bacon Rowley to serve as a port of entry to the west side of Cleveland and Terminal Tower via the well-established Shaker Rapid in addition to servicing local residents. Opened in 1929, its approximately forty outlets were anchored by food stores, complimented with specialty shops, a bowling alley, restaurant and small hotel. Connected to urban modernism and Terminal Tower through the rail system, Shaker Square embodied the ideals of domestic serenity through its graceful Georgian façade and tranquil landscape fronting an open green. Successful in luring shoppers in transit to and from the city as well as local residents, Shaker Square attracted the attention of iconic Cleveland based department store, Halles, as a location for its suburban expansion in 1948. (Longstreth 1997)

Halle's was one of a handful of historic department stores that dominated Cleveland's downtown retail market. Others included Higbee's, May Company, and Sterling-Linder. Of these, Halle's was the first to make the move to the suburbs when they built their contemporary style department store branch on Shaker Square. Integrated with the traditional style embraced by the Van Sweringen's, Halle's chose the modern, International Style for

their store. It blended with the existing architecture through the use of complimentary materials and scale; a design that won awards in 1948 as the best store building from the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and Ohio Society of Architects. The Halle's building represented the continuing evolution of the retail shopping experience. Using modern day retail characteristics like site planning to lure patrons inside, convenient parking and interior flexibility to facilitate rotating merchandise, the design appealed to an increasingly mobile shopper. Halle's enjoyed commercial success throughout the 1950s and 60s, culminating in eight suburban based stores in addition to the downtown location. It was bought by Marshal Fields & Company in 1970 and later sold to liquidator who closed the downtown store in 1981. The suburban stores closed soon thereafter. The Shaker Square Halle's was listed on the NRHP in 2005 for its role in the history and development of department stores. (Wellman 2005)

Other Ohio based urban based department stores included Columbus-based Lazarus; Cincinnati-based Shillito's; Toledo-based LaSalle's and The Lion Store; and Dayton-based Rike's and Elder Berman. The established department stores that built in suburban locations enabled retailers to purchase in volume, making their prices more competitive with discount stores and also appealed to an auto-based consumer with convenient parking. Some department stores opened spin-off discount store chains specifically for suburban markets. Among those retailers making the move to suburbia were S.S. Kresge, which created Kmart in Detroit; Dayton's of Minneapolis, Minnesota, which opened Target discount stores; and J.C. Penney's discount chain of stores called Treasure Islands (Cross 2000:172).

In September 1961, the F.W. Woolworth Company announced that it would open Woolco, its first discount store in Columbus (Plates B33-34). A full-line discount department store, Woolco offered considerably more merchandise than its five-and-dime parent company, Woolworth's. According to Woolworth chair Robert C. Kirkwood, Columbus was selected as the launch point for the endeavor due to its growth potential as an industrial center. The Columbus store opened on June 6, 1962, and occupied a 106,000 square foot space at the city's Great Southern Shopping Center. Approximately ten miles north of this store, a second Woolco opened in Columbus at Graceland Shopping Center in early October 1962. By the mid-1970s, the Woolworth Company operated over 300 Woolco stores throughout the United States and Canada. In 1982, the company closed all its stores in the United States, and in 1994, Wal-Mart acquired the Woolco stores remaining in Canada (Cross 2000:172; Pleasant Family Shopping 2009).

Streamlined, generally one-story strip mall, or open-air 'plaza's' with convenient, ample, store-front parking became the standard for suburban shopping in the 1950s-1960s. Like their predecessors, these shopping centers were usually anchored by a major grocery chain which was supplemented by specialty shops, service providers and often bank branches. The ca. 1956 Town and Country Shopping Center in Columbus may have been the first modern-style open-air shopping center in the nation, although several other centers across the country claim to have been opened more than twenty years earlier (Ohio History Central 2005l). In the Cincinnati area, an example of this type of development was the ca. 1959 Shillito's Department Store Tri-County Shopping Center, designed by Cyrus L. Baxter & Associates,

with interior planning by Raymond Loewy Corporation and the Design Office of Federated Department Stores (Ohio Architect 1960).

Another example of a 1950s-era shopping center is the aforementioned Graceland, located in Columbus. According to local historian George Campbell, the Casto and Gibson families purchased a former horse farm (also named Graceland) for $100,000 in 1953. The developers engaged architect C. Melvin Frank to create a design for a new shopping center (Plates B36-37). The plan included both one- and two-story commercial buildings that were designed to house major retailers. Among the companies that operated anchor stores here were J C Penney and Hart's. Over the years, the shopping center also featured supermarkets, including Kroger's (based in Cincinnati), Alber's, and Big Bear (Campbell 2008). A noteworthy later development near Graceland Shopping Center was the 1967 Graceland Cinema and Graceland Lanes Bowling.

During the mid-1950s, the strip mall configuration began to evolve into the enclosed shopping mall. Opened in 1956 the Southdale Mall, located in Edina, Minnesota, became the first indoor mall in America. Designed by commercial architect, Victor Gruen, the Southdale Mall set a precedent for shopping mall design. Following Gruen's example, subsequent enclosed shopping malls typically centered on a large department store, such as Sears or the May Company. The anchor store dictated which stores could operate within the mall, thereby insuring against competition from discounters. Designed to inspire consumption, enclosed malls often included wide walkways with fountains, tropical plants, and other attractions designed to encourage browsing. Multi-level interiors, all visible from a central atrium, imparted a sense of choice. These small retail cities lay within easy reach of surrounding suburban communities, thanks to an ever-growing network of freeways. Mall developers located these retail centers in lightly populated areas, anticipating future growth. Growing ever larger, by the late 1960s, some shopping malls housed as much as one million square feet of commercial space under one roof (Hardwick 2004:142–148; Cross 2000:172–173).

Ohio became home to numerous enclosed shopping malls, many of which were constructed between the mid-1950s and early 1970s.Midway Mall is located just off of I-90 and the Ohio Turnpike in Elyria Ohio, east of Cleveland. The mall, built in 1965, features 138 stores, services, and restaurants, including anchors Dillard's, Macy's, J C Penney, and Sears. Summit Mall opened in Akron in October 1965, and was followed by Chapel Hill Mall two years later (City of Akron 2010). Southwyck Mall opened in August 1972, becoming the Toledo area's third enclosed shopping mall (Woodville Mapp opened in 1969 and Franklin Park in 1971). Southwyck's 100-foot translucent dome skylight quickly became a signature element of the mall's interior, while its seven-screen movie theater was billed as the first theater included within a mall. Montgomery Ward, Lamson's of Toledo, and The Lion Store were Southwyck's original anchor stores. The mall itself served as the principal element within developer Dean Bailey's Hawthorne Hills planned community in South Toledo (Reindl 2008).

In the Columbus area, the 1960s boom in commercial construction and the rapid proliferation of shopping centers and malls were illustrated by three suburban developments: Northland, Eastland, and Westland. Northland Center was designed by Grossel & Jensen and developed

by the F and R Lazarus and Pacific Mutual Life Insurance companies (Plates B38-39). It opened in August 1964. Originally an open-air shopping center it occupied an 84-acre site in unincorporated Franklin County, later annexed by the City of Columbus. The 710,000-square-foot complex included two anchors, a 3-level F and R Lazarus and a 2-level Sears. A single-screen movie theater and an Alber's supermarket also were part of the original complex. Northland became a fully enclosed mall in 1978-1979. After a lengthy period of decline, the mall was demolished in 2003 and the site was subdivided and redeveloped for other uses (Mall Hall of Fame 2008a).

Opening in 1968, Eastland was Columbus's first fully enclosed shopping mall (Plates B40-41). The 813,000-square-foot complex housed 69 stores. It occupied a 60-acre site adjacent to the I-270 Expressway; an interchange accessing the mall opened in late 1970. The Cleveland-based firm, Visconsi Mead-Jacobs Company (later known as the Richard E. Jacobs Group) developed the project. In addition to the 69 inline stores, there were three anchors: a 3-level F and R Lazarus, a 3-level J C Penney, and a 2-level Sears. The mall continued in operation for the rest of the twentieth century, undergoing several renovations along the way (Mall Hall of Fame 2008a).

Like Northland, Westland began as an open-air shopping center (Plate B42). Opened in February 1969, the development likely ranks among the last such major open-air projects completed in the recent past (1940-1970). The shopping center was actually an addition to a F and R Lazarus department store that had opened as the Columbus-based chain's first suburban store in 1962. Cleveland's Visconsi Mead-Jacobs Company developed the shopping center site. Westland occupied a 59.9-acre parcel adjacent to the I-270 expressway; an interchange with access to the mall opened in August 1970. In addition to F and R Lazarus, a 1-level J C Penney and a 2-level Sears served as anchor stores. Westland enjoyed considerable commercial success for much of the remainder of the twentieth century. By the advent of the twenty-first century, however, the complex was largely vacant and its future was undetermined (Mall Hall of Fame 2008a).

For those stores remaining on Main Street, a modern makeover of the storefront offered the most practical solution to changing fashions. Catering to the commercial market, architects and architectural product manufacturers offered an array of approaches and materials necessary for the renovation of outdated commercial properties. By simply applying new materials over the primary façade of an older commercial building, merchants rejuvenated the appearance of their business. During the 1920s and 1930s, the Art Moderne and Art Deco styles lent themselves well to such renovations. Simple, two-dimensional streamlined shrouding, with sheet metal, tile, or glass gave an older building a modern appearance (Jackson 2000:2–57).

During the late 1940s and 1950s, Art Moderne and Art Deco gave way to more three-dimensional modern designs. The earliest examples of the new style date to 1940, when *Pencil Points* magazine sponsored a competition to design the "Storefront of Tomorrow." Focusing on the display window, participating architects explored ways to liberate the store window from the confines of an otherwise two-dimensional space. Using high-strength tempered glass and improved attachments, the architects extended the display windows from

the storefront, creating a suspended, "jewel-box" like effect. Architects labeled the new storefront design the "open front" or "visual front." Elaborate examples of the open front design included a renovation of the store's interior, wherein the entire store became one extensive display window. Widespread adoption of the design did not occur until after the end of World War II, when the lifting of wartime rationing restrictions signaled the resumption of new residential and commercial construction (Jackson 2000:2–58).

During the 1950s and 1960s, the open front storefront typically followed asymmetrical, angular plans, with large display windows, cantilevered display boxes, projecting flat canopies, and some form of floating element, such as a sign. To emphasize the merchandise inside, the display window took center stage, relying on the overall configuration of the storefront to highlight the façades' most important feature (Jackson 2002:2–58). A typical, albeit very modest, example of this building type is a ca. 1962, one-story, two-storefront building at 13234-13238 Cedar Road in Cleveland Heights (Plate B43). Constructed of concrete block with a red-brick veneer, the building features many of the typical elements found on commercial buildings at the time. The primary façade is dominated by large, plate glass display windows. The roof is flat with only a narrow, overhanging eave. The entire building is devoid of ornamentation or architectural embellishment. Its anonymity, however, lends itself well to the oversized signage and varied window displays that commonly were used by retail establishments at mid-century.

The open front approach lent itself well to both new construction and old, but it was in the renovation of older buildings that the theme took its most interesting forms. Due to variations in existing architecture, architects often found it necessary to improvise when renovating an old façade. Sometimes a commercial building owner was content to renovate only the lower story, but occasionally they included the entire primary façade. Typically, the new façade covering included no windows on the upper stories. The wall covering itself became the primary feature of the upper levels of the façade, consisting of some type of monolithic shroud. The wall covering might serve as a backdrop for a large sign, which might take the form of a large pylon or even an amoeba-shaped panel emblazoned with the company's name (Jackson 2002:2–61).

Countless examples of such treatments can be found in older commercial districts in communities throughout Ohio, such as N. Court Street in Medina (Plate B44). Detailing, form, massing, and materials visible on the upper stories indicate that the buildings were constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. An exception is the Ziegler's building, on which the street façade has been entirely covered with what appears to be either painted or enameled metal. The store name is written across the upper story in an oversized script, typical of the overblown commercial signage often found during this period. The butterfly overhang across the storefront is a classic midcentury modern design element, and shelters a replacement storefront made up almost entirely of plate glass display windows. On the remaining buildings, the first-story storefronts display a variety of treatments. Most have canvas or metal awnings, and the transom levels that originally most likely held glass to increase interior light levels have been covered with new signage. The storefronts are primarily composed of plate-glass display windows surmounted over bulkheads covered with smoked glass or tile.

In the same manner that retail stores underwent a modern makeover in the 1940s through the 1960s, so too did bank buildings. Still reeling from the effects of the stock market crash, banks made a concerted effort during the 1930s to improve their image and effectively remove themselves from the tragic events of the late 1920s. In an attempt to create a new image for themselves, banks looked to modern architecture to set a new tone for the future. Bank buildings of the late 1930s often took the form of Streamlined Classicism, which amounted to a blend of Art Moderne and Classical architecture. Featuring flat, planar surfaces with Deco-fluted pilasters and subdued ornamentation, these buildings appealed to conservative bankers and the public alike (Dyson and Rubano 2000:2-43–2-44).

Much like other forms of commercial architecture, new bank construction came to a standstill during World War II. After the war, bank construction resumed at an unprecedented rate. Postwar prosperity facilitated a high-paced credit economy, with mortgages and automobile loans generating huge profits for the banking industry. In an attempt to capture as many customers as possible, banks adopted a friendly and convenient approach to their service. Following many of the same principles employed by the retail industry, banks focused on customer service. They did so by eliminating physical obstacles between the customer and the bank's representatives. In the process, the bank assumed a warmer, more open atmosphere (Dyson and Rubano 2000:2-45).

The new approach to bank design took the form of asymmetrical Modern façades that might include large plate glass fronts, elaborate signs that extended from the architecture itself, and temperature boards that told time and the local temperature. In the suburbs, bank institutions perpetuated the Modern aesthetic, building branch banks that evoked a sense of informality, where anyone might feel welcome. Drive-up windows, automated services, and push-button technology offered customers all the conveniences they had come to expect in the modern era (Dyson and Rubano 2000:2-46).

A modest example of this new bank design can be seen at the ca. 1955 former bank at 11173 Reading Road in Cincinnati (Plate B45). The International-style building has a predominantly horizontal orientation that is bisected by a dramatic vertical element left-of-center on the primary façade. Along one side, the flat roof features a deep overhang supported by angled steel supports. The two facades most visible from the street are composed almost entirely of glass, creating a sense of openness and transparency. A tall signpost to the right of the building no longer has signage, but appears to be of a type design to include a time and temperature board.

Additional examples of recent past (1940-1970) bank buildings in Ohio include the ca. 1965 Buckeye Federal Savings & Loan Building at 1330 Morse Road and the ca. 1961 State Savings & Loan Association Building at 1500 Morse Road, both in Columbus and designed by Brubaker & Brandt (Samuelson et al. 1976); the ca. 1960 Ohio Savings Association building at 515 Euclid Avenue in Cleveland, designed by Dalton-Dalton & Associates (Ohio Architect 1961); the ca. 1959 East Side Office Branch of Fahey Bank in Marion, designed by Edwards & Burris (Ohio Architect 1960); the ca. 1967 Port Clinton National Bank, designed by Lawrence-Hawver Associates (Ohio Architect 1968); and the ca. 1965 Dayton View

Branch of Winters National Bank & Trust Company, designed by Lorentz & Williams (Ohio Architect 1966).

3.3.2 Ohio's Industrial Sector Continues to Evolve

Amidst the growing costs of labor and an exodus from urban cores, Ohio's manufacturing sector continued to expand into the 1960s. Statistics show that between 1947 and 1963, Ohio manufacturing grew at a more rapid pace than did the rest of the country, with a 6.0 percent gain, compared to 4.8 percent nationwide (Development Department State of Ohio 1965:i). In 1963, Ohio ranked fourth in manufacturing employment and second in new capital expenditures. Value of manufactures reached $15.4 billion in 1963, marking a 35 percent increase since 1958. By 1963, Ohio ranked third in the nation in value of manufactures, exceed only by New York and California. Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Montgomery, Summit, Franklin, Lucas, Stark, and Lorain Counties each reported manufacture values in excess of $500 million. Five of these counties boasted of several major industrial groups. Cuyahoga County, for example, contributed significantly to the manufacture of transportation equipment, non-electrical machinery, primary metals, and fabricated metals (Development Department State of Ohio 1965:11).

Manufacturing, the largest source of employment in the state, provided work for 1.3 million Ohioans during the early-to-mid 1960s (State of Ohio Development Department 1965:3). In 1963, 84 of Ohio's 88 counties reported some form of manufacturing employment. The number of manufacturing employees in each county ranged from 255 in Gallia County to more than 257,000 in Cuyahoga County. Eleven of the state's counties each reported more than 25,000 manufacturing employees. The majority of these workers were located in the state's traditional industrial districts, including Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Montgomery, Summit, Franklin, Lucas, Stark, Mahoning, Trumbull, Lorain, and Butler counties. These counties accounted for more than 71 percent of the state's industrial workers. An additional 9 percent of the state's industrial workforce was concentrated in the counties of Richland, Clark, Lake, Allen, Jefferson, Miami, and Wayne. Altogether, in 1963, approximately 1,251,000 employees worked in 15,177 manufacturing establishments throughout Ohio (Development Department State of Ohio 1965:8).

Among Ohio's manufacturing endeavors, transportation equipment, which includes the auto industry, ranked number one in terms of overall employment. In 1963, 401 transportation equipment factories employed 163,386 workers, with 64 percent of workers building automotive components. Nationally, the state ranked third in employment and value added by manufacture of transportation equipment. The majority of the state's transportation manufacturing plants were located in Cuyahoga, Montgomery, Hamilton, Lucas, Lorain, and Allen counties (Development Department State of Ohio 1965:57).

Also significant to Ohio's economy was the rubber industry. Labor statistics indicate that in 1963, some 472 rubber factories employed 79,634 workers. The largest rubber manufacturer in the nation, in 1964, Ohio's rubber industry accounted for more than 19 percent of the nation's total number of rubber workers. Ohio also led the nation in value added by rubber manufacture, and in new capital expenditure in the rubber industry. Half of those employed in Ohio's rubber industry manufactured tires and inner tubes. Miscellaneous rubber products

employed another 33 percent of the state's rubber workers, with the remaining 17 percent manufacturing plastic products (Development Department State of Ohio 1965:7).

Ohio's chemical industry also expanded in the postwar era, and by the early 1960s, the state ranked sixth in chemical and allied products manufacturing. The manufacturing census of the mid-1960s indicates that there were 755 chemical factories in the state. Nearly 75 percent of the state's chemical workers were concentrated in ten counties, including Ashtabula, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Lorain, Lucas, Lawrence, Pike, Hamilton, and Montgomery counties. The majority of the state's chemical workers made soap, with Cincinnati-based Proctor and Gamble accounting for 87 percent of Ohio's chemical workforce (Development Department State of Ohio 1965:33).

During the mid-1960s, the production of food and kindred products ranked fourth in the state in number of workers employed. At least 77,000 employees worked in 1700 plants throughout the state, with only two counties not reporting some form of food manufacturing activity. The counties of Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Franklin, Montgomery, and Lucas accounted for 53 percent of the food processing employees (Development Department State of Ohio 1965:17).

In addition to the previously mentioned industries, Ohio ranked first in the production of stone, clay, and glass, and second in non-electrical machinery, which grew by 65 percent between 1947 and 1960. The state also ranked third in paper production and fifth in printing and publishing and in electrical machinery. During the mid-1960s, the state expected all of these industries to expand through 1976 (Development Department State of Ohio 1965:5).

Not all of Ohio's industries were projected to enjoy substantial growth. For example, the textiles, tobacco, wood products, and petroleum industries were anticipated to decline in output. The state's defense industry also witnessed significant decreases in revenue. Following World War II, western states began acquiring a larger percentage of government defense contracts. The shift had much to do with conflicts in the Pacific, including the Korean and Vietnam Wars. Geographic location gave west coast states the obvious strategic advantage over states further east. During the Korean War, states in the Midwest and Northeast won only 27.4 percent of the available military contracts. By 1961, the number of defense contracts going to Ohio had declined to 11.8 percent (Development Department State of Ohio 1965:5, 7).

Despite continued growth within numerous key industries, the late 1960s saw a trend toward business loss, due largely to industries leaving the state. The loss of industries to other states, however, was nothing new to Ohio. Indeed, as early as the 1920s, some Ohio companies relocated to the American south to avoid labor conflicts common to the upper Midwest. Volatile strikes during the Great Depression motivated additional companies to locate outside the state. Prior to World War II, the Mead Corporation of Dayton, for example, relocated mills to Tennessee, Georgia, and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The trend toward decentralization accelerated after the war, with more companies taking advantage of cheaper labor costs in the South and Southwest (Knepper 2003:445).

An example of an important manufacturing firm that contributed significantly to Ohio's economy during this period is the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, based in the Toledo area. The firm's roots extend back to 1818 and the New England Glass Company, founded in East Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1873, William Eliot Smith and Edward Levis Sr. founded the Illinois Glass Company in Alton, Illinois. Four years later, William L. Libbey took over New England Glass along with his son, Edward Drummond Libbey. The younger Libbey visited Toledo in 1887 and decided to move New England Glass here, although without changing the company name. By 1890, New England Glass began producing electric light bulbs for Edison General Electric. Two years later, the company name finally changed to Libbey Glass Company. The firm built a model glass plant at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and their exhibit was so successful that Libbey glass tableware became internationally known. In 1895, Edward Libbey partnered with an employee, Michael Owens, to found the Toledo Glass Company. Owens and engineer William Emil Bock designed several pieces of machinery to automate production of glass bottles. Such machinery later was credited with helping to eliminate child labor. Around the same time, Edward Ford decided to leave Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company to open a new, eponymous plate glass factory in Rossford, near Toledo. In 1904, in an indication of the glass industry's growing significance in Toledo, the American Flint Glass Workers Union headquarters moved to Toledo. Irving W. Colburn founded the Colburn Machine Glass Company in 1906 to manufacture glass using machinery of his own design but the firm went bankrupt in 1911. The following year, the Toledo Glass Company purchased Colburn's patents and hired him as an employee. By 1913, the company had perfected Colburn's plate glass refining process and began manufacturing. Three years later, the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company was organized, while the Owens Bottle Machine Company functioned as a separate entity (University of Toledo Libraries Canaday Center 2007a).

All of the firm's original owners passed away by the mid-1920s, but the firm remained in operation. In 1929, the Owens Bottle Company acquired the assets of the Illinois Glass Company. The combined companies, now renamed the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, became the largest glass company in the world. A year later, the Edward Ford Plate Glass Company and the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company merged to form Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company. In 1935, Owens-Illinois acquired Libbey Glass Company as a subsidiary; it was made an operating division in 1943. In 1938, Owens-Illinois and Corning Glass Works formed Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation. Owens-Illinois acquired Kimble Glass in 1946 and began production of a newly emerging product, television picture tubes. In 1954, the firm's corporate name changed to Owens-Illinois, Inc. During the mid 1950s, Owens-Illinois began experimenting with manufacturing with plastics. In 1958, the company made the first blown plastic containers using high density polyethylene. A year later, the company was named one of the 30 Dow Jones industrial average stocks. The new Libbey-Owens-Ford headquarters building opened in 1960 in downtown Toledo at 811 Madison Street (Plate B46). Eight years later, Owens-Illinois surpassed $1 billion in annual sales for the first time (University of Toledo Libraries Canaday Center 2007a).

Meanwhile, the 30-story, International Style Fiberglass Tower at 200 N. St. Clair Street was completed in 1969 (Plate B47). Part of the Riverview Development urban renewal project, it was constructed by Riverview One Corporation. I.M. Pei planned the overall redevelopment

of the 16-acre site. Harold Boeschenstein, chair of Owens-Corning Fiberglass, played a key role in securing Pei's services. His involvement in the project's first stages is presumed to mean that his firm was always intended to be the project's major tenant. The New York-based architectural firm Harrison & Abramovitz designed Fiberglass Tower itself. In addition to the tower, the project site included a parking garage and a plaza (Knibbe 2010).

3.3.2.1 Research and Development Milestones

Although Ohio's share of defense contracts decreased during the 1950s, the facilities at Lewis Field and Plum Brook Station continued to play important roles in scientific and industrial research and development. On October 1, 1958, NACA became the National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA) and Lewis became part of NASA. The agency was responsible for aeronautical and space activities sponsored by the United States, including non-military space projects, such as lunar probes and scientific satellites (Hagerty 1958:1). Lewis continued its ongoing work on high-energy rocket engines and fuels, especially the use of liquid hydrogen. The development of liquid hydrogen propulsion technology paved the way for the United States' successful manned space program and the research conducted at Lewis helped lay the base for many of NASA's earliest missions (Dawson 1991:202). In 1956, NACA had obtained 500 acres for construction of a nuclear research reactor at the idled Plum Brook Station. The Reactor Facility, designed to study the effects of radiation on materials used in space flight, was the first of 15 test facilities eventually built by NACA and its successor agency, NASA, at Plum Brook Station. By 1963, NASA had acquired the entire 9000-acre site at Plum Brook for these additional facilities (NASA/PBS 1999).

Ohio's participation in astronomical research was not limited to the U.S. space program. During the 1950s, Dr. John D. Kraus, a professor of electrical engineering and astronomy at Ohio State University, designed the Big Ear Radio Telescope to search for evidence of extraterrestrial life. Kraus began his work by designing a prototype that was placed on the roofs of two Ohio State buildings. The prototype's success at detecting interstellar radio waves allowed Kraus to raise enough funds to build a larger telescope. In 1956, Ohio Wesleyan University allowed a radio observatory to be built on twenty acres the school owned near its Perkins Observatory. The (at that time) rural location was away from terrestrial radio sources that could interfere with the telescope's observations. Students undertook much of the construction work to keep costs down. Larger than three football fields, the new observatory finally became operational in 1963. Kraus's first goal was to map outer space for radio waves. After this project finished in 1973, scientists began trying to detect radio transmissions from extraterrestrial life. Although definitive evidence was not discovered, the telescope received a powerful signal in 1977, known as the "Wow!" signal, the source of which was never identified and no similar signal has been since received. The Big Ear Radio Observatory ultimately received recognition from the *Guinness Book of Records* for conducting the longest search for extraterrestrial life. In 1983, the observatory's site was purchased by land developers, who ordered the telescope's closure in 1997. The observatory was demolished a year later to make way for a golf course expansion and several hundred houses (Ohio History Central 2005m).

Ohio firms and scientists also engaged in research efforts with more pragmatic, day-to-day uses. For instance, in 1955 Dayton resident and National Cash Register Company employee Barrett K. Green received a patent for the process of microencapsulation, or filling capsules with liquid. Over a period of time and under certain conditions, the capsules break open and release the liquid. Green first applied his invention to typing paper, creating the first carbon-free carbon paper in the world. The technology also was used by Dayton Power & Light Company to create the first scratch-and-sniff advertisements. The firm gave scratch-and-sniff cards to its customers to teach them how to distinguish the smell of natural gas. Microencapsulation found its most widespread use in pharmacy, as it allowed scientists to develop pills that slowly released medication into a patient. The process continues to be widely used today (Ohio History Central 2006g).

Another National Cash Register employee, Carl O. Carlson, invented microfiche in 1961. The film could hold hundreds of pages of printed text while occupying a much smaller volume of space. It allowed various types of institutions to save space and preserve fragile paper documents by converting them to microfiche files. Libraries, in particular, found microfiche very useful to expand their collections while saving space. Although digitizing records is now more often the norm, thousands of libraries across the country continue to maintain their microfiche collections for public use (Ohio History Central 2007b).

Retail and grocery stores throughout the United States use the bar code system, known as the Universal Product Code or UPC symbol, developed by Battelle scientists in 1965. Batelle also developed cruise control in cars in 1970 (Ohio History Central 2005e). James L. Fergason, associate director of the Liquid Crystal Institute at Kent State University during the mid-1960s, developed an improved liquid crystal display (LCD) in 1969. Fergason's design used what he described as a "twisted nematic field effect." He left Kent State in 1970 to form the International Liquid Crystal Company and received a patent for his invention in December 1971. His firm created the first LCD watch in history. LCDs soon entered widespread production and came to be common in digital watches, calculators, and numerous other types of electronic devices (Ohio History Central 2006h).

In the medical field, the Cleveland Clinic Foundation played a significant role in medical training and research through the twentieth century. Founded by Cleveland doctors George W. Crile, Frank E. Bunts, William E. Lower, and John Phillips in 1921, the foundation built a new hospital in 1924. In the decades after World War II, the Cleveland Clinic Foundation gained a reputation for its advancements in medical research and treatment, especially heart disease. Dr. Irvine Page studied the causes of high blood pressure and determined that the disease could be linked to diet. Dr. Mason Sones pioneered the first heart catheterization in 1958. Nine years later, Dr. Rene Favoloro performed the first heart bypass surgery using a leg vein in 1967. Other doctors have made advances in the design and use of artificial organs, organ transplants, and the treatment of kidney disease (Ohio History Central 2005n).

In Columbus, Alfred Bosworth, a scientist with the Moores & Ross Milk Company, created an infant formula with a milk base in 1925. Dubbing the product Similac, Moores & Ross began marketing it soon thereafter. The company saw so much success that regular milk operations were sold to Borden in 1928 and the name changed to M&R Dietetic

Laboratories. The firm took an innovative approach to marketing by targeting doctors as well as consumers. While acknowledging the superiority of breast milk, M&R argued Similac could provide a healthy alternative. By the late 1940s and early 1950s, Similac was the most widely used infant formula in the United States. At this time, doctors began recommending that mothers use formula because it allowed them to measure the amount of food consumed by their babies and guaranteed the nutritional quality of their intake; this advice continued to be accepted into the 1970s. In 1956, M&R created Ross Laboratories to continue its experimentation with improvements in infant formulas. Five years later, the firm opened its first overseas factory to produce Similac. Ross Laboratories merged with Chicago-based Abbott Laboratories in 1964, and within a few years introduced Isomil, a soy-based infant formula, and Pedialyte, an electrolyte solution. In 1973, Ross Laboratories introduced a nutritional supplement for adults called Ensure. All of these products continue to be on the market (Ohio History Central 2005o).

Research milestones such as these are important to note. These events can imbue the facilities with which they are associated with historical significance. Although the facilities themselves may be architecturally non-descript, their significance lies with their historical associations.

3.3.3 Highway Transportation Continues to Shape Ohio's Built Environment

The previously noted changes in the landscape and built environment that began with street railways and continued with early federal-aid highways achieved a new dynamic with the Interstate Highway System by the late 1950s. Interstates were much larger than earlier federal aid highways, featuring 12-foot lanes divided by medians, 14-foot bridge clearances, and 6 percent maximum grades. Additionally, unlike the Ohio Turnpike, which was built with the goal of quickly moving traffic through the state and actually bypassed major urban areas, Ohio's interstate system connected cities. Construction of the urban sections of the freeways had the consequence of demolishing large sections of the urban built environment through right-of-way acquisition.

Historic photographs from the 1960s and early 1970s provide striking evidence of the profound changes wrought upon Ohio's landscape and built environment by construction of urban expressways and the interstate system (Plates B48-B53). Cleveland had been heavily industrialized for more than a century by the time construction of interstates began through the metropolitan area during the 1950s. Yet, as shown in a 1969 aerial view of Cleveland, an elevated expressway was considerably greater in scale than earlier infrastructure projects, such as the elevated railroad bridge to its left, the vertical lift span crossing the river at the far left, and the various surface roads in the foreground (Plate B48).

In Cuyahoga County, the first signs of suburban sprawl associated with interstate construction were apparent in a 1969 aerial view (Plate B49). The interstate sliced across the landscape without regard to the existing environment. It towered over earlier roads, as earth-moving equipment had been used to grade and shape the ground as needed to cross two rivers. Adjacent to access ramps visible at the right background, what appears to be light industrial and commercial development has been constructed, while undeveloped land remains to the left of the interstate. Meanwhile, in a 1969 aerial view of Akron, the iconic

cloverleaf interchange is readily apparent (Plate B50). What appear to be residential and commercial subdivisions are located alongside each interchange; such developments commonly started adjacent to interchanges and gradually spread into the surrounding countryside. The open fields and woodlots visible to the right, left, and above the interchanges suggest that this area still was quite rural in character during the late 1960s.

In addition to altering rural landscapes, interstate construction transformed urban skylines as well. As can be seen in a 1973 aerial view of Cincinnati, the double-deck bridge carrying both I-71 and I-75 across the Ohio River added a major visual element to the cityscape (Plate B51). To the right, a through-truss railroad bridge projected visual heft as well. The two bridges, however, entered downtown Cincinnati slightly differently. The railroad bridge was somewhat lower in height, placing the railroad tracks close to the same level as the large industrial buildings lining the riverbank. Traffic crossing the interstate bridge, meanwhile, soared above the riverfront for a considerable distance before the roadway split several ways, with I-75 continuing north and I-71 turning east and two exit ramps providing access into downtown Cincinnati.

Elevated freeways were constructed in all types of settings in Ohio. In the Columbus area, I-270 was designed to encircle the city, with the intention of diverting through traffic and reducing congestion in the urban core. As seen in an aerial view of an elevated section in rural Franklin County, the highway stood as an element separate from the surrounding landscape (Plate B52). The separation between interstates and the context of their surroundings demonstrated the technological capability now commonly used to overcome all types of obstacles in the process of building roads. An even more vivid example can be seen in the Sandusky Bay Bridge (Plate B53). The four-lane highway crossing the broad expanse of water allowed more efficient automobile and truck traffic flow at a greater volume than had ever been possible in previous period.

Even more modest road and bridge projects illustrated the evolution in road design and engineering through the mid-twentieth century. A bridge carrying US 50 across a river in Ross County, east of Chillicothe (Plate B54), and a bridge in Athens County (Plate B55) each feature design elements that became standard during this period. The bridges were wider, with greater height clearances, than were used in earlier designs (Plates B9-B10). In lieu of reinforced concrete railings, the Athens County bridge also featured the plain steel guardrails that had become common by this time.

When President Eisenhower began advocating for the Interstate Highway system during the 1950s, he never intended for the freeways to pass directly through urban areas. Rather, they were meant to connect cities by passing along the outskirts of urban areas. Eisenhower commissioned a study to examine urban highway policies, among other existing policies within the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956. The study, led by General John Stewart Bragdon, found that urban highways were “excessive and destructive” and did not fit the intentions of the Interstate Highway System because they were geared toward intracity, rather than interstate, transportation. As proof, Bragdon pointed to the many exits within urban areas that served to slow traffic during peak usage. Furthermore, urban freeways were being constructed with little consideration of integrating them into a larger comprehensive

transportation system consisting of mass transit. Bragdon recommended maintaining existing federal-aid highways within cities for adequate defense needs, and establishing a comprehensive urban planning process for each city prior to construction (Lewis 1997:145–149).

Despite the study's findings, Eisenhower capitulated to a pugnacious pro-urban freeway group led by federal highways administrator Betram Tallamy. Tallamy presented a copy of the mapping each congressman had received prior to the approval of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956. The mapping clearly showed the new freeways passing through city centers. Rather than admitting a lack of attention to detail, and drafting new legislation to address the problem, Eisenhower proceeded with urban freeway construction as planned. During the Eisenhower Administration, urban areas had been neglected, as Eisenhower focused more on rural issues. As a result, many city mayors across the country were starved for funding. They agreed to accept the destructive forces of urban freeways out of fear of losing federal appropriations for highway construction. Road construction, at least, would result in an immediate, if temporary, increase in jobs and economic activity (Lewis 1997:152–153).

The net result of urban freeway construction was a loss for urban centers. Planning for interstate routes was driven by road engineering and design constraints, but with little regard for the landscapes and streetscapes through which the roads would pass. The destructive routing policies also were influenced by socio-economics, as the cheapest route was usually through areas with the lowest property values and the poorest citizens (Kaszynski 2000:175). Consequently, numerous neighborhoods were bifurcated by highway construction, resulting in the loss of thousands of dwellings, destroying the social fabric of communities, and isolating areas from the city center.

Increasing public outcry arose over the destruction of urban neighborhoods in order to make way for freeways, exit and entry ramps, and overpasses. Slum clearance, or "urban renewal" as it was known, had begun during the Great Depression and continued after World War II. Areas judged as blighted or substandard were leveled and replaced with apartment complexes and public housing projects for low-income residents. In response to critics of interstate construction, federal, state, and local governments began a new round of urban renewal projects. Planners believed that coupling urban renewal with highway construction meant that two goals could be accomplished instead of just one. Slums would continue to be cleared and in the process cities would be provided with new transportation avenues (Lewis 1997:153).

As happened with much post-World War II development, these projects were undertaken at a considerably greater scale than had previously been the case. Housing projects built before 1940 tended to be lower density and small in scale, and somewhat mimicked the settings of semi-detached housing found in many cities. By the 1950s, however, conceptualizations of public housing had shifted to emphasize high-rise apartment buildings built in clusters with common spaces among them. Such projects often, although not always, had unintended consequences, including further destruction of historic streetscapes and high concentrations of poverty in small areas.

An example of a 1960s urban renewal project in Ohio is the former Kenyon-Barr redevelopment in Cincinnati's West End. The West End was one of Cincinnati's poorest neighborhoods, populated almost entirely by African American residents, and was one of the densest areas in the city with more substandard housing than anywhere else. Despite its material shortcomings, it also was the center of African-American life in Cincinnati. Plans for urban renewal in the neighborhood began the same year Eisenhower's Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 passed Congress. The plan centered on the development of the Mill Creek Expressway, which would later become I-75. The urban freeway would cut through the West End, splitting the neighborhood in half. Charles H. Stamm, Cincinnati's first Urban Renewal Director, designed a small residential housing area northeast of the freeway with public housing projects and high-rise apartments, and a larger light industrial park named "Queensgate" to the southwest. City leaders envisioned Queensgate as a rival to the industrial parks being built outside the city limits, as it offered a close connection to downtown and good access to rail and highways (Hurley 2006:61–62). Upon the project's completion in the 1960s, the Kenyon Barr redevelopment had almost completely obliterated the historic West End's housing stock. Its former population dispersed among the city's other neighborhoods. The Queensgate industrial area replaced an urban walking neighborhood, with an auto-centric, suburban style industrial park.

Another example of urban renewal is the Erieview project in Cleveland (Plate B56). First adopted in 1960, the renewal plan was one of the most ambitious to date under the Federal Urban Redevelopment Program. Older buildings in the northeast section of downtown had been deemed substandard and blighted, presenting an opportunity to use federal funds to pay for redevelopment of the area.

The project extended roughly from E. 6th to E. 17th streets and from Chester Avenue to the lakefront. The area west of 14th St. was designated for public and commercial uses, while to the east would have residential use. Internationally known architect I. M. Pei & Associates prepared the overall plan for the project. Acting as visual accents, vertical towers would be strategically placed among groups of low-slung buildings. The 40-story Erieview Tower at E. 12th St. and St. Clair (Plate B56) functioned as the hub of the project. In keeping with the public-spirited intent that had originated the urban renewal concept, such plans often included provisions for open and public space. A plaza with a reflecting pool was placed west of E. 9th Street, while at E. 12th Street and Chester Avenue, an open space or plaza called Chester Commons was created for leisure activities.

Major office and commercial buildings constructed as part of the project included the aforementioned Erieview Tower (1964), the Federal Building (1967), One Erieview Plaza (1965), the Bond Court office building (1971), and the Public Utilities Building (1971). Park Center (1973) was a combination 20-story apartment building and shopping mall. All of the buildings were designed in various iterations of the International Style.

A second phase of development at Erieview took place during the 1980s. They included the Ohio Bell Building, One Cleveland Center, Eaton Center, and Northpoint. In 1985, developers Jacobs, Visconsi & Jacobs acquired Erieview Tower and renamed it the Tower at

Erieview. On the site of the original public plaza on E. 9th Street, the firm built a shopping mall, known as The Galleria that attached to the Tower. The mall opened in October 1987 (Encyclopedia of Cleveland History 2010d).

The Interstate Highway System affected far more than just Ohio's urban centers. The new freeways bypassed many of the older federal-aid highways, which passed through small towns and rural areas. The older roads, which had supported the initial wave of modern roadside architecture in the form of motor courts and service stations, experienced a drastic decline in traffic and the tourism that supported these industries. Businesses along these highways saw a massive decrease in patronage and had little choice but to close or relocate to an area closer to the new Interstate freeways. The freeways robbed small towns on the older federal-aid highways of much-needed traffic and business, which sometimes resulted in the almost total abandonment of the town. Once thriving Main Streets became shells of their former selves with empty storefronts and sidewalks (Kaszynski 2000:175).

As work on Ohio's interstate highways neared completion by 1970, the federal government made funds available for construction of belt highways around the state's major urban centers. These outer belts were more in keeping with Eisenhower's original conception for the interstate system. As historian George Knepper noted, the outer belt bypasses, in particular, effectively funneled traffic from urban centers to outlying areas and expanded growth of residential and business complexes at major intersections (Knepper 2003:385). Consequently, construction of the interstate highway system did not lead only to destruction of existing streetscapes. It also was directly responsible for new developments in towns and cities across Ohio.

New residential housing developments spread ever father into the farmland outside cities and older suburbs. These "exurbs," also known as edge cities, sprang up along the highways many miles from urban centers and their residents' occupations. For example, the completion of Interstate 71 through Cleveland helped develop previously rural Medina County into an exurb of Cleveland (Knepper 2003:385). A similar development occurred outside Cincinnati with the development of West Chester Township along Interstate 75. These areas, which previously consisted primarily of farmland, had been too far from the city center for extensive residential development under the previous federal-aid highway system. The high-speed Interstate Highway System, however, allowed residents to commute quickly from their homes to their workplaces. Similar development patterns occurred along all of Ohio's initial major interstate highways, such as I-70, I-71, I-74, I-75, I-77, and I-90.

Elsewhere in the Cleveland metropolitan area, along interstate highways 71, 77, 90, 271, and 480, a variety of exurban and suburban developments can be found. These new centers attracted mixed uses, including white-collar employment, retail shopping, and entertainment. To a lesser degree, blue-collar employment opportunities also could be found in these areas. The effects of deindustrialization that began during the 1970s have meant that heavy industrial, light industrial and other types of blue-collar employment have not been as prolific in the suburbs. As large companies left urban cores in search of cheaper land and the aesthetic appeal of suburban settings, corporate headquarters and office parks represented a significant aspect of this growth. The American Greetings Corporation and Cleveland *Plain*

Dealer office parks are examples of these. In a similar trend, institutional organizations began moving their headquarters to suburban office parks as well; the First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association in Beachwood is representative of this trend. Shopping malls, such as Great Northern in Olmstead and Randall Park in North Randall, also proved to be well suited to these environments. Given their proximity to major transportation arteries, traveler services also figured prominently in edge city and exurban developments. Restaurants, gas stations, convenience stores, motels, and hotels are ubiquitous in the exurbs, with particularly dense concentrations around interchanges. Through the 1970s and beyond, edge cities that grew up around interstates drew commercial activity, residential development, businesses, and employment away from Cleveland, older inner-ring suburbs, and outlying small towns and, thus, created a decentralized urban-like environment (Borchert 2010).

Upon the completion of the final section of Interstate 275 around Cincinnati in 1992, Ohio's interstate system was complete with 1,580 road miles, making it the fourth longest system in the nation (ODOT 2004). As of 2000, Ohio interstate highways carry thirty times more truck traffic and six times more weight than originally envisioned in 1956 (ODOT 2004: 30). While no section of the original highway remains as it was originally constructed, the majority of the changes consist of road widening, resurfacing, and new interchanges, while the actual routes remain relatively unchanged. Road widening has been conducted in areas of heavy traffic and resurfacing has occurred throughout the entire system to replace deteriorating materials. New interchanges have been built where development pressures have demanded more access points. For example, the Mall Road interchange was built along I-70 in Belmont County as a result of the construction of a shopping mall (ODOT 2004: 32).

Construction of the Interstate Highway System had demonstrable, profound consequences for Ohio. The system transformed both urban and rural areas, as the massive freeways changed traffic and development patterns in cities and country alike. Negative effects on urban areas included obliterating neighborhoods in their path, leeching residents from the urban core by fostering suburban sprawl, and destroying farmland in the hinterlands in favor of new residential suburbs and exurbs. The highways also had a tremendous impact on economic growth in Ohio. Commerce, industry, and agriculture no longer needed to rely on rail and water for cheap and quick transportation (Grant 2000:24–25). The freeways freed up thousands of acres of land in Ohio's interior for development by these interests. Ohio's strategic location ensured heavy use of the freeways for shipping and many trucking companies located in Ohio to take advantage of the location (Knepper 2003:444). For better or worse, the Interstate Highway System responded to Americans' love affair with the automobile, and as a result, the development patterns of Ohio and the nation were transformed.

3.3.4 Social Upheavals of the 1960s

Changes in demographic patterns in Ohio during the 1960s continued along trends that had been in force for several decades. Beginning in the late 1920s, people from rural areas of Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia moved into northern industrial cities to find work (Collins 1957). These Southern Migrants, as they were called, often clustered together in low-income inner city neighborhoods to be close to industrial job opportunities as well as other people in similar situations. Migration of southern-born whites and African Americans

continued into the 1960s as friends and relatives joined those already established in the cities (Knepper 2003:377).

Many natives of these cities viewed the rural newcomers as a social problem. In Cincinnati during the 1950s, sociologist Roscoe Giffin of Berea College, Kentucky, hosted a workshop explaining how the mountain people's culture left them ill-prepared to assimilate into urban life. Giffin's address was circulated among Cincinnati's social workers and clergy to help them understand the plight of the migrants. The general consensus after the address was that southern migrants would eventually adapt to living outside rural Appalachia and leave the inner cities for the surrounding suburbs, just like other immigrant groups before them. A decade later, however, the predicted adaptation and movement was not happening. To combat the issue, social workers attempted to bring government aid directly to the migrants by rehabilitating poor neighborhoods and introducing social welfare programs to residents. The effects of these interventions are not fully understood, but by the 1970s, many migrant families had made the transition from inner cities to suburbs (Tucker 1992:228–240). Unlike earlier generations, the post-World War II migrants had little impact on Ohio's urban architecture, as they took residence in extant apartment buildings being vacated by those moving to new suburbs (Knepper 2003:386).

During the 1960s, intensive efforts were made to remediate the depressed economic conditions found throughout the multi-state Appalachian region from which many upland Southern whites had migrated. It was hoped that such efforts would reduce the need for Appalachian residents to leave the region in search of educational and career opportunities. The difficulties in Appalachia affected Ohio directly, as a substantial portion of it was within the region (Figure A1).

Poverty in America became a subject of widespread attention and debate during the early 1960s. Among those who raised the subject were Homer Bigart, who wrote a lengthy series on Appalachian poverty that appeared in the *New York Times* and Dwight McDonald, whose *The Other America* was an indictment of the widespread poverty that still existed in the United States even during a period of unprecedented economic prosperity. Eliminating poverty became a focus of presidential administrations for the remainder of the 1960s. During the truncated administration of President John F. Kennedy, Congress passed the Area Redevelopment Act in 1961, which provided a means for improving infrastructure in the Appalachian region, and the Manpower Development and Training Act in 1962 to create job training programs. An experimental food stamp program was also introduced (Germany 2005).

President Lyndon Johnson made combating poverty a centerpiece of his administration. His War on Poverty, as it came to be known, was part of a larger agenda geared toward extending equal opportunity and social justice to a wide cross-section of American society. Johnson achieved significant successes during his administration, with Congress implementing most of his budget proposals. In his dealings with Congress, he advocated passage of legislation for civil rights, ending poverty and hunger in the United States, redeveloping cities, providing Americans with federally-financed health care, and increasing funding for education. Passed in 1964, the Economic Opportunity Act provided the basis for the Office

of Economic Opportunity (OEO), the Job Corps, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), Upward Bound, Head Start, Legal Services, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the Community Action Program (CAP), the college Work-Study program, Neighborhood Development Centers, small business loan programs, rural and migrant worker programs, remedial education projects, and local health care centers. An Ohioan, Theodore Berry, worked closely with Johnson in establishing Head Start. Through the mid-1960s, a plethora of additional legislation followed, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965. Other landmark measures included an $11 billion tax cut (Revenue Act of 1964), the Food Stamp Act (1964), the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965), the Higher Education Act (1965), the Social Security amendments that created Medicare and Medicaid (1965), the creation of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (1965), the Model Cities Act (1966), the Fair Housing Act (1968), several job-training programs, and various urban renewal-related projects (Ohio History Central 2005p; Germany 2005).

These initiatives met with considerable controversy, as they upset long-established power structures and social orders. One of the most controversial was CAP, in part due to its daring approach to empowering the poverty-stricken people it was founded to serve. By design, the CAP bypassed traditional federal, state, and local bureaucracies to provide "power to the people," as a common idiom of the period expressed it. Required by law to provide "maximum feasible participation of the poor" in Community Action Agencies, the CAP also became inextricably intertwined in the civil rights movement. During the late 1960s, however, as urban and civil unrest erupted in cities nationwide, the CAP became a means of providing proof of the government's concern for the needs of the poor and marginalized. By 1969, over 1,000 Community Action Agencies had been established and they offered a direct conduit for addressing tensions in urban neighborhoods. In subsequent years, the CAP's mission was redefined but its core goal of providing direct action for and by poor citizens remained (Germany 2005).

In concrete terms, the number of Americans living in poverty declined during Johnson's administration. Although the ramifications of Johnson's War on Poverty remain a subject of considerable debate, many of his programs, especially Medicare, Medicaid, and Head Start, became cornerstones in the American social safety net through to the present day (Ohio History Central 2005p).

3.3.4.1 Civil Rights for all Ohioans

Southern-born African Americans who moved into Northern cities encountered even greater resistance to their arrival than had Southern whites. They also moved into inner cities where rents were less expensive and apartments were close to unskilled jobs in industrial factories. But while white Appalachians had opportunities to move to the suburbs, many African Americans could not because of restrictive covenants, antipathy from white residents, and difficulties with obtaining financing. The civil rights movement brought these and other injustices to the forefront of America's political consciousness.

When state and local governments showed little initiative toward redressing racial discrimination, federal legislation, such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, established principles of equal rights, citizenship, and political

participation. In turn, white resistance to greater civil rights for minorities increased. Racism played a significant role in opposition to civil rights initiatives, but a complex interweaving of cultural mores, fears of economic competition, suspicion of the supposed "Communist" associations of civil rights leaders, social customs, and religious beliefs meant that no single, simple explanation for the phenomenon existed. Among African Americans, anger tended to focus on white-dominated police departments, which they regarded as insensitive to law-abiding African Americans' needs. As tensions mounted, violent clashes occurred in numerous urban settings during the late 1960s, fueled in part by political assassinations of leaders such as the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Kennedy, and Malcolm X (Knepper 2003:392-393).

In Cleveland, Dayton, and Cincinnati, uprisings resulted in injuries, deaths, and significant destruction of property. Among the first of these was a series of disturbances in Cleveland in June 1966. Centered in the predominately African-American Hough neighborhood on the city's east side, the episode lasted for several days. The Cleveland police force proved unable to quell the violence, and 2,200 National Guard troops were brought in to reestablish order. Four African Americans died in the violence. In the aftermath, neighborhood residents were left with several blocks of homes and businesses that had been destroyed by arson fires. A number of investigations into the origins of the uprising followed. A grand jury determined that "outsiders" were responsible. Another panel found that pre-existing social conditions in Cleveland's poorest inner city neighborhoods caused the riots. This was due, in part, to a prevailing feeling among many African-American residents in these areas that city, state, and federal government officials were unresponsive to their needs. During the course of the twentieth century, Cleveland's eastern neighborhoods had suffered from lack of business development and a declining population, as many residents, especially whites, moved to suburbs (Ohio History Central 2005q). As previously noted, such population shifts led to an eroded tax base, less affluent population, and lack of investment in infrastructure improvements and economic development in older city neighborhoods.

Another notorious event was a July 1968 shootout between African Americans and police in Cleveland's east side Glenville neighborhood that resulted in the deaths of 3 policemen and 4 civilians, as well as numerous injuries. Over the next forty-eight hours, additional looting, arson, and physical assaults took place. In this instance, the Cleveland police were able to reestablish order without the National Guard's aid (Knepper 2003:392–393; Ohio History Central 2005r).

Alongside the growing tendencies toward violence, however, concrete evidence of progress began to appear by the late 1960s. These successes were the result of years of effort on the part of countless individuals and organizations. Perhaps the foundation for Ohio's modern civil rights movement lay with the Ohio Public Accommodations Law of 1884, which banned discrimination by race in public facilities. The law, however, was ineffectively enforced. Well into the twentieth century, widespread discriminatory practices occurred across Ohio, such as denying African Americans access to hotels, restaurants, skating rinks, swimming pools, and cemeteries (Knepper 2003:391).

During the 1950s, a nationwide civil rights movement emerged. Among its landmarks were the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* court decision to desegregate public schools and citizen demonstrations for equal access and equal rights, such as the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama. In Ohio, the move to redress civil rights grievances began with a focus on race-based discrimination in employment. The Ohio state legislature created a Fair Employment Practices Commission for Ohio in July 1959. In 1961, the legislature changed the agency's name to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC) and expanded its mission. While primarily concerned with discrimination in employment, the OCRC was granted discretionary authority to study, advise, and issue statements regarding all civil rights matters. The original 1959 statute received several amendments expanding its scope, including protecting equal opportunity in places of public accommodations (1961), housing (1965), credit (1976) and in institutions of higher education (1984) without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, ancestry, age or familial status (housing only) (Ohio Civil Rights Commission 2010). Following the lead set by the state, local governments also began amending policies in response to citizen complaints.

As previously noted, one area in which African Americans faced pernicious and widespread discrimination was in housing. Lack of equal access to housing affected all aspects of racial minorities' lives, from the types of schools children attended to the opportunities for jobs available to adults. Through the mid-1960s, landlords in Ohio often refused to rent apartments or homes to African Americans. Homeowners also sometimes refused to sell their residences to black people. Numerous suburban neighborhoods included racially restricted covenants in their legal documents. At the federal level, passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the subsequent Voting Rights Act had shone a spotlight on the pervasiveness of race discrimination in America. Such measures provided an impetus for state and local governments to enact civil rights legislation within their own jurisdictions. In 1965, Ohio's state legislators passed the Ohio Fair Housing Act. The law prohibited racial discrimination in housing, albeit with certain provisos. An owner who also resided in the building or an owner of a house or apartment with only one or two rental units was not obligated to follow the law. Nevertheless, the legislation was sufficiently broad in scope to open a much wider range of housing opportunities to African Americans in Ohio (Ohio History Central 2005s).

The 1960s civil rights movement in Ohio also was built upon a slowly growing African American middle class, as well as the activism of preceding generations. Entrepreneurs formed the backbone of Ohio's nascent African American middle class. Precluded from participating fully in many aspects of mainstream commercial activity, African Americans established their own businesses to serve the needs of their communities. William S. Ward, a native of Columbus, ranks among Ohio's successful African American entrepreneurs. His moving company, the Ward Transfer Line, dates to 1881. Ward originally employed three people and had a single wagon to transport freight. In 1899, the company became known as the E.E. Ward Transfer & Storage Company. In 1914, the firm adopted the use of trucks for hauling, although it retains some horse-drawn wagons until 1921. Originally, Ward Transfer focused on transporting items from railroad stations to customers' homes and businesses. Services soon expanded to include contracts with local, regional, and even national firms. For instance, from 1903 to 1959, the Ward firm had a contract to deliver Steinway pianos in the Central Ohio area. The company moved approximately 900,000 pianos over the course of the

contract. The Ward Transfer Line is now recognized as the oldest, continuously-operating African-American business in the United States. It continues to be owned by the Ward family and now specializes in local moves for businesses (Ohio History Central 2005t).

Among the civil rights pioneers in Ohio was Clevelander John O. Holly, who formed the Future Outlook League in 1935 in the midst of the Great Depression. His goal was to aid African Americans in finding jobs. With unemployment rates well into the double digits and jobs of all types scarce, African Americans seeking work also were hobbled by racially biased employers who often hired only white workers. In its fight against discrimination, the Future Outlook League used boycotts and pickets, both of which would be used successfully during civil rights struggles of the 1950s and 1960s. The organization also reached out to labor unions to aid efforts to organize working-class African Americans. Although many labor unions had low minority membership rates, many union organizers shared a belief in class solidarity that superseded divisions based on race and other factors. Finally, the Future Outlook League began using the court system to challenge discrimination, another tactic that would find widespread use in later decades. The organization continued its work through World War II when, at its peak, it had more than 27,000 members (Ohio History Central 2005u).

An Ohioan who continued the tradition of organizing African American workers was Geraldine Roberts. A Cleveland native, in 1965, she began organizing African American women who worked as domestic servants. The service sector long had been one of the few employment avenues open to minority women, as race and sex discrimination foreclosed the majority of educational and employment opportunities. Racial discrimination and social mores meant that domestic workers had little control over their working conditions and little room to negotiate for better pay. Due to entrenched sexism, male-dominated unions rarely supported women workers in any field. As a result of Roberts's efforts, the Domestic Workers of America union was chartered in 1966. The organization provided an important, early source of financial support for the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE). The union's officers also concentrated their efforts on creating a registry for domestic servants, providing training and educational opportunities, and assisting with job placement (Ohio History Central 2005v).

African-American Ohioans made significant contributions in scientific and intellectual fields as well. For example, Frederick McKinley Jones (1892-1961), a native of Cincinnati and an experienced mechanic, developed a self-starting gas engine and a series of devices for movie projectors. His most important work came in the field of refrigeration. In 1935, he invented the first automatic refrigeration system for long-haul trucks, making it possible to ship fresh meat, produce, eggs, and dairy products via truck. Within a decade, freed from having to use refrigerated railroad cars, the commercial food production industry was transformed at all levels. Farmers' ability to have their products reach distant markets became almost unlimited. Distributors and wholesalers had greater flexibility in their daily operations. Supermarkets and grocery stores could expand the range of foods they offered for sale. Consumers had access to a greater range of products from a wider geographic area than ever before. Over the course of his career, Jones was awarded more than 40 patents in the field of refrigeration (Imbornoni 2007).

Finally, African Americans gained prestige, economic opportunity, and autonomy through professional and amateur sports. Both individually and collectively, African-American players and teams played important roles in African American culture. They served as role models, as heroic figures, and as proof of the levels of accomplishment, skill, and talent that African Americans achieved even when encumbered by discrimination. William (Bill) Karnet Willis, a native of Columbus, became the first African American to play in the All-America Football Conference. He played football on scholarship at Ohio State University from 1941 to 1945, as well as participating in track and field. Upon graduation, Willis became the head football coach of Kentucky State College, a historically black college in Frankfort, Kentucky. The next year, Willis tried out for the Cleveland Browns, where his former coach at Ohio State, Paul Brown, now served as head coach. Brown immediately hired Willis to play on offense, although he came to be best known for his role as middle guard on defense. For seven of the eight seasons Willis played for the Cleveland Browns, he was a first-team All-League selection. In 1950, the Browns joined the National Football League (NFL), after which Willis was elected to the NFL Pro Bowl three times. He also is commonly credited with helping the Browns win the 1950 NFL championship by making a touchdown-saving tackle against the New York Giants. Willis retired after the 1953 season and was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1977 (Ohio History Central 2005w).

In baseball, the Negro American League came to occupy a hallowed place in African American culture. Ohio's participation in the league came in 1942, when the Cleveland Buckeyes franchise was first organized. The first year, most of the team's games were placed in Cincinnati, but in 1943, the team moved permanently to Cleveland. Six years later, the team moved to Louisville for a season, then returned to Cleveland in 1950 for its final season. During the team's eight-year history, it won a Negro American League pennant in 1945, finishing with an overall 53-16 record, a .768 winning percentage, and a sweep of the Homestead Grays in the Negro World Series. The team captured the pennant again in 1947 with a 54-23 record, but lost the World Series to the New York Cubans in five games (Negro League Baseball Museum 2010). Leroy "Satchel" Paige, a veteran of the Negro League, joined the Cleveland Indians in 1948, just a year after Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier in Major League Baseball. A legendary pitcher known for his speed and accuracy, Paige also played for St. Louis and Kansas City (Satchel Paige Enterprises 2010).

On the amateur level, bowling occupied an especially important place in many African Americans' lives, in spite of the fact that many white-owned bowling alleys limited or excluded African Americans from using their facilities. Two major league associations, American Bowling Congress and the Women's International Bowling Congress, also refused membership to African Americans. Bowling thus became a case study of African Americans' long tradition of forming their own associations and establishing their own businesses to serve their needs. The National Negro Bowling Association (NNBA) formed in 1939 in Detroit, Michigan. The same year, the NNBA held its first tournament in Cleveland. The organization's team members were from Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Indianapolis, Chicago, and Racine, Wisconsin. Teams from other parts of the United States later joined the association as well. In 1940 in Cleveland, William Pierson opened the first African-American owned and operated bowling alley in the United States. In 1944, the

NNBA changed its name to the National Bowling Association. Over the course of its history, it oversaw more than 500 bowling leagues. Although persons of all races could join, its membership remained predominately African American. During the 1950s, William DeHart Hubbard, a Cincinnatian, served as the organization's president. In 1951, two other major bowling organizations, the American Bowling Congress and the Women's International Bowling Congress, eliminated race-based membership exclusions, in part due to legal pressure from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and from the National Bowling Association. The National Bowling Association has remained active through today, and, as of 2007, had thirty thousand members (Ohio History Central 2005x; Ohio History Central 2005y).

Finally, in 1946, William Powell designed and built the Clearview Golf Course in East Canton, making him the first African American to design and construct a professional golf course in America. Born in 1917, Powell spent much of his youth in Minerva, Ohio, where he earned thirty-five cents per round as a golf caddie. He later enrolled in Wilberforce University, where he played football, then enlisted in the United States armed services during World War II. After the war ended, Powell decided to build a golf course, as numerous courses prohibited African Americans from playing. He worked as a security guard while also building the course. By 1948, he had completed nine holes and opened the course to the public. Thirty years later, he expanded the course to eighteen holes. Today, Clearview is the only golf course in the United States known to have been designed, constructed, owned, and managed by an African American. In 2001, the property was listed in the NRHP; Powell passed away in 2010 (Brown 2001).

Thus, during the 1960s, as African American leaders stepped forward in Ohio to assume increasingly visible leadership roles in national, state, and local affairs, they were adding to a rich heritage of such leadership in the state. Prominent individuals emerged especially in locales that had a comparatively high percentage of African American residents, such as Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati (Figure A6). In 1966, Robert C. Henry became the first African American to serve as mayor of a city (Springfield) in Ohio. An alumnus of the Cleveland College of Mortuary Science and World War II veteran, he operated the Robert C. Henry Funeral Home in Springfield for many years. An active participant in local political affairs, he was elected and served for ten years on the Springfield City Commission, then held the office of mayor from 1966 to 1968 (Ohio History Central 2005aa). In 1971, Ellen Walker Craig-Jones, a native of Franklin County, became the first African American woman in both Ohio and the United States to be elected mayor of a municipality. Her civic and political career began in 1960 and, over the years, she was involved with the Urbancrest Volunteer Civic Improvement Association, Buckeye Boys Ranch, Urbancrest Youth Council, and the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, among others. She served as mayor of Urbancrest until 1975. During her administration, she focused on modernizing the community, administering a three-million-dollar public housing project, improving street lighting, installing signage, and repairing the city's streets (Ohio History Central 2005bb). Also among the ranks of firsts in Ohio were Carl B. Stokes, elected in 1967 to become Cleveland's first African American mayor, and the first African American mayor of a major American city; William O. Walker, the first African American to serve in an Ohio governor's cabinet; Arthur C. Elliott, a federal marshal; Lillian Burke, who sat on the Ohio Industrial

Commission, and Mae Stewart, president of the City Commission of East Cleveland (Knepper 2003:392-393).

As African Americans gained access to greater educational opportunities, and therefore better jobs, a growing cadre of middle class professionals and entrepreneurs emerged. With growing economic and political clout, African Americans wielded the influence necessary to enact social change and take their rightful place in the political process (Knepper 2003:392–393). Today, the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center near Dayton is dedicated to educating the public about African-American history and culture in Ohio from African origins to the present through museum exhibits, research and publications, visiting scholars, and other educational activities for adults and children (Ohio Historical Society 2010a).

3.3.4.2 The Antiwar Movement in Ohio

Another wave of social unrest swept through 1960s Ohio in the form of the antiwar and student protest movement. The Baby Boom generation, now reaching college age, employed the strength of its numbers, as well as its level of affluence to begin demanding a voice in political and social affairs. In addition to advocating for civil rights, their activism coalesced around opposition to the Vietnam War. Ohio's many large cities and burgeoning college campuses provided gathering points for protesters. Small, private colleges such as Wilmington College in Clinton County saw vigils, teach-ins, and demonstrations, just as did larger public campuses at Ohio State University, the University of Cincinnati, and Kent State University. By the late 1960s, student demonstrations became more intense, as did administrators' and political leaders' attempts to quell them. Violence and vandalism occurred among demonstrators, leading to use of National Guard troops at several campuses to break up the protests (Knepper 2003:394–395).

The tragic climax of this trend occurred at Kent State University on May 4, 1970, when guardsmen confronted a group of unruly demonstrators, with uninvolved students looking on as well. The armed soldiers fired on the civilians, killing four and wounding nine. Extensive investigations and two trials never determined if the troops followed orders to fire or if some other event precipitated the action (Knepper 2003:395). It was a watershed moment in American history. As explained in a NRHP nomination of the shooting site, the shooting had

> broad effects in causing the largest student strike in United States history, increasing recruitment for the movement against the Vietnam War and affecting public opinion about the war, creating a legal precedent established by the trials subsequent to the shootings, and for the symbolic status the event has attained as a result of a government confronting protesting citizens with unreasonable deadly force (Seeman et al. 2008:8/8).

The site where the shootings occurred has been preserved (Plate B57). Markers, commemorative memorials, and interpretive materials have been added to the campus to educate students and visitors alike about the significance of this event in Ohio's, and the nation's, history.

3.3.5 Expanding Missions for Education During the 1960s

The curricula and mission of Ohio's secondary and postsecondary schools expanded throughout the post-World War II period. In 1959, legislation allowed the formation of joint vocational school districts across school district and/or county lines. Vocational schools were intended to emphasize technical training to create an educated workforce equipped to take technical, industrial, and trades-related jobs. In heavily industrialized Ohio, such skills were considered vital. Six years later, creation of Ohio's first joint vocational schools came with the Penta County Joint Vocational School District, which combined seventeen districts near Toledo and the Lake County Joint Vocational School District, serving the entirety of the county (McCormick 2001:112, 249).

The Penta County facility was established at the former Rossford Arms Depot, a surplus federal government site in Wood County. The 55-acre property included a series of small structures and a three-story main building. The latter was converted to classrooms to serve approximately 1,000 juniors and seniors. Students attending the school completed basic educational requirements during their freshman and sophomore years in their own school districts. The first cohort of students arrived in September 1965. In keeping with the mission of vocational education, local industries were closely involved in the school's operation, providing equipment, instructors, and job placement services for graduates. Owen Technical College, a two-year postsecondary institution, later was established adjacent to the vocational school. In addition to providing further training opportunities to the vocational school graduates, adult workers could upgrade their skills at the college too (McCormick 2001:112, 114).

During the early 1960s, such two-year colleges began to proliferate to serve people who sought vocational training, those wanting to attend college close to home, and those who only needed two years of higher education to advance at a career. Throughout the 1950s, legislation was introduced in the Ohio General Assembly to create community colleges and technical schools. Debates soon arose about how these institutions would be financed and operated. Ultimately, Senate Bill 438 that would have established local two-year schools sponsored by school boards, municipalities, or counties passed in the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives in May and June 1959. However, then-Governor Michael V. DiSalle, vetoed the bill, saying that "no funds were provided for the state's share of the educational cost" (Lerner 1995:10). In the meantime, the National Defense Education Act, which partially funded postsecondary education, passed the U.S. Congress in 1958. Dr. Byrl Shoemaker, Director of the Division of Vocational Education in Ohio, used this funding to establish fulltime postsecondary technical education throughout the state. Since legislation had not been passed in the Ohio General Assembly, the schools could not be called institutions or community colleges and could not award associate degrees. Within a few years, schools were established in Barberton, Lorain, Salem, Cleveland, Canton, Mansfield, Ashtabula, Hamilton, Springfield, and Willoughby (Lerner 1995:11). After a few more failed bills, the General Assembly passed Senate Bills 518 and 519, which established technical institutes and expanded branch campuses, in June 1961 (Lerner 1995:18). In 1962, Ohio's first two-year community college, the Cuyahoga Community College, opened in Cleveland (Johannesen 1979:236). In 1963, Senate Bill 326 authorized the creation of technical institutes, which allowed these schools to award associate degrees. Community colleges and

technical intuitions, which were often coupled with vocational schools, soon opened throughout the state, and ultimately numbered 23, along with numerous off-campus centers. The architecture of the campuses reflects the trends of the period, with most featuring modern buildings of the International Style. Since these schools were meant to serve local communities, no dormitory buildings are present on campus; rather, large parking lots and garages met the needs of commuting students.

Ohio doubled its number of state universities from 6 to 12 schools during the 1960s. Prior to this period, Ohio's state government had provided comparatively little funding for state colleges and Ohio's state university students paid the third highest tuition rates in the nation. Governor James Rhodes sought to create more state schools not only to give Ohio students better opportunities to attend university, but also to create new jobs and economic advancement in the areas where the schools were located. By 1971, state universities were found in Akron, Athens, Bowling Green, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Kent, Oxford, Toledo, Wilberforce, and Youngstown. When Rhodes's second term ended in 1971, he had accomplished his goal of having a public college within 30 miles of every Ohioan (Knepper 2003:389). In all of these areas of new state universities, branch campuses, and community colleges, the local communities were enlarged to accommodate the housing, professional, and personal needs of students, faculty, and staff. Meanwhile, for students, all of the temporary postwar campus housing had finally been replaced with new collegiate housing and classroom buildings.

College-related expansion into surrounding communities was not always regarded favorably. From the late 1960s through the end of the twentieth century, the number of students living in university-provided housing declined. Many students chose to rent apartments that were less expensive than university room-and-board rates. They generally moved into older neighborhoods. While this saved many schools the expense of building new student dormitories, the effect on historic neighborhoods was less benign. Absentee landlords often failed to maintain their properties. Historic houses were subjected to unsympathetic alterations to create multiple apartments. Businesses that catered to students, such as restaurants and bars, replaced the more diversified commercial base that typically served established families. University employees and local residents often left these areas, regarding them as a nuisance or simply inadequate for their needs. Tensions arose between college administrations, local residents, and municipal leaders when student populations were blamed for rising crime rates or falling property values (Ellison 2009:332-333). Faculty members and displaced local residents joined those fleeing urban centers for the suburbs (Hollow 2003:276).

Also during the 1960s, Ohio's college campuses saw further enrollment increases due in part to the civil rights movement. Some schools implemented programs directed towards increasing the number of minority faculty and students on campus (Ellison 2009:328). Meanwhile, the emerging women's rights movement encouraged more women to seek higher educations. Since many of these women had children, some schools opened childcare centers on campus to meet demand not only of the students, but of the increased number of female faculty and staff.

Bowling Green State University, in particular, has been noted for its attempts to incorporate student concerns into the design of two important buildings on its campus. The 1965-1967 Jerome Library was designed by state architect Carl E. Bentz (Plate B58). The nine-story tower featured open stacks and subject matter groupings to make it more accessible to students. Curving entry terraces softened what would otherwise be a quite severe, rectilinear exterior which featured large expanses of pre-cast concrete curtain walls interspersed with narrow, vertical ribbons of windows. Along one side of the building, the sloping terraces and sidewalks combined with a series of reflecting pools to create an illusion of an edifice that floats above the flat Ohio landscape. On the east and west façades, a series of sandblasted, abstract figures designed by Akron artist Don Drumm are meant to illustrate the diversity of educational ideas (McCormick 2001:160,162).

Nearby, the ca. 1966-1968 Saddlemire Student Services Building was designed by Toledo architects Sanborn, Steketee, Otis & Evans (Plate B59). It housed the student bookstore, dean of students, student publications, student government, financial aid and placement offices, and other student-oriented functions. The building features a Miesian circular form intended to symbolize the individual student as the focus of the university's mission. On the interior, movable partition walls allowed flexibility in usage of space. On one side of the building, entry doors opened to an adjacent, concrete amphitheater. A mural, also by Drumm, circled the wall on this side of the building. Among its symbols was a modified version of the traditional American eagle; the quiver of arrows usually clutched in one talon was missing, and the Latin motto written across a ribbon in the bird's beak read "Mater et Placenta Maldrum," which translated to "mother and apple pie." The building's circular form, flexibility of interior space, function as a student services building, and intentional inclusion of pacific symbols were in keeping with the student peace, nonviolence, and civil rights movements of the 1960s (McCormick 2001:162).

The civil rights movement continued to influence the evolution of Ohio's public elementary and secondary schools as well. Efforts to end racial segregation gained momentum during the 1960s, but some Ohio school systems continued to struggle with desegregation well into the 1970s. In 1972, a federal district court ordered the Dayton school district to end *de facto* segregation. Similar decisions were issued to Columbus and Cleveland the following year (McCormick 2001:250). Other legal decisions in the 1960s and 1970s that affected school desegregation in Ohio included *Green v. County School Board* (1968); *Alexander v. Holmes County Board of Education* (1969); *Milliken v. Bradley* (1974); *Dayton Board of Education v. Brinkman* (1977); *Dayton Board of Education v. Brinkman* (1979); *Penick v. Columbus Board of Education* (1977); *Penick v. Columbus Board of Education* (1978); and *Columbus Board of Education v. Penick* (1979) (Jacobs 1998). Expanded desegregation programs, especially busing students, also led to more widespread resistance. Many students were not comfortable in their new schools and parents disliked seeing their children bussed long distances to schools outside of their neighborhood. In cities with large immigrant-descended populations, such as Cleveland, ethnic whites also strongly preferred neighborhood schools where traditional customs and languages were still taught (Knepper 2003:391; Ohio History Central 2005j). Ultimately, efforts to desegregate Ohio's schools achieved imperfect results. Divisions among student bodies based on race, ethnicity, religion, socioeconomic status have

persisted. Although no longer supported by legal codes, such divisions have endured due to cultural, social, and economic forces that are beyond the reach of the law.

The desegregation processes in Cleveland and Columbus offer important case studies of this aspect of Ohio's history. In 1963, 93 percent of Cleveland's elementary school students attended segregated schools. The percentage declined to 78 percent in middle schools, only to rise again, to 83 percent, in high school. To remedy the situation, the Cleveland school board implemented a busing plan by the mid-1960s but it proved to be ineffectual. In their new schools, African-American students often were placed in classes with other black students. This meant they also ate in the cafeterias at different times than white students. African Americans also frequently could not participate in extracurricular activities. To protest the ongoing segregation, the United Freedom Movement helped unite various civil rights organizations in Cleveland, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE). They sought to create a fully integrated school district. Their activism continued into the 1970s, and included picketing segregated schools and the Cleveland Board of Education and submitting petitions to city and school leaders. They also served as plaintiffs in a number of lawsuits. In 1973, city and school officials made a serious effort to end segregation after an African-American mother sued the Cleveland Board of Education. This lawsuit, known as *Reed v. Rhodes*, ended in federal district court in 1976, when Judge Frank J. Battisti ruled that Cleveland's schools remained segregated and that officials must implement programs designed to desegregate educational facilities in the city. School officials continued to rely on busing, but they also began to integrate classrooms and extra-curricular activities (Ohio History Central 2005cc).

Meanwhile, in 1977, the federal court case, *Penick v. Columbus Board of Education*, led to the desegregation of Columbus's public schools. In the decision, Circuit Court Judge Robert Duncan ruled the city's schools were segregated and, furthermore, that the Columbus Board of Education knowingly kept white and African-American students apart by creating school boundaries that sent black students to predominantly black schools and white students to predominantly white schools. Duncan cited evidence that this policy had existed since at least 1909. As a result of this ruling, the Columbus Board of Education implemented a busing program. By 1979, approximately one-third of public school students rode buses to school (Ohio History Central 2005dd).

School designs during the 1960s and early 1970s reflected evolving educational theories. During the early twentieth century, educators had advocated specialized spaces for different purposes, including gymnasiums, music rooms, libraries, and vocational training. By the 1960s, pedagogical theory emphasized flexibility in classroom and school layouts, as well as a "team teaching" approach with multiple teachers, each specializing in one or more subjects, assigned to a group of students. Some subject specialists, such as art and music teachers, would teach student groups from multiple classes and/or grades, while others specializing in elementary education would be assigned to a single class of students. Prior to the 1950s, technological and design capabilities were not sufficiently advanced to construct large open spaces uninterrupted by supporting walls or columns, making it difficult to change interior plans to suit new education philosophies. Government guidelines began recommending use

of non-load bearing interior partition walls to facilitate ease of future renovation and rehabilitation for changing educational uses. Many Ohio schools built during the 1960s reflected this edict (McCormick 2001:76, 114).

3.3.6 Agricultural Development Continues

Trends in Ohio's agricultural development during the 1960s largely continued along the trajectory established during the immediate post-World War II years. In a state where various industrial interests dominated economic development policies, however, Ohio's farmers had to emphasize the importance of their contributions. Under the direction of Leo Leavitt Rummell beginning in 1948, and Roy Milton Kottman in 1960, the OAES attempted to appeal to urban and suburban sectors to justify their budget requests. Both sought to demonstrate that the OAES had helped to keep food prices low by increasing harvests and had kept children healthy by testing new vitamins and antibiotics. Additionally, the OAES freed Ohioans from the land by assuring sufficient yields to provide enough food to keep citizens comfortable in suburbia (Cumo 1997:88). The OAES flourished under Rummell, with major building programs on the Wooster campus throughout the 1950s. Plant pathology played a major role in the Rummell administration, with new strands of tomatoes resistant to Fusarium Wilt and Tomato Mosaic virus, and soybeans resistant to nineteen different types of Phytophthora root rot (Cumo 1997:92–93).

Under the direction of Kottman during the 1960s, the OAES capitalized on the nascent environmental movement in the United States. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, new agricultural substations were established in Fairfield, Noble, and Coshocton counties in order to study the effects of modern farming techniques on the land, reforestation, water run-off rates, and agricultural chemical contamination of groundwater under different farming techniques. All of these aims fit within the environmental movement's goals and received a groundswell of support from urban and rural Ohioans alike. Kottman's new substations resulted in an additional 7500 acres of research land throughout the state. Kottman also continued Rummell's direction of virus- and fungus-resistant crops, and another building campaign at the Wooster campus (Cumo 1997:106).

Since the 1950s, Congress had continued its attempts to regulate crops while ensuring fair prices for farmers. A variety of legislation was enacted during the 1950s and 1960s, with most centered on guaranteeing near 100 percent parity for farmers while removing certain surplus crops from the market. Nearly all of this legislation, however, was tailored to fit the needs of large-scale farmers with properties of 100 acres or more and mostly ignored smaller family farms, tenant farms, and sharecroppers. Efforts to contain crop surpluses often had unintended consequences that did little to remedy low prices. For example, the Agricultural Act of 1956 paid farmers not to grow certain crops that already were in surplus, such as corn, wheat, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and cotton. Payments were based on the amount of acreage removed from production. Free to choose the land that would lay fallow, farmers usually selected the poorest and least productive areas. Meanwhile, chemical fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides allowed higher yields on other plots, thus creating even greater surpluses (Hurt 2002:113).

The factory-style farming methods that generated these results most often were employed by large growers. They also were better able to afford the expensive technology and equipment that lowered production prices. Rather than the diversified approach of past generations, large growers increasingly specialized, often growing only one or two crops, such as a rotation of corn and soybeans. Agricultural experts at all levels of government often came to regard the typical small family farm as inefficient and a nuisance to consolidation (Hurt 2002:116). Faced with rising costs, declining profits, and insufficient federal aid, small-scale farmers were forced to find part-time employment off the farm to supplement their income. By the mid-1950s, 37 percent of Ohio farmers worked off the farm for at least 100 days of the year. The time spent working off the farm cut into time available for agriculture, and many labor-intensive farmers, such as dairy farmers, had to switch to other practices, such as beef production (Hurt 1988:55).

Many small-scale farmers chose to sell their land to larger growers rather than eke out a living supplemented with off-farm employment. Few new farmers took their place, in part due to the start-up costs required for modern farming by the mid-1960s. A typical Northwestern Ohio crop farm required an initial investment of approximately $75,000. Southwestern Ohio dairy and hog farms cost about $45,000 for a start-up operation, and Southeastern Ohio beef producers required approximately $50,000 (Hurt 1988:55). The result of the small-farmer exodus was a net decrease in the number of farms and farmers in Ohio, but an increase in average farm size and production, as large-scale food growers acquired smaller farms and incorporated them into their operations. One consequence of this consolidation pertained to the layout of typical farmsteads. More outbuildings were required to accommodate larger equipment, higher crop yields, and greater numbers of livestock. These typically were prefabricated, steel-framed structures such as those built by the Kansas-based Butler Manufacturing Company.

With more small-scale farmers selling off their operations to large growers, the farm population across the nation and in Ohio continued to decline. In 1940, over one million Ohioans lived on 233,783 farms, averaging 93.7 acres. By 1950, 853,088 Ohioans lived on 199,359 farms averaging 105.2 acres. A decade later, Ohio's 519,366 farm residents made up only 8 percent of Ohio's population as the average farm grew to 131.9 acres, a 25 percent increase from 1950. The steep decline continued through the 1960s, with just 370,946 Ohioans living on farms by 1970, making up 3 percent of the state's population. By this time, the average farm size had expanded to 153.7 acres (Hurt 1988:53, 57, 61).

While the increase in acreage of a typical Ohio farm is striking, it paled against the national average, which, by 1970, totaled 374 acres. The disparity owed largely to the higher land costs in Ohio as compared to much of the rest of the country. Industrial and suburban development affected land prices, especially in growing metropolitan areas. Moreover, as rural lands were converted to new uses, the total amount of farmland in Ohio declined throughout the post-World War II era. In spite of these trends, Ohio's overall agricultural production continued to rise through the 1960s. By 1975, Ohio ranked sixth in the nation in corn production, fourth in soybean production, seventh in dairy products, and third in specialty crops such as tomatoes, greenhouse vegetables, and nursery stock (Hurt 1988:63–64).

Another consequence of the trend toward mechanization and farm consolidation was growing reliance on migrant agricultural workers. This pattern sprang from several sources. First, farm families changed with the times. Parents increasingly valued education for children and recognized that numerous economic opportunities away from the farm were now within reach. Many rural residents no longer sought farm work as better job opportunities could be found in factories. Safety concerns about the heavy equipment and numerous chemicals that came to characterize farming also led many farm families to hire adult laborers. Second, the workload on large-scale farms outstripped the capacity of a typical family. Because the work was seasonal, however, growers could not afford to maintain a permanent labor force. In 1968, the Ohio Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor noted, "Ohio is a highly industrialized state, and there are not sufficient members of qualified local agricultural workers to meet the demands of the agricultural economy at various seasons of the year. Therefore, agricultural employers depend heavily upon the services of a large mobile force of migratory agricultural workers to help plant and harvest certain crops" (Ohio Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor 1968:115).

By the late 1960s, Ohio farmers employed 30,000 to 35,000 migrant workers during the peak season of mid-April to mid-October. Migrant workers included native-born American citizens as well as workers from other countries, primarily Latin America, who were permitted to enter the United States on temporary work visas. Such arrangements had become increasingly common since World War II period. Most of the workers were concentrated in Northwest Ohio to help with the labor-intensive sugar beet harvest. Some southern counties also had large numbers of migrant workers who aided in nursery and greenhouse activities as well as harvesting field crops. Because of Ohio's long growing season, many migrant workers could begin working in Ohio in mid-April, move on to Michigan for the middle of the growing season, and return to Ohio for the late-season harvests of tomatoes, grapes, and potatoes. Pay rates for migrant workers averaged $2.25 per hour, higher than most surrounding states (Ohio Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor 1968:8–9).

As Ohio continued to move away from small-scale farms toward large-scale growers, agribusiness changed the ways that farmers conveyed their goods to consumers. Prior to World War II, Ohio's farmers often sold their agricultural goods directly to consumers or used a distributor to act as the middleman in shipping their produce to urban markets. Beginning in the 1950s, large-scale growers often incorporated to control all aspects of production and distribution. Contract farming came first, and involved agricultural corporations contracting with farmers to produce specific amounts of a particular crop for a specified price. The practice appealed to farmers, as they had a guaranteed income source and reduced their financial risk, but it limited their freedom to choose the crops they produced. As farm consolidation gained momentum through the 1960s, agribusiness firms increasingly achieved "vertical integration" in which the company directly controlled the product from planting through harvesting, processing, and marketing (Hurt 2002:117).

Perhaps emblematic of this period of transition, Ohio's most famous farmer emerged during the 1960s. Bob Evans, born on May 30, 1918, in Sugar Ridge, and his childhood sweetheart,

Jewell, raised their family on a farm near Rio Grande. During the 1940s, the Evanses entered the restaurant business with a small diner that served sausage produced from their own hogs. Eventually, the Bob Evans name became synonymous with both sausage and country-style restaurants. The first Bob Evans Restaurant opened its doors in Rio Grande during the 1960s. Eventually, the Evans family established Bob Evans Farms, Inc., and by 2004, the company operated more than 500 restaurants across the United States and saw total sales revenue of more than $1 billion. The company continues to own and operate the original Evans farm, known as the Homestead, in Rio Grande. Now a tourist attraction as well, the farm hosts thousands of visitors each year and offers several special events, including an annual quilt show and a bluegrass festival. Bob Evans retired in 1986 but remained active in various agricultural activities, including encouraging local farmers to utilize sustainable livestock grazing techniques, promoting wildlife preservation, and supporting student groups such as the Future Farmers of America (FFA) and 4-H. He served for a number of years on the Ohio Board of Regents and was instrumental in the founding of the Ohio Appalachian Center for Higher Education in Portsmouth, Ohio. Evans died from pneumonia on June 21, 2007 (Ohio History Central 2005ee).

3.4 Ohio During the Early 1970s: Fundamental Transitions

Economic conditions in Ohio during the 1970s and 1980s evolved in a strikingly different direction than in the preceding two decades. The transitions were owed in part to a globalizing economy as well as substantial changes in the federal government's relationship to states, particularly in disbursements of federal dollars. Reflective of the social upheavals that emerged by the late 1960s, changing opportunities for women and minorities, and the winding down of the Vietnam War, Ohioans' social challenges and public expectations for state government took on a different character.

3.4.1 Industrial Development Begins to Stagnate

By the early 1970s, Ohio's industries were leaving the state in rapid succession. Right-to-work laws, cheap land deals, and tax abatements attracted many northern industries to the South. Ohio industries also left the north to escape outdated factories. Having remained in Ohio since the earliest days of the Industrial Revolution, many of the state's factories grew stagnant over time, content to reap profits without reinvestment in facilities. This approach remained viable during the boom years of the 1950s and early 1960s, but by the mid-1970s, over 25 percent of the steel mills in the Mahoning Valley had become obsolete. In Akron, old facilities made it difficult or impossible for the tire industry to install more modern, efficient production lines. Consequently, tire plants there that had produced nearly 60 percent of the nation's tires during the early 1930s produced only a few specialty tires by the late 1970s. Enticed by cheaper labor costs and faced with outdated facilities, the tire industry shifted to the southern and southwestern states by the 1980s. Ohio's coal industry also suffered, as the state's high quality coal deposits dwindled, leaving only low quality, high-sulfur content coal. During the 1960s, antipollution measures made such coal cost-prohibitive to burn, due to the expense of necessary pollution controls. In response, many industries switched from coal to oil and natural gas (Knepper 2003:438, 442).

Already suffering from competition posed by southern and western states, Ohio experienced a devastating blow in 1973, when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) tripled the price of crude oil to $30 per barrel. Relying heavily on imported oil, Ohio industries struggled to adapt (Knepper 2003:437). The state's most industrialized counties lost an average of 15 percent of their manufacturing jobs, while the counties of Montgomery, Mahoning, and Cuyahoga lost considerably more. The steel and rubber industries suffered the most. Hampered by antiquated facilities and technology, high labor costs, and competition from foreign imports, many plants closed their doors. One of the more dramatic examples of steel mill failures came with the closing of Youngstown Sheet and Tube in 1977. With little warning, the company furloughed 5000 employees in one day. By 1980, mill closures in Youngstown had left approximately 10,000 of the community's steel workers without jobs (Fuechtmann 1989:1–2). At Akron, the rubber industry felt the effects of the oil embargo as auto sales declined. Their problems worsened when the United Rubber Workers went on strike to avoid making concessions. Although the union succeeded in gaining wage and cost-of-living increases, the major tire manufacturers closed their doors within four years of the strike (Murdock & Darbee 2007:191–192).

Indeed, those industries with the highest labor costs suffered most. With union wages set as high as $20 per hour, Ohio industries could no longer afford to negotiate with unions. In addition, negotiated union contracts had included clauses that forced companies to retain unnecessary jobs and hindered reassignment to other tasks. Compounded by restrictive federal, state, and local health and safety regulations, labor costs proved too cumbersome. Between 1972 and 1982, the state lost 246,553 manufacturing jobs, an 18.3 percent decline. With new job opportunities becoming scarce, the 10 percent population growth experienced during the 1960s trickled to a mere 1.4 percent by 1980. Ohio's share of the GNP declined from 6 percent in 1950 to less than 5 percent by 2000, despite an increase in value of goods (Knepper 2003:437).

The state's industrial woes translated to difficulties in its shipping industries, especially rail and water shipping. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, rail lines suffered huge losses due to rising competition from trucking companies. Numerous consolidations and mergers occurred and redundant track along previously separate lines was decommissioned and often removed. Many Ohio businesses lost access to vital shipping lines as a result (Knepper 2003:443). In 1973, the former Erie Lackawanna diesel engine shop in Marion closed, leaving 1300 employees out of work (Grant 2000:105). To combat Ohio's diminishing rail shipping routes, the state government created the Ohio Rail Transportation Authority (ORTA) in 1975. ORTA was established to purchase discarded track and return it to a viable use by operating trains themselves or offering the trackage for sale to public or private entities that would use the lines for shipping. This policy helped to keep traditional industrial areas viable by retaining their existing shipping lines (Grant 2000:107). Although trackage losses were significant, Ohio's strategic location and concentration of agriculture, industry, commerce and mining meant that, as of 2000, the state's nearly 6000 miles of trackage was nearly two-thirds of its peak. Ohio still had the highest rail density in the nation (Knepper 2003:443).

With regard to water-based shipping, local governments worked to maintain their port status. For example, Cuyahoga County established the Cleveland-Cuyahoga Port Authority in 1968

and began upgrading Cleveland's port facilities and promoting the city internationally. Cleveland benefitted greatly from the iron ore trade on the Great Lakes, as well as from general cargo shipments. The coal trade also benefitted the ports at Toledo and Sandusky (Knepper 2003:443). Despite these efforts and the profitability that followed USACE's upgrades to the St. Lawrence Seaway during the late 1950s, shipping overall declined drastically during the 1970s and 1980s. The decline owed largely to difficulties the U.S. steel industry had with foreign competition. The size of the locks on the Seaway also limited trade as cargo carriers grew ever larger. High tolls lock maintenance, and a weather-shortened shipping season also took their toll as ships were unable to pass through the iced-over channel during the coldest months. By the 1990s, traffic on the St. Lawrence Seaway was only half its rate of the 1970s (Knepper 2003:443, Grant 2000:46–47). While its usage has declined, the St. Lawrence Seaway remains an important link in Ohio's transportation network. The direct link created between Ohio and international markets greatly transformed the waterfronts of major port cities, such as Cleveland, Toledo, and Ashtabula, and even smaller cities like Conneaut and Lorain. City leaders have taken opportunities to expand support facilities in these cities, such as boatbuilding operations and repair shops (Grant 2000:47–51).

The 1970s saw Ohio's participation in NASA's storied space exploration and research programs fall on difficult times as well. In 1973, after successfully completing the Apollo moon program, NASA had to defer many of its research and development programs due to congressionally imposed budget constraints. Operations ceased at several research facilities, including Ohio's Plum Brook, located near Sandusky. The major test facilities were placed in standby mode, capable of being reactivated for future use. Smaller facilities were not maintained, and some were dismantled. The Reactor Facility was shut down and all the nuclear fuel removed and shipped offsite for disposal or reuse. NASA placed the facility in a storage mode and conducted strict oversight and ongoing environmental monitoring around the reactor. NASA plans to completely decommission the Reactor Facility by 2010, enabling this area to be safely reused. On the other hand, in 1987, NASA, along with several other government agencies and the private sector, expressed a renewed interest in four of Plum Brook's unique test facilities: the Space Power Facility, the world's largest thermal vacuum chamber for testing large equipment in a simulated space environment; the Spacecraft Propulsion Research Facility, the world's only facility that simulates the actual flight conditions of space on full-size rocket vehicles; the Hypersonic Tunnel Facility, the United States' largest clean-air wind tunnel capable of performing tests up to 7 times the speed of sound; and the Cryogenic Test Complex, which tests cutting-edge technology for high-energy space propulsion systems.

3.4.2 Government Takes on New Responsibilities

Historically, Ohioans preferred a small state government and resisted approving revenue measures, especially tax increases, to fund public initiatives. The economic boom that followed World War II began a slow trend toward change. The Rhodes administration during the 1960s saw more investments in public services and infrastructure than at any other time in state history. This was partially due to major federal investments in highway transportation and to expansions at military facilities. Other sectors also saw new funding through the passage of a series of multi-million state-level capital improvements and highways bond

issues. Whereas at the start of the 1960s Ohio lagged in state-supported services, by the end of the decade investment in state-owned hospitals, prisons, and orphanages increased substantially (Knepper 2003:381, 433). Additionally state capital funds resulted in the construction of the forty-story state office tower now named for Governor Rhodes, new state college buildings and campuses, the Ohio Historical Center and improvements to several state historic sites, and expansion of lodges, cabins and recreational facilities at Ohio state parks.

The increasing complexity of modern life demanded expansions in state government as well. As Ohio's transportation network expanded and modernized, the state's Department of Highways, established in the early twentieth century, widened its mission accordingly. During the administration of Governor John J. Gilligan, the department was reorganized and named the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) in 1972. The agency took on responsibilities previously spread among various agencies. In addition to highways, other modes of transportation, including rail, air, and water, now fell within ODOT's purview (Knepper 2003:398–399).

Additionally, new state agencies were created to address concerns that had not existed a century before, such as the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA). On a national level, growing recognition of the need to protect natural resources from pollution led to major legislation, such as the National Environmental Policy Act, as well as creation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Given the state's lengthy and extensive industrial heritage, evidence of environmental problems were readily identifiable within Ohio. Along Ohio's northern border, Lake Erie had particularly suffered extensive degradation, as had the rivers that fed into it (Knepper 2003:399). The Ohio state government established the OEPA in 1972. Its mission is to "protect the environment and public health by ensuring compliance with environmental laws and demonstrating leadership in environmental stewardship." The agency's duties included setting standards for water and air, developing programs for waste management, and cleaning up contaminated sites that pose a hazard to human health and the natural environment (Ohio History Central 2005ff).

3.4.3 From Rural to Suburban – Changes Across the State

As previously noted, the move toward agribusiness that began in the 1950s adversely affected small, independent farmers. For example, by 1960, very few independent chicken farmers remained in the United States, while agricultural corporations such as Ralston Purina and Tyson controlled chicken production by direct ownership and contract farming (Hurt 2002:118). The large agribusinesses were able to produce goods much more efficiently than independent farmers. For example, by 1975, Ohio ranked fourth in the nation in soybean production, with a total value of $905.8 million. Much of this was produced by monoculture on corporate-owned or contracted farms (Hurt 1988:63). The rise of agribusinesses directly resulted in a "closer integration with industrial, financial, and commercial capitals and the diminishing significance of farm production in the food and fiber system" (Goodman et al. 1987:163).

The farmer's role in the agribusiness system thus was reduced from the supplier of a final consumer product to a supplier of raw materials to industrial processors and marketers. On

the other hand, agribusiness created new job opportunities elsewhere. By 1979, only 3.4 million Americans were employed in agricultural production, but their jobs supported 20 million others in food processing, resource supplies, manufacturing, transportation, retailing, and eating establishments. In 1979, U.S. farms produced $70 billion of raw food and fiber, while off-farm processing, distribution, and marketing of these materials produced an additional $415 billion (Goodman et al. 1987:163).

The changes occurring within the farming system resulted in major changes to Ohio's rural landscape. As more and more Americans left their small-scale farms for more profitable employment in urban areas, farmsteads were abandoned or absorbed by large-scale growers and agribusiness operations. Studies of population density based on census data make this population shift readily apparent (Figure A11). The typical pre-war family farm became increasingly rare as the historic domestic complex, barns, fences, and pastures were replaced with a small cluster of metal buildings surrounding a suburban-style tract house. Large machine sheds and grain bins replaced traditional barns. Even small grain elevators found in rural towns within 5 to 10 miles of each other were torn down and replaced with large subterminals able to hold ten times more grain (Hudson 1994:208). Stockyards found nearby rail lines began to disappear as the Interstate Highway System reached farther into rural areas, and nearly all livestock was shipped by truck, rather than rail (Hudson 1994:174).

Finally, as Americans became more mobile and homeownership more accessible, large swaths of agricultural land were acquired for residential subdivisions and shopping centers. One of Ohio's most fertile agricultural areas, the Miami Valley, currently is surrounded by urban sprawl, and many rural areas along major transportation routes, such as I-75, have disappeared entirely. Over the course of the mid- to late twentieth century, Ohio lost a considerable amount of farmland, with a decrease of more than 7 million acres between 1950 and 2002 (Nikolic 2004:2). By the late 1990s, Ohio's 26.4 million acres included approximately 13.6 million acres of agricultural land, 7.1 million acres of forest land, 3.6 million acres of developed or urban areas, and 2.1 million acres of other categories, such as open water, wetlands, grasslands, mines, and quarries (Figure A12).

3.5 Land Use Planning

3.5.1 Beginnings of the Planning Profession, 1890-1930

The planning profession emerged during the turn of the twentieth century, as social reformers, architects and municipal officials sought to combat the lack of open space, squalid tenement conditions, and population density commonplace in cities like Cleveland and Cincinnati. Many municipalities at the time had little control over their pattern of growth, as it usually fell into the hands of the commercial elite who subsequently focused on the commercial heart of the city and generally ignored the residential areas (Levy 2003:15).

As architects, municipal officials, and reformers began to collaborate, the City Beautiful movement was born. The movement focused on municipal art, civic improvement, and landscape design. Typical plans that emerged during this period focused on aspects that municipal governments had clear control over, such as streets, municipal art, public buildings, and public spaces; these also usually had the support of the business community

(Levy 2003:30). The 1908 *Plan of the City of Columbus* was typical of the period as it focused on the importance of public buildings, parks, and parkways. These early plans dealt only with the city's physical elements and neglected socioeconomic issues related to housing, employment base, and public utilities (Hayden 2003:45).

As the City Beautiful movement matured, a series of laws and court cases began to establish the right of local governments to control the use of land without providing compensation for any loss of property value (now known as zoning) that it did not own, to protect the health, safety, and public welfare of citizens. The emergence of zoning was a response to the protection of business interests, as well as citizens' welfare, from overbuilding and overcrowding in New York City in 1916. The exercise of power that the city showed through the use of zoning paved the way for other municipalities around the country to enact their own ordinances. Zoning ordinances began to appear at a rapid pace, as communities sought to protect neighborhoods from congestion and incompatible uses (i.e. a factory in a residential neighborhood) (Levy 2003:45). Adoption of zoning ordinances, however, did not take place uniformly throughout the country. Residents in many areas resisted the introduction of zoning as an unwelcome intrusion on private property rights. Tensions between those in favor of and opposed to zoning have continued to the present day.

Many private entrepreneurs, however, saw the merits of community planning, thus leading to the emergence of the community builder. Such entrepreneurs typically purchased large tracts of land, usually encompassing hundreds of acres, and developed a master plan for its development. Provisions for schools, shopping centers, recreational facilities, churches, and civic centers were included in the master plan. The developer employed landscape architects, site planners, engineers, and architects to plan every aspect of the community's design and architecture (Ames and McClelland 2002:26-27). Established in 1921, Mariemont, outside of Cincinnati, is a classic example of a planned community. Mary Emery spearheaded the community's development; she was a member of the Emery family, who were responsible for some of Cincinnati's most important twentieth century developments (see Section 4.8.18.2). Mariemont's features included curvilinear streets with well spaced houses, a commercial center in the middle of the town, direct links to major metropolitan cities, and numerous green spaces for recreation. Heralded for its achievement in integrating a variety of land-uses into a well-unified community that featured parks and common areas, the village was listed in the NRHP in 1979 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 2007 and continues to be a popular community today. (Rogers 2003)

As community plans and zoning proliferated across the country, land owners and developers quickly asserted that zoning was causing them to lose value in their properties because they could not build to the "highest and best use" on their property due to items such as height restrictions and prohibitions against placing an industrial business in areas zoned residential. This argument came to a head in 1926, when the Supreme Court ruled in the case *The Village of Euclid (Ohio) v. Ambler Realty Co.* that zoning was constitutional. The justices also found that zoning did not impose an uncompensated loss upon a property owner by not allowing the "highest and best use" of a parcel. This ruling has subsequently helped to shape the built environment in many urban and suburban communities.

3.5.2 Planning During the Great Depression

The 1920s were marked by a tremendous period of economic growth. By the decade's end, however, an economic collapse that began on Wall Street became a nationwide crisis. Elected in 1932, President Franklin Roosevelt entered office with a plan for economic revitalization that he called the New Deal. Roosevelt worked with Congress to create a variety of federal relief programs. As noted previously, in 1934, Congress passed the National Housing Act and created the FHA. Such measures were used to restructure the collapsed private home financing system and stimulate private investment in housing (Ames and McClelland 2002:31). The overhaul set minimum housing standards, required a process for real estate appraisal, and established a comprehensive program of review for approving subdivisions for mortgage insurance. Developers who sought approval for FHA low-cost mortgage loans for prospective homeowners had to submit subdivision plans according to the standards that were supported by the FHA. Typical standards included suitable site location, accessibility by means of public transportation, installation of appropriate utilities and street improvements, location in an area with active demand for housing, and compliance with city, county, or regional plans and regulations. Other desirable standards included long blocks that eliminated unnecessary streets, incorporation of features that added to the privacy and attractiveness of the community, and adjustment of street plan and street widths and grades to best meet traffic needs (Ames and McClelland 2002:48–49).

In the name of efficiency, the FHA encouraged large-scale developments, in which the projects were financed and carried out under the direction of an operative builder, who arranged for the purchase of the land, the design of the subdivision plat, and the design and construction of the houses. These large-scale developments offered a broader, more profitable building scheme that resulted in savings in overhead, construction, and merchandising costs. The operative builder's plans were developed in a harmonious and consistent manner and were able to offer commercial services such as retail to the life of the new community. Such features typically were not within the scope of a small-scale community builder (Ames and McClelland 2002:31–32).

During this transformative period in home building and financing, the FHA's Land Planning Division director, Seward Mott, saw the FHA guidelines as an opportunity to redirect the design of suburban communities to create conditions that forced public officials and planners to adopt the planning measures already approved by the FHA (Ames and McClelland 2002: 48). These standards were embraced on a widespread basis. The biggest change to the built environment came with the use of curvilinear layouts instead of the traditional grid pattern. The FHA preferred curvilinear roads because it provided greater privacy, could be adapted to the greater variations in topography, reduced the costs of utilities and road construction, and eliminated the need for dangerous four way intersections and, thus, provided a safer environment for domestic activities (Ames and McClelland 2002:49).

The FHA also managed a rental housing division during the 1930s. The agency approved designs and the creation of standards for large-scale rental housing communities under Section 207 of the National Housing Act of 1934. These projects were financed privately by insurance companies or others with large capital (i.e., public housing bonds) to offer low-cost rental housing to middle and low-income Americans in situations when the market for single-

family housing was still uncertain (Ames and McClelland 2002: 49-50). The appeal of these developments to the FHA included the large-scale production aspects and the use of standardized components. Common standards included the arrangement of housing units to afford privacy, sunlight, and fresh air; separation of internal pedestrian circulation from perimeter motor traffic; and provisions for landscaped gardens and grounds away from the noise and activity of major arterial streets (Ames and McClelland 2002:51).

Other housing initiatives undertaken during the Roosevelt administration included the Resettlement Administration in 1935 and the 1937 U.S. Housing Act. The Resettlement Administration's most high-profile projects consisted of model communities, called greenbelt towns, which were designed to showcase planning and design principles. In the Cincinnati area, the Greenhills community is an example of such a planned community. The U.S. Housing Act, meanwhile, established a federally financed public housing program (Hayden 2003:125).

3.5.3 Postwar Planning, 1945–1950

Prior to 1940, one-third of houses were built by owners and another one-third was built by small builders, who typically averaged five houses a year. The community builder emerged by the 1910s and took an increasing role in suburban housing construction. Development stagnated during the Great Depression, and as explicated in Sections 3.1.5 and 3.2.3, a critical housing shortage existed during and immediately after World War II. Builders and developers responded to the growing demand with a burst of sustained activity. From 1944 to 1946, the number of single-family housing starts increased eight-fold from 114,000 to 937,000 (Ames and McClelland 2002:45-46). The burst of construction activity led to concrete results, as Ohio's homeownership rate increased from 50 percent of households in 1940 to 61.1 percent in 1950; the state's homeownership rate grew to 67.4 percent by 1960, and has fluctuated by less than 2 percent since that time (U.S. Census Bureau 2010).

Such growth came as a result of builders' credits and liberalized terms for VA- and FHA-approved mortgages, coupled with the large-scale production of prefabricated construction methods and materials. Prefabricated construction methods had been increasingly used during the war years, as demonstrated by developments such as Colonial Hills in Worthington and the steel houses built by the Hobart Welded Steel Company in Troy. The profound impact of the New Deal-era FHA standards on subdivision design and construction became evident in post-World War II neighborhoods. Local municipalities adopted the FHA standards as their own subdivision regulations and soon enough, the curvilinear, low-density subdivision was a standardized practice for the building industry. As previously noted, these subdivisions commonly featured covenants and deed restrictions that limited some ethnic and racial groups from buying houses. The FHA standards also helped to contribute to racial segregation as neighborhoods that were deemed to be racially mixed or minority neighborhoods were regarded as poor investments (Ames and McClelland 2002:45–46).

The post-World War II period saw the emergence of large-scale builders and developers, due in large part to changes in residential financing as well as unprecedented levels of demand for housing. Liberalized financing practices made it possible for builders to undertake ambitious subdivisions that included hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of dwellings. The

"merchant builder" thus emerged during the late 1940s. Working to meet housing demand, and obeying FHA guidelines, these builders could quickly sell completed houses, use the proceeds to finance a new phase of construction and, as the subdivision neared completion, move on to a new location. Such builders quickly learned to accommodate changing tastes, economics, and consumer demand by adopting new, bigger, or otherwise improved house designs (Auman et al. 2004:3/4; Ames and McClelland 2002:28-29).

The postwar period also represented the maturation of automobile-centric development in residential suburbs. Automobiles made possible the development of land previously deemed marginal because of distance from city centers. Consequently, real estate developers and community planners of the early twentieth century included ample provisions for automobile traffic in their projects. Although their primary goal was to turn a profit from land development, these entrepreneurs abetted the proliferation of automobiles in modern American culture (Avdakov et al. 2010:102).

By the late 1950s, two-thirds of houses were being constructed by merchant builders, who could navigate the bureaucratic process, achieve economies of scale, and undersell small builders. Large tracts of rural land on city outskirts were readily available and provided a place for building new suburban communities. They only required a steady supply of customers to move from concept to reality. Construction firms used mass advertising to bring attention to their projects, publishing announcements in newspapers and magazines intended for general audiences. An advertisement placed by Columbus-based Betts Built Homes, Inc., emphasized the firm's experience, reliability, and quality of work (Plate B60). Such builders generally did not plan the communities. Rather, they would follow government guidelines to construct the houses and infrastructure (the latter of which would be sold to the locality). The locality or state then would be left to decide where amenities such as churches, schools, and shopping centers would be placed. This approach strained many local communities, particularly those that did not have a community plan for accommodating rapid population growth.

As the housing booms took place in suburbs, the 1940 Census revealed that 62 of the country's 274 major cities, such as Akron, Cleveland, and Toledo, had experienced declining population in the past decade, while surrounding communities experienced rapid growth. To help urban cores compete with suburbs, Congress enacted the Housing Act of 1949. The legislation established a mechanism that gave cities the authority to identify "blighted" areas. Properties marked as slums were acquired through eminent domain or direct sale from a private party by the locality with the use of large Federal subsidies, and then sold to private developers to redevelop. Redevelopment projects had to adhere to a general plan for the locality as a whole to gain approval; however, the act did not specifically define terms such as "locality" and "general plan" and did not mandate the plan be adopted by ordinance nor be enforceable by law. The Housing Act of 1949 sought to address the housing shortages by providing funding for FHA-backed mortgages to developers adhering to FHA standards for construction and financing of subdivisions.

Five years later with the Housing Act of 1954, Congress stipulated that a long-range, general plan would carry out programs of public improvements, a zoning ordinance, and subdivision

regulations. Many localities around Ohio soon revised their 1920s-era zoning codes and made them a part of county or city codes. Subsequently the codes became more complex as well as less ambiguous.

3.5.4 Rapid Expansion, 1950–1960

By 1951, every major city was working on arterial highway improvements, with 65 percent of the projects focusing on urban expressways. As previously noted, during the Eisenhower administration, the Federal Highway Act of 1956 provided substantial funding for the accelerated construction of a 41,000-mile national system of interstate and defense highways, including 5000 miles of urban freeways.

Interstate construction led to immediate growth along the highway corridors as subdivisions mushroomed. These new neighborhoods were connected to cities by arterials and highways, creating a suburban landscape dependent on the automobile for everyday needs. Retail facilities soon moved to the suburbs and clustered along commercial strips in community shopping centers, while traditional downtown commercial districts began to erode. Large regional shopping centers appeared first along arteries radiating from the center city and then along the new circumferential highways. By 1960, the construction of suburban industrial and office parks added further impetus to the decentralization of the American city and the expansion of the suburban landscape.

Among the greatest beneficiaries of the federal highway programs were developers of shopping malls and commercial strip shopping centers. In addition to taking advantage of the traffic flows being directed by new road construction, developers also received financial benefits from the federal government. In 1954, amendments to the federal tax code introduced the concept of accelerated depreciation, which allowed a building to depreciate faster in its early years than its later years. In effect, it became much more affordable to build a new building than to maintain an existing one, and up to 98 percent of such commercial building construction proved profitable for their investors. As a result, while commercial strips had been introduced into suburban communities during the mid-1920s, it was not until the mid-1950s that their growth exploded. These new developments often were located alongside highway interchanges, giving rise to the familiar cluster of commercial development now found at almost every such interchange in suburban areas. Between 1955 and 1979, 22,000 suburban shopping centers were built across the country. In addition to funneling business from downtown areas, these shopping centers often restricted public access due to minimal public transit or organized bus routes. Consequently, the commercial development of suburban areas reinforced market segmentation and racial segregation by race and class, in much the same way that housing policies had done (Hayden 2003:169–170).

In Ohio, formerly rural areas outside cities such as Cleveland, Akron, Cincinnati, and Dayton faced unprecedented rates of population growth and development by the end of the 1950s. Township governments often were inadequate to address the needs of these new communities. In some instances, new cities formed from a rapid cohesion of disparate suburban developments, such as Aurora in Portage County and Strongsville in Cuyahoga County. Each city's boundaries coincided with the township's boundaries, making the two

entities one and the same. Ohioans also saw cities develop around major industrial facilities, such as Lordstown in Trumbull County and Streetsboro in Portage County (Knepper 2002:383).

Municipal officials recognized that uncontrolled suburbanization threatened to box in Ohio's major cities and curtail possibilities for future growth. Some cities, such as Cleveland and Cincinnati, had witnessed extensive industrial development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and already were surrounded by older, incorporated communities. In contrast, the City of Columbus expanded tremendously during the post-World War II period. The city's mayor, Jack Sensenbrenner pursued an aggressive annexation policy that involved trading city services for land. Toledo took the same approach. As a result, a substantial amount of the suburban development that took place around Columbus and Toledo actually took place within their respective expanded city limits. Both of these cities flourished with growing populations, expanding tax bases, and burgeoning industrial and commercial activities. The older industrial cities, such as Cleveland, Akron, and Cincinnati, on the other hand, tended to suffer population loss, disinvestment in their urban cores, and eroding tax bases as businesses, industries, and residents followed the action to the suburbs (Knepper 2002:383).

3.5.5 Boom Times During the 1960s

As the suburbs were booming with both residential and commercial growth, new problems arose. Population growth continued, including the southern migration to industrial northern cities. The arrival of lower skilled, less educated workers and their families brought rising demand for public services, such as schools, medical care, and affordable housing. These social needs increased at the same time that the number of unskilled industrial jobs began to decline. Although skilled jobs became more numerous, they mostly were due to automation and advancing technologies. Consequently, workers encountered greater difficulties finding employment than in previous years. In many of Ohio's older industrial cities, a synergistic relationship developed in which suitable jobs became scarcer, leading to a greater need for social services, while tax revenues declined due to higher unemployment and leaving local governments with fewer funds to pay for services.

Municipal governments, however, continued to focus on "slum clearance" and urban renewal projects as well as undertaking public improvements to stimulate private redevelopment projects. As previously noted, such initiatives often had unexpected consequences. Urban renewal projects, especially those that included transportation components, began to be blamed for driving residents from cities to suburbs as they removed housing from urban areas and made available suburb-to-city links via freeways. Yet only urban residents with the means to afford suburban life left cities, leaving the urban centers with a growing population of poorer, less educated citizens. The concentration of poverty in urban areas created a new range of social concerns.

Hoping to solve these issues, the Kennedy Administration's 1961 Housing Bill promised to make the FHA a full partner in urban renewal programs for the first time. The agency could now authorize mortgages to finance rehabilitation of older houses. Additionally, the FHA could modify the mortgage insurance program for people displaced by urban renewal and

other governmental activities, thus serving a broader range of moderate-income families. At the same time, Urban Renewal Commissioner William L. Slayton emphasized that the program would also seek to re-house families in equal or better quarters, while highlighting conditions leading to poverty, unemployment, and inadequate education. In this fashion, the FHA hoped to lead communities to develop better techniques for dealing with these problems.

As the decade progressed, many cities used federal grants to finance numerous urban renewal projects. Approximately one in every three cities with a population between 250,000 and 1 million participated in urban renewal. Documentation of these projects has shown that, while the program had the power to change the overall landscape, they often had social repercussions more complex and extensive than expected.

To gain a better understanding of the complex forces at play in postwar suburbanization throughout Ohio, regional land use planning documents offer a means to determine a variety of issues that were considered when planning for new development. The planning documents cover a variety of issues, and most also include information such as soil characteristics, topography, water resources and use, and population statistics. Examining period documents aids researchers in identifying the important factors that went into planning for new developments, as well as the development history of specific regions. Furthermore, regional land use planning documents can offer valuable insight into the changing concerns of the time period, such as considerably attention devoted to social and economic issues during the 1960s, and a heavier focus on environmentalism in the following decade.

For example, in the 1963 document, *Regional Land Use Plan: Medina, Summit, Portage*, the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission outlined a new strategy for preventing problems in land use from occurring, rather than reacting as problems arose, as had been the trend in the past (Tri-County Regional Planning Commission 1963:ix). The document dealt with the physical factors of topography, soil, and water, but also cultural factors that affected the location of major land use areas, including transportation, utilities, population growth and economics. The commission outlined wasteful practices such as urban sprawl, widely spaced and uncoordinated developments, and strip development as policies to avoid in future growth plans (Tri-County Regional Planning Commission 1963:23). Comparing the physical features with cultural factors in the area, the commission also recommended the best land uses for specific areas within the region.

Similarly, the *Land Use, Land Resource Handbook*, developed by the Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission (OVRDC) in 1977, focused on the natural features of the hilly southeastern Ohio region, and the land uses that best capitalized on these features (OVRDC 1977:v). A discussion of soil properties, water properties, and mineral properties was followed by an analysis of the ability of the land to hold specific types of land uses, such as farming, industry, and housing. By identifying critical information sources relating to capital, land, and housing planning, the document attempted to provide a blueprint for the best land uses for the different areas within the region.

3.6 Conservation Movement in Ohio

3.6.1 Establishment of National Forests and Parks

The modern era of conservation and environmental regulations in the United States began during the early twentieth century. By this time, exploitation of lumber and mineral resources had caused catastrophic damage to the Appalachian Mountain region in the eastern United States. Southeastern Ohio is a part of this region. Rapid run-off and soil erosion led to increasing problems with floods, particularly after heavy rains and during quick melting of snow in the winter and spring seasons. Private organizations, including the Appalachian Mountain Club, Appalachian National Park Association, and American Forestry Association, lobbied for the establishment of forest reserves to combat problems associated with forest degradation. A 1902 study overseen by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson and endorsed by President Theodore Roosevelt warned that continued stripping of Appalachian forests would create an economically and ecologically barren landscape. Their efforts met with resistance among both private interests and political leaders. In March 1907, however, a disastrous flood struck the Monongahela River basin, causing damages in excess of $100 million. Pittsburgh alone suffered $8 million in losses. An examination of the flood and its aftermath led engineers to conclude that it had been caused by the destruction of forests on the watersheds of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA], Forest Service, Eastern District 1930:2, 4–5; Pierce 2006:1625; Irwin 2006:123).

The Congressional response to the disaster led to passage of the Appalachian-White Mountains Forest Reservation Bill in 1911. The law is now colloquially known as the Weeks Act due to the efforts of Massachusetts Congressman John W. Weeks to secure its passage. This legislation allowed the federal government to purchase lands on the watersheds of navigable streams and to establish national forests for the purpose of regulating stream flow. It was the first legislation to permit federal acquisition of land for forests east of the Mississippi River. Almost all federal forest land in the Appalachian Mountains was purchased under the aegis of the Weeks Act (USDA, Forest Service, Eastern District 1930:2, 4–5; Pierce 2006:1625).

In Ohio, creation of the Wayne National Forest in southeastern Ohio came about directly as a result of these legislative initiatives. In November 1934, the state legislature passed a bill allowing for the purchase of land to create a national forest. Between 1934 and 1942, approximately 77,000 acres were acquired. A U.S. Forest Service tree nursery was established near Chillicothe to produce trees needed for reforestation projects; still extant, the nursery is now maintained by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. Additional land acquisitions brought the forest's area to 97,000 acres in 1951, the same year it received official designation as a national forest. By the early 1980s, the forest's area expanded to 169,000 acres, and additional land purchases have continued to the present day (USDA Forest Service 2004).

Establishment of national forests reflected a growing awareness of the need to preserve and protect natural resources. Similarly, the first national parks were authorized by Congress during the late nineteenth century. John Muir, Robert Underwood Johnson, and William Colby founded the Sierra Club in 1892. A variety of efforts were undertaken to limit or

regulate environmental damage caused by industrial and agricultural practices. Wildlife protection laws also were enacted, such as the Lacey Act, which regulated interstate traffic in endangered bird species. Upon taking office in 1901, President Roosevelt made conservation one of his administration's priorities. Roosevelt created the first National Bird Preserve (the beginning of the Wildlife Refuge system) on Pelican Island, Florida. The Antiquities Act of 1906 granted presidents the power to designate national monuments on their own accord, giving them nearly the same protection as if Congress had declared them national parks or wilderness areas. In all, by 1909, the Roosevelt administration created 42 million acres of national forests, 53 national wildlife refuges and 18 areas of "special interest," including the Grand Canyon. The National Park Service (NPS) was created by the Organic Act of 1916, during Woodrow Wilson's administration (Kovarik 2010).

Ohio currently has nine units that are managed by the NPS: Cuyahoga Valley National Park; David Berger National Memorial; Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park; First Ladies National Historic Site; Hopewell Cultural National Historical Park; James A. Garfield National Historic Site; North Country National Scenic Trail; Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial; and William Howard Taft National Historic Site. Several are directly associated with historic trends and/or events occurring during the modern period. For example, established in 1974, the Cuyahoga Valley is Ohio's only national park; its designation came about after a protracted effort by activists to secure protection for a scenic and historic area in a rapidly urbanizing area. The David Berger site honors the memory of Ohio native David Berger, who along with 10 other Israeli athletes, was killed at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich; the memorial itself was established in 2006 on the grounds of the Mandel Jewish Community Center in Cleveland Heights. The Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park preserves sites associated with the development of aviation during the early twentieth century. Memorials within the park, however, predate the NPS's designation, including some from the mid-twentieth century. The Hopewell Cultural National Historical Park originally was designated as a national monument in 1923, expanded in 1982, and received its current designation in 1992. The First Ladies, Garfield, and Perry's Victory sites are associated with nineteenth century historic events and are associated with early twentieth century preservation efforts in Ohio, while the Taft site was the home of President Taft during his childhood and early adult years before his political career began. Designated in 1980, the North County National Scenic Trail was made possible by the National Trail System Act (NPS 2010).

3.6.2 Soil Conservation in Ohio

Meanwhile, in 1913, Ohio experienced its greatest natural disaster in modern history. All of the state's rivers experienced annual spring flooding, but exceptionally heavy rains in March 1913 caused flooding throughout the state. Statewide at least 428 people died in the floods and more than 20,000 houses were destroyed. The most severe flooding occurred on the Great Miami River, particularly in the Dayton area. Determined to prevent another disaster, Dayton's municipal government hired hydrological engineer Arthur Morgan to create a flood protection plan. Morgan recommended the construction of a series of earthen dams on the Great Miami River, as well as modifications to the river channel within the city. Governor James M. Cox supported the plan, and lobbied the legislature to pass the Vonderheide Act in 1914. Also known as the Ohio Conservancy Law, the legislation gave the state the authority

to establish watershed districts and to raise funds for improvements through taxes. The following year, the Miami Conservancy District was created, making it the first major watershed district in the nation. Over the next seven years, the district completed approximately $39 million in improvements. The Miami Conservancy District served as a model for the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933 (Ohio History Central 2005gg).

Although the deleterious effects of strip mining and clear cutting forests were understood by the 1920s, environmental degradation caused by poor farming practices received less attention. Scientific farming practices were introducing new methods for pest and disease control and fertilizing soil, but the potentially harmful effects of these chemicals had not been investigated. Meanwhile, decades of poor land management, especially lack of crop rotation and inappropriate plowing methods, were destroying the topsoil in many farming regions across the country. The issue reached a crisis point during the 1930s, when the Dust Bowl struck the Great Plains and destroyed the livelihoods of tens of thousands of farmers. Occurring at the same time as the Great Depression, the effects of the Dust Bowl were magnified by the economic plight that faced the entire country.

Elected in 1932, President Franklin D. Roosevelt included conservation and natural resources management as key components of his New Deal program. Combining work relief with conservation work, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) is perhaps the best known of the 1930s-era agencies created during the Roosevelt administration. Ohio benefitted from CCC work, with approximately 14,000 Ohioans employed every year until the program ended in 1942. To remedy the Dust Bowl conditions, the United States Congress passed the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act in 1935. This legislation created the Soil Conservation Service within the Department of Agriculture. The new service's mission included conducting surveys and developing preventative measures to limit further soil erosion. It also provided compensation for farmers and other business owners who implemented soil conservation plans on their land (Ohio History Central 2005hh).

Ohioans took advantage of the New Deal by creating another conservancy district. Using the Miami Conservancy District as a model, legislators designated the Muskingum Conservancy District in 1933. It encompasses eighteen counties in eastern and southeastern Ohio, including Ashland, Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Richland, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, Washington, and Wayne. Headquartered in New Philadelphia, its original mission focused on flood control and conservation efforts for the Muskingum River and its tributaries. Between 1933 and 1938, workers built thirteen earthen dams and one concrete dam on the Muskingum River and its tributaries. Along with flood control, these dams created a number of reservoirs that are still used today for recreational purposes; funds generated from recreational facilities, such as boat docks and campgrounds, are used for operational expenses. In 1939, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers assumed responsibility for flood control projects, and the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District shifted its focus to conservation activities and recreational facilities (Ohio History Central 2005ii).

Ohio's legislature passed its own Soil Conservation Act in 1941. Based on the federal law, it divided Ohio into a series of soil conservation districts. Farmers in these various districts could seek financial and technical support from the state and federal governments to implement soil conservation measures (Ohio History Central 2005hh). In addition to soil conservation, the CCC and other New Deal programs performed extensive work in hundreds of state parks and forests throughout the United States. Their projects included reforestation, recreational development, flood control, and reintroduction of wildlife species. New Deal agencies also engaged in educational programs to teach farmers new plowing methods and methods for erosion and runoff prevention. As the country entered World War II, the New Deal agencies were abolished.

3.6.3 Evolution of Ohio's State Forest and State Park System

Ohioans today enjoy access to a wide array of state forests and parks that offer a range of recreational activities and preserve important scenic, ecological, and natural resources (Figures A13-14). The system's origins lay in the 1920s, when the first state forests were established, including Shawnee Forest, Pike Lake, Scioto Trail, Nelson Ledges, John Bryan, Hocking Hills, and Hueston Woods. Development of state forest and park systems often went hand in hand with the establishment of the period's first soil conservation districts. At the same time, a national movement toward outdoor recreation was under way. Nature was regarded as healthful and wholesome, and social reformers, in particular, advocated that everyone should have access to natural settings. Many states, including Ohio, developed policies of coupling soil conservation and state forests and parks with development of outdoor recreational facilities. Visitor amenities, such as comfort stations and picnic areas, began to be added to state forests by the 1920s. With the Roosevelt administration's emphasis on conservation during the 1930s, many states, including Ohio, gained access to funds for expanding existing state forests and well as acquiring land to create new forests and parks. These lands were subjected to considerable remediation, replanting, and improvement throughout the 1930s and early 1940s through the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA).

After the war years, growing numbers of Ohioans began to frequent the existing state's parks, recreation reserves, and fishing lakes. By the late 1940s, it was apparent that a new government entity was required to manage the state park system more efficiently (ODNR-DPR 1999a). In 1949, the state legislature created the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR). The department was charged with formulating and executing a long-term, comprehensive plan for the development and wise use of the state's natural resources for the health, happiness, and enjoyment of Ohioans. The same year, state lawmakers approved the creation of the Division of Parks (later the Division of Parks and Recreation) within ODNR. Through its various divisions, ODNR ultimately became responsible for managing more than 590,000 acres of Ohio land that encompasses 74 state parks, 20 state forests, 134 state nature preserves, and 138 wildlife areas. The department also was given jurisdiction over more than 120,000 acres of inland waters; 7,000 miles of streams; 481 miles of Ohio River; and 2.25 million acres of Lake Erie. Over the course of its history, ODNR combined resource management and protection with economic development, providing recreational opportunities, and enforcing health and safety regulations by identifying and responding to environmental hazards (Ohio Department of Natural Resources 2010b).

The Division of Parks was established with the mandate to "create, supervise, operate, protect, and maintain a system of state parks and to promote their use by the public." In 1949, its first year of operation, the Division of Parks hired park managers and began to improve the existing facilities and to add new ones. During that year, the Ohio state park system received 3.5 million visitors. The level of use overwhelmed the existing facilities at some parks. Prisoner "honor camps" were established in 1950 at Hueston Woods, Lake Hope, and Hocking Hills; inmates at these camps helped with construction projects and building trails (ODNR-DPR 1999a).

By the time of its fifth anniversary in 1954, the Division of Parks had constructed 162 boat docks, 16 boat ramps, 70 cottages, 20 concession stands, 73 latrines, one lodge, nine campgrounds, and 5,500 parking spaces within Ohio's state parks. Additionally, the acquisition of the Lake Erie Island Parks, Forked Run, Rocky Fork, and Burr Oak enlarged the state park system. Despite the rate of growth, however, financial and labor resources in the 1950s and early 1960s were limited to a few select parks in each geographic region of the state. The system in place was designed to encourage maximum use by spreading out facilities and improvements by geographic region, but concentrating the improvements in select parks within these regions.

The National Park Service's "Mission 66" modernization program began in 1956 as a 10-year plan to modernize and improve the deteriorating conditions in the national park system that had been brought about by a massive increase in visitation following World War II. New mid-century modern visitors' centers were built in many parks across the country. In Ohio, the Hopewell Culture National Historic Park near Chillicothe received one of the new visitors' centers. Built in 1959-1960 from a design by William Cramp Scheetz, Jr. of Philadelphia, the visitors' center is still extant, although it has been altered over the years (Allaback 2000:Appendix I).

Encouraged by the National Park Service's "Mission 66" modernization program, ODNR's Division of Parks and Recreation adopted the nation's first recreation plan for a state park system in 1964, thus allowing that state to receive federal funding for new facilities. In addition to this revenue source, Ohio voters approved bond measures in 1963 and 1965. The infusion of funding to the state's parks set off a building boom and long-term planning that encompassed 12 new parks, 27 marinas, and eight lakes, among other improvements. Additionally, 13 parks began offering naturalist programs by the end of the decade. The expansion effort was warranted as, by 1969, the Ohio park system received 30 million visitors annually. The 1960s also saw the Division of Parks and Recreation set off on one of the largest building campaigns in its history. The Division building campaign for lodges and conference centers at seven parks lasted into the 1970s. All of these facilities were designed according to modernist idioms and were distributed throughout Ohio's geographic regions in order to serve all parts of the state. The Burr Oak Lodge and Conference Center was built in the 1960s to serve Southeastern Ohio. The A-Frame Hueston Woods Lodge and Conference Center was built in 1967 to serve Southwestern Ohio. The largest lodge in the park system was built at Salt Fork, containing 148 guest rooms and 54 furnished cottages. Other lodges and conference centers were built at Mohican, Shawnee, and Deer Creek through the 1970s,

with Maumee Bay Lodge and Conference Center opening in 1981 (ODNR-DPR 1999a; ODNR-DPR 1999b).

The 1970s marked the beginning of a transformation toward multi-use facilities at the state parks and forests in order to provide a variety of recreation activities for all visitors. The building boom and increased acquisitions of the 1970s can be attributed to the new funding sources and influence of the "Mission 66" program mentioned above, but was also driven by ever-growing usage of the park system by Ohio visitors. The national gasoline crisis during the early and mid-1970s, in particular, prompted Ohioans to turn to local venues for family vacations (ODNR-DPR 1999a).

The majority of ODNR's acquisitions during the 1970s focused on recreation, with eight new parks formed around U.S. Army Corps of Engineers flood-control lakes. For the first time, boating became the major attraction of Ohio's state parks, with new launch ramps, marinas, docks, beaches, and concessions constructed. New campsites were created in the lake parks to provide services to the increasing number of campers frequenting the parks. Accommodations also began to be specifically planned for an increasing number of trailers and recreation vehicles. Another facet of growth came with Ohio's state parks capitalizing on the environmental movement by offering naturalist and interpretive programs. New nature centers and self-guided tours were established in existing parks, and park specialists took traveling programs to local schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and civic organizations (ODNR-DPR 1999a).

Many of Ohio's municipal park systems followed a path toward modernization similar to that of the state park system. The Cincinnati city park system offers a useful case study, as it underwent numerous changes throughout the twentieth century. The present Cincinnati Park Board was established in 1907 through an act of the State Legislature approved by voters. Through the first half of the twentieth century, however, the board's concerned focused on land acquisition and moderate improvements, such as park shelters and walking trails. As park visitation increased during the post-World War II period, the board turned its attention to acquiring large areas of parkland. During the 1960s and 1970s, a number of prominent citizens donated land to the Park Board. With citizens becoming more aware of environmental issues in the 1970s, several existing parks were designated as nature preserves, and new parks also were acquired for this purpose (Moore 1988).

3.6.4 Continuing Legacy of Conservation in Ohio

The effects of these various programs shaped Ohioans' lives for the remainder of the twentieth century. One of the most vital influences was on the relationship people had with the environment itself. In his Ph.D. dissertation, *Planting More Than Trees: The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Roots of the American Environmental Movement, 1929-1942* (Maher 2001), Cornelius M. Maher places the CCC within the broader context of the conservation movement and suggests the CCC facilitated the emergence of modern environmentalism. Anderson et al. (2003) summarized Maher's findings in *Rabideau Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp National Historic Landmarks Nomination*. Arguing that the CCC altered American thinking about the natural world, Maher found the CCC played an instrumental role in bridging the transition from Progressive Era

conservation, which emphasized the most efficient uses of natural resources, to post-World War II environmentalism, which took a more holistic approach to include entire ecosystems and advocated wilderness preservation for its own sake outside the needs of humans. The transition came about because the CCC popularized conservation among the general public and broadened the notion of conservation itself to include wilderness preservation, ecological balance, and outdoor recreation (Anderson et al. 2003). CCC work in Ohio resulted in the creation of enduring recreational and natural resources of the state's residents. For example, located in Scioto County, Shawnee State Park and Shawnee State Forest had six CCC camps working in their environs during the 1930s (Ohio Department of Natural Resources 2010a). The 12,000-acre Pike State Forest in western Pike and eastern Highland counties also was developed by CCC workers (ODNR Division of Forestry 2010). CCC enrollees also completed projects at the aforementioned Wayne National Forest.

In addition to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), the Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were major sources of funding and workers to develop parks in Ohio urban centers too. In 1935 an African-American Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was established in Mount Airy Forest in Cincinnati, one of the earliest (if not the first) urban reforestation projects in the nation. In addition to the construction of park structures and parkways, the Cincinnati parks benefited from the CCC, which planted millions of trees and built trails, walls and buildings in Mount Airy Forest. (Recchie, The Historic Resources of the Cincinnati Park and Parkway System, 1817-1959, pp 37-42; Recchie, Mount Airy Forest Historic District, p.9)

A native Ohioan who contributed to the emerging environmental movement was Louis Bromfield, a successful author and strong advocate of scientific agriculture and soil conservation. Bromfield was born on December 27, 1896, near Mansfield, Ohio. After attending both Cornell Agricultural College and Columbia University in 1914–1916, he joined the American Ambulance Corps with the French Army during World War I and served until 1919. After the war, he embarked on a career in journalism. In 1924, Bromfield wrote his first novel, *The Green Bay Tree*. Soon after, he moved to France, where he associated with luminaries such as Gertrude Stein, Pablo Picasso, Edith Wharton, Ernest Hemingway, and Sinclair Lewis. In 1926, Bromfield won the Pulitzer Prize for his novel *Early Autumn*. Continuing to write fiction through the 1930s, Bromfield returned to Ohio and purchased Malabar Farm, near Mansfield, in 1939. From this point, he dedicated his life to agriculture and sought to create a farm that promoted soil conservation. His later books, including *Pleasant Valley*, focused on soil conservation and other farming issues. He continued to socialize with prominent artists, including Lauren Bacall and Humphrey Bogart, who were married at Malabar Farm in 1945. Bromfield died on March 18, 1956. Famous by this time for his conservation efforts, he was posthumously elected to the Ohio Agricultural Hall of Fame. One of his daughters, Ellen Bromfield Geld, continued her father's conservation efforts, while Malabar Farm became a state park (Ohio History Central 2005jj).

Although Ohio made great strides during the mid-twentieth century toward conserving natural resources, its extensive industrial activity caused pollution on an increasing scale. Perhaps the most notorious evidence of the scale of the state's industrial pollution came on June 22, 1969. On that date, an oil slick and floating debris in the Cuyahoga River caught fire

in Cleveland. The novelty of a river in flames drew national attention to environmental problems caused by unchecked industrial pollution, not only in Ohio but throughout the United States. The 1969 event actually was not the first time the river had caught on fire; other recorded incidents occurred in 1868, 1883, 1887, 1912, 1922, 1936, 1941, 1948, and 1952. The 1952 fire was actually more destructive in monetary terms, causing over $1.5 million in damage compared to the $50 thousand in 1969 (Ohio History Central 2005kk).

Since the days of the Industrial Revolution, industrial accidents and environmental pollution had been regarded as simply the price of progress. Times had changed by the late 1960s, however, and public tolerance for such incidents had decreased. On August 1, 1969, *Time* magazine reported on the fire and on the condition of the Cuyahoga River. The magazine stated,

> "Some river! Chocolate-brown, oily, bubbling with subsurface gases, it oozes rather than flows. . . The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration dryly notes: 'The lower Cuyahoga has no visible signs of life, not even low forms such as leeches and sludge worms that usually thrive on wastes.' It is also – literally – a fire hazard" (Ohio History Central 2005kk).

In the aftermath of the Cuyahoga River fire, Cleveland businesses became infamous for their pollution, while the city and its residents became the butt of jokes, despite the fact that city officials had authorized $100 million for river improvements before the fire occurred. The negative publicity affected the city's public image for years to come.

Notorious incidents such as the Cuyahoga River fire, however, provided momentum to efforts to create national regulations for environmental protection. From the late 1960s through the mid-1970s, Congress passed landmark legislation that included the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Clean Air Act of 1970, the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, and the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Individual pollutants, such as DDT, that were responsible for grave environmental damage, also began to be banned. The country's first Earth Day was declared on April 22, 1970, and has continued to be recognized annually (Kovarik 2010). Other legislation, such as the National Historic Preservation Act and the Department of Transportation Act, both passed in 1966, came to be important environmental planning and regulatory tools requiring coordinated environmental review for all types of federal undertakings than had been completed in the past.

Finally, over the course of the late twentieth century, Ohioans began designating areas worthy of protection for their natural, environmental, and/or historic value. These efforts owed, in part, demolition of tens of thousands of historic buildings to make way for transportation, urban renewal, and other major construction projects. Communities, both in Ohio and across the country, expressed growing concern over the ramifications of such destruction. In response, Congress passed the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966. The law recognized the importance of the country's historic and cultural resources by establishing a national policy for protecting historic buildings and archeological sites that could be affected by federal government activities, such as major highway construction. The NHPA created the National Register of Historic Places, which is a list of sites, districts,

buildings, structures, and objects of national, state or local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture. The NEPA created a NPS Department of the Interior program to allocate fifty percent grants-in-aid to states to purchase and rehabilitate historic properties. In order to be eligible for these grants each state was required to prepare statewide historic preservation plans. Through section 106 of the NEPA federal agencies are required to review their proposed activities to determine the effect on historic resources. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent agency of the federal government was created to advise the president and Congress on matters of historic preservation (Pfister 1991). Each state's SHPO is funded, in part, by an annual grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior's Historic Preservation Fund.

Even before the passage of the NEPA activities in Ohio were exploring the question of "what to do with the significant buildings, sites, and artifacts we have inherited from the past in view of the needs of the present."(Pfister 1991: 14). A key figure in developing Ohio's early historic preservation program was Daniel R. Porter, the Director of the Ohio Historical Society. In 1965 Porter sponsored Ohio's first historic preservation conference inviting nearby states to discuss the need for historic preservation legislation. Also in 1965 state Senator Clara E. Weisenborn of Dayton chaired a legislative commission to study the need and feasibility of the preservation of historical sites. Released in November, 1966, the final Ohio Legislative Service Commission report, *Preservation of Historic Sites*, called for the expansion of duties and authority of the Ohio Historical Society to conduct a statewide inventory of historic properties and to assume historic preservation responsibilities for the state. These recommendations eventually resulted in the amendments to the Ohio Revised Code addressing the role of the Ohio Historical Society in state historic preservation activities and the creation of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO), which is a part of the Ohio Historical Society (OHS) with Daniel Porter serving as Ohio's first State Historic Preservation Officer. OHPO was established in 1967 and charged with managing responsibilities delegated to the state by Congress in the NHPA. The office works to identify, evaluate and protect historic places throughout Ohio. A top priority initiated by Porter was an aggressive approach to nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places; responding to the concept that historic properties cannot be effectively preserved unless you know where they are. These early efforts resulted in Ohio being a leading state nationally in number of National Register listings (Pfister 1991).

As Ohio's historic preservation program developed the OHPO's activities grew to include preparation of distribution of a state historic preservation plan; identification of places and archaeological sites within the state; nomination of eligible properties to the NRHP; review of significance of and rehabilitation work on historic buildings for federal and state tax credits; consultation on federally-assisted projects for effects on historic, architectural, and archaeological resources; qualifying communities for the Certified Local Government program and administering a competitive grant program for such communities; advising on the conservation of buildings and sites; and offering educational programs and publications to the public. OHPO maintains a staff of archaeologists, historians, architectural historians, a historical architect, and others with professional expertise in preservation-related fields (Ohio Historical Society 2010b).

Two of the most powerful provisions of NHPA are found in Section 106 and Section 110. Section 106 of the NHPA requires consideration of NRHP-listed and/or -eligible historic properties that might be affected by any project over which federal agencies have direct or indirect jurisdiction through funding, licensing, permitting, or other means. Section 110 of the Act directs the heads of all federal agencies to assume responsibility for the preservation of NRHP-listed or -eligible historic properties owned or controlled by their agency. This section of the law covers historic properties ranging from U.S. courthouses and post offices, to hydroelectric dams and military installations, to national parks and forests. Federal agencies are directed to locate, inventory and nominate properties to the NRHP, to exercise caution to protect such properties, and to use them to the maximum extent feasible. Agencies employ staff members trained in historic preservation practices to oversee these efforts.

In addition to government activities, private development affected Ohio's historic and cultural heritage. Rapid development in metropolitan areas (a phenomenon now dubbed "urban sprawl") became especially worrisome for its potential consequences. Poorly planned or uncontrolled growth could lead to a host of problems, ranging from traffic gridlock to pollution of air, soil, and water, from loss of farmland and green space to loss of important rural and historic properties. Ohio's rate of sprawl development increased markedly between 1960 and 2000 (Figures A11, A15). Ohioans responded with initiatives to preserve natural, cultural, and historic resources. For example, during the 1960s and 1970s, as urban expansion threatened rural areas in northeastern Ohio, especially between Cleveland and Akron, local citizens and conservation groups advocated to establish a natural preserve. In 1974, the United States Congress and President Gerald Ford established the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. United States House of Representatives members Ralph Regula and John Seiberling, both from Ohio, played a major role in the recreation area's creation. The NPS assumed management of the area, and worked jointly with Cleveland Metroparks and Summit County Metroparks to preserve the site. In 2000, the federal government converted the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area into the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. It now consists of 33,000 acres of land between Cleveland and Akron, and 22 miles of the Cuyahoga River's 90-mile length flow through the protected area. Over three million people visit the park each year to hike along portions of the abandoned Ohio and Erie Canal, as well as to swim, picnic, golf, canoe, and kayak (Ohio History Central 2005).

4.0 DESIGN TRENDS IN OHIO, 1940-1970

This section focuses on recent past architectural resources found within the different regions of Ohio. Preservationists have debated ways to differentiate between architectural style and resource type when categorizing resources of the recent past (1940-1970). This historic context attempts to clarify methods for doing so. Additionally, the discussion focuses on the construction methods and materials of the recent past, as this period is distinguished by rapid innovations and adoption of new approaches. Because housing comprised a substantial portion of recent past design trends, suburban residential land development practices are discussed as well, along with the landscape design methods typically used in suburban neighborhoods. Throughout, some of Ohio's major architects, planners, and developers are described, along with representative examples of landmark buildings and developments.

Gray & Pape identified more than one thousand buildings constructed between 1945 and 1970 in Ohio. Consequently, the following discussion provides only an overview of the resource types, architectural styles, and architects, developers, and planners important to Ohio's recent past built environment. Listings of properties identified by Gray & Pape are in Appendices C, D, and E. In Appendix C, Gray & Pape provides a list of 1,004 architects and/or architect-designed Ohio resources from the recent past (ca. 1940-1970) that were identified during the course of the current project. The list is far from comprehensive but offers a foundation for future research efforts. Appendix D is a compilation of 256 recent past architectural resources that Gray & Pape found listed in local architectural guides and inventories, included on various Internet sites, and identified by way of this project's online survey. Gray & Pape consulted every issue of *Ohio Architect* magazine published between 1954 and 1970 to compile a list of 297 Ohio buildings that warranted editorial mention and/or that received an award for design; these findings are presented in Appendix E. Hundreds of architects practiced in Ohio during the 1950s and 1960s. The American Institute of Architects (AIA) historical directories of American architects practicing in Ohio in 1956, 1962, and 1972 are provided in Appendix G, along with rosters of architects practicing in Ohio as published in 1954 and 1964 by *Ohio Architect*.

An important historical pattern that emerged during research for this period was the homogenization that occurred across Ohio's regions during the mid-twentieth century. The regions historically exhibited considerable cultural, economic, and socioeconomic diversity, and these characteristics were evident in the pre-1940 built environment. Forces of standardization, however, characterized the economic prosperity and industrial might that propelled Ohio through the 1950s and 1960s. As has been described in preceding sections, these forces wrought a tremendous change in leveling certain important aspects of Ohio's regional diversity, particularly with regard to its architecture and construction methods, as well as social, demographic, and socioeconomic characteristics.

4.1 Overview of the Post-World War II Building Industry

The onset of World War II marked a sea change in the evolution of the American construction and building industries, largely as a result of massive government intervention in manufacturing activities. The War Production Board (WPB), formed in 1941, had the

authority to prohibit any construction work unrelated to the war effort and to direct all critical materials to defense industries. It originally operated as a highly centralized organization. Their first objectives were to expand mining facilities and plant capacity, and to convert existing plants to manufacture of war materiel. The WPB allocated materials and supplies on a quarterly basis to the military and various domestic agencies, such as the War Food Administration. In December 1942, the WPB assumed responsibility for scheduling various production programs to maintain balance among competing needs. Production and allocation of critical components also were scheduled (Jester 1995:41; Office of War Information 1945:111).

In September 1943, the WPB began to decentralize operations to its regional offices and to relax controls over small-scale users of materials. The WPB maintained regional and district offices in Ohio at 1300 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland; 604 Central Tower, Akron; 34 E. Fourth Street, Cincinnati; 145 N. High Street, Columbus; 129 S. Ludlow Street, Dayton; and 833 Security Bank Building, Toledo (Office of War Information 1945:113). The regional offices concerned themselves with production quotas, factory operations, labor relations, defense-related work, war bond drives, plant security, factory safety, labor/management grievances, and salvage and recycling efforts (Ohio Historical Society 2010c).

By 1944, attention turned to planning for resumption of civilian production after the war's end. In June 1944, four "reconversion orders" authorized more widespread use of aluminum, construction of experimental models, purchase of machine tools, and limited resumption of civilian production in locales with available manpower and facilities. By late 1944, detailed plans for relaxation of production controls over specific industries had been developed. The WPB was abolished in November 1945 and its functions transferred to the Civilian Production Administration as the transition to a peacetime footing commenced. This and other agencies were combined in 1946 to form the Office of Temporary Controls. A year later, the Department of Commerce took over that office's few remaining responsibilities and government controls on critical materials ceased (Office of War Information 1945:111-112; Ohio Historical Society 2010c).

The wartime shortages of building supplies, such as wood, rubber, steel, iron, and aluminum, led wartime contractors to make adjustments to typical building practices. Concrete was poured without the typical amount of reinforcement, fiberglass was used instead of asbestos, and new and improved materials such as glued laminated timber and plywood were used rather than solid wood (Jester 1995:41).

While few residential buildings were being constructed during the war, buildings related to the war effort were in high demand. Facilities to assemble or house aircraft, ships, tanks, guns, munitions, and supplies were constructed at a rapid pace. The development of these war-related plants and facilities also led to the expansion and creation of facilities to train military personnel; as a result, small cities of camps and cantonments were constructed using new building materials, and were connected by miles of roads lined with newly constructed barracks, mess halls, and hospitals. All of these were interconnected with new utility systems such as electrical systems, heat, water, and sewage (Jester 1995:41). An example of this type

of plant in Ohio was the Permold Company aluminum casting plant in Medina, which also was associated with the aforementioned Medfair Housing complex.

Following the war, traditional building materials such as brick and stone remained in short supply, but newer materials that had been developed and improved during the war were readily available. The most widely used of these materials included gypsum board (or wallboard) and extruded aluminum. Many of the buildings constructed during the war utilized gypsum board instead of metal and wooden lath as a base. Wallboard, which came in prefabricated sheets, was easier to install and required the use of no metal or steel. Manufacturers, most notably National Gypsum and United States Gypsum, benefited greatly as drywall transformed interior construction methods. In the process, traditional plasterers began to be squeezed out. More labor intensive and time consuming, plaster work was ill-suited to the emphasis on speed and efficiency that postwar builders held at a premium. Although many 1940s and 1950s housing developments still featured plastered interior walls, commercial, industrial, and other building types soon featured only gypsum. By the early 1960s, the vast majority of residential developments also had adopted this material (Jester 1995:42).

As for aluminum, while it had been available during the 1920s and 1930s, its limited availability and cost kept it from widespread use. During the war years, however, companies began producing laminates of two aluminum alloys, in which an exterior coating clad the core material to provide corrosion protection. Extensive use in aircraft construction led to greatly increased production and a postwar surplus. Aluminum manufactures sought new markets for using aluminum and found them in the construction industry for use in doors, windows, and siding (Jester 1995:42).

After a brief postwar recession, the U.S. economy and building production industry began to expand. Using their wartime savings, along with the many financial benefits available to veterans, consumers had access to considerable income. As previously noted, extensive transportation improvement programs led to a boom in suburban development. Between 1946 and 1969, construction expenditures in the U.S. grew almost every single year (Jester 1995:42). The construction materials of choice for many government-supported projects were concrete and steel. Research and development of pre-stressed concrete and steel expanded rapidly following World War II, drastically reducing the construction costs of multi-story buildings, which were much needed in a booming construction market (Trachtenberg and Hyman 1986:544-545). The use of pre-stressed concrete became so widespread that carpenters soon found they could make more money building formworks for panel walls and decks than working on traditional building projects (Jester 1995:42).

Meanwhile, the experimental architecture of the period from 1950 to 1970 depended primarily on advancements in structural and mechanical systems. New building materials and innovations, such as prestressed concrete, glazed curtain walls, porcelain coated glass, sealants, and fiberglass, allowed architects and engineers to enclose spaces with cantilevers, utilize hung roofs, create geodesic domes shapes and other forms, and control their interior climates with better heating and air conditioning systems. These combined to create almost unlimited possibilities in architectural design (Jester 1995:42).

4.2 Suburban Land Development Practices

Suburban land development historically began with a parcel of undeveloped land; typically, the land formerly was used for agriculture. In some areas, marginal lands, such as wetlands, were drained and filled to create buildable land. Woodlands also were cleared to make way for housing developments. As noted in Section 3.2.3, land near the outskirts of cities was targeted for suburban development, with growth typically taking place in concentric rings or spokes around an urban core. Two types of residential subdivisions prevailed. In the first, the tract would be subdivided into individual lots for detached, single family houses. Each house would be surrounded by a private yard. The second type of subdivision featured groups of attached and semi-detached apartment buildings arranged in a cluster, along with common areas, such as walkways, gardens, lawns, parking, and playgrounds. Infrastructure, such as streets, drainage, and water, sewer, electricity, gas, and telephone lines, would be constructed to serve both types of subdivisions (Auman et al. 2004:3/3).

By 1945, a fifteen-year dearth of new home construction, population growth, and six million returning veterans, combined to create unprecedented housing demand in the United States. To meet the demand, Federal housing policies provided developers with numerous incentives for building suburban residential subdivisions. Lessons learned during the war years about mass production, standardization, prefabrication, and economy of scale informed the construction practices they adopted and made possible construction rates of unprecedented speed and scale. Nationally from 1944 to 1946, single-family housing starts skyrocketed from 114,000 to 937,000. The trajectory of growth continued for the remainder of the decade, culminating in 1950 with construction of a record-high 1,692,000 new single-family houses (Auman et al. 2004:3/10; Ames and McClelland 2002:65).

From the 1940s through the 1960s, large-scale subdivisions encircled major metropolitan areas as well as countless smaller cities and towns. Although later reviled by critics as wastelands, these subdivisions represent both an unprecedented building boom and massive efforts on the part of public and private organizations to create a single-family house that a majority of Americans could afford (Ames and McClelland 2002:66). The living conditions and lifestyles for Americans of all walks of life were transformed during this period, and the consequences of this historic pattern of development continue to play out to the present day.

4.2.1 Influences on Post-World War II Design Trends for Suburban Houses

As previously noted, the design principles used for postwar residential subdivisions actually had roots extending back many decades. The long-held belief that a detached dwelling on its own lot represented a safe, healthy setting in which to raise a family continued to shape overall suburban development patterns. Lower construction costs through use of balloon-frame construction and increasingly standardized, mass-produced, and prefabricated building components exercised a major influence by making home purchases more affordable (Ames and McClelland 2002:61; Auman et al. 2004:3/8).

An early example in Ohio of a housing development using standardized and prefabricated materials was the work of the Hobart Welded Steel Company. Located in Troy, Hobart Circle consisted of 10 welded steel houses built between 1932 and 1941. One of the houses has

since been demolished. The all-steel houses featured welded steel floors, exterior and interior walls, ceilings, roofs, and kitchen and bath cabinets. Each house was prefabricated at the firm's location on West Main Street in Troy and moved to its site by flatbed truck. Although the company used non-traditional building materials and methods, many of the houses displayed traditional architectural styles, such as Georgian Revival, Dutch Colonial, and Cape Cod. Hobart Circle was listed in the NRHP in 1989 for its architectural and engineering significance (Cornelisse 1989).

At 172 S. Ridge Avenue in Troy, the E. A. Hobart House, built in 1940, was another example of the steel company's work. Larger than other Hobart houses and rendered in the Art Moderne style, the house was designed by E.A. Hobart and individually listed in the NRHP in 1989 for its architectural and engineering significance. The Hobart Welded Steel House Company was associated with the Hobart Brothers Manufacturing Company, which produced welding equipment, generators, and other industrial equipment (Cornelisse 1989). Now known as Hobart Brothers Company, the firm was founded in 1917 by Charles Clarence Hobart. It remained in the Hobart family until 1996, when Illinois Tool Works acquired the firm (Hobart Brothers 2010).

During the 1930s, in addition to its aforementioned regulatory powers over home financing, the FHA's publications of housing and subdivision standards exerted enormous influence on postwar home building practices. The FHA published its first set of approved house designs in 1936, *Principles of Planning Small Houses*, and updated them periodically. Circulars, such as *Property Standards*, *Recent Developments in Building Construction*, and *Modern Housing*, addressed issues of prefabrication methods and materials, housing standards, and principles of design (Ames and McClelland 2002:61; Auman et al. 2004:3/8).

In 1936, the first five FHA house types were designed to meet basic housing needs and also provide at least a small array of amenities. Illustrated by floor plans and simple elevations, each type featured at least two bedrooms, a living area, full bathroom, and kitchen. Builders could use variations in exterior building materials, stylistic ornamentation, and siting on the lot to create variety when building multiple examples of the same model. Although lacking picturesque features, the FHA models were designed to include modern appliances in the kitchen, as well as an integrated mechanical system in lieu of the traditional basement furnace. The smallest and simplest model, House Type A, measured 534 square feet (Plate B61). In the building industry, it became known as the "FHA minimum house" (Ames and McClelland 60-61). At 624 square feet, House B was a larger version of House A. Houses C and D each had two stories, with two upstairs bedrooms; House D also offered an attached garage. The largest model, House E, featured two stories and three bedrooms, and included a bit more exterior ornamentation than the other models (Ames and McClelland 2002:62). These house types are among the antecedents of the traditional house types such as the Cape Cod (see Section 4.4.8) that proliferated during the 1940s.

By 1940, the FHA had developed a new approach to designing model houses. The 1940 edition of *Planning Small Homes* introduced house designs that allowed for standardization as well as expandability and variability. With the "minimum house" serving as the core, new models arose by expanding the overall footprint and/or by adding rooms to form an L-plan or

building on a basement level. Exterior treatments, ranging from gables, porches, roof types, sash patterns, chimneys, and veneers, also created variability. Builders also were to take into consideration environmental factors, such as orientation to sunlight and prevailing winds in siting the houses. The revised designs for larger models offered options for both central-hall and sidewall stair plans, built-in garages, and additional bedrooms (Ames and McClelland 2002:62).

During the postwar period, middle-class American domestic lifestyles became increasingly casual, particularly when compared to social customs of the 1900s and 1910s. Consequently, on the interior, floor plans were modified to emphasize and foster family interactions in the common area while maintaining privacy in the bedroom area (Auman et al. 2004:3/8).

4.2.1.1 Suburban Apartment Buildings

Section 207 of the National Housing Act of 1934 established the first national standards for rental housing and permitted federal insurance for privately financed rental housing projects for low- and middle-income tenants. The FHA oversaw rental housing in much the same way as owner-occupied housing. Within a year, the first privately developed, large-scale multiple-family project was under way in Arlington, Virginia. In the depressed housing market of the 1930s, many builders found multiple-family housing to be an attractive option. The economy of scale and use of standardized components in large projects also aided affordability. Consolidating mechanical systems and stacking like rooms (such as bathrooms) atop one another in multiple-story buildings were commonplace as well (Ames and McClelland 2002:30, 36, 49-50).

Multiple-family housing developers typically hired architects and landscape architects to plan their developments. These professionals were to assure that the designs were cost-effective and met the FHA's minimum guidelines. Developers preferred to build these projects in suburban locations, where neighborhood amenities offered additional lures to tenants. Land values in the suburbs also were more stable than in urban cores. As previously noted, however, many early twentieth-century suburban communities had a restricted amount of space available for multiple-family housing (Ames and McClelland 2002:50-51). Along with market-rate multiple-family housing for middle- and upper-income residents, the 1930s saw a push for construction of low-cost housing for low-income residents. In the Housing Act of 1937, Congress committed the federal government to building "decent, safe, and sanitary" housing for low-income working Americans. This legislation created a system of local public housing authorities that remains in place to the present day. Federal grants were made available to subsidize rents, but no funds were made available for maintenance and renovation of housing units. New Deal work relief programs, including the Works Progress Administration and Public Works Administration, constructed a number of public housing projects across the country. Cedar Apartments, Outhwaite Homes, and Lakeview Terrace in Cleveland were the first three projects to be contracted by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Cedar Apartments was the first public housing to be constructed in the country. Ground-breaking for Cedar Apartments was on June 17, 1935, followed shortly by the Outhwaite Homes project in October 1935 and Lakeview Terrace, November 1935. (Lauder 1971) By the end of World War II, however, private real estate interests were objecting to publicly subsidized housing, for fear that it would unfairly

compete with their projects. Federal legislators responded with limits on construction expenditures, leading most public housing projects of the 1950s and later to be much more austere in their design and appearance to similarly scaled private housing project (Vogt 2003).

During the 1930s and 1940s, most multiple-family projects consisted of groups of two- and three-story buildings. This was true of public housing for low-income residents as well as market-rate housing for moderate- and middle-income residents. To appeal to tenants, a variety of floor plans would be offered in a range of square footages. In many instances, the buildings were arranged to fit the existing topography, while also relating to one another to evoke a sense of community. Exterior architectural treatments, such as staggered roof lines, cornices, fascia, and dentil friezes on complementary plans, and repetition of architectural embellishments, further unified the overall design (Ames and McClelland 2002:51, 63).

An example of a late 1930s public housing project was Laurel Homes in Cincinnati, bounded by Liberty, Linn, and John streets and Ezzard Charles Drive. Constructed by the federal Public Works Administration, the development featured 25 brick apartment buildings and 4 subsidiary brick buildings. Each flat-roofed building rose three to four stories in height. The arrangement of the buildings around courtyards, the pedestrian circulation network, and placement of parking lots conformed to the FHA's guidelines. (Gibbs 1987) Between 2000 and 2002 all but three buildings in Laurel Homes were demolished to make way for a new public housing project (City of Cincinnati 2010). Another example of a public project from the same period was English Woods, located on Cincinnati's west side near the inner-ring suburbs of Price Hill and Westwood. Built in 1942 as defense housing, the project consisted of slate-roofed, brick row houses, each two to three stories in height. A total of 82 buildings had 717 housing units. The hilltop site featured a band of trees that encircled the development, and parking lots were limited to the periphery (Vogt 2003). After decades of deferred maintenance, the project was closed in 2005 by the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority.

As it had done with single-family dwellings, the FHA began issuing design guidelines in 1940 for multiple-family dwellings to aid developers in creating projects that would qualify for FHA financing. All aspects of multiple family house design were included, such as interior floor plans, kitchen layouts, and placement of unit entries. In 1940, FHA architect Eugene H. Klaber developed a series of "unit plans," featured in FHA's monthly *Architectural Bulletin*, which guided market-rate rental housing construction through World War II. The landscape design guidelines included suggestions for plantings in common areas; sample site plans showing how buildings could be arranged to maximize privacy, sunlight, and fresh air; and separation of pedestrian walkways from streets (Ames and McClelland 2002:51, 63).

The FHA also eschewed grid patterns for mid-twentieth century multiple-family projects, much as it had for single-family neighborhoods. Apartment buildings were to be clustered in groups around courtyards, with pedestrian walks interspersing them, while parking lots and garages were confined to the perimeters of each cluster. Service alleys were eliminated and tenants were provided with designated areas, such as centralized trash locations, for their

routine needs. In addition to playgrounds and common areas, some larger multiple-family developments included commercial space as well, such as small grocery stores, recreation centers, and doctors' offices (Ames and McClelland 2002:51).

By the 1950s, the influences of modernism began to be seen in both urban and suburban rental housing, and on projects for low-income public housing as well as market-rate housing. The FHA continued to guarantee mortgages for privately financed developments that met its minimum standards, thus allowing the agency to exercise considerable influence on designs of apartment communities. Technological innovations affected standard construction practices and building plans, especially structural system improvements and the widespread adoption of elevators; FHA started approving projects with elevators during the late 1940s. Mid- and high-rise apartment buildings now became feasible. Mechanical systems, including central heat and air conditioning, also were improved and now could function efficiently in multi-story buildings. Two influential publications of the period were Clarence Stein's *Toward New Towns* (1951) and Eugene Klaber's *Housing Design* (1954); the former focused on mid- and high-rise design while the latter featured efficient unit plans for tall buildings (Ames and McClelland 2002:69; Rifkind 1998:81).

Mid- and high-rise apartment buildings were constructed in both urban and suburban settings during the 1950s and 1960s. Design tenets espoused by leading architects of the period, such as Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe, Frank Lloyd Wright, Philip Johnson, and others, significantly influenced design of apartment towers. In urban cores, these buildings often housed public housing projects. They typically replaced entire city blocks of older, one- to five-story buildings that had been deemed "blighted." Dictated by cost considerations, public and low-income housing featured austere design with limited amenities. Modernist design influences were apparent at many such projects through the use of flat elevations, narrow ribbons of windows, flat roofs, exposed concrete framing, and an absence of architectural embellishment. Multiple towers, each identical to the next, usually were constructed, resulting in much greater population density on the redeveloped sites (Rifkind 1998:81). The high-density public housing projects of the 1950s and 1960s had the unintended consequence of creating concentrations of poverty. Furthermore, revisions to the original 1937 housing act set income caps for tenants, gave preference to applicants with the lowest incomes, and allowed housing authorities to charge tenants no more than 30 percent of their income. The rent restrictions meant that housing authorities faced financial shortfalls to pay for maintenance, especially in the absence of federal dollars for such costs (Vogt 2003).

High-rise suburban developments typically displayed the same types of modernist design influences as urban projects, but boasted a much greater range of amenities. The buildings were visually distinctive to attract tenants and present an up-to-date image. Tenants also enjoyed the latest versions of exterior treatments, including outdoor balconies and prefabricated components such as steel-framed windows and sliding glass doors. Attached or underground parking garages provided sheltered parking for tenants. Site plans included space for a wide range of amenities, including rooftop swimming pools; landscaped grounds with fountains, patios, and terraces; and on-site restaurants and lounges. Provisions for full-time, on-site management staff also were made. As a result, these developments advertised themselves as offering maintenance free, carefree living (Ames and McClelland 2002:69).

4.2.2 1950s and 1960s Residential Design

The suburban residential design trends of the 1940s matured over the course of the next two decades. Residential subdivisions were constructed throughout Ohio during this period. The housing met the needs of people of all socioeconomic levels. Subdivisions aimed at buyers of modest means typically consisted of smaller, more simply designed dwellings with a limited number of floor plans and exterior design treatments. Subdivisions for middle- and upper-income buyers featured more elaborate dwellings and landscaping plans. Some middle-income and many upper-income developments included architect-designed houses. House plans published in mass media also were readily available to provide design inspiration. Developers of recent past subdivisions often employed landscape architects to plan the overall development and provide designs for the layout and planting of common areas, street corners, streets, and sidewalks. In some subdivisions, homeowners were referred to landscape architects for help with designing their yards as well (Ames and McClelland 2002:69).

In Ohio, traditional architectural embellishments remained popular throughout the recent past period. Modern styles, such as International and Wrightian, were employed on a much more limited basis. Regardless of the architectural influence, however, recent past subdivisions incorporated numerous other aspects of modern design tenets. For example, modernism sought to integrate interior and exterior spaces through the use of picture windows and sliding glass doors, indoor/outdoor spaces such as patios and courtyards, and zones designated for specific uses. Placement of houses on lots often took advantage of views. House designs of the period emphasized private family space and, consequently, houses often were situated so that the best views were found at the rear. Hedges, freestanding shrubbery, and flowerbeds were designed to form geometrical patterns while reinforcing the horizontal and vertical planes of modern houses (Ames and McClelland 2002:69; Greinacher et al. 2008:n.p.).

Fascination with outdoor living was a hallmark of 1950s and 1960s residential suburbs, and reflected the increasingly casual lifestyles of the period. To meet popular demand, builders placed a patio, typically little more than a concrete slab, at the rears of houses and included sliding glass doors to access them, invariably from either a family room or kitchen. Barbeque grilles, patio furniture, swing sets and slides, and other recreational equipment became commonplace in backyards across the country. The manicured lawn remained an ideal for many suburbanites, but gardens, flowerbeds, fountains, and other landscaping features also proliferated with the idea of turning yards into outdoor rooms. Several 1950s publications influenced trends in suburban landscaping and yard design, including Garrett Eckbo's *Landscape for Living* (1950) and Thomas Church's *Gardens are for People: How to Plan for Outdoor Living*, Eckbo's *Art of Home Landscaping*, and Sunset Magazine's *Landscape for Western Living*, all published in 1955-1956, as well as mass publications such as *Better Homes and Gardens*, *House and Home*, *American Home*, and *Architectural Forum* (Ames and McClelland 2002:71).

4.2.2.1 Case study – Rush Creek, Worthington, Columbus

Begun in 1956, Rush Creek Village has been recognized for its outstanding architectural quality. Richard and Martha Wakefield conceptualized the subdivision based on the design

principles of Frank Lloyd Wright. The couple worked with architect Theodore van Fossen to plan the entire community. During the late 1930s, van Fossen had studied at the New Bauhaus school in Chicago, and also worked as a builder and furniture maker on two Wright projects in 1939 and 1940. Richard Wakefield, a builder, oversaw all of the construction (Brown, et al. 2003, City of Worthington 2010; Williams 2004).

Every aspect of the subdivision was planned. The project occupied a wooded lot intersected by streams and steep ravines. Van Fossen planned the neighborhood's winding roads and house lots to follow the existing topography. While respecting the topography, the landscape design also unified the community. Wright's Usonian houses of the 1930s inspired the design of each dwelling. Meant for people of modest means, Usonian (a play on "U.S." and "useful") houses were small-scale, and featured an open floor plan centered on the kitchen. The Usonians were known for having numerous windows, doors, and porches to integrate the indoors with outdoors (City of Worthington 2010; Williams 2004).

Van Fossen's approach to the subdivision's design focused on "organic" principles, which, he said, "means to enter into the nature of a project, to develop it like an organism develops" (Williams 2004). The tenets he followed included:

- Houses adapted to the natural contours of the terrain and featuring exterior treatments inspired by the surrounding environment so that they seem visually rooted in the landscape.
- Each house's composition includes elements integrated into the design as a whole, and expressed in terms of an underlying pattern or theme common to them all.
- Respect for the integrity of the materials themselves in the ways they are used throughout the project on both interiors and exteriors.
- Living arrangements with an interrelation between indoors and outdoors, giving each house unique vistas while protecting privacy (Brown, et al. 2003, City of Worthington 2010).

Listed in the NRHP in 2003, Rush Creek is believed to be the largest "organically" designed subdivision in the United States. The community is noteworthy, as well, for its stated purpose of bringing affordable, architect-designed houses to buyers of modest means (Brown, et al. 2003, Williams 2004; City of Worthington 2010).

In keeping with organic design, the terrain was not bulldozed prior to construction of the houses. Rather, each house was constructed on a concrete block foundation. Use of concrete block allowed flexible design and shapes. Houses thus were integrated with the surrounding landscape. When houses were built partially below grade, the concrete block could continue to be used on upper levels. The care taken with the development's landscape design allowed each house to be situated to take advantage of views while privacy between houses was maintained through strategically placed walls and plantings. The planes, lines, and angles of each house also relates to neighboring properties, such as the correspondence between one dwelling's roof line's and another's carport fascia (Brown, et al. 2003, City of Worthington 2010; Williams 2004).

Although each of Rush Creek's 49 houses was unique, all were unified by a consistent set of design principles. As a group, they exhibited numerous Wrightian influences, such as flat roofs with wide eaves, horizontal terraces, semi-concealed front doors (to enhance privacy), carports, built-in furniture, large windows overlooking nearby ravines or gardens, and incorporation of favored materials, such as concrete block and cypress. The houses are rather modestly sized, ranging from approximately 1,000 to 2,000 square feet, and each occupies a one-acre, irregularly shaped lot. Most have a deep setback from the street (Brown, et al. 2003, City of Worthington 2010; Williams 2004).

At 1,000 square feet, the Wakefield house is among the smaller examples. Facing southeast to maximize sun exposure, the dwelling features a long cantilevered carport that leads to a home office. On the interior, the office flows into a living and dining room, which retain original built-in furnishings. The floors feature quarry tile laid over heating pipes, another Wrightian touch. The house has two small bedrooms, one of which can be divided into a third with a folding wall (Williams 2004).

Van Fossen and the Wakefields assured Rush Creek's architectural unity by requiring that original owners submit building plans for approval before conveyance of the deed. Deed restrictions were put in place to govern house exteriors and additions, as well as major changes in landscaping (which could affect neighbors' views). A homeowners' association, the Rush Creek Village Company, was legally established as a not-for-profit corporation in 1954. It is comprised of the subdivision residents and governed by a Board of Trustees who are elected from the residents. The Board's Plans Review Committee must review and approve all plans for alterations (City of Worthington 2010; Williams 2004).

4.2.2.2 Case study – Upper Arlington

In 1913, real estate developers Ben and King Thompson began the planning and development of the City of Upper Arlington on the southwest side of Columbus. As was true of most twentieth century suburban developments, Upper Arlington was established on a large tract of farmland. The Thompsons followed Garden City design principles in planning their community. They built a field office from which to supervise the project; this building later became the Miller Park branch of the Upper Arlington Library. The village was incorporated in 1918 with a population of 20. During the 1920s, the first commercial district was constructed. Growth continued at a steady rate over the next two decades, allowing Upper Arlington to become a city in 1941 (Duran, et al 1985). The Upper Arlington Historic District with boundaries aligned with the original "1000 acres" purchase was listed in the NRTP for its significance as an early twentieth century planned suburban community.

In the years after World War II, the city experienced rapid growth, due largely to the Baby Boom and rapid development in the Columbus metropolitan area. Between the late 1940s and 1960, the city more than doubled in area through annexation of adjacent land. Much of the post-war development took place north of Lane Avenue in an area known as River Ridge. In contrast to the park-like character of the city's oldest sections, the 1950s neighborhoods in this area featured grid street patterns and ranch houses. As the city continued to expand northward during the 1960s, larger houses were constructed in subdivisions more closely patterned on the original City Beautiful approach.

Upper Arlington's first school was constructed in 1924; it is now known as Jones Middle School. In 1939, the Upper Arlington Elementary School opened on Barrington Road. Rapid population growth during the 1950s prompted a flurry of new construction. Tremont Elementary School, completed in 1952, served all children north of Lane Avenue. The city took over Perry Township School in 1955 and renamed it Fishinger Elementary. Three more elementary schools followed: Wickliffe in 1957, Windermere in 1959, and Greensview in 1965. Upper Arlington High School went into service in 1956. Finally, Hastings Junior High was built in 1961; it is now known as Hastings Middle School (Upper Arlington City School District 2010).

4.3 Resource Types

New construction materials and design developments, coupled with Americans' dependence on the automobile and expansion into the suburbs, led to the emergence of several new building types and designs, as well as numerous architectural styles across the country. The following discussion highlights some of the various resource types, styles, and distinctive building practices found in Ohio's recent past. This listing is not intended to be a comprehensive description of all architectural resources types in Ohio; rather, it is intended to illustrate how modernist design trends played out on representative resources in Ohio.

4.3.1 Residential Buildings

Recent past residential buildings in Ohio can be classified under two basic building types: multiple-family or apartments and single-family homes. Apartments were constructed both within the city limits as well as in the outlying suburbs, and are composed of a building that contains more than two housing units under one roof. These buildings often are grouped together to form an apartment complex. Multiple-story apartment buildings are called apartment towers, and typically incorporate parking within the design of the building. A group of two or more apartment towers is referred to as a courtyard. This configuration often includes an outdoor green space and/or pool and a parking lot (Wyatt and Woodard n.d.).

During the mid-1960s, developers began building medium-density, multifamily dwellings. Dubbed 'cluster housing,' this residential type often centered around a common area, such as a lake, tennis court, or swimming pool. These developments offered widowed, single, divorced, and elderly people a viable opportunity to enjoy suburban living. They also provided an alternative to the single-family, detached dwellings that comprised the bulk of suburban residential construction for the preceding fifteen years (Wright 1981:256–260).

Single family homes not following a formal architectural style were constructed in vast numbers throughout the post-World War II era. The following discussion highlights popular house types from this period that are found in Ohio.

4.3.1.1 Cape Cod

The Cape Cod emerged as the first recent past housing type to be seen in large numbers. The type's antecedents extend as far as back the eighteenth century and the clapboard dwellings common in New England. Beginning with the 1876 Centennial widespread interest in

reviving forms and architectural details from Colonial-era architecture was seen particularly in residential design. As a result, the basic Cape Cod house form often featured Colonial Revival treatments, such as symmetrical massing, centered entries with transoms and sidelights or a pediment, exterior end or central interior chimneys, wide fascia boards, returned eaves, and classically inspired trim such as bead and reel molding. This simple, affordable house type accounted for much of the low- and moderate-income housing built during the 1940s and early 1950s. Subdivisions with Cape Cods often followed FHA guidelines for neighborhood planning, such as curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs (Ames and McClelland 2002:66).

Although inspired by the Colonial period, twentieth-century Cape Cod houses are easily distinguished from their forebears. During the early twentieth century, Cape Cod houses often featured a wealth of detailing, well beyond what would have been found during the eighteenth century. Traditional building materials, such as clapboard or shingle siding, also commonly were used. By the 1940s, the Cape Cod had been adapted and simplified for rapid construction in subdivisions of hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of houses in planned communities throughout the state (Ames and McClelland 2002:66). (Plates B2, B4, B62).

Typically one or one-and-one-half stories and encompassing about 800 square feet, the 1940s Cape Cod often followed the FHA's 1940 *Principles for Planning Small Houses*. The exterior featured minimal ornamentation. On the primary façade, two symmetrically spaced dormers pierced the steeply pitched roof. Depending on their locale, the house usually was erected on either a concrete slab or a concrete block foundation with a crawl space; basements also might have been included. Interior rooms usually included a living room, kitchen, bathroom, and two bedrooms (Ames and McClelland 2002:66).

The house type was erected using both with traditional methods and materials and with innovative ones. For example, exterior walls finishes often consisted of clapboard siding, but sheets of insulated asbestos in a variety of colors also were used widely. The windows could have traditional wooden, double-hung sash, or steel-framed casement sash. Interior walls might be finished with lathe and plaster, or with gypsum wallboard (Ames and McClelland 2002:66).

4.3.1.2 Ranch

Ranch houses originated in California during the 1930s, and became the housing type of choice throughout Ohio's suburbs during the 1950s and 1960s. California architects Cliff May, H. Roy Kelley, and William W. Wurster, among others, are credited with adapting the traditional housing of Southwestern ranches and haciendas to a suburban house type. In keeping with the period's emphasis on family privacy, the California Ranch of the 1940s and 1950s typically was built of natural materials, such as adobe or redwood, and was oriented to an outdoor patio or gardens at the rear of the house. Due in large part to widespread publications, such as *Sunset Magazine* and May's books, *Western Ranch Houses*, California Ranches reached a national audience during the 1940s and 1950s (Ames and McClelland 2002:66).

Ranch dwellings suited popular tastes for a number of reasons. During the late 1940s, magazine surveys indicated a growing desire for informal family living, living space that was contained on a single floor, and basement space for utilities, laundry, and multipurpose/hobby rooms. With its rambling footprint, the Ranch could accommodate all of these uses. Furthermore, its association with the West Coast lent the Ranch an allure that owed to Americans' growing fascination with Californians' lifestyles (Ames and McClelland 2002:66).

The Ranch house's success also mirrored the economic prosperity of the 1950s and 1960s. Builders of Ranch developments emphasized the modernity, efficiency, and convenience of their houses by including stylish new features, such as sliding glass doors, picture windows, decorative concrete block wing walls, and carports. They also stressed the latest interior finishes, such as kitchen cabinets and appliances, bathroom fixtures, and stone-veneered walls with fireplaces (Ames and McClelland 2002:66).

Such was the Ranch type's popularity that builders of low-cost, FHA-approved houses also sought to incorporate Ranch characteristics into their dwellings. By the late 1940s, the basic Cape Cod type had been modified to a more ranch-like appearance while leaving the interior floor plan unchanged. Typical cosmetic treatments included a more asymmetrical façade, contrasting siding on the lower and upper portions of the exterior walls, and horizontal window sash placed just beneath the eaves. Picture windows, broad chimneys, basement multipurpose rooms, and rear patios also were easily integrated into the modified Cape Cod type. Such houses are found in numerous lower-cost subdivisions throughout Ohio (Ames and McClelland 2002:66).

A typical 1950s/1960s Ranch house is one-story, with a low-pitched hipped or side-gabled roof with a moderate eave overhang and an asymmetrical floor plan (Plate B63). Front porches are often small, and may consist only of a concrete stoop fronted by one or two steps. On the primary façade, large picture windows are frequently off-centered. Remaining windows may have double-hung sash, but are just as likely to be narrower "ribbon" windows with sliding sash. Many Ranch houses prominently feature a carport or an attached garage, a reflection of the automobile-centered culture in which they became popular. Most Ranch houses have little decorative detailing and are clad in wood or brick, sometimes in combination. The interior features of Ranch houses include an open plan with an emphasis on family gathering areas. The rear of the house often has a patio accessed via sliding glass doors, as well as a courtyard or garden (McAlester 2000:479).

4.3.1.3 Split Level

The growing families of the 1950s and 1960s and proliferation of home entertainment options, especially televisions and stereos, brought many consumers to seek an option to the Ranch type that offered greater separation between bedroom areas and family gathering spaces. An adaptation of the Ranch, the Split-Level house provided greater privacy by placing bedrooms on an upper level a half-story above the main living/kitchen area and directly atop an all-purpose room on a lower level (Ames and McClelland 2002:66-67) (Plates B64-B65).

Split Level houses were similar to the Ranch design in that emphasis was still placed on the horizontal, and they featured low-pitched roofs with overhanging eaves. The interior of Split Level houses was devoted to three types of living space: quiet areas, noisy and service areas, and sleeping areas. The lower level was typically the location of the garage and family room, or "noisy" area. The mid-level encompassed the "quiet" living areas and the kitchen and dining room, while the upper level was devoted to the bedrooms. Split-Level houses typically featured a combination of exterior wall materials, including wood, clapboard, aluminum, vinyl or brick, with brick often being used on the lower level (McAlester 2000:481). The popularity of the Split-Level house led to the creation of the Bi-Level house, a type with an entryway on the primary façade that was centered between stories, resulting in a two- or "Bi-Level" interior plan. The front door opened to a landing halfway between floors. This type also was known as a split-foyer.

4.3.2 Industrial Buildings

World War II generated a tremendous industrial surge throughout the country, resulting in the construction and expansion of hundreds of new wartime industrial facilities across America. Wartime production plants were constructed as quickly and as cheaply as possible, often in stages, in order to expedite production. Factories like the GE Aircraft Engine Plant in Evendale, Ohio, constructed by Albert Kahn Associates, Inc., (1941) arose seemingly overnight, utilizing materials such as hollow-tile exterior walls, poured concrete foundations, and monitor-type roofs (Hildebrand 1974:213). These massive factories were designed to work around the clock and were composed of multiple buildings, (sometimes covering acres of land) utilized for factory and production space, as well as office and administrative uses. In addition, space was devoted to cafeterias, locker rooms, restrooms, and, in some cases, worker housing. The worker housing often was built to attempt to alleviate the housing shortages that plagued most rapidly industrializing areas across the nation during the war years. Hastily constructed, the houses generally were small in size and simply detailed. Depending on their proximity to the industrial plant, many housing areas were demolished as plant operations expanded.

New technologies and processes developed during the war dramatically altered the shape of industry in the postwar era. Among those changes, research and development became a key component to every industry (Murdock & Darbee 2007:169). Nearly all major industries created laboratories for the development of new products and improved production. While some of these facilities required the creation of a new building or series of buildings, some research facilities, such as NASA's Lewis Research Center at Cleveland and at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base at Dayton, spanned acres of land and included multiple research buildings as well as areas devoted to product testing (Knepper 2003:448).

4.3.2.1 Industrial Parks

Following the trend toward decentralization and suburbanization, large corporations of the 1960s began relocating their facilities to the outskirts of cities. Urban land prices and high taxes, as well as the difficulty associated with realigning existing streets and utility lines, prompted many corporations to build new factories away from traditional industrial zones (Murdock & Darbee 2007:170). It was during this time that the Modern Industrial park was born.

Located along superhighways outside the congested confines of city centers, industrial park buildings of the postwar era stood amidst spacious, manicured grounds, with ample parking for employees. Characteristically, these buildings are not stylistically distinctive, but typically follow a single-story format with straight, horizontal lines. Ample parking and service areas are located on the rear for trucks and freight (Murdock & Darbee 2007:170). Although these industries initially consisted largely of light manufacturing or "clean" industries, the trend toward decentralization eventually attracted the larger, heavier industries, so much so that by as early as 1963, more than half of U.S. industrial employment was suburban based, a trend that held true in Ohio as well (Knepper 2003:384, Jackson 1985:267).

A representative example of an Ohio industrial park from this period is the William and J. Preston Levis Development Park in Perrysburg, established in 1965. The 383-acre property was the first such park established by Owens-Illinois. The park's mission was to develop products conceptualized at the firm's technical center (Plate B66). A distinguishing feature of the park was that its composition was made up entirely of units owned by the same company. Owens-Illinois conducted research on glass ceramics and improving efficiency of production lines for glass bottles, developed a two-piece metal can, and tested display panels for computerized information at this facility. The property soon included pilot plant operations for new products developed through the firm's research projects. In 1971, some of the land was donated to Bowling Green State University and the University of Toledo to use for a shared regional computing center (University of Toledo Libraries Canaday Center 2007b).

The Technical Center building (Plate B66) is an excellent example of modernist architecture. The horizontally oriented design almost seems to merge with its surrounding landscape. Comprised of a series of blocks, the building displays typical characteristics of International Style, including cubist forms, smooth exterior wall surfaces, asymmetrical massing, and open interior spaces. Most of the building sections are flat-roofed, although some sections display a slightly pitched gabled form, presumably due to the roof-mounted mechanical equipment in these places. Offices are housed in a section of the building that features the extensive bands of metal-framed windows usually found on International Style buildings, while remaining exterior walls are devoid of fenestration. In keeping with the philosophical tenets of the International Style, the building displays no architectural ornamentation or embellishment. Rather, the clean, simple lines, smooth wall surfaces, and asymmetrical massing make the aesthetic statement for the property. This building now is used as the Northwest Ohio Regional Book Depository, a facility operated jointly by the two universities (University of Toledo Libraries Canaday Center 2007b).

4.3.2.2 Office Parks

Suburban office parks were very similar in design to industrial parks of the 1950s and 1960s. Whereas industrial parks might include a multitude of uses, ranging from technical research to manufacturing to corporate office space, office parks tended to feature a more limited range of activity. Banks, insurance companies, legal firms, accounting firms, and other white-collar employers moved to suburban office parks in large numbers in search of cheaper

land and lower taxes, as well as an escape from crowding, traffic congestion, and other ills typical of urban areas.

By the 1970s, municipal leaders increasingly sought to retain major employers in downtown locations. They began to offer incentives, such as tax breaks, to encourage companies to redevelop urban properties. Large-scale downtown redevelopment projects utilized design principles quite similar to those found in suburban properties. A typical example was the aforementioned ca. 1969 Riverview project in downtown Toledo, bounded by North St. Clair Street, Madison Avenue, North Summit Street, and Jefferson Avenue. Part of the Riverview Development urban renewal project, it was constructed by Riverview One Corporation. I.M. Pei planned the overall redevelopment of the 16-acre site. The New York-based architectural firm Harrison & Abramovitz designed Fiberglass Tower itself. In 1969, the 30-story, International Style Fiberglass Tower was the first component of the project to be completed (Plate B47). In addition to the tower, the project site included a parking garage and a plaza. Completion of Fiberglass Tower was credited with spurring redevelopment of adjoining lots, which came to include the Holiday Inn of Toledo Downtown, the Riverview Branch of the First National Bank of Toledo, Edison Plaza, and Levis Square (Knibbe 2010).

In addition to marquee projects such as the Fiberglass Tower, Ohio's cities and towns have numerous examples of more modest, suburban office park developments. Such projects typically include anywhere from two or three to more than a dozen buildings. Although occasionally a single tenant occupies the entire park, it is much more common for multiple tenants to be present. A typical example of such a property is at 835 Sharon Drive in Westlake (Plate B67). Located on a 6.1-acre lot, the ca. 1962, single-story building encompasses 68,524 square feet. The interior ceiling height is 14 feet. Spaces for lease range from 400 square feet in size up to 4,400 square feet. Constructed of concrete block with a brick veneer, the building is almost entirely devoid of ornamentation, but for flagpole, curved walk from the parking lot, and minimal landscape plantings. Its austere appearance, flat roof, and symmetrical massing and fenestration are characteristics commonly found on this property type.

4.3.3 Commercial Strip Malls, Shopping Centers, and Malls

The construction of shopping-related facilities dramatically increased following World War II, as consumerism in America soared. In general, shopping centers do not follow any one particular style, but are easily classified according to type. At first, existing commercial establishments in traditional commercial centers were "updated" with modern architectural elements such as new fenestration, the application of metal façades, or new signage. As the automobile culture of the 1940s and 1950s moved Americans away from urban areas, retailers began relocating their department stores to more affordable, lower density areas, which allowed for the construction of abundant parking. A ca. 1957 Montgomery Ward's store in Portsmouth was typical of this trend (Plate B68).

These early suburban commercial projects often began with a single major retailer, but soon grew to become shopping centers. Typically linear in design, they utilized an L or U shaped building composed of ten to twenty storefronts. As the number of stores increased, the concept of the campus shopping center evolved, which consisted of an outdoor shopping

complex, or shopping plaza, housing thirty or more stores, anchored by one or two large department stores at the center (Jackson 1985:259). Typical examples of these modest shopping centers are found at Bagley Plaza, 404-424 W Bagley Road, Berea (Plates B69-B70) and 33311-33631 Aurora Road, Solon (Plates B71-B72). The Bagley Plaza property consists of a single, rectangular, one-story strip that encompasses 9,300 square feet of rental space. Two rows of angled parking slots extend along the primary façade (Showcase.com 2010a). The Aurora Road property features an L-plan with a parking lot tucked in the juncture of the two wings. Renovated in 1999, the property has a total area of 182,481 square feet (Showcase.com 2010b).

During the late 1950s, a new concept, the indoor mall, was realized and eventually became the most popular shopping facility design of the 1960s. Shopping malls are characterized as an enclosed, climate-controlled shopping space, anchored by several large stores that are connected by long, shop-filled corridors. By the 1970s, the concept of the mall had expanded to a new concept, the regional mall, which was made up of hundreds of stores and restaurants and often included recreational attractions, such as cinemas and ice skating rinks (Jackson 1985:260). In addition to those discussed in Section 3.3.1, shopping malls built in Ohio from the early 1950s to early 1970s included the ca. 1958 Western Woods Mall in Cincinnati; the ca. 1965 American Mall in Lima; the ca. 1965 Southland Mall in Marion; ca. 1969 Beechmont Mall in Cincinnati; the ca. 1969 Westland Mall in Columbus; and the ca. 1972 Southwyck Mall in Toledo; (Blackbird and Florence 2010).

Among Ohio's mall developers who enjoyed success during the 1960s and 1970s was Edward J. DeBartolo, Sr., from Youngstown (Jackson 1985:259). DeBartolo began his career in real estate development during the post-World War II period by constructing prefabricated dwellings on the outskirts of Youngstown. Realizing that these new suburban residents would require shopping options, he completed his first open-air shopping center project, Boardman Plaza, in 1951. The project enjoyed immediate success and enabled DeBartolo to become a prolific commercial developer in several states. His future projects included the ca. 1962 Greater Cleveland Great Lakes Mall, Normandy Mall in Jacksonville, Florida, and Glen Burnie Mall in Baltimore (Mall Hall of Fame 2008b).

One of DeBartolo's projects, Woodville Mall, became emblematic of the gradual decline of enclosed shopping malls (Plate B73). The tenth mall developed by DeBartolo's firm, Woodville Mall was located in Northwood and was the first enclosed mall in the greater Toledo area. Construction on the 89.8-acre site began in May 1967 and completed almost two years later. The 871,000-square foot mall included a 2-level LaSalle's department store, a 2-level J C Penney, and a 1-level Sears. The Woodville Mall was constructed in anticipation of population growth east of the Maumee River, but little subsequent development occurred in the area. As a result, Woodville fared poorly in competition with other regional shopping centers and malls more conveniently located to shoppers. The mall remained in operation through the twentieth century but was sold in 1996 when the Indianapolis-based Simon Group took over the Edward J. DeBartolo Corporation (Mall Hall of Fame 2008b).

4.3.4 Transportation-Related Commercial Buildings

As home and automobile ownership increased, so did the American travel industry. With increased travel on America's roadways, motels (or "motor-courts"), service stations, and restaurants opened to cater to the needs of travelers. Typically located on the outside of major cities and towns along newly constructed federal-aid highways, transportation-related buildings of the 1950s through 1970s had a distinctly modern feel in design and architecture. The following list highlights the common transportation-related resource types found in postwar Ohio. An example of a successful Ohio real estate development firm specialized in commercial projects is Glimcher Realty Trust. Founded in Columbus by Herb Glimcher in 1959 as a building-supply company, the firm soon began developing Kmart stores, McDonald's restaurants, and strip shopping centers. Still owned and operated by the Glimcher family, the firm remains in business today (Rose 2009).

4.3.4.1 Motels and Hotels

Motels and hotels constructed during the mid-twentieth century were typically basic in design. While Googie or New Formalist elements were sometimes used on the exterior, these buildings are more often made recognizable by three basic configurations: courtyard, strip, and multi-story block. Courtyard motels typically are composed of a single story building arranged in an L or U shape, with parking in the recess of the building. Strip hotels are arranged in a linear pattern with parking located between the buildings. The multi-story block building features multiple levels of rooms, thus increasing the overall capacity for guests (Wyatt and Woodard n.d). The ca. 1960 Holiday Inn Westlake at 1100 Crocker Road, Westlake, is an example of a hotel constructed during this period, although it has been renovated and updated over the years (Westlake Porter Public Library 2010).

More flamboyant examples of motels and hotels also were constructed in Ohio. These buildings were designed to catch travelers' attention and lure them off the road for a stay. An excellent example is the ca. 1970 Christopher Inn at 300 East Broad Street in downtown Columbus (Plate B74). The 140-room motel is a boldly designed cylinder with bands of windows encircling the upper stories. An attached, three-level parking garage is integrated into the motel's design by way of swooping concrete bands about the base of the motel and just above a glassed-in area housing the lobby, cocktail lounge, and restaurant. The building was demolished in the 1970s. (Campbell 2010b).

4.3.4.2 Restaurants

Postwar restaurants imitated the stylistic influences found in typical Modern architecture. Googie elements are often seen, as is an emphasis on a particular brand name or corporate logo, such as the golden arches of McDonalds. Typically, restaurants of the Modern era follow three distinct types: eat-in, walk-up, or drive-in. Eat-in establishments were composed of a freestanding building with a primary entrance, kitchen, and ample seating. Walk-up or "stand" establishments were composed of a small rectangular building with large windows for serving customers but no indoor seating; this was a popular choice for hamburger and ice cream stands. The drive-in restaurant typically featured a small rectangular building with parking spaces under an attached canopy that projected from the main building; adjacent to each parking space a small stand with an intercom allowed customers to order and receive

their meals in the car (Wyatt and Woodard n.d.). A later modification of the drive-in restaurant, drive-thrus, emerged during the 1960s and became widespread by the 1970s. Service windows were placed to the side and/or rear of the restaurant building, allowing customers to drive up, place an order, pay, and receive a meal, all without leaving the confines of their car.

During the recent past, many restaurants also sought to offer diners exotic experiences, both in terms of their menu and their décor, preludes to the now ubiquitous theme-based restaurant. The ca. 1961 Kahiki Supper Club at 3583 East Broad Street in Columbus was an outstanding example of this restaurant type (Plate B75). An excellent example of Tiki style (see Section 4.4.7), the 20,000 square-foot-restaurant offered gourmet Asian and Polynesian cuisine. Diners were greeted at the door by oversized Tiki statues. The tropical-themed interior featured thatch huts, waterfalls and fountains, palm trees, murals, and tropical fish, plants, and parrots. Founders Bill Sapp and Lee Henry built the restaurant after their bar, the Grass Shack, burned down on the same site in 1959. An immensely popular establishment in its heyday, the supper club had customers waiting for hours for the opportunity to enjoy the unique dining experience (Wright 1997). The Kahiki Supper Club was listed in the NRHP in 1997; however, in 2000, the restaurant closed and the building was razed to make way for the construction of a Walgreens drug store.

4.3.4.3 Gas Stations

Perhaps the most iconic gas station chain in Ohio was owned by Standard Oil Company, the Ohio-based Sohio petroleum company. Sohio developed a distinctive design for its gas stations during the early 1930s (Plate B76). Designed by the architectural firm Clauss & Daub, the flat-roofed building featured a low-slung silhouette, horizontal massing, and ribbons of windows, all of which were in keeping with the newly emerging International Style of the period. A wide band just beneath the roof's edge provided further horizontal emphasis. The almost rigid symmetry of the grid pattern of the glassed-in front and sides of the auto bays was relieved by the customer service bay, which featured a centered pair of entry doors flanked by large, plate-glass windows, and placement of the company's name above the customer service bay. Approximately 40 examples of Clauss & Daub's plan were constructed; it is not known how many of these are extant today.

Sohio's decidedly ahistorical aesthetic stood in sharp contrast to earlier gas station designs by the Standard Oil Company as well as others. During the 1910s and 1920s, thousands of gas stations featured Period Revival treatments, ranging from gabled roofs with returned eaves to dentil molding and entries with transoms and also half-timbered versions resembling cottages. The forward-looking approach adopted by Sohio, however, became the standard by the 1940s. After World War II, gas stations became increasingly functional and utilitarian in their form and appearance.

Gas stations constructed from the 1950s through the 1970s feature a streamlined or Googie appearance, reflecting their association with the modern automobile culture. These buildings typically utilize highly visible, glossy signs that dominate the exterior of the building. In the 1950s and 1960s, gas stations were normally owned and operated by a single owner, and were comprised of a one-story building, typically in an oblong box shape with or without a

canopy for the fuel pumps. Canopies could be small and nondescript, or could dominate the entire design of the building. Popular designs such as Frederick Frost's "drum like Mobil station" and Walter Dorwin Teague's Texaco station with its smooth white exterior could be found across America (Jackson 1985:257). By the 1970s, gas stations had grown in size, and expanded to include full service car care center; this latter version proved to be short-lived, as they were soon replaced with the "mini-mart" and "convenience" store concepts that offered no car care, but sold food-related items in addition to gas (Jackson 1985:257).

4.3.5 Entertainment and Recreational Commercial Buildings

4.3.5.1 Drive-in and Movie Theaters

As the American population shifted to suburbs, entertainment options followed them. Richard Hollingshead Jr., is credited with inventing the drive-in theater during the early 1930s. He drew inspiration from the popularity of drive-in restaurants and patented his idea. The nation's first drive-in theater opened in Camden, New Jersey, in June 1933. The popularity of the automobile made the drive-in theatre an attractive entertainment venue. Offering multiple showings at affordable prices, drive-ins served as a dominant fixture in American suburbs throughout the late 1950s. At their peak in the late 1950s, almost 5000 drive-ins operated across the country; that numbered has dwindled to less than 500 today. Presently, a total of approximately 30 drive-in theatres are operable in Ohio, including the Startlite Drive-In at Amelia, Dixie Twin Drive-In at Dayton, Skyview Cruise-In at Lancaster, Winter Drive-In Theatre at Wintersville, and Melody Cruise-In at Springfield (Drive-ins.com 2010).

Consisting of a large, often sloped, parking area dotted with hundreds of metal poles and clip-on speaker sets, and oriented toward a large central screen, the only building typically located on the site was a projection building, which also included a food service area. By the 1960s and 1970s, drive-ins became less popular and rising land values in suburban areas meant their sites could be converted to more profitable uses. Taking the place of drive-ins, movie theaters required less land to build, and could either be located in an already established shopping center parking lot or incorporated into a new shopping center design. These buildings typically consist of a box office, lobby, marquee, and the theater space (Jackson 1985:255). From 1941 through the 1960s, the Jay Emanuel Publications firm of Philadelphia published Theatre Catalogs for theatre owners and operators. The catalogs contained information about both indoor and outdoor theatres and featured sections on the latest innovations of the time (Drive-ins.com 2010).

4.3.5.2 Bowling Alleys

Often constructed near shopping centers, bowling alleys became a popular recreational option in post-World War II America. Often featuring Googie signage and interior design, these bowling alleys were typically large metal or brick buildings with an open interior plan featuring areas dedicated to a shoe rental counter, restaurant or snack bar, and bowling alley space with seating, score keeper tables, and ball returns (Wyatt and Woodard n.d.). As shown by the aforementioned William Pierson's Cleveland bowling alley, resources such as these sometimes have significant associations with local and state social history. Other recent past

bowling alleys known to exist in Ohio include Yorktown Lanes in Parma Heights and Park Lanes in Mansfield.

4.3.6 Religious Buildings

Religious buildings and complexes comprise a high proportion of the post war era's most advanced designs and often are the most prominent expression of modernism within a community. During the 1950s and 1960s, religious buildings began to be designed using a variety of Modern-era styles and construction techniques. These included, but are not limited to, New Formalism, Articulated Frame, and Expressionism. Modernism's emphasis on flowing interior spaces and integration of indoors and outdoors dovetailed neatly with theological thinking of the period, especially as espoused by Protestant theologian Paul Tillich with his use of the terms "holy emptiness" and "majestic simplicity." Architects attempted to create spaces that reflected the experiences of spiritualism and devotion felt by congregations (Rifkind 1998:191).

In addition to their overall architectural stylistic characteristics, religious buildings can be described by building plan: axial or centralized. Axial plan churches are based on the linear progression from the entrance hall to the nave. Centralized plans are based on the concept of early single room meeting houses. In either instance, these buildings are typically sheltered by a centralized roof, utilizing a number of forms. Representing various faiths, the buildings often rose multiple stories in height and feature large sections of glass and articulated roof forms to accentuate height and natural light (Wyatt and Woodard n.d.).

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Columbus was nationally publicized as an early expression of modernist church design in the United States (Ohio Architect 1954). Designed by local architects Theodore Brooks and Gilbert H. Coddington the complex served as a religious and social center for the growing student population at the Ohio State University. The overall design imparted intended warmth of detail through the use of natural materials such as brick and wood, and the use of glass to provide a welcoming entrance, allow for natural light into the narthex and at the sanctuary, and to provide an open, naturally flowing circulation from the buildings into the enclosed landscaped courtyard.

Ernest Gaal designed the Our Lady of Peace Church at 20 East Dominion Street, Columbus. Built in 1966, the building has a low pitched pyramidal roof and battered-brick corner columns. The roof is crowned by a stylized metal steeple with the church bells left exposed. With its sculptural elements and open spaces, the interior design was influenced by Eero Saarinen (Darbee and Recchie 2008:13/2).

4.3.7 Educational Buildings

With a growing Baby Boom population, the need for more educational buildings dramatically increased during the 1950s. Modern-era school buildings are typically a collection of single-story buildings spread out over multiple acres (for both scenery and future expansion needs), reflecting Modern architectural design influences. A typical 1950s-1970s school complex is composed of several buildings in order to separate administrative activities, cafeteria, recreation activities, auditorium, library, and classrooms. They are linked by landscaped plazas and/or covered (often aluminum) walkways. Often constructed of

brick-veneered concrete block, they are usually long, horizontal buildings with flat roofs (Wyatt and Woodard n.d.).

A typical example of 1960s elementary school design is the ca. 1969 Butternut Elementary School in North Olmsted (Plate B77). The school's layout consisted of two wings oriented around a courtyard. The larger wing featured a series of instructional modules clustered around a large open study center. The study center was located adjacent to the school's entry courtyard. Each graded modules included flanking classrooms, coat rooms, and small group work spaces. The smaller wing included a multipurpose gymnasium/cafeteria, art, music, and kindergarten rooms (McCormick 2001:76). The school's exterior, almost entirely devoid of ornamentation, reflected the continuing influence of International Style design precepts.

In 1969, Cincinnati architect Jack E. Hodell designed Mariemont High School to suit current pedagogical theories for team teaching and small group work (Plate B78). The building consists of a series of hexagonal pods. Each pod housed open-space learning centers for integral subjects, such as English, social studies, and mathematics. Adjacent to the learning spaces were administrative/guidance units. An auditorium cluster included instrumental and vocal rooms. In keeping with dictates to incorporate large interior spaces for flexibility, the cafeteria connects to the gymnasium to provide spectator space. A two-story library pod was organized with grade-appropriate materials that matched the classroom on each of its levels. In a departure from the traditional wood and tile floors and plastered or sheetrock walls and ceilings, the project architects specified acoustical tiles and carpeting to reduce noise levels. Lacking the corridors that typically comprised 20-25 percent of school building space, the 111,000 square foot facility was lauded for its construction cost savings. Hodell also received praise for integrating the school into its wooded, 38-acre setting (McCormick 2001:114).

Other elementary, middle, and high schools in Ohio dating from the 1950s and 1960s that have received awards and/or been featured in local architectural guides include the ca. 1967 Athens Senior High School, designed by Baker, Joseph & Associates of Newark; ca. 1966 Miller High School in New Straitsville, designed by Kellam & Foley of Columbus; ca. 1964 Brent Elementary School in Cincinnati, designed by Russell I. Champlin, in Cincinnati; ca. 1963 Marian High School in Cincinnati, designed by Gartner, Burdick & Bauer-Nilsen, in Cincinnati; ca. 1959 Lutheran High School East in Cleveland, designed by Ward, Conrad, Schneider & Szabo; ca. 1968 Dr. George W. Crile Elementary School in Parma Heights, designed by Don M. Hisaka & Associates, in Cleveland; ca. 1958 Amos McDannel Elementary School in Stark County, designed by Firestone & Motter, in Canton; ca. 1957 Warren City Schools in Trumbull County, designed by Arthur F. Sidells; ca. 1961 Scottwood Elementary School in Columbus, designed by Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus; ca. 1952 Ohio State School for the Deaf in Columbus, designed by Crumley & Musson, also of Columbus; ca. 1967 Hithergreen Middle School in Montgomery County, designed by Eugene W. Bentz, in Dayton; and the ca. 1959 Elmwood High School in Wood County, designed by Munger, Munger & Associates.

Community colleges emerged as an entirely new educational facility during the post-World War II period. Their numbers grew quickly during the 1950s and 1960s, as Ohioans invested considerable sums in improving the skill levels of its technical and industrial workforce.

Unlike traditional colleges that had young adult students living on-campus, community and technical colleges were designed to serve working adults, a mission reflected by their campus designs. Sinclair Community College in Dayton received a community college charter in 1966. The school's roots extended back to a YMCA that originated in 1887. Dayton used urban renewal programs to acquire a 20-acre tract and built a downtown campus that was inspired by the Chicago Circle campus of the University of Illinois. Designed by New York architect Edward Durell Stone, the modernistic college buildings were a series of cubes meant to harmonize with the downtown Dayton skyline (McCormick 2001:164).

The rapid expansion of colleges and universities that took place during the 1950s and 1960s resulted in design and construction of numerous buildings, some of which were bestowed with awards for the quality of their architectural design. Among the college and university buildings that have been featured in magazines and books about Ohio's architecture are the Beasley Convocation Center, Vernon Alden Library, Educational TV and Theater Building, and Botanical Science Research Building, all at Ohio University in Athens; the Administrative Building at Miami University in Oxford; the Engineering and Science Center at the University of Cincinnati; the Health Sciences Complex at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland; the Main Classroom and Physical Education buildings and University Center at Cleveland State University; the Metro and Eastern campuses at Cuyahoga Community College; Bibbins Hall at Oberlin College; the College of Business Administration at Kent State University in Kent; the Mershon Auditorium, Olentangy Dormitories, Drake Union, Robinson Lab (Plate B79), and Morrill and Lincoln Towers (Plate B80) at Ohio State University in Columbus; and the Science Building, Anderson Arena, and Doyt Perry Stadium at Bowling Green State University.

4.3.8 Government and Institutional Buildings

From the 1930s through the early 1950s, American government institutions expanded with unprecedented rapidity in response to the Great Depression and World War II. The commencement of the Cold War during the late 1940s assured that the government would maintain the reach of its powers and perhaps expand even further. As Americans enjoyed escalating levels of prosperity, government agencies at the national, state, and local levels had the resources needed to expand and modernize their facilities. Classical architecture for government buildings now carried a taint, due to its use by the Nazi government in Germany. Modernist styles, on the other hand, were regarded as progressive and enlightened, bringing them in line with American ideals. As a result, thousands of government buildings constructed across the country during the 1950s and 1960s followed modernist tenets (Rifkind 1998:105-106). Other contributing factors to the preference for modern design were its efficiency and comparatively low cost, made possible by use of standardized components, readily available and inexpensive materials, and limited ornamentation.

The City of Lakewood's municipal building is a typical example of a 1950s government building. Rendered in the International Style, the flat-roofed building features horizontal massing emphasized by bands of windows with flush metal spandrels above and beneath them, and a simply adorned primary entry consisting of poured concrete surround and aluminum-framed entry doors surmounted by a flat metal canopy.

Publicly funded institutions also engaged in major building campaigns during the recent past period. An example of a recent-past institutional project is the Ohio State University Hospital constructed in 1951 (Campbell 2010c). Located at 775 Park Street, Columbus, the complex originally consisted of three buildings rendered in the International Style (Plate B81). Each building displays the emphatic horizontal planes characteristic of the style, with narrow bands of windows interspersed by masonry bands, flat roofs, and rectangular forms longer than they are tall. The buildings were arranged in a triangle, with the largest and tallest at the apex and, at the base, two buildings less than half as large. A surface parking lot was situated at the periphery of the complex, with access via two roads.

4.4 Modern Architectural Styles

The preceding resource types represent building types that correspond to a specific use or form, and may or may not feature aspects of Modern architectural styles. In contrast, Modern-era architectural designs from the 1940s to the 1970s represent the artistic expression of a building, through its building materials, plan, exterior and interior architectural features and details, and an intentional lack of applied ornamentation. While no one particular style of architecture prevailed, the period can be defined by a range of design influences, originating from an individual architects work or that of a distinctive school of design, but all fundamentally focusing on creating architecture intended to express the function and proposed use of the building.

In their pioneering exhibition of 1932 at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson first coined the term "The International Style" to generally describe this broad twentieth century modern architectural movement. In their exhibition catalog, *The International Style*, Hitchcock and Johnson credited three men, Walter Gropius in Germany, J. J. P. Oud in Holland, and Le Corbusier in France, as the founders of the style. Although arriving a bit later, Mies van der Rohe also was acknowledged as a major influence on the development of the International Style. Each, however, drew upon the groundbreaking work of predecessors, such as the late nineteenth century "skyscrapers" of Louis Sullivan and John Welburn Root II, Henry Hobson Richardson's simplification of design and attempts at direct expression of structure during the 1870s and 1880s, and even the iron and glass Crystal Palace at the 1851 London Exposition (Hitchcock and Johnson 1995:38, 41).

Innovation in structural design and materials were the common threads of these predecessors. Proponents of The International Style, which in this context is synonymous with the broader twentieth century modern architectural movement, emphasized the primacy of function in determining a building's design, while eschewing ornamentation and embellishment as unnecessary at best, and a distraction at worst. Three principles of the International Style thus were developed: architecture as volume, regularity, and avoidance of applied ornamentation. Concerning the first principle, the steel and reinforced concrete structure elements of modern buildings allowed greater freedom of design than had been possible in earlier eras. The volume of space contained within the structural skeleton became the focus of the design effort because even surface materials could be light or transparent; walls transformed from features of mass to ones of transparency. The use of regularity involved, at least partially, a concession to the dictates and economy of standardized building components as well as the

need to equalize load bearing among all structural elements. With the International Style, architects chose to expose the underlying rhythm of the structural members in the ways they used surface treatments. Finally, although the International Style rejected applied ornamentation, its proponents argued that architectural detail provided the only necessary decoration (Hitchcock and Johnson 1995:51-53, 55-57, 69-71, 81-82).

The principles of the International Style, and all the modernist expressions that followed it, were not universally accepted. Indeed, several decades passed before even professional organizations, such as the American Institute of Architects (AIA), embraced modernism. In his study of the AIA's prestigious Gold Medal award, Richard Wilson noted that, between 1938 and the late 1950s, as a group, recipients were more traditional and conservative in their approach to design than award recipients between 1957 and 1968 (Wilson 1984:62-63).

The majority of Gold Medalists between 1938 and 1958 received their training at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris or at schools utilizing similar principles, including Paul Cret, Louis Sullivan, John W. Root, Ralph Walker, Eliel Saarinen, and Auguste Perret. Such formative influences may account for their later approaches to modernism. Furthermore, during the 1920s and early 1930s, the questions of what modernity entailed and its implications for architecture had yet to be resolved. No single approach to modernism ever existed (Wilson 1984:63-64, 66-68).

Henry-Russell Hitchcock divided early modernists into two camps: New Traditionalists and New Pioneers. The New Traditionalists were romantic and humanistic in their approach, and used the lessons of the past to meet today's needs. Their ranks, according to Hitchcock, included Eliel Saarinen, Frank Lloyd Wright, Auguste Perret, and Louis Sullivan. The New Pioneers, on the other hand, were radicals who adhered to purity of design and engineering while claiming to break completely from the past. They included Le Corbusier, J. J. P. Oud, Mies van der Rohe, and Walter Gropius. The crux of their divergent approach was a difference of opinion over functionalism and its role in determining architectural form and beauty. New Traditionalists acknowledged the importance of function but argued that form was not merely an expression of function but also expressed human spirit and thus was given meaning. Conversely, New Pioneers emphasized reason and the intrinsic qualities of architectural materials and expression of such through functional use (Wilson 1984:69-70).

In time, uniquely American interpretations of modernism emerged. The humanistic impulses of architects such as Wright, Willem Dudok, Eliel Saarinen, and Clarence Stein proved extremely influential. Their work emphasized nature, ornamentation, and variety, and readily acknowledged historical antecedents. In general, their projects reflected an emphasis on human-scale environments as well (Wilson 1984:73-75, 78-82).

Another interpretation involved blending modernist principles with traditional architectural elements. The period between World War I and World War II was a time of immense innovation and progress, as well as a period of great nostalgia in America. Reflective of this tendency, architects began to utilize modern architectural principles but with a conservative approach. The result was an eclectic mix of new modern stylistic modes using earlier twentieth century design elements. While traditionalist modern buildings can be found in

public and civic examples, the principal medium for the style was the skyscraper, which thrived between the two wars. Skyscrapers emphasized traditional architectural elements such as spires, vertical sections, and monumental designs, but combined them with modern elements such as clean lines and lack of ornamentation. Traditionalist modern buildings displayed a combination of traditional or historical architectural elements: verticality, monumental limestone cladding, arches, and axiality. These contrasted with modern features, such as starkness of detail, cubist massing, flat roofs, and asymmetric elements (Trachtenberg and Hyman 1986:554).

A variation of traditionalist modernism could be found as well with "stripped classical" buildings. This approach embraced the monumental scale, sense of discipline, order, and stark whiteness associated with the buildings of antiquity, but in an appearance lacking the delicate ornamentation found in earlier twentieth century styles. Monumentality and bulk characterized "stripped classical" buildings. Exterior walls were clad with large areas of masonry, brick, or concrete panels over a steel frame to define the volume of the building. The visual weight of these materials was a marked contrast to the lightness and transparency of International Style. "Stripped classical" was very popular from the 1930s through the 1960s, especially for governmental and industrial buildings. It was used on horizontally and vertically massed buildings. Such buildings usually featured plain, white, symmetrical façades that often had regular bays with height exceeding width. Openings such as windows and doors were treated as voids, rather than as continuations, in the exterior cladding. While there was a lack of classical detailing, classical elements were referenced repeatedly, typically by using implied columns as well as a broad horizontal member suggesting classical entablature (Sonnott 2004:269; Wilson 1984:77-78).

From the cultural and artistic milieu of the early 1930s, a variety of modernist architectural styles emerged. Miesian drew upon the inspiration and innovation of the International Style. New Formalism, Wrightian/Usonian, and Neo-Expressionism sprang from the same creative ferment as the International Style, but continued to explore organic and historical antecedents as well. Brutalism represented aspects of the modernist movement taken to an extreme. Tiki and Googie did much the same, primarily through their exploitation of new materials and construction methods, but due to their embrace of commercialism and popular culture are far more whimsical than other modernist styles. The following discussion outlines each of these styles as they appeared in Ohio. While arguably the original concept of modern architectural expressions may have rejected the artificial confinement of stylistic labels; current-day historic preservation and cultural resource management practices and documentation standards require some ability to categorize and draw distinctions between various architectural examples. The stylistic definitions and terminology outlined below provide a common terminology.

4.4.1 International Style, 1930–1960

While the term originated to describe the broader modern movement, the International Style has come to define a specific modern design approach to architecture. The International Style has three character-defining features: an emphasis on volume rather than mass, regularity in the inclusion of principal components, and strict avoidance of ornamentation. The end result is a pristine form placed on the landscape, resulting in a sculptural appearance. Originally

developed in Europe, primarily within the Bauhaus School, the International Style was introduced to the United States in 1932 at the New York modern architecture exhibition. The style had many significant architects, most notably Europeans Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe, and Walter Gropius, and Americans R.M. Schindler, Richard Neutra, and Phillip Johnson (Whiffen 1999:247–252). Function was of extreme importance in International Style architecture, and great care was placed on emphasizing how a building served its residents, an ideal that would greatly impact American building design in the latter half of the twentieth century (McAlester 2000:470). International Style buildings expressed function by utilizing materials such as glass, concrete, and steel to create boxlike, cubist forms, designed as an asymmetrical whole within a single structural framework (Gordon 1992:113).

The style reached its peak during the 1950s, but many of Ohio's examples predate World War II (Gordon 1992:113). Common characteristics of Ohio's International Style buildings include the use of reinforced concrete, cubist forms, smooth exterior wall surfaces, asymmetrical massing, open floor plans, flat roofs, extensive use of glass, and metal frame windows. In residential architecture, windows were typically individual casement, or fixed glass, while commercial examples featured single-paned windows with metal frames. Many times, corner windows and ribbon windows also were used. Doors were normally very simple in design, with or without glass panels. Residential examples of the International Style in Ohio also featured the use of glass walls and flat or ascending roofs.

In Cincinnati, several International Style dwellings have been identified. Architect George Marshall Martin designed the 1933-1934 Lowrie House, which has been recognized as one of the first International houses in southern Ohio. The house was constructed of white-painted brick and featured a flat roof and steel casement window sash. A contrasting band separating the first and second stories emphasized the horizontal massing of the building (Greinacher 2008:np). Architect John W. Becker designed the 1938 Rauh House. The long, low, flat-roofed building is constructed of brick covered with white stucco. The windows included steel lintels to make possible wide openings as well as wraparound corner windows. Each porch had a cantilevered, flat roof (Greinacher 2008:np).

One of Ohio's most important International Style commercial buildings also is in Cincinnati. Built in 1946-1948, the Terrace Plaza Hotel at 15 West Sixth Street was the first major International Style building constructed in the state after World War II (Plate B82). The New York-based firm, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) crafted a design for the steel-reinforced, concrete-frame building that was innovative in many ways. Occupying a narrow, 90-foot by 400-foot lot, a seven-story base housed retail and office space, including two department stores, Bond and JC Penney. Both stores opened at street level through continuously-glazed windows; Bond's originally were two stories in height. The third through seventh stories were clad in thin brick veneer with a stacked bond pattern; this section of the building was devoid of fenestration but featured a distinctive, landscaped roof terrace. At the eighth floor, an eleven-story skyscraper with a setback on the three street sides seemed to float on a glass-enclosed lobby. This portion of the building was clad in thin brick veneer pierced by ribbons of symmetrically arranged windows. The building housed three restaurants as well, most notably a circular, stainless-steel and glass-enclosed restaurant that

topped the eastern end of the hotel's roof (Cincinnati Form Follows Function 2010; Fein 2009; Mitchell 2004).

Louis Skidmore, a native of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and alumnus of the University of Cincinnati, headed SOM's design team. Natalie DeBlois, a Columbia University graduate, acted as an architect for the project and, along with Phyllis Hoffsmeier, oversaw much of the interior design. Designers Benjamin Baldwin, Ward Bennett, Davis Allen, and others designed furniture, textiles, staff uniforms, tableware, graphics, and even ashtrays and matchbook covers specifically for the hotel. Morris Lapidus was responsible for the Bond department store interiors. Project developer John J. Emery, Jr., commissioned several artists to create original works for important public spaces within the building. The rooftop Gourmet Room featured a curving, 30-foot mural by Joan Miró, while New York artist Saul Steinberg completed a satirical mural of the Cincinnati cityscape. In the Terrace Café, artist Jim Davis's multicolored, plexiglass wall sculpture was placed behind the bar. Another sculpture, a mobile by Alexander Calder, hung in the hotel lobby. The rooftop terrace included outdoor dining, and offered an ice-skating rink during winter months (Cincinnati Form Follows Function 2010; Fein 2009; Mitchell 2004).

Numerous exterior and interior changes have occurred at the Terrace Hotel since the Emerys sold the building to the Hilton chain in 1965. On the exterior, the two-story department store windows were reduced to one story, while some storefront glass has been replaced with brick infill. A drive-through entrance was added on the Sixth Street side of the building. On the interior, the original artworks were donated to the Cincinnati Art Museum. Several remodeling campaigns took place within the seven-story base. The hotel areas retain original materials and detailing, including marble veneer, stainless steel-clad columns, woodwork, railings, balustrades, ceiling canopies, and light fixtures (Mitchell 2004; Cincinnati Form Follows Function 2010).

4.4.2 Miesian Style, 1945–1970

Miesian architecture is based on the designs of German architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who immigrated to the United States in 1938. Miesian architecture reflects the rationalist tendencies expressed in his work. Mies was a leader of the International Style movement, and soon developed his own expression of modern architecture, based on a mastery of screen walls and glass-enclosed spaces. Miesian buildings feature minimalist designs and utilize curtain wall construction methods made possible by post-World War II innovations in engineering and materials. Unlike International Style buildings, Miesian interior spaces were left open with few constraints on how they could be used, creating universally adaptable spaces (Whiffen 1999:255-259). The style was extremely influential in multi-story office tower and commercial building design, but rarely used in residential projects. A fine example of a Miesian building in Ohio is the Libbey-Owens-Ford Company Building in Toledo (Plate B46), constructed by Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill, in 1960 (Gordon 1992:115).

Miesian buildings feature a grid-like, steel-framed exterior, creating a precise rectangular form. Glass curtain walls with slender mullions are used, and spaces between steel members are almost always filled with glass. Flat roof slabs, supported at the ends, are common. In tall buildings, the ground story of the building is often set back behind a series of steel piers,

which often creates a visual effect of the building "floating" above its site (Whiffen 1999:255–259). At the College of Wooster, the ca. 1962 Andrews Library building displays many of these characteristics (Plate B83). It was designed by the Cleveland-based architectural firm Schafer, Flynn & Associates. Further examples of Miesian style in Ohio include the 1966-1968 Assembly Building at Miami University; the ca. 1968 Newark City Building at 40 West Main Street; the ca. 1970 Motorists Building at 471 E. Broad Street; and the ca. 1969 Hinsdale Hall at Hiram College.

4.4.3 New Formalism, 1955–1970

New Formalism emerged as a rejection of the limits of Modernism. Closely associated with architects Phillip Johnson, Edward Durrell Stone, and Minoru Yamasaki, New Formalist buildings utilized classical elements, such as building proportion and scaling, colonnades, and entablatures, combined with modern innovations in concrete design and engineering (Whiffen 1999:261) Architects working in the style attempted to reassert the idea of architecture as art by using classical forms and proportions and rich exterior materials such as marble or granite. The style most frequently was utilized in public buildings, including banks, government centers, libraries, museums, and school buildings (Gordon 1992:116).

A common feature of the style is a stark separation between nature and building, typically through the use of a podium or raised slab foundation, thus creating a temple-like feel. Other characteristics include the use of exotic forms and details, evenly spaced arches, columns, and other classical elements, and smooth wall surfaces often covered in stone. Delicate decorative, albeit functional, details, such as patterned sunscreens or grilles, polished metal, concrete, or stone, represented a departure from the strict prohibition on ornamentation found in the International Style. New Formalist buildings are also typically set within a formal designed landscape (Gordon 1992:116; Whiffen 1999:264).

In Mansfield, the ca. 1967 Richland County Courthouse displays many of these characteristics (Plate B84). Designed by Zaugg, Thomas & Associates, the three-story, brick-veneered building is raised slightly above ground level and fronted by a wide, paved terrace. An arcade of slender columns spans the primary façade and is topped by a decorative cornice with stylized classical details. The centered entry is surmounted by a pediment with an exaggerated rounded arch. Other examples of New Formalist buildings in Ohio include the ca. 1963 Langston Hall at 95 Union Street in Oberlin; the ca. 1965 Grover Herman Fine Arts Center and the ca. 1969 Andrew V. Thomas Memorial Hall, both at Marietta College; the 1961-1962 Cleveland Institute of Music on East Boulevard; the ca. 1965 Jewish Community Center at 1759 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland; the ca. 1969 Temple Brith Emeth on Shaker Boulevard in Pepper Pike; and the ca. 1966 King Memorial Hall and the ca. 1968 Bibbins Hall both at Oberlin College.

4.4.4 Wrightian and Usonian, Ca. 1935–Present

The Wrightian Style derives its name from the design principles and works of Frank Lloyd Wright and his Taliesin Fellowship. Wrightian designs feature one-story, horizontal buildings with dominant flat roofs (Whiffen 1999:267). While using the flat roof and simplistic styling of the International Style, Wrightian buildings incorporated elements natural to the particular building site (a concept Wright called "Organic Architecture"), such as stone and wood

siding. Wrightian buildings typically feature a one-story, open floor plan, designed to human scale. Exterior materials are typically wood, and there is often a contrast of structural materials through the use of colors and texture. Wrightian houses usually feature large, overhanging flat roofs or low-pitched gable roofs. Entrances to the houses typically are concealed, such as with a wing-wall or in a recessed bay. Common elements include carports or overhangs and large floor-to-ceiling windows. (Roth 1979:255–256).

Similar in principal, Wright first developed his Usonian design for houses during the 1930s. Pairing innovative design with standard and readily available construction materials, these were Wright's "answer to the demand for beautiful and affordable middle-class homes in the post WWII America" (Allen Memorial Art Museum 2010). Character-defying elements of Usonian houses included an open floor plan, but with separation between public spaces and private areas; a concrete slab floor with embedded water pipes to provide radiant heat; a flat roof and, often, a cantilevered carport overhang; a large, masonry fireplace, usually in the main living area; simple built-in furniture; board-and-batten interior wall coverings; and tall glass walls and doors. Usually composed of a single-story house with simple massing and a flat roof, Wright's Usonian designs provided a model for many of the residential buildings following 1945 (Allen Memorial Art Museum 2010; Roth 1979:261).

In Oberlin, the 1948-1949 Welzheimer-Johnson House was the first of nine Usonian houses known to have been constructed in Ohio (Plate B85). Featuring brick construction, an L-plan footprint, a flat roof with deep overhangs, and a carport, the dwelling is notable as well for its redwood trim, curvilinear motifs in the clerestory, and stained croquet balls used as dentil molding. Wright also created a landscape plan for the property.

Frank Lloyd Wright is known to have designed several Usonian dwellings in Canton, including the ca. 1951 Nathan and Jeanne Rubin House on 44th Street, the ca. 1954 Ellis A. Feiman House on Santa Clara Road; and the ca. 1954 John and Syd Dobkins House on Plain Center NE. In Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Wright's commissions included the ca. 1954 Gerald and Beverley Tonkens House on Knoll Road in Amberley Village, Hamilton County; the ca. 1955-1958 Boulter House on Rawson Woods Circle in Cincinnati; and the ca. 1959 Boswell House on Carmargo Road in Indian Hill, Hamilton County. He also was responsible for the Wrightian-style, ca. 1956 Meyers Medical Clinic at 5441 Far Hills Road in Dayton, as well as the ca. 1955 Louis Penfield House on River Road in Willoughby Hills. In Cincinnati, local architect Abrom Dombar was credited with designing the Usonian-style Abrams House on Perth Lane during the late 1940s. These examples are included in Appendix C.

4.4.5 Neo-Expressionism, 1950–Present

American Neo-Expressionist buildings are based on the principals of the first wave of Expressionist architecture happening in Germany in 1910. Early German works tended to combine elements of three themes: the creature, the cave, and the crystal (Trachtenberg and Hyman 1985:513). While the style flourished in Germany and Holland through the 1920s, few examples of early Expressionist architecture are found in America. Although American Neo-Expressionist architecture of the mid-1950s has its roots in the earlier German Expressionist movement, it is not a continuation of earlier examples. American Neo-Expressionist architecture highlights the building as art and conveys meaning on an

emotional level, directly through a building's design (Whiffen 1999: 273). Neo-Expressionist buildings utilize sculpted or "freehanded" designs and have a tendency to avoid geometric forms, particularly the rectangle and right angle. Curved and angled concrete or brick-faced walls are commonly used to create dramatic, irregular shapes as well as arches (Whiffen 1999: 276).

Neo-Expressionist architecture relies on modern building materials and innovations; including laminates, plastics, stuccos, and concrete work (Whiffen 1999: 277). Buildings constructed in the style typically feature curved walls, irregular shapes, massive sculpted forms, and often reflect the concept of architecture as a piece of sculpture or art. Neo-Expressionist buildings feature a strong emphasis on structural engineering, as well as a distortion of form for an emotional effect. The style was a popular choice for religious and public buildings. Designed by Wallace Harrison, the ca. 1953 Sophronia Brooks Hall Auditorium at 67 North Main Street in Oberlin is an example of a Neo-Expressionist public building.

Built between 1947 and 1953, the Park Synagogue at 3300 Mayfield Road in Cleveland Heights is an outstanding example of a Neo-Expressionist building (Plate B86). The building stands as the only Ohio project by Eric Mendelsohn, an architect of international fame. Occupying a scenic, 33.5-acre, rocky, heavily wooded site intersected by a 40-foot ravine, the project posed a significant design challenge for Mendelsohn. He conceived a sprawling complex situated near the center of the property at its highest point and drew inspiration for the aesthetic design from the natural setting. The centerpiece of the project was a massive dome for the synagogue. On the dome's exterior, preformed copper covered a four-inch shell with a concrete structural frame composed of six steel-reinforced columns. Cork insulation covered the columns and the interior of the dome was sheathed with acoustic tile with staggered joints. At 680 tons and measuring 125 feet high and 120 feet in diameter, it was one of the largest domes in the world, and was meant to "promote the illusion of a vast floating cloud atop a glass drum, 65 feet above the pavement." The circular shape of the dome was continued on the interior in the shape of the sanctuary and in numerous "porthole" windows. Overriding the congregation's resistance, Mendelsohn insisted on using clear glass instead of stained glass in all the windows. Circular motifs were a trademark of Mendelsohn's, and he had used curved glass walls and circular stairwells in other projects (Goldberg 1986; Johannesen 1979: 205-207).

Overlooking a wooded area, the main sanctuary featured sidewalls composed almost entirely of glass. The ark/pulpit/platform area was the focus of the sanctuary. A metallic crown stood atop the ark, and Mendelsohn designed the silver decoration for the original Torah covers. The curtain was woven with silver and gold threads, while prevalent colors elsewhere in the sanctuary were soft earth tones. Mendelsohn chose industrial linoleum flooring, which in 1950 was still a new material (Goldberg 1986).

Other buildings within the complex included Miller Chapel, which was reached via a glass-enclosed, curved corridor. This space was designed for daily and children's services and small weddings. On the rounded front, a golden grille with figures of sheaves of wheat, pomegranates, and grapes in gold and silver referenced Biblical descriptions. A study

designed for the synagogue's rabbi overlooked the 40-foot ravine. Adjoining the sanctuary was the original assembly hall, with movable partitions that allowed the two spaces to merge whenever needed. Leading from the assembly hall to the exterior courtyard are a pair of massive, stainless steel and plate doors (Goldberg 1986). Still in use today, Park Synagogue stands as one of Ohio's most significant examples of Neo-Expressionist design.

4.4.6 Brutalism, ca. 1960–1970

Brutalism in its early phase was developed as a design philosophy, rather than a style. Brutalism rejected the conservative and fixed nature of typical Modernist architecture. Essentially a "flesh and bones" architecture devoid of any exterior decoration, the approach left exposed a building's major components: framing, sheathing, and mechanical systems. Originating in England, the term Brutalism was first used in 1953 to describe the architectural work of a group of British architects. The term Brutalism is derived from the French word "beton brut", which means rough concrete. The building's structure typically is composed of concrete, using a system of cast-in-place concrete sections that are coffered on the underside to reduce the weight of the form. Brutalist buildings are characterized by heavy, boxy massing constructed on a large scale. Highly sculptural, blocky shapes often are stacked together in various ways, creating unbalanced elevations (Whiffen 1999:279–284).

Common design elements often include broad, austere wall surfaces with windows treated as deep penetrations into the concrete walls. Vertical slots are often contrasted with broad linear forms. Exterior surfaces are typically exposed slabs of rough-textured concrete showing hammer marks and imprints from the wooden formwork (Whiffen 1999:279). Brutalism rarely was used for residential architecture, but was applied to institutional or public buildings and small-scale commercial buildings.

In Ohio, the Ohio Historical Center in Columbus shows the influence of the Brutalist style through its bold, geometric massing and the use of rough-finished concrete surfaces (Plate B87). W. Byron Ireland, an alumnus of the Harvard Graduate School of Design and former associate of architect Eero Saarinen, designed the edifice. Constructed between 1966 and 1970, upon its completion the building was lauded for its daring design featuring a triangular base with a glass-enclosed plaza above it and a cantilevered three-story block atop the plaza. The cantilevered block overhangs the open outdoor plaza by nearly 40 feet on all four sides, making it one of the largest cantilevers ever attempted. In addition to its significant engineering achievement, the historical center is noteworthy for its aesthetic design. In particular, throughout the building on both the interior and exterior, board-formed concrete finishes are visible, a defining characteristic of the Brutalist style. The modernist style was selected deliberately by the trustees of the Ohio Historical Society as a contrast with the building's use as a repository of the state's historical collections, archives, and library. The new historical center was dedicated on August 23, 1970 (Ohio Historical Society 2010d).

Other examples of Brutalist design in Ohio include the ca. 1971 addition to the Cleveland Museum of Art, designed by Marcel Breuer and Hamilton Smith; and the ca. 1969 Crosley Tower and the ca. 1970 Engineering and Science Center, both at the University of Cincinnati, and designed by A. M. Kinney & Associates.

4.4.7 Tiki, Ca. 1945–1970s

Tiki Architecture is a whimsical style, and is often grouped under "roadside architecture" of the 1950s. The term Tiki refers to large wooden or stone sculptures and carvings found in the Polynesian Islands. The Tiki style features Polynesian themes, and is sometimes referred to as Polynesian Pop (Kirsten 2003). The first documented use of Tiki themes in America came in 1934, when the restaurant Don the Beachcomber opened in Hollywood California. Don the Beachcomber was a Polynesian-themed bar and restaurant whose owner had been inspired by his experiences in the South Pacific. While Tiki elements were used sparingly during the late 1930s, the style experienced a boom following World War II. Sailors returned home with stories about life in the South Seas, and several books about the South Seas, including *Kon Tiki* by Thor Heyerdahl and James A. Mitchener's *Tales of the South Pacific* (which inspired the musical "South Pacific" in 1949) highlighted tropical regions and styles. As the middle class continued to grow, and air travel expanded and became more affordable, more and more Americans were able to travel abroad to regions in the South Seas, bringing back even more stories and pictures of the region (Kirsten 2003). As a result, the Tiki Style was used extensively in hotels, restaurants, and bars to create settings that capitalized on the relaxed and tropical nature of the style. Extremely popular in California, Tiki reached its height in popularity in 1959, when Hawaii officially became a U.S. state. One of the most famous Ohio examples of the style was the Kahiki Supper Club, located in Columbus, and designed by Ralph Sounik and Ned Eller (Plate B75). The restaurant was completed in 1961 and remained in business until 2000, when it was demolished (Wright 1997).

As its name suggests, the style utilized many Polynesian themes, including the use of Tiki figures, typically of stone or wood, lava rock or a lava rock motif, bamboo or imitation bamboo, shells, coconuts, palm trees, and faux thatched roofing materials. Roofs are typically steeply pitched and often feature an A-frame shape. Landscaping and interiors may feature waterfalls and flashy or exotic signage.

4.4.8 Googie, 1950–1970

Googie architecture, sometimes called "roadside" or "coffee shop" architecture, was a popular style for transportation-related commercial buildings, including restaurants, coffee shops, and drive-ins. The style is rooted in the design of a California coffee shop by John Lautner. Lautner's stores featured glass walls, arches, and angles that seemed to defy gravity. The term Googie became an accepted architectural style after it was published in a 1952 *House and Home* magazine article (Hess 1986:62). The Googie style is flashy and expressive, and was popularized by the optimism of mid-twentieth century consumer automobile culture.

Common features of the Googie style include large angled roofs, acute angles, exposed decorative steel beams, glass block, stainless steel finishes, stucco for exterior walls, large picture windows, and use of bright colors and signage, typically neon. The influence of Googie architecture in residential architecture can typically be seen in low, sweeping rooflines with broad eaves, angled bands of windows, sharply angled porch supports, and inverted triangles (Langdon 1986:116–118).

Googie architecture typically was used as a building-sized advertisement, both for independently owned commercial enterprises and for franchises and chains. For the latter, standardized designs were adopted and used consistently across a wide geographic range. A typical example was the White Castle building, featuring white, porcelain-enameled wall panels and a castellated "tower" at the corner above the primary entry. This chain originated in Wichita, Kansas, during the 1920s, but relocated to Columbus in 1934 and purchased the Porcelain Steel Building Company (Luce 1983). The distinctive design soon was imitated by other chains, such as White Tower, Little Tavern, and Toddle House. The White Tower System, originated in Milwaukee and soon reached Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, among others (Jakle and Sculle 1999:38). A White Tower restaurant in Dayton bore a close resemblance to the White Castle type, but for the restaurant's name (Plate B88).

Googie architecture extended to signage as well. The Big Boy franchise is recognized for its iconic, hamburger-bearing "Big Boy" (Plate B89). Robert Wian established the first Big Boy restaurant in 1936 in southern California, and sold Big Boy franchise rights to entrepreneurs across the country. In Fairfax, Ohio, David Frisch entered the restaurant business in 1939 with a drive-in eatery. In 1948, he purchased a Big Boy franchise and quickly established a chain across Ohio that remains in business to the present day (Jackle and Sculle 1999:76-78).

4.5 Stylistically Distinctive Construction Methods

Technological advances in engineering and building materials following World War II allowed architects greater freedom of design than at any other time. As architects employed these materials, many became almost synonymous with the resource types, such as skyscrapers, on which they were used, as well as the architectural styles, such as International, that were most suited to their aesthetic characteristics.

4.5.1 Curtain Wall

During the first half of the nineteenth century, buildings were constructed using exterior load-bearing walls that served to support the entire weight of the building. Advancements and refinement in the use of structural steel during the early twentieth century, as well as developments in the use of reinforced concrete, plate glass, and building sealants permitted the use of much smaller support columns to support large building loads, thus making exterior walls no longer necessary for structural support (Trachtenberg and Hyman 1979:498–499; Jester 1995:206, 272). Exterior walls could now be composed of lightweight panels hung to a structural frame, creating what is known today as a curtain wall. A curtain wall is defined as a non-structural, exterior building cover used for protection and privacy only (Whiffen 1999:303). As this method developed, architects and builders were able to increase the amount of glass used on a building's exterior, eventually leaving only the mullions of the exterior to be made of metal (Jester 1995:69).

Curtain wall construction is a key characteristic of modernist commercial and office building architecture of the 1950s and 1960s. Because curtain walls are not part of a building's structure, they can be constructed using lightweight materials, making them an economical choice for building design. Curtain walls also allow for more glass to be used in a building, creating more natural light. Developments in ceramic-coated plate glass, or spandrel glass,

and building sealant technology during the 1950s allowed architects to utilize a number of sizes and colors of glass for their designs, making the curtain wall a contributing feature to a building's overall architectural appearance (Jester 1995:206, 272). While the first curtain walls were made of steel, most curtain walls utilized in modernist buildings were created with extruded aluminum members (Jester 1995:49, 64). The aluminum frames typically are infilled with spandrel glass, but stone veneers, metals, porcelain enamel, and louvers or vents also were used (Jester 1995:62, 206, 259). A typical example of curtain wall construction in a multi-story building is the ca. 1959, 21-story East Ohio Building at 1717 East Ninth Street in downtown Cleveland (Plate B90). The first story is almost entirely composed of large plate-glass windows topped by a wide band. Upper stories are composed of an aluminum grid infilled with clear glass and opaque spandrel panels.

The principal difference between curtain walls and the more common storefront window system is that curtain walls are designed to span multiple floors, as well as account for building design requirements such as thermal expansion and contraction; building movement; water diversion; and thermal efficiency (Jester 1995:69).

4.5.2 Articulated Frame

By the 1940s, commercial and public architecture began to benefit from innovations in engineering and materials, while companies hired architects to design buildings similar in size and scale to their peers (Doordan:2002:132). Curtain wall buildings thrived during this period and architects began to design buildings that respected the versatility of the materials yet conveyed a sense of mass and structure (Doordan 2002:136). By the late 1950s and early 1960s, functional building designs were being based more and more on the fundamental frame of the building, while at the same time highlighting a company's desire for efficiency and success. Building innovations in wind bracing and fire proofing allowed for distinctive building designs, and the increased use in computer-aided designs allowed engineers to create new and creative designs highlighting a building's framework.

Articulated frame buildings typically are constructed using three types of construction methods: curtain wall, steel, and concrete. In all three variations, the frame of the building is emphasized throughout the design. The structure of the building often is overstated by materials or building design, placing a strong emphasis on the structural bones and mass of the building. Articulated frame buildings typically have flat roofs, regularly spaced window openings, and little or no ornamentation.

4.5.3 Structural Aesthetic

The use of structural aesthetic features in modernist buildings is closely linked to advancements in pre-stressed concrete and the popularity of the curtain wall in post-1950s construction. One of the most famous uses of structural aesthetic is Mies van der Rohe's design for the Lake Shore Drive Apartments, completed in Chicago in 1951. Mies created the illusion of a steel structure by using a concrete form encased in a veneer of steel to which I-beams were welded as a brace, thus creating "symbolic structure" (Roth 1979:283). Mies's structurally aesthetic curtain wall became the model for skyscrapers through the 1950s and 1960s, and buildings were constructed using an aggressive scaffolding of steel or masonry members, creating "a real or symbolic exhibition of skeletal structure" (Trachtenberg and

Hyman 1979:546). The use of structural aesthetic was common in many forms of modernist architecture where exposed framework (concrete, brick, or metal) was used to imply an intricate piece of structural engineering. The aforementioned Libbey-Owens-Ford Tower (Plate B46) is an example of structural aesthetic design.

4.5.4 Slick Skin

As early as the 1920s, the concept of cladding a building entirely in glass was discussed by early Modern architects such as Le Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe. The technology of the early twentieth century, however, placed limitations on the amount of glass used on a building's exterior (Trachtenberg and Hyman 1979:528–529; Whiffen 1999:287). During the 1950s, as curtain wall technology progressed toward smaller and smaller framing for windows, architects came closer to the ideal of creating a building with a seamless exterior glass membrane. By the 1960s, new methods of assembling glass, using small clips and glass structural fins, created stronger glass and thinner window gaskets, which led to the virtual disappearance of mullions and transoms and created the look of a "flexible skin" exterior (Whiffen 1999:288). During the mid-1960s, reflective glass was introduced, thus allowing architects to create a building that mirrored the surrounding environment, giving a sleek but ghostly characteristic to the building's design (Whiffen 1999:288; Trachtenberg and Hyman 1979:546).

Buildings utilizing slick skin in their construction have tinted and/or mirrored glass, which gives the building a seamless look. Originally constructed using a rectangular form, later slick skin buildings employed smooth rounded elements, allowing the glass to flow around corners or span rooftops. Sculptural in appearance, the exterior covering typically extended from the ground level to the roof. Slick skin buildings were most commonly used in office towers during the 1960s and in later decades (Whiffen 1999:288). The aforementioned ca. 1964 Tower at Erieview in downtown Cleveland (Plate B56) is an example of slick skin design.

4.6 Construction Methods and Materials; Technological Innovations

In the United States, wood, brick and stone remained the dominant building materials into the early twentieth century. Among these materials, timber played the biggest role in the construction industry. About 86 percent of all extant buildings in the United States consist of wood frame construction, with residential buildings comprising the majority of the total (Jester 1995:36). Wood is not only readily available in the United States; it also possesses characteristics desirable to construction. Easy to cut, turn, plane, and finish, wood meets a wide variety of building needs. Exposed to steam, wood becomes pliable and shapeable, enabling manufacturers to create any number of structural members or decorative items. Similarly, brick and stone lend themselves well to construction. Possessing good compression strength, these materials make solid foundations and load-bearing walls. Certain varieties of stone allow for shaping and carving, making the material suitable for decorative purposes. Brick, too, provides an excellent medium for architectural expression, with any number of colors and textures available to builders. Durable and attractive, reinforced brick construction was used extensively in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

Approximately 4 percent of the nation's buildings consist of reinforced brick construction (Jester 1995:34).

The advent of the skyscraper during the late nineteenth century required a more modern approach to building construction. As architects and engineers designed ever-taller structures, they soon exceeded the practical limits of load-bearing brick and stone. Advances in iron and steel manufacturing provided architects the materials they needed to reach beyond the capacities of traditional building materials. With the invention of iron and steel frame construction, brick and stone became little more than a veneer upon a metal skeleton. Standardization of metal building components made metal frame construction efficient and economical. Consequently, metal frame buildings became increasingly common during the early twentieth century and, by the late twentieth century; metal frame construction constitutes 7 percent of the nation's buildings and 11 percent of enclosed square footage (Jester 1995:34).

Modern steel manufacturing evolved simultaneously with the rise of the skyscraper, which created demand for specialized metals. Advances in metallurgy in turn created a need for trade organizations equipped to test products and set industry standards. With the aid of professional societies, such as the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, trade associations established voluntary standards. The metal testing process not only improved the quality of steel, it created a model for materials development in general. Driven by market demand, materials development spawned an industry in itself, bringing about a need for additional civil, mechanical, electrical, and chemical engineers (Jester 1995:37).

Through the 1920s, industrial research significantly improved the quality of building materials. In conjunction with the federal government, trade associations and professional groups standardized products. Prominent organizations associated with testing included the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and the Underwriter's Laboratory (UL). Through its publication, *Standards*, the ASTM promoted building materials by educating the construction industry about the latest advances. Legislation mandating fire prevention standards in construction became increasingly common due to the efforts of the NFPA. Prevention of electrical fires became a major project for the UL, which remains one of the oldest certification laboratories in the country (Jester 1995:39).

A number of building products developed during the 1920s stemmed from materials created or improved for military purposes during World War I. Plywood, for example, transitioned from a simple, decorative veneer to a structural component, thanks in part to its use in aircraft fuselage construction. Laminated glass, first developed for military vehicle windshields, became a standard product in the automobile industry after the war. The decorative veneers Micarta and Formica evolved from lightweight components used for airplane control linkages, gears, and electrical devices (Jester 1995:38).

A building boom, driven by the strong economy of the 1920s, propelled demand for new and innovative materials. Thermal insulation, acoustical controls, and lighting equipment became part of the normal materials list. The need for thermal insulation arose due to an increase in

steel frame construction. Insulating materials of the early twentieth century consisted of slag wool. This material gave way to asbestos, which became increasingly common during the first half the twentieth century. Shredded or powdered fillings became popular forms of insulation after World War I, as did aluminum- and copper-covered batt insulation (Jester 1995:38).

During the early 1930s, the construction industry declined considerably, as the nation struggled to cope with the Great Depression. By 1936, building activity began to increase. A measure aimed at stimulating the economy, house construction, resumed to levels nearly equal to the 1910s. Due to economic pressures, however, new houses tended to offer fewer rooms and less ornamentation. Also indicative of the era, the federal government backed building loans only reluctantly. As the government took steps to account for expenditures, the FHA began regulating materials standards for construction of government buildings. Further regulation in the building industry occurred as the National Bureau of Standards released journal articles regarding building materials and structures reports (Jester 1995:39).

Standardization of building materials became increasingly important during the Great Depression, as manufacturers looked for ways to build products with fewer raw materials. This process of adaptation led to development of new materials, but the depressed market made it difficult for manufacturers to locate ready buyers. Nevertheless, by the late 1930s, many in the construction industry began to recognize the implications of standardization, scientific research, and mass production. Innovative architects also appreciated the advantages of modern building technology, as they found ways to incorporate the latest materials into their designs. The growing movement found its greatest expression in the minimalist, International Style, which relied heavily on modern building materials (Jester 1995:40).

With the outbreak of World War II, the construction industry shifted its focus toward wartime production. Through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the federal government assumed control of any company that manufactured materials deemed necessary for the war effort. Key to the wartime production, the metal and rubber industries became areas of focus for the government. As noted previously, having lost access to natural rubber supplies in the South Pacific, the United States rubber industry launched a campaign to perfect synthetic rubber. Neoprene and Butyl, both developed during the 1930s, proved critical to the invention of natural rubber substitutes. Substitutes for steel and copper proved more challenging, forcing contractors to pour concrete with little or no reinforcing materials. Fiberglass became a substitute for asbestos, and glued laminated timber helped replace steel trusses when spanning long distances (Jester 1995:41).

Construction of war machines and the plants to manufacture them greatly strained the nation's resources. The United States government ordered the construction of thousands of structures, including 1284 airports, 175 million square feet of construction space, and thousands of barracks, mess halls, hospitals, chapels, and all manner of structures related to supporting troops. The effort drained the country of traditional building materials, but the unprecedented production of new materials left the nation with an abundance of modern

building supplies, such as gypsum board, cement-asbestos siding and roofing, and aluminum alloys (Jester 1995:41–42).

With the end of wartime production, manufacturers of modern building materials turned their attention to supplying consumers with their products. Principles of science and mass production, as developed during the 1930s and implemented during World War II, proved exceptionally useful during the postwar years, as postwar prosperity created a seemingly endless market for building materials. Government-aided research and development helped improve older technologies and develop entirely new ones. Prestressed concrete, for example, became a viable product by the late 1940s, and concrete panels became exceedingly common for building construction. The advent of this material greatly affected the building trades, as many carpenters abandoned their traditional skills to build formwork for concrete structures. Steel and glass also became common building materials as curtain wall construction came to dominate high-rise construction. The glass wall trend continued through the 1960s, finally meeting popular resistance during the energy crisis of 1973 (Jester 1995:42).

In general, the postwar era saw a growing trend toward mass-produced synthetic materials and composites. Many of these materials evolved from research conducted by the petroleum industry. Interior finishes, such as bonded, decorative laminates, and molded plastics made of polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, and polyolefines, urethanes, and silicones all developed from petro chemicals. Due in large part to military spending on research and development, modern materials evolved to adapt to current trends in the aerospace industry. In the process, natural building materials continue to decline in use, as metal and concrete supersede wood, brick, and stone (Jester 1995:43).

Standardization of materials effectively homogenized construction within the United States. Consequently, building materials and construction methods used in Ohio resembled those used elsewhere in the country. Materials advertisements in *Ohio Architect* clearly show that Ohio's architects had access to the latest building technologies. And although architectural styles varied from one region of the country to the other, construction techniques remained largely the same, due in no small measure to the standardization of materials. As a result, regional variations in materials and construction methods, which appeared well pronounced during the early nineteenth century, virtually disappeared by mid-twentieth century.

The following list of materials addresses the more common building materials used in the post-war era. Building contractors throughout the country, including the State of Ohio, used these materials in everyday construction. Advertisements found in *Ohio Architecture* provide specific examples of a few of the materials manufactured in Ohio or at least offered by suppliers operating in Ohio. Note that materials manufactured in Ohio were readily available wherever distributors found a market for their products. With a well-developed railroad network and rapidly developing interstate highway system at their disposal, manufacturers of building materials could ship their products throughout the country. In addition, a great many building materials and construction methods were simply licensed products that any number of manufacturers or contractors around the country could produce. As a result, building contractors throughout the country might have equal access to any given product. Thus,

nationwide manufacturing and distribution networks combined to minimize or eliminate differences in materials from one area to the next.

4.6.1 Molded plywood

Consisting of multiple layers of soft or hard wood veneers, plywood panels possess a high strength-to-weight ratio, dimensional stability, and resistance to splitting. Exposed to steam, plywood becomes pliable and moldable. Used for structural or decorative purposes, plywood meets a wide variety of building needs (Jester 1995:132). Among the many Ohio firms that have supplied plywood products to local builders through the mid-to-late twentieth century are Cleveland Plywood and the Dougherty Lumber Company, both in Cleveland and Tri-State Architectural Panel Sales in Toledo.

In 1865, John K. Mayo received the first known plywood patent. The reissue patent noted that the material was suitable for covering or lining structures. It appears, however, that plywood saw little use during its initial production. Not until the late nineteenth century did the material increase in popularity. Used by the furniture industry for drawer bottoms and other concealed parts, as well as for piano pin planks, sewing machine covers, seating, and desktops, plywood remained largely a decorative item, with limited structural use. By about 1890, manufacturers made door panels from hardwood plywood. By 1905, the Portland Manufacturing Company was making Douglas fir plywood panels. These materials remained largely decorative until World War I, when the aircraft industry adopted plywood for covering fuselages (Jester 1995:132).

Following the war, the automobile industry began using plywood for door panels, and in 1924, the Pacific Coast Manufacturers Association established a system for grading plywood. The Forests Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, experimented with plywood during the late 1920s to determine the feasibility of using the material for sheathing. With the advent of waterproof plywood in 1934, the material became an acceptable structural component and covering for use in house construction. Numerous experiments conducted during the 1930s aimed to develop prefabricated plywood walls and partitions. In 1936, Foster Gunnison developed the first commercially prefabricated house using exterior plywood. Additional prefabricated plywood houses soon followed, including the Dri-Bilt house, offered by the Douglas Fir Plywood Association. Designed by Jacques Willis in 1938, the Dri-Bilt house included plywood walls, subfloors, ceilings, and partitions (Jester 1995:134–135).

Plywood became a popular building material for Modernist architects of the 1930s. Richard Neutra and Lawrence Kocher both designed houses using plywood for exterior walls. The material's growing popularity, however, did not assure the success of prefabricated houses; rather, plywood found increasing use in subflooring and sheathing. Plywood also became a standard material for door construction, as well as parquet floor manufacturing (Jester 1995:135).

The success of these newfound applications depended largely on industry standards, which provided for uniform quality of surface finishes. In 1933, the Bureau of Standards established a series of finishes for plywood, which included Good 2 Side, Good I Side, Sound 2 Sides, Sound I Side, Wallboard, and Concrete Form Plywood. Standardized panel sizes also

evolved during the early 1930s, with the 4- by 8-foot panel emerging as the most common size. Thicknesses for 3-ply panels included 3/8 inch and 1/2 inch, but other thickness eventually emerged (Jester 1995:135).

Advances in plywood construction, initiated during World War II, improved production of the material. Using radio-frequency technology, manufacturers replaced convection heating when activating the heat-reactive resins that bound the various layers of veneer to one another. Also attributed to wartime production, the process known as bag molding enabled manufacturers to add compound curvature to molded plywood (Jester 1995:134).

Following the end of World War II, plywood found a ready market with the postwar housing boom. In addition to its use as a structural component, factory prefinished hardwood panels became increasingly popular during the 1950s. Developed by U.S. Plywood Corporation during the mid-1940s, Plankweld panels came in 1/4-inch stock and included a variety of colored finishes (Jester 1995:135).

When applying structural plywood or paneling, builders typically nailed the material to studs spaced on 6-inch centers for panel perimeters and 10-inch centers for intermediate studs. Builders used a variety of joints when lining up panels, including lap, tongue-and-groove, V-joint, concealed with battens, and flush (Jester 1995:135).

4.6.2 Glued Laminated Timber

Laminated timber consists of multiple layers of wood glued together to form a cohesive structural member. The grains of the individual wood pieces all run parallel along the longitudinal axis of the member. Thickness of laminations typically measure 1 to 2 inches but lengths and widths vary considerably. Most laminated timbers consist of softwoods, including Douglas fir and southern pine. Shapes vary from straight beams and columns to arches of every description. The overall lengths of laminated timbers vary according to the application. Due to their laminated construction, these members can clear spans longer than natural, solid timbers (Jester 1995:137).

The earliest known laminated timbers date to the late nineteenth century. However, laminated timbers did not see widespread use for at least another ten years. The first patent for laminated timbers went to Otto Hetzer of Weimer, Germany, who created glued laminated beams in 1901 and curved laminated members in 1906. Consequently, European builders referred to laminated arches as the Hetzer construction method. Until World War I, Hetzer's laminated arches saw extensive use in the construction of German and Swiss railroad stations, factories, workshops, and gymnasiums. Due to a shortage of casein glue during World War I, Hetzer's arches failed to spread to greater Europe (Jester 1995:137).

The first building in the United States to employ laminated timbers was the Peshtigo High School gymnasium in Peshtigo, Wisconsin. Built in 1934, the gymnasium included a series of Type W laminated arches. Despite skepticism by engineers, the glued laminated arches proved more than adequate. During this time, the United States Department of Agriculture's Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, established a research program aimed at developing glued laminated timber. The department released the results of their research in

1939. A more thorough study did not follow until 1954, when the department released suggested design specifications (Jester 1995:138).

Success of laminated arches had much to do with advances in adhesives. Water-resistant casein glue provided the bulk of adhesives used prior to World War II. Although water-resistant, the glue did not lend itself well to exterior applications. More weather-resistant synthetic glues appeared on the scene during the early 1930s. These glues proved suitable for exterior structures, including bridges. Unreaformaldehyde and phenol-formaldehyde remained in use through the 1950s. Resorcinol resin and phenol-resorcinol adhesives joined the list of available glues during the 1950s (Jester 1995:138).

Researchers learned that glued laminated timber provided as much strength and support as the wood itself. Consequently, laminated timber saw wide use through the mid-to-late 1930s. Churches, barns, gymnasiums, garages, storage buildings, and warehouses all benefited from laminated timber. Prior to World War II, the majority of projects using laminated timber occurred in or around Wisconsin, where the United States Department of Agriculture's Forest Products Laboratory conducted its glued laminate experiments. World War II, however, diverted much-needed steel to the war effort, necessitating a substitution for steel trusses. Unit Structures, the first manufacturer of laminated timbers in the country, remained the primary manufacturer of laminated timber members during the 1930s. During the war, Unit Structures authorized Timber Structures of Portland, Oregon, to build laminated timbers. Upon winning a wartime contract, Unit Structures convinced the military to use glued laminated timber for many of their new buildings (Jester 1995:139).

The success of glued laminated timbers during the course of the war earned the material a solid reputation. After the war, numerous manufacturers entered the glued laminated timber industry. Due to a need for extensive clear spans, churches often utilized glued laminated timbers, as did schools, aircraft hangars, supermarkets, auditoriums, factories, and warehouses. Promoted by the Americana Institute of Timber Construction, the glued laminated timber industry expanded significantly. Between 1954 and 1963, the amount of glued laminated timber increased from 31,420,000 board feet to 85,937,000 board feet (Jester 1995:139).

Toledo architects Munger, Munger & Associates specified laminated timbers for the St. Patricks of Heatherdowns Catholic Church. Completed in 1957, the church features a series of pecan stained laminated wood bents (*Ohio Architect* 1958:101–2). These massive arches provide a wide, unobstructed view of the length of the nave (Plate B28). The church remains standing on Heathersdown Boulevard in Toledo.

4.6.3 Concrete Block

The popularity of concrete block expanded significantly during the first two decades of the twentieth century, due in large part to the increasing availability of improved Portland cement. Prior to the twentieth century, attempts to mass-produce concrete building blocks failed, owing to the inconsistency of Portland cement. By 1902, the American Society for Testing and Materials had established standards for gray Portland cement, making the material more consistent in its composition. That same year, Harmon S. Palmer established

the Hollow Building Block Company for the purpose of manufacturing cast iron, concrete block machines. By 1904, Palmer's company had a capacity of 400 machines per year (Jester 1995:37, 80).

The typical block machine of the early twentieth century consisted of a metal, mold box with a hand-release lever for removal of the mold sides and cores. Masons loaded the mold with a mixture of Portland cement, water, sand, and aggregate then tamped the material to eliminate voids. Once released from the mold, workers placed the blocks on an appropriate surface to dry. By the 1920s, molds operated according to an extrusion process, and power tampers had replaced hand tamping. Power tamping gave way to automatic vibrators in the 1930s, and block machines increased in capacity to make multiple blocks simultaneously. By 1940, much of the block making process was automated (Jester 1995:83).

Available in a wide variety of sizes and surfaces, concrete blocks offered builders an array of decorative possibilities. By 1924, concrete block trade associations had established standards for block sizes. The 8- by 8- by 16-inch block became the most common size by 1930. The weight of the blocks also changed over time, as improvements in aggregates reduced the mass needed to make a block. Patented in 1917, F.J. Staub's cinder block significantly reduced the weight of concrete blocks. Strong, durable, and able to take a nail, cinder blocks dominated the concrete block industry in the 1920s and 1930s. By the 1940s, however, other aggregates entered the market, including pumice, expanded shale, clay, and slate aggregates. Mass-produced at manufacturing facilities, blocks of the late 1930s and 1940s became less decorative and more utilitarian. By the postwar era, plain-face blocks dominated the concrete block industry (Jester 1995:83).

The Geist Coal & Supply Company of Cleveland manufactured a variety of concrete block types in the 1950s. The company promoted their patented Roman Roughs and Bermuda Blocks as ideal for construction of patios, outdoor fireplaces, garden walks, and walls. They also manufactured patio block and slump brick, for exterior and interior planters, as well as for interior walls (*Ohio Architect* 1954: 44-45).

4.6.4 Reinforced and Pre-stressed Concrete

While the use of concrete has a long and successful history, one inherent problem with the technology was a lack of tensile or flexible strength. In 1860, S. T. Fowler developed a process by which he embedded metal bars within the concrete to resist shearing stresses, providing the material a greater range of construction applications. Commercial use of reinforced concrete, however, is generally credited to Ernest Ransome who, through the 1890s, refined the process of casting individual reinforced units, such as girders, beams and floor slabs which then rested atop concrete columns. (Jester 1995: 93-95).

The sixteen story, Ingalls Building (1903) in Cincinnati is generally credited as the first skyscraper constructed using Ransome's reinforced concrete system. Considered a pioneering and experimental project, the construction proved that the equivalent of steel frame load bearing capacity could be attained through concrete construction at a lower cost. Although derided by critics at the time of construction, the building did not topple under its own weight as predicted. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 and

also recognized by the American Society of Civil Engineers as a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark (Sambi 1975).

Reinforced concrete gained widespread use in the construction of buildings, arched bridges, and after about 1910, for shells, domes and thin shell roof construction for auditoriums and other larger scale structures. Disguised under marble, terra cotta and brick cladding for much of the twentieth century, the concrete frame emerged as an architectural element in the 1970s and 1980s when architects embraced functional aesthetics (Jester 1995: 95-96).

The continuing effort to increase the tensile strength of concrete led to the advent of pre-stressed concrete. Used in structural members subject to bending or tension, pre-stressed concrete counteracts loads to a designed degree. Pre-stressed members are internally stressed through either pre-tensioning or post-tensioning. Most pre-stressed members receive linear pre-stressing, where pre-stressing is applied to the long axis of a member. This enables the member to resist tensile stresses from bending (Jester 1995:115).

Initial attempts at creating pre-stressed concrete occurred as early at the mid-1880s. However, due to creep, or shrinkage in concrete, early efforts at pre-stressing failed. Not until 1925 did anyone patent a method for successfully pre-stressing concrete. Accounting for shrinkage, R.E. Dill of Alexandria, Nebraska, developed a system for pre-stressing, but his method failed to gain widespread acceptance. Three years later, Frenchman engineer Eugene Freyssinet employed high-strength steel wires to post-tension concrete members. By the late 1930s, German engineer E. Hoyer had developed a system for pre-tensioning concrete members (Jester 1995:115; Libby 1990:265).

Pre-stressed concrete came into limited use in the United States during the 1930s, when Preload Corporation used circular pre-stressing techniques to manufacture tanks and pipes. The modern pre-stressed concrete industry, however, did not arrive until 1949. In that year, Belgian engineer Gustav Magnel visited the United States, delivering a number of lectures on the subject. Soon after, a group of American engineers designed the first pre-stressed bridge in the nation. Opened in 1951, the Walnut Lane Bridge in Philadelphia included 13, 160-foot long post-tensioned girders in the main span and seven, 74-foot long girders in the approach spans (Jester 1995:115–116).

The pre-stressed concrete boom expanded significantly during the 1950s, due largely to the construction boom of the postwar era, steel shortages during the Korean War, and passage of the Interstate Highway Act of 1956. The pre-stressed concrete conference, held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1951, as well as the formation of the Pre-stressed Concrete Institute in 1954, helped promote the material. Following resolution of a number of technical hurdles, including the proper formulation and processing of suitable concretes, the material gained wide acceptance in the construction industry (Jester 1995:116).

Manufacturers of pre-stressed concrete apply tensioning prior to or after the concrete has set. The pre-tensioning technique requires the manufacturer to stretch the reinforcing steel before pouring concrete into the form. Once cured, the manufacturer releases the tensioned steel, allowing the load to transfer to the concrete. The bond between the concrete and steel absorbs

compression forces, transferring the stress throughout the length of the member. The opposite procedure occurs during the post-tensioning process. Reinforcing steel goes into the form in an unstressed condition. Enclosed within sleeves or conduits, the steel remains isolated from the concrete. Upon reaching the required compressive strength, the manufacturer applies tension to the steel by aid of jacks. Once the steel reaches the desired level of tension, the manufacturer locks the free ends in place, transferring compression to the cured concrete. An injection of grout fills the voids between the conduits and steel, insuring a watertight seal. This particular method works well when joining large, precast segments to span long distances (Jester 1995:116).

Pre-stressed concrete members became exceedingly common in building construction by the mid-1950s. Builders employed smaller, pre-stressed members in the construction of commercial buildings, parking structures, schools, and warehouses (Plate B29). With transportation considerations in mind, members for building construction remained relatively short in length, with some members as short as 36 feet. Among the early structures built with pre-stressed concrete members, the Boeing Company Development Center in Seattle (1956) held the title as the largest pre-stressed concrete industrial building in the world. The 21-story Norton Building (1957), also located in Seattle, holds the honor as the first pre-stressed concrete building to exceed six stories. Other early successes include monorails at the 1961 Seattle World's Fair, followed in 1971 by Disney World's monorail in Orlando, Florida (Jester 1995:117).

In Ohio, pre-stressed concrete members have been used in hundreds of bridge projects. Beginning in the late 1940s, use of pre-stressed concrete I-beams allowed concrete span lengths to be increased to 150 feet. Pre-stressed members proved to be more economical than steel I-beam units as well. Early examples of Ohio bridges incorporating pre-stressed concrete already had been determined eligible for the NRHP. They include the 1952 Roseville Bridge on County Route 32 in Muskingum County and the 1960 US Route 37 bridge over the Scioto River (Parsons Brinckerhoff et al. 2005:3/100-3/102). A listing of historic-age bridges in Ohio is included in Appendix F. Pre-stressed concrete also found uses in Ohio's buildings. For example, the Kroger Headquarters building at 1014 Vine Street, Cincinnati, has a pre-stressed concrete frame (Greinacher et al. 2008:n.p.).

4.6.5 Architectural Precast Concrete

Used for either load-bearing or non-load-bearing purposes, architectural precast concrete includes all types of precast concrete building components. These elements are either reinforced or pre-stressed and rely on an array of fasteners to adhere the components to the structure, including reinforcing bars, bolts, threaded rods, and structural steel shapes (Jester 1995:108).

Precast concrete found limited use in the United States during the 1930s, but the Great Depression severely hindered its growth and development. The building boom of the postwar period, however, created significant demand for precast concrete. Often used as an exterior wall surface, precast concrete panels offered architects a variety of finish possibilities, which might entail sandblasting, water washing and brushing, etching with acid or bush hammering. One of the more popular finishing processes developed in the 1930s became known as the

Mo-Sai technique. Mo-Sai relied on densely packed mineral aggregates and minimal amounts of cement to create a variety of textures. Patented by Dextone Company in 1940, Mo-Sai became available to a number of licensed manufacturing firms throughout the United States (Jester 1995:108,110).

In Ohio, the Marietta Concrete Company manufactured precast concrete panels for the construction industry (Plate B30). These panels appear to have been available in a rectangular shape with a textured, corrugated surface (Ohio Architect 1970). Other shapes and patterns might have been available as well. An example of an Ohio building displaying this material is a ca. 1968, eight-story office building at 5 Severance Circle in Cleveland Heights (Plate B91). The precast concrete panels are the dominant exterior treatment on the building. The grid of panels is pierced by small, regularly spaced rectangular window openings. Raised vertical bands along the edges of the panels emphasize the building's verticality, while slightly lighter horizontal bands demarcate each story.

4.6.6 Tilt-up Concrete Construction

Tilt-up concrete construction walls are formed horizontally then raised into position, much like the raising of a wooden barn. The concept actually dates to the Roman Empire but the idea did not fully develop until the invention of rebar in the early twentieth century. The improved tensile strength afforded by rebar reinforcing made tilt-up concrete construction a more viable building option. However, the method saw limited use until the post-war era, when ready-mix concrete and mobile cranes made the erection of tilt-up buildings more practical. Ready-mix concrete allowed for precise concrete mixtures, tailored to the work site environment and cranes enabled builders to raise pre-formed walls into place, regardless of the location of the construction site (Tiltup 2010).

Tilt-up concrete construction became exceedingly popular in the late 1940s and 1950s. An efficient method of construction, tilt-up concrete construction saved considerable time and money. By the twenty-first century, tilt-up construction comprised 15 percent of all industrial buildings and structures within the United States (Tilt-up Concrete Association 2010). In Ohio, the Portland Concrete Association regularly advertised tilt-up concrete construction in the *Ohio Architecture* journal. The advertisements noted that tilt-up construction was one of the fastest growing building methods (Ohio Architect 1954:14). Touted for speed and economy of erection, tilt-up concrete walls offered builders a low-cost method of construction (Plate B31).

4.6.7 Thin Stone Veneer

Used for non-load-bearing purposes, thin stone veneer does not exceed two inches in thickness. The most common thin stone veneers include granite, marble, travertine, limestone, and slate. Applied to the façade of a building, the material provides the appearance of load-bearing masonry (Jester 1995:168).

Builders used thin stone veneers as early as the 1890s. Burnham and Root specified thin stone veneer for the 1895 Reliance Building in Chicago. Applied to the first two stories, the stone veneer measured between 2 and 4 inches thick. The material appeared on other buildings throughout the early twentieth century. By the late 1930s, thin stone veneer

commonly covered entire façades. The Rule-Page Building (1940) in Mason City, Iowa, and the Federal Reserve Bank (1950) in Detroit, Michigan, offer early examples of commercial buildings clad entirely in thin stone veneer. Not until the early 1960s, however, did architects more often specify thin stone veneer for buildings. Clad with marble veneer, the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. was among the first such high-profile buildings to feature the material (Jester 1995:168).

Throughout the duration of the nineteenth century, quarried stone blocks required hand finishing. Development of finishing machinery during the early twentieth century made the process more efficient. Gang saws, for example, enabled stone workers to cut multiple blocks of stone simultaneously. By the early 1930s, gang saw technology enabled veneer manufacturers to cut blocks to as thin as 1 inch. Once reduced to a thin slice, carborundum wheels further refined the slabs. Manufacturers offered a wide variety of finishes, including rockfaced, sawed, sandblasted, peen-hammered, pointed, bush-hammered, rubbed, honed, and polished. During the early 1950s, typical stone thicknesses included 7/8, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inches, with most manufacturers recommending 1½ inch thickness for stone veneer. Panel sizes during the 1950s typically measured 3 or 4 feet square (Jester 1995:170) (Plate B32).

Following typical masonry practice, builders installed thin stone veneer panels on mortar beds, with mortar-finished joints. Builders typically installed stone veneer with a 1/4-inch space between panels, and manufacturers recommended allowance for an expansion joint every 30 feet vertically and every second floor horizontally. Manufacturers also recommended that installers leave a 1-inch deep cavity behind each panel. As many as four galvanized or asphalt-covered steel rods served as lateral anchors, tying the panels to structural framing. Builders sometimes used plaster of paris as a quick-setting spacer behind the panels. Interior panels received support with wire anchors, which the installer tied to some form of backup material, such as brick or block. Stainless steel strap anchors become increasingly common by the late 1940s (Jester 1995:170–171).

Composite building panels became increasingly common by the late 1950s, with stone veneer-covered, precast concrete panels dominating the industry. The Marble Institute of America's *Marble Engineering Handbook*, and the National Association of Marble Producer's *Marble-Faced Precast Panels*, helped standardize thin stone veneer construction during the 1960s. Use of the material increased significantly during the 1970s and 1980s, with a 600 percent increase in marble and a 1735 percent increase in the use of granite during this period (Jester 1995:171).

In Ohio, the Columbus-based Hamilton Parker Company began offering thin stone veneer products during the 1950s. The company originally was a fuel supply company, but the gradual erosion of the coal market necessitated a shift in business strategy. Hamilton Parker enjoyed considerable success with the new product line and continued to diversify its inventory of building supply materials over time (Hamilton Parker 2010).

4.6.8 Simulated Masonry

As its name implies, simulated masonry consists of a moldable material shaped to mimic stone. Made from cement, epoxy, fiberglass, minerals, or some other synthetic substance,

simulated masonry served the same decorative purpose as cast stone and concrete block. Although merely an ornamental veneer, simulated masonry cladding was designed to impart a sense of permanence (Jester 1995:175).

Manufactured at a factory or cast on-site, builders applied simulated masonry directly to the wall. This type of construction enabled builders to adapt the material to existing conditions. Although promoted for new construction, the material became a popular method for renovating older structures. Considerably less expensive than stone construction, simulated masonry gained wide appeal following its invention. The material found particular success among middle-class Americans, who could now afford the appearance of stone, if not actual stone construction (Jester 1995:175).

Considered the originator of simulated masonry, the Perma-Stone Company of Columbus began promoting its product in 1929. A complete package deal, the Perma-Stone process included molds, materials, and installation by a licensed and trained dealer. The popularity of the material soon attracted additional simulated masonry companies. Formstone, made by the Baltimore-based, Lasting Products Company, was another popular brand that appeared on the scene in 1937. Similar to the Perma-Stone process, Formstone came with all necessary tools, materials, and a company-trained contractor (Jester 1995:175).

The Perma-Stone process entails the mixing of a cementitious material at the building site. After adhering metal or wood lath to the façade, the contractor coats the lath with a brown coat. Prior to setting, the contractor creates grooves in the surface of the brown coat, creating a textured surface upon which the scratch coat will adhere. While the scratch coat remains wet, the contractor applies the finish coat with the aid of pressure molds. The molds shape the finish coat to impart the look of stone, giving the Perma-Stone its unique appearance. A waterproof membrane application seals the Perma-Stone, making it resistant to moisture penetration. The process works on flat or curved surfaces, and any number of coursing patterns and joints work equally well. Color also remains variable, as the pigments mix directly into the cement, allowing for creative enhancements (Jester 1995:177).

Formstone follows a similar process as that used for Perma-Stone. Once the contractor has applied the metal or wood lath to the surface of the wall, they then apply a 3/8- to 3/4-inch layer of cement mortar atop the lath. Much like the brown coat applied during the Perma-Stone application, the Formstone contractor scores the initial coat of mortar, making a textured surface suitable for holding the second coat. Once dry, a second layer covers the first layer, creating a surface for the final layer, which includes the stone shapes. The contractor creates a variegated effect by alternating colored cements between forms. While still wet, the contractor textures the mixture with a roller designed to impart a stone-like appearance to the Formstone. The type of texture depends on the type of roller. The contractor can use any combination of pigments to color the Formstone (Jester 1995:179).

The makers of Formstone promoted the product as a means to refurbish deteriorated masonry or improve insulation of an existing building. With its large inventory of soft-brick buildings, Baltimore, Maryland, became the “Formstone Capital of the World.” Whether used for new or old construction, the overall popularity of simulated masonry declined after the 1950s.

Cheaper cladding materials, namely aluminum and vinyl, captured the siding market during the 1960s and 1970s. Nevertheless, limited quantities of Perma-Stone and Formstone remain in production today (Jester 1995:179).

4.6.9 Spandrel Glass

Used to cover knee walls and spandrel beams in curtain wall construction, spandrel glass typically rests above and below horizontal strip windows. A ceramic-coated plate glass, the material came in an unlimited variety of colors and sizes. Spandrel glass found widespread popularity in the postwar era, where it commonly adorned commercial buildings (Jester 1995:206).

Spandrelite, introduced by Pittsburgh Plate Glass in 1955, emerged as one of the more popular spandrel glass options. Manufactured in a variety of sizes and colors, the material offered architects a virtually unlimited pallet from which to choose. Also available in an array of colors and sizes, Vitrolux, by the aforementioned Libbey-Owens-Ford firm in Toledo, earned a large share of the spandrel glass market (Jester 1995:208). The firm's multi-story office tower in downtown Toledo utilized grey-toned spandrel glass (Plate B46). When originally constructed, the Kroger Headquarters in downtown Cincinnati featured extensive use of light blue enameled panels and glass, but the material was replaced during a renovation in 1980 (Greinacher 2008:np).

Spandrel glass became common on commercial buildings after World War II. Buildings known as "glass boxes" featured spandrel glass in any number of colors. The Lever House, located on Fifth Avenue in New York City, became one of the better-known buildings to exhibit spandrel glass (Jester 1995:208). The material found widespread use on new construction, especially multiple-story office and medical arts buildings, and also on remodeling projects to update commercial facades on Main Streets across Ohio, such as in Medina (Plate B44).

4.6.10 Vinyl Tile

Despite earlier experiments with plastics, vinyl tile did not become a viable option for flooring materials until the late 1920s. Used as a binding agent, coumarone-indene offered flooring manufacturers a variety of color options. By the late 1940s, coumarone-indene had largely replaced asphalt in flooring tiles.

Although Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation introduced vinyl-flooring material as early as 1931, the material did not see widespread use until after World War II. Following the war, the price of vinyl decreased, making it a more practical flooring option. As a result, between 1947 and 1952, the number of firms manufacturing plastic flooring increased from 22 to 34. The material came in either roll or tile form, and consisted of polyvinyl chloride-acetate or other some similar synthetic substance. The rapid expansion of the industry had much to do with the fact that manufacturers could adapt older machinery, used to produce asphalt and rubber tiles, to manufacture vinyl tiles (Jester 1995:241–242).

Regardless of their composition, all vinyl tiles follow the same production process. Manufacturers create a moldable putty-like substance by exposing a chemical concoction to

heat and pressure. During this stage, the manufacturer adds coloring pigments to the mix. The plastic substance then travels through a series of rollers, gradually diminishing in thickness. Punch plates or knives cut the hot, plastic material to shape. A highly efficient process, vinyl tiles require little time for manufacture (Jester 1995:242).

Vinyl tiles remain available in three basic types, including vinyl asbestos (VAT), vinyl composition tile (VCT), and backed or cushioned vinyl tile. Comprised of vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer, asbestos fillers and crushed limestone, plasticizers, stabilizers, and color pigments, vinyl asbestos tile offers exceptional wearing strength but has a limited color range due to the gray tint imparted by the asbestos fibers. More expensive than VAT, vinyl composition tile consists of polyvinyl chloride resin, plasticizers, fillers, and pigments. This flexible material holds up exceptionally well against wear. The third type of tile, backed vinyl, incorporates an alkali or waterproof backing with a wearing layer consisting of vinyl, resins, plasticizers, pigments, and fillers (Jester 1995:242–242).

Application of vinyl tiles requires a rigid base, such as wood or concrete. Water-resistant adhesives help adhere the material to the base while creating an impervious layer between the tile backing and the base material. Due to its compatibility with subfloor surfaces and binders in the tile, bitumen served as the adhesive of choice during the 1950s (Jester 1995:243).

During the 1950s, vinyl tile manufacturer, Robbins widely advertised their line of vinyl flooring products in *Ohio Architect.* The company's advertising campaign focused on the durability of vinyl, which the company touted as a product designed to last a lifetime. Among their many registered trademarks were Liftetime Vinyl Tile, Lifetime Vinyl Terra-Tile, Lifetime Vinyl All-Purpose Terra Tile, Lifetime Vinyl Safety Tread Runner, and Lifetime Vinyl Stair Treads (*Ohio Architect* 1954). In addition, the company offered a variety of rubber flooring products, including rubber tile and rubber Terra-Tile. Vinyl tile, however, appears to have been the company's showcase product.

4.6.11 Gypsum Board

Gypsum board typically consists of a gypsum core wrapped in a paper covering. Lightweight and fire resistant, gypsum board provides an excellent wall covering. Furthermore, the material requires only a matter of hours to install, as opposed to several weeks, as was the typical amount of time required for plastering (Jester 1995:269).

The material dates to 1894, when Augustine Sackett patented his 32- by 36-inch multi-ply gypsum board. By 1898, the Sackett Wall Board Company offered a three-ply gypsum board, touted as a substitute for lath and plaster. However, builders tended to use the material as a backing for plaster. By 1909, the Sackett Wall Board Company, and the more recent Samson Plaster Board Company, had come under the control of the United States Gypsum Company (US Gypsum). Soon afterward, a US Gypsum engineer discovered a method for making plaster board with folded paper edges. By World War I, the gypsum board industry had established standards for manufacture of the material (Jester 1995:270).

During the 1920s, US Gypsum offered a variety of building boards, including sheetrock wallboard, sheetrock tile board, Rocklath, and Gyp-lap sheathing. Under license from US

Gypsum, numerous manufacturers produced wallboard, including the National Gypsum Company, Certain-Teed Products Corporation, Celotex Corporation, Ebsary Gypsum Company, Newark Plaster Company, and Texas Cement Plaster Company. These companies found a ready market during World War II, when wartime restrictions on metal and lumber forced builders to find alternatives to lath. Consequently, wallboard found extensive use in wartime housing (Jester 1995:270).

Less expensive than plastering, and simpler to install, wallboard became the wall covering of choice in the postwar era. During the 1940s and 1950s, a variety of textures and colored surfaces appeared on the market. Decorative pastels, insulating layers of foil, and even vinyl-covered boards offered builders complete wall systems. Plain gypsum board also functioned as a subsurface for installation of decorative wall coverings, such as patterned vinyl and wood-grained paneling that became popular at this time (Plates B92-B93). Additional developments included vapor-retarding and water-resistant barriers, and boards impregnated with asbestos fibers, mineral wood, glass wool, fiberglass, and other fire-resistant materials. Fire-rated gypsum board became a common item by the mid-1950s (Jester 1995:270). Gypsum wallboard and fire-rated gypsum board have been used in buildings of every type throughout Ohio since the 1950s.

4.6.12 Fiber Reinforced Plastic

A variety of fiber reinforced plastic (FRP) products appeared on the market after 1945. These materials included some form of polymer combined with reinforcing fibers. Common polymers used in FRP included acrylics, vinyls, polyolefins, phenolics, and polyesters. Combined with a combination of fillers, catalysts, stabilizers, coloring agents, and fibrous substances, such as asbestos, carbon fibers, or glass fibers, the polymers set up to create rigid or semi-rigid materials (Jester 1995:142).

Use of reinforced plastics prior to World War II was limited due to the characteristics of available resins. Requiring great heat and pressure to cure, resins of the time destroyed the reinforcing fibers. Not until the introduction of cold low-pressure resin polyesters in 1941, and allyl resins in 1942, did FRP manufacturing become a viable industry (Jester 1995:142).

Manufacturers used one of two processes to create FRP products. Contact molding, used largely for building materials, employed an open mold technique. A worker sprayed resin and reinforcing materials onto the mold, creating a fabricated form. The other method involved machine molding, which required a pair of matched molds. Attached to one another, placed in an oven then rolled to remove air bubbles, the matching sections of material formed a continuous sheet of FRP (Jester 1995:144).

Following World War II, FRP manufacturers sought new markets for their products. Accustomed to building three-dimensional forms, some FRP companies built automobiles and boats. The material also proved useful in construction. The most common use of FRP in this area was the manufacture of corrugated fiber-reinforced translucent sheets. Introduced in the late 1940s, the sheets soon came in a variety of colors. By the mid-1960s, Sanpan panels, manufactured by Panel Structures of East Orange, New Jersey, and Kalwall panels, made by

Kalwall Corporation of Manchester, New Hampshire, dominated the industry (Jester 1995:144).

In Springfield, JMS Composites has manufactured FRP since 1967, specializing in complex shapes and designs for the agricultural, transportation, industrial, marine, medical, military, machinery/equipment, and wastewater treatment industries. The firm produces both prototypes as well as standardized components in a variety of thicknesses, pigmentation, gel-coating and post-finishing (ThomasNet 2010).

4.7 Landscape Architecture in Ohio

The first landscape architects who practiced in American during the nineteenth century focused on large estates, religious properties, and government grounds. Very few landscape architects were employed prior to 1900, however, with the display of Frederick Law Olmstead's grounds at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, and the founding of the American Society of Landscape Architects in 1899, the profession gained much needed publicity and respect. Economic, social, and artistic interests created in part by the Industrial Revolution and a new class of homeowners able to afford larger homes with larger grounds aided the growth of the field (Karson 1989:7).

Many early examples of landscape architecture in Ohio can still be found in Ohio's parks. One of Cincinnati's earliest parks, Burnet Woods, served the Clifton neighborhood. Inspired by Frederick Law Olmstead's work on Central Park, the city envisioned Burnet Woods as a natural park where local residents could escape the urban din and return to nature. The park's artificial lake was built in 1875, with various trails, open green space, and structures to follow (Cincinnati Park Board 1995: 14; Recchie 2008).

Some large estates in Ohio also retain their early landscape architecture work. The Mortimer Matthews House, a shingle-style house located just north of Cincinnati, features original sunken gardens and large grounds attributed to famed landscape architect, Warren Manning. Manning would also contribute to grounds in various Cincinnati parks during his illustrious career (Tishler 1988). A.D. Taylor worked under Manning before establishing his own practice in 1913, and was hired as a consultant to the Cincinnati Park Board from 1927-1941. Among his many landscaping projects in the city were the approach to Union Terminal, Fleischman Gardens, Alms Park, Ault Park, and Mount Echo Park (Cincinnati Park Board 1995:59).

By the post-World War II period, new ideas concerning the future of landscape architecture were considered in workshops and conferences across the country. In 1955, the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) established the Committee on Research in Landscape Architecture to help identify avenues for further growth in the modern era. Some of the major issues considered were the explosion of new housing developments throughout the country, and the ongoing construction of the Interstate Highway System. The Ohio Branch of the ASLA established its own Roadside Development Research committee to study ways of beautifying new highways with landscape buffers. The Ohio Department of Highways employed a landscape architect in order to make the highways a more beautiful as well as safer method of travel (Engineering Experiment Station 1961: 5, 32).

Landscape architecture during the modern era was tasked with creating a pleasing visual atmosphere in a variety of settings. It also helped to provide urban residents with a respite from the fast-paced, dense, concrete worlds they inhabited. Although more recent urban complexes, such as the Proctor and Gamble Headquarters in Cincinnati, adopted green garden-type areas that offered rest and relaxation to urban citizens. Local parks, however, were the most common way to accomplish this feat.

During the 1950s and 1960s, Ohio parks were one of the major beneficiaries of landscape architecture. Many city and county parks followed a path of development similar to that of the State Park system, creating parks around flood control lakes and dams to take advantage of the recreational opportunities associated with water. When new parks were created along the lakes, it was necessary to create gathering places for the people to enjoy. Landscape architects laid out open green spaces and trails through forested areas. They arranged flower gardens and other plantings to further beautify the area, and worked with the park boards on the many golf courses that developed in Ohio's state and local parks.

In the Columbus suburb of Clintonville, Whetstone Park and the Park of Roses are a noteworthy example of recent past landscape architecture in a municipal park (Plates B94-95). Established in 1940, Whetstone Park served as the site of 500 Victory Gardens during the war years. Additional land acquisitions starting in 1944 brought the park to its current size of 150 acres. In 1951, members of the Columbus Rose Club and the Central Ohio Rose Society began work on creating a rose garden within Whetstone Park. The Columbus City Council approved the project and issued bonds to pay for its development, while the Mayor created the Columbus Rose Commission within the Columbus Recreation & Parks Department. The commission oversaw plans for the rose garden's development and worked with landscape architect George B. Tobey on the park's design (Clintonville Online 2010).

Construction of the rose garden began in June 1952 on a gently sloped, 13-acre tract within Whetstone Park. All beds were excavated to a depth of 24 inches and the topsoil was mixed with imported peat moss and commercial fertilizer before being returned to the beds. Approximately 21,000 bales of peat moss were required for the endeavor. Dozens of rose varieties were planted in geometric configurations, and a circular fountain provided a focal point (Plate B94).

The Columbus Park of Roses opened in June 1953. The following year, the American Rose Society Headquarters moved from Hershey, Pennsylvania to a new building within the park (Plate B95). The modestly sized one-story, flat-roofed building featured typical International Style elements, including horizontal, asymmetrical massing, ribbon windows, and a metal framed, glassed-in entry system. Landscaping around the building included a variety of rose bushes. In 1974, the society relocated to Shreveport, Louisiana.

In recent years, the Columbus Recreation and Parks Department has added specialized gardens within the Park of Roses, including an Herb Garden, Daffodil Garden, Perennial Garden, and new collections of miniature and heritage roses. Now featuring more than

11,000 rose bushes, the Columbus Park of Roses is currently one of the largest municipal rose gardens in the country (Clintonville Online 2010).

Other successful modern-era municipal park projects in Ohio include the Serpentine Wall in Cincinnati, Heritage Parks in Cleveland, and Canal Park in Akron. The Serpentine Wall at Sawyer Point in Cincinnati was created by the New York City landscape architecture firm of Zion & Breen Associates in 1970. Coinciding with the construction of Riverfront Stadium, the Serpentine Wall raised the riverfront park out of the flood plain with a concrete step wall. Another well-regarded park project in Ohio was Canal Park in Akron. Under the guidance of landscape architects Lawrence Halprin and Associates of San Francisco, Canal Park became the heart of a new housing and commercial district on the south end of downtown Akron. Officially dedicated in 1975, Canal Park changed an abandoned canal into an integral part of the downtown community (Ohio Chapter ASLA 1985:23-26).

Residential suburban developments also were subject to landscape design. Landscape architects often assisted developers with site planning, delineating lots, planning ingress and egress routes, and making recommendations for placement of small parks and green spaces as well as periphery commercial spaces. Some subdivisions, such as the aforementioned Rush Creek Village in Worthington, featured much more extensive landscape architecture. As the NRHP nomination for the development noted, architect Theodore van Fossen planned every aspect of the neighborhood, from its narrow, winding roads and cul de sacs to the spatial relationships among individual houses and natural features. The houses were arranged to capitalize on views of the steep ravines and Rush Run that characterized the area, while also providing privacy from one house to the next (Friends of the Ravine 2004:3; Brown et al 2003).

The 39 acres of ravine topography influenced the architecture of the houses, including the selection of building materials, color palettes, and organically inspired design. Each house was designed with an eye toward integration of indoors and outdoors through porches, decks, pools, and large expanses of glass. Important aspects of the landscape architecture at Rush Creek include

- Orientation of the houses at offset angles from the street, typically between 30 and 90 degrees, capitalized on the potential for views from within the house toward the ravines, and enhanced privacy between the houses;
- Horizontal massing of each house, with flat roofs, overhangs, and cantilevers, extend the horizontal planes and integrate each building into the surrounding topography;
- Landscaping hedges placed across properties rather than parallel to property lines reinforce the development's overall unity and the shared views;
- Orientation of the street system on an east/west axis follow the rolling topography, while short cross streets, dead-ends, and cul de sacs enhance quiet and privacy for residents;
- The effort to blend the housing into the natural setting included deliberate exclusion of sidewalks, street lights, and curbs on the streets; a swale paralleling each street collects storm water to flow down to the Rush Run (Friends of the Ravine 2004:3, 7).

Recognized for its historical and architectural significance, Rush Creek Village ranks among Ohio's most distinctive suburban neighborhoods of the mid-twentieth century.

4.8 Selected Ohio Architects, Builders, and Developers

Between 1940 and 1970, hundreds of architects practiced in Ohio. Appendix C lists 1,004 architects and/or architect-designed Ohio resources from this period that were identified during the course of this project. An eclectic array of Ohio's recent past resources have been included in architectural guides and inventories and featured on various Internet sites; a sampling of these are presented in Appendix D. Between 1954 and 1970, *Ohio Architect* magazine routinely recognized almost 300 projects that were thought to be particularly noteworthy examples of the period's design trends; these are in Appendix E. Rosters of the architects practicing in Ohio during the 1950s and 1960s are provided in Appendix G. As part of this project, oral history interviews were conducted with architects Paul Ricciuti, Dellas Harder, Peter Van Dijk, Dick Eschelman, Raymond J. Jaminet, Bruce Goetzman, and Paul Westlake; engineer J. Philip Richley; historians Donald Hutsler and William Keener; and planner Norman Krumholz; the interviews and full transcripts are available under separate cover. Summary information about each interviewee is included in Appendix J.

Given the sheer preponderance of architects who worked in Ohio during the recent past, and the volume of their output, a comprehensive discussion of each individual's career is beyond the scope of the current project. The following sub-sections feature a sample of some of the architects who made lasting contributions to Ohio's built environment, and attempt to highlight the geographic and architectural diversity of these architects' careers. This discussion should not, however, be construed as a ranking of importance or significance. It is fairly easy to see how the training/background some of these architects had (Taliesin Fellowship, Gropius, etc.) influenced the built environment with which they were associated.

4.8.1 Carl E. Bentz

Carl Ellsworth Bentz (1911-1997) served as State Architect of Ohio for twenty years, beginning in 1958 with the administration of Governor William O'Neill and continuing through 1978 during the second administration of James Rhodes. A native of Columbus, Bentz attended the Ohio State University School of Architecture during the early 1930s. He earned numerous academic honors, including the AIA Medal for Student Excellent upon his graduation in 1935. Bentz began his professional career at Richards, McCarty & Bulford in Columbus. With the outbreak of World War II, he served as an associate architect with Jennings and Lawrence Engineering to work on the design of the Ravenna Ordinance Depot. In 1942, he joined the Army Corps of Engineers and was posted first at Ravenna as Port Engineer, then reassigned to Erie Proving Ground. He returned to Columbus in 1946 and became a partner in the firm of Tibbals Crumley Musson Architects (AIA 2009; Wikipedia 2010b).

After being appointed to the position of State Architect in 1958, Bentz designed or supervised design of a number of public buildings, including the ca. 1967 Jerome Library at Bowling Green State University, the ca. 1966-1968 Assembly Building at Miami University, the Ohio Department of Transportation building at 25 South Front Street in downtown

Columbus, and the underground parking garage beneath the lawn at the State House. A member of the AIA since 1942, Bentz became a Fellow in 1968 for his career in public service, and a Member Emeritus in 1979, a year after being awarded an AIA Ohio Gold Medal (AIA 2009; Wikipedia 2010b).

4.8.2 Eugene W. Betz

Dayton-based Eugene W. Betz graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1944. The same year, he joined the firm Schenck & Williams, and eventually became a junior partner. Betz spent much of his career on public, institutional, and industrial buildings. During the 1950s, his projects included a Frigidaire Appliance Plant (1950), a Coca Cola Bottling Company facility (1952), the Miami Valley Hospital (1953), Good Samaritan Hospital (1954), Belle Haven School (1954), Bell Telephone offices (1955). By 1965, Betz established himself in an independent practice, but he continued his focus on institutional and public buildings. During the 1960s, his projects included the ca. 1966 Cobalt Unit of Good Samaritan Hospital and the ca. 1967 Hithergreen Middle School (American Institute of Architects 1956:41; Campen 1973).

Betz designed his own office building, located at at 2223 South Dixie Highway in Dayton. The two-building complex was a fine example of modernist design. The buildings were offset from one another at an angle and connected via a sleek glass-enclosed walkway. The low-slung, horizontally massed building featured curtain wall construction, piers and beams of pre-cast concrete form panels faced with stone block, and clerestory windows. The landscape design for the property reflected modernist tenets as well. The sidewalks were lined with stone-faced retaining walls, which also enclosed a raised planting bed that partly obscured the building from street view. A rear stone-faced wall enclosed a private courtyard space. Between the two buildings is a path with concrete stepping stones set in a black stone garden (Avdakov et al. 2010:145).

4.8.3 Harold Burdick

Cleveland-based architect Harold Burdick (1895-1947) was a graduate of Cornell University's School of Architecture and veteran of World War I. Burdick worked for the architectural firm's Walker and Weeks and Mead & Hamilton before establishing his own firm. Although interested in modernism, Burdick was hampered by conservative local tastes. During the 1920s and 1930s, he designed approximately 28 houses in Shaker Heights, but all of these were rendered in traditional styles, such as French Provincial, Georgian, and Neo-Classical, as modern designs were not yet permitted (Gibans 2007).

Built in 1938-1939, his own dwelling at 2424 Stratford Road, Cleveland Heights, a 1938 brick-and-glass block, has been identified as the greater Cleveland area's first International Style dwelling. The modestly scaled dwelling featured glass block walls, floor-to-ceiling windows, and steel frame construction. Burdick deliberately selected modern manufactured materials for the interior finishes. The flooring was laid on Masonite boards and the ceilings covered with Celotex gypsum board. The interior walls consisted of movable panels. Built-in cabinets and pocket doors on ball bearing tracks made for streamlined profiles, maximized space, and created free flowing spaces. The all-electric kitchen was cutting edge for its time. The house also featured what may have been the first domestic use of fluorescent lighting.

Although always intended to be his family's home, Burdick also meant for the house to be a prototype for an affordable, modernist dwelling that could be built using mass-produced materials (Cleveland Heights Historical Society 2010; Encyclopedia of Cleveland History 2010e).

4.8.4 Charles F. Cellarius

Charles F. Cellarius (1891-1973) graduated from Yale and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After World War I, he practiced in Cincinnati until his death. Cellarius devoted his career to traditional design and was especially known for his work with Colonial Revival styles. During the 1920s, he served as the supervising architect for Mariemont, a suburban development in Cincinnati. Cellarius's most notable works were educational buildings at Ohio University, Ohio State University, Wooster College, Miami University, the former Western College for Women, and the University of Cincinnati. During the 1950s, he also designed high school buildings, including Fairfax, Bond Hill, and Woodward in Cincinnati. Collaborating with architect Herbert F. Hilmer, Cellarius designed the ca. 1953 Church of the Redeemer in Hyde Park, Cincinnati, and the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Mount Washington, Cincinnati (Langsam 2008). His career is representative of the traditionalist architects who worked in Ohio even during the height of modernism's influence.

4.8.5 Abrom Dombar and Benjamin Dombar

Brothers Abrom and Benjamin Dombar were Cincinnati natives who spent most of their careers in this city. Born in 1912, Abrom attended the University of Cincinnati School of Architecture but left school to work with Frank Lloyd Wright as a charter member of the Taliesin Fellowship, 1932-1935. He next acted as the first supervising architect on construction of Wright's "Fallingwater" in western Pennsylvania. His career was interrupted by service in the Army during World War II, after which he returned to Cincinnati. For the remainder of his career, Abrom continued to explore Wright's approach to "organic architecture." His projects in Cincinnati included his own 1949 dwelling, the 1949 Benjamin House, and the 1959 Rand House (Greinacher et al. 2008:np; Langsam 2008).

Born in 1916, Benjamin Dombar trained at Wright's Taliesin in Spring Green, Wisconsin and Phoenix, Arizona from 1934 to 1941. After service in the Army during World War II, Benjamin rented an office from Cincinnati architect Woodie Garber, then worked for Carl A. Strauss & Associates from 1945 to 1948. Benjamin maintained a relationship with Wright during this time as well. In 1948, he supervised an addition to Wright's Rosenbaum house in Florence, Alabama, as well as construction of the 1954 Cedric Boulter House in Clifton, along with its 1958 addition. From the late 1940s until at least 1997, Benjamin worked independently and with his brother, Abrom. He continued to use Usonian elements in his designs throughout his career, including radiant floor heating; carports; corner windows; and passive solar design (Greinacher et al. 2008:np; Langsam 2008). His projects in Cincinnati included the 1954 Cholak House, 1957 Richfield House, 1965 Leiter House, and 1965 Runnels House (Greinacher 2008:np).

4.8.6 Nelson Felsburg

Nelson Felsburg (1899-1979) received his training at the University of Cincinnati and spent his entire career working in the city. He worked with C. Howard Gillespie between 1921 and

1929 and with Garber & Woodward between 1923 and 1929. He then moved to the firm of Joseph G. Steinkamp & Brother for a ten-year period. In 1939, he rejoined Gillespie and the two worked together until 1958. Felsburg spent the remainder of his career practicing independently. From 1943 until 1977, Felsburg served as the architects' representative on the Cincinnati Board of Appeals. His major projects included the Hamilton County Juvenile Detention Home, Hamilton County Courthouse Annex, James N. Gamble School, Eastern Hills School, Summit Country Day School, and 12 buildings for the Hudepohl Brewing Company. Among Felsburg's most enduring legacies was a $30,000 gift to the AIA Cincinnati that enabled the founding of the Architectural Foundation of Cincinnati in 1982 (Langsam 2008).

4.8.7 R. Carl Freund

Born in Appleton, Wisconsin, R. Carl Freund (1902-1959) trained at the University of Cincinnati and OMI. He worked as a draftsman for A.L. Fechheimer, Zettel & Rapp, J.S. Adkins, and Crowe & Schulte, before establishing his own practice. As Staff Architect and Superintendent for the Cincinnati Board of Park Commissioners, Freund was especially noted for his park projects. His designs included the 1940 Mount Echo Park Open Shelter, 1941 Inwood Park Comfort Station, 1941 Fernbank Park Pavilion, 1942 Mount Echo Park Comfort Station, 1955 Park Board Administration Building in Eden Park, the ca. 1955 Trailside Museum in Burnet Woods, the ca. 1955 Bellevue Hill Shelter House, and the ca. 1955 Oak Ridge Lodge at Mount Airy Park. Freund worked with the Civilian Conservation Corps on the Open Shelter at Mount Echo Park, and used an organic, naturalistic approach to his subsequent park projects that was quite sympathetic to that organization's design tenets (Langsam 2008). Other projects by Freund include the mid-1950s St. Gabriel Church in Glendale and the Church of Visitations in Eaton.

4.8.8 Woodward (Woodie) Garber

Among Ohio's most flamboyant modernist architects, Woodie Garber (1913-1994) was the son of Cincinnati architect Frederick W. Garber. After training at Cornell University, Woodie Garber worked for John Russell Pope and New York-based Skidmore, Owings & Merrill during the 1930s. He returned to Cincinnati in 1939 to join his father's firm, Garber & Woodward Architects, but the two men disagreed vehemently on architectural practice. The elder Garber favored traditional styles, while Woodie Garber was a vocal advocate for modernism. In 1949, Woodie Garber formed his own firm. He produced an eclectic range of projects during his lengthy career in Cincinnati, including the Ninth Street Fire Station (1951); Schneider House (1954); Cincinnati Public Library (1955); Mitchell House (1956); Swifton Elementary School (1958); Thriftway Supermarket (1959); the All Saints Chapel addition to Christ Church in Glendale (1959-1960); Frisch's Mainliner Restaurant (1960); Moore House (1962); Indian Hill High School (1963-1967); Procter Hall at the University of Cincinnati (1968); and Garber House (1966) (Greinacher et al. 2008:np).

Garber's firm, Woodie Garber & Associates, embraced all aspects of modernism. Although Cincinnati was slow to accept the new movement, in 1951, Garber received a commission to design a fire station for the city. For the Ninth Street Fire Station, Garber created a flat-roofed, geometric, largely transparent design that was well received (Sullebarger 2007).

Garber's first major public commission followed a short time afterward with the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. The daring and innovative design, featured in both *Time* and *Life* magazines, consisted of a steel-reinforced concrete frame, cantilevered upper levels, and a glassed-in penthouse and landscaped rooftop terrace. The street level elevations were composed almost entirely of stainless steel-framed windows, and the glass originally angled outward at the bottom to eliminate glare. On the interior, the open floor plan was designed to be flexible and meet changing needs. The cantilevered upper floors extended beyond the structural columns to allow continuous wall-hung shelving (Sullebarger 2007; Greinacher et al. 2008:np).

Garber indulged his love of experimentation when designing his own house in the late 1960s. Located in Glendale, the flat-roofed, nearly square building had inset porches at opposite ends. The exposed structural grid had wood infill and extensive planes of glass; Garber used crushed milk glass for exterior cladding as well. On the interior, the living area was dominated by a stone fireplace on one side and opened to a galley kitchen on the other. The combined living and kitchen spaces were daring for the time but anticipated the "great room" that became commonplace in suburban housing by the 1980s. The bedrooms and bathrooms lay beyond the kitchen (Sullebarger 2007; Greinacher 2008:np).

Other innovations by Garber included the first hyperbolic paraboloid (double-curved) metal deck roof; these were used at Indian Hill High School and Frisch's Mainliner Restaurant. Indian Hill High School also featured the same crushed milk glass cladding as his personal dwelling. Garber's design for Swifton Elementary School had no interior bearing walls and no corridors to allow for maximum flexibility of use. At the University of Cincinnati, his design for Sander Hall, a dormitory, featured insulating, reflective glass for energy efficiency (Sullebarger 2007; Greinacher et al. 2008:np).

4.8.9 Garriott & Becker

Another modernist Cincinnati architect, Hubert M. Garriott (1894-1984) attended the Harvard School of Architecture as a special student from 1920 to 1922. He began his career in Indianapolis, practicing as Allen & Garriott until 1926. After relocating to Cincinnati, he formed a firm with John Scudder Adkins that remained active until 1931, but also practiced independently, and briefly was associated with John Henri Deeken in 1931. That year, he formed a partnership with John W. Becker that endured for more than thirty years. Henry A. Bettman, another Harvard alumnus, was a member of the partnership as well, from 1942 to 1948. In 1970, Garriott and the Pistler-Brown firm became associated as Architekton, Inc., until his retirement about 1976 (Langsam 2008; Greinacher et al. 2008:np).

John William Becker (1902-1974), a native of St. Louis, Missouri, trained at Harvard and Washington (St. Louis) Universities. He spent the majority of his professional career in partnership with Hubert Becker. Becker was responsible for some of the earliest modernist houses in Cincinnati, including his own 1938 dwelling (now demolished). He also served on the board of the Cincinnati Art Museum for 25 years (Langsam 2008; Greinacher et al. 2008:np).

Garriott & Becker's projects included the 1958 Engine Company No. 5; 1955 Rosenberg House; 1962 Cincinnati Fire Division Headquarters; the Central [later Walter C. Langsam] Library and Patricia Corbett Pavilion, both 1960s projects at the University of Cincinnati; and Marquette Manor, high-rise apartment building for the elderly (Langsam 2008; Greinacher et al. 2008:np).

4.8.10 J. Byers Hays

Cleveland based architect J. Byers Hays (1891-1968) began his career in New York City, working for Raymond Hood, an early modernist whose work later was included in the Museum of Modern Art's 1932 Modern Architecture exhibition. In 1920, Hays relocated to Cleveland to work with Walker and Weeks as their chief designer. In the wake of the 1929 stock market crash, Hays left the firm and established a partnership with Russell Simpson, also from Walker and Weeks. Hays's peers identified him as a leader in Cleveland's modernist design at a time that the Case Western Reserve School of Architecture still taught according to Beaux-Arts principles. Hays designed two of the earliest modernist houses in the Cleveland area; located in Cleveland Heights, the twin, flat-roofed houses were built for Theodore Frech, Superintendent of General Electric's Nela Park, the state's (and possibly the nation's) first industrial research park. Around the same time, Hays and his partner won a national competition sponsored by General Electric for a model small house ($6,000-7,500) that would showcase the company's new electrical appliances. Some of the modernist houses he designed during the mid-1930s were located on Severn and Derbyshire roads (Gibans 2007).

4.8.11 John deKoven Hill

Born in 1920 in Cleveland, John deKoven Hill was one of Wright's Taliesin Fellows from 1937 until 1953, and again from 1963 until at least 1995. He served as the interior designer for Wright's project, the 1954 Gerald B. Tonkens House in Amberley Village near Cincinnati. From 1953 until 1963, Hill worked as the architecture editor for *House Beautiful*. During his tenure, he promoted modernist design, particularly Wright's organic architecture. He was the chief designer for the J. Ralph & Patricia B. Corbett House (1959-1960), a Wrightian house in Cincinnati's Hyde Park neighborhood. The project was featured in *House Beautiful's* February 1960 issue as the "Pace-Setter House of the Year" (Langsam 2008; Greinacher et al. 2008:np).

4.8.12 Robert L. Holtmeier

Born in Norwood, Ohio, in 1912, Robert L. Holtmeier earned a Bachelor's degree in architecture from Carnegie Mellon Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh in 1930. He first worked for the firm Crowe & Schulte, of which his uncle, Edward J. Schulte, was a principal. Holtmeier next collaborated with Bernard Pepinski, whose office was in Cincinnati's landmark Ingalls Building, and then joined the firm of Garber & Woodward for a short period. A brief partnership with Woodie Garber followed but the two architects' personalities clashed. Beginning in 1954, Holtmeier partnered with John Gartner; in 1957, Jack Burdick joined the firm, which became Gartner, Holtmeier and Burdick. Holtmeier departed the partnership the following year; Otto Bauer-Nilsen joined it to form Gartner, Burdick, & Bauer-Nilsen, known today as GBBN Architects. Holtmeier practiced independently until his retirement in 1981 (Langsam 2008).

During the latter half of his career, Holtmeier focused on ecclesiastical architecture. His first such commission was a new church for St. Margaret Mary in Cincinnati's North College Hill neighborhood. By this time, traditional masonry, Gothic Revival edifice was considered too expensive to build. Holtmeier created a simple, modernist design with brick walls. The walls and wood ceiling on the interior were left unfinished, which cut construction costs substantially. The design was well received and led to other church projects in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. Holtmeier ultimately completed over 50 commissions for the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, including 20 new church buildings, five additions to existing churches, and alterations to 15 or more churches. He also worked on schools and rectories in addition to residences and commercial projects (Langsam 2008).

4.8.13 Henry Fletcher Kenney

Henry Fletcher Kenney was one of the few landscape architects working in Ohio who was identified during the course of this project. The Cincinnati-based Kenney worked in both traditional and modernist design traditions. An extensive collection of drawings and landscape plans are housed at the Cincinnati Historical Society. He designed landscapes for a number of modernist houses in the Cincinnati area, as well as in northern Kentucky; his portfolio eventually encompassed more than 1,000 projects. During the 1950s, Kenney designed additional gardens for the Peterloon estate, built by Cincinnati's Emery family during the late 1920s. His landscape design for the H. E. Lunken House was featured in the 1954 book, *A Treasury of Contemporary Houses*, compiled by the editors of *Architectural Record* (Peterloon Foundation 2010; Langsam 2008).

One of Kenney's best known projects was his own garden, known as Cedarwood. Established in 1935, the terraced garden's features included an enclosed herb and rose garden, reflecting pool, vegetable and cutting gardens, and walking paths to the surrounding woods. Kenney was an early practitioner of water conservation, using ground covers, mulches, and humus to conserve moisture; meanwhile, the pool's water came from rain catch basins along a hillside cut and rain barrels at downspouts on buildings. Although this garden is no longer extant, it was documented during the 1954 annual meeting of the Garden Club of America, the records of which are on file at the Smithsonian Institution (Smithsonian Institution 2010).

4.8.14 Robert A. Little

Robert A. Little was a student of Walter Gropius's at Harvard University's School of Architecture. He spent most of his professional career in Cleveland. Among his most significant contributions was Pepper Ridge, a planned community of modernist houses, located in Pepper Pike. Little designed most of the houses himself, as well as many other aspects of the community, such as the street network. He sited each of the houses with respect to the sun's movement during summer and winter months in order to conserve energy. An emphasis of his work was the creation of specific zones for adults and for children in both public spaces and private spaces. Many of the original families still own houses in Pepper Ridge, and consulted with Little on subsequent updates (Gibans 2007).

Little's work was featured in a variety of publications, including books and popular magazines. Clevelander Victoria Ball's book, *Interior Design*, published in 1960, used several of his houses to illustrate contemporary lifestyles with open floor plans, integration of indoor and outdoor spaces, and dedicated areas for children's and adults' activities. Like many modernists, Little also was interested in using new materials in his designs and with designing interior furnishings specifically for the dwellings he created (Gibans 2007).

4.8.15 Miami University Faculty

The faculty at Miami University's School of Architecture is credited with bringing a diversity of modernist ideas to Oxford during the 1950s. Victor Fürth, an expatriate from Prague, held an engineering degree earned in Prague, and had studied in Florence. After practicing in Austria, Yugoslavia, England, and France, he fled to England in 1939 at the start of World War II. After remaining in England through the war years, he worked in Germany and Greece as an engineer on emergency shelter plans. Fürth joined Miami's faculty in 1949 on an exchange program, then became a permanent U.S. resident in 1954. In the U.S., his work was characterized by diagonal displacement of flowing interior spaces under a flat roof, built-in furniture, and a singular circular window with a view to a garden He is known to have designed seven houses in the Oxford neighborhood Springwood between 1960 and 1969, as well as the Bern Street Apartments on South Campus Avenue (Ellison 2009:217).

C.E. (Mik) Stousland became chair of Miami's Department of Architecture in 1952. He designed several modernist houses in Oxford and two houses in Springwood, along with additions to nineteenth century houses being used as fraternity houses. Faculty members Kep Small and Andy Wertz, working with Hal Barcus, created a more diversified range of projects, including modernist residences on Fairfield Road and Westgate Drive in Oxford, a small bank at West High Street and College Avenue, and the modernist Alexander Dining Hall (1962) and Hoyt Library (1973) for Western College (Ellison 2009:217).

David Briggs Maxfield (1906-1971) graduated from Syracuse University in 1930 with a bachelor's degree in architecture. He immediately began teaching at Miami's School of Architecture, remaining there until 1949. During that time, he also completed a Master's in Architecture from the University of Cincinnati. After leaving Miami, Maxfield received a number of commissions for ecclesiastical buildings in Cincinnati, including the 1957 Christ Church Episcopal complex at Fourth and Sycamore streets and a 1969 round church for St. John's United Church of Christ in suburban Delhi Township (Langsam 2008).

4.8.16 Ernst Payer

Ernst Payer (1904-1981) was another European who relocated to the United States. He first trained under Josef Hoffman in Vienna, then moved to Harvard University to study under Walter Gropius. During the 1940s, Cleveland-based developer James Rideout hired Payer to work for his firm. Rideout himself was a modernist builder of note, as he developed an enclave of five houses on South Lane in Moreland Hills. In addition to his own house, the project ultimately included the homes of architect George Dalton and structural engineer Richard Gensert, and a house designed by Neal Guda for Ralph and Harriet Gibbon (Gibans 2007).

Equally known for his flamboyance and self-promotion, Payer made significant contributions to modernist architecture with both residential and commercial designs. His clients included some of Cleveland's leading figures in business, medicine, and cultural affairs who lived in neighborhoods such as Waite Hill, Moreland Hills, and Bentlyville. Each house was carefully sited to take advantage of views or site features. Payer preferred large lots that permitted houses to be set far back from the street and accessed by winding drives through native woodlands. His houses ranged in size, with both size and quality growing over the years. Elements common to all of his designs included large expanses of glass in major rooms with decorative screens to protect the interiors from sunlight (Gibans 2007).

Other projects by Payer in the greater Cleveland area included the Medusa Portland Cement Company corporate headquarters in Cleveland Heights; public libraries in Cleveland, Cleveland, Heights and Orange; and the Crawford Aviation and Auto Museum at the Western Reserve Historical Society. Payer's body of work demonstrated forward-looking use of glass, lighting, and contemporary interior design. His talent for self-promotion assured that examples of his work were included in magazine advertisements, articles, and photographs on the latest trends in lighting, electricity, and building materials (Gibans 2007).

4.8.17 Carl A. Strauss & Associates

The architectural firm Carl A. Strauss & Associates produced some of Cincinnati's finest modernist buildings. Carl A. Strauss (1912-2002) and his longtime partner, Ray Roush (1920-2007), enjoyed a decades-long collaboration. Strauss attended the University School in Cincinnati, then earned a bachelor's degree at Williams College in Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1933, followed by a master's in architecture from Harvard University in 1937. He then studied in England and Europe for a brief period. Strauss's career began with the firm of H. M. Price. Upon the U.S. entry into World War II, Strauss served in the Army's Air Corps Intelligence unit until 1945. After the war, he began his long-time partnership with Roush (Langsam 2008).

Born in Manchester, Ohio, Roush graduated from the University of Cincinnati. He maintained a relationship with the school for many years that included mentoring many students through the school's cooperative employment program. After graduation, Roush joined the military, where his architectural skills were put to use for the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. Roush created detailed, three-dimensional maps for paratroopers and amphibious forces using aerial photographs he took himself. He remained in Europe after the war and worked on designs in the offices of urban planning at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. After returning to the U.S. in 1956, he worked in Madison, Wisconsin, designing houses and furniture, after which he moved to Cincinnati to join Strauss's firm. The pair continued to work together until 1984. Roush continued to work independently until the onset of Alzheimer's disease forced him to retire (Billman 2002).

Both Strauss and Roush favored an organic approach to their modernist designs. They utilized natural materials, site-sensitive designs, and subdued color palettes for the residential projects. An integration of indoor and outdoor spaces was sought as well, and they were known for designing buildings to fit around natural features. They jokingly referred to

themselves as the "Hillside Firm" because many of their projects occupied lots on the steep hills that characterize Cincinnati's topography. Although challenging from a construction perspective, these venues allowed the architects to design dwellings with outstanding views and to create a sense of bringing the outdoors inside (Billman 2002; Langsam 2008).

The bulk of the firm's work consisted of residential projects. Many of their clients were associated with the Cincinnati Contemporary Arts Center, which has promoted appreciation of modernism since its founding in 1939. Two of their designs are featured in *Great Houses of the Queen City* (Cincinnati Historical Society, 1997): the 1959 James H. Stone house in Hyde Park and their last project, the 1984-1986 Weston House in East Walnut Hills. The Stone House was chosen as an *Architectural Record* house in 1960. Other projects included the 1957 Wyler House in the Clifton neighborhood and the 1960 Keirle House in the Clifton neighborhood. A notable commercial project by the firm was the 1968-1969 Xomox Corporation Headquarters in Cincinnat (Greinacher et al. 2008:np; Langsam 2008). A 2006 film, "A Hillside Firm," documented the contributions made by Roush and Strauss to Cincinnati's built environment.

4.8.18 Builders and Developers in Ohio

Every city and town in Ohio had at least one builder or developer who undertook suburban projects during the 1940s, 1950s, and/or 1960s. In large cities, such as Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, numerous companies were active during this period. Trade organizations, such as the Ohio Home Builders Association and the National Home Builders Association, were established to meet the needs of merchant builders and developers, as well as the construction contractors who worked with them. Local Chambers of Commerce and other economic development organizations worked closely with builders and developers to increase commercial activity and to spur additional growth.

Although the impact of Ohio's builders and developers, and the trade and commerce organizations associated with them, is unquestionable, historical information about their specific activities is difficult to locate. With missions focused on lobbying and marketing, trade organizations and chambers of commerce typically have not engaged in concerted efforts to preserve archival records of their activities. Builders and developers had a propensity to focus on their next project rather than concern themselves with preserving records of past projects. A small number of builders and developers who worked in Ohio during the recent past were identified during the course of this project. Oral history interviews were conducted with Joseph Nohra, Vice-President of Finance at Cafaro Corporation, a major shopping center developer in Ohio and with Denise DeBartolo York, a member of the DeBartolo family of commercial developers. The complete transcripts of the interviews are available under separate cover. Three developers also are profiled in the following sub-sections. Although these individuals are far from a representative sample, they provide some insight into the period's development patterns.

4.8.18.1 Charles H. Huber

Charles H. Huber came from a family of builders. The Dayton native's father, Herbert C. Huber, established the H. C. Hubert Construction Company in 1924. The elder Huber built houses in several Dayton neighborhoods, as well as in suburbs such as Oakwood and

Kettering through the 1930s and 1940s. Upon Herbert's death in 1954, Charles Huber helmed the family business and, in 1956, became president of the firm, now named Huber Homes, Inc. (Avdakov et al. 2010:45-46).

Almost immediately, Huber undertook a major suburban development in Wayne Township on the outskirts of Dayton. The still-rural township was not yet connected to water and sewer connections, so Huber took on the task of forming a utility company and constructing the necessary infrastructure. Huber Utilities operated the first privately licensed water and sewer treatment plant in Ohio. Huber acquired and developed land in a piecemeal fashion as it became available, and eventually established the community of Huber Heights. The township's lack of zoning regulations permitted him considerable flexibility in his construction projects. Huber typically purchased a tract large enough to subdivide for residential development, then platted lots with curving streets. By offering affordably priced houses with up-to-date amenities, Huber's firm enjoyed almost immediate success (Avdakov et al. 2010:45-46).

Huber's firm used marketing practices that now have been standard industry practices for decades. The company introduced new house models annually, with each bearing its own name. They included Cape Cod and ranch models and most featured brick veneer, a material that became a trademark design element. The new models were introduced at public open houses, a marketing ploy that became so successful as many as 30,000 people would attend in a single day. Huber's company also allowed open house visitors to watch a new house being built, giving him the opportunity to highlight the quality of the construction techniques being used. The innovative company soon won nationwide recognition, including four excellence awards from *McCall's* magazine's Congress of Better Living, and three consecutive National Association of Home Builders' First Award of Merit beginning in 1958. Both *McCall's* and *The Saturday Evening Post* featured Huber Homes in 1960 (Avdakov et al. 2010:45-46).

By 1970, the population of Huber Heights reached 18,943. By 1976, construction by Huber Homes surpassed 10,000 houses. The last plats were recorded during the late 1970s, and the city finally incorporated in 1981. The population has since grown to more than 38,000. Between the late 1970s and 1992, Huber Homes built another 5,000 houses, as well as condominiums, apartments, and townhouses (Avdakov et al. 2010:45-46).

Charles Huber set aside hundreds of acres for schools, churches, parks, and shopping. The first elementary school, Kitty Hawk, was completed in 1959. Three more elementary schools were added by 1965, and a high school was finished the following year. A middle school followed in 1970. In areas of Huber Heights where school construction could not keep pace with increases in student enrollment, Huber built houses without interior partitions and rented them to the county school system for $1 per year; the last of these closed in 1974. Another middle school and two more elementary were built during the 1970s, by which time the city's school had an enrollment of 10,000 students. Construction of churches proceeded at a similarly rapid pace. The St. Timothy Lutheran Church (1958), Huber Heights Baptist Church (1959-1960), and Huber Heights Church of the Brethren (1960) were the first to be completed, with three more under way the following year. Huber personally donated land to

the community for park space. Although land was set aside for commercial uses, such as shopping centers, the Huber firm did not build any of these projects. In addition to its extensive work at Huber Heights, however, Huber Homes built several thousand houses in other cities, including Columbus and Cincinnati, as well as Atlanta, Georgia, Scottsdale, Arizona, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. Charles Huber died in May 2003. (Avdakov 2010:63-64).

4.8.18.2 Emery Family

In Cincinnati, the first real estate development endeavors of Thomas Emery's Sons began with several 1880s apartment houses, including the Lombardy on West Fourth Street. The family focused on apartment buildings, as well as hotels, through the early twentieth century, with projects in Walnut Hills, Avondale, and Clifton, among others. During the 1920s, Thomas Emery's widow, Mary Emery, made her own mark with the aforementioned planned community of Mariemont in suburban Cincinnati. Following Thomas's death, his nephew, John J. Emery moved to Cincinnati to run the family business. His estate, Peterloon, has been recognized as an architectural masterpiece of Georgian and Queen Anne revivalist design. John Emery's commercial projects included the Carew Tower and the Netherland Plaza, both major Art Deco landmarks in downtown Cincinnati (Langsam 2008).

During the post-World War II years, John Emery was recognized as a driving force in the revitalization of downtown Cincinnati. Perhaps the most significant project of the postwar period was the aforementioned Terrace Plaza Hotel, a modernist skyscraper that featured numerous technological, architectural, and aesthetic innovations. John Emery also founded the Cincinnati Country Day School, served as a trustee and benefactor of the Cincinnati Art Museum, and held the office of vice-president of the Boy Scouts of America. He remained active in cultural and civic affairs until his death in 1976 (Langsam 2008; Peterloon Foundation 2010).

4.8.18.3 Myers Y. Cooper

Myers Y. Cooper was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1873. He attended the National Normal University in Lebanon, Ohio, for two years. In 1894, Cooper joined two of his brothers, Samson and James, to form a real estate business. After a few years, he went into business for himself. Cooper developed a number of housing subdivisions in Cincinnati, most notably in Hyde Park. He sold more than two thousand houses by offering them on credit to people who could not pay the full price immediately (Ohio History Central 2005mm).

Cooper established a number of businesses related to his primary interest in real estate. These included the Hyde Park Lumber Company (still in business today), the Hyde Park Savings Bank, and the Norward National Bank, and served as the chief executive officer of all three. He also held interests in coal mining. In addition, he held the office of president of the Ohio Fair Managers Association and of the Ohio Council of Churches. An active member of the Republican Party during the 1910s and 1920s, Cooper successfully ran for governor of Ohio in 1928. After serving a single term, he returned to his business and civic interests in Cincinnati, and continued to be a prominent businessman and developer until his death in December 1958 (Ohio History Central 2005mm).

5.0 IDENTIFICATION, DOCUMENTATION, EVALUATION, AND REGISTRATION OF OHIO'S RECENT PAST RESOURCES

This section is based on guidelines established by the NRHP in *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (Ames and McClelland 2002), *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Andrus 2002), and *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (McClelland 1997). A summary of identification and survey methods for recent past resources is provided in Section 5.1 The NRHP criteria and criteria considerations for eligibility and significance are summarized in Section 5.2, followed in Section 5.3 with an explanation of integrity as it applies to historic properties. In Section 5.4, the five resource types recognized by the NPS are explained. All properties listed in the NRHP, regardless of their date of construction, must meet one of more eligibility criteria, must possess integrity, and must fall within one of the resource type categories defined by the NPS. In Section 5.5, the discussion is specific to Ohio's built environment, focusing on a summary of historic themes for the 1940–1970 period, property types associated with each theme, a broad analysis of how each property type may meet the NRHP criteria for eligibility, and a listing of ca. 1940–1970 historic properties in Ohio that already are listed in the NRHP.

5.1 Identification and Documentation Methods

The process of identifying and documenting historic resources involves two tasks: developing a historic context and conducting field survey (Ames and McClelland 2002:74-91). The historic context provides the information needed to assess NRHP eligibility of resources. A property's association with historic events, patterns of development, significant individuals, architectural and engineering characteristics, and other types of information can make it eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Ames and McClelland's *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* provides a useful narrative of the broad patterns of suburbanization in the United States from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The Ohio Modern historic context describes broad aspects of Ohio's recent past, 1940-1970. Both of these documents can be used as a starting point for research into specific Ohio properties dating from the recent past.

Additional research activities should be shaped by the goals of the project. For example, a project can be designed to identify all of a community's 1940-1970 residential subdivisions, the builders and developers responsible for them, and the resource types and architectural styles within the subdivisions. Related data concerning demographic trends, transportation systems, patterns of land development, and trends in suburban housing and landscape design should be researched, as well as other subjects that may have influenced the subdivisions' development.

A wealth of primary and secondary sources is available to researchers interested in the recent past. The Bibliography in Section 8.0 of this report includes a list of secondary and online sources specific to Ohio that were identified during the course of this project. Other sources

that can be investigated include historic maps and atlases; aerial photographs; fire insurance maps; local and county ordinances; city, county, and regional plans; subdivision plats; building permits and tax records; deeds, liens, and other real estate records; building contracts; historic photographs; site plans, landscape plans and architectural drawings; historic newspapers; U.S. census records; oral history interviews; neighborhood association records; city directories; records of local chapters of trade and professional organizations; housing market analysis maps compiled by the FHA beginning in 1937; pattern books, mail order catalogs and landscape guidebooks; home and garden periodicals; and trade directories, catalogs, and periodicals.

The volume of information can make a research project overwhelming. It is important to establish a specific time period and geographic area for which research will be conducted. These can be modified if necessary, based on the research findings. For example, a project may begin with the intention of developing a context for all of a community's 1940-1970 residential subdivisions. Research may indicate, however, that subdivisions concentrated on the west and south sides of the community have historical interrelations, such as the developers involved, the architectural styles and building materials used, and a specific temporal period within which they were built. Other subdivisions in the community may not demonstrate these types of relationships. Such information can be useful in shaping the overall historic context and in guiding future survey efforts.

Ames and McClelland recommend that researchers begin their efforts by focusing on historic maps and plats. These can provide an overview of development patterns, relationships between development and transportation routes, and periods of growth, all of which can provide a framework for delineating the historic context. Plats typically include a subdivision's date of establishment; original boundaries; name of the developer associated with the subdivision; original street and house lot patterns; and names of adjoining streets and roads. The data generated from map research can be used to generate a preliminary master list of subdivisions that can be added to or amended in the future.

The historic context need not be a comprehensive history of a given area. Rather, it should be tailored to focus on trends, patterns, events, and individuals who shaped the built environment. Contexts on suburbanization typically include the following topics: transportation trends; local events related to national trends; local economic, demographic, and other factors that affected suburbanization; representative types of subdivisions within the study area; general building types within the study area; a history of local or regional planning; local practices for recording real estate development; establishment and activities of local chapters of trade organizations; and principal developers, builders, architects, site planners, and landscape architects in the community.

Social history trends, such as changes in the structure of the American family and racial integration, also should be included, with emphasis on how they were reflected in the built environment. Industry, commerce, education, and other topics discussed in this historic context played extremely important roles in Ohio's recent past history, but many resources with historic significance in these areas have likely not yet been identified. Larger historic events, such as the Cold War, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, the Space Race, also should be

considered to determine if historic resources directly related to them are within the survey area. These types of associations may not be immediately apparent to researchers merely examining the appearance of the built environment, but they are important to understanding the makeup of a community's historic fabric.

Upon completion of the draft historic context, the field survey can commence. The OHPO provides technical assistance and survey forms for Ohioans seeking to conduct architectural and landscape surveys ranging in size from one property to thousands. When focusing on the recent past, field surveys typically begin with determining the ways that transportation routes and other factors influenced locations of development. The modes of transportation, proximity to routes, common destinations, and other factors may be identified. Surveys next typically zero in on specific subdivisions. Each subdivision should be treated first as a single entity. The overall location, plan, boundaries, approximate size, and circulation networks should be identified and described. Landscape design also should be taken into account, ranging from the extant spatial relationships to evidence of established landscape design principles, such as FHA minimum standards. Any variations between the recorded plat and the actual appearance of the subdivision should be noted, as well as major alterations since the historic period, including road widening, new land uses, and further subdivision of lots.

Individual resources within the subdivision are examined next. The scope of the survey effort, survey team capacity, and time and funding parameters will likely shape the intensity of the survey. At minimum, the general pattern of buildings and land uses should be noted, including an overview of building types, construction materials, architectural styles, spatial relationships, and construction dates. Streetscape photographs should be taken to illustrate the general appearance of the built environment. Both representative examples and unusual or outstanding examples of building types should be identified. The approximate number of buildings within the subdivision should be noted, along with the overall condition of the buildings, including prevalence or lack of major alterations. A similar level of effort should be undertaken for the subdivision's landscape design. Elements to be examined include the street network's relationship to natural topography; features in entrance ways and street plantings; principal types of vegetation; evidence of deed restrictions; use of distinctive or complementary materials for portals, curbs, bridges, and other features; and general size of lots.

The presence of community facilities, including shopping centers, churches, schools, civic buildings, and parks, are important factors to consider in surveying a subdivision. All of these resource types should be identified and described. If possible, surveyors should ascertain if the facilities were part of the subdivision's original plan or added at a later date. Similarly, patterns of social history may be discerned during the field survey. External factors may have influenced the subdivision's establishment and development. For example, a nearby industry may have driven demand for housing and, thus, influenced both the types of buildings constructed and the demographics of the people who lived in them.

Once completed, the survey results and the historic context can be used to identify significant patterns of development, persons, and resources. Areas of significance might include the subdivision's relationship to a larger event, such as industrial development related to World

War II or the expansion of a nearby university. The buildings and/or landscape may possess characteristics of high artistic value or represent the work of important architects, engineers, or landscape designers. The subdivision might exemplify the role a developer played in the growth of the larger community or region. This type of information must be evaluated against the NRHP criteria for eligibility to determine if the surveyed resources are eligible for listing. Methods for evaluating significance, eligibility, and integrity of historic resources are provided in the following sections.

5.2 National Register Criteria for Eligibility and Significance

The NRHP, which is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) identifies districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects (defined below) that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The quality of significance is present in resources that "possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" and

> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 2008a:36 CFR 60.1(a) and 36 CFR 60.4).

5.2.1 Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Such properties will qualify, however, if they are integral parts of historic districts that meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

> A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
>
> B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

D. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance (NPS 2008a:36 CFR 60.4).

5.3 Assessing Integrity

Applying any of the NRHP eligibility criteria involves two tests. First, a property must satisfy one or more of the criteria described above and, second, the property must retain sufficient integrity to illustrate or convey its significance (USDI 1995:44–45). The seven aspects of integrity are defined as follows.

- **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

- **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

- **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property.

- **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

- **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

- **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

- **Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property (USDI 1995:44–45).

For a historic architectural or archaeological property to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it must retain one or more of these aspects of integrity that specifically convey its significance. Cultural resources that have undergone extensive modifications over time may have lost the characteristics that convey integrity, thereby rendering the properties ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in a basic understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. In order to determine the level of integrity of a resource, its significance must first be fully established. In order to determine the integrity of a property:

- Define the **essential physical features** that must be present for a property to represent its significance.

- Determine whether the **essential physical features are visible** enough to convey their significance.

- Determine whether the property needs to be **compared with similar properties.**

- Determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, **which aspects of integrity** are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

5.4 Property and Resource Types

The NPS recognizes five types, or categories, of properties that may be listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Each of these types is defined below.

- **Building**. A building, is a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. The term "building" may refer to a historically and functionally related complex, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

- **Site**. A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

- **Structure**. A structure is a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale. The term is used to distinguish resources created with some purpose other than the shelter of human activity from buildings. Examples of structures include fortifications, roads, and bridges.

- **Object**. An object is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment. Examples of objects include railroad locomotive, ships, airplanes, and monuments.

- **District**. A district is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

5.4.1 Cultural Landscapes

A cultural landscape is a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes. Following is a summary of landscape types, as defined by the NPS (NPS 2008b).

- **Historic site**: a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person. Examples include battlefields and presidential homes and properties. There are several National Register publications that provide guidance for evaluating and registering historic sites, including; Bulletin 20: Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the NRHP and Bulletin 40: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering America's Historic Battlefields.

- **Historic designed landscape**: a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, engineer, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition. Examples include parks, campuses, and estates. When considering an historic designed landscape for nomination to the NRHP, consult *National Register Bulletin 18; How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* for guidance.

- **Historic vernacular landscape**: a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. The landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives. Examples include rural historic districts and agricultural landscapes. Refer to the NPS *Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* as an aid in evaluating potential National Register eligibility for these types of historic resources.

- **Ethnographic landscape**: a landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples include contemporary settlements, sacred religious sites, and massive geological structures. The NPS provides assistance in evaluating National Register eligibility through the *Bulletin*: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties.*

Cultural landscapes are listed, or determined eligible for listing, in the NRHP as sites or historic districts. They must meet the NRHP evaluation criteria, described above, in terms of both significance and integrity. Significance of a cultural resource under NRHP eligibility Criterion A is derived from events that have made a significance contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Significance of a cultural landscape under NRHP Criterion B is established through association of the resource with the lives of individuals who made important contributions on a local, state, or national level. Significance under Criterion B can be unrelated to historic uses; for example, a farmstead that was the primary home of a political leader, writer, poet, artist, or industrialist during all or part of their productive career may be eligible for the NRHP for its association with the individual rather than for (or in addition to) its historic function. Historic landscape characteristics are important in establishing the historic association and setting of these properties.

Significance under Criterion C applies to the physical qualities of a landscape. Significant physical qualities may be present in a number of ways. The organization of space, visible in the arrangement of house lots or siting of individual dwellings, may illustrate a significant pattern of land use associated with traditional practices unique to a specific community. Similarly, an irrigation or transportation system may reflect an important innovation in engineering that fostered a community's prosperity.

Significance under Criterion D is associated with properties that have yielded or are likely to yield information important to prehistory or history. Abandoned roadways, reforested fields, remnant stone walls, and battlefield earthworks are examples of resources that can possess characteristics that meet the significance requirement of Criterion D.

5.5 Evaluating Ohio's Property Types, 1940–1970

5.5.1 Applying the National Register Criteria for Eligibility

To be eligible for NRHP listing, a recent past resource must possess significance under Criteria A, B, C, and/or D, as well as meeting any applicable Criteria Considerations. For recent past resources, Criteria Consideration G may be especially relevant. As listed by Ames and McClelland (2002):

Criterion A may apply to recent past resources when

- A neighborhood reflects an important historic trend in the development and growth of a locality or metropolitan area.
- A suburb represents an important event or association, such as the expansion of housing associated with wartime industries during World War II, or the racial integration of suburban neighborhoods in the 1950s.
- A suburb introduced conventions important in the history of community planning, such as zoning, deed restrictions, or subdivision regulations.
- A neighborhood is associated with the heritage of social, economic, racial or ethnic groups important in the history of a locality or metropolitan area.

- A suburb is associated with a group of individuals, including merchants, industrialists, educators, and community leaders, important in the history and development of a locality or metropolitan area (Ames and McClelland 2002:93).

Criterion B applies when

- A property is directly associated with the life and career of an individual who made important contributions to the history of a locality or metropolitan area (Ames and McClelland 2002:93).

Criterion C applies when

- An individual building or a collection of buildings is an important example of a distinctive period of construction, method of construction, or the work, of one or more notable architects.
- An individual property or a suburb reflects principles of design important in the history of community planning and landscape architecture, or is the work of a master landscape architect, site planner, or design firm.
- An individual property or a subdivision, planned community, or other suburban type embodies high artistic values through its overall plan or the design or entranceways, streets, homes, and community spaces (Ames and McClelland 2002:93).

Criterion D applies when

- A subdivision, or portion of it, is likely to yield important information about recent past activities. For residential subdivisions, this may include yard design, gardening practices, and patterns of domestic life; for industrial or commercial properties, this may include spatial relationships and siting of buildings, relationship with utilities and other infrastructure, and manufacturing processes (Ames and McClelland 2002:93).

Criterion Consideration G states that properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years may qualify for NRHP listing if they are an integral part of a historic district that meets the criteria or if they have exceptional importance. For recent past resources such as neighborhoods, planned communities, and large office parks, construction typically took place over a period of many years. It is not uncommon to encounter a recent past resource in which streets and utilities were laid out and construction began more than 50 years ago, but where construction continued into more recent decades. As a general rule, when a resource was laid out more than 50 years ago and the majority of buildings and other resources are greater than 50 years of age, a case for exceptional importance is not needed. In such cases, the period of significance may be extended a reasonable length of time (e.g., five or six years) within the less-than-50-year period to recognize the contribution of resources that, although less-than-50-years of age, are consistent with the neighborhood's historic plan and character (Ames and McClelland 2002:96).

Resources less than 50 years of age must meet Criteria Consideration G in order to be eligible for the NRHP. The requirement for exceptional importance may be met through association with a significant event, individual, architecture, design, and/or engineering. For example, the site of the May 4, 1970, shootings at Kent State University is associated with an

event 40 years in the past, but the event was of exceptional importance in American history. As a result, the site has been listed in the NRHP.

5.5.2 Evaluating Integrity of Recent Past Resources

As noted above, historic integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as they relate to the significance of a property. For a recent past resource to possess integrity, it must retain much of the features it had during the historic period, in the same configuration, and in similar condition. These qualities are applied to individual buildings, as well as complexes, roadways, open spaces, site plans, and other aspects of the historic design (Ames and McClelland 2002:102).

Ames and McClelland (2002) describe how the seven aspects of integrity can be evaluated for historic residential suburbs and neighborhoods. These approaches are equally appropriate for an individual building, a complex, a subdivision, a planned community, or some other resource type from the recent past. **Location** is the place where significant activities that shaped the resource took place. This quality requires that, to a large extent, the boundaries that historically defined the resource remain intact and correspond to those of the historic district being nominated. It also requires that spatial relationships, such as street locations and size and shape of lots, have remained constant. The locations of recent past resources were often determined by proximity to transportation corridors (interstate highways) and accessibility to places of employment. While the presence of historic transportation systems may add to a resource's historic significance, their loss or relocation may not detract from the integrity of the resource (Ames and McClelland 2002:102-103). The transition to an automobile-centric culture during this time period, however, means that the relationship to transportation routes and size/presence of auto designed elements should be considered.

Design is the composition of elements comprising the form, plan, and spatial organization of a historic resource. This includes the arrangement of streets, division of blocks into house lots, arrangement of yards, and construction of houses and other buildings. Design may have resulted from conscious planning decisions set forth in a historic plat, project specifications, building contracts or deed restrictions, or it may be the result of the personal tastes and individual efforts of property owners to suit their own needs. Integrity of design can be affected by changes to the size of lots due to recent subdivision, infill construction, or consolidation and alterations to individual buildings in the form of additions, siding, window sash replacements, and other changes. Small-scale additions may not detract in a major way from the historic character of individual buildings; indeed, for commercial and industrial properties, such alterations may be necessary in order for the property to remain usable. Large-scale additions, however, that double the elevation, add substantially to the mass of a historic building, or alter the spatial relationship between building and street generally threaten integrity of design (Ames and McClelland 2002:103).

Setting is the physical environment within and surrounding a historic resource. Many recent past resources were originally located in a semi-rural environment within commuting distance of the city, joining nature and urban amenities. In recent past neighborhoods, a semi-rural character was often created through the design of an open, park-like setting of landscaped streets, private yards, and sometimes, public parks. Office parks featured similar

amenities for employees. Subdivisions were often surrounded by buffers of trees or bordered by undeveloped streams or valleys to reinforce the separation of city and suburb. Integrity of setting requires that a strong sense of historical setting be maintained within the boundaries of the historic resource. This relies to a large extent on the retention of historic-period built resources, street plantings, and open spaces. Elements of design greatly affect integrity of setting, and those consistent with the resource's historic character or dating from the period of significance add to integrity. Small-scale elements, such as individual plantings, gateposts, fences, swimming pools, and playground equipment, may not detract from the integrity of a recent past neighborhood. Widened arterial corridors with design modifications to accommodate current traffic volumes are common and will not necessarily detract from integrity of setting; the arterial widening may have happened in response to residential/other development during the recent past period (Ames and McClelland 2002:103-104).

Materials include the construction materials of buildings, roadways, walkways, fences, curbing, and other structures, as well as vegetation planted as lawns, shrubs, trees, and gardens. The presence of particular building materials (e.g., glass, steel, pre-stressed concrete, stone, stucco, brick, or horizontal siding) may be important indicators of architectural style and methods of construction. In a complex or neighborhood, these materials may convey a cohesive historic character. Integrity of materials for an architecturally significant historic district requires that the majority of buildings retain the key exterior materials that marked their identity during the historic period. The retention of original materials on buildings may be less important in assessing the integrity of a resource significant for its plan or landscape design. Original plant materials may enhance the integrity, but their loss does not necessarily destroy it. Vegetation similar in historic species, scale, type and visual effect will generally convey integrity of setting although integrity of materials may be lost (Ames and McClelland 2002:104-105).

Workmanship is evident in the ways materials have been fashioned for functional and decorative purposes to create buildings and structures, and a landscaped setting. This includes the treatment of materials in building design, the planting and maintenance of vegetation, as well as the construction methods of small-scale features such as curbs and retaining walls. Integrity of workmanship requires that architectural features in the landscape, such as portals, pavement, curbs, and walls, exhibit the artistry or craftsmanship of their builders and that the vegetation historically planted for decorative and aesthetic purposes be maintained in an appropriate fashion and replaced in kind when damaged or destroyed (Ames and McClelland 2002:105).

Feeling, although intangible, is evoked by the presence of physical characteristics that convey the sense of past time and place. Integrity of feeling reflects the cumulative effect of setting, design, materials, and workmanship. For example, a 1950s neighborhood retaining its original street pattern, lot sizes, and variety of housing types and materials will reflect patterns of suburban life reminiscent of the mid-twentieth century (Ames and McClelland 2002:105).

Association is the direct link between a historic resource and the important events that shaped it. Continued use and community traditions, as well as the renewal of design

covenants and deed restrictions, help maintain a resource's integrity of association. Additions and alterations that introduce new land uses and erase the historic principles of design threaten integrity. Integrity of association requires that a historic resource convey the period when it achieved importance and that, despite changing patterns of ownership, it continues to reflect the design principles and historic associations that shaped it during the historic period (Ames and McClelland 2002:105).

5.5.3 Evaluating Significance of Recent Past Resources

As explicated by Ames and McClelland, the following areas of significance are commonly applied to recent past historic resources with significance under Criterion A and/or B:

- **Government** applies to resources that reflect early or particularly important responses to government financing, adherence to government standards, or the institution of zoning by local governments. Education, medicine, government, or research and development may be areas of significance when a significant concentration of residents was associated with a locally important center of government, hospital, university, or research and development.
- **Industry** applies when a resource, by design or circumstance, met the needs of a particular industrial activity, such as defense production during World War II, whether the resource was the manufacturing itself or a related resource type, such as worker housing.
- **Transportation** recognizes the direct association of a resource with important advances in transportation and incorporation of innovative transportation facilities, such as a limited access highway or a circulation system that separates pedestrian and motor traffic.
- **Social history** recognizes the contributions of a historic resource to the improvement of living conditions through such events as the introduction of an innovative type of housing or community planning principles; the elimination of discriminatory practices; and/or the extension of educational, commercial, or other types of opportunities to new groups.
- **Ethnic Heritage** recognizes the significant association of a historic resource with a particular ethnic or racial group.
- **Community Planning and Development** recognizes the contribution a resource makes to the historic growth and development of the larger community, for example, by providing much-need housing to serve a local industry or by introducing a concept of community planning that influenced subsequent patterns of local or metropolitan development (Ames and McClelland 2002:97, 99).

The following Areas of Significance are commonly applied to recent past resources under Criterion C:

- **Community Planning and Development** applies to resources reflecting important patterns of physical development, land division, or land use. Landscape architecture applies when significant qualities are embodied in the overall design or plan of the resource and the artistic design of landscape features, such as paths, roadways, parks, and vegetation.

- **Architecture** is used when significant qualities are embodied in the design, style, or method of construction of buildings and structures, such as houses, office towers, skyscrapers, manufacturing facilities, and shopping centers, and enclosed malls.
- **Engineering** applies when a historic resource reflects important advances in reshaping land uses or providing utilities, such as water and electric power (Ames and McClelland 2002:99).

5.5.4 Ohio's National Register-Listed Properties, 1940-1970

A variety of historic properties in Ohio that date from 1940 to 1970 already have been listed in the NRHP. They display a variety of architectural styles and encompass a range of historic uses. Commercial, industrial, religious, civic, and residential resource types are among those represented. Table 1 presents a summary of Ohio's 1940-1970 historic properties listed in the NRHP as of August 2010.

Table 1. Ohio's National Register-Listed Properties, 1940-1970

Property Name(s)	Address	City / County	Architectural Style(s)	Significant Year(s)	National Register Criteria	Architect(s)
Voice of America Bethany Relay Station	8070 Tylersville Road	West Chester / Butler	Modern Movement / Art Deco	1944	A; B	Carl E Sinnige
Silk City Diner #4655 / Greenville Diner	303 Washington Street	Sabina / Clinton	Modern Movement / Moderne	1946	C	Patterson Vehicle Company
Cleveland Harbor Station, U.S. Coast Guard	New West Pier	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	Art Deco	1940	C	J Milton Dyer
Greyhound Bus Station	1465 Chester Avenue	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	Moderne	1948	C Consideration G	William Strudwick Arrasmith
Halle's Shaker Square / Halle's Dept. Store; Shaker Square; Halle Bros. Co. Building	13000 Shaker Boulevard	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	Modern Movement / International Style	1948	A; C Consideration G	Conrad Hayes Simpson Ruth & Robert A Little Architects
McDonald's Drive-in	988 East 152nd Street	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	No Style Listed	1964	A; C Consideration G	
Rocket Engine Test Facility / Rocket	Lewis Research Center	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	No Style Listed	1957	A; C Consideration G	NASA

Table 1. Ohio's National Register-Listed Properties, 1940-1970						
Property Name(s)	**Address**	**City / County**	**Architectural Style(s)**	**Significant Year(s)**	**National Register Criteria**	**Architect(s)**
Propulsion Test Facility						
USS COD (submarine) / SS-224	N Marginal Drive	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	Other	1943; 1945	A Consideration G	Electric Boat Co
Zero Gravity Research Facility (B-2)	Lewis Research Center	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	No Style Listed	1966; 1985	A; C Consideration G	NASA
Spacecraft Propulsion Research Facility	Lewis Research Center, Plum Brook Station	Sandusky / Erie	No Style Listed	1968	A; C Consideration G	NASA
Central Assurance Company / AFSCME - Ohio Council 8	741 E Broad Street	Columbus / Franklin	Art Deco	1942	C Consideration G	
Gelpi, Eleanor A, House / Gelpi Mansion	7125 Riverside Drive	Dublin / Franklikn	Other	1946	B; C	
Kahiki, The / The Kahiki Supper Club, Inc. (demolished)	3583 E Broad Street	Columbus / Franklin	No Style Listed	1961	A; C Consideration G	Ralph Sounik; Ned Eller et al
Rush Creek Village Historic District	Centered along East South Street, East of Morning Street	Worthington / Franklin	Other	1954; 1956	C Consideration G	Richard Wakefield; Martha Wakefield; Rush Creek Village Co
Fairborn Theatre / Fairborn Twin Cinemas	34 South Broad Street	Fairborn / Greene	Modern Movement / Moderne	1948	C	Lloyd Zeller and Herman Hunter
Boulter, Cedric G., and Patricia Neils, House	1 Rawson Woods Circle	Cincinnati / Hamilton	Modern Movement	1955; 1956; 1958	C Consideration G	Frank Lloyd Wright; Benjamin Dombar

Table 1. Ohio's National Register-Listed Properties, 1940-1970						
Property Name(s)	**Address**	**City / County**	**Architectural Style(s)**	**Significant Year(s)**	**National Register Criteria**	**Architect(s)**
Tonkens, Gerald B and Beverley, House	6980 Knoll Road	Amberley Village / Hamilton	Modern Movement	1954	C Consideration G	Frank Lloyd Wright
Twentieth Century Theatre	3023-3025 Madison Road	Cincinnati / Hamilton	Moderne	1941	C	Fred W Stritzel; F & W Construction
Penfield, Louis A., House	2203 River Road	Willoughby Hills / Lake	Moderne	1955	C Consideration G	Frank Lloyd Wright
Orville & Wilbur Wright Laboratory of Physics	West side North Professor Street, North of West Lorain Street	Oberlin / Lorain	Romanesque	1943		Mr Schultze
Maumee Theater / Maumee Indoor Theater	601 Conant Street	Maumee / Lucas	Moderne	1946	C	Chappelear Construction Co
Medfair Heights Apartments Historic District / Liberty Street Apts.; Dunbar Circle Apts.	221 North State Street	Medina / Medina	No Style Listed	1943	A; C	National Housing Agency; J R Barth; Alger Rau, Inc.
Hobart, William, Vacation House / Hobart Welded Steel House	905 Polecat Road	Troy / Miami	Colonial Revival	1940	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co
House at 121 South Ridge / Hobart Welded Steel House	121 S Ridge	Troy / Miami	Colonial Revival	1940	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co

Table 1. Ohio's National Register-Listed Properties, 1940-1970						
Property Name(s)	**Address**	**City / County**	**Architectural Style(s)**	**Significant Year(s)**	**National Register Criteria**	**Architect(s)**
Hobart, E. A., House / Hobart Welded Steel House	172 S Ridge	Troy / Miami	No Style Listed	1940	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co
House at 203 Penn Road / Hobart Welded Steel House	203 Penn Road	Troy / Miami	Colonial Revival	1941	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co
House at 1022 West Main Street / Hobart Welded Steel House	1022 West Main Street	Troy / Miami	Colonial Revival	1941	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co
House at 145 South Ridge / Hobart Welded Steel House	145 S Ridge	Troy / Miami	Colonial Revival	1941	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co
House at 129 South Ridge / Hobart Welded Steel House	129 S Ridge	Troy / Miami	Colonial Revival	1942	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co
Deeds Carillon	100 Carillon Road	Dayton / Montgomery	Modern Movement / Moderne	1940; 1941; 1942	A	Reinhard and Hofmeister; Olmsted Brothers
Holy Cross Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church / Holy Cross Parish	1924 Leo Street	Dayton / Montgomery	Other	1965	A; C Consideration G	John Mulokas
Unit III, Dayton Project / Bonebrake Theological Seminary	1601 West 1st Street	Dayton / Montgomery	No Style Listed	1943; 1948	A	
Clearview Golf Club	8410 Lincoln Street SE	East Canton / Stark		1946; 1948	A; C	William J Powell

Table 1. Ohio's National Register-Listed Properties, 1940-1970						
Property Name(s)	**Address**	**City / County**	**Architectural Style(s)**	**Significant Year(s)**	**National Register Criteria**	**Architect(s)**
Dobkins, John & Syd, House	5120 Plain Center NE	Canton / Stark	Modern Movement	1954	C	Frank Lloyd Wright
Camp Manatoc Legion Lodge	Truxell Road, Southeast of junction with Peninsula Road	Peninsula / Summit	Other	1940	A; C	A H Good
Camp Manatoc Concord Lodge and Adirondacks Historic District	Truxell Rd, Southeast of junction with Peninsula Road	Peninsula / Summit	Other	1940	A; C	A H Good
Cole Avenue Housing Project Historic District / Parke Lane Manor	744 Colette Drive	Akron / Summit	Colonial Revival	1941; 1946; 1952	A; C	John F Suppes; J L Paolano
Perrysburg Water Maintenance Building	130 West Indiana Avenue	Perrysburg / Wood	Late Nineteenth and Twentieths Century Revivals	1940	C	Harold H Munger; Britsch & Munger
ASM Headquarters and Geodesic Dome	9639 Kinsman Road	Materials Park / Geauga	Modern Movement	1959	C	John Terrence Kelly; Richard Buckminster Fuller
May 4, 1970, Kent State Shootings Site	½ mile southeast of E. Main and S. Lincoln streets	Kent/ Portage	n/a	May 1 -4, 1970	A, Consideration G	n/a

5.5.5 Thematic Associations for Ohio's Recent Past Resources

During the period from 1940 to 1970, Ohio's culture, economy, and society experienced significant transitions. In the immediate aftermath of World War II, the state stood poised to reap enormous economic rewards brought on by major investments in industrial and transportation development. Over the course of a quarter-century, however, profound shifts

resulted in a globalizing economy, expanding civil rights, and rapidly increasing technological innovations that took Ohio in entirely new, and unpredicted, directions.

To examine this period within a concise framework, Gray & Pape identified the following broad historic themes:

(1) Industrialization/Deindustrialization
(2) Changing Demographics
(3) Social History
(4) Land Use Planning
(5) Conservation/Environmental Regulation
(6) Technological Innovations
(7) City vs. Suburb
(8) Transportation (focusing on resultant land use issues and changing development patterns)
(9) Design Trends
(10) Major Architects, Builders, and Planners

Industrialization/deindustrialization includes both the period of industrial might that Ohio enjoyed from the World War II years through the 1950s, as well as the broad patterns that began during the 1960s and led to a de-industrialized, or post-industrial, economy. Significant topics within this theme include labor history; research and development initiatives that resulted in important breakthroughs; the emergence of the military-industrial complex; the Cold War and, in particular, the Space Race; and the entry of women into the workforce in unprecedented numbers.

Ohio's demographics underwent a number of broad shifts from 1940 to 1970. Rural areas lost population as young workers sought greater economic and educational opportunities in cities. Suburbanization and sprawl development began consuming large tracts of open space. Improved transportation and communications networks reduced the traditional isolation of most rural areas. Population shifts included the arrival of upland Southerners and African American Southerners, as well as overall increases as migrants arrived in search of jobs. The traditional two-parent, nuclear family began to break down as divorce rates and single-parenthood increased (although this particular pattern did not fully mature until the 1980s). Other significant topics within this theme include impacts of greater educational opportunities on the state's overall population; effects of increased mobility on communities and their sense of identity; distribution of public revenues based on population shifts; and Ohio's emergence as a swing state in national elections.

From the significance of the G.I. Bill during the late 1940s and 1950s to the civil rights and antiwar movements of the 1960s and early 1970s, Ohio's social history offers a microcosm of the rest of the nation. A prosperous middle class emerged in Ohio through a combination of a highly skilled manufacturing workforce and G.I. Bill-financed college graduates. The FHA, VA, and other federal housing initiatives played an important role in creating the suburban residential developments that came to typify the period, but they also reflected the racial and gender discrimination that were prevalent at the time. Other significant topics associated with Ohio's social history include the mushrooming of the American consumer

culture; the growth of the African American middle class; expansions in recreational and cultural opportunities; and the traditional ethnic identities that continued to endure among some urban and rural groups, such as Cleveland's Polish community.

As land use planning took on greater importance after World War II, towns, cities, suburbs, and rural areas throughout Ohio acted as proving grounds for a variety of approaches. The suburban landscape took form as residential subdivisions characterized by curvilinear streets proliferated around city outskirts and small towns alike. New commercial districts sprang up along arterial highways and at interchanges. Through litigation, the rights of state and local governments to use planning and zoning ordinances to regulate development were established. Other significant topics associated with land use planning in Ohio include the conflicts between urban and suburban areas over annexation, the trials and errors associated with urban renewal programs, the impact of federal housing policies on the built environment, and characteristics of major residential, suburban, and industrial developments in Ohio's various regions.

Ohioans played important roles in the emergence of the modern environmental movement during the mid-twentieth century. Individual activists and political leaders worked to improve the state's natural environment and conserve limited resources. Ohioans joined together in associations to lobby for wildlife habitats, clean air, and safe drinking water. The citizenry's traditional preference for small government was set aside as Ohio's state government assumed greater responsibilities associated with environmental regulation, in part through the creation of the OEPA and ODNR. Other significant topics associated with conservation and environmental regulation include the establishment and evolution of the state park and state forest system; the economic impact of environmental regulation on the state's industries; the maturation of the state's tourist and recreation industries; and the role of local level governments in adopting ordinances, establishing parks, using planning and zoning to protect the local environment, and the beginning of the historic preservation movement.

As the home of the National Inventors Hall of Fame and as an epicenter in flight and aircraft research, Ohio's contributions to technological innovations from 1940 to 1970 are well documented. The state's military-industrial complex and its university system have served as the major sources of research and development into topics ranging from medicine to children's toys, and from space travel to cooking technology. Ohio's architects, builders, and developers utilized construction innovations to enhance, and in some cases, to completely transform the built environment. Other significant topics associated with technological innovations include changes in manufacturing technology, consequences of automation, utilization of new construction methods and materials on a variety of building types, and the evolution of the construction trades in response to new building methods.

The period from 1940 to 1970 saw the maturation of a trend toward suburbanization that began during the nineteenth century. Cities continued to function as the economic, cultural, and political centers of their regions, but they witnessed steady erosion in influence and population, especially as more affluent residents moved to outlying areas. Transportation policies that caused widespread demolition of urban neighborhoods and encouraged development in rural areas hastened the trend. The urban renewal movement of the 1950s

and 1960s was perhaps best representative of the tension between the historic tradition of urban dominance and the rising strength of suburbanization. City leaders sought to make their cities look more suburban and function as suburban areas. Not only did their efforts often have the opposite effect, but they also failed to capitalize on the traditional strengths of urban cores. Other significant topics associated with this theme include the phenomenon of "white flight"; the rise of the urban African American middle class; the emergence of narcotics as a major element of criminal activity; consequences of disinvestment in urban areas; and environmental costs of sprawl development.

Ohio has enjoyed a long tradition of impressive investments in transportation. The state was a leader in establishing water- and rail-based transportation during the nineteenth century, and emerged as a locus for innovation in air travel during the twentieth century. The state also took advantage of federal aid programs to construct a comprehensive highway network and experimented with funding formulas for infrastructure, such as that used for the Ohio Turnpike. From 1940 to 1970, the major consequence of transportation development lay with highway and interstate construction, and their spinoff effects in encouraging suburbanization. Highway construction also fostered expansions in the use of planning and zoning, natural resource conservation, and environmental regulations. Other significant topics associated with this theme include the role of the military-industrial complex in Ohio's transportation breakthroughs, such as the invention of synthetic rubber; demographic trends that were heightened or dampened by changes in transportation networks; and the effects of declines in rail- and water-based shipping on Ohio's industrial base.

Ohio's built environment displays the influence of all the major design trends of the mid-twentieth century. These include the International Style, Miesian, Neo-Expressionist, New Formalist, Brutalist, Wrightian/Usonian, Tiki, and Googie styles. Resource types from the period range from Cape Cod, ranch, and split level dwellings to churches and schools, and from shopping centers to industrial parks. Other significant topics associated with this theme include the influences of European design trends on post-World War II architecture and landscape architecture as well as the emergence of distinctly American interpretations of these trends; architects' use of new construction materials; the interplay of zoning regulations, population shifts, and design trends in shaping the built environment; and regional differences within Ohio regarding the preponderance of various resource types and their reflection of underlying economic development trends.

Finally, Ohio has the work of a number of influential architects, builders, developers, and planners, many who call Ohio home as well as out-of-state firms and individuals. These individuals created lasting landmarks that are representative of the recent past, such as Edward DeBartolo, Sr.'s, shopping malls and Skidmore Owings & Merrill's Libbey-Owens-Ford Company Building. Other significant topics associated with this theme include the role that Ohio-based schools of architecture played in bringing national and international design trends to the state; the emergence of new resource types, such as industrial parks and split-level houses; and functional and stylistic changes to long-established types, such as newly built schools designed to take into account new pedagogic theories and residences designed to meet more modern lifestyle needs.

Table 2 presents a list of the historic themes discussed in this report, along with a preliminary list of property types related to the theme and how those types may relate. A property related to one or more historic themes of this period may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP if it is historically significant, retains integrity, and meets one or more of the eligibility criteria. Ways that properties could meet the eligibility criteria include: the significance of the property to local, state, or national history, such as its association with historical events or trends; the property's association with a significant person or persons; or the property's distinctive architectural style or design by a significant architect. If a property meets the eligibility criteria, it must also retain historic integrity to convey its significance (see Section 5.3).

Table 2. Property Types Related to Historic Themes

Historic Theme	Property Types Related to Theme	How Property Types Relate to Theme
Industrialization/ Deindustrialization	Industrial factories, warehouses, and other associated buildings Military complexes NASA research facilities	Resources related to the Industrialization/Deindustrialization theme between 1940 and 1970 would have been used by an industry within Ohio that produced significant products or that led to important breakthroughs for the region, state, or country. Potentially NRHP-eligible industrial buildings also may be related to significant events or persons, such as major labor union movements, military or NASA developments, or a particular person associated with such events.
Changing Demographics	Suburban housing subdivisions New public schools within the suburbs New or expanded local government facilities New and improved/enlarged interstates and highways Expanded college campuses New community colleges and vocational schools	Resources related to Ohio's changing demographics between 1940 and 1970 would have played a role in the expansion and improvement of everyday life within the state. Potentially NRHP-eligible resources may include new suburban housing and other facilities that allowed young couples to comfortably start families outside of the city, while improved road systems permitted them to commute to a job further away from home. As a result of new housing tracts, local governments needed to expand their facilities, including municipal buildings, police and fire stations, and supply warehouses, to meet the needs of their new citizens. Another example of Ohio's changing demographics was the greater access to higher education. Immediately after WWII, already established colleges needed to expand educational, administrative, operational, and housing facilities to accommodate the influx of new students, most of whom were veterans using G.I. Bill funding, to campus. Throughout the 1960s, community colleges and vocational schools opened across Ohio to give students greater access to affordable higher

Table 2. Property Types Related to Historic Themes		
Historic Theme	**Property Types Related to Theme**	**How Property Types Relate to Theme**
		education and job training.
Social History	Suburban housing subdivisions New public schools within the suburbs New or expanded local government facilities New interstates and improved highways Expanded college campuses New community colleges and vocational schools Shopping centers/malls Recreational areas - state parks, local park systems Cultural centers - auditoriums, concert halls, community centers	Resources related to Ohio's social history during this period mirror those found in changing demographics with some additions. Between 1940 and 1970, the American consumer culture flourished due in part to the growth of shopping centers and malls within suburban areas. Cultural opportunities also were introduced to the new areas, which were often housed in community centers or auditoriums for local performances, lectures, shows, and other events.
Land Use Planning	Housing subdivision developments Commercial center developments Industrial/office developments	Resources related to land use planning in Ohio between 1940 and 1970 are associated with the overall planning of residential, commercial, and industrial developments within established towns and cities, as well as developments along new interstates and highways and the impact of urban renewal. The layouts are significant elements of these developments, including street design and placement of buildings and structures within the overall plan.
Conservation/ Environmental Regulation	State parks State forests Conservation areas Wildlife refuges	Resources related to Ohio's conservation legislation and environmental regulations are associated with the environmental movement that emerged during this period. Resources like state parks and forests and designated wildlife conservation areas were a result of citizens lobbying for improved qualities of life, including safer drinking water, cleaner air, and the protection of native flora and fauna.
Technological Innovations	Military complexes NASA facilities	Resources related to technological innovations between 1940 and 1970 are associated with the development of the innovations as well as their implementation.

Table 2. Property Types Related to Historic Themes		
Historic Theme	**Property Types Related to Theme**	**How Property Types Relate to Theme**
	Research laboratories on college and hospital campuses Industrial research facilities New buildings and structures as a result from new innovations	Many new inventions were created in some research facility, be it industrial, medical, collegiate, or military based. Other property types related to this theme include buildings and structures built using innovative construction methods or materials.
City vs. Suburb	Suburban housing developments Suburban commercial developments Suburban industrial developments Urban renewal projects Transportation systems that moved traffic out of the city	Resources related to the city vs. suburb theme between 1940 and 1970 will mostly be associated with the creation and growth of suburban areas including new buildings, structures, and transportation systems. Other resources related to this theme will be the cities' responses to the declining urban center, including the creation of suburban-type housing within city limits.
Transportation	Interstate system Highway expansion Parking garages	Resources related to transportation in Ohio from 1940 - 1970 include the establishment of the interstate system and expansion of state highways that allowed for quicker travel across the state and for workers in the suburbs to easily commute to jobs in the cities. Parking garages within cities are related to this theme as they provided areas for commuters to leave their cars during the work day.
Design Trends	Examples of popular architectural styles Ranch, spilt-level, and cape cod type dwellings Shopping centers Corporate Headquarters Industrial parks	Resources related to design trends from 1940 to 1970 include buildings and structures that exhibit characteristics of architectural styles that were introduced during this period. Other related resources include new residential, commercial, religious, and industrial building types created during this period.
Major Architects, Builders, and Planners	Buildings and structures designed by significant architects Buildings and structures built by significant builders/contractors Residential, commercial, and industrial complexes designed	Resources related to major architects, builders, and planners include buildings, structures, complexes, campuses, shopping centers, and residential developments designed or built by significant people in these fields. Architects, builders, and planners may be significant to local, state, or national history. Lists of architects who worked in Ohio during this period are located in Appendix G.

Table 2. Property Types Related to Historic Themes		
Historic Theme	**Property Types Related to Theme**	**How Property Types Relate to Theme**
	by significant planners and developers	

In addition to the above thematic associations, NRHP listing for Ohio's ca. 1940-1970 residential neighborhoods and subdivisions may be achieved under the *Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States* Multiple Property Submission. Historic districts listed in this fashion must, when placed in an appropriate local, metropolitan, or regional context, meet one or more NRHP eligibility criteria. Such a district must possess the physical and associative characteristics typical of post-World War II and early freeway suburbs and date to a period of significance that includes all or a portion of the period of suburban development, 1830-1960 (McClelland et al. 2002).

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Ohio's recent past (1940-1970) encompassed a period of tremendous transformation in every aspect of Ohioans' lives. Industrialization, mechanization, and standardization, while all trends that had begun more than a century earlier, achieved unprecedented momentum after World War II. Emerging professions, such as urban and regional planning, as well as expanding responsibilities at all levels of government, played a greater role in shaping economic and community development. Ohioans witnessed a flood of technological innovations, new inventions, and revolutionary ideas in the decades that followed the war. With vastly improved transportation networks and ample job opportunities, Ohioans also enjoyed greater social mobility than in previous decades. Traditional ways of life, of thought, and of social custom eroded before this onslaught, sometimes for better and sometimes for ill. By the late 1960s, Ohio's racial and ethnic minorities had achieved levels of legal and social equality that would have been deemed impossible during the 1930s. The period saw women begin to reach beyond the roles traditionally assigned to them, with growing numbers of female college students, working professionals, and political leaders. At the same time, countless jobs were made obsolete by technological advances, leaving many workers unprepared and ill equipped to find new ways to earn a living for themselves. In the building trades, the craftsmanship and skills possessed by traditional tradesmen and craftsmen no longer meshed well with the needs of many architectural design, commercial construction, and land development firms. Yet, with Ohio's industries and universities unveiling new materials and design and construction methods on a regular basis, Ohio continued to be a wellspring of creativity and innovation.

Numerous avenues of inquiry regarding Ohio's recent past and its legacy in the built environment remain to be explored. As explicated in this historic context, the historic themes with which these resources may be associated include Industrialization/Deindustrialization; Changing Demographics; Social History; Land Use Planning; Conservation/Environmental Regulation; Technological Innovations; City vs. Suburb; Transportation; Design Trends; and Major Architects, Builders, and Planners. The National Park Service has published numerous guidelines to provide both professionals and lay people with the tools needed to identify, research, and protect historic properties, including those associated with the recent past (1940-1970). Full-text electronic publications are available at the NRHP website, http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/index.htm.

Parts of Ohio have not yet been subjected to extensive study of recent past events, patterns, and trends of development. While a wide variety of studies have been undertaken of Ohio's major metropolitan areas, such as Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, and Dayton, very few such studies were identified during the course of this project that focused on rural areas or on the Appalachian/Southeast region of the state. Addressing these deficits is recommended as an important area for future preservation planning efforts.

Future research efforts are likely to result in identification of many more resource types and historic properties that are significant in Ohio's history. The following sections feature themes and topics recommended for future studies; this discussion is not intended to be

comprehensive, but rather to promote and encourage future endeavors to document Ohio's remarkable and diverse recent past.

6.1 Commerce, Industry, Education, and Government

The contributions of Ohio-based corporations and industries to everyday American life are not necessarily well known, and a catalog or inventory of associated properties could provide a basis for a local, regional, or statewide thematic study of these resources. Additionally, the current impacts of deindustrialization on the built environment, and the resultant loss of significant historic properties, warrants consideration.

Ohioans working in numerous aspects of research and development made significant contributions to Ohio and to the nation and world. For example, during the 1950s, Dr. Albert Sabin developed an oral polio vaccine that has since been used nationally and internationally. The incidence of polio in the United States is now minuscule, and is rare in the rest of the world. Although the historic significance of Sabin's accomplishment is undisputed, information about the facilities wherein Sabin conducted his research is not widely available. It is not currently known if his office, lab, and/or other workspaces remain extant, and retain sufficient integrity, to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

Although technological innovation has brought countless benefits to Ohio since the 1940s, the very nature of such innovations make it difficult to identify, evaluate, and preserve architectural resources associated with these events. Laboratory and research facilities must be upgraded and updated regularly in order to retain their usefulness. Buildings that are considered to be functionally obsolete are often removed to make way for larger, more efficient facilities.

Further research and identification efforts are recommended to document the research and development programs at Ohio's industries, corporations, and universities during the recent past. Where feasible, preservation plans for significant resources are recommended to be developed. Gray & Pape also recommends that, for instances in which retention of a particular building or workspace is not feasible, plans for documenting such resources prior to their removal be prepared.

Ohio's schools, from kindergarten through graduate school, witnessed major transformations from the 1940s through the early 1970s. Changing pedagogical theories, mushrooming student enrollments, extension of financial assistance to wide populations, and the crumbling of race- and gender-based barriers in education all had profound effects on Ohioans. Architectural and landscape designs for school campuses evolved to meet these changing needs. Many also represented the first major modernist architectural projects in their communities.

Educational needs, however, have continued to change over the subsequent decades. Many recent past educational buildings are considered to be functionally obsolete for a variety of reasons and are being demolished, often without full consideration to their significance and preservation potential. Communities also often lack resources to maintain and preserve architecturally or historically significant school buildings. Continued growth in enrollments

sometimes have required unsympathetic or incompatible additions to school campuses that erode the integrity of modernist designs. Gray & Pape recommends that a thematic study of Ohio's educational facilities from 1940 to 1970 be conducted, perhaps modeled on the *Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory* that was recently undertaken by the Cincinnati Preservation Association.

From the 1940s through the early 1970s, Ohio's municipal, county, and state governments assumed increasing responsibilities, from building major highway systems to enforcing civil rights legislation, and from developing comprehensive land use policies to protecting natural resources. Flush with revenues made possible by a period of unprecedented economic prosperity, government agencies had the means to meet these new challenges. The government buildings and complexes erected during this period often embody the optimism and forward-looking attitude of the time. With its clean lines, emphasis on efficiency and functionality, and embrace of new methods and materials, modernism provided the ideal vehicle for government agencies to express their missions by way of the buildings they occupied.

As is true with school buildings from the recent past, however, many modernist complexes are now perceived to be functionally obsolete. For some resource types, such as fire houses, the dictates of new equipment have necessitated major alterations to, or demolition of, architecturally significant buildings. In some instances, the construction methods and/or materials of modernist buildings did not perform as expected, leading to substantial maintenance and repair costs. As budgets have contracted in recent years, deferred maintenance has become increasingly difficult to overcome. Gray & Pape recommends that a thematic study of Ohio's modernist government buildings be conducted to identify outstanding examples of recent past buildings that warrant preservation and rehabilitation for future needs.

6.2 Social History in Ohio's Recent Past

Historic sites associated with numerous facets of Ohio's social history remain to be identified. Rich areas of study may include properties associated with Ohioans' struggle to achieve racial equality in the 1950s and 1960s; with the home improvement movement of the 1960s; and with the women's rights movement of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The place of sports, recreations, and physical fitness in Ohio's history, and their impacts on the state's recent past built environment, have received scant attention. Ohio has been home to numerous pro and semi-pro sports teams, but many of the properties associated with them have not been identified or recognized for their potential significance. Furthermore, the latter half of the twentieth century saw women and girls begin participating in organized sports in unprecedented numbers. Identifying properties associated with groundbreaking female athletes, as well as those that are representative of sports activities in general, would highlight facets of Ohio's history that are not fully understood.

The conservation and environmental movements wrought major changes on Ohio landscapes that have affected land use decisions since the 1930s. The association of state parks and forests with the broader environmental movement warrants further study. Moreover, parks

and forests are worthy of study as designed and managed landscapes, and as embodiments of evolving forestry practices. Another type of managed landscape, wildlife management areas, also is associated with environmental protection regulations, furthermore, with the sportsmen's movement of the twentieth century. Ohio's agricultural landscapes, too, have witnessed significant changes in the recent past. The evolution of the traditional family farm and emergence of large factory farms are particularly important to Ohio's agricultural history. The building types, layouts, and spatial organizations of 1940-1970 agricultural landscapes warrant further documentation as well.

6.3 Design Trends in Ohio's Recent Past

As Advakov, Griffin, Kane and Wright (2010) noted, the influence of merchant builders during the recent past was pervasive. By the 1950s, residential builders had taken over from real estate developers as the entrepreneurial force behind suburban development. Local builders established in-house expertise for every aspect of development, from selecting the undeveloped acreage, to designing and building the houses, to marketing and selling them. Consequently, builders, more so than architects determined the appearance, style, and character of new houses and new neighborhoods, and they based their work on sophisticated market analysis based on sales figures, buyer feedback, and information gathered from other builders through trade associations (Avdakov et al. 2010:102). Archival materials associated with merchant builders, however, do not appear to have been systematically collected or evaluated. Trade associations have focused more on lobbying and professional development than on maintaining historic records. The contributions of Ohio's merchant builders are poorly understood and their activities remain largely undocumented by historic preservationists. This dearth of information directly affects preservationists' ability to evaluate effectively the architectural and historical significant of recent past subdivisions and residential development.

Generally speaking, the contributions of mid-century landscape architects and landscape design companies to Ohio's built environment do not appear to be widely known. Despite extensive efforts to identify landscape architects practicing in Ohio between 1950 and 1970, Gray & Pape found references to only a few. Mid-century modern designed landscapes, such as civic plazas, public parks, planned communities, corporate and industrial parks, are not yet well understood, especially among the general public. Ohio's residential landscape design from the recent past also has not yet been thoroughly documented.

Similarly, a variety of recent past resource types have not yet been thoroughly documented. For example, readily available information about Ohio's shopping malls is largely anecdotal. Architectural historians, such as Richard Longstreth, have attempted to develop typologies for resources such as these, but no studies pertaining exclusively to Ohio's recent past malls and shopping centers have yet been completed. Along the same lines, Ohio's Googie architecture, especially as represented by commercial resources such as restaurants and gas stations, is still poorly documented.

A thorough understanding of these resource types does more than enrich the historic record; identification, documentation, and evaluation of recent past resource types also can be used

to inform preservation and land use planning decisions on the part of local and state government agencies as well as private property owners.

The Ohio Modern historic context has been prepared as a launching pad for future investigations into the state's recent past. This period is unparalleled in both state and national history in terms of the sheer scale and volume of changes to the built environment. The enormity of the number of recent past resources, combined with an incomplete understanding of their significance, represent a major challenge to Ohioans interested in identifying, understanding, and preserving Ohio's irreplaceable recent past cultural heritage. As this report demonstrates, however, ample resources and tools are available to assist preservationists as they meet the challenge, and the opportunities, of recent past preservation.

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Construction Methods and Materials

Anonymous
1967 *Successful Builder Ideas for Design, Construction, Management, Sales: The Best of House & Home.* House & Home, New York. Repository: Cincinnati Public Library.

Anonymous
1945 *There Is a New Trend in Store Design*. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh. at the Toledo-Lucas County Library

Baker, Geoffrey Harold, and Bruno Funaro
1948 *Windows in Modern Architecture.* Architectural Book Publishing Company, New York. Repository: Cleveland Public Library.

Condit, Carl W.
1961 *American Building Art: The Twentieth Century*. Oxford University Press, New York.

Doan, Mason C.
1996 *American Housing Production, 1880-2000*. University Press of America, Lanham, New Jersey.

Fischer, Robert E.
1964 *Architectural Engineering: New Structures.* McGraw-Hill, New York. Repository: Toledo Public Library.

Hope, Andrew
2005 Evaluating the Significance of San Lorenzo Village, a Mid-20th Century Suburban Community. *CRM The Journal of Heritage Stewardship* 2 (2).

Howard Zimmer Builders, Inc.
Various Howard Zimmer Builders, Inc., Collection, 1940s-1979. Columbus, Ohio. Location: OHS Archives/Library

Madge, John
1946 *Tomorrow's Houses: New Building Methods, Structures and Materials.* Pilot Press, London. Repository: Cleveland Public Library.

Peter, John
1964 *Design with Glass*. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York.

Rogers, Tyler Stewart
1951 *Design of Insulated Buildings for Various Climates.* New York. Repository: Toledo Public Library.

Schmidt, John L., Walter H. Lewis, and Harold Bennett Olin
1966 *Construction Lending Guide; a Handbook of Homebuilding Design and Construction*. American Savings and Loan Institute, Chicago. Repository: Cincinnati Public Library.

Slaton, Deborah, and William G. Foulks, eds.
2000 *Preserving the Recent Past 2*. Historic Preservation Foundation, Association for Preservation Technology, and National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Walker, Lester
1997 *American Shelter: An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Home*. The Overlook Press, Woodstock, New York.

Periodicals, 1940-1970

American City. Microfilm: Sep 1909-40, 68-Aug 75. Repository: Columbus Metropolitan Library.

American Home. Microfilm: 1941-69, 77-Feb 78. Repository: Columbus Metropolitan Library.

Architectural Forum. Serials: 1943-73 - Microfilm: 1969-73. Repository: Columbus

Metropolitan Library.

Better Homes and Gardens

Buckeye Farm News

Buckeye Review

Clevelander

Columbus Business Forum

House & Home

Journal of the American Institute of Architects, (1944-1957). Repository: Ohio Historical Society Archives/Library.

Ladies Home Journal

Ohio Schools

Progressive Architecture (Publisher: Reinhold, New York; 1945-1995 – on microform at Cleveland Public Library; Reference Serials: 1949-95 and Microfilm 1960-95, at Columbus Metropolitan Library).

Historic Aerial Photograph Collections

United States Geological Survey aerial photograph files [graphic], 1952-1959, Ohio Department of Transportation. Notes: The call number of this photograph collection is State Archives Series 2731 AV. The collection is housed as P 198 with the audiovisual collections in the Ohio Historical Society. This collection contains original black and white aerial photographic prints of Ohio taken by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Location: OHS Archives/Library. Call No.: State Archives Series 2731 AV. Copy#: 4177- 4236

Oblique aerial photographs [graphic], 1949-1971, Ohio Department of Transportation. Notes: Oblique aerial photos are taken with a hand-held camera through the airplane window. Most photos are identified by two numbers representing the flight and negative number. A brief description of the project or location is usually listed. This record series consists of black and white photographs (9x9) pertaining to the design and construction of the state route and interstate highway system. The series includes oblique aerial photographs of the major construction projects in Ohio, including interstates 70, 71, and 75. There are detailed photographs of major cities, including Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Youngstown, and Dayton. Location: OHS Archives/Library. Call No. State Archives Series 2924 AV.

Maps

Guy-Harold Smith
1952 *Population Map of Ohio, 1950*. S.l., s.n. Location: OHS Archives/Library

1945 Map of Metropolitan Toledo, 1945. Repository: Ohio Historical Society Archives/ Library, Columbus.

Highway Maps of All 88 Ohio Counties, Bound Together in Alphabetical Order, Adams to Wyandot s.n., 1949-1955. This atlas is a collection of county maps bound together, lacking a title page and any publication information-- except that each map has a date, the earliest being 2-5-49 (Vinton County), and the latest being 9-18-55 (Medina County); towns and waterways are shown, and highways are emphasized. Repository: Ohio Historical Society Archives/Library.

Websites

A diverse assortment of websites address issues related to the recent past. The following is a sampling of websites identified during the course of this project.

Recent Past in Ohio

<http://www.forgottenoh.com/driveins.html>

<http://www.oh-diners.com/>

<http://www.sjsu.edu/faculty/wooda/motel/ohio/index.html>

May 4 Collection Gateway - <http://www.library.kent.edu/page/11247>

Important Places in Cleveland - <http://moderncleveland.com/places/>

Ohio Drive-Ins - <http://www.drive-ins.com/theaters/oh/status_op=closed>

Ohio Open DI's - <http://www.driveintheater.com/list/ohio.htm>

Ohio's Forgotten Drive-In Theaters - <http://www.forgottenoh.com/driveins.html>

Toledo's Attic - <http://www.attic.utoledo.edu/toledosattic/>

Ohio Repositories

Akron-Summit County Public Library <http://www.akronlibrary.org/>

Cleveland History - Western Reserve Historical Society <http://www.wrhs.org/>

Cleveland Public Library <http://www.cpl.org/>

Columbus Metropolitan Library Homepage <http://www.columbuslibrary.org/>

Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County <http://www.cincinnatilibrary.org/>

Toledo Lucas County Public Library <http://www.toledolibrary.org/>

Recent Past Resource Types

<http://www.driveintheater.com/list/ohio.htm>

<http://www.drive-ins.com/dbdisrch.htm?keyword=&city=&code=oh&status_op=&search.x=7&search.y=13>

<http://www.drive-on-in.com/>

<http://www.dinercity.com/>

<http://www.ranchostyle.com/cliffnotes.html>

<http://www.eichlernetwork.com/index.html>

<http://www.californiahistoricalradio.com/>

<http://www.americandinermuseum.org/>

<http://www.gethep.net/road/index.html> - Roadside Attractions & Oddball Architecture

<http://www.bc.edu./bc_org/avp/cas/fnart/fa267/> - An online archive of images of American architecture from 1620 to the present.

<http://www.hfmgv.org/dymaxion/> - Dymaxion House at Henry Ford Museum

<http://www.funflick.com/>

<http://www.gmu.edu/library/specialcollections/digiarch.html>

<http://www.roadsideamerica.com/>

<http://www.agilitynut.com/roadside.html>

<http://www.historiclandmarks.org/NewsPhotos/Pages/ArchiveNews.aspx?NewsID=28>

Levittown: Documents of an Ideal American Suburb
<http://tigger.uic.edu/%7Epbhales/Levittown.html>

Malls of America - Vintage photos of lost Shopping Malls of the '50s, '60s & '70s
<http://mallsofamerica.blogspot.com/2006_11_01_archive.html>

Sites Highlighting Recent Past Surveys

<http://www.arapahoeacres.org/>

<http://www.houstonmod.org/>

<http://www.scottsdaleaz.gov/historiczoning/historicresources.asp>

<http://phoenix.gov/HISTORIC/ethnicsvys.html>

<http://www.aspenhistoricpreservation.com/>

<http://www.preservationdallas.org/>

<http://trianglemodernisthouses.com/>

<http://www.preservationnation.org/travel-and-sites/sites/northeast-region/new-canaan-ct/>

<http://www.landmarksil.org/saic_database_start_1.htm>

General History

Ad*Access <http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/adaccess/> The Ad*Access Project provides access to digital images of over 7000 print advertisements published primarily in the United States and Canada between 1911 and 1957.

American 1950s <http://writing.upenn.edu/~afilreis/50s/home.html>

American Memory from the Library of Congress - Home Page <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html> The home page for the American Memory Historical Collections from the Library of Congress. American Memory provides free access to historical images, maps, sound recordings, and motion pictures that document the American experience. American Memory offers primary source materials that chronicle historical events, people, places, and ideas that continue to shape America.

American Women's History: Subject Index to Research Sources
<http://frank.mtsu.edu/~kmiddlet/history/women/wh-index.html>

Atomicarchive.com: Exploring the History, Science, and Consequences of the Atomic Bomb <http://www.atomicarchive.com/> The Atomic Archive explores the complex history surrounding the invention of the atomic bomb. Follow a timeline that takes you down the path of our nuclear past to the present. Read biographies of A-bomb father Robert Oppenheimer and Enrico Fermi's dispassionate account of the Trinity Test. Examine maps of the damage to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and summaries of arms-control treaties. You will also find an excellent gallery of photographs and historical footage.

Automobile Shapes The City, The: Introduction
<http://www.autolife.umd.umich.edu/Environment/E_Casestudy/E_casestudy1.htm>

Battlefield:Vietnam <http://www.pbs.org/battlefieldvietnam/>

Baker Library | Historical Collections | Lehman Brothers Collection
<http://www.library.hbs.edu/hc/lehman/history.html>

Can 52,600,000 TV Set Owners Be Wrong?: "Look" Magazine Assesses American Television in 1960
<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/6250>

Civil Defense Museum <http://www.civildefensemuseum.com/index.html>

Computer History Museum - Selling the Computer Revolution - Marketing Brochures in the Collection
<http://www.computerhistory.org/brochures/index.php>

Decent Home for Every American Family, A Postwar Housing Shortage Victims Testify before Congress
<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/6908>

Documents for the Study of American History: US History: AMDOCS: 1000 - 2006 Primary Sources |
<http://www.vlib.us/amdocs/index.html#1940>

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights <http://www.civilrights.org/>

1968: a timeline of events
<http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/1968/reference/timeline.html>

Online Books Page: <http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/subjectstart?E>

Online Digital Special Collections Library <http://specialcollection.dotlibrary.dot.gov/>

The Ruins of Their Postwar Dream Homes: Housing Reform Advocates Testify before Congress
<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/6907>

U.S. Government Printing Office Home Page <http://www.gpo.gov/>

Welcome to the Philip Morris USA Inc. Advertising Archive
<http://www.pmadarchive.com/AdArchiveHome.htm>

Design Trends and Construction Methods/Materials

<http://www.spaceagecity.com/googie/>

<http://www.digmodern.com/category/books.architecture/>

<http://www.atomic-ranch.com/>

<http://www.nbm.org/blueprints/90s/fall93/page2/page2.htm>

<http://www.modcom.org/reading.php3>

Recent Past Preservation

<http://www.recentpast.org/>

<http://www.sca-roadside.org/>

<http://www.atomicage.org/index.php>

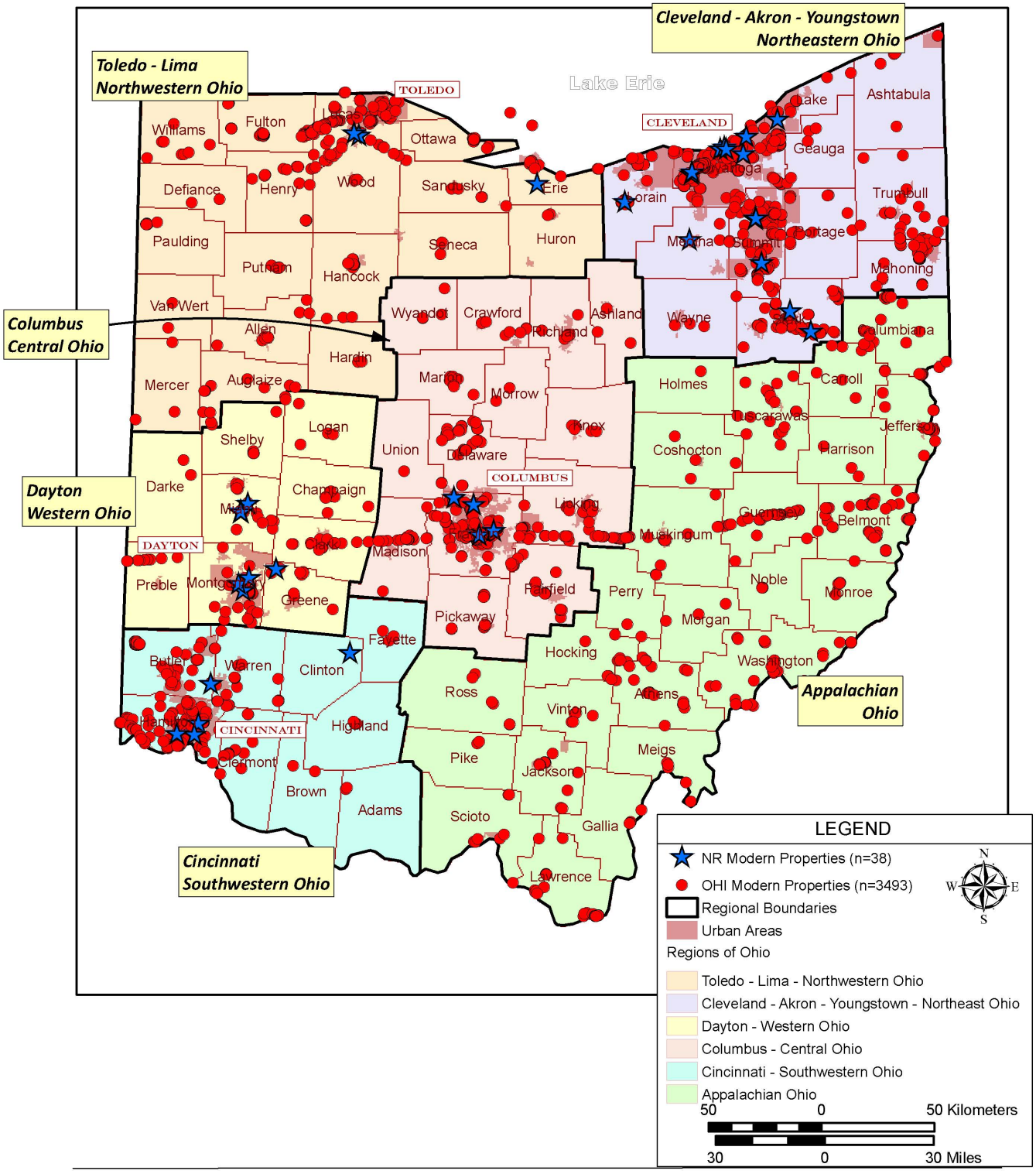
<http://www.lottaliving.com/bb/>

<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/recentpast/>

<http://crm.cr.nps.gov/issue.cfm?volume=16&number=06>

CRM Archive Issue 18-08 Preserving the Recent Past
<http://crm.cr.nps.gov/issue.cfm?volume=18&number=08>

APPENDIX A

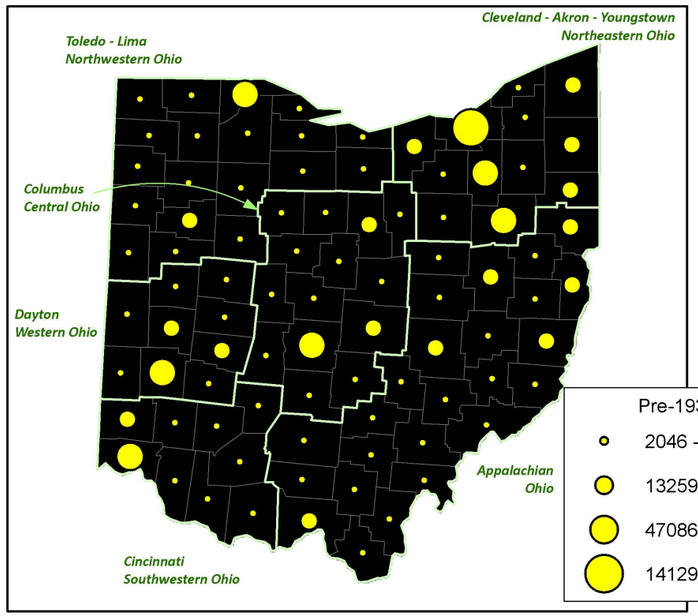


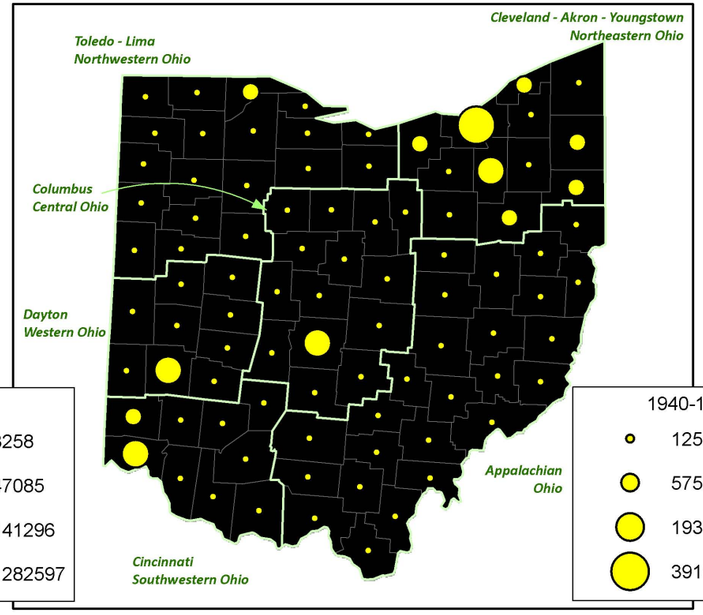
Previously Inventoried and NRHP-Listed 1940-1970 Architectural Resources in Ohio

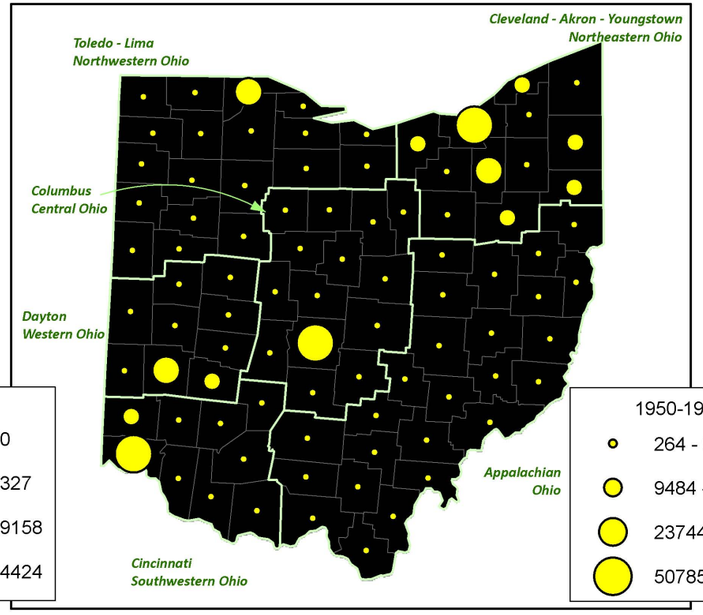
GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY - HISTORIC PRESERVATION

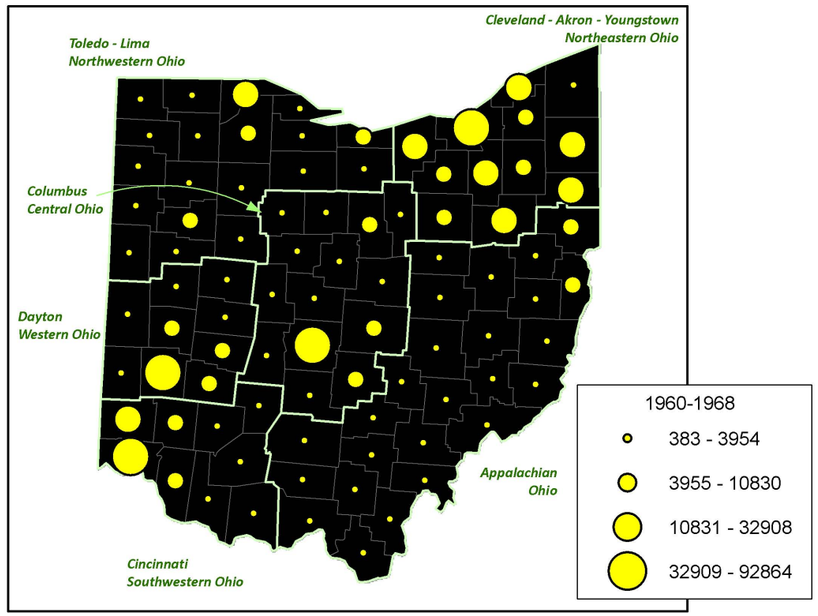
Figure A1

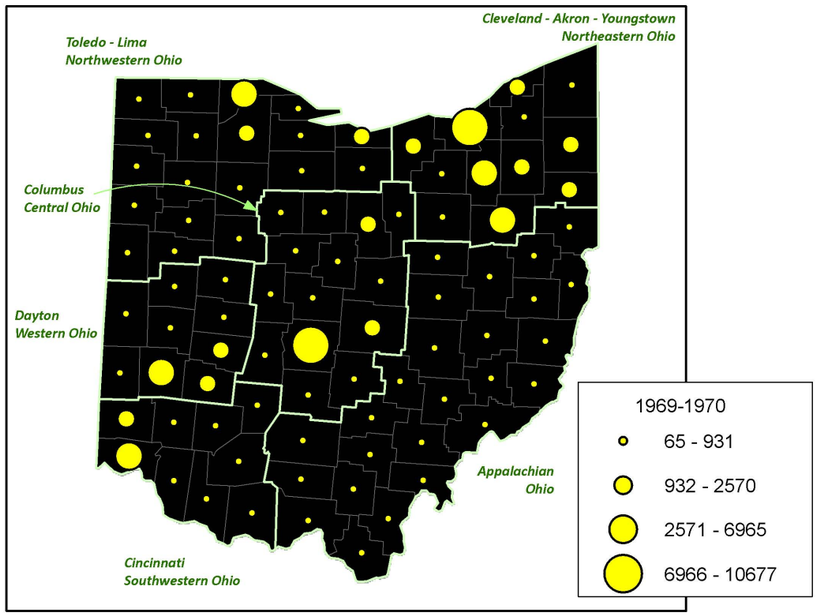
Figure Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for Gray & Pape Project No 09-22901, Version of 21 May 2010











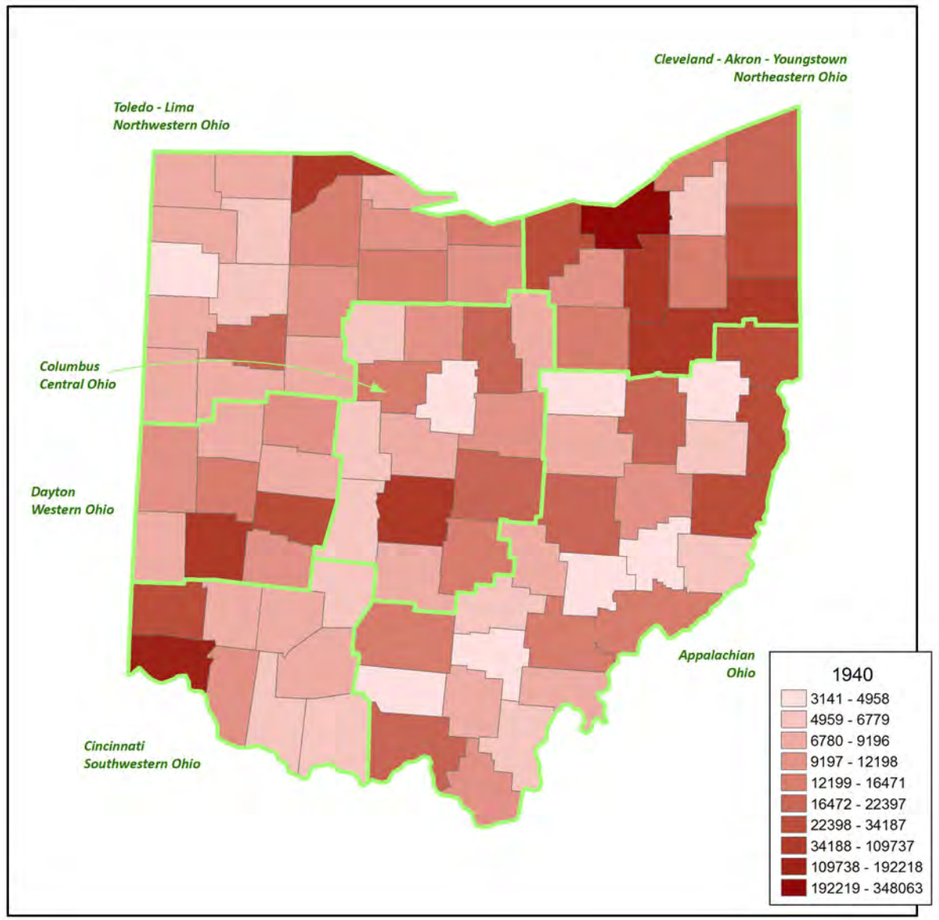
Geographic Census Data from Minnesota Population Center.
National Historical Geographic Information System: Pre-release Version 0.1.
Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2004.
http://www.nhgis.org

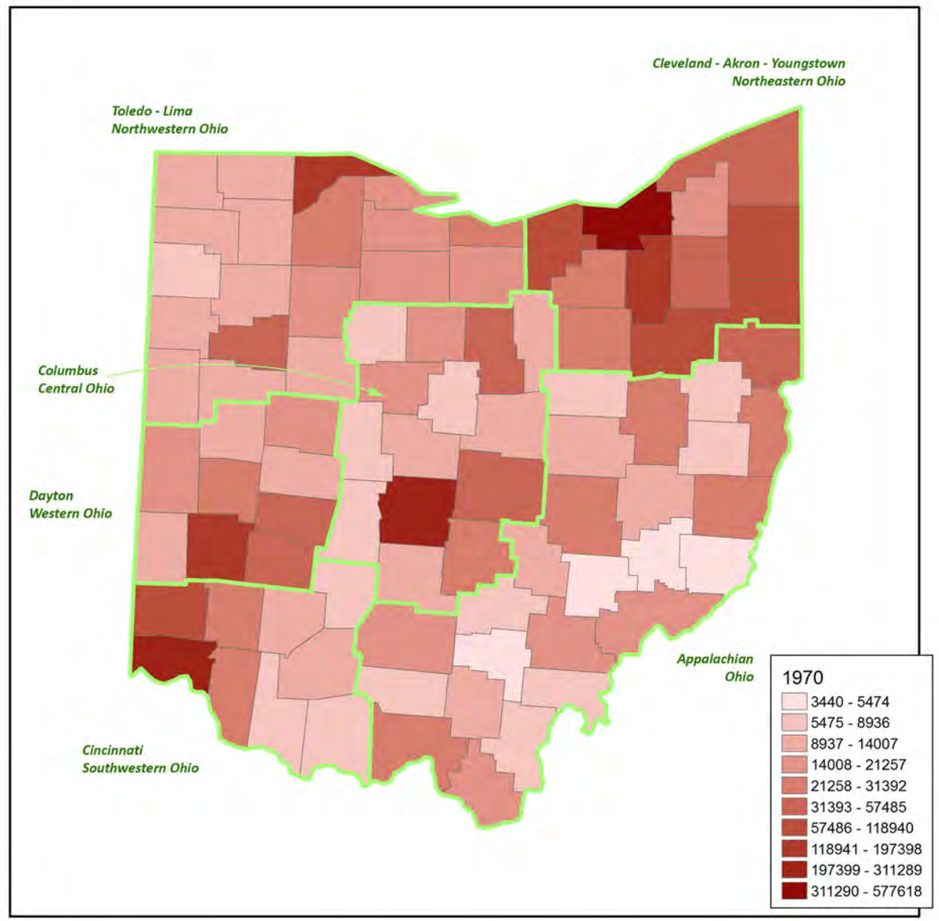
Housing Units by Construction Date: County-Level Census Data from 1970

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ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY - HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A2

Figure Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for Gray & Pape Project No 09-22901, Version of 21 May 2010





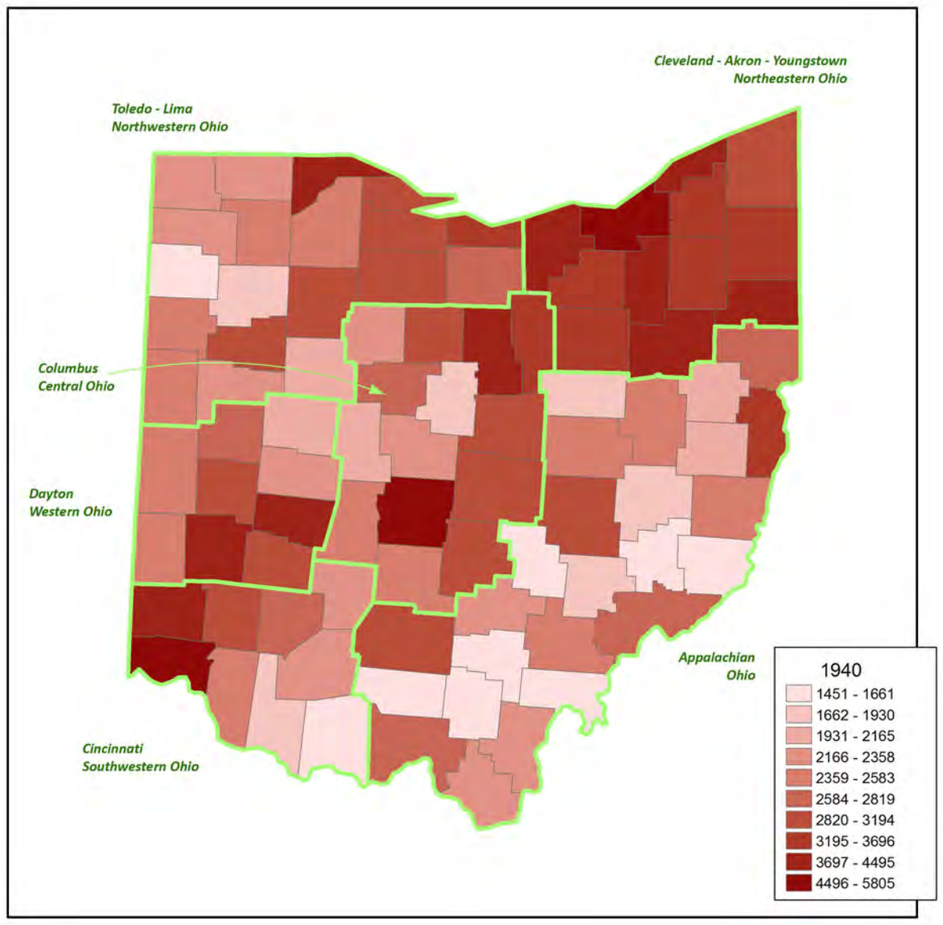
Geographic Census Data from Minnesota Population Center.
National Historical Geographic Information System: Pre-release Version 0.1.
Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2004.
http://www.nhgis.org
(Data from 1950 and 1960 Not Available)

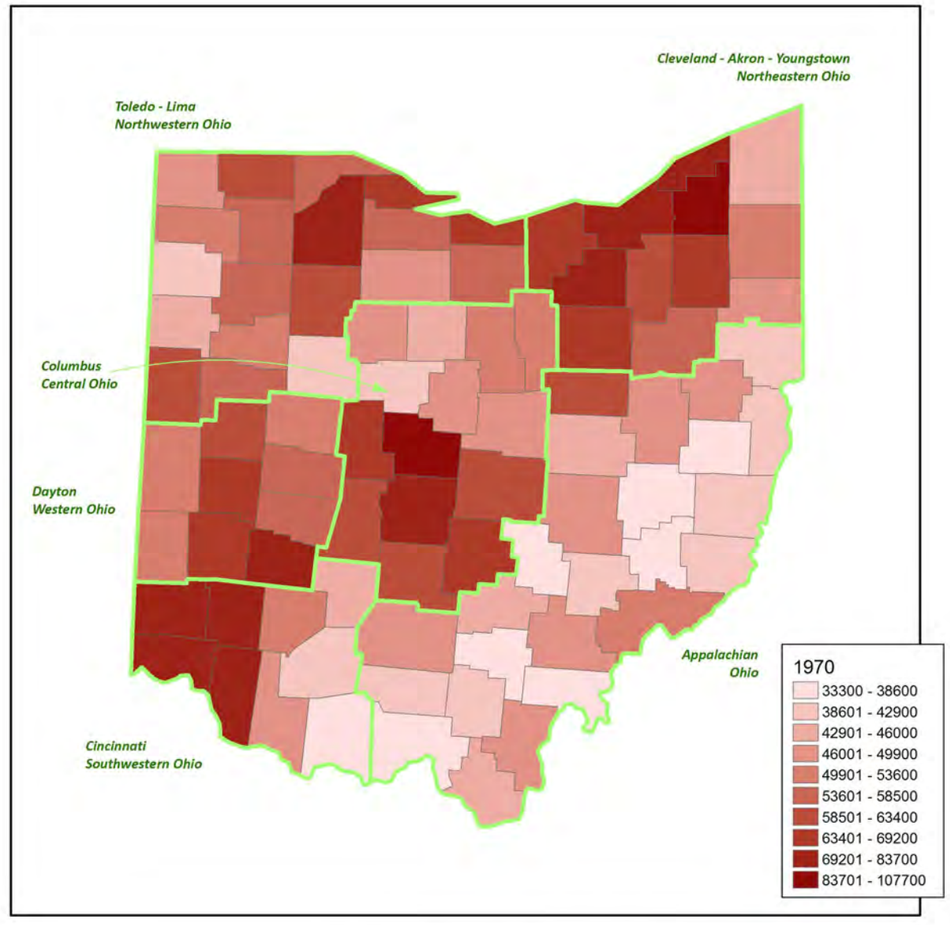
Housing Units by County:
Census Data from 1940 and 1970

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ARCHAEOLOGY · HISTORY · HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A3

Figure Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for Gray & Pape Project No 09-22901, Version of 14 October 2010





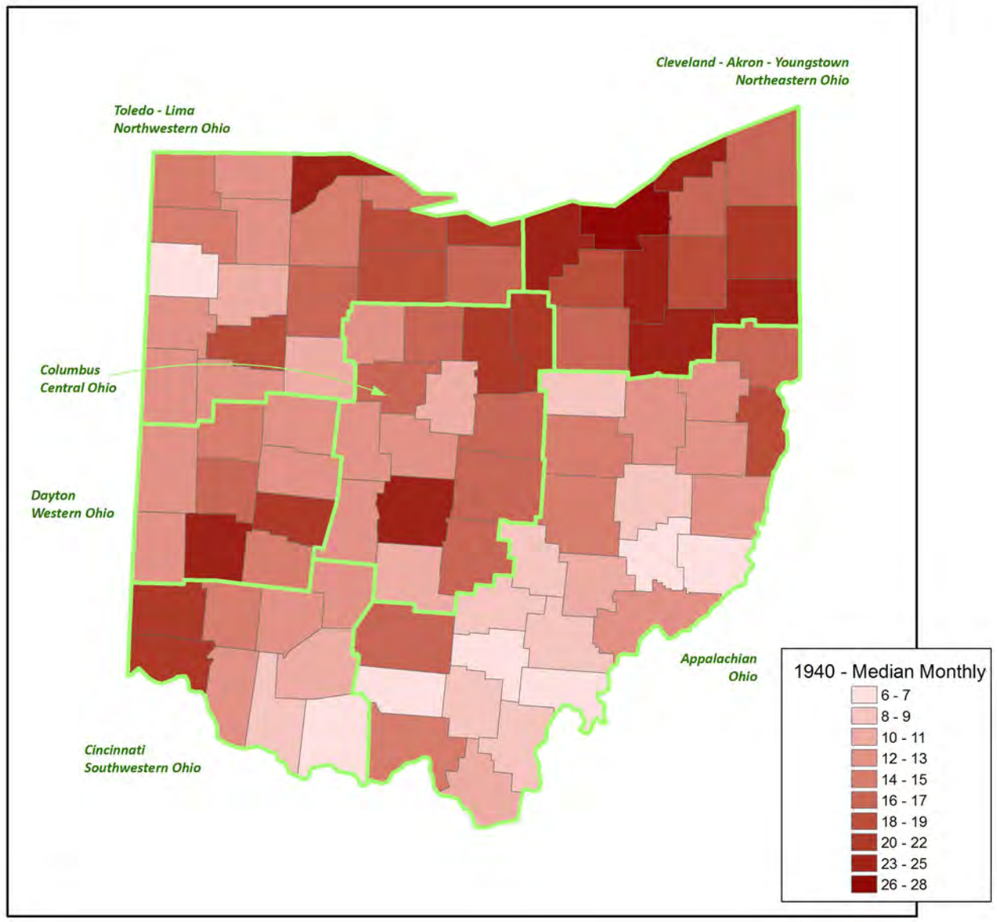
Geographic Census Data from Minnesota Population Center.
National Historical Geographic Information System: Pre-release Version 0.1.
Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2004.
http://www.nhgis.org
(Data from 1950 and 1960 Not Available)

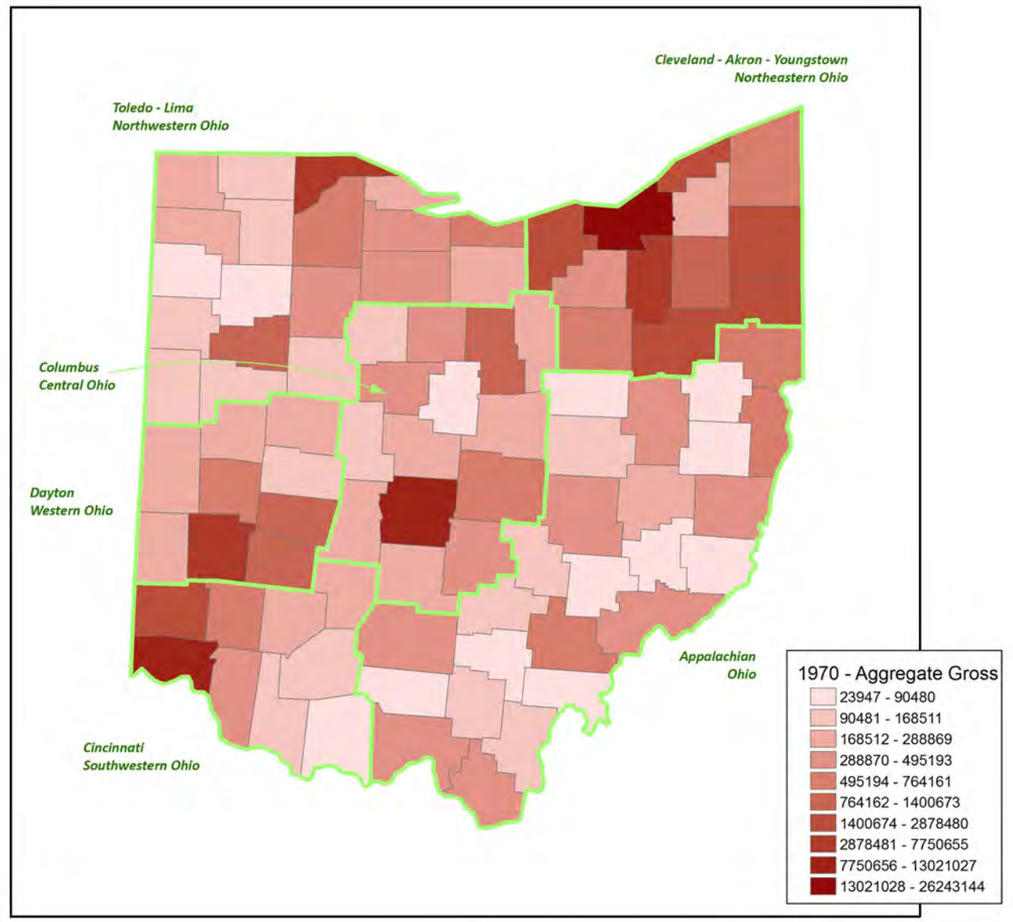
Housing Values by County: Census Data from 1940 and 1970

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ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY - HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A4

Figure Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for Gray & Pape Project No 09-22901, Version of 14 October 2010





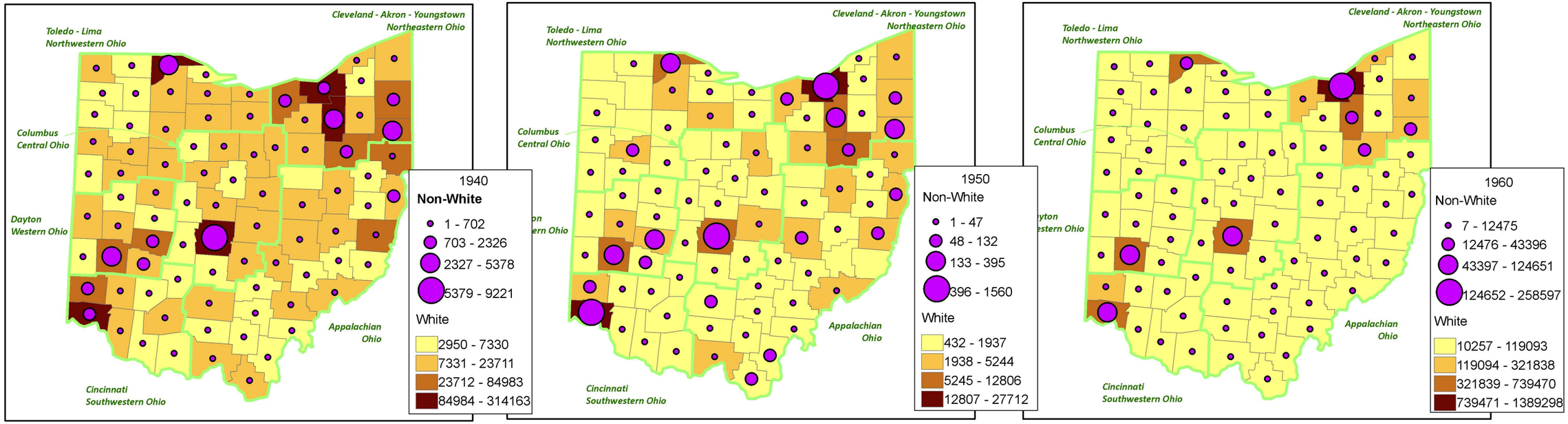
Geographic Census Data from Minnesota Population Center.
National Historical Geographic Information System: Pre-release Version 0.1.
Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2004.
http://www.nhgis.org
(Data from 1950 and 1960 Not Available)

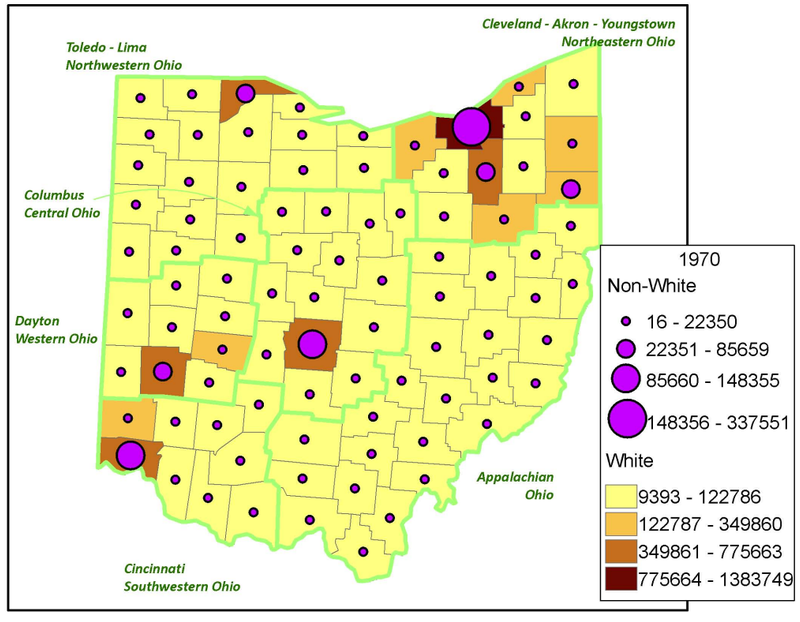
Rental Values by County: Census Data from 1940 and 1970

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Figure A5

Figure Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for Gray & Pape Project No 09-22901, Version of 14 October 2010





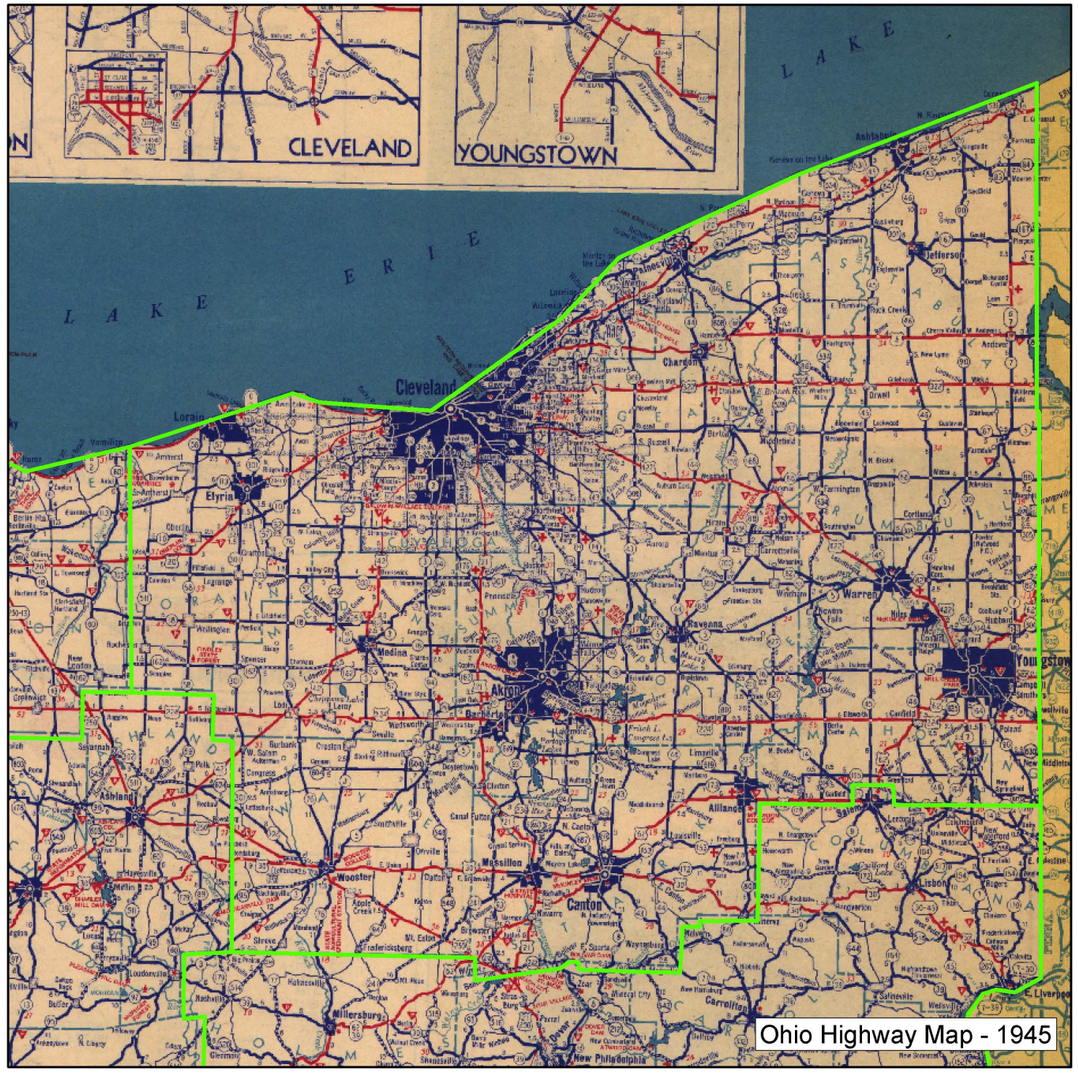
Geographic Census Data from Minnesota Population Center.
National Historical Geographic Information System: Pre-release Version 0.1.
Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2004.
http://www.nhgis.org

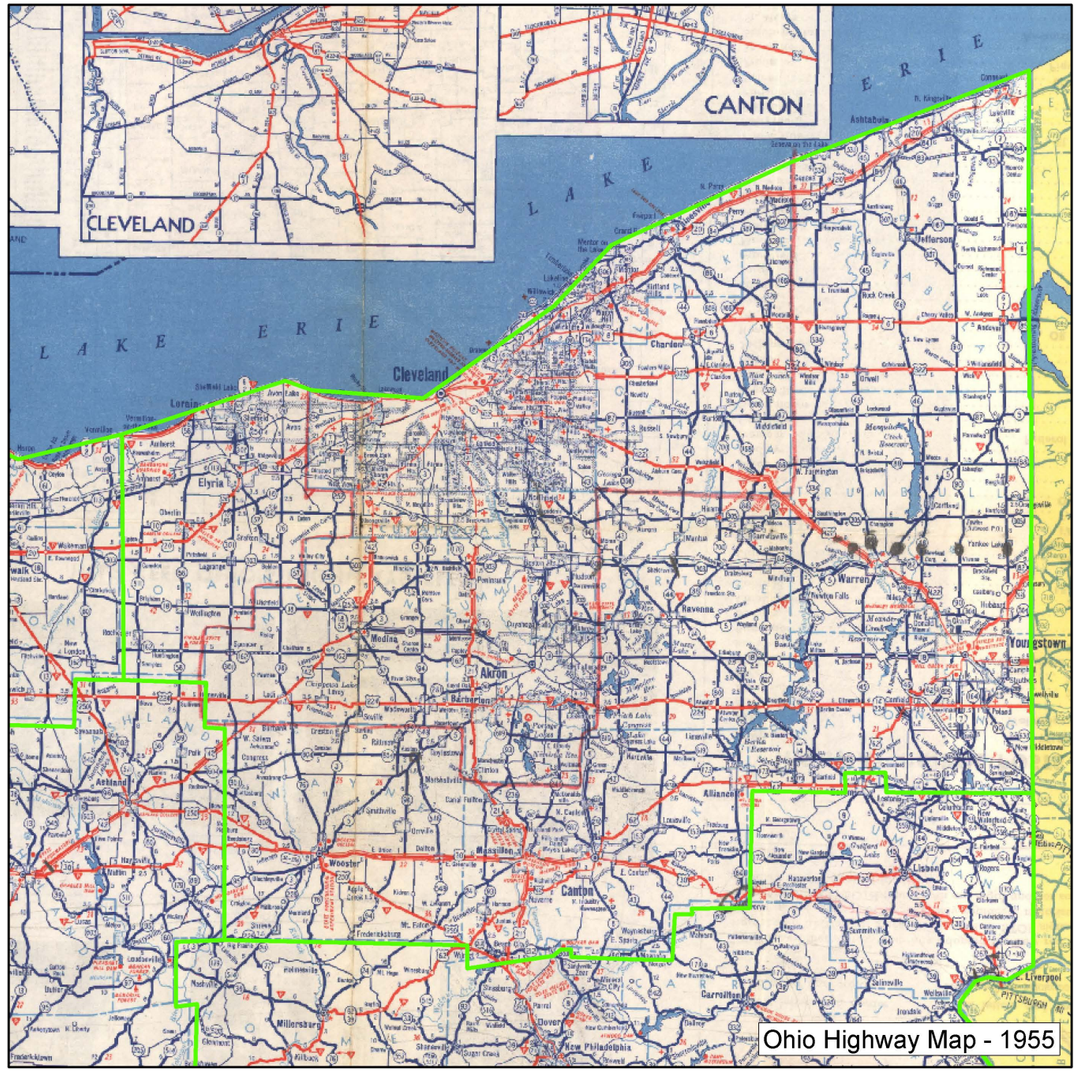
White and Non-White Population: County-Level Census Data from 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY - HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A6

Figure Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for Gray & Pape Project No 09-22901, Version of 21 May 2010



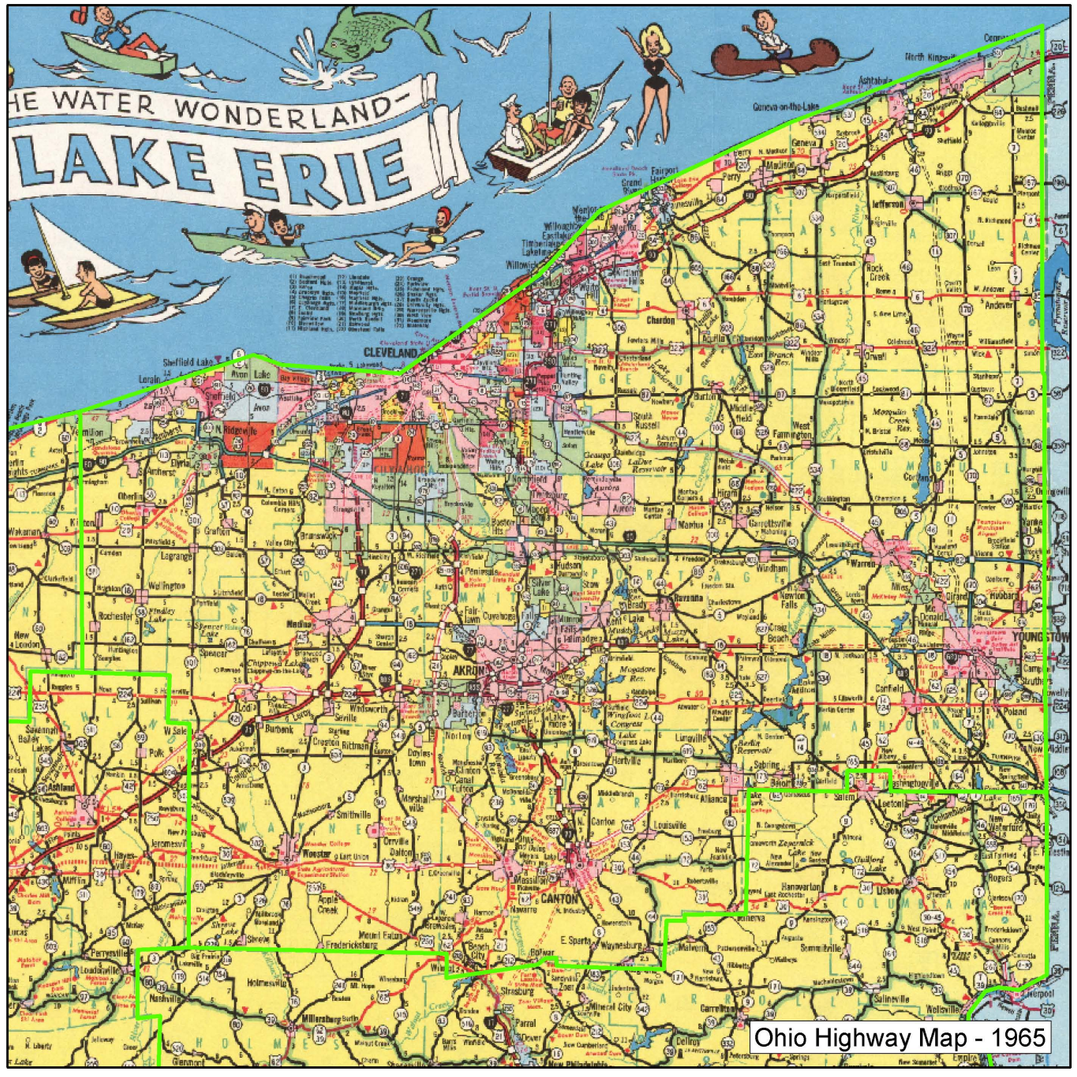


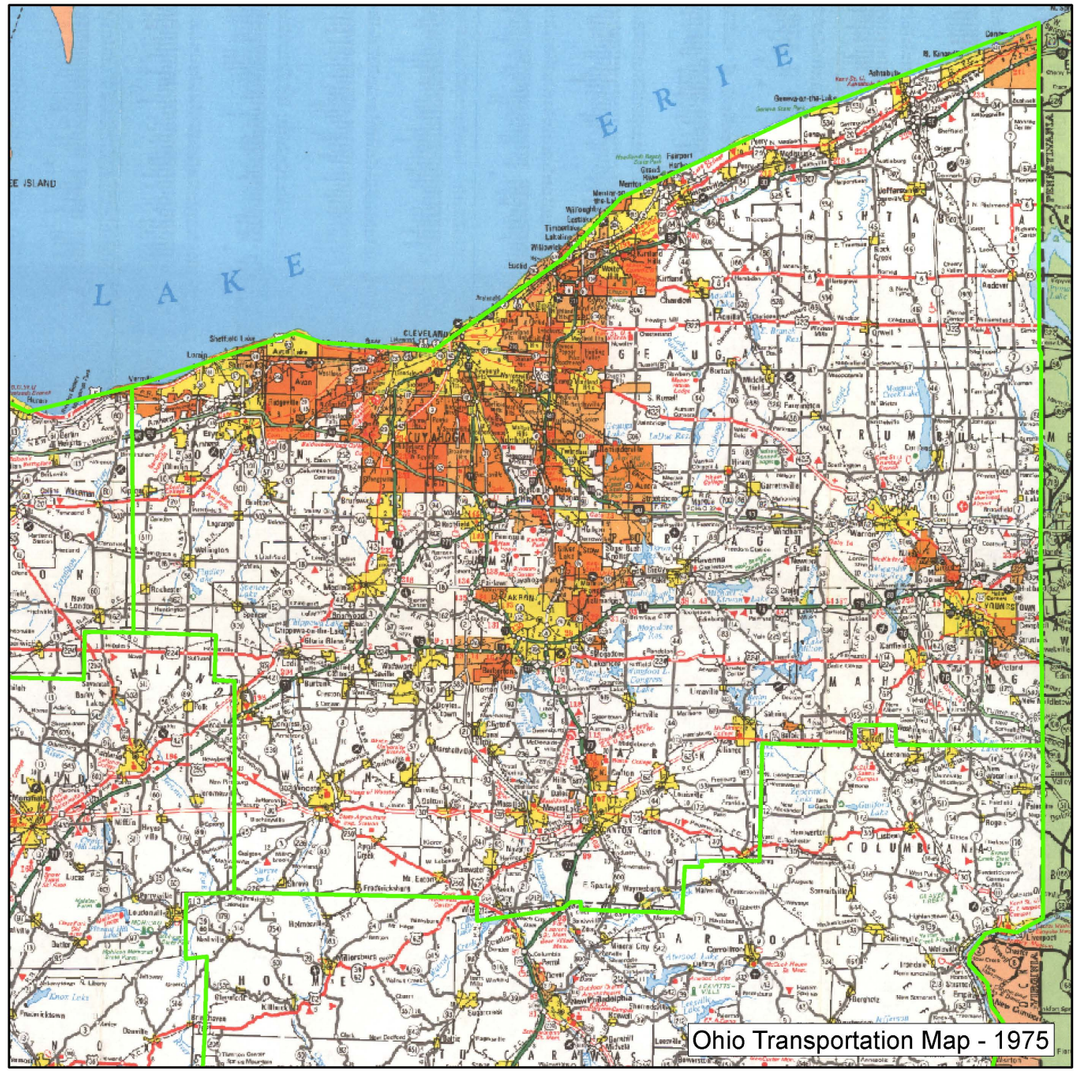
Modern-period Expansion in Ohio Illustrated for
the Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown Northeastern Ohio Area
Using Historical Highway Maps from 1945 and 1955

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY - HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A7

Figure Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for Gray & Pape Project No 09-22901, Version of 21 May 2010



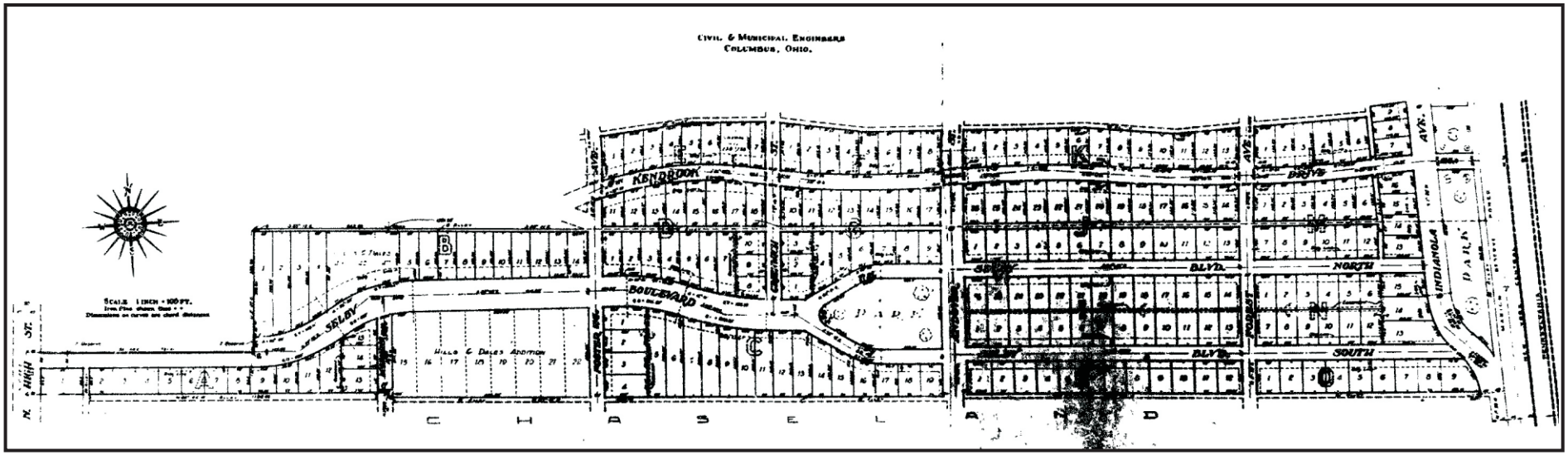


Modern-period Expansion in Ohio Illustrated for
the Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown Northeastern Ohio Area
Using Historical Highway Maps from 1965 and 1975

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY - HISTORIC PRESERVATION

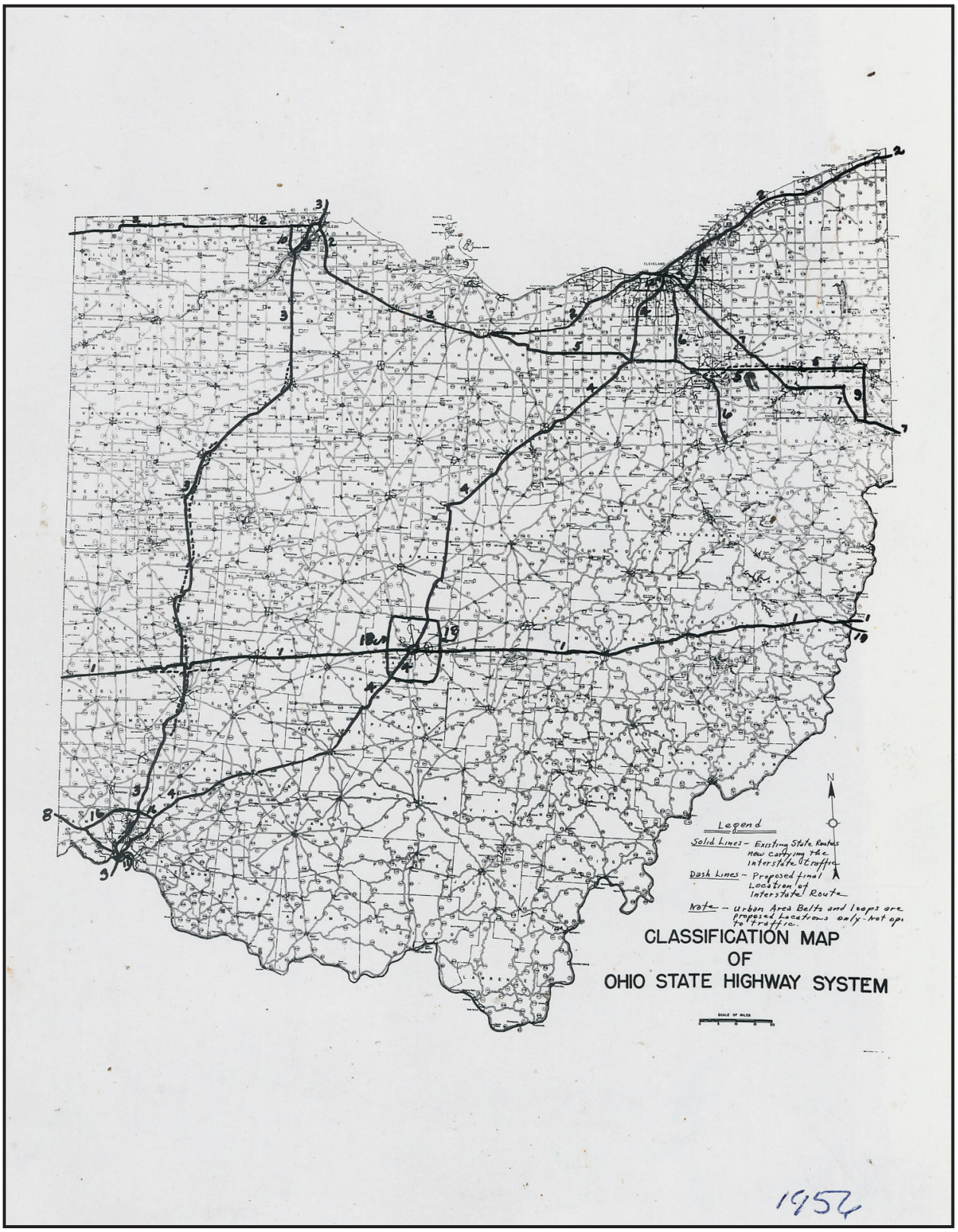
Figure A8

Figure Created in ArcGIS 9.3.1 for Gray & Pape Project No 09-22901, Version of 21 May 2010



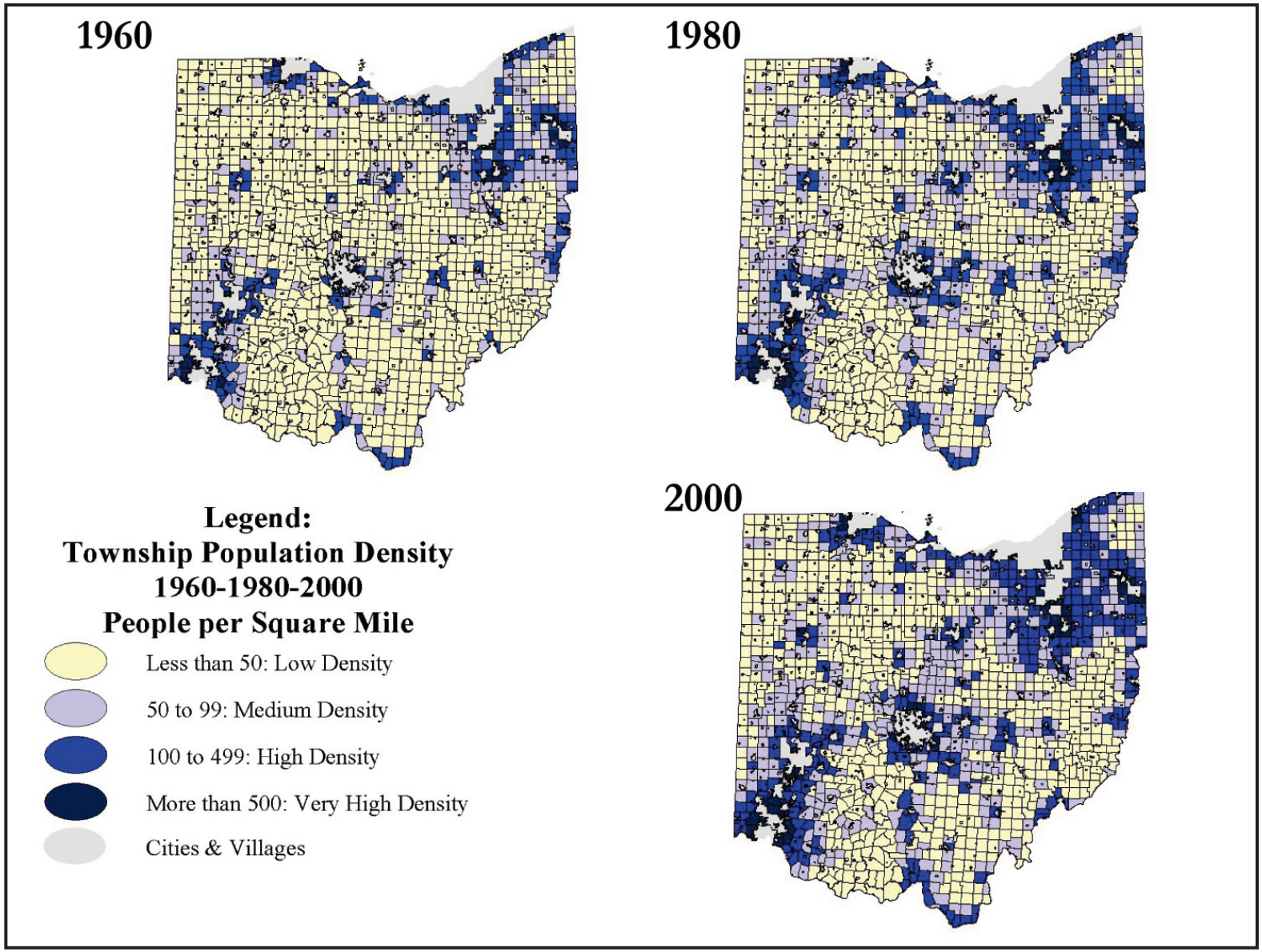
1941 Plat Map for Colonial Hills Neighborhood in Worthington
(Campbell 2010)

09-22901

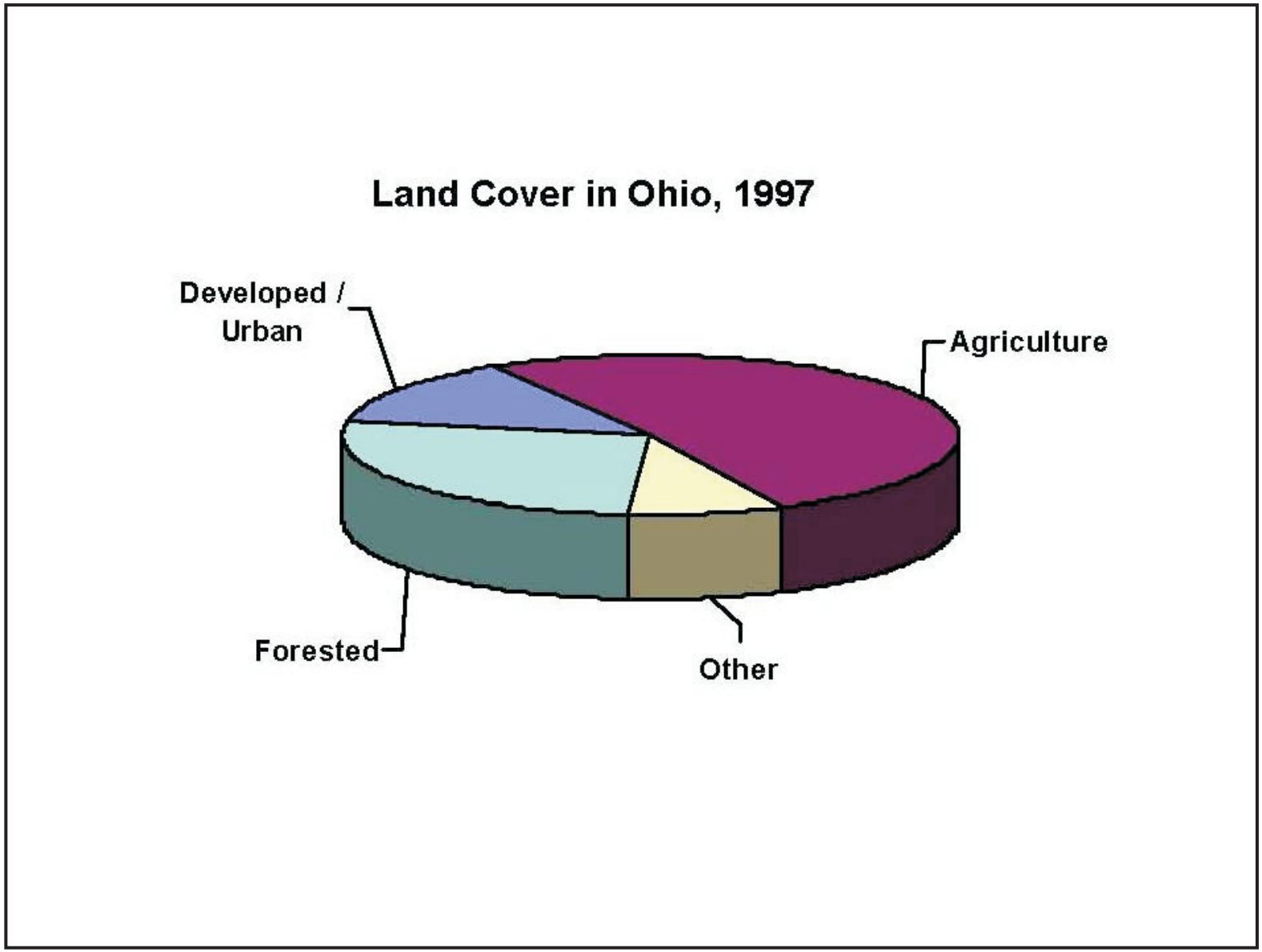


1956 Classification Map of Ohio State Highway System

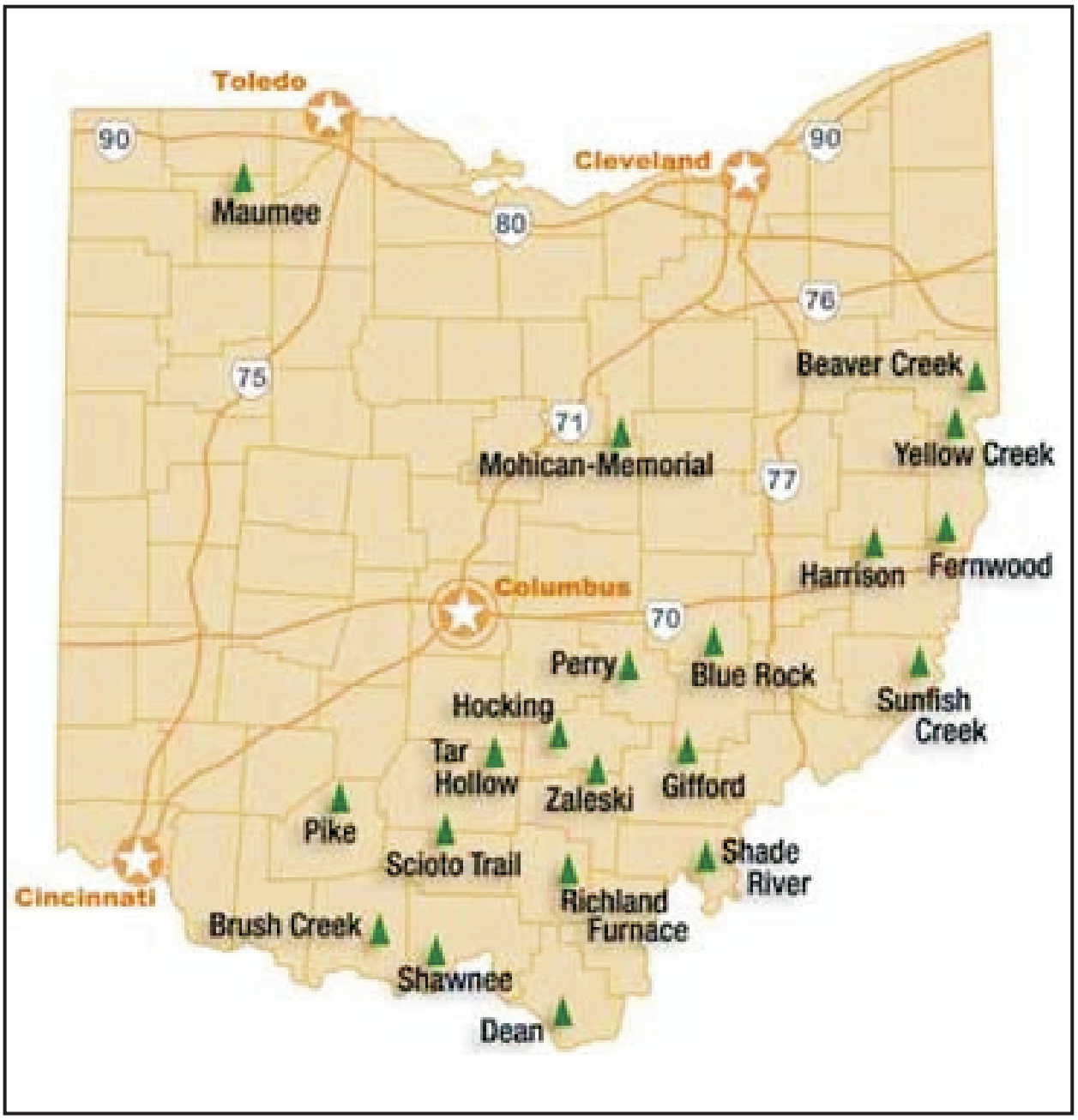
Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-07-2010



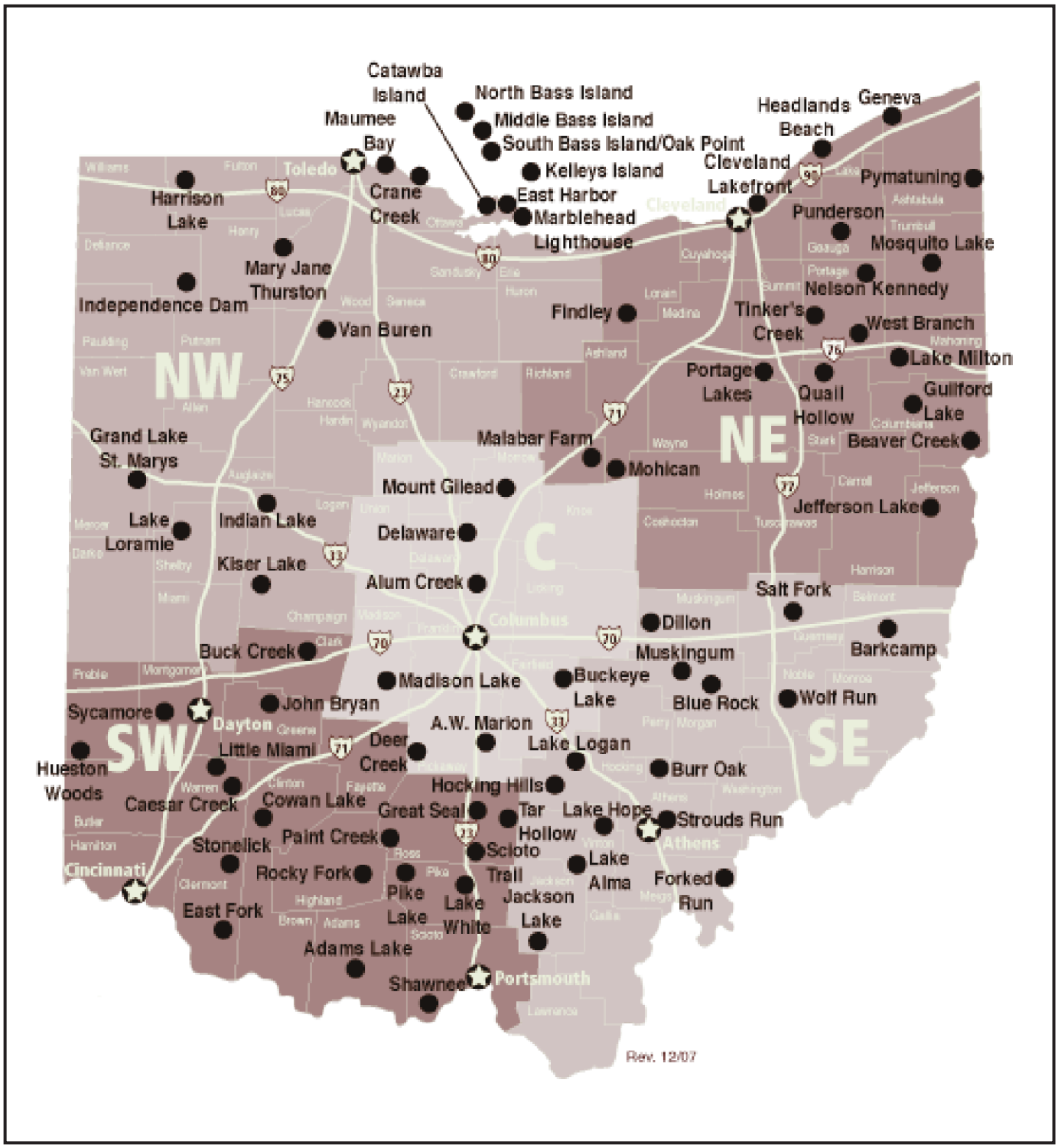
Township Population Density 1960-1980-2000 People Per Square Mile
(Sharp 2002)



Land Uses in Ohio as of 1997
(Ohio Legislative Service Commission 2002)



Map of Ohio State Forests and District Contacts
(ODNR Division of Forestry 2010)

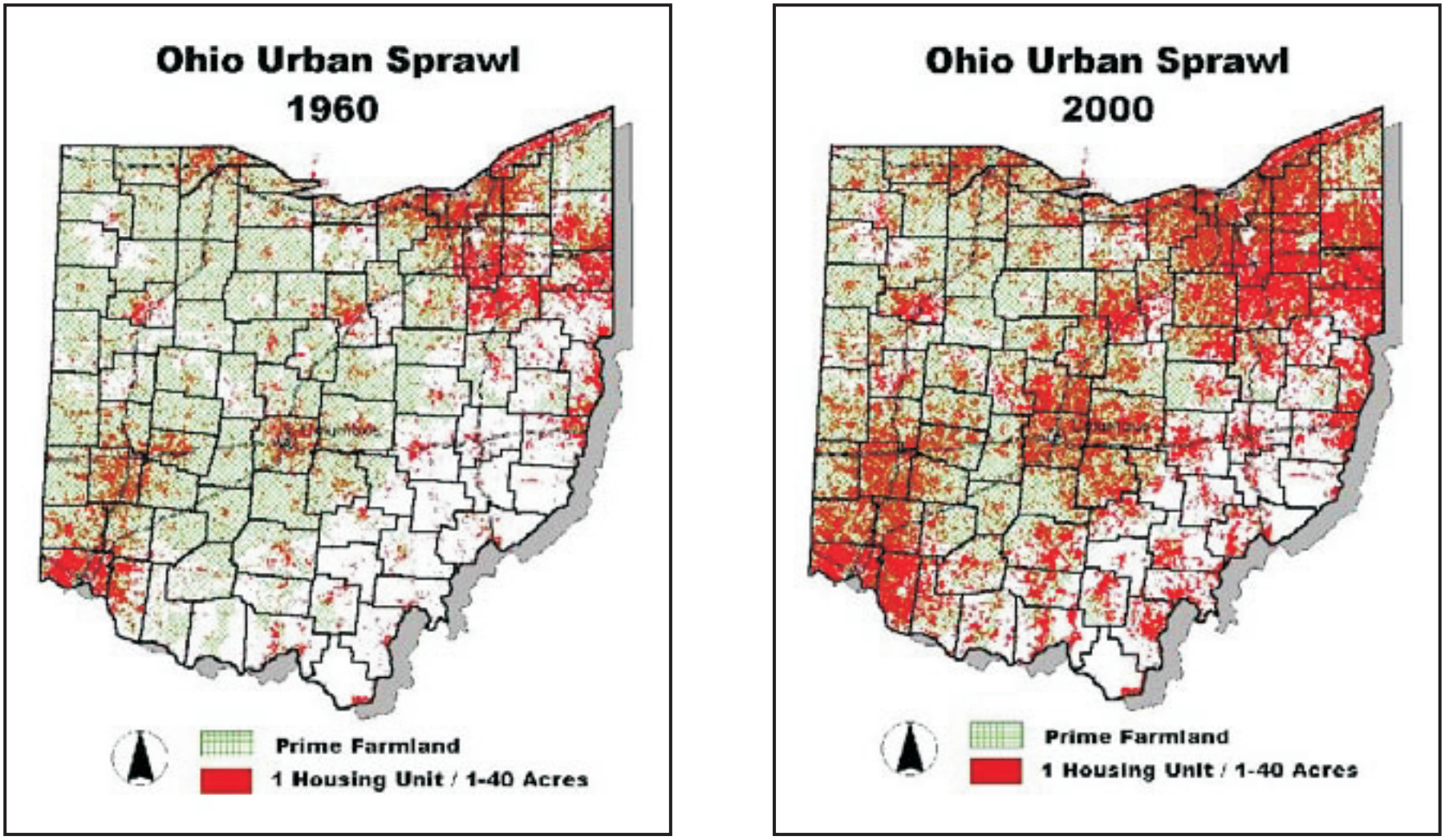


Map of Ohio State Parks
(ODNR 2010)

GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY · HISTORY · HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A14

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 09-07-2010



Comparison of Urban Sprawl in Ohio, 1960 and 2000
(Nikolic 2004:4)

APPENDIX B

09-22901

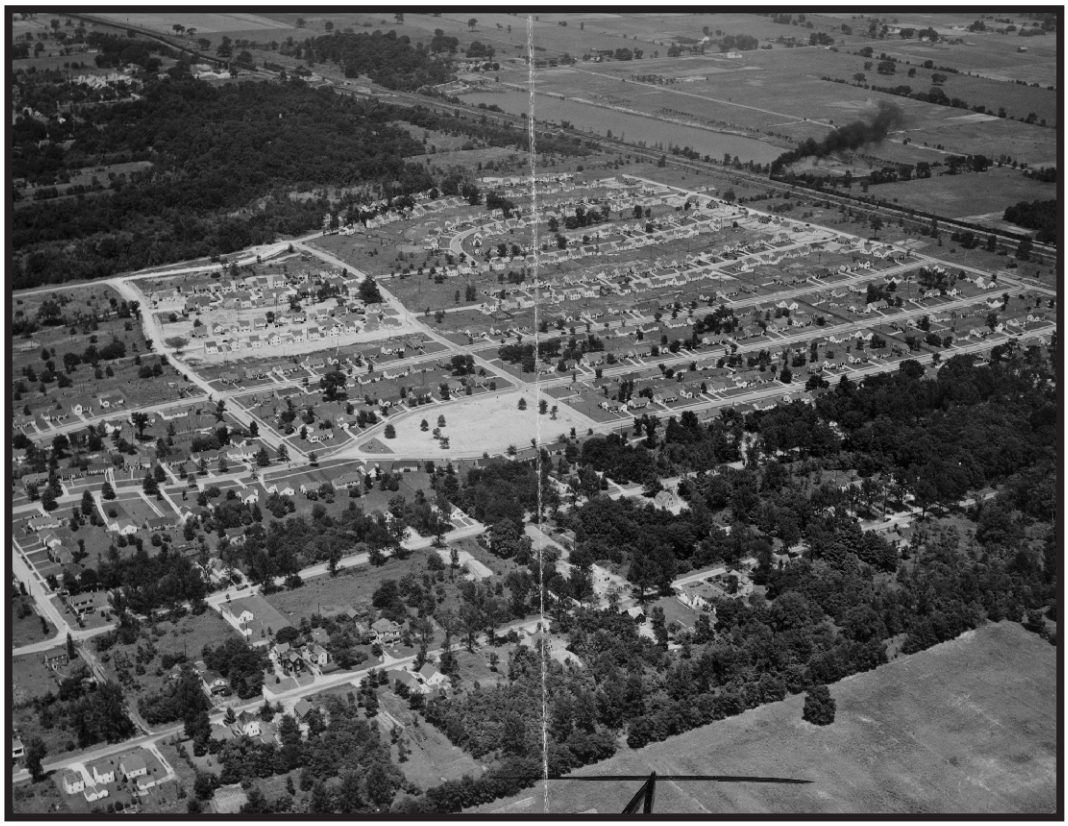


Plate B1. 1947 Aerial view of Colonial Hills neighborhood in Worthington (Campbell 2010a).



Plate B2. Smallest model house built in Colonial Hills neighborhood in Worthington, ca. 1943 (Campbell 2010a).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010

09-22901



Plate B3. Largest model house built in Colonial Hills neighborhood in Worthington, ca. 1943 (Campbell 2010a).



Plate B4. Ca. 1943 streetscape view of Colonial Hills neighborhood in Worthington (Campbell 2010a).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010

09-22901

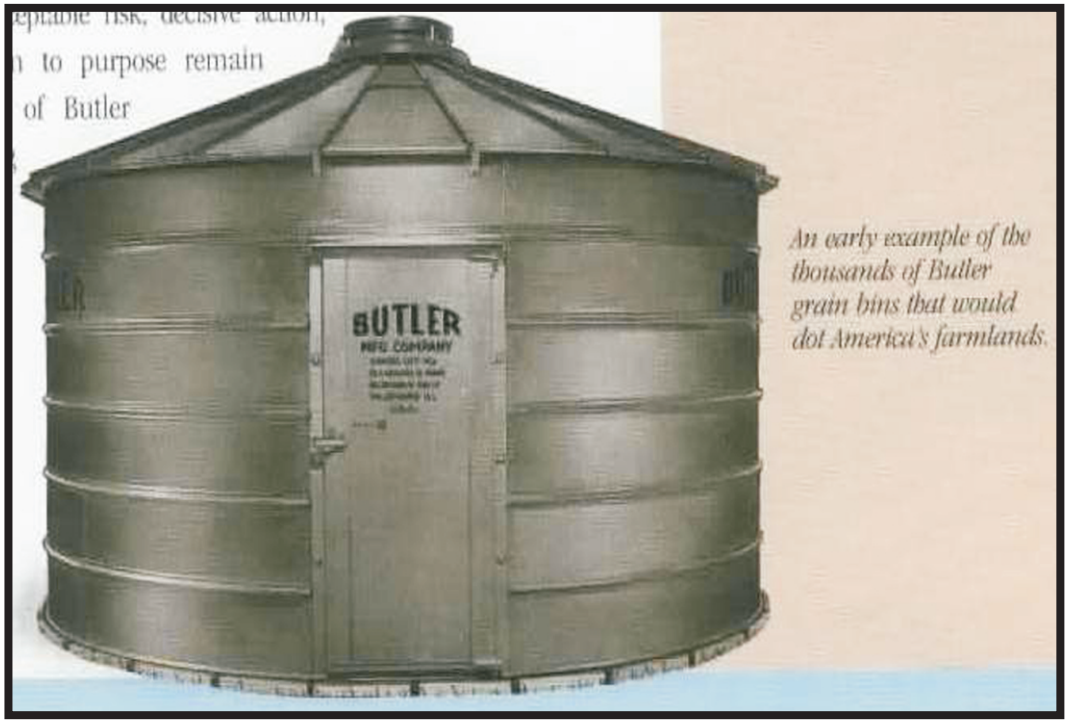


Plate B5. Early twentieth century prefabricated metal Butler grain bin
(Butler Manufacturing Company n.d.).

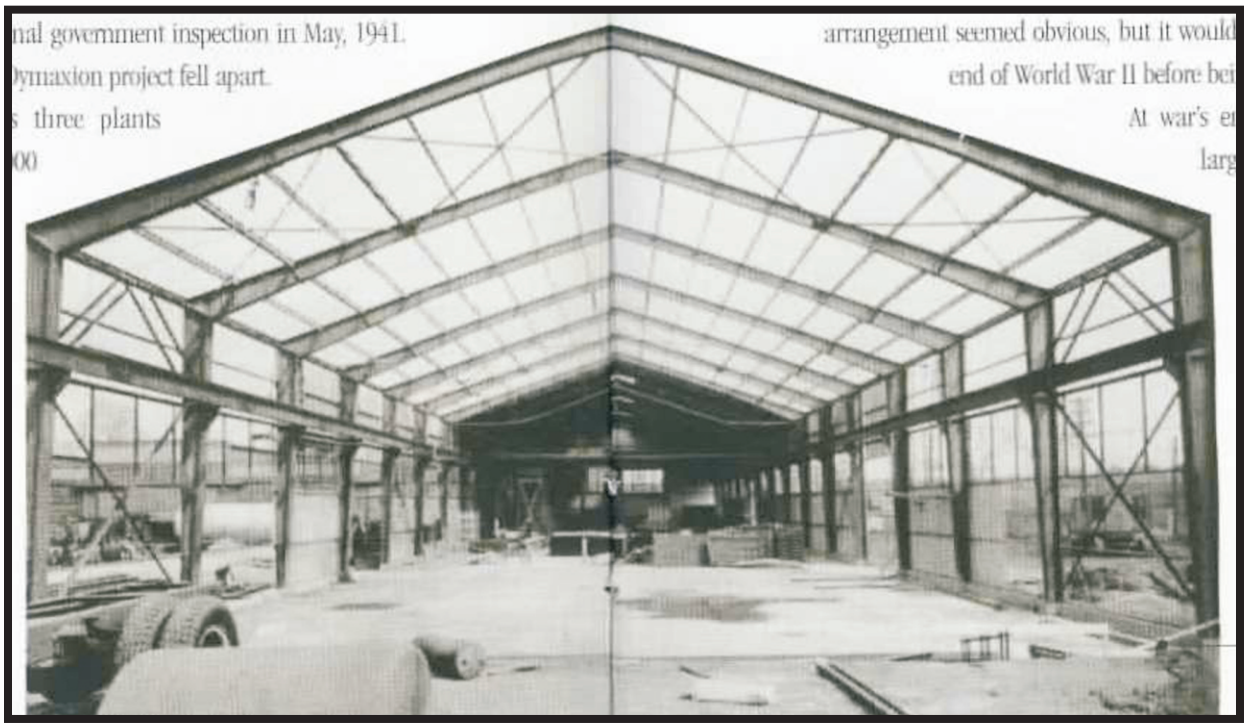


Plate B6. Early twentieth century example of a rigid frame structural steel frame for a prefabricated building
(Butler Manufacturing Company n.d.).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010



Plate B7. Example of an early model of a prefabricated building designed by the Butler Manufacturing Company (Butler Manufacturing Company n.d.).



Plate B8. Ca. 1952 view of the Adelphi Covered Bridge approach (ODOT Photo Archive 2010a).



Plate B9. Ca. 1950 view of bridge on US 30 (Lincoln Highway) in Lisbon (ODOT Photo Archive 2010b).



Plate B10. Ca. 1953 view of bridge in Carroll County showing typical design elements and height clearance (ODOT Photo Archive 2010c).

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Plate B11. Toll Plaza on Newly Constructed Ohio Turnpike, ca. 1955 (Ohio Turnpike Commission 2007).



Plate B12. Ca. 1968 view of I-275 and I-75 interchange in Warren County (ODOT Photo Archive 2010d).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010

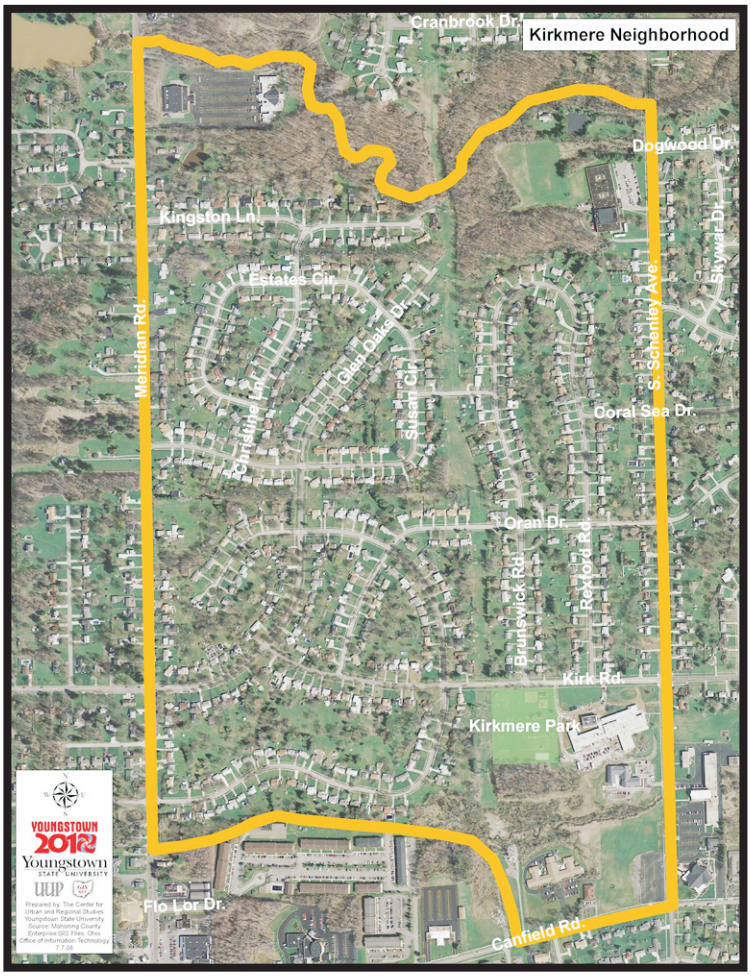


Plate B13. Aerial view of Kirkmere neighborhood in Youngstown (City of Youngstown 2010).



Plate B14. International-style, ca. 1961 Kingsbury School, 315 S. 6th Street, in Ironton (Old Ohio Schools 2010).

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Plate B15. International-style, ca. 1959 Lawrence Street School #2 at N. Seventh Street in Ironton (Old Ohio Schools 2010).



Plate B16. International-style McBroom Junior High School, built in 1953, 1956, 1963, and 1966, in St. Mary's, Auglaize County (Old Ohio Schools 2010).

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Plate B17. International-style, ca. 1954 Overlook School at 524 Broad Street in Wadsworth, Medina County (Old Ohio Schools 2010).



Plate B18. 1952 advertisement for General Electric dishwashers (Retro Renovation 2010a).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010



Plate B19. 1954 advertisement for Westinghouse appliance centers (Retro Renovation 2010a).

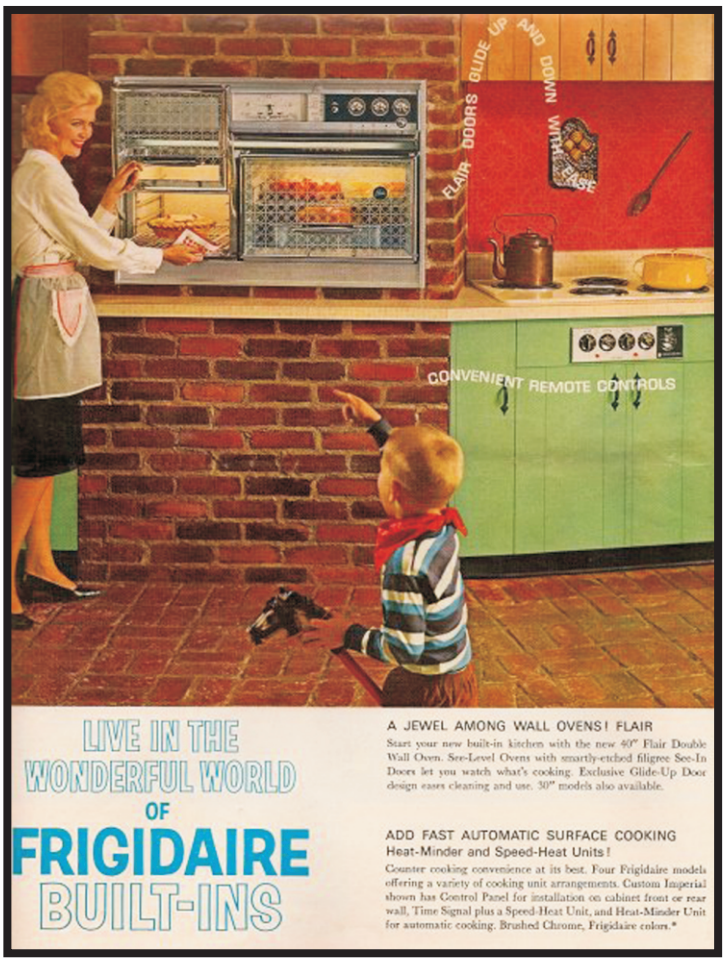


Plate B20. 1963 advertisement for Frigidaire built-in appliances (Retro Renovation 2010b).



Plate B21. 1952 advertisement for Speed Queen washing machines (Retro Renovation 2010a).



Plate B22. 1964 advertisement for Eljer bathroom fixtures (Retro Renovation 2010b).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010



Plate B23. 1952 advertisement for Sloane floor and wall coverings (Retro Renovation 2010a).



Plate B24. 1952 advertisement for Youngstown Kitchen modular steel kitchen cabinets (Retro Renovation 2010a).

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Plate B25. 1952 advertisement for Youngstown Kitchen modular steel kitchen cabinets (Retro Renovation 2010a).

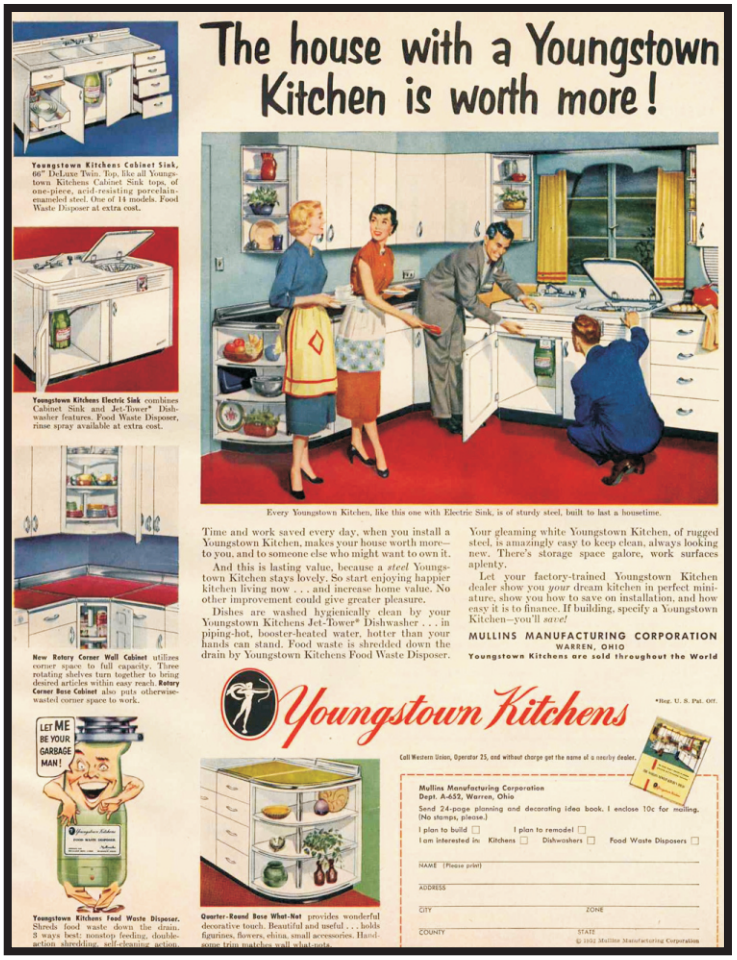


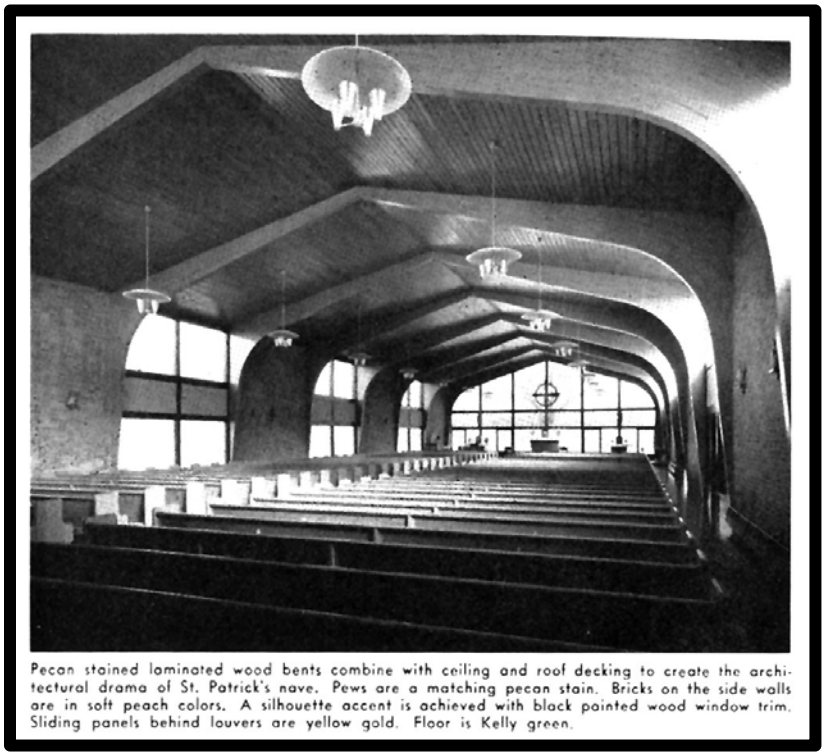
Plate B26. 1962 advertisement for Youngstown Kitchen built-in steel kitchen cabinets (Retro Renovation 2010b).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010

09-22901



Plate B27. Ca. 1965 advertisement for Youngstown Kitchen steel kitchen cabinets



Pecan stained laminated wood bents combine with ceiling and roof decking to create the architectural drama of St. Patrick's nave. Pews are a matching pecan stain. Bricks on the side walls are in soft peach colors. A silhouette accent is achieved with black painted wood window trim. Sliding panels behind louvers are yellow gold. Floor is Kelly green.

Plate B28. Article in Ohio Architect, February 1958 Showing Glued Laminated Timber Arches used in St. Patricks of Heatherdowns, Toledo, Ohio, by Architects Munger, Munger & Associates.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010

09-22901



Plate B29. Advertisement in Ohio Architect, October 1954 for architectural concrete construction by the Portland Cement Association

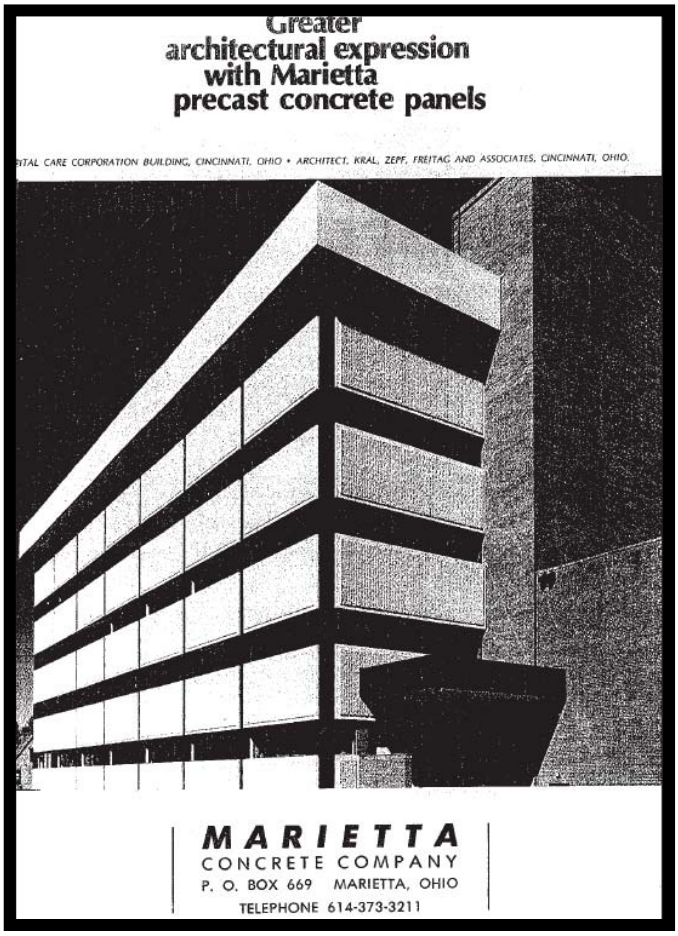


Plate B30. Advertisement in Ohio Architect, May/June 1970 for Precast Concrete Panels by the Marietta Concrete Company, Marietta, Ohio.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010

09-22901



Plate B31. Advertisement in Ohio Architect, March 1954 for tilt-up concrete by the Portland Cement Association, Columbus, Ohio.

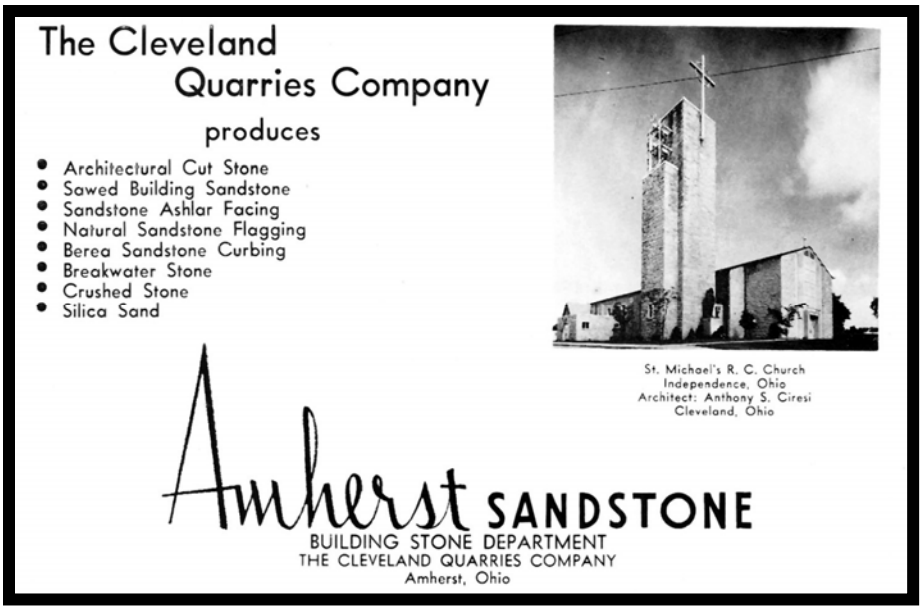


Plate B32. Advertisement in Ohio Architect, August 1957 for Amherst Sandstone by the Cleveland Quarries Company, Amherst, Ohio

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010

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Plate B33. Ca. 1970 view of Woolco Store parking lot and façade at Graceland Shopping Center in Clintonville (Pleasant Family Shopping 2009).



Plate B34. Aerial View of O'Neil-Sheffield Shopping Center, Elyria, Ohio In Ohio Architect, August 1995 by architects Weinberg and Teare.

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010



Plate B35. Logo signage in ca. 1970 at Graceland Shopping Center in Clintonville (Campbell 2008).

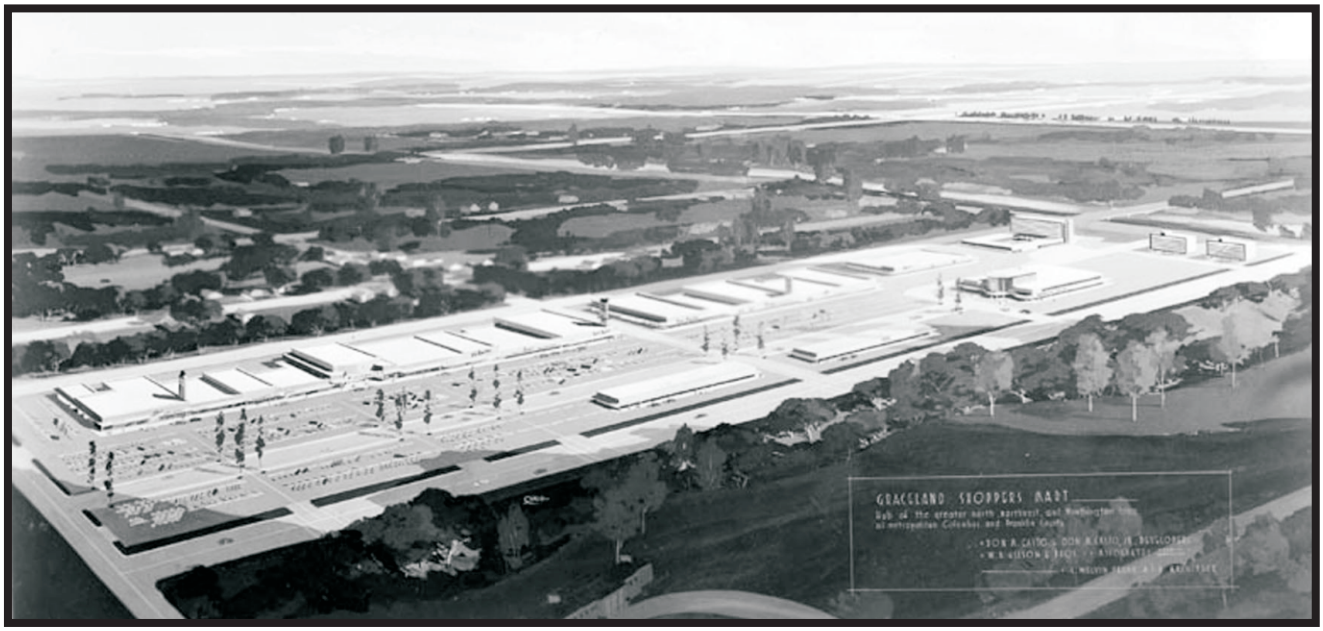


Plate B36. Architect Melvin C. Frank's ca. 1953 rendering for Graceland Shopping Center in Clintonville (Campbell 2008).



Plate B37. Aerial view of Graceland Shopping Center in Clintonville nearing completion in 1954, taken from the Citizen Journal Photo Archives at the Grandview Public Library, Grandview, Ohio (Campbell 2008).

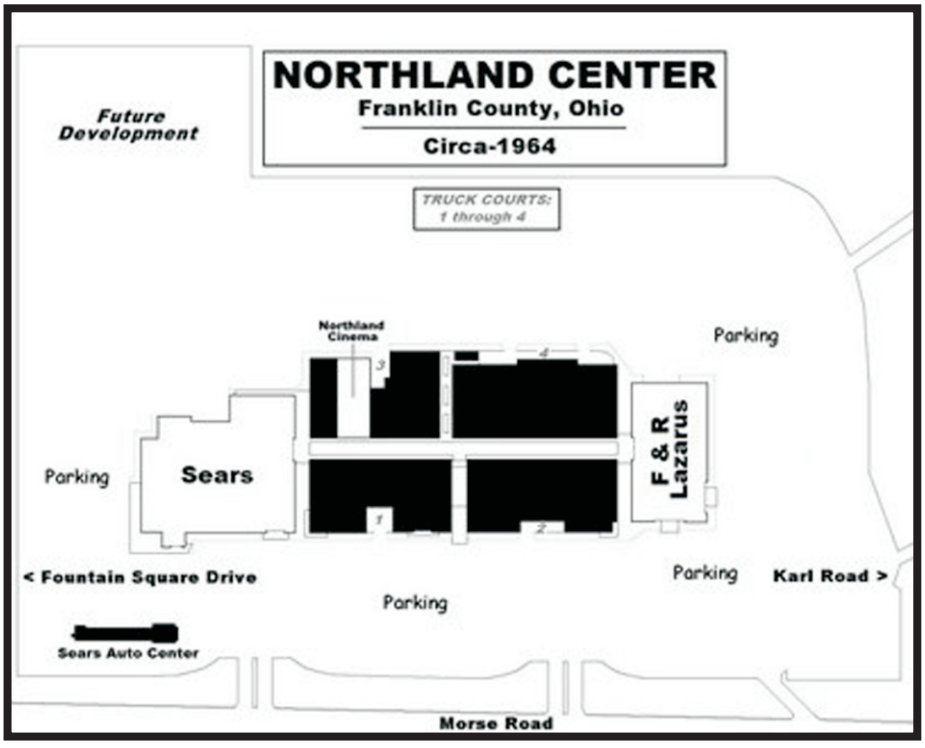


Plate B38. Ca. 1964 site plan for Northland Shopping Mall near Columbus (Mall Hall of Fame 2008a).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010

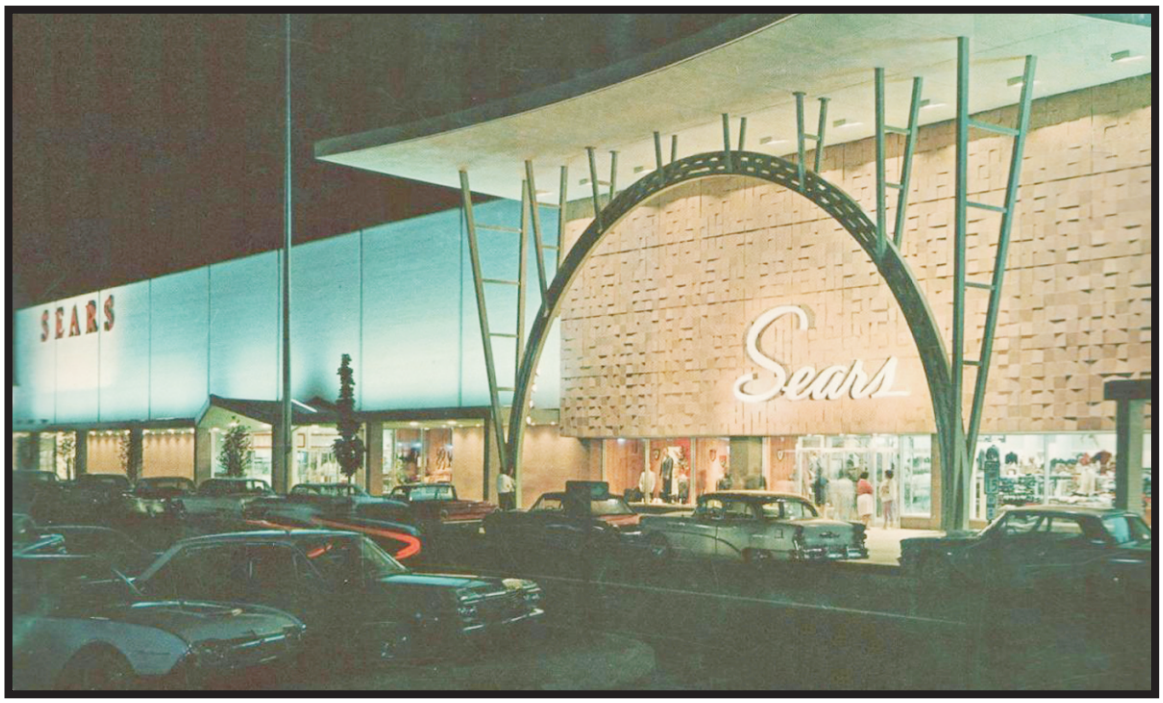


Plate B39. Ca. 1970 photograph of the modernist Sears façade at Northland Shopping Mall near Columbus (Mall Hall of Fame 2008a).

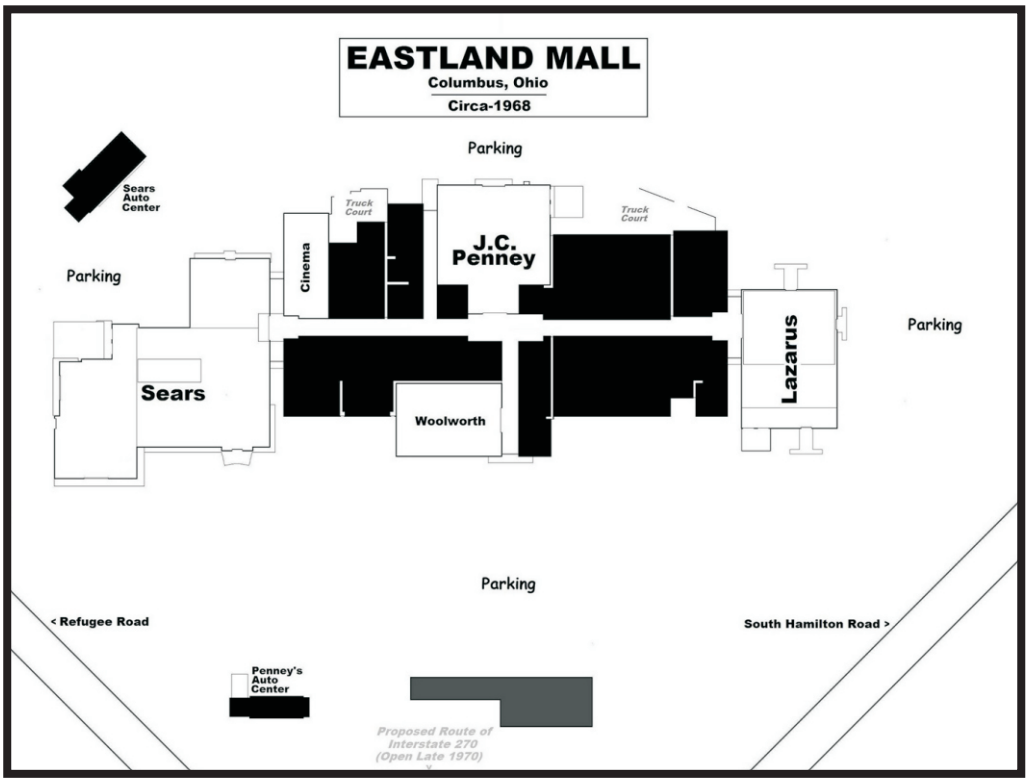


Plate B40. Ca. 1968 site plan for Eastland Mall near Columbus (Mall Hall of Fame 2008a).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010



Plate B41. Undated aerial photograph of Eastland Mall near Columbus (Mall Hall of Fame 2008a).

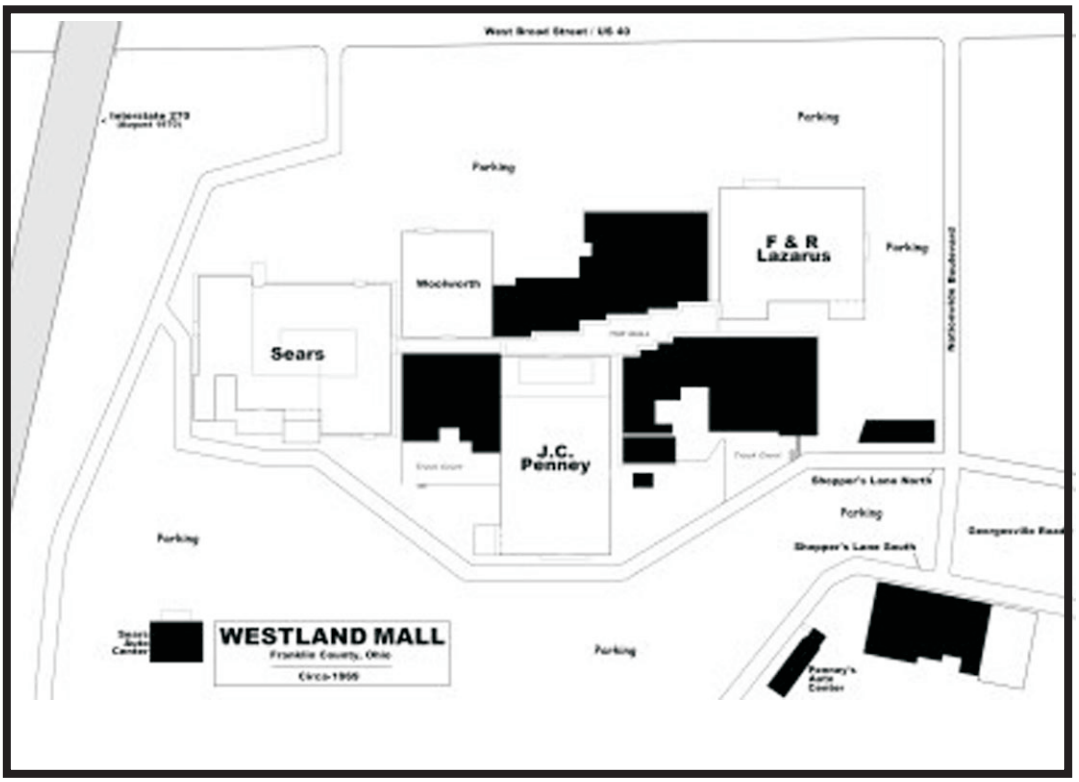


Plate B42. Ca. 1969 site plan for Westland Shopping Mall near Columbus (Mall Hall of Fame 2008a).

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Plate B43. Ca. 1962, one-story, two-storefront building at 13234-13238 Cedar Road in Cleveland Heights. (Showcase.com, 2010)



Plate B44. N. Court Street in downtown Medina in ca. 1961. (Cleveland State University, Michael Schwartz Library Special Collection, the Cleveland Press Collection, Cleveland Memory Project 2010).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010



Plate B45. Ca. 1955, International-style former bank at
11173 Reading Road in Cincinnati.
(Gray & Pape, Inc.)



Plate B46. Libbey-Owens-Ford headquarters building, completed in 1960,
at 811 Madison Street in downtown Toledo
(University of Toledo Libraries Canaday Center 2007a).

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Plate B47. Fiberglass Tower, completed in 1969, at 200 N. St. Clair Street in downtown Toledo (Skyscraper City 2010).



Plate B48. 1969 Aerial View of Steel Truss Bridge in Cuyahoga County (ODOT Photo Archive 2010e).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010



Plate B49. 1969 Aerial View of Cuyahoga County Interstate
(ODOT Photo Archive 2010f).



Plate B50. 1969 Bridge work in Akron (ODOT Photo Archive 2010g).



Plate B51. Aerial view of Cincinnati in 1973 (ODOT Photo Archive 2010h).



Plate B52. I-270 in Franklin County on June 23, 1970 (ODOT Photo Archive 2010i).



Plate B53. Ca. 1966 view of Sandusky Bay Bridge (ODOT Photo Archive 2010j).



Plate B54. Ross County Bridge on US 50 in 1965 (ODOT Photo Archive 2010k).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010



Plate B55. Athens County Bridge in 1961 (ODOT Photo Archive 2010l).



Plate B56. Ca. 1964 Tower at Erieview at 1801 E. 9th Street, an urban renewal project in downtown Cleveland.
(Shawn Hoefler, Clevelandskyscrapers.com, 2010)

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Plate B57. Site of the 1970 shootings at Kent State University, now listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Seeman et al. 2008).

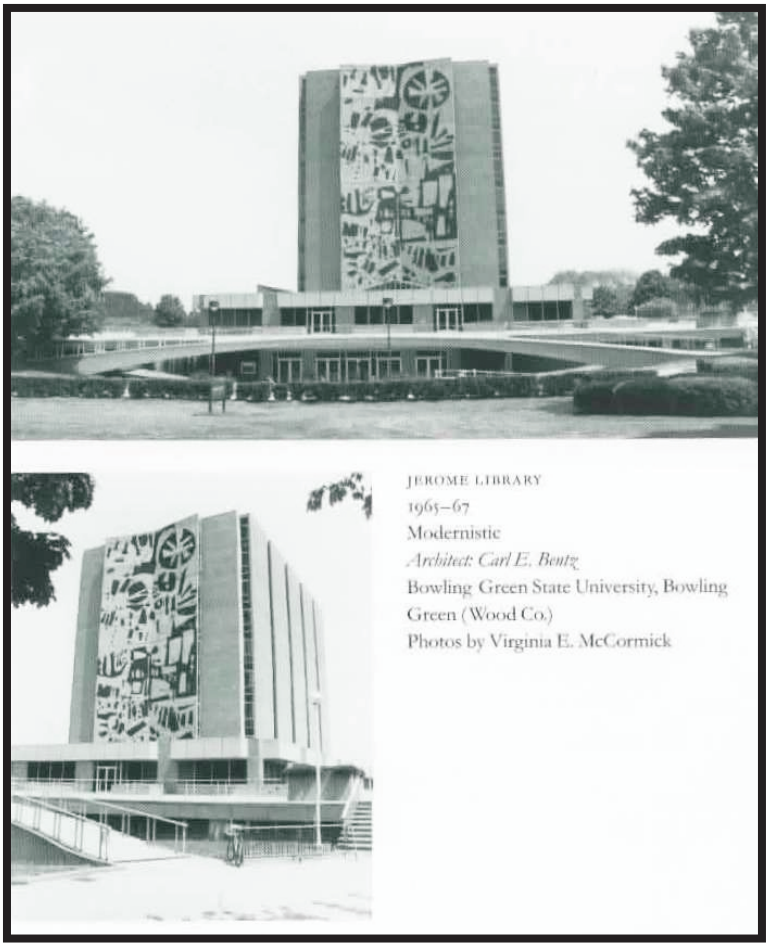
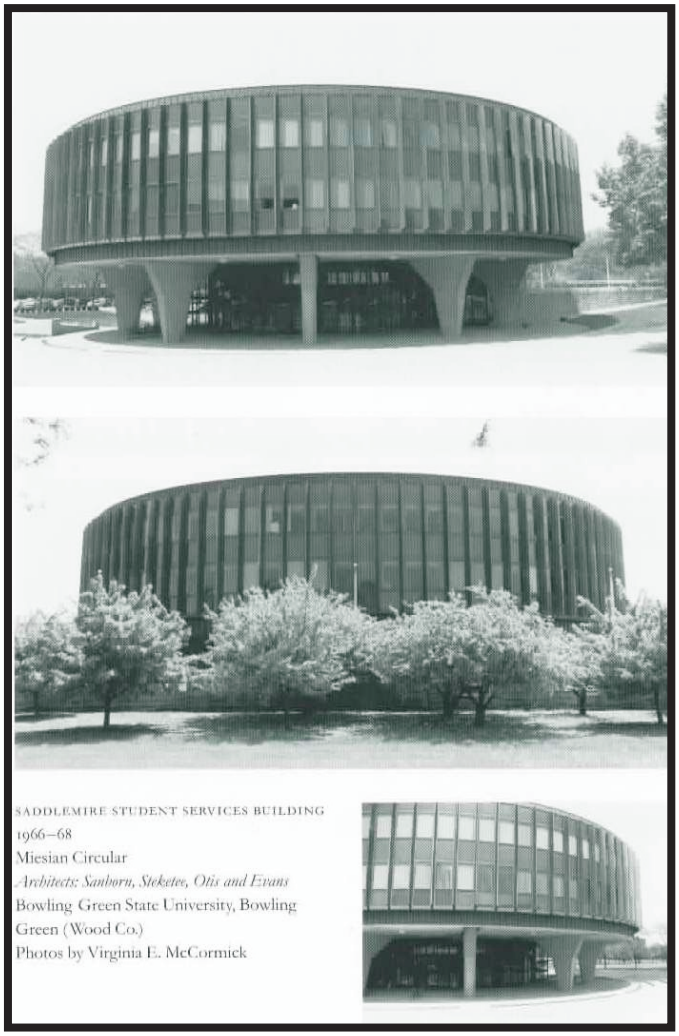


Plate B58. Ca. 1965-1967 Jerome Library at Bowling Green State University, designed by state architect Carl E. Bentz (McCormick 2001:160).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010



SADDLEMIRE STUDENT SERVICES BUILDING
1966–68
Miesian Circular
Architects: Sanborn, Steketee, Otis and Evans
Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green (Wood Co.)
Photos by Virginia E. McCormick

Plate B59. Ca. 1966-1968 Saddlemire Student Services Building at Bowling Green State University, designed by Toledo architects Sanborn, Steketee, Otis & Evans (McCormick 2001:161).

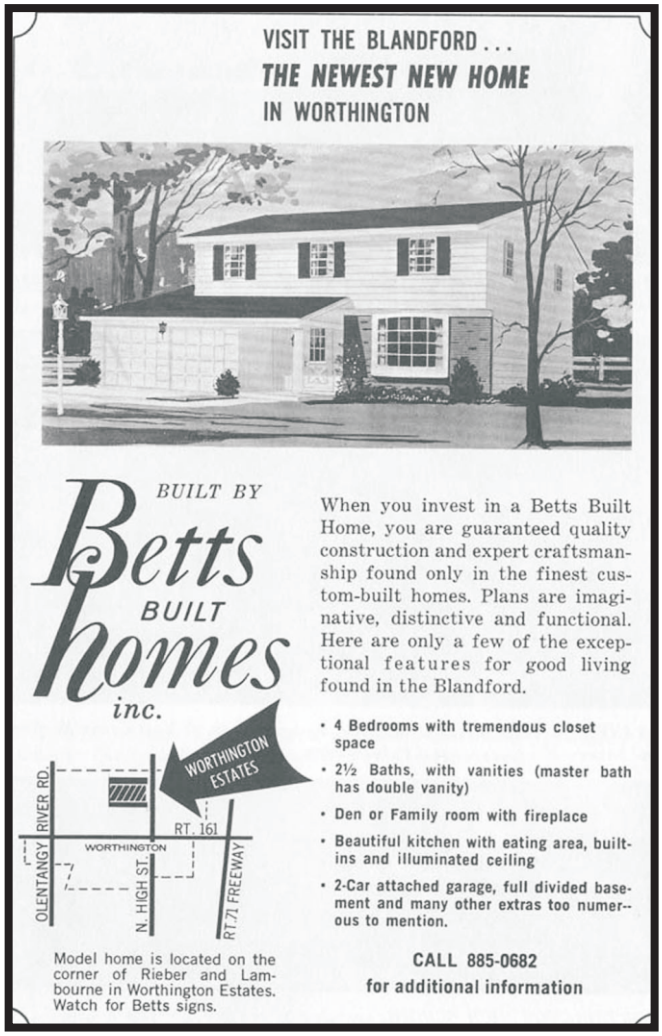


Plate B60. Advertisement by Betts Built Homes, Inc., for new housing construction in Worthington (Campbell 2010a).

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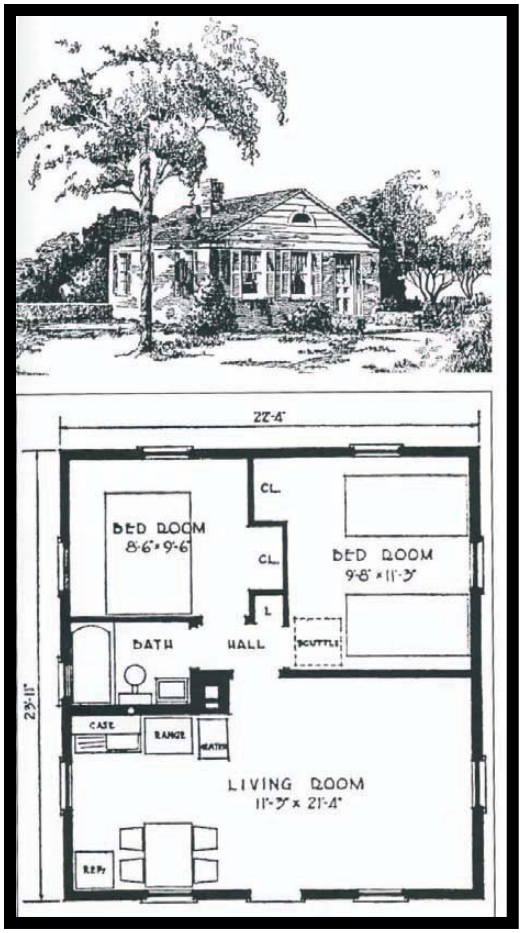


Plate B61. House Type A Elevation and Floor Plan published by the Federal Housing Administration in 1936 (Ames and McClelland 2002:61).



Plate B62. Ca. 1947 Cape Cod house in Bloomfield. (Gray and Pape, Inc.)

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Plate B63. Ca. 1967 ranch house in New Lebanon.
(Gray and Pape, Inc.)



Plate B64. Ca. 1965 split level house in Columbus.
(Gray and Pape, Inc.)

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Plate B65. Ca. 1960 split level house in Oxford.
(Gray and Pape, Inc.)



Plate B66. Ca. 1965 William and J. Preston Levis Development Park in Perrysburg
(University of Toledo Libraries Canaday Center 2007b).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010



Plate B67. Ca. 1962 Light Industrial Building at 835 Sharon Drive, Westlake (Showcase.com 2010a).

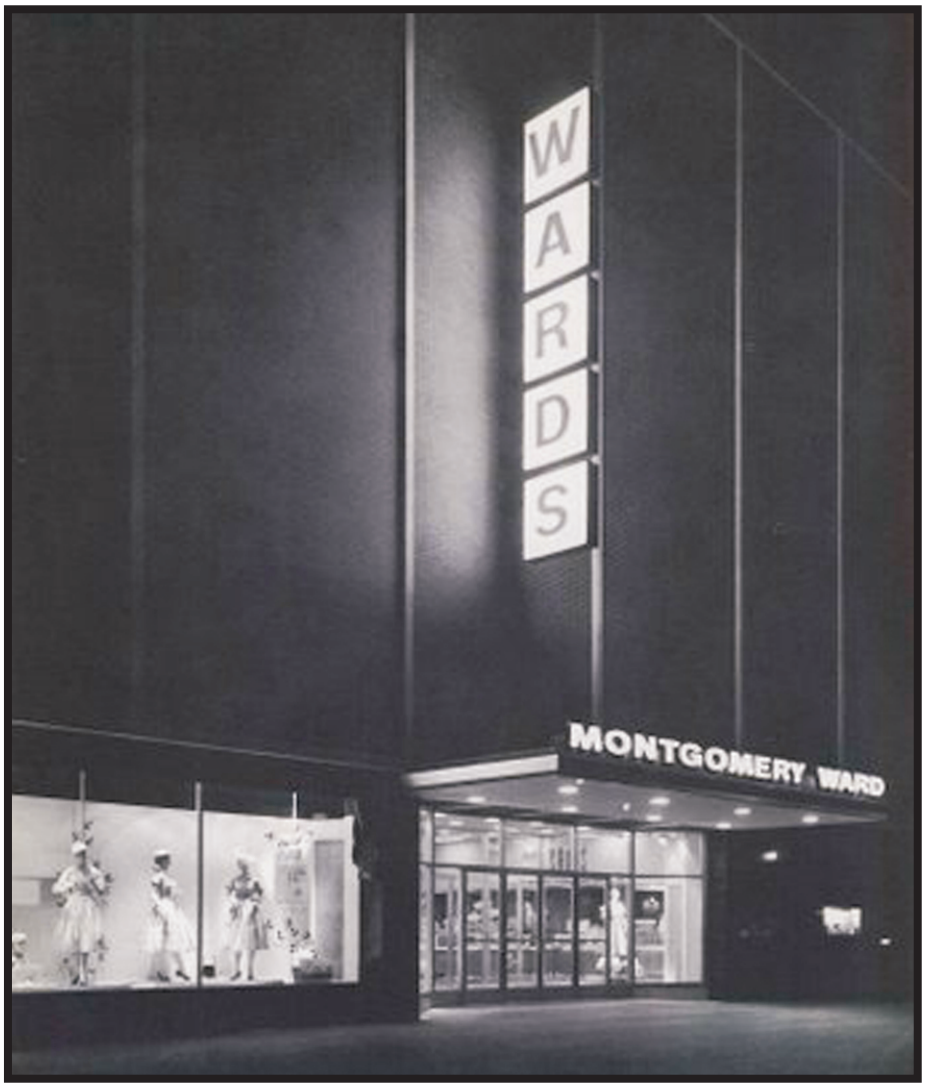


Plate B68. Ca. 1957 Montgomery Ward's building Portsmouth
(Pleasant Family Shopping 2009).



Plate B69. Ca. 1972 strip shopping center at Bagley Plaza, 404-424 W. Bagley Road, Berea (Showcase.com 2010b).

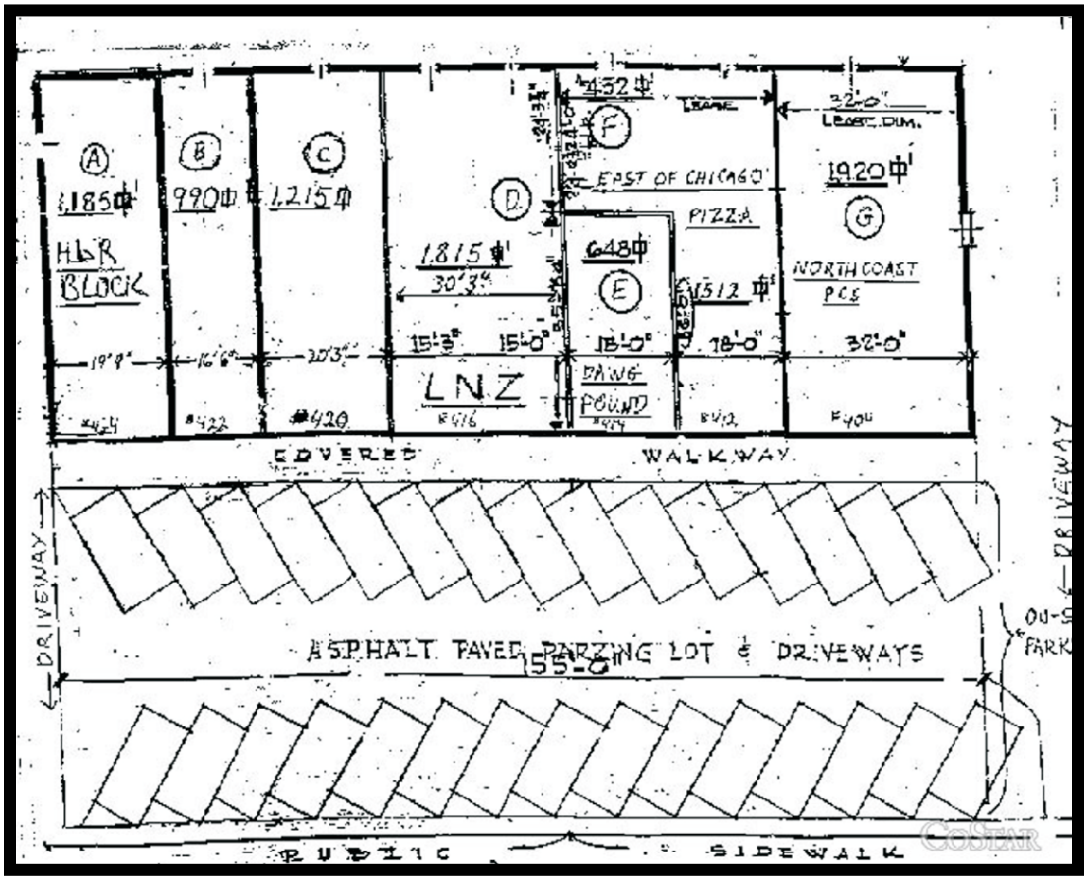


Plate B70. Site plan for ca. 1972 strip shopping center at Bagley Plaza, 404-424 W. Bagley Road, Berea (Showcase.com 2010b).

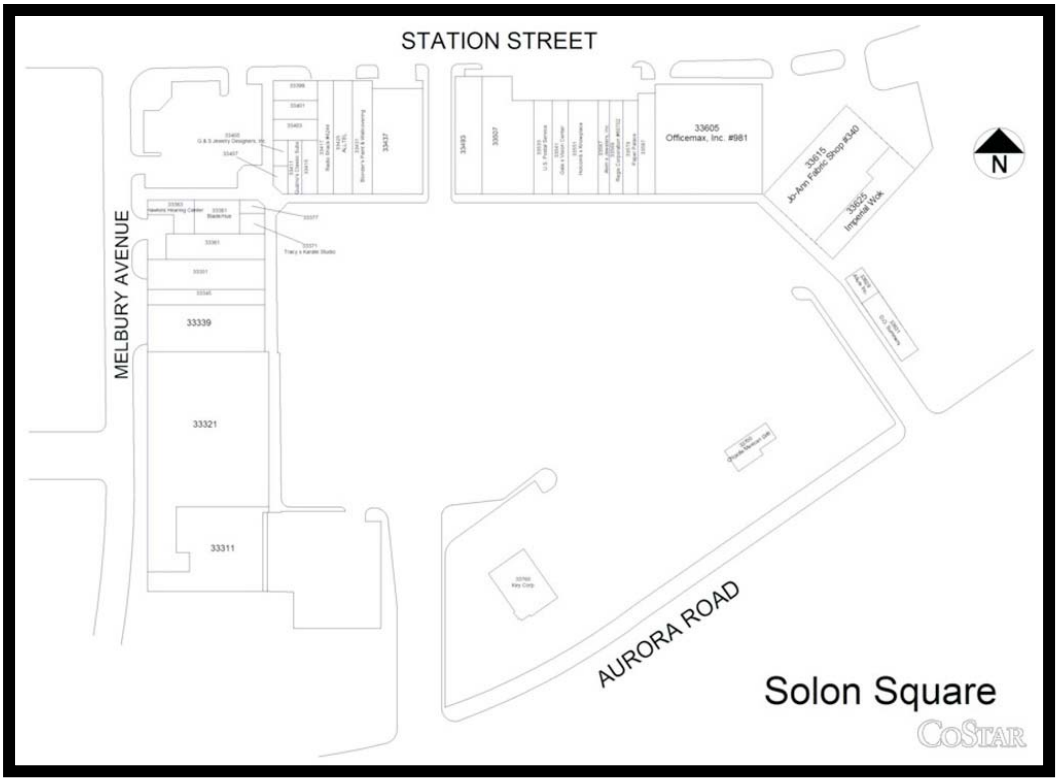


Plate B71. Site plan for ca. 1958 strip shopping center at 33311-33631 Aurora Road, Solon (Showcase.com 2010c).



Plate B72. Ca. 1958 strip shopping center at 33311-33631 Aurora Road, Solon (Showcase.com 2010c).

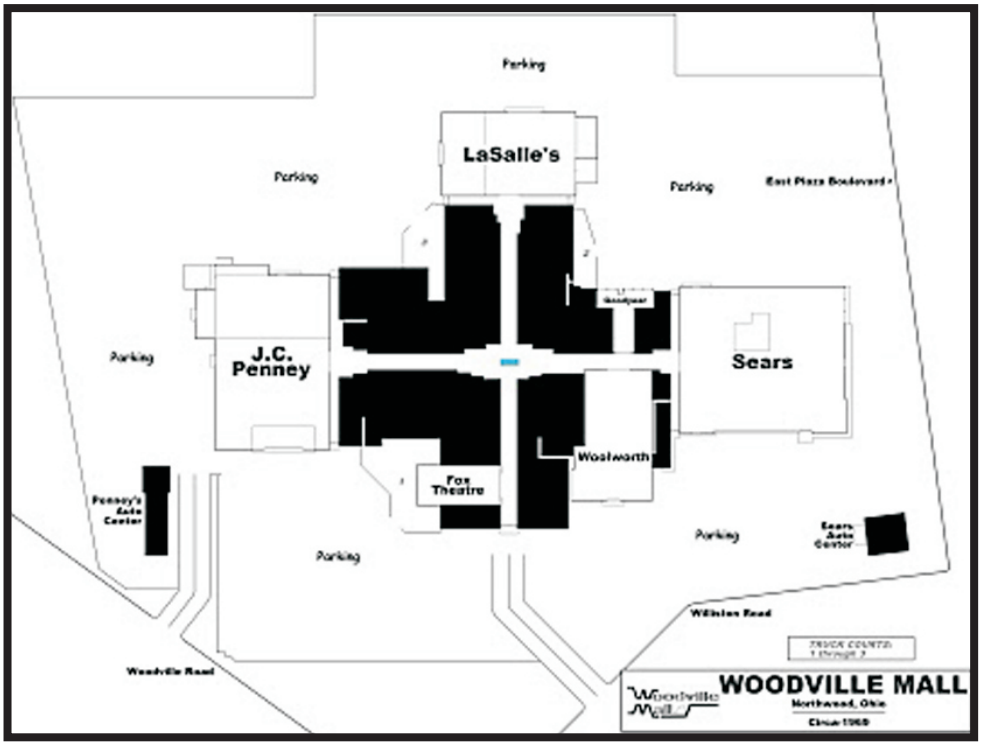


Plate B73. Site plan for Woodville Mall in Northwood (Mall Hall of Fame 2008b).

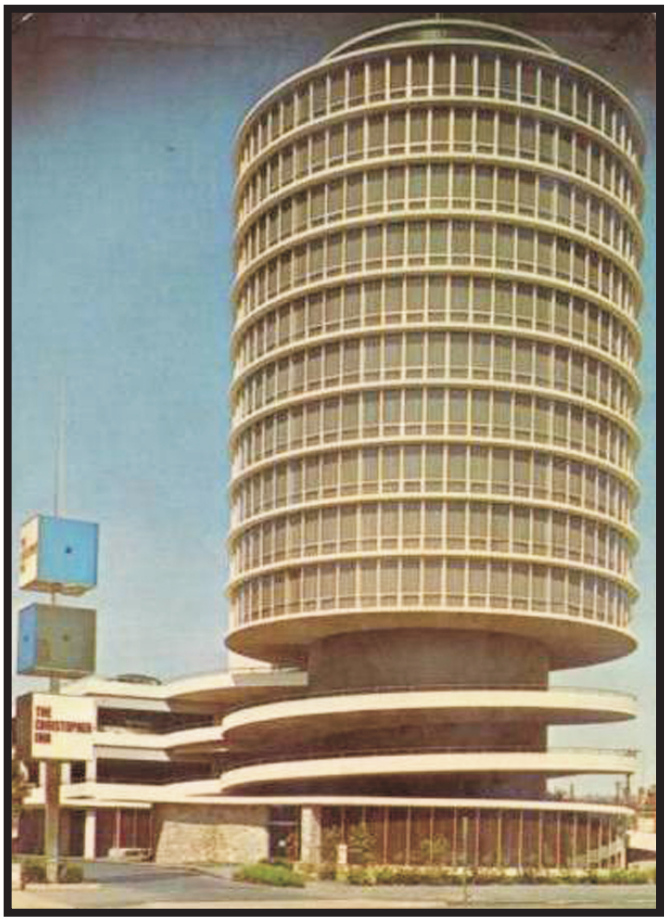


Plate B74. The Christopher Inn, 300 E. Broad Street, Columbus (Campbell 2010b).



Plate B75. Kahiki Restaurant, Columbus, Ca. 1965 Postcard (Humuhumu's Critiki 2010).



Clauss & Daub: Filling Station, Standard Oil Company of Ohio, Cleveland, 1931

RED, WHITE AND BLUE COLOR DICTATED BY ADVERTISING. WHITE BAND UNDULY HEAVY. GOOD LETTERING. ONE OF A SERIES OF FORTY STATIONS. ASYMMETRICAL PLACING OF DOOR AND SHOP WINDOW AS SHOWN IN PLAN IS SUPERIOR TO THE ARRANGEMENT IN THIS STATION.

Plate B76. Representative example of Sohio Gas Station (Hitchcock and Johnson 1995:121).

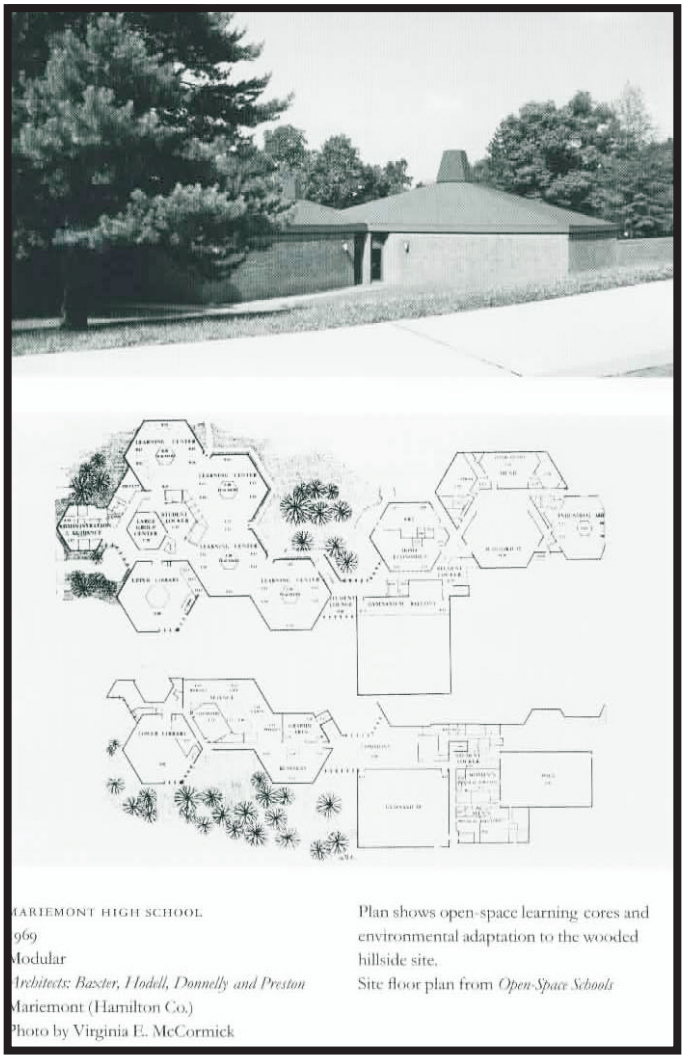
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BUTTERNUT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
1969
Open-Space Modern
Architects: Perkins and Will, and Lesko Associates, Architects and Planners
North Olmsted (Cuyahoga Co.)
Courtesy of Lesko Associates, Architects and Planners

Floor plan showing graded classroom clusters
Courtesy of Lesko Associates, Architects and Planners

Plate B77. Ca. 1969 Butternut Elementary School in North Olmsted (McCormick 2001:78).



MARIEMONT HIGH SCHOOL
1969
Modular
Architects: Baxter, Hodell, Donnelly and Preston
Mariemont (Hamilton Co.)
Photo by Virginia E. McCormick

Plan shows open-space learning cores and environmental adaptation to the wooded hillside site.
Site floor plan from *Open-Space Schools*

Plate B78. Ca. 1969 Mariemont High School, designed by Jack E. Hodell (McCormick 2001: 116).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010

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Plate B79. Robinson Lab at Ohio State University in 1961
(The Ohio State University Photo Archives 2010).



Plate B80. Morrill and Lincoln Tower construction at Ohio State University in 1966
(The Ohio State University Photo Archives 2010).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010

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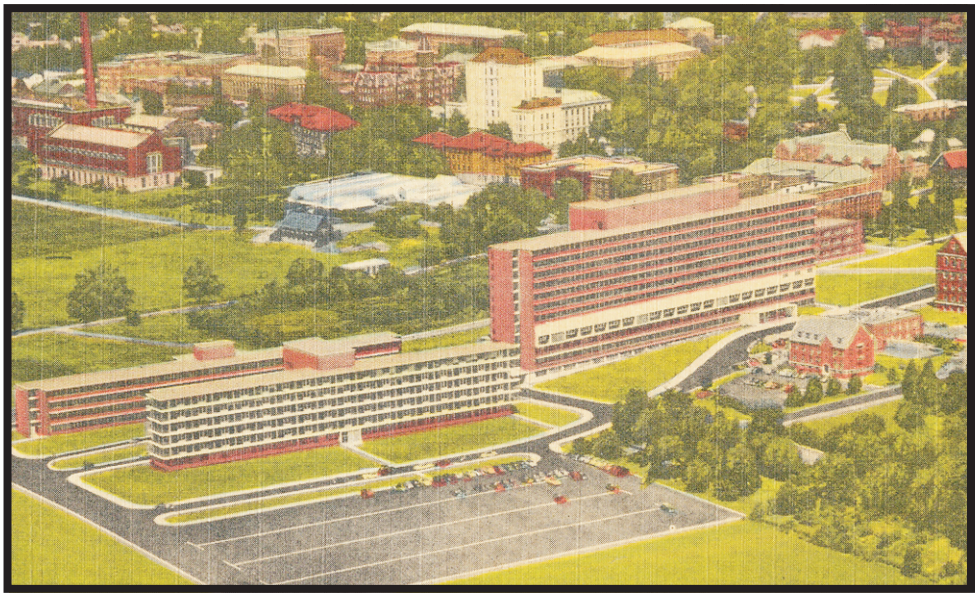


Plate B81. Ca. 1951 Ohio State University Hospital, 775 Park Street, Columbus (Campbell 2010c).

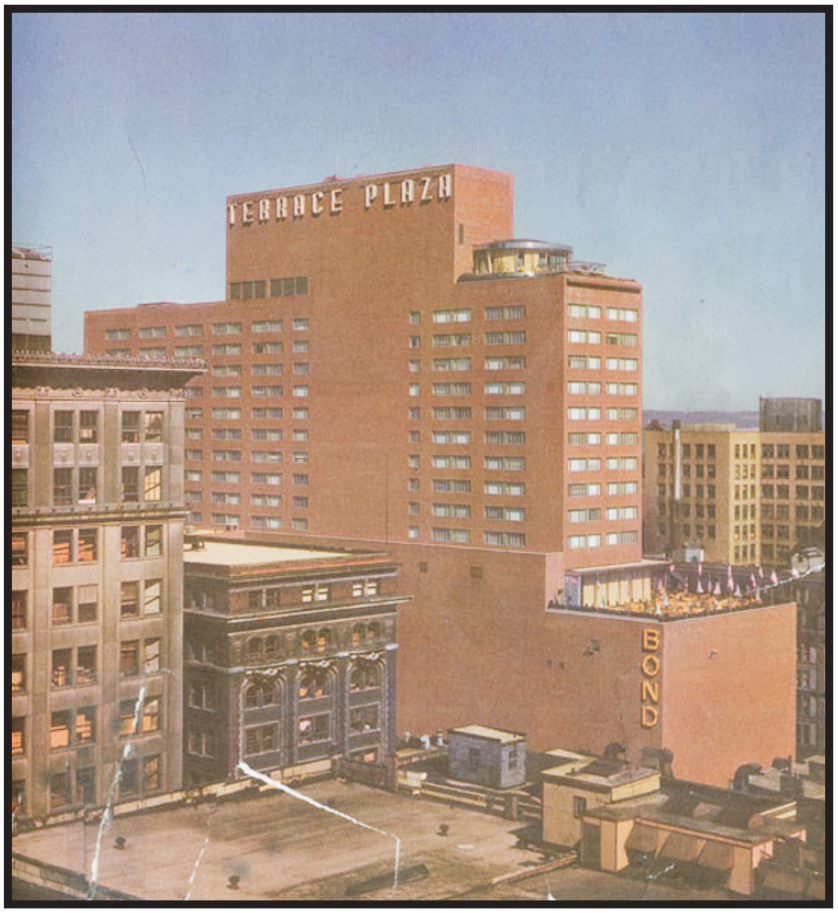


Plate B82. Ca. 1950 view of the Terrace Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati (Fein 2009).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010



Plate B83. Andrews Library at College of Wooster (CardCow.com 2010).



Plate B84. Richland County Courthouse, Mansfield (Rootsweb.com 2010).

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Plate B85. 1948-1949 Weltzheimer/Johnson House, Oberlin
(Wikipedia 2010, Oberlin College, Allen Memorial Art Museum.)

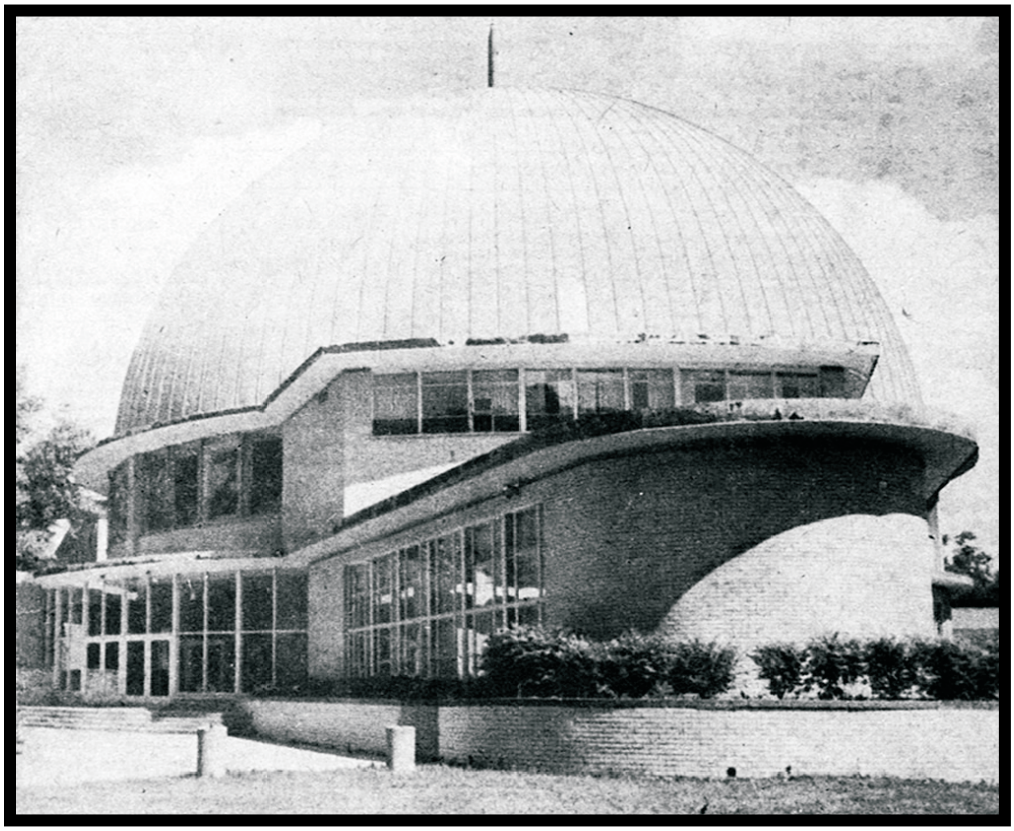


Plate B86. 1949-1950 Park Synagogue, Cleveland Heights (Goldberg 1986).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010

09-22901



Plate B87, 1966-1970 Ohio Historical Society (Ohio Historical Society, Archives Library).



Plate B88. White Tower restaurant, Dayton
(Jackie and Sculle 1999:38).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010



Plate B89. Frisch's Big Boy restaurant sign, Columbus
(Dipity.com 2010).



Plate B90. Ca. 1959 East Ohio Building at 1717 East Ninth Street, Cleveland
(Shawn Hoefler, Clevelandskyscrapers.com, 2010)

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Plate B91. Ca. 1968 office building at 5 Severance Circle, Cleveland Heights (Showcase.com 2010d).



Plate B92. Ca. 1960 advertisement for Gold Bond vinyl-surfaced gypsum wallboard (Retro Renovation 2010b).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010



Plate B93. Ca. 1960 advertisement for wood grain finished wallboard (Retro Renovation 2010b).



Plate B94. 1952-1953 Park of Roses at 3923 North High Street, Columbus (Columbus Recreation and Parks Department 2010).

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Plate B95. American Rose Society Headquarters at Park of Roses, Columbus (Campbell 2010d).

Created in CorelDRAW X3, 08-30-2010

APPENDIX C

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	United Skates of America	4900 Evanswood Drive	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1972		Acock & White, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Wilcox Professional Building	4937 West Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970	Modern	Acock & White, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Lindemann Residence	4577 Hightop	Blendon Township	Franklin	Dayton-Western Ohio	1968	Modern	Acock & White, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
STA0034915	George R Wallace House/ Ralph L Wilson House	301 21st St NW	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Albrecht & Wilhelm	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Alexander House	124 Congress Run Rd	Wyoming	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1949		Alexander, Jim	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
CUY0325103	AU Weld	2400 Superior Ave NW	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Vernacular	All Weld	Industrial/ Engineering	OHI Database
n/a	Alms & DAA buildings	Clifton Court, University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1952/1958		Allan, James E.	School	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Silverton School	6829 Stewart Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1962	International	Allan, James E.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Whittier School	945 Hawthorne Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	Modern	Allan, James E.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	The Applied Arts Building		Univeristy of Cincinnati, Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957		Allan, James E.		*Ohio Architect* , April 1958 - Editorial
n/a	French Hall (men's dormitory)		University of Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1954		Allan, James E., and Potter, Tyler, Martin and Roth, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , September 1954 - Editorial
n/a								Allen, Harry Gillium / State Architect of Ohio, 1948-1958, in Columbus		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Architects_of_Ohio
FRA0708510	Goodard House/ Osborn House	144 Rustic Place	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Alley, Merle/ Potter, Joseph	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
LOR0190821	Medical Arts of Oberlin/ Medical Arts Building, Oberlin Clinic	224 W Lorain St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1958	Modern Movements	Annable, J. B.	Clinic	OHI Database
LOR0177621	David Walker House/ Kennedy House	164 S Prospect St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	International	Annable, John Bernard 'Jack'	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
CUY0820623	19806 Winslow Road	19806 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1947	Colonial Revival	Apicella, C T/ Nelf, Marvin M.	Double	OHI Database
CUY0327001	ABCD Wholesale Annex/ 'Annex to Schwenger-Klein Co	439 Woodland Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Vernacular	Archer , C.W.	Warehouse	OHI Database
n/a	Clarion Hotel	Elm, Fifth, and Sixth streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	International	Architekton		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	General Motors Corp, Plant No. 2, Central Foundry Division		Defiance	Defiance	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1969		Argonaut Realty Division; General Motors Coproration		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1970 - Governor's Award
n/a	Techbuilt House	4405 Riverview Ave	Middletown	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1963		Armco Steel	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
LOR0174721	Robert G Shannon-Haewong Song House/ Arnold House	396 Morgan St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Modern Movements	Arnold, Paul /Scott, Franklin/ Ross, Ross/Arnold, Paul	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
CUY0008901	Greyhound Bus Station	1465 Chester Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Art Moderne	Arrasmith, William Strudwick/ Wischmeyer, Arrasmith and Elsw	Transportation/ Commercial	OHI Database
FRA0024016	Franklin Co Veterans Memorial	250-300 W Broad St	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1956	Modern Movements	Associated Architects	Entertainment/ Recreation/ Cultural	OHI Database
FRA0707310	Jones House	4795 Rustic Bridge Rd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1954	Not Discernable from OHI Form	Atkinson, Roy	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MIA0057311	Storage/ Former Piqua Atomic Power Plant	119 Bridge St	Springcreek (Township of)	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1961	Not Determined	Atomics International Canoga Park California	Energy Facility	OHI Database
LOR0193421	Langston Hall/ North Hall	95 Union St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1963	New Formalism	Austin Company	Dormitory	OHI Database
n/a	Francis Dunlavy Elementary School		Lebanon	Warren	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957		Baker, Joseph and Associates		*Ohio Architect* , February 1959 - Editorial

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

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n/a	Slayter Hall, Denison University	Denison University	Granville	Licking	Dayton-Western Ohio	1962	Meisian	Baker, Joseph, & Associates, in Newark		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Ohio University Zanesville Branch Campus		Zanesville	Muskingum	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966		Baker, Joseph, & Associates, in Newark		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Athens Senior High School		Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1967		Baker, Joseph, & Associates, in Newark		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
n/a	Garfield Tower	111 Garfield Place	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1969	International	Bakie, Cates & Roth		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Crest Hills School	1908 Seymour Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	Modern	Bakie, Cates, Roth		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Peoples Middle School	3030 Erie Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	Modern	Bakie, Cates, Roth		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	The Elizabeth Wilcox Elementary School		Bainbridge Road, North Ridgeville	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1959		Barber, Charles L. and Associates		*Ohio Architect* , March 1960 - Editorial

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	United Christian Fellowship		Bowling Green State University	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1964		Barber-Normand & Associates Architects, Inc.		*Ohio Architect* , January/ February 1965 - Editorial
n/a	Health Sciences Complex, Case Western Reserve University		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Modern	Barnes - Neiswander Associates, Inc.		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
FRA0702510	Inglis House	87 W Jeffrey Place	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1942	Vernacular	Barry, Raymond S	Entertainment/ Recreation/ Cultural Activities	OHI Database
n/a	Mr. and Mrs. Orville H. Bauer Residence		Perrysburg	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1959		Bauer, Orville H.		*Ohio Architect* , April 1960 - Editorial
n/a	Shillito's Department Store Tri-County Shopping Center		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1959		Baxter, Cyrus L. & Associates (interior planning by Raymond Loewy Corp. and Design Office of Federated Department Stores)		*Ohio Architect* , November 1960 - Editorial; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BHDP_Architecture
n/a	Glen Este Senior-Junior High School		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1963		Baxter, Hodell, Donnelly and Preston, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1966 - Editorial
POR0057713		4664 SR 43	Brimfield	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Not Discernable from OHI Form	Beal, Vernon & Irving	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Columbiana County Jail		Lisbon	Columbiana	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	ca.1956		Beatty, Robert F.		*Ohio Architect* May 1956 - Editorial

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FRA0428924	Byer House	315 W Waterloo St	Canal Winchester	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Behm Brothers	Residential Domestic/ Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database
n/a	Anthony Wayne Library		Defiance College	Defiance	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1953		Bellman, Gillett and Richards, architects and engineers, in Toledo		*Ohio Architect*, June 1954 - Editorial
n/a	Southern Ohio Reformatory		Lebanon	Warren	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1956		Bellman, Gillett and Richards, architects and engineers, in Toledo		*Ohio Architect*, November 1956 - Editorial
n/a	North Central Ohio Medium Security Correctional Institute		Grafton	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1961		Bellman, Gillett and Richards, in Toledo		*Ohio Architect*, June 1961 - Editorial
LUC0133808	Zenobia Bldg	1507 Madison St	Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1949	Modern Movements	Bellman, Gillette & Richards/ Spieker, H J	Fraternal/ Patriotic Org	OHI Database
FRA0052020	Kessler House/ Wolfe House	212 Park Dr	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1942	Georgian Revival	Benham & Richards	Residential Domestic	OHI Database
n/a	Chemistry Research Addition, OSU		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Benham, Richards & Armstrong, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Boy's Industrial School		Lancaster	Fairfield	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956		Benham, Richards, & Armstrong, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect*, December 1956 - Editorial
n/a	Eastmoor Junior-Senior High School		Weyant and Plymouth Avenues, Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1955		Benham, Richards, & Armstrong, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect*, October 1955 - Editorial

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n/a	Bowling Green State University, Library	Bowling Green State University	Bowling Green	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1967	Contemporary	Bentz, Carl		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Assembly Building, Miami University	Miami University	Oxford	Buter	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966; 1968	Miesian	Bentz, Carl and Allan, James E., in Columbus		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a								Bentz, Carl E., FAIA / State Architect of Ohio, 1958-1978, in Columbus		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Architects_of_Ohio
FRA0857214	Ohio Gate, Ohio Fairgrounds	Eleventh Ave. at Fairgrounds	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Bentz, Carl, State Architect	Fairground	OHI Database
FRA0900514	Ohio Gate, Ohio Fairgrounds	Eleventh Ave. at Fairgrounds	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Bentz, Carl, State Architect	Fairground	OHI Database
n/a	Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged		Towne and Paddock Roads, Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1963		Bety, Carey & Wright, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1964 - Editorial
n/a	Francis G. Carlson Elementary School		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1957		Betz & Thomas		*Ohio Architect* , February 1959 - Editorial
n/a	Parham School	1835 Fairfax Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	Modern	Betz, Carey, Wright		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Cobalt Unit, Good Samaritan Hospital		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1966		Betz, Eugene W., in Dayton		*Ohio Architect,* July/ August 1967 - Honor Awards

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n/a	Hithergreen Middle School			Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1967		Betz, Eugene W., in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
CUY0200925	Mayfield Twp School Admin Off/ Mayfield Center School	784 SOM Center Rd	Mayfield	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1972	Romanesque Revival	Bierer, H/ Frank Little, Cleveland	One Room Schoolhouse	OHI Database
COS0012422	Conesville	W Edge of Village ofConesville	Conesville	Coschocton	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1957	Vernacular	Black & Veatch/ Idwsen & Bottum & Dravo	Energy Facility	OHI Database
n/a	Newark City Building		Newark	Licking County	Columbus - Central Ohio	1967		Blum & Sedeen, Architects, in Newark		*Ohio Architect,* September/ October 1968 - Honor Award
n/a	City Building	40 West Main Street	Newark	Licking	Columbus - Central Ohio	1968	Contemporary (Miesian)	Blum & Sweeney		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, Hall, and Rectory	18022 Neff Rd	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1952		Boccia, Michael		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	Milford Church of Christ		Milford	Clermont	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1958		Bogart, William R.		*Ohio Architect* , December 1959 - Editorial
n/a	First Presbyterian Church of Niles		Niles	Trumbull	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1956		Bostwick, Donald Lloyd & Associates, architects and engineers		*Ohio Architect* , July 1956 - Editorial
LAW0049903	Bradley Property (#2)	TR 129 (Buffalo Creek)	Symmes (Township of)	Lawrence	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1949	Vernacular	Bradley, Ovie	Single Dwelling/ Barn	OHI Database

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OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Temple Emanu El		University Heights, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1954		Braverman and Halperin		*Ohio Architect* , March 1956 - Editorial
n/a	Cleveland Museum Extension		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1970		Breuer, Marcel		http://www.e-architect.co.uk/america/ohio_architecture.htm; http://www.bluffton.edu/~sullivanm/ohio/cleveland/breuermuseum/museum.html
n/a	Cleveland Trust/ Ameritrust Tower/ A. T. Tower	900 Euclid Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1970-1971	Modern	Breuer, Marcel, and Smith, Hamilton/ Flynn, Dalton, vanDijk & Partners		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture,* 1997; http://www.bluffton.edu/~sullivanm/ohio/cleveland/breuer/bank.html
n/a	The Cleveland Museum of Art		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Brutalism	Breuer, Marcel/ Smith, Hamilton		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
CUY0343501	Bakers Union Local 19/Teamster/ 'Bakery & Confectionery Workers	1870 E 19th St	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1946	Vernacular	Broida , Leonard L./ Norge Construction Co.	Office	OHI Database
n/a	Ohio High School Athletic Association Building	4080 Rodelea Place	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*

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n/a	Vorys Brothers Warehouse	834 West Third Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1957		Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Scottwood Elementary School	3392 Scottwood Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1961		Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Beasley Convocation Center, Ohio University	Ohio University	Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1968	Circular	Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	St. Stephen's Episcopal Church		30 West Woodruff Avenue, Columbus, Ohio	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1954		Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , December 1954 - Editorial
n/a	St. Mark's Episocpal Church		Grandview Upper Arlington, Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca. 1955		Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , December 1955 - Editorial
n/a	St. Stephen's Episcopal Church	30 West Woodruff	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1951	Modern	Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Garfield Elementary School		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1955	Modern	Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	St. Mark's Episcopal Church	2151 Dorset Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1957	Modern	Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
CUY0340901	Peter Paul Office Machines Bldg	1535 E 18th St	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1946	Vernacular	Brown , Homer Sisk/ Slatmeyer, H G and Sons	Warehouse/ Industrial/ Engineering	OHI Database
STA0042514	Adams House	421 23rd St NW	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1941	Tudor/English Revival	Brown, Homer/ Cannaerts, Frank	Single Dwelling	OHI Database

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n/a	Dayton Area Board of Realtor Office Building		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1959		Brown, Paul and Head, John		*Ohio Architect* , May 1960 - Editorial
n/a	The Dayton Automobile Club Office Building		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1959		Brown, Paul and Head, John		*Ohio Architect* , May 1960 - Editorial
n/a	Fifth and Race Tower	Fifth and Race Streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1972	International	Brubaker and Brandt, in Columbus		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati;* http://www.emporis.com/application/?nav=company&id=107456&lng=3
n/a	Buckeye Federal Savings & Loan Building	1330 Morse Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1965	Modern	Brubaker and Brandt, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	State Savings & Loan Association Building	1500 Morse Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1961	Modern	Brubaker and Brandt, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	City National Bank Computer Center	757 Carolyn Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970		Brubaker and Brandt, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	James A. Rhodes State Office Tower	30 E. Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1973		Brubaker and Brandt, in Columbus		http://www.glasssteelandstone.com/BuildingDetail/2839.php; http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Rhodes_State_Office_Tower

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FRA0117218	Motorists Bldg	471 E Broad St	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970	Miesian	Brubaker and Brandt, in Columbus	Office	OHI Database
n/a	Fred Beasley Center, OU		Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966		Brubaker and Brandt, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1967 - Public Works
MAH0146609	Bernard & Florence Bucheit House	160 Mill Creek Dr	Boardman	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1941	Colonial Revival	Bucheit, Joseph, & Sons	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	General Classroom Building, BGSU		Bowling Green	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1966		Buehrer & Stough, in Toledo		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1967 - Public Works
WIL0001011	Markey Memorial Carillon Tower	903 Center St	Bryan	Williams	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1970		Buehrer & Stough/ Art Iron Inc	Church/Religious Structure	OHI Database
CUY0293201	Rays Downtown Gulf Service Sta	1643 Chester Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1955	Vernacular	Burhous, Max, and Sons	Service Station	OHI Database
SUM0138705	G D Davis House	90 N Oviatt St	Hudson	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Burroughs, George	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
CUY0796623	Peggy Williams House	19430 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1952	Colonial Revival	Burroughs, George/ Hach, Emil	Double	OHI Database
CUY0798223	Paul Martin House	17700 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1954	Colonial Revival	Burrows-Hinman-Gabriel/ I. R. Martin	Double	OHI Database
CUY0795523	Paulette Tynor House	19014 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1953	Colonial Revival	Burrows-Hinman-Gabriel/ John Pesuit and Sons	Double	OHI Database

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BEL0074804	Emergency & Ladder Co	214 S 4th St	Martins Ferry	Belmont	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1953	Vernacular	Byrum Construction	Fire Station	OHI Database
n/a	Bird Electronic Corporation		30303 Aurora Road, Solon, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Cain & Dickerson		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Perritt House	1050 Stormy Way	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1962	Modern	Calef, Dick	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Rosen House	3350 Longmeadow Ln	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1962		Calef, Dick	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
FRA0704610	Donley House	252 W Jeffrey Place	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1956	Vernacular	Campbell, James	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
FRA0708710	Stumpf House	172 Rustic Place	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Campbell, James	Entertainment/ Recreation/ Cultural Activities	OHI Database
n/a	Covedale School	5130 Sidney Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1951	Modern	Carlton, William W., & Associates		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
CUY0188520	BF Goodrich Research Center	9921 Brecksville Rd	Brecksville	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Art Moderne	Carmichael Construction Company	Industrial/ Engineering	OHI Database
FRA0024416	Cols Health & Safety Ctr	181 Washington Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1952	Modern Movements	Carmichael, D	Health Care	OHI Database
n/a	Doctor's Hospital, West	5100 West Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1973	Modern	Carmichael, Dan A. in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*

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n/a	Hanna Paint Company	1313 Windsor Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1954		Carmichael, Dan A., AIA		*Ohio Architect* , August 1954 - Editorial
n/a	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	Route 84 at Little Mountain Road, Mentor	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Carr & Cunningham		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	St. Mark's Episcopal Church	15305 Triskett Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961		Carr & Cunningham		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Hawthorne State Hospital		Macedonia	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1956		Carr & Cunningham, Leavitt & Speith, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , December 1956 - Editorial
n/a	Mt. Zion Congregational Church		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1955		Carr and Cunningham		*Ohio Architect* , December 1955 - Editorial
n/a	Illuminating Building	55 Public Square	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1958	Modern	Carson & Lundin		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company		Public Square, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Carson & Lundin; McGeorge, Hargett & Associates		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
CUY0623901	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co/ 'The Illuminating Co	55 Public Sq	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1958	International	Carson/Lundin (NYC)/ George Fuller Co.	Office	OHI Database

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n/a	Office Building-Bureau of Unemployment Compensations		Akron	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Cassidy, Harold S., in Akron		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
HAM0550902	Faculty Center/ Faculty Club	University Ave at Campus Dr	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967	Wrightian	Cellarius & Hilmer, in Cincinnati	College/University	OHI Database
n/a	Adminstrative Building, Miami University	Miami University	Oxford	Butler	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1956	Georgian Revival	Cellarius & Hilmer, in Cincinnati		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
BUT0003701	Boyd Hall	Western Dr	Oxford	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1947	Late Gothic Revival	Cellarius, C F/ Ferro Construction	College/University / Research Facility	OHI Database
BUT0003801	Clawson Hall/ Edith Clawson Hall	Western Dr	Oxford	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1946	Second Renaissance Revival	Cellarius, C F/ Ferro Construction	Dormitory	OHI Database
n/a	Woodward School	7001 Reading Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1953	Modern	Cellarius, Charles F.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Town and Country Restaurant		Shaker Heights, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957		Ceruti, Joseph and Associates		*Ohio Architect* , May 1957 - Editorial
n/a	Warner & Swazey Research Center	28999 Aurora Road	Solon, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Ceruti, Joseph, Febo and Associates		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	R.M. Kash Residence		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1959		Champlin and Bogart		*Ohio Architect* , April 1960 - Award

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Brent Elementary School		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1964		Champlin, Russell I., architect, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1966 - Editorial
n/a	Maumee Theater/ Maumee Indoor Theater	601 Conant St	Maumee	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1946	Moderne	Chappelear Construction Co	Movie Theater	OHPO NRHP File
n/a	Lake Erie College Commons		Painesville, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959		Christ, Victor-Janer		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Lake Erie College Dormitories		Painesville, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1956		Christ, Victor-Janer		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
CUY0309502	Cereal Food Processors Inc/ Montana Flour Mills	1645 Merwin St	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1946	Vernacular	Christian, Schwarzenberg/ Rutherford, George	Warehouse	OHI Database
CUY0782423	Frank & Mary Bartkowicz House	19829 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Colonial Revival	Circuit Realty Co.	Double	OHI Database
n/a	St. Rose of Lima Church	11411 Detroit Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1962		Ciresi, Anthony S.		*Ohio Architect*, February 1962 - Editorial
HAM0754038	Stanberry Park Comfort Station	2221 Oxford Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1940	Tudor/English Revival	Civilian Conservation Corps	Park/ Outdoor Entertainment/ Recreation	OHI Database
SUM0192903	Bushwood Shelter/ Bushwood Bathhouse	E Side of Townsend Rd	Richfield (Township of)	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1941	Craftsman/Arts and Crafts	Civilian Conservation Corps	Outdoor Entertainment/Recreation	OHI Database

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Hanna Plaza		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964		Clark & Rapuano, in New York City		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
FRA0335710	Kistler House	155 W Beechwold Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1953	Modern Movements	Cleland, Pettit, Oman, Meinhar	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
LAW0008308	Colfer House	719 N 6th St	Ironton	Lawrence	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1940	Tudor/English Revival	Colffer, James	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
FRA0969820	Harley R. Williams House/ Arthur M. Wellington House	315 N Ardmore Rd	Bexley	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	Colonial Revival	Collins, Joseph H.	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
LUC0070308	Don's Coffee Shop/ 'Goody Goody Restaurant	332 N Erie St	Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1946	Art Moderne	Compte Construction Co	Restaurant/Bar	OHI Database
RIC0060011	Newman Building	27-31 N Park	Mansfield	Richland	Columbus-Central Ohio	1946	Art Moderne	Conklin, Charles/ Weinstern Constr-Akron	Commercial	OHI Database
RIC0060111	Richland Community Service Center/ Sears Building	35-39 N Park	Mansfield	Richland	Columbus-Central Ohio	1946	Art Moderne	Conklin, Charles/ Weinstern Constr-Akron	Department Store (General Store)	OHI Database
n/a	St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church	14600 Turney Road	Maple Heights, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1962-1963		Conrad & Fleischman, in Cleveland		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Holy Family Catholic Church	7367 York Road	Parma, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1965		Conrad & Fleischman, in Cleveland		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Bethel Lutheran Church		Middleburg Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967		Conrad & Fleischman, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
n/a	Peoples Hospital		Akron	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1954		Conrad & Simpson		*Ohio Architect* , June 1954 - Ad

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Halle's Shaker Square/ Halle's Dept. Store, Shaker Square, Halle Bros. Co. Building	13000 Shaker Blvd	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Modern Movement; International Style	Conrad, Hayes, Simpson, Ruth & Robert A Little Architects	Department Store	OHPO NRHP File
CUY0298801	Union Eye Care/ Central National Bank	509 Euclid Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1947	Modern Movements	Conrad,Hays,Simpson & Ruth/ Hunkin Conkey Construction Co	Financial Institution	OHI Database
HOC0030212	Kennard Mine/ Coonville/Kennard Mine	200 ft E of SR 56 on Co Line	Starr (Township of)	Hocking	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1951		Coonville Coal Co	Extractive Facility or Site	OHI Database
FRA0886520	Janice D Copeland/ Martha Copeland	246 Ashbourne Pl	Bexley	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1952	Georgian Revival	Copeland, Howard	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Natural History Museum	Gilbert Avenue	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1958	Art Deco, Simplified Classicism	Cordes, Pressler and Hauck		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Academy of World Languages	2030 Fairfax Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1962	Modern	Cordes, Pressler and Hauck		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
HAM0775749	John Weld Peck House	165 Magnolia Ave	Glendale	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1949	Colonial Revival	Cordes, Walter W.	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
HAM0782749	General C. Edwin Straight House	848 Van Nes Dr	Glendale	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1957	Colonial Revival	Cordes, Walter W.	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Dater School	2840 Boudinot Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1966	Modern	Cotter, L. P.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory

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n/a	Football Hall of Fame		Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1963	Contemporary (Miesian-Wrightian)	Cox & Forsyth		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Graham-Adler Medical Building		Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957		Cox & Forsyth		*Ohio Architect* , October 1957 - Editorial
n/a	Systems Engineering Building, OSU		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Croce & Abbott, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
WAS0286002	Sayer House/ Mayor John Cross House	6th St	Lowell	Washington	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1940	Vernacular	Cross, John	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Ohio State School for the Deaf	500 Morse Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1952		Crumley & Musson, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Vernon Alden Library, Ohio University	Ohio University	Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1969	Contemporary	Dalton & Dalton, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Ohio University Library		Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966		Dalton Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Reserve Square	1701 East 12th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1973	Modern	Dalton, Dalton - Little-Newport		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Main Classroom Building, Cleveland State University	1899 East 22nd Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1970	Modern	Dalton, Dalton & Little		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
CUY0287301	Ohio Bell Parking Garage	1100 Bolivar Rd	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Vernacular	Dalton, Dalton & Little	Road/Vehicle Related	OHI Database

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n/a	Hillcrest Hospital		Mayfield Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969		Dalton, Dalton & Little		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1970 - Award of Merit
n/a	Physical Education Building, Cleveland State University	2451 Euclid Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1973	Modern	Dalton, vanDijk, Johnson and Partners		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Dwight P. Joyce Research Center; Glidden-Durkee; Division of S.C.M. Corp		Strongsville	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969		Dalton-Dalton & Associates		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1970 - Governor's Award
n/a	Brookpark City Halll	6161 Eagle Road	Brookpark, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Dalton-Dalton & Associates		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Ohio Savings Association	515 Euclid Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Dalton-Dalton & Associates		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Cuyahoga Savings Association	5835 Pearl Road	Parma, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959		Dalton-Dalton & Associates		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Lyndhurst Baptist Church		Lyndhurst	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1955		Damon, Worley & Samuels, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect*, December 1955 - Editorial
n/a	Columbus State School		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1957		Damon, Worley & Samuels, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect*, March 1957 - Editorial

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n/a	The El Dorado Drive-in		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956		Damon, Worley & Samuels, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect*, October 1956 - Editorial
n/a	College of Business Administration, Kent State University	Kent State University	Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1972	Meisian	Damon, Worley, Cady & Kirk		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	First 7th Day Adventist Church	17822 Euclid Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Damon, Worley, Samuels and Associates		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
LOR0189021	Bayer Diagnostics Corporation Building/ Gilford Instrument Laboratories	132 Artino	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959	Modern Movements	Danon, Worley, Cady, Kirk & Associates	Industrial/ Engineering	OHI Database
FRA0181220	Berwick Apts	2361-2367 Berwick Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Tudor/English Revival	Dawson	Apartment House	OHI Database
CUY0290802	ConRail Bridge Operation Tower/ 'NY Cen RR Bridge Op Tower	1930 Carter Rd	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1953	Vernacular	Defendorf, L E/ National Engineering	Vacant / Not In Use	OHI Database
HAM0779249	Charles A. Blinn House	960 Laurel Avenue	Glendale	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1941	Modern Movements	Denison, Archibald	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Carl Peterson Residence		Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Contemporary	Dickson & Dickson, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Carl A. Peterson Residence		Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967		Dickson & Dickson, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect*, September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

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n/a	Arts and Sciences Classroom Building, Central State University		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Division of State Architect & Engineer		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Display Building, OH Department of Highways		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Division of State Architect & Engineer		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Speech and Fine Arts Building		Capital University, Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1958		Dix, Ralph G. Jr.		*Ohio Architect* , March 1959 - Editorial
CUY0392925	Gilmour Academy Main Class	SOM Center Rd	Gates Mills	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Colonial Revival	Dollard, Jim	One Room Schoolhouse	OHI Database
n/a	Abrams House	4527 Perth Lane	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1949	Usonian	Dombar, Abrom	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Rand House	2326 Section Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1959		Dombar, Abrom	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Benjamin House	7001 Knoll Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1949		Dombar, Abrom	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*

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OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Cholak House	6740 Kincaid Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954		Dombar, Benjamin H., in Cincinnati	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Leiter House	3168 Esther Dr	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1965		Dombar, Benjamin H., in Cincinnati	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Daniel F. Richfield Residence		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957		Dombar, Benjamin H., in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , October 1958 - Editorial
n/a	Runtel Residence		Anderson	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio			Dombar, Benjamin H., in Cincinnati		Online survey; http://www.cincinnatimagazine.com/home_garden/article.aspx?id=86545
n/a	Runnels House	458 Hidden Valley Ln	Wyoming	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1965		Domber, Benjamin	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Portsmouth Branch Campus, OU		Portsmouth	Scioto	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966		Donaldson, Donaldson, & Wittenmyer, in Portsmouth		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a								Donnelly, James / Baxter Hodell Donnelly Preston, in Cincinnati		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BHDP_Architecture

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n/a	Blessed Sacrament Church, Warren		Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1959		D'Orazio, Arthur P. and Associates, in Youngstown		*Ohio Architect*, April 1960 - Award
n/a	St. Anthony's Church		Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957		D'Orazio, Arthur P. and Associates, in Youngstown		*Ohio Architect*, October 1959 - Editorial
n/a	St. Anthony Church and Rectory		Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1962		D'Orazio, Arthur, in Youngstown		*Ohio Architect*, December 1962 - Award
n/a	Union National Bank of Youngstown		Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1962		D'Orazio, Arthur, in Youngstown		*Ohio Architect*, December 1962 - Award
n/a	St. James Church		Warren	Trumbull	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1962		D'Orazio, Arthur, in Youngstown		*Ohio Architect*, December 1962 - Award
n/a	Union National Bank, Boardman Branch		Boardman	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967		D'Orazio, P. Arthur, in Youngstown		*Ohio Architect*, September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
n/a	Ernest J. Bohn Tower	Superior Avenue at East 13th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1972	Modern	Dorsky, William Associates		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
LOR0191521	Karen A. Long House	422 Morgan St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1953-54	Modern Movements	Douglas Johnson and Max Ratner/ Geyer of Wellington, Ohio	Single Dwelling	OHI Database

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MAH0143909	R Herbert & Mollie T Arner House	4580 Brookwood Rd	Boardman	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1943	Colonial Revival	Dunn & Copper	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MAH0147909	Costos Sarantopoulos House/ Fred & Leetha Geer House	170 Newport Dr	Boardman	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Vernacular	Dunn & Copper	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MAH0150109	Clinton Cooper/ Walter & Mary Mermis House	105 Overhill Rd	Boardman	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1941	Greek Revival	Dunn & Copper	Single Dwelling/ Secondary Structure (Residential)	OHI Database
MAH0150609	Jack Rayer House/ William & Ethel Swanton House	151 Overhill Rd	Boardman	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1941	Colonial Revival	Dunn & Copper	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MAH0144409	Harold H & Laura B Warnock House	122 Forest Hill Rd	Boardman	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1941	Colonial Revival	Dunn & Copper	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Mohican Youth Camp Project			Ashland	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Dupre, Arthur J. & Associates, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
CUY0305702	US Coast Guard Station/ Cleveland Harbor Station	1 Lake Erie	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Modern Movements/ Art Deco; Other	Dyer, J Milton	Office/ Water Related	OHI Database
n/a	Summit Chase		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		E.A. Glendening & Associates, Cleveland/ O'Connor & Engel, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect,* July/ August 1967 - Honor Awards
ATH0063302	EM Poston Generating Station	RFD2	York (Township of)	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1949	Vernacular	Ebaslo, Black & Veatch/ Ebasco	Energy Facility	OHI Database

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n/a	East Side Office Branch, Fahey Bank		Marion	Marion	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1959		Edwards & Burris, in Marion		*Ohio Architect* , February 1960 - Editorial
n/a	Colonel Crawford High School		North Robinson	Crawford	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1961		Edwards & Burris, in Marion		*Ohio Architect* , January 1962 - Editorial
n/a	Marion Branch Campus, OSU		Marion	Marion	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Edwards & Burris, in Marion		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Andrew V. Thomas Memorial Hall, Marietta College	Marietta College	Marietta	Washington	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1969	New Formalism	Eesley, Lee & Vargo, in Marietta		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Jack Schmidt Oldsmobile Sales & Services	447 East Main Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1968	Modern	Eiselt & Eiselt, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity	Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware	Delaware	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956		Eiselt & Eiselt, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , August 1956 - Editorial
n/a	USS COD (submarine)/ SS-224	N Marginal Dr	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1943, 1945	Other	Electric Boat Co	Defense/ Fortified/ Military	OHPO NRHP File
n/a	Louis Schwab Junior High School		Northside, Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1955		Elliston, Hall, McAllister, & Stockwell		*Ohio Architect* , November 1958 - Editorial
ASD0021812		Box 364 Louisianna St	Mifflin	Ashland	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Vernacular	Emanuel, Joey	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Bishop Hartley High School	Livingston Avenue and Zettler Road,	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956		Emerick & McGee		*Ohio Architect* , April 1956 - Editorial

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n/a	The Ohio Building	1717 East 9th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959	Modern	Emery Roth and Sons		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	General Mills, Inc Package Food Plant		Lancaster	Fairfield	Columbus - Central Ohio	1969		Epstein, A. & Sons, in Chicago		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1970 - Governor's Award
n/a	Washington Avenue Church of Christ		Elyria	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1954		Everhard, Junior W., AIA, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , November 1954 - Editorial
n/a	Eastern Hills School	6421 Corbly St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1959	Modern/International	Felsberg & Gillespie		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Gamble Elementary	2601 Western Northern Blvd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956	Modern	Felsberg & Gillespie		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Seventh Street Parking Facility	Seventh and Sycamore streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1957	International	Felsburg and Gillespie		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
CUY0313501	Tri Bar Building	1500 Payne Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1949	Vernacular	Ferguson , W.S./ Cuttrona , A.	Restaurant/Bar	OHI Database
CUY0354901	Christ Lutheran Church	1647 E 25th St	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Late Gothic Revival	Fichter , J Adam/ Donhoe & Johnson Inc.		OHI Database

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FRA0710210	Cassady House/ Field House	91 W Royal Forest Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1944	Tudor/English Revival	Field, Wooster Bard; Earl & Washburn	Single Dwelling; Landscape/ Open Space	OHI Database
n/a	Amos McDannel Elementary School			Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1958		Firestone & Motter, in Canton		*Ohio Architect*, November 1958 - Editorial
STA0048113	Kristoff House/ Brechbuhler House	1019 22nd St NE	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Not Determined	Firestone, Charles/ Walker, E H	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
FRA0710410	Jastram House/ Lehoczky House	115 W Royal Forest Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1954	Wrightian	Fischer, Emil C	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Roberts Paideia	1700 Grand Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1966	Modern	Fisk, Rhinehart, et al		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	St. Pascal Baylon Catholic Church	5384 Wilson Road	Highland Heights, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Modern	Fleischman, Richard, Associates		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Eastern Campus, Cuyahoga Community College	4250 Richmond Road,	Highland Hills, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Modern	Fleischman, Richard, Associates		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Richard Fleischman House	1757 South Belvoir Boulevard	South Euclid	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Contemporary	Fleischman, Richard, Associates		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
ATB0025303	Ashtabula C Generating Plant	2715 Lake Rd	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1949	Vernacular	Ford, Bacon & Davis	Energy Facility	OHI Database
n/a	Westgate Shopping Center	Center Ridge Road at W. 210 Rocky River	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1954		Fordyce, Hamby, Schobel, and Panero		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
FRA0971020	Stephen M. & Elizabeth R. Halliday House/ Harry M. & Dorothy K. Reynolds House	290 Ashbourne Place	Bexley	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	No academic style - Vernacular	Forrest Realty	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
PIC0027103		332-334 Long St	Ashville	Pickaway	Dayton-Western Ohio	1940	Vernacular	Fowler, C	Double	OHI Database
STA0032415	Luchitz House/ Sherman L Guevtal House	124 21st St NW	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1941	Vernacular	Frank, Harry C.	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Uiversity Chapel		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1965		Frank, Lindberg & Maki, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1965 - Editorial
n/a	Sears Roebuck Co. Store		Heath	Licking	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1965		Frank, Lindberg & Maki, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1965 - Editorial
n/a	The City Naitonal Bank		Kingsdale	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1959		Frank, Melvin C., Lindberg & Maki		*Ohio Architect* , February 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Losantiville School	6701 Elbrook Dr	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954	Modern	Frankenberger, Junker & Lensky		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Mt. Airy School	5730 Colerain Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955	Modern	Frankenberger, Junker & Lensky		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Home Economics Building, KSU		Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Franklin, G. Scott & Associates, in Berea		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Camp Klein Lodge Building		Concord Township	Lake	Dayton-Western Ohio	1966		Fred Toguchi Associates Architects, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect,* July/ August 1967 - Honor Awards
CUY0308901	War Memorial Statue	Mall A	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964		Fredricks, Marshall	Work of Art (sculpture,carving ..)	OHI Database
n/a	Entrance Tunnel and Great Ape House, Columbus Zoo		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956		Freshwater & Harrison		*Ohio Architect* , June 1956 - Editorial
n/a	Bellevue Hill Shelter House	Bellevue Hill Park	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1955		Freund, Carl R. AIA, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , August 1955 - Editorial
n/a	Trailside Museum	Burnet Woods	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1955 (unconfirmed)		Freund, Carl R. AIA, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , August 1955 - Editorial
n/a	Oak Ridge Lodge	Mount Airy	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1955 (unconfirmed)		Freund, Carl R. AIA, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , August 1955 - Editorial
n/a	St. Gabriel Church		Glendale	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca. 1955 (unconfirmed)		Freund, Carl R. AIA, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , August 1955 - Editorial
n/a	Church of Visitations		Eaton	Preble	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca. 1955 (unconfirmed)		Freund, Carl R. AIA, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , August 1955 - Editorial
HAM0753220	Mount Echo Park Comfort Station	202 Crestline Dr	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1942	Prairie	Freund, R Carl	Park/ Outdoor Entertainment/ Recreation	OHI Database

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HAM0753805	Inwood Park Comfort Station	2322 Vine St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1941	Other	Freund, R Carl	Park/ Outdoor Entertainment/ Recreation	OHI Database
HAM0790319	Fernbank Park Pavilion/ 'River Park Shelter House	Thornton Ave & River Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1941	Prairie	Freund, R Carl	Park/ Outdoor Entertainment/ Recreation	OHI Database
HAM0753020	Mount Echo Park Open Shelter	202 Crestline Dr	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1940	Prairie	Freund, R Carl/ Civilian Conservation Corps - Works Progress Admin	Park/ Outdoor Entertainment/ Recreation	OHI Database
n/a	Park Board Administration	Eden Park Drive at Gilbert Ave.	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955		Freund, R. Carl	Office	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
AUG0068714	Ken Heitkamp House/ Wilfred Herkenhoff House	163 N Frankfort St	Minster	Auglaize	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1940	Tudor/English Revival	Freytag, Ferd/ Melcher, Joe	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	St. Mary Firary of North Lima, Ohio		Lima	Allen	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1962		Friedman, Leonard, in Youngstown		*Ohio Architect* , December 1962 - Award
n/a	American Society for Metals	Route 87	Newbury	Geauga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964	Geodesic Dome	Fuller, Buckminster		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Bertram Woods Branch, Shaker Heights Library	20600 Fayette Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Fulton, Dela Motte, Larsen and Nassau		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Houses in Springwood Subdivision	Springwood, east of Miami University campus, SR 73	Oxford	Butler	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	ca. 1950	Shed, International	Furth, Victor, et al., in Oxford		*Miami University, 1809-2009: bicentennial prespectives*

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Our Lady of Peace Catholic Church	20 East Dominion Boulevard	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Modern	Gaal, Earnest E., Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Our Lady of Peace Church	Corner of N. High Street and E. Dominion	Clintonville	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio			Gaal, Ernest		Online survey
n/a	St. Barbara Church, Rectory, and Convent	1501-1509 Denison Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1951		Gabele, H. C.		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	Park Synagogue Addition		Cleveland Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967-1968		Gallis, Michael A.		http://www.bluffton.edu/~sullivanm/ohio/cleveland/synagogue/mendelsohn.html
n/a	Cincinnati Public Library	Eighth, Ninth, Vine, and Walnut streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954	International	Garber and Woodward; Samuel Hannaford and Sons; Woodie Garber		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Schneider House	7031 W. Aracoma Dr	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954		Garber, Woodie	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Christ Church Glendale additions	965 Forest Ave	Glendale	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1959		Garber, Woodie	Church	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
HAM0778849	Woodie Garber House	70 Lake Avenue	Glendale	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1966	Modern Movements	Garber, Woodie	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
HAM0779949	Thomas & Kay Muir House	85 Lake Avenue	Glendale	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1952	Modern Movements	Garber, Woodie	Single Dwelling	OHI Database

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n/a	Ninth Street Fire Station	Ninth Street and Broadway	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1951	International	Garber, Woodie, in Cincinnati		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Swifton Primary School	5771 Rhode Island Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1959	Modern/International	Garber, Woodie, in Cincinnati		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County	Main Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio			Garber, Woodie, in Cincinnati		Online survey; http://www.cincinnatimagazine.com/home_garden/article.aspx?id=86508
n/a	Fairview General Hospital	18101 Lorain Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1955	Modern	Garfield, Harris, Robinson & Schafer Architects		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
CUY0298001	FW Woolworth	306-318 Euclid Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1949	Vernacular	Garfield, Harris, Robinson/ 'Brown Const Co	Retail Store/Shop	OHI Database
FRA0709510	Heffelfinger/Carpenter House / Hummer House	44 W Royal Forest Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1951	Vernacular	Garling House Plan Service	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Engine Company No. 5	6-10 East McMicken Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1958	Modern	Garriott & Becker	Fire Station	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Rosenberg House	1070 Barry Lane	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955	Modern	Garriott & Becker	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Cincinnati Fire Division Headquarters	Central Avenue at Fifth Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1965	International	Garriott & Becker		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Millvale Primary	3277 Beekman St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1958	Modern	Garriott & Becker		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Winton Montessori	5300 Winneste Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1962	Modern/International	Garriott & Becker		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
HAM0761728	Fire Engine Co No 14	341 W 5th St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1964	International	Garriott & Becker	Fire Station	OHI Database
n/a	Anderson Senior High School		Forestville	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1962		Garriott & Becker & Associates		*Ohio Architect* , March 1963 - Award
n/a	Jacobs Center	5425 Winton Ridge Ln	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1968	Modern	Garriott & Bogart		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Marian High School		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1963		Gartner, Burdick & Bauer-Nilsen, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1966 - Editorial

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

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n/a	Mount St. John Normal School		southeast of Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1963		Gartner, Burdick & Bauer-Nilsen, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , October 1964 - Editorial
n/a	Ursulines of Brown County Chapel		Saint Martin	Brown	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1966		Gartner, Burdick and Bauer-Nilson, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect,* July/ August 1967 - Honor Awards
n/a	St. Joseph Catholic Church	745 Ezzard Charles Dr.	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1964		Gartner, Burdick, Bauer-Nilsen, Inc.	Church	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
LIC0085015	Life Science Building	Denison University	Granville	Licking	Columbus-Central Ohio	1941	Georgian Revival	Gehron, William	College/University	OHI Database
LIC0085115	Curtis Hall	Denison University	Granville	Licking	Columbus-Central Ohio	1940	Georgian Revival	Gehron, William	Educational Related Housing	OHI Database
LIC0085515	Lamson Lodge	Denison University	Granville	Licking	Columbus-Central Ohio	1941	Georgian Revival	Gehron, William	Educational Related Housing/ Outdoor Entertainment/ Recreation	OHI Database
LIC0085615	East Hall/ Deeds Hall	Denison University	Granville	Licking	Columbus-Central Ohio	1953	Georgian Revival	Gehron, William	Dormitory	OHI Database
FRA0430914	GE 45 Ton Switching Loco	N 4th St, S of 1st Ave at RailRoad	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941		General Electric	Rail Related	OHI Database
n/a	St. Mary's Romanian Orthodox Church	3256 Warren Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Georgesco, H.		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	St. Mary's Romanian Orthodox Church	3256 Warren Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1958-1960		Georgescu, Haralamb		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*

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n/a	St. Matthew's Catholic Church	807 Havens Corners Road	Gahanna	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1967	Modern	Gibboney, John P., in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Page Tower	619 Central Avenue	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	International	Glaser & Myers		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Pleasant Hill School	1402 W. North Bend Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1966	Modern	Glaser & Myers		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Ft. Hill Museum		Highland County	Highland	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1968		Glendening, E. A. AIA, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1969 - Honor Award
n/a	Etges Residence		Wyoming	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967		Glendening, E. A., & Associates, AIA, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
n/a	North Junior High School		Mt. Healthy	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967		Glendening, E. A., & Associates, AIA, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect,* September/ October 1968 - Honor Award
n/a	Summit Chase Condominiums	1000 Urlin Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Modern	Glendening, E. A., & Associates, AIA, in Cincinnati		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*

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n/a	Incline House Luxury Apartments		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1963		Glendening, E.A.		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1964 - Editorial
n/a	Camp Manatoc Concord Lodge and Adirondacks Historic District	Truxell Rd, SE of jct with Peninsula Rd	Peninsula	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Other	Good, A. H.	Entertainment/ Recreation/ Cultural Activities/ Outdoor Entertainment/ Recreation	OHPO NRHP File
n/a	Fairmount Temple	23737 Fairmount Blvd. Beachwood	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957		Goodman, Percival and Sigmund Braverman		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
FRA0388524	Parlsey Realty Co Bldg/ Schisler/Hartman House	74 N High St	Groveport	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1949	Vernacular	Gorsach, Frank	Residential Domestic/ Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database
MIA0114702	Monroe Grange #2570	4927 Peters Rd	Tipp City	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1949	Vernacular	Grange members	Grange Hall	OHI Database
n/a	School Employees Retirement System Offices		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1965		Granzow & Guss, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1965 - Editorial
n/a	Carl R. Coleman Family Residence		Powell	Delaware	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Granzow and Guss, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect,* July/ August 1967 - Honor Awards
n/a	Newark Branch, OSU		Newark	Licking	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Granzow and Guss, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works

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COL0046503	Carl & Carol Lehwald House	836 S Lincoln Ave	Salem	Columbiana	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1940	Tudor/English Revival	Graves/ Killehasely	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Tower East	20600 Chagrin Boulevard	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Modern	Gropius, Walter		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Euclid Hills Garden Apartments	19500 Euclid Avenue	Euclid, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961		Grosel & Jancen		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	The May Company Department Store Branch	Cedar at Warrensville Center Road	University Heights, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957		Gruen & Bialosky		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Kent Machine Co; Divison of Lamson & Sessions Co		Stow	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969		Haag, Keith & Associates, in Cuyahoga Falls		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1970 - Governor's Award
n/a	Small Group Housing, Phase 1		Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967		Haag, Keith & Associates, in Cuyahoga Falls		*Ohio Architect*, September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
n/a	Kuller House	166 Ridgeview Dr	Wyoming	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1963		Haber, David	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
CUY0798623	Herbert Winn House	17820 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1953	Colonial Revival	Hach, Emil	Double	OHI Database

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n/a								Hahn, Alfred A. / Hahn and Hayes, in Toledo		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Hahn
BUT0232309	Monroe Elementary School	537 Carriage Hill Lane	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1959		Hair Siegal & Steed/ B Benzing & Sons		OHI Database
BUT0232309	Monroe Elementary School	537 Carriage Hill Lane	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1959		Hair Siegal & Steed/ B Benzing & Sons		OHI Database
BUT0232409	Hayes Elementary School	901 Hoadley Ave	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1958		Hair Siegel & Steed/ Condit Construction Company		OHI Database
BUT0232409	Hayes Elementary School	901 Hoadley Ave	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1958		Hair Siegel & Steed/ Condit Construction Company		OHI Database
HAM0006944	Western & Southern Life Ins	418 E 4th St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1948	Art Deco	Hake, Harry	Commercial	OHI Database
HAM0195140	Cincinnati Stock Yards/ 'Cincinnati Union Stockyards	3163 Spring Grove Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Hake, Harry	Stock Yard	OHI Database
HAM0721349	Benjamin House/ Harry Hake Jr House	1025 Laurel Ave	Glendale	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Hake, Harry	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Dr. Albert E. Sabin Convention Center	Elm, Fifth, Sixth, and Plum streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967	Post-modern	Hake, Harry & Hake, Harry, Jr.		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Mt. Washington Branch Library		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1959		Hake, Harry & Hake, Harry, Jr.		*Ohio Architect* , April 1960 - Award
n/a	The 550 Apartment Building	550 E. Fourth Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	International	Hake, Harry, and Partners		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*

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CUY0796823	John Beatrice House	19442 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1946	Tudor/English Revival	Halderan, M.P. / Wynnholm Realty Co.	Double	OHI Database
CUY0348201	Nationwide Brake Building/ Sovereign Oil Company	1802 E Superior Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1941	Vernacular	Halpeim , M.P.	Service Station	OHI Database
FRA0385924	Lane House	144 E Columbus St	Groveport	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	Georgian Revival	Hanford, Gilmor/ Huffman, Clarence, & Bob	Residential Domestic/ Commercial	OHI Database
n/a	Hays School	1035 Mound St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1953	Modern	Hannaford, Samuel, & Sons		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
FRA0208122	Cols Public Library Division	1566 E Livingston Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1971	Not Determined	Harder & Reed/ Captar	Library - public and private	OHI Database
n/a	The Cloisters	Mount Adams	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	Contemporary	Hardy, Holzman & Pfeiffer, in New York City		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
MAH0100504	Buckeye Elks Lodge BPO-EW # 73/ Buckeye Elks Lodge Youth Dev C	421 North Ave	Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1972	Not Determined	Harris, Nelson A	Fraternal/ Patriotic Org/ Social/ Civic	OHI Database
n/a	Dubois Tower/ Fifth Third Center	511 Walnut Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	International	Harrison & Abramovitz		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Tower at Erieview	Plaza	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964		Harrison & Abramovitz		http://www.bluffton.edu/~sullivanm/ohio/cleveland/harrisonabram/erieview.html

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n/a	The Columbus Center	100 E. Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1965		Harrison & Abramovitz		http://www.glasssteelandstone.com/BuildingDetail/2821.php
n/a	Chase Bank/ Bank One, Columbus Center	100 East Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1965	Modern	Harrison & Abramovitz in New York City; Granzow, Guss & Harder, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
LOR0171421	Hall Auditorium/ Sophronia Brooks Hall Auditorium	67 N Main St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1953	Neo-Expressionism	Harrison, Wallace	Auditorium	OHI Database
n/a	Sophronia Brooks Hall Auditorium, Oberlin College	Oberlin College	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1953	Wrightian	Harrison, Wallace		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Shaker Boulevard Building		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957		Hart & Weiss		*Ohio Architect* , November 1957 - Editorial
n/a	Cowles Chemical Building	Shaker Blvd at 121st Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961		Hart & Weiss		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
SUM0047703	Blackmoor	4370 Black Rd	Richfield (Township of)	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957	International	Hart, Philmore J Hart/ Doerer & Beutell	Vacant / Not In Use	OHI Database
CUY0165922	Nottingham Purification Plant	1300 Chardon Rd	Euclid	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1951	Art Deco	Havers & Emerson	Water Related Facility	OHI Database
CUY0287503	Riverview Terrace Apts	2400 Bridge Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1962	Modern Movements	Hays & Ruth	Hotel/Inn/Motel	OHI Database

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n/a	Church of the Good Shepherd	23599 Cedar Road, Lyndhurst	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1958		Hays & Ruth		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Pachyderm Building	Cleveland Zoo, Brookside Park,	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1954		Hays & Ruth		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Cleveland Museum of Art Addition	Wade Park	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1958		Hays & Ruth		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Kroger Building	1014 Vine Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954	International	Hedrick, Wyatt C.		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Green Valley Elementary		Parma	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961		Heine, Crider & Williamson		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Columbus Town Center	140 E. Town Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1973		Hellmuth Obata & Kassabaum		http://www.glasssteelandstone.com/BuildingDetail/2863.php
n/a	Dillon House	5844 Woodsway Dr	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954		Henn, Earl & Bruce	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	May House	433 Hidden Valley Ln	Wyoming	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954		Henn, Earl & Bruce	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Schroer House	1675 Brunnerwood	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1958	Modern	Hermes, R.A. and Carole	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Harper House	699 Reynard Ave	Finneytown	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1957		Hermes, R.A. and Carole	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Corbett House	Grandin Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960		Hill, John DeKoven	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Don Hisaka Residence	14300 Drexmore Road	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Contemporary	Hisaka, Don		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Saunder, Stivers & Company		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Hisaka, Don M., & Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect,* July/ August 1967 - Honor Awards
n/a	Hisaka Residence		Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969		Hisaka, Don M., & Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1970 - AIA Honor Award

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Dr. George W. Crile Elementary School		Parma Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968		Hisaka, Don M., & Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1969 - Honor Award
n/a	Crawford Hall, Case-Western Reserve University	Case-Western Reserve University	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Contemporary	Hoag-Wismer-Henderson Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Animal Science-Dairy-Poultry Bldg; OARDC		Wooster	Wayne	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Hoag-Wismer-Henderson Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Library, Statistical Lab, Auditorium, O.A.R.D.C.		Wooster	Wayne	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Hoag-Wismer-Henderson Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
MIA0105405	Hobart Welded Steel House	11 Hobart Dr	Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1940	Georgian Revival	Hobart Welded Steel House Co	Single Dwelling/ Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database
MIA0105605	Hobart Welded Steel House	1022 W Main St	Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1941	Dutch Colonial Revival	Hobart Welded Steel House Co	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MIA0105705	Hobart Welded Steel House	203 Penn Rd	Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1941	Georgian Revival	Hobart Welded Steel House Co	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MIA0105905	Hobart Welded Steel House	121 S Ridge Ave	Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1940	Georgian Revival	Hobart Welded Steel House Co	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MIA0106005	Hobart Welded Steel House	129 S Ridge Ave	Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1941-1942	Georgian Revival	Hobart Welded Steel House Co	Single Dwelling/ Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database
MIA0106105	Residence	145 S Ridge Ave	Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1941	Georgian Revival	Hobart Welded Steel House Co	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MIA0106205	EA Hobart House. Hobart Welded Steel House	172 S Ridge Ave	Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1940	Prairie	Hobart Welded Steel House Co	Single Dwelling/ Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database
MIA0106305	Hobart Welded Steel House	1008 Westgate Rd	Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1942	Colonial Revival	Hobart Welded Steel House Co	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MIA0106405	Hobart Welded Steel House	1007 Westgate Rd	Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1941	Colonial Revival	Hobart Welded Steel House Co	Single Dwelling	OHI Database

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
MIA0106505	Hobart Welded Steel House	219 S Ridge Ave	Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1940	Dutch Colonial Revival	Hobart Welded Steel House Co	Single Dwelling/ Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database
MIA0106605	Hobart Welded Steel House	211 S Ridge Ave	Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1941	Dutch Colonial Revival	Hobart Welded Steel House Co	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MIA0106705	Hobart Welded Steel House	113 S Ridge Ave	Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1941	Georgian Revival	Hobart Welded Steel House Co	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Hobart, William, Vacation House/ Hobart Welded Steel House	905 Polecat Rd	Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival; Other	Hobart Welded Steel House Co	Single dwelling	OHPO NRHP File
n/a								Hodell, Jack / Baxter Hodell Donnelly Preston, in Cincinnati		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BHDP_Architecture
CUY0308803	General Sheave Co/ Ferbert Mansbery Co	1335 Main Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1953	Vernacular	Hoefler, E. G.,	Unknown Use	OHI Database
n/a	The Edward Lamb Building	Madison Avenue and St. Clair Street	Toldedo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1959		Hoffman, Troy & Ferguson, architects and engineers		*Ohio Architect* , March 1960 - Editorial
STA0048913	Gordon House/ Bloom Mann House	907 24th St NE	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Tudor/English Revival	Hoicowitz, Louis	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
STA0049613	Locksin House/ Max Bloom House	716 24th St NE	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Tudor/English Revival	Hoicowitz, Louis	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Franklin University Building	201 South Grant Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970	Modern	Holroyd, James H. & Robert H. Myers, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Shady Lane Presbyterian Church		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1957		Holroyd, James H. & Robert H. Myers, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , December 1957 - Editorial

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
CUY0796923	19606 Winslow Road	19606 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Tudor/English Revival	Hovanetz, R. M./ Bilt Rite Homes, Inc.	Double	OHI Database
CUY0783223	19615 Winslow Road	19615 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1949	Colonial Revival	Hovanetz, R. M./ Glenridge Building Co.	Double	OHI Database
CUY0797323	Jerry Wachs House	19626 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1949	Colonial Revival	Hovanetz, R. M./ Glenridge Building Co.	Double	OHI Database
n/a	Engineering Science Building; Youngstown University		Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Hubbell & Benes and Hoff, Inc., in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
FRA0239613	Caldwell Lab/ Electrical Engineering Bldg	Neil Ave & 19th St	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1950	Not Discernable from OHI Form	Hubert, Hunt & Nichols	College/University	OHI Database
n/a	Kolbe Hall	University of Akron	Akron	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1958		Huff, W.B. & Associates		*Ohio Architect* , March 1959 - Editorial
FRA0202022	City National-Moler Office	1666 Lockbourne Rd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1969	Not Determined	Hulfroid-Meyers	Financial Institution	OHI Database
ALL0017808	Benevolent Protectorate Order/ Elks Lodge	Corner of N & West St	Lima	Allen	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1947	Modern Movements	Hulsken, Peter M/ Green, Ora M	Fraternal/Patriotic Org	OHI Database
LOR0129216	Ted Jacobs Bldg	209 4th St	Lorain	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950		Hume, T J	Commercial	OHI Database
n/a	The Kennedy Center, Hiram College	Hiram College	Hiram	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Georgian Revival	Hunter, Howard & Saxon		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
CUY0782523	19825 Winslow Road	19825 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Colonial Revival	I. D. Robinson/ Waco Construction Co.	Double	OHI Database

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

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CUY0344801	Robert's Coffee Co/ Christopher Robin Press	2502-2508 Payne Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Industrial Properties Inc.	Commercial	OHI Database
n/a	Riverview School For Girls		Delaware	Delaware	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Ingwersen & Manley, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	L.A. Beeghly Library, Ohio Wesleyan Univeristy	Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware	Delaware	Columbus - Central Ohio	1965	Contemporary	Inscho, C. Curtiss & Associates		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Camelot North Theater	4250 North High Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1972	Modern	Ireland, Byron W. & Associates, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Carousel East Theater	3016 East Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1972	Modern	Ireland, Byron W. & Associates, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Ohio Historical Center		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Ireland, Byron W. & Associates, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Ireland Residence		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1965		Ireland, Byron W. & Associates, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect*, September/ October 1965 - Editorial
n/a	Colony Apartments		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1965		Ireland, Byron W. & Associates, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect*, September/ October 1965 - Editorial

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Kingsdale Professional Center		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1967		Ireland, Byron W. & Associates, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect*, September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
FRA0706410	Morris House	111 Riverview Park Dr	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1959	Colonial Revival	Ireland, Byron W./ Morris, Wallace	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
CUY0790123	Matthew Tompkins House	17616 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1951	Colonial Revival	Johns, Rolland B.	Double	OHI Database
LOR0191621	Baron Pineda and Gina Perez House/ Anderson House	436 Morgan St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1953-54	Modern Movements	Johnson, Douglas, and Ratner, Max/ Geyer of Wellington, Ohio	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Celestial Townehouses		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967		Jones, Peacock, Garn, & Partners, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect*, September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
FRA0836612	AFP 85 Bldg 3 Mfg Bldg/ 'CWC Plant Manufacturing Bldg	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Industrial/ Engineering; Air Facility	OHI Database
FRA0836712	AFP 85 Bldg 6 Assembly Bldg/ 'CWC Plant Assembly Building	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1943	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Industrial/ Engineering; Air Facility	OHI Database
FRA0836812	AFP 85 Bldg 7/ CWC Plant Service Bldg	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1943	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Air Facility; Service Station	OHI Database

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

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FRA0836912	AFP 85 Bldg 60 Employee Entrance/ 'CWC Plant Employee Entrance	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Defense/ Fortified/ Military	OHI Database
FRA0837012	AFP 85 Bldg 2/ 'CWC Plant Flight Office Building	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1943	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Office	OHI Database
FRA0837112	AFP 85 Bldg 12 Manifold Bldg/ 'CWC Plant Manifold Bldg	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Air Facility	OHI Database
FRA0837212	AFP 85 Bldg 10 Oil & Paint Storage/ CWC Plant Oil & Paint Storage	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Air Facility; Storage	OHI Database
FRA0837312	AFP 85 Bldg 9 Truck Garage/ CWC Plant Truck Garage	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Road/Vehicle Related; Storage	OHI Database
FRA0837412	AFP 85 Bldg 8 Power House/ CWC Plant Power House	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Energy Facility	OHI Database
FRA0837712	AFP 85 Facility 51 Flagpole/ 'CWC Plant Flagpole	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941		Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Other Use	OHI Database
FRA0837812	AFP 85 Bldg 30 Steel Frame Shed/ 'CWC Plant Steel Frame Shed	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1943	Vernacular	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Storage	OHI Database

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FRA0837912	AFP 85 Bldg 27 Covered Passage/ CWC Plant Covered Passage	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1942	Vernacular	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Other Use	OHI Database
FRA0838012	AFP 85 Bldg 26 Pump House/ CWC Plant Pump House	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1943	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Water Related Facility	OHI Database
FRA0838112	AFP 85 Bldg 25 Pump House/ CWC Plant Pump House	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1943	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Water Related Facility	OHI Database
FRA0838212	AFP 85 Bldg 24 Acid Storage/ CWC Plant Acid Storage	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1943	Vernacular	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Storage	OHI Database
FRA0838312	AFP 85 Bldg 21 Maintenance Bldg/ CWC Plant Maintenance Bldg	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1943	Vernacular	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Industrial/ Engineering; Defense/ Fortified/ Military	OHI Database
FRA0838412	AFP 85 Bldg 18/ CWC Plant Gas Station	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	Vernacular	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Service Station	OHI Database
FRA0838512	AFP 85 Bldg 20/ CWC Plant Gas Station	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1942	Vernacular	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Service Station	OHI Database
FRA0838612	AFP 85 Bldg 16 Guardhouse/ CWC Plant Guardhouse	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Other Use	OHI Database

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FRA0838712	AFP 85 Bldg 15 Guardhouse/ 'CWC Plant Guardhouse	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1942	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Other Use	OHI Database
FRA0838812	AFP 85 Bldg 11 Switch House/ CWC Plant Switch House	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	International	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Energy Facility	OHI Database
FRA0838912	AFP 85 Bldg 29 Fire & Police Station/ CWC Plant Fire Station	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1943	Vernacular	Kahn, A. Associates, Architects & Engineers, in Detroit	Fire Station	OHI Database
n/a	Botanical Science Research Buiding, OU		Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966		Karl, Pepf, Freitag & Associates,in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	St. Mary of the Springs, House of Studies	1216 Sunbury Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1971	Modern	Karlsberger & Associates, Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Grant Hospital School of Nursing	309 East State Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1968	Modern	Karlsberger & Associates, Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Christopher Inn	300 East Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1963	Modern	Karlsberger & Associates, Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
FRA0706010	Miller House	75 Riverview Park Dr	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1950	Georgian Revival	Karlsberger, Louis F.	Single Dwelling; Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database
n/a	Office Building	24 East Weber Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1954		Karlsberger, McClellan & Gallogly		*Ohio Architect* , February 1956 - Editorial

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

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n/a	Urbana Municipal Building		Urbana	Champaign	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1957		Karlsberger, McClellan & Gallogly		*Ohio Architect* , September 1957 - Editorial
n/a	Trumbull Memorial Hospital		Warren	Trumbull	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1954		Keich, O'Brien & Steiner		*Ohio Architect* , July 1954 - Ad
n/a	City National Bank	4660 East Main Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970		Kellam & Foley, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Ashland Chemical Administrative Headquarters Building	5200 Blazer Memorial Parkway	Dublin	Franklin/ Delaware/ Union	Columbus - Central Ohio	1972		Kellam & Foley, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Gambier Elementary School		Gambier	Knox	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956		Kellam & Foley, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , April 1956 - Editorial
n/a	Miller High School		New Straitsville	Perry	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966		Kellam & Foley, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect,* July/ August 1967 - Honor Awards
n/a	Columbus Plaza		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1963		Kellam & Foley, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , June 1963 - Editorial
n/a	Electronics Laboratories, OSU		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Kellam & Foley, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Scioto Downs		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1965		Kellam & Foley, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1965 - Editorial

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

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n/a	Holden Arboretum Thayer Center		Kirtland	Lake	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Wrightian	Kelley, John Terrence		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Metals Park	Route 87 East of Russell	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959		Kelly		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Menorah Park Center for the Aging	27100 Cedar Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Modern	Kelly and Gruzen, in New York City		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Franklin County Courthouse Annex	Franklin County Courts and Administrative Complex	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1951	Modern	Kempton, Ralph, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Cincinnati Historical Society	Eden Park	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	Art Deco	Kenney, Henry Fletcher		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
ATB0030403	Gas N Go	W Prospect Rd	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Vernacular	Keyes, Raymond/ Keyes Construction	Commercial	OHI Database
n/a	Grover Herman Fine Arts Center, Marietta College	Marietta College	Marietta	Washington	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1965	New Formalism	King, Vincent G., & Associates, in Philadelphia		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Bushnell Hall, Kenyon College	Kenyon College	Gambier	Knox	Dayton-Western Ohio	1965	Contemporary	King, Vincent G., & Associates, in Philadelphia		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Aiken School	5641 Belmont Avenue	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1964	Modern	Kinney, A. M.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory

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n/a	Heinhold School	2240 Baltimore Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	Modern/International	Kinney, A. M.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Washington Park School	115 W. 14th St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1958	Modern	Kinney, A. M.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Engineering and Science Center, University of Cincinnati	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	Contemporary (Brutalism)	Kinney, A. M. & Associates		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Crosley Tower	Clifton Court, University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1969	Brutalist	Kinney, A.M.	School	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Thomson Brothers Cadillac	2820 Gilbert Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955		Kinney, A.M.	Commercial	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
MAH0148809	Edward Abel Jr, House/ Edward & Helen Abel House	4237 Oak Knoll Dr	Boardman	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Kissinger, Clarnece	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
TRU0100221	Newton Falls Municipal Bldg	19 N Canal St	Newton Falls	Trumbull	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1949	International	Kistler, C G/ Frank, P L Construction	Local Government Office/ Village/Twp/City Hall	OHI Database
n/a	Science Building	Youngstown University	Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1959		Kling and Frost		*Ohio Architect* , March 1959 - Editorial

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
STA0043314	Smith House/ Cyrillus M Lutz House	318 25th St NW	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Vernacular	Knoch, A A & Sons	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	100 Erieview Plaza (Tower at Erieview)	1801 East 9th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964, 1987	Modern	Kober/Belluschi		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
CUY0184623	St Dominics Roman Cath Church	3450 Norwood Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1947	Georgian Revival	Koehl, William/ Hebing	Church/Religious Structure	OHI Database
MOT0190506	Bldg 47 Desc/ Bldg 47 Gentile Air Force Depot	1507 Wilmington Pike	Kettering	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1954	Vernacular	Koo, L P/ US Army Corps of Engineers	Storage/ Post/Military Base	OHI Database
n/a	Main Federal Savings & Loan Building remodel	24 East Main Street,	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1958		Kratoville, R.A.		*Ohio Architect* , October 1958 - Editorial
n/a	Fire Station No. 41	3090 East 116th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1945		Kregelius, Herman		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	North Fairmount School	2001 Baltimore School	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954	Modern	Kruckemeyer & Strong		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Vine Street School	2120 Vine Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	Modern	Kruckemeyer & Strong		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
FUL0023410	Elias Kuebeck Sculpture Garden/ Peter Hunziger Garden Shrine	220 Willow St	Wauseon	Fulton	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1959		Kuebeck, Elias		OHI Database

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OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
FRA0428724	Glei House	297 W Waterloo St	Canal Winchester	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	Tudor/English Revival	Lancaster	Residential Domestic	OHI Database
n/a	Shroder Paideia	3500 Lumford Pl	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956	Modern	Landberg, E. C.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	North Avondale Montessori	615 Clinton Springs Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1949	Art Moderne	Landberg, E.C. & E.T.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
ERI0244205	Rita Howley Summers House	5437 Willow Lane	Vermilion	Erie	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1952	Colonial Revival	Lauffer, Irwin, in Cleveland	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Port Clinton National Bank		Port Clinton	Ottawa	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1967		Lawrence - Hawver Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect*, September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
n/a	McKinley Savings & Loan Co		Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967		Lawrence Dykes, Goodenberger & Bower, in Canton		*Ohio Architect*, September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
n/a	St. Mark's Episocpal Church, Canton		Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1959		Lawrence, Dykes and Associates		*Ohio Architect*, February 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Canton Branch Campus, Kent State		Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Lawrence, Dykes, Goodenberger, & Associates, in Canton		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1967 - Public Works

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HAM0521950	Reading Reservoir Pumping & BO	Columbia Ave E of Observatory	Reading	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1947	Art Deco	Lefeber, Alfred & Associates	Water Related	OHI Database
CUY0795623	Karen and Nick Lajoe House	19020 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1954	Colonial Revival	Lehman, Dale/ Gaiser, Eric G.	Double	OHI Database
FRA0203022	Ohio National Marion	2060 Lockbourne Rd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1968	International	Lenande & Associates	Financial Institution	OHI Database
LOR0052416	First Nationwide Bank/ Citizen's Home & Savings Assoc	559 Broadway St	Lorain	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Neo-Classical Revival	Lenander, A C	Financial Institution	OHI Database
n/a	Supervisory Control Center, Division of Water		Parma	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967		Lesko Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
n/a	Stratford House		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1964		Levin, Richard		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1965 - Photo Award
n/a	Madden Hills Branch Library		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1969		Levin, Richard, Assciates, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect,* May/ June 1970 - Award of Merit
n/a	Huber Heights Branch Library		Huber Heights	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1967		Levin, Richard, Assciates, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit

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n/a	Adrian Const. Co. Offices		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1967		Levin, Richard, Assciates, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect,* September/ October 1968 - Honor Award
n/a	Colonel White High School Addition		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1967		Levin, Richard, Assciates, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect,* September/ October 1968 - Honor Award
HIG0006605	Maude Lewis House/ Robert C Lewis House	340 E Main St	Hillsboro	Highland	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1943	Vernacular	Lewis, Robert C.	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
ALL0000708	Locomotive No 779	Lincoln Park RailRoad Exhibit	Lima	Allen	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1949		Lima Locomotive Works Co		OHI Database
n/a	The Provident Bank	Fourth and Vine streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967	International	Lindner, Carl (developer)		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	John F. Lipaj Residence	12010 Glen Valley Drive	Brecksville	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964	Contemporary	Lipaj, John F.		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Independence Presbyterian Church		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1960		Lipaj, John F.		*Ohio Architect* , April 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Maple Heights swimming pool lockers		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1960		Lipaj, John F.		*Ohio Architect* , April 1961 - Editorial
n/a	St.John Byzantine Catholic Church	Broadview at Snow Roads	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961		Lipaj, John F.		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial

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n/a	Parma Heights Swimming Pool	Pearl Road at York Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959		Lipaj, John F.		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
CUY0351501	Mertz Brothers Warehouse	1539 E 22nd St	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1945	Vernacular	Little , John W.	Warehouse	OHI Database
CUY0340601	Chester Building Cleveland St/ 'Arthur G McKee & Company	2300 Chester Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Vernacular	Little , John W/ Emerson, Sam W Company	Office/ 'Industrial/ Engineering	OHI Database
n/a	Avalon-Center Shopping Building	17116 Chagrin Blvd.	Shaker Heights, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Little, Robert A. & Dalton, George		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	KLM Airlines Ticket Office	Playhouse Square	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957		Little, Robert A. & Dalton, George		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Winton Place	12700 Lake Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1963	Modern	Loebl, Schlossman & Bennett		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	L.S. Ayres Garage and Closson's	Fourth, Race, and Elm streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	International	Loewy, Raymond		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
CUY0097610	Shaker Sq Hungarian Bapt Church	2844 E 130th St	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Late Gothic Revival	Long, Brice Hayden/ WE Hyde Company	Church/Religious Structure	OHI Database
CUY0332402	Cleveland Valve & Gauge Co/ National Engineering & Contracting Co	1966 W 3rd St	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1956	Vernacular	Loomis, Arthur B, Jr./ National Engineering	Industrial/ Engineering	OHI Database

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n/a	National Cash Register Company Golf Clubhouse		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1957		Lorentz & Williams, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , July 1958 - Editorial
n/a	Airway-Woodman Branch Winters National Bank & Trust Co.		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1965		Lorentz & Williams, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , March/ April 1966 - Editorial
n/a	Dayton View Branch Winters National Bank & Trust Co.		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1965		Lorentz & Williams, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , March/ April 1966 - Editorial
n/a	Fred'k H. Levey Co., Inc.		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1964		Lorentz & Williams, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1965 - Photo Award
n/a	Undergraduate Library, Miami University		Oxford	Butler	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966		Lorentz & Williams, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Allyn Hall, Wright State University		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1966		Lorentz & Williams, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Wright State Campus - Phase IV		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1966		Lorentz & Williams, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
FRA0709010	Defourny House	210 Rustic Place	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Love, Alvin	Single Dwelling; Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database
n/a	McDonald Investment Center	800 Superior Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Modern	Luckman, Charles, Associates; The Austin Company		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*

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CLA0120501	Lustron House	214 E McCreight Ave	Springfield	Clark	Dayton-Western Ohio	1948		Lustron Corp/ Porcelain Steel Building Company	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
COL0034718	Lustron House	1611 Pennslyvania Ave	East Liverpool	Columbiana	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
COL0081403	Allen F West House	192 Brooklyn Ave	Salem	Columbiana	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1949	Modern Movements	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
JEF0051611	Porter Walter L House	3332 Sunset Blvd (RT 43/22)	Steubenville	Jefferson	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
TUS0005304	Lustron House	334 Cross	Dover	Tuscarawas	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1948	Modern Movements	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
TUS0007704	Lustron House/ William A Hawk House	500 E 5th	Dover	Tuscarawas	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1948	Modern Movements	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
TUS0008304	Lustron House/ Robert C Catcott House	620 E 5th	Dover	Tuscarawas	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1948	Modern Movements	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
TUS0010704	Lustron House/ Mrs Josephine Sinkouetz House	301 E 14th	Dover	Tuscarawas	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
TUS0016204	Lustron House/ E A Maceachen House	230 Reeves Ave	Dover	Tuscarawas	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
TUS0013407	Joseph D Creal House	603 Union Ave	New Philadelphia	Tuscarawas	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
HAM0475453	Lustron House	8768 Bridgetown Rd	Cleves	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
HAM0475553	Lustron House	8760 Bridgetown Rd	Cleves	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
WAR0079506	Corwin Cropper House	307 S Broadway	Lebanon	Warren	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1948	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
WAR0083906	James Smith House	317 W Park Ave	Lebanon	Warren	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1948	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling/ Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database

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STA0192821	Lustron House	210 W 4th St	Brewster	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
STA0096118	Top-of-the-Mark Motel/ Lustron	4135 Lincoln St	Canton (Township of)	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Hotel/Inn/Motel	OHI Database
STA0095910	William A Rohr House	413 17th St	Massillon	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Not Determined	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
CRA0040415	Lustron House	405 N Thoman St	Crestline	Crawford	Columbus - Central Ohio	1955	Other	Lustron Corporation	Residential Domestic	OHI Database
FRA0429919	Lustron House/ Vogel House	1818 E Long St	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1948	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Residential Domestic	OHI Database
FRA0663720	Lustron House; Riddle House	47 N Kellner Rd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1948	Other	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
FRA0663820	Lustron House	71 N Kellner Rd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1948	Other	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
FRA0663920	Lustron House/ Denton House	34 S Broadleigh Rd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1948	Other	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
FRA0664020	Henery House; Lustron House/ Runyan House	300 S Gould Rd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1948	Other	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
FRA0864610	Kenney House/ Virginia Snavely House	214 Arden Rd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1949	No academic style - Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
LIC0077316		130 N 30th St	Newark	Licking	Columbus-Central Ohio	1950	Colonial Revival	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
LIC0077416		247 Stare Rd	Newark	Licking	Columbus-Central Ohio	1950	Colonial Revival	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MAR0026008	Robert Crowe House	501 Bellefontaine Ave	Marion	Marion	Columbus-Central Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling/ Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database
MAR0026108	Mike Verdon House	636 Olney Ave	Marion	Marion	Columbus-Central Ohio	1948	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MAR0026209	Montagnosanta House	12 The Woods	Marion	Marion	Columbus-Central Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
CHP0036211		883 Scioto St	Urbana	Champaign	Dayton-Western Ohio	1948	Other	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database

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GRE0099813		909 Old Springfield Rd	Xenia (Township of)	Greene	Dayton-Western Ohio	1948	Other	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
GRE0099913		919 Old Springfield Rd	Xenia (Township of)	Greene	Dayton-Western Ohio	1948	Other	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
LOG0034111	Lustron House	225 Ellis St	De Graff (Degraff)	Logan	Dayton-Western Ohio	1947	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling/ Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database
LOG0007601	Mitchell Dick House	Ohio 235 S Edge Lakeview	Lakeview	Logan	Dayton-Western Ohio	1948		Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling/ Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database
PIC0015709	Robert P Burton House/ Lloyd Spangler House	141 Dunmore Ave	Circleville (Township of)	Pickaway	Dayton-Western Ohio	1945	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
ERI0025703	Linwood Brown House	2082 Cleveland Rd	Sandusky	Erie	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1947	Other	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
ERI0123303		2015 Sherman St	Sandusky	Erie	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1945	Other	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
ERI0126203	Virginia M Holz House	127 Taylor St	Sandusky	Erie	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1945	Other	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
WOO0042004	Robert Riedel House/ Lustron House	519 W Indiana St	Perrysburg	Hancock	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1949	Vernacular	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
HAR0041113	Candler House/ Jimmy Dodson House	704 W Franklin St	Kenton	Hardin	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1950	Modern Movements	Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
LUC0438402	Lustron House	6025 Summit St	Sylvania	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1947-1950		Lustron Corporation	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
CAR0041117	Barstows	65 W Main St	Carrollton	Carroll	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1944	Vernacular	Luther		OHI Database
n/a	General Academic Facility, Mansfield Campus, OSU		Mansfield	Richland	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Marr, Knapp & Crawfis, in New Philadelphia		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
ATH0053907	Baskin-Robbins/ Chapman Bldg	15 W Union St	Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966	Vernacular	Martin, Robert	Commercial/ Apartment House	OHI Database

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ERI0157901	Matso Cottage	Division St N of Stone Sch	Kelleys Island	Erie	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1944	Vernacular	Matso, Joseph	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	First Hungarian Reformed Church	2856 MLK Dr.	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948-1949		Maurer, Herman		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	Christ Episcopal Church and Diocesan Offices	Fourth and Sycamore streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1957	Twentieth Century Modern	Maxfield, David Briggs		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Avril House		Wyoming	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1950		May, Cliff	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Carthage Paideia Academy	125 North Bend Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1952	Modern	McClorey, Howard		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Eastwood Paideia	5030 Duck Creek Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955	Modern	McClorey, Howard		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
HAM0459950	Deer Park High School	8351 Plainfield Rd	Deer Park	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1946	Art Moderne	McClory	School	OHI Database
LAW0056314	Jude House/ McComas House #2	C-32 (Eaton Rd)	Chesapeake	Lawrence	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1941	Vernacular	McComas Grover	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
FRA0837512	AFP 85 Bldg 271 Thermodynamics Lab	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1960	Vernacular	McConathy Hoffman & Assoc New York	Other Use	OHI Database

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n/a	Whitehall Police Station	365 South Yearing Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1973		McDonald, Cassell & Bassett, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Remelin School- Fairfield School for Boys		Lancaster	Fairfield	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		McDonald, Cassell & Bassett, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Dinehardt Residence	4518 Ravine Drive	Blendon Township	Franklin	Dayton-Western Ohio	1960		McDonald, J. R.		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
FRA0346110	Anderegg House	135 W Royal Forest Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1959	Vernacular	McKnight, Richard L./ Jones, Clayton	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
HAR0041613	Kenton Middle School	Oriental St	Kenton	Hardin	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1940	Art Moderne	McLaughling & Associates/ Knowlton, CL	School	OHI Database
BUT0137212	Freshman School/ Fairfield High School	5050 Dixie Hwy	Fairfield	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1951	International	McLaughling, Thomas/ Kell, John J/ Sheaf, George, and Co	School	OHI Database
LOR0192121	Burton Hall	194 N Professor St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1946	Georgian Revival	Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott	Dormitory	OHI Database
n/a	Ford Junior High		Holland Road, Brookpark, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961		Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial

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CUY0147421	Park Synagogue	3300 Mayfield Rd	Cleveland Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1947-1953	Neo-Expressionism	Mendelsohn, Eric	Church/Religious Structure	OHI Database; http://www.e-architect.co.uk/america/ohio_architecture.htm; http://www.bluffton.edu/~sullivanm/ohio/cleveland/breuermuseum/museum.html
n/a	Park Synagogue	3300 Mayfield Road	Cleveland Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	International	Mendelsohn, Eric		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Park Synagogue	3300 Mayfield Road	Cleveland Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950		Mendelsohn, Eric		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
CUY0321903	Industrial Bldg/ Steel Fabrication	1252 Spruce St	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1941	Vernacular	Merrill, Carter C./ Elcikinger Construction	Industrial/ Engineering	OHI Database
ERI0244305	Ann Michaels House/ George Llewellyn House	5061 Portage Dr	Vermilion	Erie	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1953	No academic style - Vernacular	Meyer and Meyer Associates	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
CUY0360001	Surveying Instrument Co Inc/ Mergenthaler Linotype Co Bldg	2536 E St Clair Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1947	Vernacular	Miller & Voinovich/ 'Peters , John M.	Commercial	OHI Database
n/a	The Church of the Gesu		University Heights, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1956		Miller, John Edward		*Ohio Architect* , December 1956 - Editorial

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GEA0089206	Early Learning Center/ 'Bainbridge Center School	17870 Chillicothe Road	Bainbridge (Township of)	Geauga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1941	Modern Movements	Miller, M. Gilbert/ Schimer-Peterson Co.	School	OHI Database
n/a	Hess Pharmacy	Cleveland Avenue	Elyria, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957		Miller, Richard		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Apple Creek State Hospital		Wooster	Wayne	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957		Milosevich & Trautwein		*Ohio Architect* , March 1957 - Editorial
n/a	Davidson Hall	Columbus Sate Community College, 550 East Spring Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Modern	Moody, Noaln, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
LOR0190121	Lord-Saunders House, Afrikan Heritage House	126 Forest	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Modern Movements	Moore and Hutchins	Dormitory	OHI Database
LOR0191921	Barnard House	148 N Professor St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Georgian Revival	Moore and Hutchins	Dormitory	OHI Database
LOR0192221	Bailey House	208 N Professor St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Modern Movements	Moore and Hutchins	Dormitory	OHI Database
LOR0192321	Harvey House	96 S Professor St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Modern Movements	Moore and Hutchins	Dormitory	OHI Database
LOR0192421	Price House	100 S Professor St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Modern Movements	Moore and Hutchins	Dormitory	OHI Database
LOR0192521	Kade House	104 S Professor St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Modern Movements	Moore and Hutchins	Dormitory	OHI Database

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
LOR0193221	Zechiel House	207 Woodland	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Modern Movements	Moore and Hutchins	Dormitory	OHI Database
FRA0371613	Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority	55 E 15th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1951	Georgian Revival	Moore, Downey	Sorority/Fraternity	OHI Database
PIC0031003	International Multi-Food/ Scioto Grain Co/Teegardine Sar	50 N Main	Ashville	Pickaway	Dayton-Western Ohio	1955	Vernacular	Morris &	Mill/Processing/Manufacturing Facility/ Agricultural Outbuildings	OHI Database
n/a	Hale Residence		Moreland Hills	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Morris & DeWalt, in Shaker Heights		*Ohio Architect,* July/ August 1967 - Honor Awards
n/a	Wintner Residence		Pepper Pike	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Morris & DeWalt, in Shaker Heights		*Ohio Architect,* July/ August 1967 - Honor Awards
n/a	Wayne J. Albers Residence		Moreland Hills	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967		Morris & DeWalt, in Shaker Heights		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
n/a	Wayne Albers Residence	Jackson Road	Moreland Hills	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Modern	Morris, William		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Stanley Meisel Residence	28849 South Woodland	Pepper Pike	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964	Modern	Morris, William		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Hale-Schaffner House	Falls Road	Hunting Valley	Cuyahoga/ Geauga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Modern	Morris, William		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

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n/a	Walden Estates	Aurora-Hudson Road		Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1970-1971	Contemporary	Morris, William		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
CUY0820123	Lad Roth House	19303 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1953	Colonial Revival	Moulthrop, R./ Heath, S. G.	Double	OHI Database
CUY0782323	19835 Winslow Road	19835 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1956	Colonial Revival	Moulthrop, R./ Urban, Frank	Double	OHI Database
CUY0820423	Dean Ducato House	19820 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1947	Colonial Revival	Moulthrop, R./ Zehman, Sidney	Double	OHI Database
LOR0023221	Orville & Wilbur Wright Laboratory of Physics	W side N Professor	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1943	Romanesque Revival	Mr Schultze	Research Facility	OHI Database
n/a	Holy Cross Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church/ Holy Cross Parish	1924 Leo St	Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1965	Other	Mulokas, John	Church	OHPO NRHP File
CUY0820323	Matt Sharp House	19836 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Colonial Revival	Mumper, R. D./ Rabb, I. B.	Double	OHI Database
CUY0820223	Linda Jordan House	20006 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Colonial Revival	Mumper, R. D./ Bobbins, Eddy	Double	OHI Database
n/a	The Elmwood High School			Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1959		Munger Munger and Associates		*Ohio Architect* , August 1960 - Editorial
n/a	St. Patricks of Heatherdowns		Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1957		Munger Munger and Associates		*Ohio Architect* , December 1958 - Editorial

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Bowling Green Music Hall		Bowling Green	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1956		Munger Munger and Associates		*Ohio Architect* , November 1956 - Editorial
n/a	Notre Dame Academy		Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1961		Munger Munger and Associates		*Ohio Architect* , September 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Perrysburg Water Maintenance Building	130 W Indiana Ave	Perrysburg	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1940	Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals	Munger, Harold H/ Britsch & Munger	Local Government	OHPO NRHP File
FRA0034620	Miller House	385 N Parkview Ave	Bexley	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1951	Wrightian	Musson, Noverre	Residential Domestic	OHI Database
n/a	Rocket Engine Test Facility/ Rocket Propulsion Test Facility	Lewis Research Center	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957	No Style Listed	NACA	Research Facility	OHPO NRHP File
FRA0837612	AFP 85 Bldg 210 Wind Tunnel	4300 E 5th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1958	Vernacular	Nakazawa Chicago; Sverdrup and Parcel St Louis	Other Use	OHI Database
n/a	Zero Gravity Research Facility (B-2)	Lewis Research Center	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966, 1985	No Style Listed	NASA	Research Facility	OHPO NRHP File
n/a	Spacecraft Propulsion Research Facility	Lewis Research Center, Plum Brook Station	Sandusky	Erie	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1968	No Style Listed	NASA	Research Facility	OHPO NRHP File
STA0223019	#2 NATCO Mining Co Drift Mine	Private Lane N of SR 30	East Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961		NATCO Mining Company	Extractive Facility or Site	OHI Database
STA0223219	#1 NATCO Clay Mine Drift Entry	Private Lane N of SR 30	East Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Vernacular	NATCO Mining Company	Extractive Facility or Site	OHI Database

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n/a	Medfair Heights Apartments Historic District/ Liberty Street Apts; Dunbar Circle Apts	221 N State St	Medina	Medina	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1943	No Style Listed	National Housing Agency; J R Barth; Alger Rau, Inc	Multiple Dwelling	OHPO NRHP File
STA0092318	Helen Almason House/ Commanding Officer's Quarters	1300 Whipple Ave	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1942	Vernacular	Navy Architect Office/ Rust Engineering Co Pitt	Defense/ Fortified/ Military/ Single Dwelling	OHI Database
HAM0386750	Bizzarri House	6070 Kenridge Dr	Blue Ash	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	Not Discernable from OHI Form	Neugra, Richard	Residential Domestic	OHI Database
CUY0313801	Oahu Publishing Building	1701-1721 Payne Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Vernacular	Newman Construction Co.	Other Use	OHI Database
CUY0790023	Steven Vivarronda House	17612 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1951	Colonial Revival	Nichols, Theo./ Tenenbaum, Karl	Double	OHI Database
CUY0796123	Lucille Sherwin House	19304 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1949	Colonial Revival	Nichols, Theo./ Circuit Realty Co.	Double	OHI Database
CUY0797123	Josefa Rom House	19620 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Colonial Revival	Nichols, Theo./ Circuit Realty Co.	Double	OHI Database
CUY0795823	Paul Pirrung House	19226 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1952	Colonial Revival	Nichols, Theo./ Felman, Sam	Double	OHI Database
CUY0797223	19622 Winslow Road	19622 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1949	Colonial Revival	Nichols, Theo./ Mihaly, Louis	Double	OHI Database
CUY0820523	Kathryn Kiker House	19814 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1945	Chateauesque	Nichols, Theo./ Rabb, I. B.	Double	OHI Database

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
CUY0784323	Gary Truxton House	19239 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Colonial Revival	Nichols, Theo./ Rabb, I. B.	Double	OHI Database
GEA0079601	Chardon Post Office/ US Post Office	121 South St	Chardon	Geauga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Georgian Revival	Noll, W. G./ Public Bldg Administration/ Potehat & Sons	Post Office	OHI Database
n/a	Miller House	385 North Parkview Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1951	Modern	Noverre Musson, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Noverre Musson House	2115 Clifton Drive	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1967	Modern	Noverre Musson, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Horticulture, Forestry & Food Technology Center, OSU		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Office of the University Architect		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
FRA0336210	Secrest House	4777 N High St	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1954	Vernacular	Oman, Galen F./ W E Kroke & Son	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
CUY0326001	Theatrical Restaurant/ 'Theatrical Grill	711-715 Vincent Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Modern Movements	Orgler , Rudolph J.	Restaurant/Bar	OHI Database
FRA0466608	Rice House/ McFarland House	1648 N Wilson Rd	Franklin (Township of)	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Neo-Classical Revival	Orr & Day	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
FRA0185610	Maple Grove United Methodist	7 W Henderson Rd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941		Orr, Ralph	Church/Religious Structure	OHI Database
HEN0043113	Immanuel Lutheran Church	220 W Elm St	Deshler	Henry	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1950		Orr, Ralph	Church/Religious Structure	OHI Database
n/a								Osborn Architects & Engineers, in Cleveland and Akron		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osborn_Engineering; http://www.osborn-eng.com/

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

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n/a	Cleveland Hopkins International Airport	5300 Riverside Drive	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1951	Modern	Outcalt and Guenther		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Ohio State Schoolf for the Blind	5220 North High Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1953		Outcalt Guenther & Associates, in Cleveland		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
BUT0231509	Grant Elementary School	Campbell Drive at Greenwood Ave	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954		Outcalt Guenther & Associates, in Cleveland		OHI Database
BUT0231509	Grant Elementary School	Campbell Drive at Greenwood Ave	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954		Outcalt Guenther & Associates, in Cleveland		OHI Database
n/a	Burke Lakefront Airport		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1960		Outcalt Guenther & Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , April 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Cleveland Hopkins Airport		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957		Outcalt Guenther & Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , August 1957 - Editorial
BUT0231909	Adams Elementary School	S F St at Ridgewood Ave	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1953		Outcalt Guenther & Associates/ FK Vaughn Building Company		OHI Database
BUT0231909	Adams Elementary School	S F St at Ridgewood Ave	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1953		Outcalt Guenther & Associates/ FK Vaughn Building Company		OHI Database
BUT0231809	Harrison Elementary School	250 Knightsbridge Dr	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1950		Outcalt Guenther & Associates/ James I Barnes Contracting Company		OHI Database
BUT0231809	Harrison Elementary School	250 Knightsbridge Dr	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1950		Outcalt Guenther & Associates/ James I Barnes Contracting Company		OHI Database

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
BUT0231409	Madison Elementary School	250 N 9th St	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954		Outcalt Guenther & Associates/ Vaughn Building Company		OHI Database
BUT0231409	Madison Elementary School	250 N 9th St	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954		Outcalt Guenther & Associates/ Vaughn Building Company		OHI Database
n/a	Maumee Youth Camp		Henry County	Henry	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1966		Outcalt Guenther Rode & Bonebrake, Cleveland/ Schafer Flynn & Van Dijk, Cleveland/ Dalton Dalton Associates		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	James A. Rhodes Tower, Cleveland State University	1860 East 22nd Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Modern	Outcalt Guenther Rode & Bonebrake, in Cleveland		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Metro Campus, Cuyahoga Community College	2900 Community College Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966-1970	Modern	Outcalt Guenther Rode & Bonebrake, in Cleveland		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Metropolitan Campus, Cuyahoga Community College		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Outcalt Guenther Rode & Bonebrake, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Southwest Hall, University of Akron		Akron	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Outcalt Guenther Rode & Bonebrake, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Anthony J. Celebreeze Federal Office Building	1240 East 9th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Modern	Outcalt, Guenther, Rode & Bonebrake; Shafer Flynn & Associates; Dalton & Dalton Associates		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*

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n/a	Burke Lakefront Airport Terminal Tower	1501 North Marginal Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1963-1970	Modern	Outcalt, Guenther, Rode Toguchi & Bonebrake; Fred Toguchi Associates		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Moreland Hills Elementary		Chagrin Blvd, Orange Village, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959		Outcalt, Guenther, Rode, Toguchi & Bonebrake		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Cleveland Heights High Addition		Cleveland Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961		Outcalt, Guenther, Rode, Toguchi & Bonebrake		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Women's Dormitories		Western Reserve University campus	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961		Outcalt, Guenther, Rode, Toguchi & Bonebrake		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
FRA0707910	Carlisi House/ Willis/Good House	157 Rustic Place	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Tudor/English Revival	Outcault, F. Edgar	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MAH0057304	Donald J Lynn House	2356 5th Ave	Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Owsley, Charles/ Adolph Johnson & Sons	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
WAS0153017	Dorothy Oyster	Bellevue St	Marietta	Washington	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1940	International	Palmer, C C	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Snowden Row Residence		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957		Pansiera & Dohme		*Ohio Architect* , October 1958 - Editorial
ERI0000104	McCormick School/ Huron School	Ohio St	Huron	Erie	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1940	Art Moderne	Parker, Harold, Wolfe, Edward	School	OHI Database
CUY0389825	Kelley House/ Smith House	Old Mill Rd	Gates Mills	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Not Determined	Paskevich, Anthony	Single Dwelling	OHI Database

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n/a	Silk City Diner #4655/ Greenville Diner	303 Washington St	Sabina	Clinton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1946	Modern Movement; Moderne	Patterson Vehicle Company	Commercial/ Restaurant	OHPO NRHP File
n/a	Medusa Portland Cement Company		Lee at Monticello, Cleveland Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957		Payer, Ernst		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
SUM0189009	Stow Calvary Chapel	1981 Graham Rd	Stow	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1962	Not Determined	Peck, Melville C Peck, in Akron	Church/Religious Structure	OHI Database
n/a	Midway School	3200 Midway Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1961	Modern	Pepinsky, Grau, Schrand		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Clifton Primary School	3645 Clifton Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1962	Modern/International	Pepinsky, Grau, Schrand, & Shorr		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Midvo Headquarters Building	Columbus-Marysville Road	Dublin	Franklin/ Delaware/ Union	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970		Perkins & Will, in Chicago		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Online Computer Library Center (MIDVO Building)	500 Post Road	Dublin	Franklin/ Delaware/ Union	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970	Modern	Perkins & Will, in Chicago		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Byron Junior High		Shaker Blvd., Warrensville Center Road, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957		Perkins & Will/ Michael M. Kane, Associates		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
JAC0005512	Madison Furnace	SEC Sect 5NR TR 130	Madison (Township of)	Jackson	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1954		Peter John	Mill/ Processing/ Manufacturing Facility	OHI Database

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CUY0302901	Brinks Truck Maintenance	1304 Hamilton Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1946	Vernacular	Peters , John M.	Mill/ Processing/ Manufacturing Facility	OHI Database
CUY0293101	WERE Radio	1500 Chester Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Vernacular	Peters , John M/ Peters , John M	Office	OHI Database
CUY0321001	Furnace Parts IncDannys Deli	1648-1659 E St Clair Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1945	Vernacular	Petrovsky , John/ Peters , John M.	Warehouse	OHI Database
FRA0705410	Pettit House	4886 Olentangy Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1945	Colonial Revival	Pettit, Walter, Clouse, C. R.	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	St. Margaret of Cortona Church	1600 North Hague Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1969	Modern	Pietro Belluschi, in Boston; Brubaker/Brandt, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Gidding-Jenny Store: new façade & sidewalk arcading		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967		Pistler-Brown Architects/ H.M. Garriott, Gordon B. Simmons		*Ohio Architect,* September/ October 1968 - Honor Award
n/a	Messiah Lutheran Church		Greenhills	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1963		Pistler-Brown, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1964 - Editorial
CUY0821323	Edward Siegel House	18032 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1953	Colonial Revival	Popkins, S. K./ Gaiser, Eric G.	Double	OHI Database
FRA0383413	White Castle Restaurant	2725 N High St	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1951	Not Determined	Porcelain Steel Bldg Co	Restaurant/Bar	OHI Database
FRA0718812	Porshart House	3642 Agler Rd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Vernacular	Porschart, Joseph	Single Dwelling; Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database

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n/a	St. Benedict Church	2940 MLK Dr.	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950-1953		Potter, J. Ellsworth		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	St. Mary of the Assumption Church	15505 Holmes Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1956		Potter, J. Ellsworth		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	South Avondale School	636 Prospect Place	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1950	Modern	Potter, Tyler, Martin		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Lazarus Garage	Seventh and Elm streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1953	none	Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Cincinnati Historical Society	Eden Park	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	Art Deco	Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Anderson Place School	5051 Anderson Place	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956	Modern	Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Bramble School	4324 Homer Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1964	Modern	Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
LOR0190021	South Hall	121 Elm	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964	Modern Movements	Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth	Dormitory	OHI Database

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LOR0192021	East Hall	176 N Professor St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964	Modern Movements	Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth	Dormitory	OHI Database
LOR0193121	Barrows Hall	145 Woodland	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1956	Modern Movements	Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth	Dormitory	OHI Database
n/a	Athens First Methodist Church		Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	ca.1959		Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		*Ohio Architect* December 1959 - Editorial
n/a	Annex Replacement, Longview State Hospital		Longview	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957		Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		*Ohio Architect* , April 1958 - Editorial
n/a	Princeton High School		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1959		Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		*Ohio Architect* , April 1960 - Award
n/a	Northeastern YMCA-YWCA				Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957		Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		*Ohio Architect* , July 1957 - Editorial
n/a	Longview State Hospital		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1956		Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		*Ohio Architect* , November 1956 - Editorial
n/a	Voigt Hall (men's dormitories)	Ohio State University	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1957		Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		*Ohio Architect* , October 1958 - Editorial
n/a	John Weld Peck Federal Building	Main Street 5th to 6th streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1962	Twentieth Century Modern with Art Deco motifs	Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth; Harry Hake and Partners		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
CUY0319401	Dial Service Building	1741 Rockwell Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Vernacular	Powell Construction	Road/Vehicle Related/ Commercial	OHI Database
n/a	Clearview Golf Club	8410 Lincoln St SE	East Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1946, 1948		Powell, William J.	Recreational	OHPO NRHP File
CUY0331801	Georges Quick Snack	1264 W 3rd St	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1951	Vernacular	Pratt and Bolton	Restaurant/Bar	OHI Database
n/a	Pressler House	7417 Willowbrook Ln	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956		Pressler, Fred	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a								Preston, James - Baxter Hodell Donnelly Preston, in Cincinnati		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BHDP_Architecture
n/a	Engineering Research Building, University of Dayton	University of Dayton	Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1969	Contemporary	Pretzinger, Freeman A./ Pretzinger & Pretzinger, Architects and Engineers, in Dayton		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pretzinger; http://www.libraries.wright.edu/special/collection_guides/guide_files/ms153.pdf*
n/a	Franklin County Hall of Justice	Franklin County Courts and Administrative Complex	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1973	Modern	Prindle & Patrick, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Franklin County Jail	Franklin County Courts and Administrative Complex	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970	Modern	Prindle & Patrick, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Gordon House	144 Lafayette Lane	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1961	Modern	Prowler, Stanley	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
JAC0016809	Bloomfield Tipple/ R & R Mine	150 ft W of CR 10 near TR 725	Bloomfield (Township of)	Jackson	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1964	Vernacular	R & R Coal Company	Extractive Facility or Site	OHI Database
n/a	Memorial Aquarium		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956		Ramsey, Croce & Abbot		*Ohio Architect* , June 1956 - Editorial
FRA0178820	St Catherine School	2865 Fair Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1949	Art Deco	Ramsey, Edward	School	OHI Database
n/a	St. Catherine Church	500 South Gould Streeet	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1961	Modern	Ramsey, Edward, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Porter Middle School	1030 Cutter St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1953	Modern	Rapp & Meacham, in Cincinnati		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a								Rapp, Walter L. / Rapp & Meacham, in Cincinnati		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_L._Rapp; http://www.architecturecincy.org/Dictionary/R.html
MOT0193308	Todd W Trautwein House	5925 Free Pike	Trotwood	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1948	Art Moderne	Raymond U	Single Dwelling/ Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Deeds Carillon	100 Carillon Rd	Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1940, 1941, 1942	Modern Movement; Moderne	Reinhard and Hofmeister; Olmsted Brothers		OHPO NRHP File
AUG0060914	Minster Quonset Hut	256 S Main St	Minster	Auglaize	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1946	Vernacular	RELCO Company	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
LOR0097616	SS Cyril & Methodius Roman	1709 E 31st St	Lorain	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1952	Other	Reodiger Construction Co	Church/Religious Structure	OHI Database
n/a	Beeghly Library, Heidelberg College	Heidelberg College	Tiffin	Seneca	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1967	Circular	Richards, Bauer & Moorhead, in Toledo		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Bowling Green State University, Science Building	Bowling Green State University	Bowling Green	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1970	Contemporary	Richards, Bauer & Moorhead, in Toledo		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	School of Nursing, OSU		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Richards, Bauer & Moorhead, in Toledo		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Life Science Building, BGSU		Bowling Green	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1966		Richards, Bauer & Moorhead, in Toledo		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Psychology Building, BGSU		Bowling Green	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1966		Richards, Bauer & Moorhead, in Toledo		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Masonic Complex		Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1969		Richards, Bauer & Moorhead, in Toledo		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1969 - Toledo: Window on the World

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

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FRA0577919	Poindexter Village	240 N Champion Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Vernacular	Richards, McCarty & Bulford/ Smith, Howard Dwight Smith/ Wood, W. E., Company	Office; Government/Public	OHI Database
n/a	Ohio Dominican College Library	1216 Sunbury Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1971	Modern	Richardson, Severns, Rishling & Associates; Champaign and Karlsberger Associates, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
CUY0609405	Robert-Evans Hughes Building/ Board of Elections Building	2925 Euclid Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957	International	Robinson, Irving D., & Associates	Office	OHI Database
n/a	Fountain Square Plaza	Fifth, Vine and Walnut Streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1971	Civic Planning	Rogers, Taliaferro, Kostritsky & Lamb, in Baltimore		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Stouffer's Pier W Restaurant	Edgewater Boulevard, Lakewood	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1965	Contemporary	Romweber-Bornhorst		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
WAS0268617	First Baptist Church Annex	305 4th St	Marietta	Washington	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1957	Modern Movements	Ross & Ar/ Heiby, W. H.	Church/Religious Structure	OHI Database
n/a	Parkmoor Drive-in Restaurant		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1954		Rosser, Rollin L., AIA, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , April 1954 - Ad
FRA0894420	Michael W Riley House/ Solomon A Shenk House	47 S Roosevelt Ave	Bexley	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940		Rotman, Louis J.	Single Dwelling	OHI Database

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n/a	Weston Residence	East Walnut Hills	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio			Roush, Raymond R. / Strauss & Roush, in Cincinnati		Online survey; http://www.enquirer.com/editions/2002/07/20/loc_obituary_raymond_r.html
n/a	Cambridge State Hospital		Cambridge	Guernsey	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	ca.1957		Rousseau, Arsene, in Youngstown		*Ohio Architect* March 1957 - Editorial
COL0074903	1st Baptist Church	1290 E State St	Salem	Columbiana	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1947	Georgian Revival	Rousseau, Arsene, in Youngstown/ Campbell Construction Company	Church/ Religious Structure	OHI Database
CUY0343401	Police Supply & Tow Unit Bldg	1600 E 19th St	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1945	International	Rowe , A.E./ R S Unsprung Co	Office/ 'Warehouse	OHI Database
CUY0290302	Shippers C & D	1840 Carter Rd	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1949	Vernacular	Rowe, A E / Hoelel Construction	Office/ 'Road/Vehicle Related	OHI Database
CUY0321702	Professional Delivery Service/ 'Cleveland & Chicago Motor Express	1970 Scranton Rd	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Rowe, A E/ Hertzel Construction Company	Road/Vehicle Related/ Commercial	OHI Database
n/a	Woodland Branch, Cleveland Public Library	Woodland near 55th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961		Rowley, C.B. & Payer, Ernst		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
FRA0348809	Robert Leutheuser House	2205 Tewksbury Rd	Upper Arlington	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1952	Vernacular	Royce, Robert R.	Single Dwelling	OHI Database

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n/a	580 Building	580 Walnut Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1972	International	RTKL, Inc.; Hake, Harry, and Partners		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Founder's Hall, Ashland College	Ashland College	Ashland	Ashland	Columbus - Central Ohio	1964	Georgian Revival	Russell, Lawrence		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
CUY0308202	Brilliant Sign Co/ Cleveland Stevedore Company	1151 Main Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Ryder, George S./ Hunkin-Conkey Company	Industrial/ Engineering	OHI Database
GRE0104611	Birch Dormitory	500-540 Corry St	Yellow Springs	Greene	Dayton-Western Ohio	1947	International	Saarinen, Eliel & Eero/ Mercer, Max G	Dormitory	OHI Database
LUC0128510	Bay Shore Generating Plant	4701 Bay Shore Rd	Oregon	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1955	Other	Saathoff, G W/ Gibbs & Hill/ A Bentley & Sons	Energy Facility	OHI Database
LOR0165121	Marcia & Sam Goldberg House/ Sakeller House	383 Elm St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1947	Modern Movements	Sakellar, Nicholas Gus, FAIA, Arizona	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Crestview of Ohio (elderly housing)		Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1959		Samborn, Steketee, Otis and Evans, architects and engineers		*Ohio Architect* , August 1960 - Editorial
n/a										
n/a	First National Bank		Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1969		Sanborn, Al/ Sanborn, Stekete, Otis & Evans Group, in Toledo		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1969 - Toledo: Window on the World; http://www.ssoe.com/about/history.aspx

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Toledo Edison Plaza		Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1969		Sanborn, Al/ Sanborn, Stekete, Otis & Evans Group, in Toledo		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1969 - Toledo: Window on the World
CLE0069910	WC Beckjord Power Station	US 52 at Beckjord Rd	Ohio (Township of)	Clermont	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1952	Vernacular	Sargent & Lundy/ Oberle & Jordre	Energy Facility	OHI Database
n/a	Berwick Elementary		Columbus	Franklin	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1956		Schackne, David Jr.		*Ohio Architect* , January 1957 - Editorial
n/a	Cuyahoga Savings Center	One Overview Plaza (East 9th and St. Clair Avenue)	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1965	Modern	Schafer, Flynn & Associates, in Cleveland		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Cleveland Institute of Music	East Boulevard	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961-1962	New Formalism	Schafer, Flynn & Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Greater Cleveland Garden Center	East Boulevard	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1965	Wrightian	Schafer, Flynn & Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Andrews Library, Wooster College	Wooster College	Wooster	Wayne	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1962	Miesian	Schafer, Flynn & Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Blossom Music Center	Steel Corner Road	Bath Township	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Contemporary	Schafer, Flynn & Van Dijk, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Chemistry Building - Miami University		Oxford	Butler	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966		Schafer, Flynn & Van Dijk, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works

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n/a	Science Building II, KSU		Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Schafer, Flynn & Van Dijk, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Administration & Classroom Building, Ursuline College		Pepper Pike	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967		Schafer, Flynn & Van Dijk, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect*, September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
n/a	Blossom Music Center			Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967		Schafer, Flynn & Van Dijk, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect*, September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
n/a	Western Reserve University Music Institute		Western Reserve University campus	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1960		Schafer, Flynn and Williams		*Ohio Architect*, April 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Cleveland Institute of Music	East Blvd, Hazel Drive	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961		Schafer, Flynn and Williams		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
CUY0313201	Old Stone Church Parish House	1380 Ontario St	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Modern Movements	Schafer,Flynn & Williams/ Emerson, Sam W., Co.	Religious	OHI Database
n/a	Schwab Middle School	4370 Beech Hill Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956	Modern	Schatz & Elliston		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory

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n/a	Recreation Building-Fairfield School for Boys		Lancaster	Fairfield	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Schauder & Martin, in Toledo		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
MAH0109904	Williamson School	58 Williamson Ave	Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1951	International	Scheibel, Morris	School	OHI Database
n/a	Miami Hospital		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1954		Schenck & Williams, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , October 1954 - Editorial
n/a	Appliance plant for Frigidaire Division of General Motors Corporation		Moraine City, Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1954		Schenck & Williams, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , October 1954 - Editorial
n/a	Eden Park District Headquarters	Gilbert Avenue entrance to park	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956	Organic	Schmidt and Freund		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
HAM0730831	4 C's Community Child Care/ 'Int Molders Allied Workers Union	1225 E McMillan St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1948	Art Moderne	Schmuelling, Carl	Organization/Association	OHI Database
FRA0159022	St John Evangelist Convent	630 S Ohio Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1950	Art Moderne	Schooley, Cornelius & Schooley, in Columbus	Convent	OHI Database
n/a	Olentangy Dormitories, Ohio State University	Ohio State University	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1969	Contemporary	Schooley, Cornelius & Schooley, in Columbus		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Engineering Classrooms and Labs, OSU		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Schooley, Cornelius & Schooley, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works

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n/a	Lausche Building, Ohio Exposition Center		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Schooley, Cornelius & Schooley, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Upper Arlington Municipal Services Center	3600 Tremont Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1971	Modern	Schooley, Cornelius & Schooley, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Quebec Heights School	1655 Ross Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967	Modern	Schulte, Edward J.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	St. Gertrude Parish		Madeira	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1958		Schulte, Edward J.		*Ohio Architect* , December 1959 - Editorial
n/a	Little Turtle Residential Development	4400 East Dublin-Granville Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1972	Modern	Schwab & Twitty Architects, Inc., in West Palm Beach		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Berwick Branch Office of the Ohio National Bank		Berwick	Seneca	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1959		Seidel, John M.		*Ohio Architect* , February 1960 - Editorial
SCI0032013	Greyhound Bus Lines	1129 Gallia St	Portsmouth	Scioto	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1942	Art Moderne	Selby, Roger A.	Road/Vehicle Related	OHI Database
FRA0707410	Smith House/ Kinzelman House	4835 Rustic Bridge Rd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1959	Colonial Revival	Self, Richard/ Jones, Clayton	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a								SEM Architects, Inc., in Westerville		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S.E.M._Architects; http://www.sem-architects.com/

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OTT0106010	Bataan Memorial School	525 W 6th St	Port Clinton	Ottawa	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1957	International	Shively, C. H., in Fremont	School	OHI Database
n/a	Warren City Schools		Warren	Trumbull	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957		Sidells, Arthur F.		*Ohio Architect*, January 1957 - Editorial
n/a	Maple Elementary School		Chardon	Geaugau	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1958		Sidells, Arthur F.		*Ohio Architect*, July 1959 - Editorial
n/a	The Second National Bank		Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957		Sidells, Arthur F.		*Ohio Architect*, March 1958 - Editorial
n/a	H.C. Mines Elementary School		Howland Township	Trumbull	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1962		Sidells, Arthur F.		*Ohio Architect*, November 1962 - Editorial
TRU0082113	City Water Purification Plant	2710 SR 5	Bazetta (Township of)	Trumbull	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1954	Art Moderne	Sidells, Arthur F/ Bass Engineering & Const Co	Water Works	OHI Database
TRU0247925	US Post Office	44 E Liberty St	Hubbard	Trumbull	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Georgian Revival	Simon, Louis A.	Post Office	OHI Database
GRE0100211	US Post Office	102 Corry St	Yellow Springs	Greene	Dayton-Western Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Simon, Louis A.	Post Office	OHI Database
ALL0054204	US Post Office	132 S Main St	Bluffton	Allen	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1940	Georgian Revival	Simon, Louis A.	Post Office	OHI Database
COL0089204	US Post Office	235 Main St	Leetonia	Columbiana	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Simon, Louis A/ Melick, Neil A	Post Office	OHI Database
KNO0050316	Gambier Post Office/ United States Post Office	107 Chase Ave	Gambier	Knox	Columbus-Central Ohio	1941	Colonial Revival	Simon, Louis/ ANG Construction, in Coshocton	Post Office	OHI Database

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n/a	Whetstone Recreation Center		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1957		Sims, Cornelius & Schooley, architects and engineers		*Ohio Architect* , July 1957 - Editorial
n/a	Dayton State Hospital		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1956		Sims, Cornelius & Schooley, architects and engineers		*Ohio Architect* , November 1956 - Editorial
BUT0029114	Bethany Relay Station/ Voice of America	8070 Tylersville Rd	West Chester	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1944	International/ Modern Movement; Art Deco	Sinnige, Carl E.	Communications Facility	OHI Database
n/a	National Carbon Company, Research Center	12900 Snow Road	Parma, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1956		Skidmore, Owings & Merrill / The Austin Company		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
HAM0761144	Crowne Plaza Hotel/ 'Terrace Plaza Hotel	15 W 6th St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1946	International	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill/ Frank Messer & Sons	Hotel/Inn/Motel	OHI Database
n/a	Procter and Gamble General Office	Fifth, Sixth, Sycamore and Sentinel streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1972	Modern	Skidmore, Owings and Merrill		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Bond Court Office Building	1300 East 9th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Modern	Skidmore, Owings and Merrill		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	George Gund Hall, Case-Western Reserve University	Case-Western Reserve University	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1972	Contemporary	Skidmore, Owings and Merrill		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Libbey-Owens-Ford Building and Plaza	Madison at Ontario	Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1960	Contemporary (Miesian)	Skidmore, Owings and Merrill		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*

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n/a	Diamond Building	1100 Superior Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1972	Modern	Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, in Chicago		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
HAM0507853	Addyston War Memorial	Main St W of Dinning Lane	Addyston	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1946		Slobholm, Ed		OHI Database
HUR0055003	Don & Geraldine Harris House/ Claude Martin Sr House	146 W Main St	Norwalk	Huron	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1948	Tudor/English Revival	Slott, Granville E	Single Dwelling/ Carriage House/Garage	OHI Database
n/a	I.F. Freiberger Library		Western Reserve University campus	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1955		Small, Smith & Reeb and Albert M. Higley Company, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , June 1954 - Ad
CUY0092706	Karamu House	2355 E 89th St	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1956	Modern Movements	Small, Smith, Reeb & Proz/ Cleveland Construction Company	Theatre/Opera Hall/ Educational/Intellectual	OHI Database
BUT0245501	Hoyt Library	Miami-Western Campus	Oxford	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1971		Small, Wertz & Associates/ Charles Adrian Construcion Company		OHI Database
BUT0245601	Thompson Hall	Miami-Western Campus	Oxford	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1963		Small, Wertz & Associates/ 'William Agee Construction Company		OHI Database
n/a	Mahoning County Homoe for the Aged		Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1962		Smith, Buchanan and Smith		*Ohio Architect* , December 1962 - Award
n/a	Bethesda Hospital	Montgomery	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	Contemporary	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*

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OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Mershon Auditorium, Ohio State University	Ohio State University	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1954	Contemporary	Smith, Howard D.		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
FRA0396213	Baker Hall/ Men's Dormitory	129 W 12th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Second Renaissance Revival	Smith, Howard Dwight/ Elford, E. & Son	Dormitory	OHI Database
FRA0239113	Converse Hall/ The Armory	2121 Tuttle Park Dr	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1943	Modern Movements	Smith, Howard Dwight/ WPA/GW Atkinson & Son	College/University	OHI Database
FRA0372313	Alpha Phi Sorority House	134 E 15th Ave	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Georgian Revival	Smith, Warren (1962); Nitschke and Trautwein (1976); Zimmer, Howard (1962)	Sorority/Fraternity	OHI Database
n/a	Athens Fire Station No. 2		Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1967		Smothers, Fount T., Jr., in Athens		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1968 - Award of Merit
n/a	Rocky River Savings Association	21680 Center Ridge Road, Rocky River	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Snyder & Tekushan		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
LOR0193321	Jones Field House	200 Woodland	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Other	Snyder, Eldredge	Arena/Field	OHI Database
LOR0189921	Harkness House	113 W College St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948-1950	Modern Movements	Snyder, Eldredge	Dormitory	OHI Database

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Kahiki, The/ The Kahiki Supper Club, Inc.	3583 E Broad St	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1961	No Style Listed	Sounik, Ralph/ Eller, Ned, et al.	Commercial/ Restaurant	OHIPO NRHP File; Ohio Architect, August 1961 - Ad for Ohio Fuel Gas Company
n/a	Air France Ticket Offices	Playhouse Square	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961		Space Design Group of New York		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Greenview Junior High	1825 S. Green Road, South Euclid	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Spahn & Barnes		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Holy Cross Lutheran Church	4260 Rocky River Drive	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1958		Stade, Charles		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Midland Building	250 East Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1971	Modern	Stanley, Thomas E., & Associates, in Dallas		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	BGSU Library		Bowling Green	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1966		State Architect & Engineering		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1967 - Public Works
FRA0077420	Stegmiller House	1019 Vernon Rd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Stegmiller, George	Residential Domestic	OHI Database
n/a	College of Education, Kent State		Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Stickle & Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1967 - Public Works

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OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Library, KSU		Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Stickle & Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	St. Jerome's Church, Convent, School, and Rectory	15020 Lakeshore Blvd	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950		Stickle, Kelly, Stickle		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	Jewish Community Center	1750 Euclid Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1965	New Formalism	Stone, Edward Durrell		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Temple Brith Emeth	Shaker Boulevard at Brainard	Pepper Pike	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Contemporary (New Formalism)	Stone, Edward Durrell		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
FRA0970920	Deborah D. Murray House/ Herdert B. & Mary S. Huffman House	282 Ashbourne Place	Bexley	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1945	Greek Revival	Stoneman, Frederick F.	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
FRA0708610	Bailey House	162 Rustic Place	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1941	Tudor/English Revival	Story	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
ERI0133903	Alphia Montgomery House/ Henry E Bromm House	217 Washington Ct	Sandusky	Erie	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1945	Other	Strandlunch, Carl/ Lustron Corp	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
LOR0190421	Mack House/ Keller House (Lustron Home)	91 King St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1949	Modern Movements	Strandlund, Carl, in Chicago/ Lustron Corp	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
MOT0188402	US Post Office	319 E Central Ave	Miamisburg	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1940	Georgian Revival	Stratler,		OHI Database
n/a	Wyler House	120 Lafayette Lane	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1957	Modern	Strauss & Roush	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*

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n/a	Keirle House	Clifton	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	Modern	Strauss & Roush	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Stone House	1 Grandin Terrace	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1958		Strauss & Roush	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Xomox Corporation	4444 Cooper Rd	Blue Ash	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1968-69		Strauss & Roush	Office	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Burton School	876 Glenway Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1966	Modern	Strauss, Carl A.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Rockdale Paideia Academy	305 Rockdale Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955	Modern/International	Strauss, Carl A.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Madiera County Library	Madiera	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1965	Contemporary	Strauss, Carl A.		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	George L. Sturn Residence		Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957		Strauss, Carl A.		*Ohio Architect* , October 1958 - Editorial

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n/a	Dr. & Mrs. Alfred M. Keirle Residence	4086 Egbert Avenue,	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1962		Strauss, Carl A. and Associates and Ray E. Roush, Jr. Associate		*Ohio Architect* , March 1963 - Award
n/a	Flight Cage, Cincinnati Zoological Gardens		Cincinnati Zoo	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1962		Strauss, Carl A. and Associates and Ray E. Roush, Jr. Associate		*Ohio Architect* , March 1963 - Award
HAM0438912	Twentieth Century Theater	3023-3025 Madison Rd	Oakley	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1941	Art Moderne	Stritzel, Fred W/ F & W Construction	Movie Theatre	OHI Database
MOT0190406	Bldg 44 Desc/ Bldg 44 Dayton Specialized De	1507 Wilmington Pike	Kettering	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1952	Vernacular	Strobel & / US Army Corps of Engineers	Storage/ Post/Military Base	OHI Database
MED0012503	George Stuart Coll/ Former Noble Stuart Coll	895 Ledge Rd	Hinckley (Township of)	Medina	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940		Stuart, Noble	Work of Art (sculpture,carving)	OHI Database
n/a	William H. Taft School	270 Southern Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1959	Modern	Sullivan, Isaacs & Sullivan, in Cincinnati		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	New Richmond Elementary School		New Richmond	Clermont	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957		Sullivan, Isaacs & Sullivan, in Cincinnati		*Ohio Architect* , February 1959 - Editorial
n/a	Cole Avenue Housing Project Historic District/ Parke Lane Manor	744 Colette Drive	Akron	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1941, 1946, 1952	Colonial Revival	Suppes, John F/ Paolano, J L	Residential	OHPO NRHP File
STA0047513		2129 Spring Ave NE	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1942	Vernacular	Swallow, Clarence E.	Single Dwelling	OHI Database

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n/a	Liqui-Box Corp		Worthington	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1969		Swearingen, Richard L., of Adams, Harder, Kencheloe, Kocher, & Swearingen, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1970 - Governor's Award
PIC0024103	The Savings Bank/ The Ashville Bank	18 Long St	Ashville	Pickaway	Dayton-Western Ohio	1959	Neo-Classical Revival	Taylor & / B R Leppe	Financial Institution/ COMMERCIAL	OHI Database
n/a	The Reynoldsburg Bank		Reynoldsburg	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1959		Taylor and Liebersbach		*Ohio Architect* , January 1961 - Editorial
WOO0033404	Schmid House/ Bassett House	536 Riverside Dr	Rossford	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1946	Colonial Revival	Thal, Nelson/ Bassett	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	WCPO-TV	Fifth Street at Central Avenue	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1965	International	The Austin Company		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Severance Town Center	Mayfield Road at Taylor Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1963	Modern	The Austin Company		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Hinsdale Hall, Hiram College	Hiram College	Hiram	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Miesian	The Austin Company		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Lorain County Community College		Elyria	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		The Perkins & Will Parnership/ Finkel & Finkel, in Lorain		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
CUY0797923	Helen Ziegen House	19830 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Colonial Revival	Theo. Nichols/ Mihaly, Steve	Double	OHI Database

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LOR0196121	Thibo House/ The Little Red Brick House	344 Morgan St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1970	Dutch Colonial Revival	Thibo, Janice/ Thibo, James	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Industrial Arts Building, Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home		Xenia	Greene	Dayton-Western Ohio	1966		Thomas and Moll, in Xenia		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	State Highway Patrol Academy		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Tibbals Crumley Musson, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Charles Lazarus Residence	236 North Columbia	Bexley	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1952	Modern	Tibbals, Crumley & Musson, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	A.F. Miller Residence	385 North Parkview	Bexley	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1952	Modern	Tibbals, Crumley & Musson, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Drake Union, Ohio State University	Ohio State University	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1972	Contemporary	Tibbals, Crumley & Musson, in Columbus		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Tower Parking Garage		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1958		Tibbals, Crumley, & Musson, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , August 1958 - Editorial
n/a	Ohio Schoold for the Deaf		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1958		Tibbals, Crumley, & Musson, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , August 1959 - Editorial
n/a	Columbus State School		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956		Tibbals, Crumley, & Musson, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , December 1956 - Editorial

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OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Red Cross	720 Sycamore Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955	Contemporary	Tietig & Lee		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Robert Taft School	420 Ezzard Charles Dr	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955	Modern/International	Tietig & Lee		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
HAM0753520	Rapid Run Park Pavilion/ Lick Run Shelter House	4450 Rapid Run Pk	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1941	Other	Tietig, Rudolph, & Lee, Walter H.	Park/ Outdoor Entertainment/ Recreation	OHI Database
FRA0707210	Brown House	4866 Rustic Bridge Rd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Todd & Tibbals/ Lewis, Chuck	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	St. Philip Christian Church	2303 East 30th	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968		Toguchi, Fred		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	Clarke Tower Men's Dormitory		Celveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967		Toguchi, Fred, Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect,* September/ October 1968 - Honor Award
n/a	Auburn Science & Engineering Center		Akron	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969		Tuchman & Canute, in Akron		*Ohio Architect* , March/ April 1969 - Akron Civic Design Grand Award
n/a	Physics Building, KSU		Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Tuchman & Canute, in Akron		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works

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n/a	Science-Engineering Center, University of Akron		Akron	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Tuchman & Canute, in Akron		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Akron Public Library		West Market and North Highland, Akron	Summit	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956		Tuchman & Canute, in Akron		*Ohio Architect*, September 1956 - Editorial
FRA0181720	Berwick Apts	2352-2360 Berwick Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Tulley, Thomas	Apartment House	OHI Database
n/a	Core Building-Physical Science Comples, OU		Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966		Tully, Hobbs & Partners, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Riverview Avenue Parking Structure		Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1969		Tully, Hobbs & Partners; Richards, Bauer, & Moorhead		*Ohio Architect*, September/ October 1969 - Toledo: Window on the World
n/a	City National Bank	3200 East Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1959	Modern	Tully, Richard L., & Hobbs, Frederick H., Jr., in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	East Broad Street Branch Bank, City National Bank & Trust Company		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1959		Tully, Richard L., & Hobbs, Frederick H., Jr., in Columbus		*Ohio Architect*, February 1960 - Editorial
n/a	City National Bank Operations Center		Thurber Village, Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1962		Tully, Richard L., & Hobbs, Frederick H., Jr., in Columbus		*Ohio Architect*, January 1963 - Editorial

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

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n/a	Grail Dining Hall		Grailville, Loveland	Hamilton/ Clermont	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1962		Tweddell, Richard or Garber, Tweddell and Wheeler		*Ohio Architect* , March 1963 - Award
n/a	Seasongood Pavilion	Eden Park Drive	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1957	Modern	Tyler, Martin, and Roth		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Columbus Plastic Products, Inc.		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1957		Tynan, A.F.		*Ohio Architect* , February 1958 - Editorial
LAW0053404	Wayne National Forest Lake/ Vesuvius Dam	170m N of CR's 44 & 29	Elizabeth (Township of)	Lawrence	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1940		USDA Forest Service Region 9/ Civilian Conservation Corps 0526-C, Pedro, OH	Water Related	OHI Database
LAW0064204	Vesuvius Recreation Office/ Bldg #3015	Lawrence CR 29	Ellisonville	Lawrence	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1940	Vernacular	USDA Forest Service Region 9/ Civilian Conservation Corps 0526-C, Pedro, OH	Office/ Residential Domestic	OHI Database
LAW0064304	Garage, Vesuvius Recreation/ Building #3004	Lawrence CR 29	Ellisonville	Lawrence	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1940	Vernacular	USDA Forest Service Region 9/ Civilian Conservation Corps 0526-C, Pedro, OH	Carriage House/Garage/ Outdoor Entertainment/Recreation	OHI Database
LAW0064404	Warehouse #1, Vesuvius Recreation/ Building #3006	Lawrence CR 29	Ellisonville	Lawrence	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1940	Vernacular	USDA Forest Service Region 9/ Civilian Conservation Corps 0526-C, Pedro, OH	Warehouse/ Outdoor Entertainment/Recreation	OHI Database

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OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
LAW0064504	Museum, Vesuvius Recreation/ Bldg #3013	Lawrence CR 29	Ellisonville	Lawrence	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1940	Vernacular	USDA Forest Service Region 9/ Civilian Conservation Corps 0526-C, Pedro, OH	Educational/ Intellectual/ Outdoor Entertainment/ Recreation	OHI Database
LAW0064604	Oak Hill Bath House/ Bldg #3020	Lawrence CR 29	Ellisonville	Lawrence	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1941	Vernacular	USDA Forest Service Region 9/ Civilian Conservation Corps 0526-C, Pedro, OH	Outdoor Entertainment/Recreation	OHI Database
LAW0064704	Oak Hill Latrine, Vesuvius Recreation/ Building #3021	Lawrence CR 29	Ellisonville	Lawrence	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1941	Vernacular	USDA Forest Service Region 9/ Civilian Conservation Corps 0526-C, Pedro, OH	Outdoor Entertainment/Recreation	OHI Database
LAW0064804	Furnace Latrine, Vesuvius Recreation/ Bldg #3024	Lawrence CR 29	Ellisonville	Lawrence	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1940	Vernacular	USDA Forest Service Region 9/ Civilian Conservation Corps 0526-C, Pedro, OH	Outdoor Entertainment/Recreation	OHI Database
JEF0071301	Parson Mine Fire/ Parson Mine	CR 53	Bergholz	Jefferson	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1950		V & R Coal Company	Extractive Facility or Site	OHI Database
n/a	Pleasant View High School			Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1958		Van Buren, Blackburn & Associates		*Ohio Architect*, February 1959 - Editorial
FRA0720603	Hoffman House/ Barker House	250 E South St	Worthington	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1955	Wrightian	Van Fossen, Theodore	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Willson Housing	Chester Avenue at East 55th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1970	Modern	Visnapuu & Gaede, Inc.		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*

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n/a	Reception Center at Nela Park	Noble Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Wrightian	Visnapuu & Gaede, Inc.		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Lincoln Gries Residence		Fairlawn	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Wrightian	Visnapuu & Gaede, Inc.		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
CUY0288701	Cuyahoga Community College	700 Carnegie Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1972	Modern Movements	Visnapuu & Gaede/ R M Gensart Associates	College/University	OHI Database
n/a	St. Mark United Church of Christ	15300 Puritas Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961		Visnapuu, Herk & Rober C. Gaede Associates		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Educational TV & Theater Building, OU		Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966		Voinovich, George S., in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Classroom Building, KSU		Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Voinovich, George S., in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
CUY0319201	Baldwin Docks	1714-1728 Rockwell Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Vernacular	Volkes , H.L.	Other (Industrial)	OHI Database
n/a	Various residences along Walhalla Ravine	Walhalla Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1950-1960		Volt, Thomas		Online survey
n/a	Procter and Gamble General Office	Fifth, Sixth, Sycamore and Sentinel streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956	Modern	Voorhees, Walker, Smith and Smith		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*

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SUM0163417	Barberton Municipal Building	576 W Park Ave	Barberton	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1954	Vernacular	Wager and Luxmore/ Clemmer Construction Co	Village/Twp/City Hall	OHI Database
CUY0606701	Schindler-Haughton Elevator Co	1466 St Clair Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950		Wagner & Luxmore/ Roedich Construction	Office	OHI Database
n/a	Rush Creek Village Historic District	Centered along E South St, E of Morning St	Worthington	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1954, 1956	Other	Wakefield, Richard/ Wakefield, Martha/ Rush Creek Village Co/ van Fossen, Theodore	Residential	OHPO NRHP File; Online survey; http://www.worthington.org/about/rushcreek.cfm; *The AIA Guide to Columbus* , 2008
n/a	St. Ann Church		Cleveland Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1952		Walker and Weeks, in Cleveland		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walker_and_Weeks
n/a	Highland Hills Hospital		Highland Hills, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1952		Walker and Weeks, in Cleveland		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walker_and_Weeks
CUY0323401	Brinks Inc	1422-1430 E Superior Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1946	Vernacular	Walker and Weeks/ Emerson , Sam	Office/ 'Road/Vehicle Related	OHI Database
n/a	Mack Memorial Church of the Brethren		Columbus (unconfirmed)	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1955		Walker, Norwick & Associates		*Ohio Architect* , December 1955 - Editorial
n/a	Stonequarry Elementary		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1957		Walker, Norwick & Associates		*Ohio Architect* , January 1957 - Editorial

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n/a	Austin Memorial Chapel		East Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1962		Walsh, Travis Gower		*Ohio Architect*, January 1963 - Editorial
STA0043014	AF Kring House	188 25th St NW	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Tudor/English Revival	Waltenbaugh, Early	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Project Succeed (Roll Hill)	2411 Baltimore Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967	Modern	Walter, Albert V.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Karl J. Alter Building	Xavier University	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1960		Walters, Albert V.		*Ohio Architect*, July 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Wandel Residence	1581 Terrace Drive	Grandview Heights	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1968		Wandel, Robert, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Taylor Hall, Kent State University	Kent State University	Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Meisian	Ward & Schneider, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Applied Science and Fine Arts Building, KSU		Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966		Ward & Schneider, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect*, May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Messiah Lutheran Church of Lyndhurst	5200 Mayfield	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1955		Ward, Conrad, Schneider		*Ohio Architect*, October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Lutheran High School East		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1959		Ward, Conrad, Schneider, Szabo		*Ohio Architect*, June 1960 - Editorial

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
LOR0051917	US Post Office	255 Park Ave	Amherst	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Georgian Revival	Warden, John W./ Mutual Construction Company	Post Office	OHI Database
JEF0071701	Peggs Mine Entries/ Wolf Run Mine	S of Int of CR 59 & CR 60	Springfield (Township of)	Jefferson	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1940		Warner Collieries Co	Extractive Facility or Site	OHI Database
FRA0710510	Boniface House	116 W Royal Forest Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1950	Tudor/English Revival	Washburn, A. Clyde	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
FRA0346010	Mooney House	128 W Royal Forest Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1942	French Colonial/Norman Revival	Washburn, A. Clyde	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
FRA0710810	Johnson House	174 W Royal Forest Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1955	Not Determined	Washburn, A. Clyde	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Formica Building	120 E. Fourth Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1971	International	Weese, Harry, & Associates		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Bethel Lutheran Church		Middleburg Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1956		Wefel and Wefel, architect and engineer		*Ohio Architect* , December 1956 - Editorial
n/a	Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Gaspard House		Amber Drive, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957		Wefel and Wefel, architect and engineer		*Ohio Architect* , October 1957 - Editorial
CUY0294302		1812 Columbus Rd	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Not Determined	Wefelt, Walter/ Lewis & Son Construction	Warehouse	OHI Database
n/a	O'Neil-Sheffield Shopping Center		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1954		Weinberg & Teare, in Cleveland		*Ohio Architect* , June 1954
n/a	O'Neil-Sheffield Shopping Center		Elyria	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1955		Weinberg and Teare		*Ohio Architect* , August 1955 - Editorial

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	O'Neil-Sheffield Shopping Center	Route 254, Sheffield	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1955		Weinberg and Teare		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Chesterfield	Chester Avenue at East 12th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Modern	Weinberg, Teare, Fischer, Herman		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
CUY0787423	Laura Judge House	18219 Winslow Rd	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1951	Colonial Revival	West, W. B./ Fisher, Davis J.	Double	OHI Database
FRA0170909	R Wilson House	5150 Riverside Dr	Upper Arlington	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1973	Modern Movements	White	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
CUY0318801	Diamond F Co - Building "A"	1415 Rockwell Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948	Vernacular	White , Maxwell	Industrial/ Engineering	OHI Database
CUY0327801	Great Look/Hair Plus Salon	2066 E 4th St	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1952	Vernacular	White , Maxwell	Retail Store/Shop	OHI Database
n/a	The Randles Estates		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968		Whitley & Whitley, in Shaker Heights		*Ohio Architect* , September/ October 1969 - Honor Award
ATH0112107	Mitchell House/ CL Williams House	CR 25	Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1940	Not Discernable from OHI Form	Williams, C L	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
FRA0335410	Henderson House/ Knight House	80 W Beechwold Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Wills/ Gatson	Single Dwelling; Carriage House/ Garage	OHI Database
BUT0232109	Cleveland Elementary School	900 Brookwood Ave	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1959		Winkler Ranck & Beeghly		OHI Database
BUT0232109	Cleveland Elementary School	900 Brookwood Ave	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1959		Winkler Ranck & Beeghly		OHI Database

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
BUT0231709	Van Buren Elementary School	2311 Lincoln Ave	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954		Winkler, Frederick J/ Hair Hetterich/ Carl J Conradt & Sons Inc		OHI Database
BUT0231709	Van Buren Elementary School	2311 Lincoln Ave	Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954		Winkler, Frederick J/ Hair Hetterich/ Carl J Conradt & Sons Inc		OHI Database
STA0048713	Ittner House/ Walter Witham House	815 24th St NE	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Colonial Revival	Witham, Walter, & Homes, Inc/ Knoch, A. A.	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
CUY0290202	Fire Station No 21	1821 Carter Rd	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1940	Mediterranean	Wolf, A. C. & F. M., Griffith/ National Engineering Cont	Fire Station	OHI Database
n/a	Indian Hill High School	6845 Drake Rd	Indian Hill	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1963-67		Woodie Garber & Associates	School	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
FUL0023510	Reighard Pk Swimming Pool Bldg	E Oak St	Wauseon	Fulton	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1941	International	Works Progress Administration	Swimming Pool (Sport Facility)	OHI Database
LUC0403418	Indianola Shelterhouse/ Farnsworth Metropark	US 24 Btwn Neowash & WVILLE Monclova Rd	Waterville	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1941	Craftsman/Arts and Crafts	Works Progress Administration	Park/ Entertainment/ Recreation/ Cultural Activities	OHI Database
WOO0042704	City of Perrysburg Water Maint/ Finance Bldg	Locust St	Perrysburg	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1940	Tudor/English Revival	Works Progress Administration	Local Government Office	OHI Database
HAM0754331	Eden Park Comfort Station / Poolhouse	938 Mt Adams Dr	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1941	Vernacular	Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conserv Corps	Park/ 'Swimming Pool (Park Related)	OHI Database
PIK0003804	US Post Office	125 E 2nd St	Waverly City (corporate name for Waverly)	Pike	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1941	Georgian Revival	Works Progress Administration/ ANG Construction	Post Office	OHI Database

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Aeronautical and Astronautical Research Laboratory		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Wright Filfillen Keske, in Columbus		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	Boswell House	8805 Camargo Dr	Indian Hill	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1959		Wright, Frank Lloyd	Single Dwelling	*50 from the 50s: Modern Architecture & Interiors in Cincinnati*
n/a	Rubin, Nathan and Jeanne, House	518 44th Street NW	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1951	Usonian	Wright, Frank Lloyd, in Chicago		*Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright*
LOR0149121	Weltzheimer-Johnson House	127 Woodhaven St	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1949	Wrightian/ Usonian	Wright, Frank Lloyd, in Chicago	Single Dwelling/ Landscape/ Open Space	OHI Database; *Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright*
MOT0016403	Rahn Mills Medical Group/ Meyers Medical Clinic	5441 Rahn Rd	Woodbourne-Hyde Park	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1956	Wrightian	Wright, Frank Lloyd, in Chicago	Medical Business/Office	OHI Database; *Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright*
n/a	Ellis A. Feiman House	452 Santa Clara Road	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1954	Usonian	Wright, Frank Lloyd, in Chicago		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973; Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright*
n/a	Tonkens, Gerald B and Beverley, House	6980 Knoll Rd	Amberley Village	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954	Modern Movement; Other	Wright, Frank Lloyd, in Chicago	Single dwelling	OHPO NRHP File; *Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright*

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Penfield, Louis A., House	2203 River Rd	Willoughby Hills	Lake	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1955	Moderne; Other	Wright, Frank Lloyd, in Chicago	Single dwelling	OHPO NRHP File; *Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright*
n/a	Dobkins, John & Syd, House	5120 Plain Center NE	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1954	Modern Movement; Other/ Usonian	Wright, Frank Lloyd, in Chicago	Single dwelling	OHPO NRHP File; *Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright; Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Boulter, Cedric G., and Patricia Neils, House	1 Rawson Woods Circle	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955, 1956, 1958	Modern Movement; Other	Wright, Frank Lloyd/ Dombar, Benjamin	Single dwelling	OHPO NRHP File; http://www.e-architect.co.uk/america/ohio_architecture.htm; online survey; *Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright*
n/a	Westerville Methodist Church		Westerville	Franklin/ Delaware	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1959		Wright-Gilfillen		*Ohio Architect* , August 1959 - Editorial
n/a	Mining Machine Parts, Inc.		13700 Broadway, Garfield Heights, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Wyatt, Arthur		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Olive Bedford Allen Elementary	Park Lane Drive,	Strongsville, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960		Yager & Richards		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Bibbins Hall, Oberlin College	Oberlin College	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	New Formalism	Yamasaki, Minoru		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	King Memorial Hall, Oberlin College	Oberlin College	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	New Formalism	Yamasaki, Minoru		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Research Lab & Boiler Plant Thompson, Ramo, Wooldbridge Company	23555 Euclid Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959		Yamasaki, Minoru		*Ohio Architect* , October 1961 - Editorial
n/a	Dyton Municipal Airport		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1962		Yount, Sullivan & Lecklider, architects and engineers, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , January 1962 - Editorial
n/a	Wright State Campus Library, Classroom Building		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1966		Yount, Sullivan & Lecklider, architects and engineers, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , May/ June 1967 - Public Works
n/a	National Cash Register Company Credit Union		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1958		Yount, Sullivan & Lecklider, architects and engineers, in Dayton		*Ohio Architect* , November 1959 - Editorial
n/a	Carl B. Stokes Public Utilities Building	1201 Lakeside Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Modern	Zaugg, Thomas T.K.		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Richland County Courthouse		Mansfield	Richland	Dayton-Western Ohio	1967	Contemporary (New Formalism)	Zaugg, Thomas, & Associates		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*

Architect-Designed Ohio Resources from the Recent Past, ca. 1940-1970.

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
RIC0061211	Gene H Zediker House	494 Russell Rd	Mansfield	Richland	Columbus-Central Ohio	1941	International	Zediker Masonry (?)	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Fairborn Theatre/ Fairborn Twin Cinemas	34 S Broad St	Fairborn	Greene	Dayton-Western Ohio	1948	Modern Movement; Moderne	Zeller, Lloyd, and Hunter, Herman	Movie Theater	OHPO NRHP File
FRA0335610	Wheeler House	134 W Beechwold Blvd	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1961	Modern Movements	Zoelky, Pierre; Jones, Clayton	Single Dwelling	OHI Database
n/a	Various residences along Walhalla Ravine	Walhalla Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1950-1960				Online survey

APPENDIX D

Ohio Recent Past Architectural Resources, ca. 1940-1970, Listed in Local Guides and Inventories, Internet Sites, and Online Survey

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Beasley Convocation Center, Ohio University	Ohio University	Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1968	Circular	Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Vernon Alden Library, Ohio University	Ohio University	Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1969	Contemporary	Dalton & Dalton, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Andrew V. Thomas Memorial Hall, Marietta College	Marietta College	Marietta	Washington	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1969	New Formalism	Eesley, Lee & Vargo, in Marietta		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Grover Herman Fine Arts Center, Marietta College	Marietta College	Marietta	Washington	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1965	New Formalism	King, Vincent G., & Associates, in Philadelphia		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Assembly Building, Miami University	Miami University	Oxford	Buter	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1966; 1968	Miesian	Bentz, Carl and Allan, James E., in Columbus		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Adminstrative Building, Miami University	Miami University	Oxford	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956	Georgian Revival	Cellarius & Hilmer, in Cincinnati		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Houses in Springwood Subdivision	Springwood, east of Miami University campus, SR 73	Oxford	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca. 1950	Shed, International	Furth, Victor, et al., in Oxford		*Miami University, 1809-2009: bicentennial prespectives*
n/a	Runtel Residence		Anderson	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio			Dombar, Benjamin H., in Cincinnati		Online survey; http://www.cincinnatimagazine.com/home_garden/article.aspx?id=86545
n/a	Silverton School	6829 Stewart Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1962	International	Allan, James E.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Whittier School	945 Hawthorne Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	Modern	Allan, James E.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Clarion Hotel	Elm, Fifth, and Sixth streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	International	Architekton		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Garfield Tower	111 Garfield Place	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1969	International	Bakie, Cates & Roth		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Crest Hills School	1908 Seymour Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	Modern	Bakie, Cates, Roth		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Peoples Middle School	3030 Erie Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	Modern	Bakie, Cates, Roth		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Parham School	1835 Fairfax Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	Modern	Betz, Carey, Wright		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Fifth and Race Tower	Fifth and Race Streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1972	International	Brubaker and Brandt, in Columbus		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati;* http://www.emporis.com/application/?nav=company&id=107456&lng=3
n/a	Covedale School	5130 Sidney Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1951	Modern	Carlton, William W., & Associates		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Woodward School	7001 Reading Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1953	Modern	Cellarius, Charles F.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Academy of World Languages	2030 Fairfax Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1962	Modern	Cordes, Pressler and Hauck		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Natural History Museum	Gilbert Avenue	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1958	Art Deco, Simplified Classicism	Cordes, Pressler and Hauck		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Dater School	2840 Boudinot Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1966	Modern	Cotter, L. P.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Eastern Hills School	6421 Corbly St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1959	Modern/International	Felsberg & Gillespie		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Gamble Elementary	2601 Western Northern Blvd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956	Modern	Felsberg & Gillespie		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Seventh Street Parking Facility	Seventh and Sycamore streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1957	International	Felsburg and Gillespie		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Roberts Paideia	1700 Grand Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1966	Modern	Fisk, Rhinehart, et al		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Mt. Airy School	5730 Colerain Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955	Modern	Frankenberger, Junker & Lensky		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Losantiville School	6701 Elbrook Dr	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954	Modern	Frankenberger, Junker & Lensky		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Cincinnati Public Library	Eighth, Ninth, Vine, and Walnut streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954	International	Garber and Woodward; Samuel Hannaford and Sons; Woodie Garber		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Swifton Primary	5771 Rhode Island Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1959	Modern/International	Garber, Woodie, in Cincinnati		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Ninth Street Fire Station	Ninth Street and Broadway	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1951	International	Garber, Woodie, in Cincinnati		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County	Main Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio			Garber, Woodie, in Cincinnati		Online survey; http://www.cincinnatimagazine.com/home_garden/article.aspx?id=86508
n/a	Cincinnati Fire Division Headquarters	Central Avenue at Fifth Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1965	International	Garriott & Becker		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Winton Montessori	5300 Winneste Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1962	Modern/International	Garriott & Becker		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Millvale Primary	3277 Beekman St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1958	Modern	Garriott & Becker		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Jacobs Center	5425 Winton Ridge Ln	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1968	Modern	Garriott & Bogart		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Page Tower	619 Central Avenue	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	International	Glaser & Myers		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Pleasant Hill School	1402 W. North Bend Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1966	Modern	Glaser & Myers		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Dr. Albert E. Sabin Convention Center	Elm, Fifth, Sixth, and Plum streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967	Post-modern	Hake, Harry & Hake, Harry, Jr.		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Fifth Third Bank	Fountain Square Plaza	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1973	International	Hake, Harry, and Partners		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati;* http://www.architecturecincy.org/dictionary/H.html
n/a	The 550 Apartment Building	550 E. Fourth Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	International	Hake, Harry, and Partners		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Hays School	1035 Mound St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1953	Modern	Hannaford, Samuel, & Sons		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	The Cloisters	Mount Adams	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	Contemporary	Hardy, Holzman & Pfeiffer, in New York City		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Dubois Tower/ Fifth Third Center	511 Walnut Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	International	Harrison & Abramovitz		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Kroger Building	1014 Vine Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954	International	Hedrick, Wyatt C.		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Cincinnati Historical Society	Eden Park	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	Art Deco	Kenney, Henry Fletcher		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Aiken School	5641 Belmont Avenue	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1964	Modern	Kinney, A. M.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Heinhold School	2240 Baltimore Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	Modern/International	Kinney, A. M.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Washington Park School	115 W. 14th St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1958	Modern	Kinney, A. M.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Engineering and Science Center, University of Cincinnati	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	Contemporary (Brutalism)	Kinney, A. M. & Associates		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Vine Street School	2120 Vine Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	Modern	Kruckemeyer & Strong		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	North Fairmount School	2001 Baltimore School	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1954	Modern	Kruckemeyer & Strong		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Shroder Paideia	3500 Lumford Pl	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956	Modern	Landberg, E. C.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	North Avondale Montessori	615 Clinton Springs Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1949	Art Moderne	Landberg, E.C. & E.T.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	The Provident Bank	Fourth and Vine streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967	International	Lindner, Carl (developer)		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	L.S. Ayres Garage and Closson's	Fourth, Race, and Elm streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	International	Loewy, Raymond		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Christ Episcopal Church and Diocesan Offices	Fourth and Sycamore streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1957	Twentieth Century Modern	Maxfield, David Briggs		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Eastwood Paideia	5030 Duck Creek Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955	Modern	McClorey, Howard		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Carthage Paideia Academy	125 North Bend Rd	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1952	Modern	McClorey, Howard		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Midway School	3200 Midway Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1961	Modern	Pepinsky, Grau, Schrand		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Clifton Primary School	3645 Clifton Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1962	Modern/International	Pepinsky, Grau, Schrand, & Shorr		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	South Avondale School	636 Prospect Place	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1950	Modern	Potter, Tyler, Martin		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Bramble School	4324 Homer Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1964	Modern	Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Cincinnati Historical Society	Eden Park	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1960	Art Deco	Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Anderson Place School	5051 Anderson Place	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956	Modern	Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Lazarus Garage	Seventh and Elm streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1953	none	Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*

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n/a	John Weld Peck Federal Building	Main Street 5th to 6th streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1962	Twentieth Century Modern with Art Deco motifs	Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth; Harry Hake and Partners		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Porter Middle School	1030 Cutter St	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1953	Modern	Rapp & Meacham, in Cincinnati		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Fountain Square Plaza	Fifth, Vine and Walnut Streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1971	Civic Planning	Rogers, Taliaferro, Kostritsky & Lamb, in Baltimore		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Weston Residence	East Walnut Hills	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio			Roush, Raymond R. / Strauss & Roush, in Cincinnati		Online survey; http://www.enquirer.com/editions/2002/07/20/loc_obituary_raymond_r.html
n/a	580 Building	580 Walnut Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1972	International	RTKL, Inc.; Hake, Harry, and Partners		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Schwab Middle School	4370 Beech Hill Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956	Modern	Schatz & Elliston		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Eden Park District Headquarters	Gilbert Avenue entrance to park	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956	Organic	Schmidt and Freund		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Quebec Heights School	1655 Ross Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967	Modern	Schulte, Edward J.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Procter and Gamble General Office	Fifth, Sixth, Sycamore and Sentinel streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1972	Modern	Skidmore, Owings and Merrill		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*

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n/a	Bethesda Hospital	Montgomery	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1970	Contemporary	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Burton School	876 Glenway Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1966	Modern	Strauss, Carl A.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Madiera County Library	Madiera	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1965	Contemporary	Strauss, Carl A.		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Rockdale Paideia Academy	305 Rockdale Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955	Modern/International	Strauss, Carl A.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	William H. Taft School	270 Southern Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1959	Modern	Sullivan, Isaacs & Sullivan, in Cincinnati		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	WCPO-TV	Fifth Street at Central Avenue	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1965	International	The Austin Company		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Red Cross	720 Sycamore Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955	Contemporary	Tietig & Lee		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Robert Taft School	420 Ezzard Charles Dr	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1955	Modern/International	Tietig & Lee		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Seasongood Pavilion	Eden Park Drive	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1957	Modern	Tyler, Martin, and Roth		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Procter and Gamble General Office	Fifth, Sixth, Sycamore and Sentinel streets	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1956	Modern	Voorhees, Walker, Smith and Smith		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*

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n/a	Project Succeed (Roll Hill)	2411 Baltimore Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967	Modern	Walter, Albert V.		Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	Formica Building	120 E. Fourth Street	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1971	International	Weese, Harry, & Associates		*Architecture and Construction in Cincinnati*
n/a	Whittier School Annex	1228 Considine Ave	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1961	Modern			Cincinnati Public Schools Historic Architecture Inventory
n/a	John F. Lipaj Residence	12010 Glen Valley Drive	Brecksville	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964	Contemporary	Lipaj, John F.		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Health Sciences Complex, Case Western Reserve University		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Modern	Barnes - Neiswander Associates, Inc.		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, Hall, and Rectory	18022 Neff Rd	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1952		Boccia, Michael		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	Cleveland Trust/ Ameritrust Tower/ A. T. Tower		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1970		Breuer, Marcel		http://www.bluffton.edu/~sullivanm/ohio/cleveland/breuer/bank.html

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n/a	Cleveland Museum Extension		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1970		Breuer, Marcel		http://www.e-architect.co.uk/america/ohio_architecture.htm; http://www.bluffton.edu/~sullivanm/ohio/cleveland/breuermuseum/museum.html
n/a	A.T. Tower Building	900 Euclid Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Modern	Breuer, Marcel, and Smith, Hamilton/ Flynn, Dalton, vanDijk & Partners		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	The Cleveland Museum of Art		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Brutalism	Breuer, Marcel/ Smith, Hamilton		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Illuminating Building	55 Public Square	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1958	Modern	Carson & Lundin		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Hanna Plaza		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964		Clark & Rapuano, in New York City		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Reserve Square	1701 East 12th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1973	Modern	Dalton, Dalton - Little-Newport		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Main Classroom Building, Cleveland State University	1899 East 22nd Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1970	Modern	Dalton, Dalton & Little		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*

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n/a	Physical Education Building, Cleveland State University	2451 Euclid Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1973	Modern	Dalton, vanDijk, Johnson and Partners		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Ernest J. Bohn Tower	Superior Avenue at East 13th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1972	Modern	Dorsky, William Associates		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	The Ohio Building	1717 East 9th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959	Modern	Emery Roth and Sons		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	St. Barbara Church, Rectory, and Convent	1501-1509 Denison Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1951		Gabele, H. C.		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	Fairview General Hospital	18101 Lorain Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1955	Modern	Garfield, Harris, Robinson & Schafer Architects		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	St. Mary's Romanian Orthodox Church	3256 Warren Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1958-1960		Georgescu, Haralamb		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Tower East	20600 Chagrin Boulevard	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Modern	Gropius, Walter		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*

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n/a	Tower at Erieview	Plaza	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964		Harrison & Abramovitz		http://www.bluffton.edu/~sullivanm/ohio/cleveland/harrisonabram/erieview.html
n/a	Crawford Hall, Case-Western Reserve University	Case-Western Reserve University	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Contemporary	Hoag-Wismer-Henderson Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Menorah Park Center for the Aging	27100 Cedar Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Modern	Kelly and Gruzen, in New York City		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	100 Erieview Plaza (Tower at Erieview)	1801 East 9th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964, 1987	Modern	Kober/Belluschi		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Fire Station No. 41	3090 East 116th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1945		Kregelius, Herman		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Winton Place	12700 Lake Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1963	Modern	Loebl, Schlossman & Bennett		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	McDonald Investment Center	800 Superior Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Modern	Luckman, Charles, Associates; The Austin Company		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*

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n/a	First Hungarian Reformed Church	2856 MLK Dr.	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948-1949		Maurer, Herman		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	Cleveland Hopkins International Airport	5300 Riverside Drive	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1951	Modern	Outcalt and Guenther		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Metro Campus, Cuyahoga Community College	2900 Community College Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966-1970	Modern	Outcalt Guenther Rode & Bonebrake, in Cleveland		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	James A. Rhodes Tower, Cleveland State University	1860 East 22nd Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Modern	Outcalt Guenther Rode & Bonebrake, in Cleveland		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Anthony J. Celebreeze Federal Office Building	1240 East 9th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Modern	Outcalt, Guenther, Rode & Bonebrake; Shafer Flynn & Associates; Dalton & Dalton Associates		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Burke Lakefront Airport Terminal Tower	1501 North Marginal Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1963-1970	Modern	Outcalt, Guenther, Rode Toguchi & Bonebrake; Fred Toguchi Associates		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	St. Benedict Church	2940 MLK Dr.	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950-1953		Potter, J. Ellsworth		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List

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n/a	St. Mary of the Assumption Church	15505 Holmes Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1956		Potter, J. Ellsworth		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	Stouffer's Pier W Restaurant	Edgewater Boulevard, Lakewood	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1965	Contemporary	Romweber-Bornhorst		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Cleveland Institute of Music	East Boulevard, Hazel Drive	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961-1962	New Formalism	Schafer, Flynn & Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973; Ohio Architect, October 1961 - Editorial*
n/a	Cuyahoga Savings Center	One Overview Plaza (East 9th and St. Clair Avenue)	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1965	Modern	Schafer, Flynn & Associates, in Cleveland		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Greater Cleveland Garden Center	East Boulevard	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1965	Wrightian	Schafer, Flynn & Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	George Gund Hall, Case-Western Reserve University	Case-Western Reserve University	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1972	Contemporary	Skidmore, Owings and Merrill		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Bond Court Office Building	1300 East 9th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Modern	Skidmore, Owings and Merrill		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*

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n/a	Diamond Building	1100 Superior Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1972	Modern	Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, in Chicago		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	St. Jerome's Church, Convent, School, and Rectory	15020 Lakeshore Blvd	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950		Stickle, Kelly, Stickle		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	Jewish Community Center	1750 Euclid Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1965	New Formalism	Stone, Edward Durrell		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Severance Town Center	Mayfield Road at Taylor Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1963	Modern	The Austin Company		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	St. Philip Christian Church	2303 East 30th	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968		Toguchi, Fred		Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	Willson Housing	Chester Avenue at East 55th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1970	Modern	Visnapuu & Gaede, Inc.		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Reception Center at Nela Park	Noble Road	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Wrightian	Visnapuu & Gaede, Inc.		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Chesterfield	Chester Avenue at East 12th Street	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Modern	Weinberg, Teare, Fischer, Herman		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*

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n/a	Carl B. Stokes Public Utilities Building	1201 Lakeside Avenue	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Modern	Zaugg, Thomas T.K.		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Rhodes Tower	Cleveland State University	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971				http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Rhodes_Tower
n/a	New York Spaghetti House	2173 East 9th	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1952				Cleveland Designated Landmarks List
n/a	Greyhound Terminal		Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1948				http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Cleveland_Greyhound_Terminal
n/a	Park Synagogue Addition		Cleveland Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967-1968		Gallis, Michael A.		http://www.bluffton.edu/~sullivanm/ohio/cleveland/synagogue/mendelsohn.html
n/a	Park Synagogue		Cleveland Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1947-1953		Mendelsohn, Eric		http://www.e-architect.co.uk/america/ohio_architecture.htm; http://www.bluffton.edu/~sullivanm/ohio/cleveland/breuermuseum/museum.html

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n/a	Park Synagogue	3300 Mayfield Road	Cleveland Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	International	Mendelsohn, Eric		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	St. Ann Church		Cleveland Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1952		Walker and Weeks, in Cleveland		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walker_and_Weeks
n/a	St. Pascal Baylon Catholic Church	5384 Wilson Road	Highland Heights, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Modern	Fleischman, Richard, Associates		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Eastern Campus, Cuyahoga Community College	4250 Richmond Road,	Highland Hills, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1971	Modern	Fleischman, Richard, Associates		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Highland Hills Hospital		Highland Hills, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1952		Walker and Weeks, in Cleveland		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walker_and_Weeks
n/a	St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church	14600 Turney Road	Maple Heights, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1962-1963		Conrad & Fleischman, in Cleveland		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*
n/a	Wayne Albers Residence	Jackson Road	Moreland Hills	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Modern	Morris, William		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Holy Family Catholic Church	7367 York Road	Parma, Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1965		Conrad & Fleischman, in Cleveland		*Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997*

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n/a	Stanley Meisel Residence	28849 South Woodland	Pepper Pike	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964	Modern	Morris, William		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Temple Brith Emeth	Shaker Boulevard at Brainard	Pepper Pike	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Contemporary (New Formalism)	Stone, Edward Durrell		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Don Hisaka Residence	14300 Drexmore Road	Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Contemporary	Hisaka, Don		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Richard Fleischman House	1757 South Belvoir Boulevard	South Euclid	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Contemporary	Fleischman, Richard, Associates		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Hale-Schaffner House	Falls Road	Hunting Valley	Cuyahoga/ Geauga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Modern	Morris, William		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	American Society for Metals	Route 87	Newbury	Geauga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1964	Geodesic Dome	Fuller, Buckminster		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Holden Arboretum Thayer Center		Kirtland	Lake	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Wrightian	Kelley, John Terrence		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Carl Peterson Residence		Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Contemporary	Dickson & Dickson, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*

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n/a	Sophronia Brooks Hall Auditorium, Oberlin College	Oberlin College	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1953	Wrightian	Harrison, Wallace		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Allen Art Museum Addition		Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1973-1976		Venturi Scott Brown and Associates		http://www.e-architect.co.uk/america/ohio_architecture.htm
n/a	Bibbins Hall, Oberlin College	Oberlin College	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	New Formalism	Yamasaki, Minoru		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	King Memorial Hall, Oberlin College	Oberlin College	Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	New Formalism	Yamasaki, Minoru		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Legal Arts Center	101 Market Street	Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca. 1964				Online survey
n/a	Beeghly Center	Youngstown State University	Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1972				http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Beeghly_Center
n/a	The Kennedy Center, Hiram College	Hiram College	Hiram	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Georgian Revival	Hunter, Howard & Saxon		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Hinsdale Hall, Hiram College	Hiram College	Hiram	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Miesian	The Austin Company		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*

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n/a	College of Business Administration, Kent State University	Kent State University	Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1972	Meisian	Damon, Worley, Cady & Kirk		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Taylor Hall, Kent State University	Kent State University	Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Meisian	Ward & Schneider, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Walden Estates	Aurora-Hudson Road		Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1970-1971	Contemporary	Morris, William		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Football Hall of Fame		Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1963	Contemporary (Miesian-Wrightian)	Cox & Forsyth		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Ellis A. Feiman House	452 Santa Clara Road	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1954	Usonian	Wright, Frank Lloyd, in Chicago		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973; Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright*
n/a	Rubin, Nathan and Jeanne, House	518 44th Street NW	Canton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1951	Usonian	Wright, Frank Lloyd, in Chicago		*Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright*
n/a	Blossom Music Center	Steel Corner Road	Bath Township	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Contemporary	Schafer, Flynn & Van Dijk, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Lincoln Gries Residence		Fairlawn	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Wrightian	Visnapuu & Gaede, Inc.		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Andrews Library, Wooster College	Wooster College	Wooster	Wayne	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1962	Miesian	Schafer, Flynn & Associates, in Cleveland		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Founder's Hall, Ashland College	Ashland College	Ashland	Ashland	Columbus - Central Ohio	1964	Georgian Revival	Russell, Lawrence		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	L.A. Beeghly Library, Ohio Wesleyan Univeristy	Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware	Delaware	Columbus - Central Ohio	1965	Contemporary	Inscho, C. Curtiss & Associates		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Charles Lazarus Residence	236 North Columbia	Bexley	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1952	Modern	Tibbals, Crumley & Musson, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	A.F. Miller Residence	385 North Parkview	Bexley	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1952	Modern	Tibbals, Crumley & Musson, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Our Lady of Peace Church	Corner of N. High Street and E. Dominion	Clintonville	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio			Gaal, Ernest		Online survey
n/a	Residential neighborhood - built after Korean War to house returning veterans	Between E. North Broadway and Blenheim and between Granen and Indianola	Clintonville	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1950-1960				Online survey
n/a	Park of Roses	Whetstone Park	Clintonville/ Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1950-1960				Online survey
n/a	United Skates of America	4900 Evanswood Drive	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1972		Acock & White, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Wilcox Professional Building	4937 West Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970	Modern	Acock & White, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Ohio High School Athletic Association Building	4080 Rodelea Place	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966		Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Scottwood Elementary School	3392 Scottwood Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1961		Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Vorys Brothers Warehouse	834 West Third Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1957		Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	St. Mark's Episcopal Church	2151 Dorset Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1957	Modern	Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Garfield Elementary School		Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1955	Modern	Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	St. Stephen's Episcopal Church	30 West Woodruff	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1951	Modern	Brooks & Coddington, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	James A. Rhodes State Office Tower	30 E. Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1973		Brubaker and Brandt, in Columbus		http://www.glassteelandstone.com/BuildingDetail/2839.php; http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Rhodes_State_Office_Tower
n/a	City National Bank Computer Center	757 Carolyn Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970		Brubaker and Brandt, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Buckeye Federal Savings & Loan Building	1330 Morse Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1965	Modern	Brubaker and Brandt, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	State Savings & Loan Association Building	1500 Morse Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1961	Modern	Brubaker and Brandt, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Doctor's Hospital, West	5100 West Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1973	Modern	Carmichael, Dan A. in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Ohio State School for the Deaf	500 Morse Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1952		Crumley & Musson, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Jack Schmidt Oldsmobile Sales & Services	447 East Main Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1968	Modern	Eiselt & Eiselt, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Our Lady of Peace Catholic Church	20 East Dominion Boulevard	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Modern	Gaal, Earnest E., Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Summit Chase Condominiums	1000 Urlin Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Modern	Glendening, E. A., & Associates, AIA, in Cincinnati		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	The Columbus Center	100 E. Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1965		Harrison & Abramovitz		http://www.glasssteelandstone.com/BuildingDetail/2821.php
n/a	Chase Bank (Bank One, Columbus Center	100 East Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1965	Modern	Harrison & Abramovitz in New York City; Granzow, Guss & Harder, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Columbus Town Center	140 E. Town Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1973		Hellmuth Obata & Kassabaum		http://www.glasssteelandstone.com/BuildingDetail/2863.php
n/a	Franklin University Building	201 South Grant Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970	Modern	Holroyd, James H. & Robert H. Myers, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Camelot North Theater	4250 North High Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1972	Modern	Ireland, Byron W. & Associates, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Carousel East Theater	3016 East Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1972	Modern	Ireland, Byron W. & Associates, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	St. Mary of the Springs, House of Studies	1216 Sunbury Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1971	Modern	Karlsberger & Associates, Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Grant Hospital School of Nursing	309 East State Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1968	Modern	Karlsberger & Associates, Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Christopher Inn	300 East Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1963	Modern	Karlsberger & Associates, Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	City National Bank	4660 East Main Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970		Kellam & Foley, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Franklin County Courthouse Annex	Franklin County Courts and Administrative Complex	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1951	Modern	Kempton, Ralph, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Whitehall Police Station	365 South Yearing Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1973		McDonald, Cassell & Bassett, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Davidson Hall	Columbus Sate Community College, 550 East Spring Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Modern	Moody, Noaln, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Noverre Musson House	2115 Clifton Drive	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1967	Modern	Noverre Musson, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Miller House	385 North Parkview Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1951	Modern	Noverre Musson, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Ohio State Schoolf for the Blind	5220 North High Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1953		Outcalt Guenther & Associates, in Cleveland		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	St. Margaret of Cortona Church	1600 North Hague Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1969	Modern	Pietro Belluschi, in Boston; Brubaker/Brandt, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*

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n/a	Franklin County Hall of Justice	Franklin County Courts and Administrative Complex	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1973	Modern	Prindle & Patrick, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Franklin County Jail	Franklin County Courts and Administrative Complex	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970	Modern	Prindle & Patrick, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	St. Catherine Church	500 South Gould Streeet	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1961	Modern	Ramsey, Edward, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Ohio Dominican College Library	1216 Sunbury Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1971	Modern	Richardson, Severns, Rishling & Associates; Champaign and Karlsberger Associates, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Upper Arlington Municipal Services Center	3600 Tremont Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1971	Modern	Schooley, Cornelius & Schooley, in Columbus		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Olentangy Dormitories, Ohio State University	Ohio State University	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1969	Contemporary	Schooley, Cornelius & Schooley, in Columbus		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Little Turtle Residential Development	4400 East Dublin-Granville Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1972	Modern	Schwab & Twitty Architects, Inc., in West Palm Beach		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Mershon Auditorium, Ohio State University	Ohio State University	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1954	Contemporary	Smith, Howard D.		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Midland Building	250 East Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1971	Modern	Stanley, Thomas E., & Associates, in Dallas		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	Drake Union, Ohio State University	Ohio State University	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1972	Contemporary	Tibbals, Crumley & Musson, in Columbus		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	City National Bank	3200 East Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1959	Modern	Tully, Richard L., & Hobbs, Frederick H., Jr., in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Various residences along Walhalla Ravine	Walhalla Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1950-1960		Volt, Thomas		Online survey
n/a	Ohio Historical Center	1982 Velma Avenue	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1960-1970	Brutalist			Online survey
n/a	Various residences along Walhalla Ravine	Walhalla Road	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1950-1960				Online survey
n/a	Huntington Plaza	37 W. Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1965				http://www.glasssteelandstone.com/BuildingDetail/2836.php
n/a	Key Bank Building	88 E. Broad Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1963				http://www.glasssteelandstone.com/BuildingDetail/2841.php
n/a		50 W. Gay Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1956				http://www.glasssteelandstone.com/BuildingDetail/2816.php
n/a		141 E. Town Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio					http://www.glasssteelandstone.com/BuildingDetail/2812.php
n/a		221 S. High Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio					http://www.glasssteelandstone.com/BuildingDetail/2813.php
n/a	Cole's of Columbus	4500 block, N. High Street	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio					Online survey
n/a	Lazarus Building/ Macy's Kingsdale	3180 Kingsdale Center	Columbus	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio					Online survey

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	St. Matthew's Catholic Church	807 Havens Corners Road	Gahanna	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1967	Modern	Gibboney, John P., in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Wandel Residence	1581 Terrace Drive	Grandview Heights	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1968		Wandel, Robert, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Upper Arlington - residential neighborhoods	Lane Avenue at 2100 Arlington; Five Points	Upper Arlington	Franklin	Columbus - Central Ohio	1950-1970				Online survey; http://www.uaarchives.org/browse.htm
n/a	Ashland Chemical Administrative Headquarters Building	5200 Blazer Memorial Parkway	Dublin	Franklin/ Delaware/ Union	Columbus - Central Ohio	1972		Kellam & Foley, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Midvo Headquarters Building	Columbus-Marysville Road	Dublin	Franklin/ Delaware/ Union	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970		Perkins & Will, in Chicago		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Online Computer Library Center (MIDVO Building)	500 Post Road	Dublin	Franklin/ Delaware/ Union	Columbus - Central Ohio	1970	Modern	Perkins & Will, in Chicago		*The AIA Guide to Columbus, 2008*
n/a	City Building	40 West Main Street	Newark	Licking	Columbus - Central Ohio	1968	Contemporary (Miesian)	Blum & Sweeney		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Lindemann Residence	4577 Hightop	Blendon Township	Franklin	Dayton-Western Ohio	1968	Modern	Acock & White, in Columbus		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Dinehardt Residence	4518 Ravine Drive	Blendon Township	Franklin	Dayton-Western Ohio	1960		McDonald, J. R.		*Architecture: Columbus, 1976*
n/a	Bushnell Hall, Kenyon College	Kenyon College	Gambier	Knox	Dayton-Western Ohio	1965	Contemporary	King, Vincent G., & Associates, in Philadelphia		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Slayter Hall, Denison University	Denison University	Granville	Licking	Dayton-Western Ohio	1962	Meisian	Baker, Joseph, & Associates, in Newark		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*

OHI Number	Present/ Other Name	Address/ Location	City	County	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Architectural Style	Architect/ Architectural Firm/ Contractor (if known)	Historic Use(s)	Data Source
n/a	Engineering Research Building, University of Dayton	University of Dayton	Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1969	Contemporary	Pretzinger & Pretzinger, in Dayton		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Kettering Tower		Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	1971				http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Kettering_Tower
n/a	Richland County Courthouse		Mansfield	Richland	Dayton-Western Ohio	1967	Contemporary (New Formalism)	Zaugg, Thomas, & Associates		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Libbey-Owens-Ford Building and Plaza	Madison at Ontario	Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1960	Contemporary (Miesian)	Skidmore, Owings and Merrill		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Beeghly Library, Heidelberg College	Heidelberg College	Tiffin	Seneca	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1967	Circular	Richards, Bauer & Moorhead, in Toledo		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Bowling Green State University, Library	Bowling Green State University	Bowling Green	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1967	Contemporary	Bentz, Carl		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Bowling Green State University, Science Building	Bowling Green State University	Bowling Green	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1970	Contemporary	Richards, Bauer & Moorhead, in Toledo		*Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1973*
n/a	Anderson Arena	Bowling Green State University	Bowling Green	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1960s				http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Anderson_Arena
n/a	Ice Arena	Bowling Green State University	Bowling Green	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1960s				http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:BGSU_Ice_Arena
n/a	Doyt Perry Stadium	Bowling Green State University	Bowling Green	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1960s				http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Doyt_Perry_Stadium

APPENDIX E

Ohio Architect Magazine Listing of Ohio Buildings, 1954-1970

Architect/ Architectural Firm	Architect/ Firm Location	Property Name	Location	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Type of Mention	Date/ Volume	Page No.
Brubaker and Brandt	Columbus	Fred Beasley Center, OU	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	14
Dalton Associates	Cleveland	Ohio University Library	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	15
George S. Voinovich	Cleveland	Educational TV & Theater Building, OU	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	10
Karl, Pepf, Freitag & Associates	Cincinnati	Botanical Science Research Buiding, OU	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	8
Tully, Hobbs & Partners	Columbus	Core Building-Physical Science Comples, OU	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	10
Fount T. Smothers, Jr.	Athens	Athens Fire Station No. 2	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	15
Joseph Baker & Associates	Newark	Athens Senior High School	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	14
Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		Athens First Methodist Church	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Dec-59	5
Rousseau, Arsene	Youngstown	Cambridge State Hospital	Cambridge	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Mar-57	4
Beatty, Robert F.		Columbiana County Jail	Lisbon, Columbiana County	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	May-56	8
Kellam & Foley	Columbus	Miller High School	New Straitsville	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966	Honor Awards	July/August 1967	8
Lorentz & Williams	Dayton	Undergraduate Library, Miami University	Oxford	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	9
Schafer, Flynn & Van Dijk	Cleveland	Chemistry Building - Miami University	Oxford	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	13
Donaldson, Donaldson, & Wittenmyer	Portsmouth	Portsmouth Branch Campus, OU	Portsmouth	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	7
Joseph Baker & Associates	Newark	Ohio University Zanesville Branch Campus	Zanesville	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	9
Strauss, Carl A. and Associates and Ray E. Roush, Jr. Associate		Dr. & Mrs. Alfred M. Keirle Residence	4086 Egbert Avenue, Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1962	Award	Mar-63	8
Freund, Carl R. AIA	Cincinnati	Bellevue Hill Shelter House	Bellevue Hill Park, Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1955	Editorial	Aug-55	10
Freund, Carl R. AIA	Cincinnati	Trailside Museum	Burnet Woods, Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1955 (unconfirmed)	Editorial	Aug-55	12

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Architect/ Architectural Firm	Architect/ Firm Location	Property Name	Location	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Type of Mention	Date/ Volume	Page No.
Pistler-Brown Architects/ H.M. Garriott, Gordon B. Simmons		Gidding-Jenny Store: new façade & sidewalk arcading	Cicninnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967	Honor Award	Sept/Oct 1968	12
Jones, Peacock, Garn, & Partners	Cincinnati	Celestial Townehouses	Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	16
Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		Longview State Hospital	Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Nov-56	7
Dombar, Benjamin H.		Daniel F. Richfield Residence	Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Oct-58	11
Pansiera & Dohme		Snowden Row Residence	Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Oct-58	12
Strauss, Carl A.		George L. Sturn Residence	Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Oct-58	8
Baxter, Cyrus L. & Associates (interior planning by Raymond Loewy Corp. and Design Office of Federated Department Stores)		Shillito's Department Store Tri-County Shopping Center	Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Nov-60	5
Champlin and Bogart		R.M. Kash Residence	Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1959	Award	Apr-60	14
Hake, Harry & Harry Hake, Jr.		Mt. Washington Branch Library	Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1959	Award	Apr-60	13
Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		Princeton High School	Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1959	Award	Apr-60	12
Baxter, Hodell, Donnelly and Preston	Cincinnati	Glen Este Senior-Junior High School	Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1963	Editorial	May/Jun 66	11
Gartner, Burdick & Bauer-Nilsen	Cincinnati	Marian High School	Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1963	Editorial	May/Jun 66	9
Glendening, E.A.		Incline House Luxury Apartments	Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1963	Editorial	Sept/Oct 64	8
Champlin, Russell I., architect	Cincinnati	Brent Elementary School	Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1964	Editorial	May/Jun 66	15
Strauss, Carl A. and Associates and Ray E. Roush, Jr. Associate		Flight Cage, Cincinnati Zoological Gardens	Cincinnati Zoo	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1962	Award	Mar-63	12

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Architect/ Architectural Firm	Architect/ Firm Location	Property Name	Location	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Type of Mention	Date/ Volume	Page No.
Garriott & Becker & Associates		Anderson Senior High School	Forestville, Hamilton County	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1962	Award	Mar-63	10
Freund, Carl R. AIA	Cincinnati	St. Gabriel Church	Glendale	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca. 1955 (unconfirmed)	Editorial	Aug-55	12
Tweddell, Richard or Garber, Tweddell and Wheeler		Grail Dining Hall	Grailville, Loveland	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1962	Award	Mar-63	6
Pistler-Brown	Cincinnati	Messiah Lutheran Church	Greenhills	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1963	Editorial	Sept/Oct 64	14
E.A. Glendening, AIA	Cincinnati	Ft. Hill Museum	Highland County	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1968	Honor Award	Sept/Oct 1969	10
Bellman, Gillett and Richards, architects and engineers	Toledo	Southern Ohio Reformatory	Lebanon	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Nov-56	7
Baker, Joseph and Associates		Francis Dunlavy Elementary School	Lebanon	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Feb-59	8
Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		Annex Replacement, Longview State Hospital	Longview	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Apr-58	12
Schulte, Edward J.		St. Gertrude Parish	Madeira	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1958	Editorial	Dec-59	8
Bogart, William R.		Milford Church of Christ	Milford	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1958	Editorial	Dec-59	7
Freund, Carl R. AIA	Cincinnati	Oak Ridge Lodge	Mount Airy, Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1955 (unconfirmed)	Editorial	Aug-55	12
E.A. Glendening & Associates, AID	Cincinnati	North Junior High School	Mt. Healthy	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967	Honor Award	Sept/Oct 1968	8
Sullivan, Isaacs and Sullivan	Cincinnati	New Richmond Elementary School	New Richmond	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Feb-59	5
Elliston, Hall, McAllister, & Stockwell		Louis Schwab Junior High School	Northside, Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1955	Editorial	Nov-58	10
Gartner, Burdick and Bauer-Nilson	Cincinnati	Ursulines of Brown County Chapel	Saint Martin	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1966	Honor Awards	July/August 1967	7
Bety, Carey & Wright	Cincinnati	Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged	Towne and Paddock Roads, Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1963	Editorial	Sept/Oct 64	26
Allan, James E.		The Applied Arts Building	Univeristy of Cincinnati, Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Apr-58	8

Ohio Architect Magazine Listing of Ohio Buildings, 1954-1970

Architect/ Architectural Firm	Architect/ Firm Location	Property Name	Location	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Type of Mention	Date/ Volume	Page No.
Allan, James E. ,and Potter, Tyler, Martin and Roth	Cincinnati	French Hall (men's dormitory)	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1954	Editorial	Sep-54	8
Keich, O'Brien & Steiner		Trumbull Memorial Hospital	Warren	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1954	Ad	Jul-54	20
E.A. Glendening & Associates, AID	Cincinnati	Etges Residence	Wyoming	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	14
Walters, Albert V.		Karl J. Alter Building	Xavier University, Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	ca.1960	Editorial	Jul-61	10
Ciresi, Anthony S.		St. Rose of Lima Church	11411 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1962	Editorial	Feb-62	10
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill and the Austin Company		National Carbon Company, Research Center	12900 Snow Road, Parma, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1956	Editorial	Oct-61	27
Arthur Wyatt		Mining Machine Parts, Inc.	13700 Broadway, Garfield Heights, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	27
Visnapuu, Herk & Rober C. Gaede Associates		St. Mark United Church of Christ	15300 Puritas Avenue, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Editorial	Oct-61	26
Carr & Cunningham		St. Mark's Episcopal Church	15305 Triskett Road, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Editorial	Oct-61	27
Little, Rober A. & George Dalton		Avalon-Center Shopping Building	17116 Chagrin Blvd. Shaker Heights, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	25
Damon, Worley, Samuels and Associates		First 7th Day Adventist Church	17822 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	27
Spahn & Barnes		Greenview Junior High	1825 S. Green Road, South Euclid, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	24
Grosel & Jancen		Euclid Hills Garden Apartments	19500 Euclid Avenue, Euclid, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Editorial	Oct-61	26

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Fulton, Dela Motte, Larsen and Nassau		Bertram Woods Branch, Shaker Heights Library	20600 Fayette Road, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	28
Snyder & Tekushan		Rocky River Savings Association	21680 Center Ridge Road, Rocky River, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	25
Yamasaki, Minoru		Research Lab & Boiler Plant Thompson, Ramo, Wooldbridge Company	23555 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959	Editorial	Oct-61	27
Hays & Ruth		Church of the Good Shepherd	23599 Cedar Road, Lyndhurst, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1958	Editorial	Oct-61	26
Goodman, Percival and Sigmund Braverman		Fairmount Temple	23737 Fairmount Blvd. Beachwood, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957	Editorial	Oct-61	27
Ceruti, Joseph, Febo and Associates		Warner & Swazey Research Center	28999 Aurora Road, Solon, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	28
Cain & Dickerson		Bird Electronic Corporation	30303 Aurora Road, Solon, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	28
Georgesco, H.		St. Mary's Romanian Orthodox Church	3256 Warren Road, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	27
Mendelsohn, Eric		Park Synagogue	3300 Mayfield Road, Cleveland Heights	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1950	Editorial	Oct-61	26
Stade, Charles		Holy Cross Lutheran Church	4260 Rocky River Drive, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1958	Editorial	Oct-61	26
Dalton-Dalton & Associates		Ohio Savings Association	515 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	25
Ward, Conrad, Schneider		Messiah Lutheran Church of Lyndhurst	5200 Mayfield, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1955	Editorial	Oct-61	27

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Dalton-Dalton & Associates		Cuyahoga Savings Association	5835 Pearl Road, Parma, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959	Editorial	Oct-61	26
Dalton-Dalton & Associates		Brookpark City Halll	6161 Eagle Road, Brookpark, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	28
Harold S. Cassidy	Akron	Office Building-Bureau of Unemployment Compensations	Akron	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	15
Outcalt Guenther Rode & Bonebrake	Cleveland	Southwest Hall, University of Akron	Akron	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	8
Tuchman Canute	Akron	Science-Engineering Center, University of Akron	Akron	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	18
Tuchman and Canute		Auburn Science & Engineering Center	Akron	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Akron Civic Design Grand Award	March/April 1969	11
Conrad & Simpson		Peoples Hospital	Akron	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1954	Ad	Jul-54	20
Wefel and Wefel, architect and engineer		Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Gaspard House	Amber Drive, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Oct-57	14
Barber, Charles L. and Associates		The Elizabeth Wilcox Elementary School	Bainbridge Road, North Ridgeville	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Mar-60	10
P. Arthur D'Orazio	Youngstown	Union National Bank, Boardman Branch	Boardman	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	15
Lipaj, John F.		St.John Byzantine Catholic Church	Broadview at Snow Roads, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Editorial	Oct-61	26
Lawrence Dykes, Goodenberger & Bower	Canton	McKinley Savings & Loan Co	Canton	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	16

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Cox & Forsythe		Graham-Adler Medical Building	Canton	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957	Ad	Oct-57	19
Lawrence, Dykes and Associates		St. Mark's Episocpal Church, Canton	Canton	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Feb-61	10
Gruen & Bialosky		The May Company Department Store Branch	Cedar at Warrensville Center Road, University Heights, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957	Editorial	Oct-61	25
Fred Toguchi Associates	Cleveland	Clarke Tower Men's Dormitory	Celveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Honor Award	Sept/Oct 1968	11
Fordyce, Hamby, Schobel, and Panero		Westgate Shopping Center	Center Ridge Road at W. 210 Rocky River, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1954	Editorial	Oct-61	25
Outcalt, Guenther, Rode, Toguchi & Bonebrake		Moreland Hills Elementary	Chagrin Blvd, Orange Village, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959	Editorial	Oct-61	24
Sidells, Arthur F.		Maple Elementary School	Chardon	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1958	Editorial	Jul-59	16
Don M. Hisaka & Associates	Cleveland	Saunder, Stivers & Company	Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Honor Awards	July/August 1967	13
E.A. Glendening & Associates, Cleveland/ O'Connor & Engel	Cincinnati	Summit Chase	Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Honor Awards	July/August 1967	15
Outcalt Guenther Rode & Bonebrake	Cleveland	Metropolitan Campus, Cuyahoga Community College	Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	13
Whitley & Whitley	Shaker Heights	The Randles Estates	Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Honor Award	Sept/Oct 1969	12
Lorain - Elyria, Weinberg & Teare	Cleveland	O'Neil-Sheffield Shopping Center	Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1954	Ad	Jun-54	30

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Carr and Cunningham		Mt. Zion Congregational Church	Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1955	Editorial	Dec-55	11
Hart & Weiss		Shaker Boulevard Building	Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Nov-57	10
Outcalt, Guenther & Associates		Cleveland Hopkins Airport	Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Aug-57	6
Ward, Conrad, Schneider, Szabo		Lutheran High School East	Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Jun-60	6
Lipaj, John F.		Independence Presbyterian Church	Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1960	Editorial	Apr-61	8
Lipaj, John F.		Maple Heights swimming pool lockers	Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1960	Editorial	Apr-61	9
Outcalt, Guenther & Associates		Burke Lakefront Airport	Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1960	Editorial	Apr-61	6
Miller, Richard		Hess Pharmacy	Cleveland Avenue, Elyria, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957	Editorial	Oct-61	26
Outcalt, Guenther, Rode, Toguchi & Bonebrake		Cleveland Heights High Addition	Cleveland Heights	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Editorial	Oct-61	24
Hays & Ruth		Pachyderm Building	Cleveland Zoo, Brookside Park, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1954	Editorial	Oct-61	28
Schafer, Flynn and Williams		Cleveland Institute of Music	East Blvd, Hazel Drive, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Editorial	Oct-61	24
Walsh, Travis Gower		Austin Memorial Chapel	East Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1962	Editorial	Jan-63	12

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The Perkins & Will Parnership/ Finkel & Finkel	Lorain	Lorain County Community College	Elyria	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	10
Everhard, Junior W., AIA	Cleveland	Washington Avenue Church of Christ	Elyria	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1954	Editorial	Nov-54	13
Bellman, Gillett and Richards	Toledo	North Central Ohio Medium Security Correctional Institute	Grafton	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1961	Editorial	Jun-61	16
Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott		Ford Junior High	Holland Road, Brookpark, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Editorial	Oct-61	24
Sidells, Arthur F.		H.C. Mines Elementary School	Howland Township, Trumbull County	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1962	Editorial	Nov-62	12
Franklin, G. Scott & Associates	Berea	Home Economics Building, KSU	Kent	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	12
George S. Voinovich	Cleveland	Classroom Building, KSU	Kent	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	19
Lawrence, Dykes, Goodenberger, & Associates	Canton	Canton Branch Campus, Kent State	Kent	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	7
Schafer, Flynn & Van Dijk	Cleveland	Science Building II, KSU	Kent	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	16
Stickle & Associates	Cleveland	College of Education, Kent State	Kent	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	8
Stickle & Associates	Cleveland	Library, KSU	Kent	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	17
Tuchman Canute	Akron	Physics Building, KSU	Kent	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	11

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Ward and Schneider	Cleveland	Applied Science and Fine Arts Building, KSU	Kent	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	18
Keith Haag & Associates	Cuyahoga Falls	Small Group Housing, Phase 1	Kent	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	14
Payer, Ernst		Medusa Portland Cement Company	Lee at Monticello, Cleveland Heights	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957	Editorial	Oct-61	26
Weinberg and Teare		O'Neil-Sheffield Shopping Center	Lorain/Elyria	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1955	Editorial	Aug-55	6
Damon, Worley & Samuels		Lyndhurst Baptist Church	Lyndhurst	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1955	Editorial	Dec-55	8
Carr & Cunningham, Leavitt & Speith	Cleveland	Hawthorne State Hospital	Macedonia	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Dec-56	13
Dalton-Dalton-Little		Hillcrest Hospital	Mayfield Heights	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Award of Merit	May/June 1970	16
Conrad & Fleischman	Cleveland	Bethel Lutheran Church	Middleburg Heights	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	15
Wefel and Wefel, architect and engineer		Bethel Lutheran Church	Middleburg Heights	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Dec-56	10
Morris & DeWalt	Shaker Heights	Hale Residence	Moreland Hills	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Honor Awards	July/August 1967	12
Morris & DeWalt	Shaker Heights	Wayne J. Albers Residence	Moreland Hills	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	16
Bostwick, Donald Lloyd & Associates, architects and engineers		First Presbyterian Church of Niles	Niles	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Jul-56	6

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Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		Northeastern YMCA-YWCA	Northeastern	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Jul-57	10
Dickson & Dickson	Cleveland	Carl A. Peterson Residence	Oberlin	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	14
Christ, Victor-Janer		Lake Erie College Dormitories	Painesville, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1956	Editorial	Oct-61	24
Christ, Victor-Janer		Lake Erie College Commons	Painesville, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959	Editorial	Oct-61	24
Yager & Richards		Olive Bedford Allen Elementary	Park Lane Drive, Strongsville, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	24
Heine, Crider & Williamson		Green Valley Elementary	Parma	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Editorial	Oct-61	24
Lesko Associates	Cleveland	Supervisory Control Center, Division of Water	Parma	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	14
Don M. Hisaka & Associates	Cleveland	Dr. George W. Crile Elementary School	Parma Heights	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1968	Honor Award	Sept/Oct 1969	11
Lipaj, John F.		Parma Heights Swimming Pool	Pearl Road at York Road, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959	Editorial	Oct-61	28
Morris & DeWalt	Shaker Heights	Wintner Residence	Pepper Pike	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Honor Awards	July/August 1967	9
Schafer, Flynn & van Dijk	Cleveland	Administration & Classroom Building, Ursuline College	Pepper Pike	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	15
Little, Rober A. & George Dalton		KLM Airlines Ticket Office	Playhouse Square, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957	Editorial	Oct-61	25

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Space Design Group of New York		Air France Ticket Offices	Playhouse Square, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Editorial	Oct-61	25
Carson & Lundin; McGeorge, Hargett & Associates		Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company	Public Square, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	25
Weinberg and Teare		O'Neil-Sheffield Shopping Center	Route 254, Sheffield, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1955	Editorial	Oct-61	25
Carr & Cunningham		St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	Route 84 at Little Mountain Road, Mentor, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1960	Editorial	Oct-61	27
Kelly		Metals Park	Route 87 East of Russell, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1959	Editorial	Oct-61	26
Hart & Weiss		Cowles Chemical Building	Shaker Blvd at 121st Street, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Editorial	Oct-61	26
Perkins & Will Michael M. Kane, Associates		Byron Junior High	Shaker Blvd., Warrensville Center Road, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1957	Editorial	Oct-61	24
Don M. Hisaka & Associates	Cleveland	Hisaka Residence	Shaker Heights	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	AIA Honor Award	May/June 1970	17
Ceruti, Joseph and Associates		Town and Country Restaurant	Shaker Heights, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	May-57	8
Firestone & Motter	Canton	Amos McDannel Elementary School	Stark County	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1958	Editorial	Nov-58	7
Keith Haag & Associates		Kent Machine Co; Divison of Lamson & Sessions Co	Stow	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Governor's Award	May/June 1970	10
Dalton-Dalton Associates		Dwight P. Joyce Research Center; Glidden-Durkee; Division of S.C.M. Corp	Strongsville	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1969	Governor's Award	May/June 1970	13

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Schafer, Flynn & van Dijk	Cleveland	Blossom Music Center	Summit County	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	15
Braverman and Halperin		Temple Emanu El	University Heights, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1954	Editorial	Mar-56	10
Miller, John Edward		The Church of the Gesu	University Heights, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Dec-56	6
Huff, W.B. & Associates		Kolbe Hall	University of Akron, Akron	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1958	Editorial	Mar-59	6
Hays & Ruth		Cleveland Museum of Art Addition	Wade Park, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1958	Editorial	Oct-61	28
Sidells, Arthur F.		Warren City Schools	Warren	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Jan-57	10
D'Orazio, Arthur	Youngstown	St. James Church	Warren	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1962	Award	Dec-62	12
Outcalt, Guenther, Rode, Toguchi & Bonebrake		Women's Dormitories	Western Reserve University campus	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Editorial	Oct-61	24
Small, Smith, and Reeb and Albert M. Higley Company	Cleveland	I.F. Freiberger Library	Western Reserve University campus	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1955	Editorial	Jun-54	25
Schafer, Flynn and Williams		Western Reserve University Music Institute	Western Reserve University campus	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1960	Editorial	Apr-61	7
Rowley, C.B. & Ernst Payer		Woodland Branch, Cleveland Public Library	Woodland near 55th Street, Cleveland	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1961	Editorial	Oct-61	28
Hoag-Wismer-Henderson Associates	Cleveland	Animal Science-Dairy-Poultry Bldg; OARDC	Wooster	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	12

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Hoag-Wismer-Henderson Associates	Cleveland	Library, Statistical Lab, Auditorium, O.A.R.D.C.	Wooster	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	8
Milosevich & Trautwein		Apple Creek State Hospital	Wooster	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Mar-57	4
Hubbell & Benes and Hoff, Inc.	Cleveland	Engineering Science Building; Youngstown University	Youngstown	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	12
D'Orazio, Arthur P. and Associates		St. Anthony's Church	Youngstown	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Oct-59	8
Sidells, Arthur F.		The Second National Bank	Youngstown	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Mar-58	6
D'Orazio, Arthur P. and Associates	Youngstown	Blessed Sacrament Church, Warren	Youngstown	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1959	Award	Apr-60	66
D'Orazio, Arthur	Youngstown	St. Anthony Church and Rectory	Youngstown	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1962	Award	Dec-62	10
D'Orazio, Arthur	Youngstown	Union National Bank of Youngstown	Youngstown	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1962	Award	Dec-62	13
Smith, Buchanan and Smith		Mahoning County Homoe for the Aged	Youngstown	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1962	Award	Dec-62	14
Kling and Frost		Science Building	Youngstown University, Youngstown	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Mar-59	10
Carmichael, Dan A., AIA		Hanna Paint Company	1313 Windsor Avenue, Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1954	Editorial	Aug-54	19
Kratoville, R.A.		Main Federal Savings & Loan Building remodel	24 East Main Street, Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1958	Editorial	Oct-58	23
Karlsberger, McClellan & Gallogly		Office Building	24 East Weber Road, Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1954	Editorial	Feb-56	6

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Brooks and Coddington		St. Stephen's Episcopal Church	30 West Woodruff Avenue, Columbus, Ohio	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1954	Editorial	Dec-54	6
Arthur J. Dupre & Associates	Columbus	Mohican Youth Camp Project	Ashland County	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	12
Seidel, John M.		Berwick Branch Office of the Ohio National Bank	Berwick	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Feb-60	4
Dix, Ralph G. Jr.		Speech and Fine Arts Building	Capital University, Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1958	Editorial	Mar-59	9
Damon-Worley-Samuels		The El Dorado Drive-in	Cleveland	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Oct-56	6
Sounik & Eller		Kahiki Supper Club (Polynesian restaurant)	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1961	Ad for Ohio Fuel Gas Company	Aug-61	15
Benham, Richards & Armstrong	Columbus	Chemistry Research Addition, OSU	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	8
Croce & Abbott	Columbus	Systems Engineering Building, OSU	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	7
Division of State Architect & Engineer		Arts and Sciences Classroom Building, Central State University	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	15
Division of State Architect & Engineer		Display Building, OH Department of Highways	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	19
Ireland & Associates	Columbus	Ohio Historical Center	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	7
Kellam & Foley	Columbus	Electronics Laboratories, OSU	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	9
Office of the University Architect		Horticulture, Forestry & Food Technology Center, OSU	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	18
Richards, Bauer & Moorhead	Toledo	School of Nursing, OSU	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	18
Schooley Cornelius Schooley	Columbus	Engineering Classrooms and Labs, OSU	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	16
Schooley Cornelius Schooley	Columbus	Lausche Building, Ohio Exposition Center	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	7
Tibbals Crumley Musson	Columbus	State Highway Patrol Academy	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	14

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Wright Filfillen Keske	Columbus	Aeronautical and Astronautical Research Laboratory	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	15
Ireland & Associates	Columbus	Kingsdale Professional Center	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	14
Ramsey, Croce & Abbot		Memorial Aquarium	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Jun-56	8
Tibbals, Crumley, & Musson	Columbus	Columbus State School	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Dec-56	13
Damon, Worley & Samuels	Cleveland	Columbus State School	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Mar-57	4
Holroyd, James H. & Robert H. Myers		Shady Lane Presbyterian Church	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Dec-57	8
Sims, Cornelius & Schooley, architects and engineers		Whetstone Recreation Center	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Jul-57	10
Tynan, A.F.		Columbus Plastic Products, Inc.	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Feb-58	7
Tibbals, Crumley, & Musson	Columbus	Tower Parking Garage	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1958	Editorial	Aug-58	9
Tibbals, Crumley, & Musson	Columbus	Ohio Schoold for the Deaf	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1958	Editorial	Aug-59	10
Tully, Richard L. & Frederick H. Hobbs, Jr.		East Broad Street Branch Bank, City National Bank & Trust Company	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Feb-60	8
Kellam & Foley	Columbus	Columbus Plaza	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1963	Editorial	Jun-63	16
Frank, Lindberg & Maki	Columbus	Uiversity Chapel	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1965	Editorial	Sept/Oct 65	27
Granzow & Guss	Columbus	School Employees Retirement System Offices	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1965	Editorial	Sept/Oct 65	24
Ireland, Byron W. & Associates	Columbus	Ireland Residence	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1965	Editorial	Sept/Oct 65	23
Kellam & Foley	Columbus	Scioto Downs	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1965	Editorial	Sept/Oct 65	26
Freshwater & Harrison		Entrance Tunnel and Great Ape House, Columbus Zoo	Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Jun-56	8

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Architect/ Architectural Firm	Architect/ Firm Location	Property Name	Location	Region	Estimated Construction Date	Type of Mention	Date/ Volume	Page No.
Walker, Norwick & Associates		Mack Memorial Church of the Brethren	Columbus (unconfirmed	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1955	Editorial	Dec-55	7
Ingwersen & Manley	Columbus	Riverview School For Girls	Delaware	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	10
Freund, Carl R. AIA	Cincinnati	Church of Visitations	Eaton	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca. 1955 (unconfirmed)	Editorial	Aug-55	12
Van Buren, Blackburn & Associates		Pleasant View High School	Franklin County	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1958	Editorial	Feb-59	10
Kellam & Foley		Gambier Elementary School	Gambier, Ohio	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Apr-56	8
Brooks and Coddington		St. Mark's Episocpal Church	Grandview Upper Arlington, Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca. 1955	Editorial	Dec-55	4
Frank, Lindberg & Maki	Columbus	Sears Roebuck Co. Store	Heath	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1965	Editorial	Sept/Oct 65	25
Frank, Melvin C., Lindberg & Maki		The City Naitonal Bank	Kingsdale	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Feb-61	5
McDonald, Cassell & Bassett	Columbus	Remelin School-Fairfield School for Boys	Lancaster	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	16
Schauder & Martin	Toledo	Recreation Building-Fairfield School for Boys	Lancaster	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	17
A. Epstein & Sons	Chicago	General Mills, Inc Package Food Plant	Lancaster	Columbus - Central Ohio	1969	Governor's Award	May/June 1970	14
Benham, Richards, & Armstrong	Columbus	Boy's Industrial School	Lancaster	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Dec-56	13
Emerick & McGee		Bishop Hartley High School	Livingston Avenue and Zettler Road, Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Apr-56	10
Marr, Knapp & Crawfis	New Philadelphia	General Academic Facility, Mansfield Campus, OSU	Mansfield	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	11
Edwards & Burris	Marion, Ohio	Marion Branch Campus, OSU	Marion	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	11
Edwards & Burris		East Side Office Branch, Fahey Bank	Marion	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Feb-60	6
Granzow and Guss	Columbus	Newark Branch, OSU	Newark	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	16
Blum & Sedeen, Architects	Newark	Newark City Building	Newark	Columbus - Central Ohio	1967	Honor Award	Sept/Oct 1968	7

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Edwards & Burris	Marion, Ohio	Colonel Crawford High School	North Robinson	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1961	Editorial	Jan-62	15
Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth		Voigt Hall (men's dormitories)	Ohio State University, Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Oct-58	14
Eiselt & Eiselt		Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity	Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Aug-56	6
Granzow and Guss	Columbus	Carl R. Coleman Family Residence	Powell	Columbus - Central Ohio	1966	Honor Awards	July/August 1967	6
Taylor and Liebersbach		The Reynoldsburg Bank	Reynoldsburg	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Jan-61	5
Tully & Hobbs		City National Bank Operations Center	Thurber Village, Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1962	Editorial	Jan-63	6
Tuchman & Canute		Akron Public Library	West Market and North Highland, Akron	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Sep-56	10
Wright-Gilfillen		Westerville Methodist Church	Westerville	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Aug-59	6
Benham, Richards, & Armstrong	Columbus	Eastmoor Junior-Senior High School	Weyant and Plymouth Avenues, Columbus	Columbus - Central Ohio	ca.1955	Editorial	Oct-55	4
Richard L. Swearingen, Adams, Harder, Kencheloe, Kocher, & Swearingen	Columbus	Liqui-Box Corp	Worthington	Columbus - Central Ohio	1969	Governor's Award	May/June 1970	12
Schackne, David Jr.		Berwick Elementary	Columbus	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Jan-57	6
Fred Toguchi Associates Architects	Cleveland	Camp Klein Lodge Building	Concord Township	Dayton-Western Ohio	1966	Honor Awards	July/August 1967	14
Eugene W. Betz		Cobalt Unit, Good Samaritan Hospital	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	1966	Honor Awards	July/August 1967	11
Lorentz & Williams	Dayton	Allyn Hall, Wright State University	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	19
Lorentz & Williams	Dayton	Wright State Campus - Phase IV	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	14
Yount, Sullivan & Lecklider	Dayton	Wright State Campus Library, Classroom Building	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	9
Richard Levin Associates		Adrian Const. Co. Offices	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	1967	Honor Award	Sept/Oct 1968	10

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Richard Levin Associates		Colonel White High School Addition	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	1967	Honor Award	Sept/Oct 1968	9
Richard Levin Assciates	Dayton	Madden Hills Branch Library	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	1969	Award of Merit	May/June 1970	16
Rosser, Rollin L., AIA, Dayton	Dayton	Parkmoor Drive-in Restaurant	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1954	Ad	Apr-54	15
Schenck & Williams	Dayton	Miami Hospital	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1954	Editorial	Oct-54	28
Sims, Cornelius & Schooley, architects and engineers		Dayton State Hospital	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Nov-56	7
Betz & Thomas		Francis G. Carlson Elementary School	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Feb-59	14
Lorenz and Willims		National Cash Register Company Golf Clubhouse	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Jul-58	8
Walker, Norwick & Associates		Stonequarry Elementary	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Jan-57	12
Yount, Sullivan & Lecklider, architects and engineers		National Cash Register Company Credit Union	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1958	Editorial	Nov-59	6
Brown, Paul and John Head		Dayton Area Board of Realtor Office Building	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	May-60	6
Brown, Paul and John Head		The Dayton Automobile Club Office Building	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	May-60	4
Levin, Richard		Stratford House	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1964	Photo Awared	May/Jun 65	6
Lorenz and Willims		Fred'k H. Levey Co., Inc.	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1964	Photo Award	May/Jun 65	7
Ireland, Byron W. & Associates	Columbus	Colony Apartments	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1965	Editorial	Sept/Oct 65	23
Lorenz and Willims	Dayton	Airway-Woodman Branch Winters National Bank & Trust Co.	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1965	Editorial	Mar/Apr 66	11
Lorenz and Willims	Dayton	Dayton View Branch Winters National Bank & Trust Co.	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1965	Editorial	Mar/Apr 66	10

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Yount, Sullivan and Lecklider, architects and engineers		Dyton Municipal Airport	Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1962	Editorial	Jan-62	6
Richard Levin Associates	Dayton	Huber Heights Branch Library	Huber Heights	Dayton-Western Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	15
Eugene W. Betz	Dayton	Hithergreen Middle School	Montgomery County	Dayton-Western Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	16
Schenck & Williams	Dayton	Appliance plant for Frigidaire Division of General Motors Corporation	Moraine City, Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1954	Editorial	Oct-54	23-25
Gartner, Burdick & Bauer-Nilsen	Cincinnati	Mount St. John Normal School	southeast of Dayton	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1963	Editorial	Oct-64	5
Karlsberger, McClellan & Gallogly		Urbana Municipal Building	Urbana	Dayton-Western Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Sep-57	6
Thomas and Moll	Xenia	Industrial Arts Building, Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home	Xenia	Dayton-Western Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	11
Buehrer & Stough	Toledo	General Classroom Building, BGSU	Bowling Green	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	19
Richards, Bauer & Moorhead	Toledo	Life Science Building, BGSU	Bowling Green	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	9
Richards, Bauer & Moorhead	Toledo	Psychology Building, BGSU	Bowling Green	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	13
State Architect & Engineering		BGSU Library	Bowling Green	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	13
Munger Munger and Associates		Bowling Green Music Hall	Bowling Green	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1956	Editorial	Nov-56	9
Barber-Normand & Associates Architects, Inc.		United Christian Fellowship	Bowling Green State University	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1964	Editorial	Jan/Feb 65	12
Argonaut Realty Division; General Motors Coproration		General Motors Corp, Plant No. 2, Central Foundry Division	Defiance	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1969	Governor's Award	May/June 1970	9
Bellman, Gillett and Richards, architects and engineers	Toledo	Anthony Wayne Library	Defiance College	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1953	Editorial	Jun-54	10

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Outcalt Guenther Rode & Bonebrake, Cleveland/ Schafer Flynn & Van Dijk, Cleveland/ Dalton Dalton Associates	Cleveland	Maumee Youth Camp	Henry County	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1966	Public Works	May/June 1967	17
Friedman, Leonard	Youngstown	St. Mary Firary of North Lima, Ohio	Lima	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1962	Award	Dec-62	15
Hoffman, Troy & Ferguson, architects and engineers		The Edward Lamb Building	Madison Avenue and St. Clair Street, Toldedo	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Mar-60	9
Bauer, Orville H.		Mr. and Mrs. Orville H. Bauer Residence	Perrysburg	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Apr-60	56
Lawrence - Hawver Associates	Cleveland	Port Clinton National Bank	Port Clinton	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1967	Award of Merit	Sept/Oct 1968	16
Richards, Bauer, &		Masonic Complex	Toledo	Toledo-Lima-	1969	Toledo:	Sept/Oct	21
Sanborn, Stekete, Otis & Evans		First National Bank	Toledo	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1969	Toledo: Window on the World	Sept/Oct 1969	21
Sanborn, Stekete, Otis & Evans		Toledo Edison Plaza	Toledo	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1969	Toledo: Window on the World	Sept/Oct 1969	20
Tully, Hobbs & Partners; Richards, Bauer, & Moorhead		Riverview Avenue Parking Structure	Toledo	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	1969	Toledo: Window on the World	Sept/Oct 1969	20
Munger Munger and Associates		St. Patricks of Heatherdowns	Toledo	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1957	Editorial	Dec-58	10
Samborn, Steketee, Otis and Evans, architects and engineers		Crestview of Ohio (elderly housing)	Toledo	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Aug-60	8
Munger Munger and Associates		Notre Dame Academy	Toledo	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1961	Editorial	Sep-61	14
Munger Munger and Associates		The Elmwood High School	Wood County	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	ca.1959	Editorial	Aug-60	6

APPENDIX F

Ohio's Historic Bridge Inventory, ca. 1940-1970

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
0134443	ADAMS		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1945		2000	1	
0132810	ADAMS			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1954	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
0132721	ADAMS			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1960		1988	1	
0236829	ALLEN		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1941				
0234664	ALLEN	AUGLAIZE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1955	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY	1982	1	
0202525	ALLEN	BATH TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1952			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0202584	ALLEN	BATH TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1952			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0202045	ALLEN	BATH TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1956			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0202134	ALLEN	BATH TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1956			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0202169	ALLEN	BATH TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1956			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0202223	ALLEN	BATH TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1956		1995CA	3	The rigid frame bridge was built in 1956 as part of the development of the Toledo-Detroit Expressway (IR 280).
0202193	ALLEN	BATH TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1956		1996CA	5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0202258	ALLEN	BATH TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1956		1996CA	7	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
0236802	ALLEN	BATH TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1957	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
0236918	ALLEN	BATH TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1969			1	The prestressed box beams were placed in 1969 on a substructure built in 1956.
0202975	ALLEN	BLUFFTON		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1955			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0260827	ALLEN	DELPHOS		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1958			1	
0249777	ALLEN	FORT SHAWNEE	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1950				
0201626	ALLEN	FORT SHAWNEE		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957		1996CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0201650	ALLEN	FORT SHAWNEE		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957		1996CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0201685	ALLEN	FORT SHAWNEE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0202010	ALLEN	LIMA		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1956		1996CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0201952	ALLEN	LIMA		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0241156	ALLEN	MARION TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1954	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
0201804	ALLEN	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957		1996CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0201839	ALLEN	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957		1996CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
0201863	ALLEN	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957		1996CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0201898	ALLEN	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957		1996CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0201715	ALLEN	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0201928	ALLEN	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0202673	ALLEN	RICHLAND TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1953		1996CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0202738	ALLEN	RICHLAND TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1955			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0202762	ALLEN	RICHLAND TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1955			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0251550	ALLEN	SPENCER TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED	1958	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
0253960	ALLEN	SUGAR CREEK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1951	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	The one span, 54' long Warren with verticals pony truss bridge has polygonal upper chords and is supported on concrete abutments.
0253863	ALLEN	SUGAR CREEK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1954	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
0303275	ASHLAND	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0303305	ASHLAND	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0305278	ASHLAND	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
0306126	ASHLAND	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302376	ASHLAND	MILTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302945	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0303003	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302228	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302406	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302430	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302465	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302554	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	BOX CULVERT		1959			1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302643	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302708	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302880	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302910	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
0303038	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0304921	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0305529	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302732	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302767	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302821	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0302856	ASHLAND	MONTGOMERY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0303186	ASHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0303216	ASHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0303097	ASHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0303127	ASHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0303151	ASHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0303631	ASHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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0403695	ASHTABULA	AUSTINBURG TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0403725	ASHTABULA	AUSTINBURG TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0403784	ASHTABULA	AUSTINBURG TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404535	ASHTABULA	CONNEAUT		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404594	ASHTABULA	CONNEAUT		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404683	ASHTABULA	CONNEAUT		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404713	ASHTABULA	CONNEAUT		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404748	ASHTABULA	CONNEAUT		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404837	ASHTABULA	CONNEAUT		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404802	ASHTABULA	CONNEAUT		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0400955	ASHTABULA	CONNEAUT		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1998CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0400963	ASHTABULA	CONNEAUT		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1998CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404470	ASHTABULA	CONNEAUT		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960		1998CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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0404500	ASHTABULA	CONNEAUT		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960		1998CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404772	ASHTABULA	CONNEAUT		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960		1998CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0403636	ASHTABULA	HARPERSFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0407119	ASHTABULA	HARPERSFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0403601	ASHTABULA	HARPERSFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404357	ASHTABULA	KINGSVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0403458	ASHTABULA	KINGSVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404411	ASHTABULA	KINGSVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404446	ASHTABULA	KINGSVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0432695	ASHTABULA	MONROE TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950			1	
0433039	ASHTABULA	PIERPONT TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1945			1	
0404144	ASHTABULA	PLYMOUTH		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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0404209	ASHTABULA	PLYMOUTH		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404233	ASHTABULA	PLYMOUTH		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404292	ASHTABULA	PLYMOUTH		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404179	ASHTABULA	PLYMOUTH		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404268	ASHTABULA	PLYMOUTH		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0401447	ASHTABULA	PLYMOUTH		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1998CA	6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0401471	ASHTABULA	PLYMOUTH		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1998CA	6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0403997	ASHTABULA	PLYMOUTH		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0403938	ASHTABULA	SAYBROOK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0403962	ASHTABULA	SAYBROOK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0403849	ASHTABULA	SAYBROOK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0403873	ASHTABULA	SAYBROOK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0403903	ASHTABULA	SAYBROOK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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0404322	ASHTABULA	SHEFFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0404926	ASHTABULA	TRUMBULL TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	ARCH		1942			1	
0433349	ASHTABULA	WAYNE TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940			2	
0544272	ATHENS		Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950		1982	1	
0542962	ATHENS			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1952	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
0545457	ATHENS			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1986	1	
0540951	ATHENS	GLOUSTER		Not Eligible	STEEL (WEATHERING)	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
0549460	ATHENS	LODI		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
0503185	ATHENS	TROY TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	COMPOSITE	1954	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT		1	The 1954 bridge is one of the seven extant composite slab-prestressed concrete “joists” bridges that were constructed and placed by the Ohio
0602108	AUGLAIZE			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0602132	AUGLAIZE			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0602191	AUGLAIZE			Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1958			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0602221	AUGLAIZE			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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0602256	AUGLAIZE			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0602280	AUGLAIZE			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0602310	AUGLAIZE			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0602345	AUGLAIZE			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0601446	AUGLAIZE			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0602043	AUGLAIZE			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0602078	AUGLAIZE			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0602434	AUGLAIZE	CRIDERSVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0630535	AUGLAIZE	DUCHOUQUET TWP		Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1956	PRESCON, INC.		1	
0631027	AUGLAIZE	DUCHOUQUET TWP	Replaced	Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960	Wren Reese, Inc./American-Marietta Co. (Prescon)		3	
0631612	AUGLAIZE	GERMAN TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1959	HAROLD DECKER & SON (KENTON, OH)	2002	1	
0633054	AUGLAIZE	LOGAN TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960	AMERICAN-MARIETTA CO.		1	

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0633690	AUGLAIZE	MOULTON TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	MODIFIED T	1957	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC./FRANTZ BROS. SIDNEY		1	
0633577	AUGLAIZE	MOULTON TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1959	HAROLD DECKER & SON/AMERICAN-MARIETTA CO.		1	
0634166	AUGLAIZE	NOBLE TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1957	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC./FRANTZ BROS. SIDNEY		1	
0634174	AUGLAIZE	NOBLE TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1957	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC./FRANTZ BROS. SIDNEY		1	
0635278	AUGLAIZE	PUSHETA TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1959	DECKER & SON, KENTON, OH		1	
0630969	AUGLAIZE	WAPAKONETA		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	MODIFIED T	1958	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC./FRANTZ BROS. SIDNEY	1981	1	
0638609	AUGLAIZE	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960	Wren Reese, Inc./American-Marietta Co. (Prescon)		1	
0638641	AUGLAIZE	WASHINGTON TWP	Replaced	Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960	Wren Reese, Inc./American-Marietta Co. (Prescon)		1	
0702552	BELMONT			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0702706	BELMONT			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0702641	BELMONT			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1971,1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0702676	BELMONT			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1971,1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0702587	BELMONT			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1971,1998CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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0702617	BELMONT			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1971,1998CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0702730	BELMONT			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0704830	BELMONT			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0731161	BELMONT	COLERAIN		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
0732168	BELMONT	PEASE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1998	2	
0730599	BELMONT	WASHINGTON	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1980	2	
0830860	BROWN		Reserve		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN	1945	CHAMPION BRIDGE CO		1	
0831174	BROWN		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1945				
0833053	BROWN		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1945				
0833487	BROWN		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1948				
0833142	BROWN	BYRD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
0832944	BROWN	CLARK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION (?)		1	
0832928	BROWN	FRANKLIN TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1945			1	

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0831719	BROWN	STERLING TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950			1	
0830054	BROWN	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1975	1	
0933090	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
0901415	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0901474	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0901504	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0901539	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0901563	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0901598	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0901628	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0901652	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0901687	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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0901717	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0901741	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0901806	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0901830	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0901865	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0901954	BUTLER			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0960144	BUTLER	HAMILTON		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	MODIFIED T	1956	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC.	1978	1	
0930768	BUTLER	MILFORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1986	1	
0930644	BUTLER	MILLVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	

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0901989	BUTLER	MONROE		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0902012	BUTLER	MONROE		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
0930709	BUTLER	OXFORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
0931322	BUTLER	OXFORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1981	1	
0932183	BUTLER	ROSS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	2	
0931284	BUTLER	ROSS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
0930598	BUTLER	ROSS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
0933147	BUTLER	SAINT CLAIR TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1987	1	

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0931063	BUTLER	WEST CHESTER TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	
0930520	BUTLER	WEST CHESTER TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
1030779	CARROLL		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940			1	
1031651	CARROLL		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1945		1984	1	
1030949	CARROLL		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1945			1	
1030647	CARROLL		Non-Select		STEEL	TRUSS		1950		1983	1	
1030299	CARROLL		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950		1992	1	
1030523	CARROLL			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
1030302	CARROLL	AUGUSTA TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1987	1	

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
1030582	CARROLL	LEE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1992	1	
1130234	CHAMPAIGN	CONCORD TWP		Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1958	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC.		1	According to William Roberts, who built the bridge, the 1958 Lippincott Road bridge was the first prestressed concrete bridge on a county road constructed with federal aid.
1131494	CHAMPAIGN	CONCORD TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960			2	
1131397	CHAMPAIGN	GOSHEN TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1958			1	
1130080	CHAMPAIGN	MAD RIVER TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960			2	
1130978	CHAMPAIGN	MAD RIVER TWP		Not Eligible	WOOD	GIRDER-FLOORBEAM		1960			1	
1130412	CHAMPAIGN	RUSH TWP		Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1954	PRESCON		1	The prestressed concrete, adjacent box beam bridge was built in 1954 for the county by Prescon, and it is one of the oldest extant hollow box beam bridges in the state.
1131249	CHAMPAIGN	RUSH TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960			3	
1131117	CHAMPAIGN	SALEM TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	GIRDER FLOORBEAM		1951		1979	1	

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1131176	CHAMPAIGN	SALEM TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	GIRDER FLOORBEAM		1952		1985	1	
1131125	CHAMPAIGN	SALEM TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960			1	
1230328	CLARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1972	1	
1247646	CLARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
1245856	CLARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
1247565	CLARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1986	1	
1247506	CLARK		Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
1203517	CLARK			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957		1986	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1203576	CLARK			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957		1993	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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1203630	CLARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1993	7	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1203754	CLARK			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957		1993	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1203541	CLARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1203843	CLARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1247239	CLARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
1203487	CLARK			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957		1986CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1236423	CLARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
1241877	CLARK			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1958			1	
1249681	CLARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
1250035	CLARK			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960		1979	2	
1244043	CLARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	

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1247778	CLARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
1247832	CLARK			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960			1	
1255371	CLARK	GREEN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
1430602	CLINTON		Replaced		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1947	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
1431625	CLINTON		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1947	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
1433180	CLINTON		Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1960	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY	1989	1	
1435191	CLINTON	RAILS to TRAILS	Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1947	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
1537180	COLUMBIANA	CENTER TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952		1952	1	
1533428	COLUMBIANA	EAST PALESTINE	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940		1973	1	
1535366	COLUMBIANA	KNOX TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	PRATT (PINNED)	1944			1	
1536486	COLUMBIANA	KNOX TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959		1959	1	

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1533207	COLUMBIANA	LEETONIA		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
1536354	COLUMBIANA	MADISON TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950		1988	1	
1537644	COLUMBIANA	MADISON TWP	Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950		1996	1	
1533266	COLUMBIANA	SAINT CLAIR TWP	Reserve		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950			2	
1538012	COLUMBIANA	SAINT CLAIR TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
1560018	COLUMBIANA	WELLSVILLE	Reserve		REINFORCED CONCRETE	ARCH	CLOSED SPANDREL FILLED	1940			1	
1630830	COSHOCTON		Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1971	1	
1738259	CRAWFORD	BUCYRUS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1957	EDWARDS BRIDGE CO. (FREDERICKTOWN, OH)	1991	1	
1736930	CRAWFORD	HOLMES TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1960	EDWARDS BRIDGE CO.		1	
1740172	CRAWFORD	JEFFERSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1957	EDWARDS BRIDGE CO. (FREDERICKTOWN, OH)		1	
1830775	CUYAHOGA	BENTLEYVILLE	Non-Select	Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	OPEN SPANDREL ARCH	RIBBED	1957	OSBORN ENGINEERING CO.		1	The South Chagrin Reservation bridge placed in 1957 and was designed by Osborn Engineering of Cleveland, who did other bridges for
1808494	CUYAHOGA	BRATENAHL		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1947		1961	1	The bridge was built in 1947 and widened in 1961 as part of one of Cleveland's expressways (Memorial Shoreway) that was later incorporated

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1808613	CUYAHOGA	BRATENAHL		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	BOX CULVERT		1947			3	The bridge was built in 1947 as part of one of Cleveland's expressways (Memorial Shoreway) that was later incorporated into the Interstate
1808605	CUYAHOGA	BRATENAHL		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB		1950		1979	7	The bridge appears to have been built in 1950 as part of the development of an expressway in Cuyahoga County that was later folded into the Interstate
1808664	CUYAHOGA	BRATENAHL		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB		1950		1979	7	The bridge appears to have been built in 1950 as part of the development of an expressway in Cuyahoga County that was later folded into the Interstate
1808559	CUYAHOGA	BRATENAHL		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1950			0	The bridge was built in 1950 as part of one of Cleveland's expressways (Memorial Shoreway) that was later incorporated into the Interstate
1808648	CUYAHOGA	BRATENAHL		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1831887	CUYAHOGA	BROOKLYN		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	ARCH CULVERT		1951	COUNTY ENGINEER		1	The reinforced concrete arch culvert built in 1951 by the county is a late example of a bridge type that matured during the 1900s and was in
1800035	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND	Reserve		STEEL	DECK TRUSS	CANTILEVER	1940	WILBUR WATSON & ASSOCIATES	1992	10	
1833758	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND	Select		STEEL	VERTICAL LIFT	PRATT (RIVETED)	1940	Federal Works Agency - Public Works Administration		1	
1869728	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND	Select		STEEL	VERTICAL LIFT	WARREN (RIVETED)	1940	FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION		3	
1806572	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1950		1975	1	The bridge was built in 1950 as part of one of Cuyahoga County's expressways that was later incorporated into the Interstate
1808346	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1951			1	The bridge was built in 1951 as part of one of Cleveland's expressways (Memorial Shoreway) that was later incorporated into the Interstate
1808400	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1951			1	The bridge was built in 1951 as part of one of Cleveland's expressways (Memorial Shoreway) that was later incorporated into the Interstate
1806637	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1952			4	The bridge was built in 1952 as part of one of Cleveland's expressways (Memorial Shoreway) that was later incorporated into the Interstate

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1808257	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1952			2	The bridge was built in 1952 as part of one of Cleveland's expressways (Memorial Shoreway) that was later incorporated into the Interstate
1808281	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1952			3	The bridge was built in 1952 as part of one of Cleveland's expressways (Memorial Shoreway) that was later incorporated into the Interstate
1808311	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1952			3	The bridge was built in 1952 as part of one of Cleveland's expressways (Memorial Shoreway) that was later incorporated into the Interstate
1808370	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Eligible	STEEL	THRU ARCH		1952	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT			The 1952, welded, 3 hinge, steel arch pedestrian bridge that links two sections of Gordon Park was built as part of the completion of the east
1806602	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1953		1975	3	The bridge was built in 1953 as part of one of Cuyahoga County's expressways that was later incorporated into the Interstate
1807838	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1807862	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1807897	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1807927	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1807951	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1807986	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1808044	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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1808079	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1808109	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1808133	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1808168	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1808192	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1808222	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1809393	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	DECK TRUSS	CONTINUOUS-CANTILEVER	1959	HOWARD NEEDLES TAMMEN & BERGENDOFF		9	
1806912	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1808672	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1808702	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
1806300	CUYAHOGA	CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	TEE BEAM	CONTINUOUS	1949		1990CA	2	The bridge was built in 1949 as part of one of Cleveland's expressways that was later incorporated into the Interstate system.

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1832271	CUYAHOGA	GATES MILLS		Not Eligible	STEEL	THRU ARCH	TIED	1959	OSBORN ENGINEERING CO.		1	
1806459	CUYAHOGA	NEWBURGH HEIGHTS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1950		1976	2	The bridge was built in 1950 as part of one of Cuyahoga County's expressways that was later incorporated into the Interstate
1806513	CUYAHOGA	NEWBURGH HEIGHTS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1950		1975CA	2	The bridge was built in 1950 as part of one of Cuyahoga County's expressways that was later incorporated into the Interstate
1950819	DARKE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950		2001	1	
2132753	DELAWARE			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
2101149	DELAWARE	BERKSHIRE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102404	DELAWARE	BERKSHIRE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102439	DELAWARE	BERKSHIRE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102463	DELAWARE	BERKSHIRE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102250	DELAWARE	GENOA TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102285	DELAWARE	GENOA TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102315	DELAWARE	GENOA TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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2102374	DELAWARE	GENOA TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102498	DELAWARE	KINGSTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102552	DELAWARE	KINGSTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2103540	DELAWARE	KINGSTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102013	DELAWARE	ORANGE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102048	DELAWARE	ORANGE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102072	DELAWARE	ORANGE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102102	DELAWARE	ORANGE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102137	DELAWARE	ORANGE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102161	DELAWARE	ORANGE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102196	DELAWARE	ORANGE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2102226	DELAWARE	ORANGE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2101955	DELAWARE	ORANGE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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2101351	DELAWARE	SCIOTO TWP		Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER		1960	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT/WANDER & MASON		4	The prestressed concrete I beam bridge placed in 1960 is one of two nearly identical bridges designed and built by the Ohio State Highway
2230674	ERIE	FLORENCE		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1976	1	
2230461	ERIE	FLORENCE	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
2230488	ERIE	FLORENCE	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
2230119	ERIE	HURON	Non-Select	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	
2230879	ERIE	HURON	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
2230968	ERIE	MARGARETTA	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
2230933	ERIE	MARGARETTA	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	
2231239	ERIE	PERKINS		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1978	1	
2230429	ERIE	PERKINS		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	
2300427	FAIRFIELD			Not Eligible	STEEL	DECK TRUSS	CANTILEVER	1959	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT	2000CA	1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2330628	FAIRFIELD	LANCASTER		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1959	UNKNOWN		1	
2430665	FAYETTE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1945				

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2430401	FAYETTE			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1957	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
2431238	FAYETTE			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1958	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
2430185	FAYETTE			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960		1996	3	
2430517	FAYETTE			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960			1	
2431998	FAYETTE			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960	UNKNOWN		1	
2430096	FAYETTE	PERRY		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960	UNKNOWN		1	
2531429	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS	Non-Select		REINFORCED CONCRETE	ARCH		1940		1973	1	
2504502	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1956		1975	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2504537	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1956		1975	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
2500906	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2504448	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1975	9	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2506033	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			7	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2506092	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2506122	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2506157	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2506181	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2516055	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2508311	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1959		1965	1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
2508257	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1968	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2508281	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1968	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2508192	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1979	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2504383	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1959		1997	1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2507536	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2507560	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2508044	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2508079	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2508109	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2508346	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2517434	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2508222	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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2508168	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2507412	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960		1974,1997CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2507447	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960		1974,1997CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2508133	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960		1997CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2507471	FRANKLIN	FRANKLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1974	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2507501	FRANKLIN	FRANKLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1974	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2507056	FRANKLIN	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2516950	FRANKLIN	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2507080	FRANKLIN	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2507110	FRANKLIN	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2507382	FRANKLIN	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2507021	FRANKLIN	PLEASANT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
2531305	FRANKLIN	REYNOLDSBURG		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	COMPOSITE	1956			1	

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2631652	FULTON			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
2734109	GALLIA	GREEN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
2740257	GALLIA	OHIO TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950			1	
2741210	GALLIA	PERRY TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950			1	
2741792	GALLIA	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
2741717	GALLIA	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
2743558	GALLIA	WALNUT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
2743582	GALLIA	WALNUT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1999	1	
2743485	GALLIA	WALNUT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
2743531	GALLIA	WALNUT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
2830515	GEAUGA			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1994	1	
2830752	GEAUGA	BAINBRIDGE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	

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2830426	GEAUGA	CHARDON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	DECK ARCH		1958	UNKNOWN		2	
2830833	GEAUGA	RUSSELL TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
2930463	GREENE	BEAVER CREEK TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	MODIFIED T	1960	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC.	UNKNOWN	1	
2936666	GREENE	CEDARVILLE TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN	1945			1	
2935716	GREENE	MIAMI TWP		Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	MODIFIED T	1954	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC.		1	The 1 span, 41'-long and 24' wide, prestressed concrete tee beam bridge built in 1954 is one of the oldest extant examples in the state of a pre-
2936488	GREENE	MIAMI TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960			1	
2934620	GREENE	SUGAR CREEK TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	MODIFIED T	1957	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC.	1984	3	
3002942	GUERNSEY	CAMBRIDGE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1956			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3003000	GUERNSEY	CAMBRIDGE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1956			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3061043	GUERNSEY	CAMBRIDGE		Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1979	1	
3030539	GUERNSEY	CAMBRIDGE		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1988	1	
3030997	GUERNSEY	KIMBOLTON/LIBERTY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		2	

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3031209	GUERNSEY	LIBERTY		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3035018	GUERNSEY	MILLWOOD		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3032833	GUERNSEY	SPENCER		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3032078	GUERNSEY	SPENCER		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3035883	GUERNSEY	VALLEY		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3132749	HAMILTON	ANDERSON TWP		Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER		1953	HANLY & YOUNG/FOLEY FOR HAMILTON CO.	2001	1	The bridge is one of three similar prestressed concrete I beam bridges on Five Mile Road (referred to as Bridges Nos. 7, 8, & 20) designed in
3132730	HAMILTON	ANDERSON TWP		Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER		1953	HANLY & YOUNG/FOLEY FOR HAMILTON CO.		1	The bridge is one of three similar prestressed concrete I beam bridges on Five Mile Road (referred to as Bridges Nos. 7, 8, & 20) designed in
3110419	HAMILTON	ARLINGTON HEIGHTS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1950			3	The bridge was built in 1950 as part of one of Cincinnati's expressways that was later incorporated into the Interstate system.
3110389	HAMILTON	CINCINNATI		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1947		1989	3	The bridge was built in 1947 as part of one of Cincinnati's expressways that was later incorporated into the Interstate system.
3160610	HAMILTON	CINCINNATI	Non-Select	Not Eligible	STEEL	THRU TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1953	CINCINNATI DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS	1983	1	

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3109879	HAMILTON	CINCINNATI		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3109933	HAMILTON	CINCINNATI		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3110028	HAMILTON	CINCINNATI		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	CULVERT		1958			1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3111342	HAMILTON	CINCINNATI		Not Eligible	STEEL	THRU ARCH	THREE HINGE	1958			3	The 3 hinge steel arch pedestrian bridge is one of two examples of basically the same design placed by the state highway department over
3100456	HAMILTON	CINCINNATI		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3110176	HAMILTON	CINCINNATI		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3113728	HAMILTON	CINCINNATI		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3110087	HAMILTON	CINCINNATI		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3110036	HAMILTON	CINCINNATI		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3104958	HAMILTON	EVENDALE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3110567	HAMILTON	LOCKLAND		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	TEE BEAM		1943		1959	2	The bridge was built in 1943 as part of one of Cincinnati's highways that was later incorporated into the Interstate system.

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3110621	HAMILTON	LOCKLAND		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	RIGID FRAME		1943			1	The bridge was built in 1943 as part of one of Cincinnati's expressways that was later incorporated into the Interstate system.
3164470	HAMILTON	NORWOOD		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER		1957	HANLY & YOUNG/FOLEY FOR CITY OF NORWOOD	CA 1973	1	
3110958	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3110923	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112306	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112330	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112365	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112454	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112489	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112519	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112543	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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3112578	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112608	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112632	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112691	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112721	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112756	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112780	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112810	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112845	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3102467	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3111229	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1960			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3111253	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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3112667	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	PIPE CULVERT		1960			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3111040	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3111075	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3111083	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3111199	HAMILTON	SHARONVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112063	HAMILTON	SPRINGDALE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112098	HAMILTON	SPRINGDALE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112128	HAMILTON	SPRINGDALE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112152	HAMILTON	SPRINGDALE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112217	HAMILTON	SPRINGDALE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112241	HAMILTON	SPRINGDALE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1979	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3112276	HAMILTON	SPRINGDALE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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3109968	HAMILTON	ST BERNARD		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3102521	HAMILTON	WHITE WATER TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	THRU TRUSS	PARKER	1959	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT		4	
3203271	HANCOCK	ALLEN TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3203301	HANCOCK	ALLEN TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3203212	HANCOCK	ALLEN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3230724	HANCOCK	BIGLICK TWP	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3233863	HANCOCK	FINDLAY	Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1945			1	
3202917	HANCOCK	FINDLAY		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1956		1990	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3203034	HANCOCK	FINDLAY		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1956		1990	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3200248	HANCOCK	FINDLAY		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1956			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3202941	HANCOCK	FINDLAY		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1956			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3203964	HANCOCK	FINDLAY		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1956		1998CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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3202887	HANCOCK	FINDLAY		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1990	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3262200	HANCOCK	FINDLAY	Replaced		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1961	OHIO BRIDGE CO			
3202283	HANCOCK	ORANGE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1954		1994	5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3202348	HANCOCK	UNION TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	BOX CULVERT		1954			1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
3350134	HARDIN			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER		1959	HARDIN CO. ENGINEER HAROLD E. REMSBURG		1	
3337006	HARDIN			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960			3	
3330710	HARDIN	MCDONALD		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1957			1	
3332314	HARDIN	MCDONALD	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1959	1	
3530647	HENRY	BARTLOW		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1988	1	
3530558	HENRY	MARION		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3532984	HENRY	MONROE		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3530000	HENRY	MONROE		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1989	1	

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3630501	HIGHLAND	BRUSH CREEK TWP	Replaced		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	CAMELBACK	1940		1969	1	
3632652	HIGHLAND	BRUSH CREEK TWP	Replaced		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1945			1	
3632601	HIGHLAND	BRUSH CREEK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1953	COUNTY ENGINEER/UNKNOWN	1972	1	
3630927	HIGHLAND	CLAY TWP	Replaced		STEEL	TRUSS		1940			1	
3631559	HIGHLAND	DODSON TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL (RIVETED)	1945		1972	1	
3632008	HIGHLAND	DODSON TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950			1	
3630048	HIGHLAND	FAIRFIELD TWP	Replaced		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	PARKER (RIVETED)	1940		1976	1	
3630919	HIGHLAND	FAIRFIELD TWP	Replaced		STEEL	DECK TRUSS		1948			2	
3630633	HIGHLAND	LIBERTY TWP	Replaced		STEEL	TRUSS		1950		1974	1	
3630986	HIGHLAND	PAINT TWP	Replaced		STEEL	TRUSS		1940			1	
3630978	HIGHLAND	PAINT TWP	Replaced		STEEL	TRUSS		1945			1	
3632342	HIGHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	CAMELBACK	1940			1	

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3632091	HIGHLAND	WHITE OAK TWP	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1953	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
3830152	HOLMES	KILLBUCK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3830365	HOLMES	KILLBUCK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1989	1	
3830004	HOLMES	MECHANIC TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3841367	HOLMES	PAINT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1989	1	
3831434	HOLMES	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3843114	HOLMES	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1993	1	
3938786	HURON		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1940	WPA			
3939243	HURON		Replaced		STEEL	OTHER		1942				
3940098	HURON		Replaced		STEEL	OTHER		1943				
3946657	HURON		Replaced		STEEL	OTHER		1943				
3937003	HURON		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1948				

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3942007	HURON		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1948				
3948498	HURON		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CO			
3946371	HURON		Replaced		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CO			
3945448	HURON		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960				
3945472	HURON		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1962	OHIO BRIDGE CO			
3937550	HURON	BRONSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3937607	HURON	BRONSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3939421	HURON	CLARKSFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3939650	HURON	CLARKSFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1988	1	
3942112	HURON	FAIRFIELD TWP	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3942562	HURON	FAIRFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3941671	HURON	GREENFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1992	1	

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3941132	HURON	GREENFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1978	1	
3948269	HURON	GREENWICH TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3938670	HURON	HARTLAND TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1991	1	
3930610	HURON	LYME TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	THRU TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1944		1992	1	
3930343	HURON	LYME TWP	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1980	1	
3946355	HURON	NEW HAVEN TWP	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1970	1	
3946096	HURON	NEW HAVEN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1990	1	
3946118	HURON	NEW HAVEN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1992	1	
3944824	HURON	NEW LONDON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3932036	HURON	NORWALK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1991	1	
3940039	HURON	NORWICH TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	

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3940624	HURON	NORWICH TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1988	1	
3936422	HURON	PERU TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3936511	HURON	PERU TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1992	1	
3936376	HURON	PERU TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	
3936171	HURON	PERU TWP	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
3936244	HURON	PERU TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1986	1	
3936570	HURON	PERU TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1961	OHIO BRIDGE CO			
3946088	HURON	PLYMOUTH		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1991	1	
3935132	HURON	SHERMAN TWP	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1980	1	
3935108	HURON	SHERMAN TWP	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1986	1	
3935310	HURON	SHERMAN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1996	1	

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3934772	HURON	WAKEMAN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1991	1	
4031474	JACKSON			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1997	1	
4030621	JACKSON			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
4002377	JACKSON			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1958	STATE FORCES		1	According to pioneer prestressed concrete manufacturer and salesman William Roberts, the prestressed concrete adjacent box beam
4002407	JACKSON			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1958	STATE FORCES		1	According to pioneer prestressed concrete manufacturer and salesman William Roberts, the prestressed concrete adjacent box beam
4031024	JACKSON	JACKSON TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	SIMPLE	1954		1995	1	
4031709	JACKSON	MADISON		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4030192	JACKSON	MILTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4031083	JACKSON	WASHINGTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4130332	JEFFERSON			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1990	1	
4130960	JEFFERSON		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958				

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4132106	JEFFERSON			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1987	1	
4131495	JEFFERSON		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1961				
4130847	JEFFERSON		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1962				
4130421	JEFFERSON	ADENA		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	2	
4131827	JEFFERSON	BERGHOLZ	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1963				
4130235	JEFFERSON	MOUNT PLEASANT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4130227	JEFFERSON	MOUNT PLEASANT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1995	1	
4330331	LAKE	CONCORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4330390	LAKE	CONCORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4330161	LAKE	CONCORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4330234	LAKE	CONCORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	

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4304381	LAKE	CONCORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4304411	LAKE	CONCORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4304446	LAKE	CONCORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4304470	LAKE	CONCORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4304500	LAKE	CONCORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4304624	LAKE	CONCORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4304659	LAKE	CONCORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4304683	LAKE	CONCORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4336836	LAKE	LEROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	2000	1	
4337107	LAKE	LEROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1986	2	

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4336496	LAKE	LEROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4337050	LAKE	LEROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4304713	LAKE	LEROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4304748	LAKE	LEROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4304772	LAKE	LEROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4304802	LAKE	LEROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4304861	LAKE	LEROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4304837	LAKE	LEROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1993CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4304950	LAKE	LEROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	DECK TRUSS	CANTILEVER	1960	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT	1995CA	3	
4304985	LAKE	LEROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	DECK TRUSS	CANTILEVER	1960	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT	1995CA	3	

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4305019	LAKE	MADISON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4305043	LAKE	MADISON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2000	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4305078	LAKE	MADISON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4305027	LAKE	MADISON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4342313	LAKE	MENTOR		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1980	1	
4340787	LAKE	NORTH MADISON		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4333438	LAKE	WAITE HILL		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1989	1	
4352440	LAKE	WAITE HILL		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		2	
4303903	LAKE	WAITE HILL		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4303938	LAKE	WAITE HILL		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4352394	LAKE	WILLOUGHBY		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		2	
4352114	LAKE	WILLOUGHBY		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		3	

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4303849	LAKE	WILLOUGHBY		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4303873	LAKE	WILLOUGHBY		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4303962	LAKE	WILLOUGHBY		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4351843	LAKE	WILLOUGHBY HILLS		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1980	2	
4303571	LAKE	WILLOUGHBY HILLS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4436628	LAWRENCE		Select		STEEL	ARCH	CLOSED SPANDREL FILLED	1940	W.P.A.	1990	2	
4442024	LAWRENCE			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	MODIFIED T	1958	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC.		1	The prestressed concrete stringer bridge placed by the county in 1958 is an example of the non-standardized design marketed and manufactured by Charles Roberts and his son
4435729	LAWRENCE			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1959			1	
4400992	LAWRENCE	COAL GROVE	Non-Select		STEEL	THRU TRUSS	CANTILEVER	1950		1993	5	
4503813	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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4503848	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503902	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503937	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503961	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503996	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503309	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503546	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503600	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4504054	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4504119	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4504321	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1958			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503511	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
4503759	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503783	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503872	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4504178	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4504267	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4504291	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4504356	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4504747	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503333	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1998CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503368	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1998CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503392	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1998CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503422	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1998CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503570	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1998CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
4503694	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1998CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4503724	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1998CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4504208	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4504232	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4504445	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4504534	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4504569	LICKING			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4506782	LICKING			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4505344	LICKING	KIRKERSVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4560019	LICKING	NEWARK		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER		1960			1	

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4649710	LOGAN		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1950		1997	1	
4735749	LORAIN	BROWNHELM TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1994	2	
4735285	LORAIN	Carlisle		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		2	
4738489	LORAIN	Carlisle		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
4738411	LORAIN	CARLISLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1990	1	
4738365	LORAIN	Columbia		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1980	1	
4735102	LORAIN	COLUMBIA TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4734866	LORAIN	EATON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1981	1	
4770684	LORAIN	ELYRIA		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		2	
4734653	LORAIN	GRAFTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	
4733320	LORAIN	HENRIETTA TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	

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4733908	LORAIN	Huntington		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1990	1	
4733886	LORAIN	HUNTINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	
4761375	LORAIN	LORAIN	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950	OHIO BRIDGE CORP.		1	
4736966	LORAIN	Penfield		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
4736397	LORAIN	Pittsfield		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1972	1	
4741234	LORAIN	PITTSFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4735536	LORAIN	Rochester		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
4733797	LORAIN	ROCHESTER TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4738713	LORAIN	Wellington		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1971	1	
4738802	LORAIN	WELLINGTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1976	1	

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4736303	LORAIN	Wellington		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4738691	LORAIN	Wellington		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1976	1	
4738829	LORAIN	Wellington		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4739264	LORAIN	Wellington		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4831438	LUCAS	Jerusalem		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER		1960	GREAT LAKES STRUCTURAL CONCRETE	2002	1	
4800397	LUCAS	OREGON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1956			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4805526	LUCAS	OREGON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4805550	LUCAS	OREGON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4805585	LUCAS	OREGON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4805917	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	BASCULE		1956		1980	1	The Robert Craig Memorial Bridge at Toledo (Lucas County #4805917), a bascule bridge over the Maumee River, was built by the state in 1956 as part of the Toledo-Detroit Expressway, one of several pre-
4805852	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	RIGID FRAME		1956			1	The rigid frame bridge was built in 1956 as part of the development of the Toledo-Detroit Expressway (IR 280).

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4805925	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	GIRDER-FLOORBEAM		1956			6	The steel girder-floorbeam bridge was built in 1956 as part of the development of the Toledo-Detroit Expressway (IR 280).
4861647	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	ARCH CULVERT	CORRUGATED	1956			1	
4861655	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	ARCH CULVERT	CORRUGATED	1956			1	
4805933	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	GIRDER-FLOORBEAM		1956		1985CA	3	The steel girder-floorbeam bridge was built in 1956 as part of the development of the Toledo-Detroit Expressway (IR 280).
4805887	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	RIGID FRAME		1956		1990CA	1	The rigid frame bridge was built in 1956 as part of the development of the Toledo-Detroit Expressway (IR 280). It is not individually distinguished for its technology and
4805895	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	RIGID FRAME		1956		1990CA	1	The rigid frame bridge was built in 1956 as part of the development of the Toledo-Detroit Expressway (IR 280).
4804414	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1998	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4804473	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1998	5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4804562	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1998	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4805941	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	TEE BEAM	CONTINUOUS	1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4805968	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	RIGID FRAME		1957			1	The rigid frame bridge was built in 1957 as part of the development of the Toledo-Detroit Expressway (IR 280).

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4805976	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	RIGID FRAME		1957			2	The rigid frame bridge was built in 1957 as part of the development of the Toledo-Detroit Expressway (IR 280).
4806034	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4806069	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4806093	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4806123	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4805739	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1957		1995CA	1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4805763	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1957		1995CA	1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4806336	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1958			1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4806360	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
4804686	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1997	5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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4860098	LUCAS	TOLEDO		Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1959	GREAT LAKES STRUCTURAL CONCRETE		1	The 1959 Suder Avenue bridge in Toledo is historically and technologically significant as one of the earliest, truly long, prestressed concrete adjacent box beam bridges
4931742	MADISON			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1988	1	
4930703	MADISON			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1987	1	
4932358	MADISON			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
4931416	MADISON			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1987	1	
4930088	MADISON			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1958	STATE FORCES		1	
4901029	MADISON	JEFFERSON TWP	Non-Select		REINFORCED CONCRETE	OPEN SPANDREL ARCH		1940	A.J. FREIMOTH, C.P. SMITH	1984	2	
5060230	MAHONING	YOUNGSTOWN	Select		STEEL	THRU TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1940	BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.		1	

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5058082	MAHONING	YOUNGSTOWN	Select		STEEL	THRU ARCH		1949			1	
5008298	MAHONING	YOUNGSTOWN		Not Eligible	STEEL	THRU ARCH	TIED	1957	WILBUR WATSON & ASSOCIATES		1	
5060494	MAHONING	YOUNGSTOWN		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1958		1989	1	
5131251	MARION	BIG ISLAND TWP	Non-Select		METAL	PONY TRUSS	PRATT (PINNED)	1940				
5131944	MARION	BIG ISLAND TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1997	1	
5130050	MARION	BOWLING GREEN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1985,2000	1	
5131316	MARION	GRAND PRAIRIE TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1959			3	
5130522	MARION	GRAND TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1957			1	
5131219	MARION	GREEN CAMP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950				
5132223	MARION	PLEASANT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1997	1	

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5131618	MARION	PROSPECT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1987	1	
5130468	MARION	SCOTT TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940				
5131456	MARION	SCOTT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
5133084	MARION	SCOTT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1980	1	
5200091	MEDINA	GUILFORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5204747	MEDINA	GUILFORD TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5204771	MEDINA	GUILFORD TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5200121	MEDINA	GUILFORD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5233747	MEDINA	HARRISVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
5205107	MEDINA	HARRISVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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5203031	MEDINA	LAFAYETTE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5203066	MEDINA	LAFAYETTE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5203570	MEDINA	MEDINA TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5203600	MEDINA	MEDINA TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5234263	MEDINA	MONTVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
5234247	MEDINA	MONTVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	
5202043	MEDINA	MONTVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5203155	MEDINA	MONTVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5203244	MEDINA	MONTVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5203279	MEDINA	MONTVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
5203368	MEDINA	MONTVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5203392	MEDINA	MONTVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5203422	MEDINA	MONTVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5203457	MEDINA	MONTVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5203511	MEDINA	MONTVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5203546	MEDINA	MONTVILLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5233372	MEDINA	WADSWORTH		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1967	1	
5205433	MEDINA	WADSWORTH		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5205042	MEDINA	WADSWORTH TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1994	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5205077	MEDINA	WADSWORTH TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1994	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5204801	MEDINA	WADSWORTH TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
5204836	MEDINA	WADSWORTH TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5201950	MEDINA	WADSWORTH TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5234174	MEDINA	Westfield		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	
5204356	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202256	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202280	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202310	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202345	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202434	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202493	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202523	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
5202558	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202582	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202612	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202647	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202671	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202701	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202736	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202760	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202795	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202825	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
5202914	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202949	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5202973	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5203007	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5204259	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5204267	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5204380	MEDINA	WESTFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5233860	MEDINA	YORK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
5337046	MEIGS		Non-Select		STEEL	TRUSS		1948				
5332842	MEIGS	CHESTER TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1998	1	

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5454832	MERCER		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950	OHIO BRIDGE CO			
5437032	MERCER	FRANKLIN TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950			1	
5443520	MERCER	HOPEWELL TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
5446228	MERCER	JEFFERSON TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1950		1999	1	
5445825	MERCER	JEFFERSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
5450276	MERCER	LIBERTY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
5452325	MERCER	RECOVERY TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950			1	
5457173	MERCER	UNION TWP	Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950			1	
5459702	MERCER	WASHINGTON TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1950			1	
5459990	MERCER	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1991	1	

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5458730	MERCER	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
5501687	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1956		1983	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5501717	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1956		1983	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502640	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1982	5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502675	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1982	5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502799	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1982	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5501954	MIAMI			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5501989	MIAMI			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502012	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1957			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502047	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502071	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	CULVERT		1957			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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5502101	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1957			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502136	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502160	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502284	MIAMI			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502314	MIAMI			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502527	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502551	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502586	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1957			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502616	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	ARCH CULVERT		1957			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502764	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502888	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5503094	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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5503124	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5503159	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5504716	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5501830	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502853	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1982	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502829	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502918	MIAMI			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502942	MIAMI			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5502977	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5503000	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
5503396	MIAMI			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5503426	MIAMI			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5503450	MIAMI			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5530113	MIAMI	BROWN TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960	MIAMI COUNTY ENGINEERS OFFICE		1	
5535352	MIAMI	ELIZABETH TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1959	AMERICAN-MARIETTA CO.		1	
5533589	MIAMI	NEWBERRY TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	THRU TRUSS	PRATT (RIVETED)	1945		1991	1	
5533422	MIAMI	NEWBERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1956	CARPENTER & BLANK (TROY, OH)		1	
5531772	MIAMI	NEWBERRY TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960	MIAMI COUNTY ENGINEERS OFFICE		1	
5503183	MIAMI	PIQUA		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5503213	MIAMI	PIQUA		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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5500184	MIAMI	PIQUA		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5503337	MIAMI	PIQUA		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5503361	MIAMI	PIQUA		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5503272	MIAMI	PIQUA		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1980CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5503302	MIAMI	PIQUA		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1980CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5504260	MIAMI	TIPP CITY		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1955		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5500753	MIAMI	TROY		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5501385	MIAMI	TROY		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5534747	MIAMI	UNION TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960	MIAMI COUNTY ENGINEERS OFFICE		1	
5632501	MONROE	GREEN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957			1	

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5709067	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	CULVERT		1952			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705614	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1982	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705703	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1992	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705738	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958		1992	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705584	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705649	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705673	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705797	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705851	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705886	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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5705916	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705762	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705827	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5708761	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5708796	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5704502	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705134	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705223	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705258	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5706394	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	CULVERT		1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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5706424	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5706459	MONTGOMERY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5730333	MONTGOMERY	BUTLER TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960	MONTGOMERY CO. DEPT OF ROADS BRIDGES AND DITCHES	1989,2002	1	
5704359	MONTGOMERY	CLAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705045	MONTGOMERY	CLAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705193	MONTGOMERY	CLAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705312	MONTGOMERY	CLAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5708400	MONTGOMERY	DAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			7	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5708702	MONTGOMERY	DAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1980	5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5700574	MONTGOMERY	DAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5700604	MONTGOMERY	DAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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5708346	MONTGOMERY	DAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5708370	MONTGOMERY	DAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			11	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5708435	MONTGOMERY	DAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5708583	MONTGOMERY	DAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5708613	MONTGOMERY	DAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5708648	MONTGOMERY	DAYTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705495	MONTGOMERY	ENGLEWOOD		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705525	MONTGOMERY	ENGLEWOOD		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705371	MONTGOMERY	ENGLEWOOD		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705401	MONTGOMERY	ENGLEWOOD		Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1959			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705436	MONTGOMERY	ENGLEWOOD		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
5706033	MONTGOMERY	HUBER HEIGHTS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5706068	MONTGOMERY	HUBER HEIGHTS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5706092	MONTGOMERY	HUBER HEIGHTS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5706122	MONTGOMERY	HUBER HEIGHTS		Not Eligible	STEEL	PIPE CULVERT		1958			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5706181	MONTGOMERY	HUBER HEIGHTS		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5706211	MONTGOMERY	HUBER HEIGHTS		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5706270	MONTGOMERY	HUBER HEIGHTS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5709636	MONTGOMERY	HUBER HEIGHTS		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5738121	MONTGOMERY	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	MODIFIED T	1955	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC		1	The 1955 bridge is an example of interior beams are the non-standard design of modified T beams fabricated and marketed to the county
5740088	MONTGOMERY	JEFFERSON TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	MODIFIED T	1957	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC.	1975	1	
5746485	MONTGOMERY	MIAMI TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER		1956			3	

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5746450	MONTGOMERY	MIAMI TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	MODIFIED T	1957	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC.	1975	3	
5746566	MONTGOMERY	MIAMI TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1959	MONTGOMERY CO. DEPT OF ROADS BRIDGES AND DITCHES		1	
5706483	MONTGOMERY	MIAMISBURG		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1999	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5706513	MONTGOMERY	MIAMISBURG		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1999	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5765528	MONTGOMERY	TROTWOOD	Replaced	Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	MODIFIED T	1958	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC.	1975CA	1	
5765366	MONTGOMERY	TROTWOOD		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960	MONTGOMERY CO. DEPT OF ROADS BRIDGES AND DITCHES		3	
5703425	MONTGOMERY	VANDALIA		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1956			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5709156	MONTGOMERY	VANDALIA		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1956			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5705975	MONTGOMERY	VANDALIA		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5706572	MONTGOMERY	WEST CARROLLTON		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5706602	MONTGOMERY	WEST CARROLLTON		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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5706637	MONTGOMERY	WEST CARROLLTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5706661	MONTGOMERY	WEST CARROLLTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5800188	MORGAN	CENTER TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	OTHER		1952			0	
5831660	MORGAN	CENTER TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1999	1	
5834686	MORGAN	MARION TWP	Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950			1	
5902193	MORROW			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5900875	MORROW	BENNINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901057	MORROW	BENNINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901022	MORROW	BENNINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901081	MORROW	BENNINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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5902703	MORROW	BENNINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5930332	MORROW	CARDINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1953	EDWARDS SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.		1	
5931738	MORROW	CARDINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
5901472	MORROW	CHESTER TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901502	MORROW	CHESTER TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901561	MORROW	FRANKLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901596	MORROW	FRANKLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901685	MORROW	FRANKLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901715	MORROW	FRANKLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901626	MORROW	FRANKLIN TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1990CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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5901650	MORROW	FRANKLIN TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1990CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5903211	MORROW	FRANKLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5932149	MORROW	GILEAD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1951	EDWARDS SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.	1997	1	
5901383	MORROW	HARMONY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901413	MORROW	HARMONY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901448	MORROW	HARMONY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901170	MORROW	HARMONY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901359	MORROW	HARMONY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901200	MORROW	HARMONY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901235	MORROW	HARMONY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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5901294	MORROW	HARMONY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901324	MORROW	HARMONY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901146	MORROW	LINCOLN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901111	MORROW	LINCOLN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5900964	MORROW	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901839	MORROW	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901774	MORROW	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5901804	MORROW	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
5932467	MORROW	TROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951		2000	1	
6032044	MUSKINGUM		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	CAMELBACK	1949		1951	1	

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6002285	MUSKINGUM			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
6044263	MUSKINGUM	CASS		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
6036155	MUSKINGUM	CLAY TWP		Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER		1952	CHARLES ROBERTS & WANDER AND MASON, INC.		5	The 1952 Roseville Bridge ranks as the most significant prestressed concrete bridges in the state and one of the most important nationally based on its early date of construction and
6031307	MUSKINGUM	GAYSPORT	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1971	OHIO BRIDGE CORP.	1971	4	
6043143	MUSKINGUM	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	
6030270	MUSKINGUM	MEIGS		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1996	1	
6051111	MUSKINGUM	MONROE		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6037461	MUSKINGUM	NEWTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6037224	MUSKINGUM	NEWTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6037518	MUSKINGUM	NEWTOWN		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	

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6048285	MUSKINGUM	PERRY		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6054129	MUSKINGUM	PHILO		Not Eligible	STEEL	THRU TRUSS	PARKER (RIVETED)	1953	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT/AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.	1979	5	
6032230	MUSKINGUM	SALT CREEK		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6038220	MUSKINGUM	SPRINGFIELD		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6038174	MUSKINGUM	SPRINGFIELD		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6038727	MUSKINGUM	SPRINGFIELD		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6038069	MUSKINGUM	SPRINGFIELD		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		2	
6101860	NOBLE	ELK TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	COMPOSITE	1954	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT		1	The 1954 bridge is one of the seven extant composite slab-prestressed concrete “joists” bridges that were constructed and placed by the Ohio Department of Highways maintenance
6104509	NOBLE	JEFFERSON TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	COMPOSITE	1954	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT		1	The 1954 bridge is one of the seven extant composite slab-prestressed concrete “joists” bridges that were constructed and placed by the Ohio Department of Highways maintenance
6104053	NOBLE	MARION TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	COMPOSITE	1955	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT		1	The 1955 bridge is one of the seven extant composite slab-prestressed concrete “joists” bridges that were constructed and placed by the Ohio Department of Highways maintenance

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6104770	NOBLE	SENECA TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	COMPOSITE	1955	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT		1	The 1955 bridge is one of the seven extant composite slab-prestressed concrete “joists” bridges that were constructed and placed by the Ohio Department of Highways maintenance
6104800	NOBLE	SENECA TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	COMPOSITE	1955	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT		1	The 1955 bridge is one of the seven extant composite slab-prestressed concrete “joists” bridges that were constructed and placed by the Ohio Department of Highways maintenance
6103847	NOBLE	SENECA TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	COMPOSITE	1958	OHIO STATE HWY DEPT		1	The 1958 bridge is one of the seven extant composite slab-prestressed concrete “joists” bridges that were constructed and placed by the Ohio Department of Highways maintenance
6235433	OTTAWA		Non-Select		STEEL	ARCH	CLOSED SPANDREL FILLED	1940			2	
6231985	OTTAWA		Reserve		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950	OHIO BRIDGE CORP.	1975	1	
6241638	OTTAWA			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1985	1	
6241573	OTTAWA			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6230237	OTTAWA	ALLEN		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
6230318	OTTAWA	ALLEN		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1980	1	
6230288	OTTAWA	ALLEN		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	2001	1	

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6232159	OTTAWA	Benton		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
6232000	OTTAWA	BENTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6232078	OTTAWA	Benton		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1988	1	
6232043	OTTAWA	BENTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	2002	1	
6232280	OTTAWA	Benton		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	2002	1	
6232191	OTTAWA	Benton		Not Eligible	STEEL	ARCH CULVERT	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6232264	OTTAWA	Benton		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	2000	1	
6232132	OTTAWA	Benton		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	2001	1	
6232094	OTTAWA	Benton		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
6233066	OTTAWA	CARROLL		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	2001	1	
6233082	OTTAWA	CARROLL		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	2001	1	

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6232981	OTTAWA	CARROLL		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6235468	OTTAWA	CLAY		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	2002	1	
6235255	OTTAWA	CLAY		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1987	1	
6260020	OTTAWA	GENOA		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1958		1991	1	
6260039	OTTAWA	GENOA		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1958		1996	1	
6238319	OTTAWA	HARRIS		Not Eligible	STEEL	ARCH CULVERT		1953			1	
6238335	OTTAWA	HARRIS		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	2000	1	
6238130	OTTAWA	HARRIS		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	2002	1	
6238297	OTTAWA	HARRIS		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	2002	1	
6238386	OTTAWA	HARRIS		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6241557	OTTAWA	SALEM		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1975	1	

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6241344	OTTAWA	Salem		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
6241603	OTTAWA	SALEM		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6330991	PAULDING	CRANE TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950			1	
6533035	PICKAWAY	WALNUT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1951	H. C. PETTIBONE (ASHVILLE)		1	
6630871	PIKE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1940				
6630979	PIKE		Non-Select		STEEL	TRUSS		1940				
6631150	PIKE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940				
6631177	PIKE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940				
6630227	PIKE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1945				
6633242	PIKE		Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1945			1	

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
6633307	PIKE		Removed		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1945				
6630529	PIKE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950				
6630928	PIKE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION			
6631053	PIKE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950				
6631290	PIKE		Non-Select		STEEL	TRUSS		1950				
6633099	PIKE	BENTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1975	1	
6631347	PIKE	MARION TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6630839	PIKE	MIFFLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6631037	PIKE	PEEBLE TWP	Non-Select	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
6630790	PIKE	SUNFISH TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	

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6731872	PORTAGE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940			1	
6735290	PORTAGE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940			1	
6736718	PORTAGE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1948		1978	1	
6734111	PORTAGE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950		1980	1	
6732860	PORTAGE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950		1988	1	
6731236	PORTAGE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950			1	
6732240	PORTAGE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950			1	
6734103	PORTAGE		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950			1	
6700489	PORTAGE			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1954			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
6733328	PORTAGE	AURORA	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940		1997	1	

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6735940	PORTAGE	GARRETTSVILLE	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940		1978	1	
6733344	PORTAGE	GARRETTSVILLE	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950		1979	1	
6736440	PORTAGE	KENT		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
6733212	PORTAGE	RAVENNA	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940		1987	1	
6835678	PREBLE		Select		REINFORCED CONCRETE	ARCH	CLOSED SPANDREL FILLED	1942			1	
6838162	PREBLE			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1955	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
6830277	PREBLE			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1958	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
6841333	PREBLE	FAIRHAVEN	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1955	CHAMPION BRIDGE CO., WILMINGTON, OH.		1	
6833152	PREBLE	NEW PARIS	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1964	CHAMPION BRIDGE CO.		1	
6836488	PREBLE	WEST FLORENCE	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1958	THE CHAMPION BRJIDGE CO., WILMINGTON, OH.		1	

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6932819	PUTNAM		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1955		1955	1	
6960030	PUTNAM	GLANDORF	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORP.	1994	1	
7003757	RICHLAND	JEFFERSON TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003692	RICHLAND	JEFFERSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003722	RICHLAND	JEFFERSON TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003781	RICHLAND	JEFFERSON TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003811	RICHLAND	JEFFERSON TWP		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004389	RICHLAND	MADISON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1996	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004419	RICHLAND	MADISON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1996	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7060203	RICHLAND	MANSFIELD	Non-Select		REINFORCED CONCRETE	ARCH	CLOSED SPANDREL FILLED	1940			2	

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7004508	RICHLAND	MANSFIELD		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7032978	RICHLAND	MIFFLIN TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	ARCH		1940			1	
7004834	RICHLAND	MIFFLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1998CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004869	RICHLAND	MIFFLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1998CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004478	RICHLAND	MIFFLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004532	RICHLAND	MIFFLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004567	RICHLAND	MIFFLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004656	RICHLAND	MIFFLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004680	RICHLAND	MIFFLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004710	RICHLAND	MIFFLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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7004745	RICHLAND	MIFFLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7006276	RICHLAND	MIFFLIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003366	RICHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003390	RICHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003420	RICHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003455	RICHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003544	RICHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003579	RICHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003609	RICHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003633	RICHLAND	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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7035969	RICHLAND	SHELBY		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1958	EDWARDS BRIDGE CO.	1989	1	
7004117	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004141	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004176	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004206	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004230	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004265	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004354	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003846	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003870	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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7003900	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7003935	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004028	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004052	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7004087	RICHLAND	WASHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7154631	ROSS			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS		1957	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
7146248	ROSS			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1958	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY	1986	1	
7154550	ROSS			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1960	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	
7250010	SANDUSKY		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1947	KLEIN CONSTRUCTURAL STEEL CO.	1973	1	
7238169	SANDUSKY			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	

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7232128	SANDUSKY			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1967	1	
7234201	SANDUSKY			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1979	1	
7234228	SANDUSKY	JACKSON		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7234074	SANDUSKY	JACKSON		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1958	I. M. HELLER CO.	1983	1	
7240252	SANDUSKY	riley		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1959			1	
7242042	SANDUSKY	Sandusky		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE COMPANY	1991	1	
7242212	SANDUSKY	Sandusky		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1959			1	
7244428	SANDUSKY	Scott		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1959			1	The one span, 35'-long, prestressed concrete, adjacent box beam bridge was built by the county in 1959 with federal aid.
7244169	SANDUSKY	SCOTT		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1960			1	
7246048	SANDUSKY	Townsend		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1967	1	
7246080	SANDUSKY	Townsend		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1967	1	

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7248318	SANDUSKY	Washington		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1967	1	
7248199	SANDUSKY	Washington		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1960	GREAT LAKES STRUCTURAL CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.		1	
7250088	SANDUSKY	WOODVILLE		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7250053	SANDUSKY	WOODVILLE		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1960			1	
7335199	SCIOTO	BLOOM TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	PRATT (PINNED)	1940		1993	1	
7331568	SCIOTO	BLOOM TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940		1998	1	
7331142	SCIOTO	BRUSH CREEK TWP	Replaced		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940		1995	1	
7332270	SCIOTO	GREEN TWP	Replaced		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	PRATT (RIVETED)	1950	CHAMPION BUILDERS		1	
7330464	SCIOTO	HARRISON TWP	Replaced		STEEL	THRU TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1940			1	
7330723	SCIOTO	MADISON TOWMSHIP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940		1992	1	
7330545	SCIOTO	MADISON TOWNSHIP	Replaced		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940		1994	1	
7334168	SCIOTO	MADISON TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1940		1998	1	

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7334079	SCIOTO	MADISON TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1950	CHAMPION BRIDGE CO.		1	
7331401	SCIOTO	NILE TWP	Replaced		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	PRATT (PINNED)	1940			1	
7331584	SCIOTO	PORTER TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	THRU TRUSS	PRATT (PINNED)	1940			1	
7330979	SCIOTO	RUSH TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1940		1994	1	
7335032	SCIOTO	UNION TOWNSHIP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1940		1998	1	
7331150	SCIOTO	UNION TWP	Replaced		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940		1993	1	
7331169	SCIOTO	UNION TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940			1	
7332521	SCIOTO	UNION TWP	Select		STEEL	THRU TRUSS	PRATT (PINNED)	1944			1	
7430175	SENECA	ADAMS TWP	Non-Select		REINFORCED CONCRETE	ARCH		1943			1	
7433425	SENECA	BLOOM TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	TRUSS		1940		1978	1	
7433123	SENECA	BLOOM TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1979	1	

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7434715	SENECA	CLINTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7436491	SENECA	EDEN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1977	1	
7437749	SENECA	HOPEWELL TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1987	1	
7438168	SENECA	HOPEWELL TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	MODIFIED T	1958	CONCRETE FABRICATORS, INC (CRESTLINE)		1	
7442459	SENECA	LOUDON TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1940	OHIO BRIDGE CORP.	1986	1	
7443943	SENECA	PLEASANT TWP	Select		REINFORCED CONCRETE	ARCH	CLOSED SPANDREL FILLED	1950			1	
7448538	SENECA	SENECA TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1986	1	
7451857	SENECA	VENICE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7532598	SHELBY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1958			1	
7501447	SHELBY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7501471	SHELBY			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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7501501	SHELBY			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7501536	SHELBY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7501560	SHELBY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7501595	SHELBY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7501625	SHELBY			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7604149	STARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7604173	STARK			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7630204	STARK	BETHLEHEM TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		2	
7660669	STARK	CANTON	Non-Select		REINFORCED CONCRETE	ARCH		1944			2	
7631375	STARK	CANTON	Select		REINFORCED CONCRETE	ARCH	CLOSED SPANDREL FILLED	1949	GERAUX BROS. CO. - CONTRACTORS		2	

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
7600879	STARK	CANTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7603843	STARK	CANTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7603908	STARK	CANTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7603932	STARK	CANTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7603967	STARK	CANTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7603630	STARK	CANTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7603703	STARK	CANTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7603754	STARK	CANTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7603819	STARK	CANTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7603991	STARK	CANTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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7604025	STARK	CANTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7640218	STARK	CANTON TWP	Non-Select		REINFORCED CONCRETE	ARCH	CLOSED SPANDREL FILLED	1948			1	
7631103	STARK	CANTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	
7630379	STARK	CANTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1995	1	
7633378	STARK	LAWRENCE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
7633394	STARK	LAWRENCE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1987	1	
7633386	STARK	LAWRENCE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7632053	STARK	LEXINGTON TWP	Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	PRATT (RIVETED)	1941		1968	1	
7633475	STARK	LEXINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1968	1	
7633491	STARK	LEXINGTON TWP	Replaced	Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1971	1	
7633424	STARK	LEXINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
7633467	STARK	LEXINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	

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7632894	STARK	LEXINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7605765	STARK	LIMAVILLE	Non-Select		REINFORCED CONCRETE	ARCH		1948		1982	1	
7633629	STARK	NIMISHILLEN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1985	1	
7631472	STARK	NIMISHILLEN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1971	1	
7633696	STARK	NIMISHILLEN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1991	1	
7630654	STARK	OSNABURG TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1991	1	
7630719	STARK	OSNABURG TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1977	1	
7633904	STARK	PARIS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1986	1	
7633955	STARK	PARIS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1991	1	
7633882	STARK	PARIS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1995	1	
7633920	STARK	PARIS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	

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7632150	STARK	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1976	1	
7631936	STARK	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1980	1	
7630425	STARK	PIKE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1979	1	
7630328	STARK	PLAIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1991	1	
7632789	STARK	PLAIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1988	1	
7632738	STARK	PLAIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
7604084	STARK	PLAIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7604114	STARK	PLAIN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7634188	STARK	SANDY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1991	1	
7630093	STARK	SUGAR CREEK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7634323	STARK	SUGAR CREEK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1991	1	

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7634293	STARK	SUGAR CREEK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1992	1	
7632509	STARK	SUGAR CREEK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1989	1	
7634307	STARK	SUGAR CREEK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1977,1987	1	
7706758	SUMMIT			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706812	SUMMIT			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706723	SUMMIT			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706782	SUMMIT			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706847	SUMMIT			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7730306	SUMMIT	AKRON	Select		STEEL	DECK TRUSS	CANTILEVER	1948	WILBUR WATSON & ASSOC.	1993	3	
7700369	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	DECK TRUSS	CANITLEVER	1953	WILBUR WATSON & ASSOC/MOUNT VERNON BRIDGE CO.	1987	3	

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7706154	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1955		1992	1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706189	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1955		1992	1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706243	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1955		1992	1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706308	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1955		1992	1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706332	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	GIRDER-FLOORBEAM		1957		1992	7	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706367	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1957		1992	1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706219	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957			0	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706421	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1958		1992	1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706456	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1997	11	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7702949	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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7706480	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER		1958			1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706545	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	CULVERT		1958			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706634	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706669	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7702973	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706065	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706006	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1990	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7706030	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1990	5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7705972	SUMMIT	AKRON		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7731108	SUMMIT	BARBERTON		Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	STRINGER	MODIFIED T	1954	PRESCON		1	The prestressed concrete, modified T-shaped stringer bridge built in 1954 is one of the oldest extant examples in the state of the pre-standardization design marketed and manufactured
7704054	SUMMIT	COPLEY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1957		1998	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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7763824	SUMMIT	CUYAHOGA FALLS	Non-Select		REINFORCED CONCRETE	ARCH	CLOSED SPANDREL FILLED	1940		1941	1	
7705018	SUMMIT	NORTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1958		1993	4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7704895	SUMMIT	NORTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	CULVERT		1958			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
7830408	TRUMBULL		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950			1	
7841493	TRUMBULL		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953		1952	1	
7844603	TRUMBULL		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953		1953	1	
7835264	TRUMBULL		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954		1982	1	
7841809	TRUMBULL	BRACEVILLE TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1950		1999	1	
7841779	TRUMBULL	BRACEVILLE TWP	Reserve		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950			1	
7841035	TRUMBULL	BROOKFIELD TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951		1951	2	

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7841132	TRUMBULL	BROOKFIELD TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1978,1992	1	
7844425	TRUMBULL	FARMINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7843976	TRUMBULL	FARMINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7843615	TRUMBULL	GREEN TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951		1951	1	
7841914	TRUMBULL	HARTFORD TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951		1995	1	
7832001	TRUMBULL	HARTFORD TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954		1996	1	
7832818	TRUMBULL	JOHNSTON		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7837658	TRUMBULL	LIBERTY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7844352	TRUMBULL	MESOPOTAMIA		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7844190	TRUMBULL	MESOPOTAMIA TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7836120	TRUMBULL	NEWTON TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951		1951	1	

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7840594	TRUMBULL	NEWTON TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954		1995	1	
7840683	TRUMBULL	NEWTOWN		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
7842597	TRUMBULL	SOUTHINGTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
7841485	TRUMBULL	WARREN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1995,1999	2	
7837283	TRUMBULL	WEATHERSFIELD TWP	Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1948			2	
7900333	TUSCARAWAS		Select		STEEL	THRU TRUSS	CAMELBACK	1949	AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.	1995	2	
7960425	TUSCARAWAS	UHRICHSVILLE	Replaced		STEEL	TRUSS		1941		1989	1	
8037612	UNION		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1947		1993	1	
8037787	UNION			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1953	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		2	
8037876	UNION			Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960			2	The 2 span, 60'-long, prestressed concrete box beam bridge built in 1960 has fasciae-mounted standard beam guide rails and a concrete substructure. The prestressed
8035385	UNION	CLAIBOURNE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1959	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY		1	

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8035474	UNION	YORK TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960		1998	1	
8131252	VAN WERT		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1942				
8132534	VAN WERT		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1942				
8137285	VAN WERT		Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1942				
8232555	VINTON	EAGLE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1955	CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY	1999	1	
8230919	VINTON	RICHLAND TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1960	UNKNOWN		1	
8230668	VINTON	SWAN TWP	Replaced	Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM		1959	UNKNOWN		1	
8303185	WARREN			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303215	WARREN			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303274	WARREN			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	PIPE CULVERT		1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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8303304	WARREN			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303339	WARREN			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303398	WARREN			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303428	WARREN			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303452	WARREN			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303487	WARREN			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303517	WARREN			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303878	WARREN			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			6	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303363	WARREN			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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8303541	WARREN	FRANKLIN		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303606	WARREN	FRANKLIN		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303630	WARREN	FRANKLIN		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303754	WARREN	FRANKLIN		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303789	WARREN	FRANKLIN		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303819	WARREN	FRANKLIN		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303843	WARREN	FRANKLIN		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303665	WARREN	FRANKLIN		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960		1995CA	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8301417	WARREN	MONROE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8301441	WARREN	MONROE		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1960			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

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8303126	WARREN	MONROE		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8303150	WARREN	MONROE		Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1960			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8430624	WASHINGTON	ADAMS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
8431590	WASHINGTON	DUNHAM TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
8430101	WASHINGTON	DUNHAM TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
8432619	WASHINGTON	GRANDVIEW TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
8432597	WASHINGTON	GRANDVIEW TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
8431132	WASHINGTON	INDEPENDENCE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1986	1	
8433712	WASHINGTON	LAWRENCE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1955	UNKNOWN		1	
8432023	WASHINGTON	NEWPORT TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1991	1	

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
8430276	WASHINGTON	PALMER TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
8430691	WASHINGTON	WATERFORD TWP	Removed		STEEL	THRU TRUSS	PRATT (RIVETED)	1947			1	
8436045	WASHINGTON	WESLEY TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1940		1986	1	
8547289	WAYNE			Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1960	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1987	1	
8530068	WAYNE	BAUGHMAN TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1990	1	
8537836	WAYNE	CLINTON TWP		Not Eligible	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	BOX BEAM	ADJACENT	1958	CONCRETE FABRICTORS, INC.		1	
8502978	WAYNE	CONGRESS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8503001	WAYNE	CONGRESS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959		2001	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8503060	WAYNE	CONGRESS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8503125	WAYNE	CONGRESS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
8503184	WAYNE	CONGRESS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8503214	WAYNE	CONGRESS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8503273	WAYNE	CONGRESS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8503303	WAYNE	CONGRESS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8503338	WAYNE	CONGRESS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8503362	WAYNE	CONGRESS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8505047	WAYNE	CONGRESS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8505799	WAYNE	CONGRESS TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1959			4	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8546932	WAYNE	MILTON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1988	1	
8554374	WAYNE	SUGAR CREEK TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1987	1	

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
8558221	WAYNE	WOOSTER TWP	Replaced		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1941		1974	1	
8631581	WILLIAMS	MADISON		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
8631131	WILLIAMS	PULASKI		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
8636869	WILLIAMS	PULASKI TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
8631948	WILLIAMS	SUPERIOR		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1953	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
8630208	WILLIAMS	SUPERIOR TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	THRU TRUSS	WARREN (RIVETED)	1947			1	
8702462	WOOD		Non-Select		STEEL	THRU TRUSS	PARKER (RIVETED)	1948	R BENTLEY AND SONS, CO.	1988	5	
8705887	WOOD			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB		1953		1986	1	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8705828	WOOD			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1953		1987	5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8705941	WOOD			Not Eligible	STEEL	STRINGER	CONTINUOUS	1953		1987	3	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
8705917	WOOD			Not Eligible	STEEL	ARCH CULVERT		1953			2	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8700818	WOOD			Not Eligible	REINFORCED CONCRETE	SLAB	CONTINUOUS	1958			5	The bridge is one of the standard bridge types used in the development of Ohio's comprehensive Interstate highway system.
8747601	WOOD	CENTER TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1983	1	
8737207	WOOD	HENRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
8738262	WOOD	JACKSON TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	PRATT (PINNED)	1941			1	
8751358	WOOD	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1951	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
8730490	WOOD	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1954	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
8737150	WOOD	JACKSON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	
8738688	WOOD	LIBERTY TWP	Non-Select		STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN POLYGONAL CHORD	1950		1970	1	
8742596	WOOD	LIBERTY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1985	1	

SFN	County Name	Municipality Name	Status	NR Recom-mendation	Material	Structure Type	Design	Year Built	Designer/ Builder	Yr of Major Reconstruct	Main Spans #	Summary of Significance
8742650	WOOD	LIBERTY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1984	1	
8749140	WOOD	MIDDLETON TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1956	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
8746672	WOOD	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1952	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	
8746842	WOOD	PERRY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
8753164	WOOD	PORTAGE TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1957	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1982	1	
8757399	WOOD	ROSSFORD		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1959	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORTATION		1	
8734674	WOOD	TROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1955	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION	1985	1	
8732965	WOOD	TROY TWP		Not Eligible	STEEL	PONY TRUSS	WARREN (WELDED)	1958	OHIO BRIDGE CORPORATION		1	

APPENDIX G

NORTH CAROLINA (cont.)

REIDSVILLE

Schnedl, Edwin F. 1121 S. Main St.
Schnedl, Richard B. 1121 S. Main St.

REYNOLDA

Larson, Jens Fredrick.

ROANOKE RAPIDS

Davis, Charles C, Jr. 911 Madison St.

ROCKY MOUNT

Harles, Harry J. 111 Nash St.
Sorrell, Russell. Suite 215, 1st Federal Bldg.
Thompson, John. 1st Federal Bldg.

SALISBURY

Ramsay, John Erwin. 309 N. Main St.

SHELBY

Breeze, V. W. 325 Lee St.
Cothran, Thomas W. Cleveland Times Bldg.
Holland L. Pegram, Jr. 325 Lee St.
Riviere, Jack Paul. Box 618
Van Wageningen, Fred. Cleveland Times Bldg.
Vaughan, C. L, Jr. Box 12.

SOUTHERN PINES

Hayes, Thomas Thurman, Jr. P.O. Box 385.

STATESVILLE

Hutchins, T. H. 212½ S. Center St.
Pendleton, Andrew L. 218 W. Broad.

TRYON

Brady, Rufus Holland, Jr.
Jones, Arthur Laidler.
Meriwether, Shannon.

WILMINGTON

Boney, Charles H. 120 S. Fifth St.
Boney, Leslie N. 120 S. Fifth St.
Boney, Leslie N, Jr. 120 S. Fifth St.
Boney, William J. 120 S. Fifth St.
Foard, Osborne Giles. 202½ Princess.
Lynch, James. 202½ Princess St.

WILSON

Herman, Thomas B. 117 W. Nash St.

WINSTON-SALEM

Arey, Robert F. 2323 Westover Dr.
Butner, Fred W, Jr. 420 W. Fourth St.
Crump, Ralph W. 153 Woodrow Ave.
James, W. R, Jr. 602 Reynolds Bldg.
Kunz, Gordon Howard. 748 Stratford Rd.
Lashmit, Luther. 602 Reynolds Bldg.
Maddocks, Durward L. 639-A W. Fifth St.
O'Brien, L. A. P.O. Box 351.
Pfohl, Cyrill H. 234 N. Main St.
Stinson, Gorrell Robert. 639-A W. Fifth St.

NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK

Leonhard, H. M. Professional Bldg.
Ritterbush, Robert Alonzo. 209 N. Seventh St.

FARGO

Henning, Knute A. N. Dak. State Col, Dept. of Arch.
Johnsen, Walter T. Kurke Assocs, 111 Thirteenth Ave, N.
Johnson, Kenneth Richard. P.O. Box 1602.
Kurke, John Matthew. 1117 Thirteenth Ave, N.
Seifert, W. J. 301 De Lendrecie Bldg.
Skaret, Herman. 405 De Lendrecie Bldg.
Stasko, Edward Vincent. 1241 Fifth St, N.

GRAND FORKS

Anderson, Algot B. Vold Block.
Denbrook, Myron, Jr. Seventeenth Ave. S & Cherry.
Grosz, Paul H. 314½ DeMers Ave.
Wells, Theodore B. 623 Seventeenth Ave. S.

JAMESTOWN

Horton, Gilbert Everett. Box 1217.
Horton, Gilbert R. Box 1217, Sunny Hills.

MINOT

Bohrer, Walter E. 17A E. Central Ave.
Brunner, Harold C. 17A E. Central Ave.
Hoeffel, H. L, Jr. 17A E. Central Ave.
Ross, Leander Frank. 901 Third St, S.W.
Rush, Ira L, Jr. 2001 Valker Rd.

OHIO

AKRON

Bliss, Edwin F. 70 N. Broadway. (8)
Canute, Gordon W. 777 W. Market. (3)
Cassidy, Harold Smith. 1390 Delia Ave.
Chambers, J. Henry. 844 W. Market St. (3)
Derr, Kenneth L. 42 Frank Blvd. (13)
Firestone, Roy Gilbert. 747 Crestview Ave. (20)
Florence, Edward Vande. 776 N. Main St. (10)
Goodwin, Donald W. 55 N. Balch. (3)
Guran, Elmer J. 964 Greenwood Ave. (20)
Huff, W. B. 1050 N. Main St. (10)
Kenny, Geves George. 311 Kenilworth Dr. (3)
Konarski, Michel M. 844 W. Market St. (3)
Kraus, Edward Henry. 247 E. Exchange St. (4)
Luxmore, John Russell. 200 Permanent Bldg, E. Mill St.
McKenzie, John S. 1184 Woodward Ave. (10)
Murphy, Milton E. 1020 Second Nat. Bldg.
Peddle, Eugene F. 153 E. Exchange St. (4)
Petersen, Alfred Wayne. 64 S. Pershing Dr. (13)
Roberts, Stewart A. 1050 N. Main St. (10)
Stevens, Burt V. 311 Kenilworth Dr. (13)
Tuchman, Joseph. 777 W. Market. (3)
Wagner, Edwin D. 200 Permanent Bldg.
White, Dale A. 661 W. Market St.
Wiley, Kenneth F. 888 Home Ave. (10)

ALLIANCE

Bergemann, William E. 2004 S. Watson.
Zuber, Richard N. 255 E. State St.

ATHENS

Denison, A. C. Ohio Univ.

BARBERTON

Buzzard, Roger F. 532 W. Park Ave.
Miller, Donald C. F. 3695 Hameton Rd.

BAY VILLAGE

Mackey, Richard. 26300 Westlake Rd.

BELLEFONTAINE

Manor, William Howard. Holland Theatre Bldg.

BEREA

Crider, Edward S. 85½ Front St.
Foley, T. J, Jr. 20 Beech St.
Helwick, Lottie B. 20 Beech St, c/o Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott.
Mellenbrook, Earl H. 20 Beech St.
Scott, Franklin G. 20 Beech St.

CANTON

Dix, Ralph G, Jr. 3307 Martindale Rd, N.E. (4)
Dykes, E. W. 125 Valleyview N.W. (8)
Firestone, Charles E, II. 1412 Cleveland Ave, N.W.
Firestone, Charles E. 1412 Cleveland Ave, N.W. (3)
Forsythe, Robert Edwin. 3873 Bernard Ave, N.W. (9)
Foulks, Geo. M. 625 12th St, N.W. (3)
Lawrence, Richard E. 125 Valleyview Ave, N.W. (8)
Motter, Laurence J. 1412 Cleveland Ave, N.W. (3)

CHAGRIN FALLS

Schwerzler, Urban G. Hemlock Point Rd.
Tibbetts, Walter Irving, Jr. N. Strawberry Lane.
Zajack, Nicholas S. 31050 Pinetree Rd, R.R. 4.

CHILLICOTHE

Swartz, Gene. 249 S. Paint St.

CINCINNATI

Allan, James E. 914 Main St. (2)
Arend, Arthur Richard. 914 Main St. (2)
Arend, William S. 914 Main St. (2)
Baker, John H. Assocd. in the Off. of Charles F. Cellarius, Archt. (2)
Baxter, Cyrus L. Oak & Chestnut Sts. (27)
Becker, John W. 800 Broadway. (2)
Bertsch, F. William. 1824 Carew Tower. (2)
Bettman, Henry A. 517 Provident Bank Bldg. (2)
Boyer, India. 34 W. Sixth St. (2)
Burchard, Charles. 2905 Vernon Pl. (19)
Burrows, Edward M. 1024 Dixie Terminal Bld Bldg. (8)
Cellarius, Charles F. 613 Gas & Elec. Bldg. (2)
Cotter, Laurens Paul. 5975 Beech Dell Dr. (11)
Dombar, Benjamin. 2436 Reading Rd. (2)
Duning, Hilbert C. c/o C. F. Cellarius, Archt, 613 Gas & Elec. Co. Bldg. (2)
Elliston, Howard Lowe. 706 Walnut St. (2)
Fasse, Carl H. 6808 Hampton Dr, Silverton. (36)
Felsberg, Nelson. 805 Ingalls Bldg. (2)
Frankenberger, Geo. F. 2910 Woodburn Ave. (6)
Freidhof, Oscar Edward. 920 E. McMillan St.
Freund, R. Carl. 2212 Victory Parkway. (6)
Garriott, H. M. 800 Broadway. (2)
Garties, George. 1024 Dixie Terminal Bldg. (2)
Gillespie, C. H. 805 Ingalls Bldg. (2)
Godley, George H. 918 E. Court St. (2)
Grau, Fred W, Jr. 1701 Fifth Third Bank Bldg. (2)
Hake, Harry, Jr. 2400 Gilbert Ave. (6)
Hake, Harry. 2400 Gilbert Ave. (6)
Hannaford, H. Eldridge. 1024 Dixie Terminal. (2)
Hilmer, Herbert F. 613 Gas & Elec. Bldg. (2)
Holtmeier, Robert Louis. 3197 Linwood Rd. (8)
Hunt, Roland E. 6112 Montgomery Rd. (13)
Iuen, Richard R. 114 Garfield Pl. (2)
Kock, Frederic H. 1824 Carew Tower. (2)
Kruckemeyer, Edward H. 1824 Carew Tower. (2)
Landberg, E. C. 114 Garfield Pl. (2)
Landise, Thomas H, Jr. 128 E. Sixth St.
Lewis, Thomas S. 613 Gas & Elec. Bldg. (2)
Lyle, Joseph M. 2400 Gilbert Ave. (6)
McDonald, George E. 1715 Madison Rd. (6)
Martin, Geo. Marshall. 128 E. Sixth St. (2)
Memoli, Frank. 920 E. McMillian Ave. (19)
Moss, Leslie. 1210 Drott Ave. (5)
Partridge, Philip T. 914 Main St. (2)

OHIO (cont.)

Pepinsky, Bernard. 1701 5th-3rd Bank Bldg. (2)
Pickering, Ernest. Univ. of Cincinnati. (21)
Porter, Edward. 3915 Plainville Rd. (27)
Potter, Russell S. 128 E. Sixth. (2)
Pressler, Fred W. 4939 Paddock Rd.
Prusiner, Lawrence A. 6523 Ridge Circle. (13)
Pyle, C.E. 5706 Marmion Lane.
Rapp, Walter Louis. 800 Broadway. (2)
Ritterholz, H. John, Jr. 2622 Canterbury Ave, Golf Manor. (13)
Ronsheim, Herman. 1024 Dixie Terminal Bldg. (2)
Roth, George F. 128 E. Sixth St. (2)
Schatz, George F. 309 Ludlow Ave. (20)
Schildknecht, Robert Brainerd. 31 E. Fourth St. (2)
Schmidt, Elmer Henry. 920 E. McMillan St. (6)
Schmuelling, Carl. 7755 Rock Hill Lane, Indian Hill. (27)
Schrand, Eugene F. 1701 Fifth, Third Bank Building. (2)
Schulte, Edward J. 920 E. McMillan St.
Sheblessy, Walter F. 1202 Republic St. (10)
Shilling, W. K, Jr. Hotel Mariemont Bldg. (27)
Shorr, Bernard. 1701 Fifth Third Bank Bldg. (1)
Stith, Joseph Earl. 1717 Section Rd, Roselawn. (37)
Stockdale, Reed F. Univ. of Cincinnati.
Strauss, Carl A. 437 E. Fifth St. (2)
Strong, Charles R. 1824 Carew Tower. (2)
Taylor, Richard. 3915 Plainville Rd. (27)
Tietig, Rudolph. 34 W. Sixth St. (2)
Tyler, Edgar D. 128 E. Sixth St. (2)
Walters, Albert V. 921 Federal Res. Bank Bldg. (2)
Wiggers, Thomas C. Rohde Bldg, 3181 Linwood Ave. (8)

CLEVELAND

Baer, Arthur F. 1380 E. Sixth St. (14)
Barber, Charles Merrill. 1900 Euclid Ave. (15)
Barrett, Leo J. 2123 E. Ninth St. (15)
Bernstein, Nathan. 4618 Euclid Ave. (3)
Berr, Alfred H, Jr. 7016 Euclid Ave, Rm. 440. (3)
Beyvl, James W. 16112 Euclid Ave. (12)
Bialosky, Jack Alan. 1220 Huron Rd. (15)
Boccia, Michael G. 22335 Lorain Ave. (26)
Boenisch, Julius. 3380 Fulton Rd.
Bonebrake, John C. 13124 Shaker Sq. (20)
Bonfield, Harold Otis. 1900 Euclid Ave.
Braverman, Sigmund. 7016 Euclid Ave. (3)
Burrows, George Howard. 16104 Kinsman Rd. (20)
Cain, Howard B. Park Bldg, Pub. Square. (14)
Campbell, Eugene Allen. 3125 Prospect Ave. (15)
Carr, John Justin. c/o Carr & Cunningham, 1421 Schofield Bldg. (15)
Ceruti, Joseph. 7113 Euclid Ave. (3)
Checkley, D. M. 2300 Chester Ave.
Ciresi, Anthony S. 7113 Euclid Ave. (3)
Collins, James Joseph. 714 The 1010 Euclid Bldg. (15)
Colman, Charles C. 1836 Euclid Ave. (15)
Conrad, Edward G. 1110 Hanna Bldg.
Conrad, W. H. 226 Hanna Bldg. (15)
Coombe, George B. 511 Park Bldg. (14)
Copper, Munroe Walker, Jr. 10528 Wilbur Ave. (6)
Cumming, Ralph Wilfred. 1900 Euclid Ave.
Cunningham, Phelps. 1421 Schofield Bldg. (15)
Cutting, Richard H. 2074 E. 36th St. (15)
Dalton, Byron. 978-79 The Arcade. (14)
Dalton, George F, III. 979 The Arcade. (14)
Dalton, James A. 979 The Arcade, Euclid Ave. (14)
Damon, Austin G. 926 Engrs. Bldg. (14)
Davis, William J. Cuyahoga Savings Bldg. 2123 E. Ninth St.
Dela Motte, R. B. 6014 Euclid Ave. (3)
Devendorf, John C. 1355 Belle Ave. (7)
Dickerson, Robert W. 2063 E. Fourth St. (15)
Draz, Francis K. 1010 Euclid Ave. (15)
Droppers, Carl H. West. Reserve Univ. (6)
Dyer, J. Milton. c/o Hotel Hollenden.
Egensperger, Herbert F. 2008 Keith Bldg. (15)
Everhard, Junior W. 305-306 Hippodrome Bldg. (14)
Febo, Ray. S. 7113 Euclid Ave. (3)
Fierbauch, John F. 1220 Huron Rd. (15)
Flynn, Edward A. 1740 E. 12th St. (14)
Fulton, Harry A. 6014 Euclid Ave. (3)
Garfield, Abram. 1740 E. 12th St. (14)
Gattozzi, Anthony. Rm. 517 City Hall Bldg. (14)
Gavin, Donald. 1044 Terminal Tower. (13)
Grosel, R. J. 712 The Arcade. (14)
Guenther, Carl F. 13124 Shaker Sq. (20)
Guy, J. Trevor. 7113 Euclid Ave.
Halperin, Moses P. Euclid 71st Bldg. (3)
Harris, Alfred Wilson. 468 Hanna Bldg. (15)
Harris, George Rodney. 1740 E. 12th St. (14)
Hays, J. Byers. 1720 Euclid Ave. (15)
Hinman, Charles Hyatt. 16104 Kinsman Rd. (20)
Hodgman, Edward Mayhew. 1303 Prospect Ave. (15)
Holdstein, Milo S. 1030 Euclid Ave. (15)
Hubbell, Benjamin S, Jr. 4500 Euclid Ave. (3)
Ianni, Basilio Frederick. 1392' Chapelside Ave. (20)
Katonka, Frank A. 11408 Continental Ave.
Kelly, John Sherwood. 2422 Prospect Ave. (15)
Killip, Gordon J. W. 7016 Euclid Ave. (3)
Krinsky, Ben. 6014 Euclid Ave. (3)
Laurie, Pasqual R. 1310 Carnegie Ave. (15)
Leavitt, Morton. 814 9th Chester Bldg. (14)
Lindblad, Bertil. Rm. 412, 1740 E. 12th St. (14)
Little, Bascom. 2630 Chester Ave. (14)
Little, John W. 5209 Euclid Ave. (3)
Little, Robert A. 1303 Prospect Ave. (15)
Manders, Myron R. 1720 Euclid Ave. (15)
Mankki, Onnie. 7113 Euclid Ave. (3)
Mayer, George B. 616 The Arcade. (14)
Mayfield, Leonard Harry. 521 Hanna Bldg, 1422 Euclid Ave. (15)
Miller, John Edward. 468 Hanna Bldg. (15)
Mundy, Louis. 7016 Euclid Ave. (3)
Neale, Sterling L. 2196 Clarkwood Rd. (3)
Norcross, Maxwell A. 7016 Euclid Ave. (3)
Nosek, Anton G, Jr. 468 Hanna Bldg. (15)
Ockert, Paul Joseph. 1836 Euclid Ave. (15)
Outcalt, R. Franklin. 13124 Shaker Sq. (20)
Patterson, Clyde A, Jr. 18509 Winslow Rd. (22)
Payer, Ernst. 7113 Euclid Ave. (3)
Pistler, Willard C, Jr. 979 The Arcade. (14)
Rainey, T. Marshall. 2074 E. 36th. (15)
Reeb, J. Elmer. 1010 Euclid Ave. (15)
Rhinehart, Frank E. 1240 Huron Rd. (15)
Riddle, W. D. Lighting Inst, Gen. Electric, Nela Park. (12)
Robinson, Alexander C, III. 1740 E. 12th St. (14)
Rowley, Charles Bacon. 2008 Keith Bldg. (15)
Schafer, Gilbert P. 1740 E. 12th St. (14)
Scott, J. Arthur. 1729 Superior Ave. (14)
Simpson, Russell. 1110 Hanna Bldg. (15)
Small, Philip L. 1010 Euclid Ave. (15)
Smith, George Carson. 1010 Euclid Ave. (15)
Spieth, Otto Arthur. 814 Ninth Chester Bldg. (14)
Stickle, George W. 2422 Prospect Ave. (15)
Stickle, Robert W. 2422 Prospect Ave. (15)
Teare, Wallace G. 1206 Citizens Bldg. (14)
Truthan, Edwin J. 1240 Huron Rd. (15)
Voinovich, George S. 1922 E. 107th St. (6)
Wade, Robert V. 10528 Wilbur Ave. (6)
Walsh, Travis Gower. 505 Cuyahoga Savings Bldg, 2123 E. Ninth St. (15)
Walters, George C. 1206 Citizens Bldg. (14)
Ward, David M. 226 Hanna Bldg. (15)
Weinberg, Joseph L. 1206 Citizens Bldg. (14)
White, Maxwell Herbert. 802 Finance Bldg. (15)
Wiechelman, W. H, Jr. 7113 Euclid Ave. (3)
Worley, Leon M. 926 Engrs. Bldg. (14)
Worthley, Max L. H. K. Ferguson Bldg, 11th E. Walnut Sts. (14)
Yoder, Robert N. 979 The Arcade. (14)

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS

Barnes, Paul Kenneth. 1950 Lee Rd. (18)
Devney, Raymond D. 16355 Glynn Rd. (12)
Field, Hermann Haviland. 3098 Berkshire Rd.
Gattozzi, Joseph A. 1487 Noble Rd. (21)
Horn, Howard F. 2806 Coleridge Rd.
Jeavons, W. Norman. 12417 Cedar Rd. (18)
Kane, Michael M. 12381 Cedar Rd. (6)
Koehl, William. 3091 Mayfield Rd. (18)
Koslen, Bertram S. 2163 Lee Rd. (18)
Letts, George A. 3091 Mayfield Rd. (18)
Peck, Russell Ralph. 2514 Edgehill Rd. (6)
Rennison, Forrest Osborn. 2540 Euclid Heights Blvd. (6)
Ross, Ernest. 2163 Lee Rd. (18)
Spahn, Ronald A. 1950 Lee Rd. (18)

CLYDE

Hurd, Thaddeus B.

COLUMBUS

Abbot, Henry M. 490 City Park Ave. (15)
Adams, John Quincy. 33-35 S. Champion Ave. (5)
Adams, John Q, Jr. 1575 W. First Ave, & Fort Hayes. (12)
Allen, Harry G. 705 Ohio Depts. Bldg. (15)
Ames, Marvin Lawrence. 582 Oak St. (15)
Armstrong, Timothy Gilbert. 1124 Goodale Blvd. (8)
Austin, Ernest William. 242 Clinton Heights Ave. (2)
Baumer, Herbert. Brown Hall, Ohio State Univ.
Benham, Eugene T. 1124 Goodale Blvd. (8)
Bentz, Carl Ellsworth. 105 Oakland Pk. (14)
Borchers, Perry E, Jr. Sch. of Arch. & La. Arch, Ohio State Univ. (12)
Carmichael, Dan A, Jr. 5 E. Long St. (15)
Carter, Marion A. Ohio State Univ. (10)
Cassell, Robert Earl. 143 Powhatan Ave. (4)
Chubb, Charles St. John. 237 Seventeenth Ave. (1)
Clark, George Mason. 2378 & 2386 Dorset Rd. (21)
Cleland, Earl F. 16 E. Henderson Rd. (14)
Cloud, Charles W. 931 W. Third Ave. (8)
Coddington, Gilbert. 329 E. Broad St.
Crider, Paul E. 2901 N. High St. (2)
Croce, Chester. 490 City Park Ave. (15)
Crumley, Geo. D. 965 E. Broad St. (5)
Dupre, Arthur Joseph. 1373 Grandview Ave. (12)
Eggert, Efflo Eugene. 383 Fallis Rd. (14)
Eiselt, Henry E. 297 S. High St. (15)
Eiselt, Richard Henry. 297 S. High St. (15)
Emerick, Gerald LaVerd. 539 E. Town. (15)
Field, Wooster Bard. Ohio State Univ, Brown Hall.
Frank, C. Melvin. 185 E. State St. (15)
Freshwater, F. F. 3382 N. High St. (2)
Gilfillen, W. W. 794 Northwest Blvd. (12)
Glass, Floyd Fellows. 20 S. Third St. (15)
Goller, Raymond D. 464 Richards Rd. (14)
Hansen Walter C. 1615 W. Lane Ave. (21)
Hobbs, Frederick H, Jr. 582 Oak St. (15)
Holmes, Paula S. 350 E. Cooke Rd. (14)
Holroyd, H. James. 3201 W. Broad St. (4)
Inscho, C. Curtiss. 60 E. Broad St. (15)
Inscho, Charles L. 60 E. Broad St. (15)
Karlsberger, Louis F. 24 E. Weber Rd. (2)
Kempton, Ralph C. 50 W. Broad St. (15)
Kromer, Edward. 270 E. State St.
Linch, William E. 2901 N. High St. (2)
MacCoy, Clifford W. 1124 Goodale Blvd. (12)
McGee, Manley L. 539 E. Town St. (15)
Maffit, Merle Robert. 387 Richards Rd.
Martin, Boyd G. 256 E.N. Broadway. (14)
Matheny, Richard N. 2901 N. High St. (2)
Meinhardt, Carl E. 16 E. Henderson Rd. (14)
Mills, Wilbur Thoburn. 152 S. Garfield Ave.
Moore, Downie W. 79 E. State St. (15)
Musson, Noverre. 965 E. Broad St. (5)
Older, George Bertram. 117 W. Oakland Ave.
Oman, Galen F. 16 E. Henderson Rd. (14)
Orr, Ralph R. 265 Oakland Park Ave.
Pettit, Walter E. 2901 N. High St.
Phillian, Harry E. Sch. Arch. Ohio State Univ.
Pichler, Frank J. Huntington Bank Bldg. (15)
Pierce, David A. 4501 N. High St. (14)
Pleasant, L. M. 2142 Riverside Dr. (21)
Ramsey, Edward A. 490 City Park Ave. (15)
Reeves, Robert R, Jr. 1581 E. Long St. (3)
Reichard, Harry F. Ohio State Univ. (10)
Richards, William J. 1124 W. Goodale Blvd.
Roderick, Harry T. 12 N. Third St.
Ronan, W. C. 422 N. Parkview Ave. (9)
Rovtar, Leo S. 68 E. N. Broadway. (14)

OHIO (cont.)

Royce, R. R. 2142 Riverside Dr. (21)
Rush, Robert D. 555 S. Front St. (15)
Schooley, John P. 2901 N. High. (2)
Seidel, John M. 1738 W. Fifth Ave. (12)
Seligson, Leon. 490 City Park Ave. (15)
Sims, Ray. 2901 N. High St. (2)
Sinclair, Robert E. 245 N. High St. (15)
Smith, Howard Dwight. Ohio State Univ. (10)
Spies, Donald G. 2142 Riverside Dr. (21)
Staker, Loren J. 2353 E. Main St. (Bexley) (9)
Stegmiller, George J. 1466 N.W. Blvd. (12)
Stritzel, Frederick W. 4400 Dublin Rd. (21)
Teach, Max Kenneth. 850 W. Fifth Ave. (8)
Tennant, Shirley Swan. 2823 Atwood Terrace. (11)
Tibbals, Todd. 965 E. Broad St.
Tilley, George L. 1487 King Ave. (12)
Tully, Richard Lowden. 582 Oak St. (15)
Tuttle, Howard W. 3099 Sullivant Ave. (4)
Tynan, A. F. 547 E. Broad St. (15)
Van Buren, Hiram H. 1160 W. Goodale Blvd.
Walters, Marc. 1124 W. Goodale Blvd. (12)
Weiny, Daniel Wilson. 270 E. State St. (15)
Whitaker, Elliot L. Sch. of Arch. & La. Arch, Ohio State Univ. (10)
Winters, Paul Cary. 1293 W. First Ave. (12)

CUYAHOGA FALLS

Sagadencky, Trefon. 429 Chestnut Blvd.

DAYTON

Betz, Eugene W. 1406 3rd Nat. Bldg. (2)
Bolinger, Donald. 2300 Oak Pk. Ave. (9)
Brodrick, Hermon Stephens. 12 W. Monument Ave. (2)
Buchanan, Glenn W. 384 W. First St. (2)
Carnahan, Ralph Wilson. 120 W. Second St. (2)
Clement, Ralph Byron. 18 Spirea Dr. (9)
Cowden, Craighead. 384 W. First St. (2)
Gebhart, Rollin E. 474 Rockcliff Circle. (6)
Grannis, Robert Bruce. 1830 Parkhill Dr. (6)
Harlan, H. C. 1432 Third Nat. Bldg. (2)
Hart, Erskine A. 1234 Demphle Ave.
Hock, Charles A. 66 Bell St. (3)
Jaekle, William L. 1236 Knott Bldg.
Jay, Charles Emerson. 419 Third Nat. Bldg.
Kaltenbrun, James A. 59 Central Ave. (6)
Kielawa, Philip Henry. 11 W. Monument Bldg, Rm. 301. (2)
Korns, Howard A. 8½ S. Ludlow St. (2)
Lagedrost, Hugh. 1068 Reibold Bldg. (2)
Lecklider, Robert W. 419 Third Nat. Bldg. (2)
Lorenz, James Douglas. 223 W. First St. (2)
Lucisano, Michael. 3013 Flesher St. (10)
Makarius, Robert J, Jr. 3009 Big Hill Rd. (9)
Neuffer, George T. Rm. 1022-24, S. Main Bldg, 25 S. Main St. (2)
Ohler, Emory Jay. 1310 Hulman Bldg. (2)
Parker, Thomas H. 496 Shiloh Dr. (5)
Pretzinger, Freeman A. 1155 Reibold Bldg. (2)
Rabold, Walter A. 204 Niagara Ave. (5)
Reed, James Allen. 1312 Hulman Bldg. (2)
Reuther, Henry Ernst. 132 E. Third St. (2)
Rosser, Rollin L. 410 First St. (2)
Schenck, Harry I. 1406 Third Nat. Bldg. (2)
Siebenthaler, George. 3001 Catalpa Dr. (5)
Stowe, William A, M.D. 3121 Salem Ave. (6)
Sullivan, John, Jr. 419 Third Nat. Bldg. (2)
Surmann, John Fred. 11 W. Monument Bldg. (2)
Templin, Howard M. 144 Oak Knoll Dr. (9)
Thomas, D. Richard. c/o Schenck & Williams, 1406 Third Nat. Bank.
Walker, George Richard. 12 W. Monument Ave. (2)
Ward, William G. 496 Shiloh Dr. (5)
Welty, Wilbert Nelson. 11 W. Monument Bldg. (2)
Wertz, William Charles. 232-234 Third Nat. Bldg. (2)
Whitmore, L. Damon. 601 11 W. Monument Bldg. (2)
Williams, Gareth Rogers. 2600 Far Hills Bldg. (9)
Williams, Milton Rogers. 223 W. First St. (2)
Williams, Roger W. 2600 Far Hills Bldg. (9)
Wurst, W. W. 4699 Salem Ave. (6)
Yount, W. Ray. 419 3rd Nat. Bldg. (2)

EAST LIVERPOOL

Beatty, Robert Fisher. Potters Savings & Loan Bldg. (1)
Porter, J. Nessly. 507 Broadway.
Todd, H. Allen. Broadview Circle.

ELYRIA

Davidson, B. Murray. 254 Fifth St.
Smith, Alva C. 22-23 Turner Bldg.

FINDLAY

Alge, Robert P. Rm. 327 1st Nat. Bank Bldg.
Seebach, Clyde R. 1st Nat. Bank Bldg.

FREMONT

Olson, George. 316½ W. State St.
Poseler, Frank E. 147 Fennimore St, M.R. 20.
Shively, Chester H. S. Buckland Ave.

GATES MILLS

Almirall, Francis Cusachs. Epping Rd.

HAMILTON

Beeghley, Robert R. 28 Avon Dr.
Hair, Walter R. Court.
Hetterich, Ralph H. 10 Court.
Ranck, David K. 814 1st Nat. Bank Bldg.
Siegel, William Anton. 10 Court St.
Winkler, Fredrick J. 814 1st Nat. Bank Bldg.

HUDSON

Thomas, James Wm. Streetsboro Rd.

KENT

Morbito, Joseph F. 130 Overlook Dr.

LAKEWOOD

Alley, Merle W. 1199 Virginia Ave. (7)
Danforth, George Edson. 12065 Edgewater Dr. (7)
Langenhan, Herman O. 1530 Waterbury Rd.

LANCASTER

Guthrie, Bruce. 136 E. Wheeling St.

LIMA

McLaughlin, Thomas D. 500 Dominion Bldg.
Strong, Lyman, Jr. 124 S. West St.
Wells, William W. 500 Dominion Bldg.

LORAIN

Meyer, J. E. 945 Broadway.

LYNDHURST

Killip, Gordon J. William. 1403 Henning Dr. (24)

MANSFIELD

Conklin, Charles. 305 Farmers Bank Bldg.
Crawfis, D. James. 312 Park Ave, W.
Jones, Herbert S. 3 N. Main.
Knapp, James F. 312 Park Ave.
Zaugg, Thomas Gene. 1121 Lexington Ave.

MAPLE HEIGHTS

Miller, Robert T. C. 5152 Warrensville Cen. Rd.

MARIETTA

Camden, Chester Dale. 804 Colegate Rd.

MARION

Burris, James Harvey. 1028 E. Center St.
Edwards, Robert R. 1028 Cen. St.
Moore, John H. 588 Cleveland Ave.

MASSILLON

Albrecht, Herman J. 512 McClymonds Bldg.
Mallalieu, Harry Lee. 5 First Savings & Loan Bldg.
Ross, Thomas B. 1306 Third St, N.E.

MEDINA

Chambers, Lorraine Stevenson. R.D. 4.

MIAMISBURG

Heist, Marlin L. 24 E. Central Ave.

MIDDLETOWN

Goetz, Harold W. 56 S. Main St.
Martin, Garl Halvor. 25 Santa Fe Rd.
Swift, Francis Richman. 311 Aberdeen Dr.

MONTGOMERY

Hargrave, John Wesley, Sr. 9394 Montgomery Rd.
Rees, Daniel M. 7881 Cooper Ave.

NEW PHILADELPHIA

Marr, Charles J. 138 Ray Ave, N.W.
Wilson, J. Davis. 145 Fair Ave, N.E.

NILES

Bostwick, Donald Lloyd. 312 N. Main St.

NORWALK

Peabody, Thurman John. Rm. 407 Citizens Nat. Bank

OXFORD

Maxfield, David B. 111 W. High St.
Stouslind, C. E. Dept. of Arch, Miami Univ.

PORTSMOUTH

Donaldson, Charles M, Sr. 45 Nat. Bank Bldg.
Hayes, Earl C, Jr. 626 Sixth

ROCKY RIVER

Kish, John G. 18500 High Parkway. (16)

SANDUSKY

Gerding, Robert M. 230 E. Market St.
Millott, Henry C. 814 W. Washington St.
Parker, Harold. 230 E. Market St.

SHAKER HEIGHTS

Gabriel, William Joseph. 16104 Kinsman Rd. (20)
Gaede, Robert C. 3695 Strandhill Rd. (22)
Meyer, L. H. W. 20931 Farnsleigh Dr. (22)
Popkins, Samuel K. 16828 Kinsman Rd. (20)
Wefel, Walther J, Jr. 17405 Scottsdale Blvd. (20)

SIDNEY

Freytag, F. E. Orbison Hill.
Freytag, Karl J. Orbison Hill.

SOUTH EUCLID

Sharpe, Harry Allen. 4437 Birchwold Rd. (21)

SPRINGFIELD

Harman, Ralph H. 133 W. High St.
Hunter, Herman T. 709 E. High St. (11)
Langdon, Charles A. Rickly Bldg, Ohio Masonic Home.
Lethly, Marlay White. 352 E. Eighth St.
Zeller, Lloyd J. 709 E. High St. (11)

SPRING VALLEY

Schock, Kenneth Burton. R.R. 1.

OHIO (cont.)

STEUBENVILLE

Clarke, Fred. H. 1002 Nat. Exchange Bank Bldg.
Clarke, Richard Cooper. 1002 Nat. Exchange Bank Bldg.
Rietz, John Jacob. 210 N. Sixth St.

TIFFIN

Porter, Edwards N. 130½ S. Washington St.

TOLEDO

Barber, Charles L. 222½ Huron St. (4)
Bauer, Orville Henry. 518 Jefferson Ave. (4)
Becker, Karl H. 201 Gardner Bldg. (4)
Bollinger, Orville F. 1228½ Dorr.
Britsch, Carl C. 2450 Sylvania Ave.
Buckhout, D. H. Spitzer Bldg.
Clark, Robert A. 1514 Madison Ave. (2)
Coy, Horace Milton. 3726½ S. Detroit Ave. (14)
Erard, George Henry. 518 Jefferson Ave.
Evans, John H. V. 1214 Cherry St. (4)
Feldstein, Herman H. 337 Spitzer Bldg. (4)
Gillett, John. 4027 Wetzler.
Hahn, Alfred A. 723 Adams. (2)
Howlett, Timothy Y. 205 Richardson Bldg. (4)
Hoke, Karl B. 1514 Madison Ave. (2)
Jokel, Stephen M. 905 Jefferson Ave. (2)
Killinger, Byron Francis. 531 Nicholas Bldg.
Lutz, Robert M. 518 Jefferson.
Maas, Hendrik Pieter. Owens-Illinois Glass Co. (1)
Macelwane, John P. 2628 Glenwood Ave. (10)
Marvin, Newton F. 300 Sandusky St, P.O. Box 416. (1)
Morris, Fred M. 3023 Sylvania Ave. (13)
Munger, Harold Charles. 531 Nat. Bank Bldg. (4)
Munger, Harold H. 531-541 Nat. Bank Bldg. (4)
Nickerson, Marcus F, III. 1514 Madison Ave. (2)
Normand, J. Robert. 222 Huron St. (4)
O'Shea, Michael Bernard. 518 Jefferson Ave. (4)
Peterson, Roy Theodore. 523 Spitzer Bldg. (4)
Richards, John Noble. 518 Jefferson Ave. (4)
Sheley, Robert N. Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
Smith, Harry Lee. 518 Jefferson St. (4)
Stevens, John H. 3243 Astor Ave. (14)
Thal, Nelson E. 1450 Secor Rd. (7)
Tolford, W. E. 4143 Monroe St. (13)
Troy, Richard M. 523 Spitzer Bldg. (4)
Vogel, Willis A. 2617 Meadowwood Dr. (6)
Wachter, Horace W. 1220 Madison Ave. (2)
Zimmerman, Ralph W. 3215 Sylvania Ave.

WARREN

Hunter, Harold Herbert. 123 W. Market St.
McClellan, Harold L. 256 N. Park Ave.
Muehleisen, Charles A. 152 High St.
O'Brien, Harry J. 106 E. Market St. (1)
Schade, G. Donald. 201 Hippodrome Bldg, 152 High St, N.E.
Sidells, Arthur F. 2660 S. St, S.E.
Steiner, Charles F, Jr. 912 Union Savings & Trust Bldg.
Wachter, Robert E. 666 Porter St, N.E.

WATERVILLE

Stark, Charles Henry. River Rd, R.F.D.

WILLOUGHBY

Regner, Joseph Alexander. Beech Hills Dr, R.F.D. 1.
Stitt, Edwin McKee. River Rd, R.D. 1.

WILMINGTON

Grant, Richard R. 12 N. South St.

WORTHINGTON

Smith, Warren L. 350 W. South St.

WYOMING

Cordes, Walter William. 315 Willowbrook L Lane.

YELLOW SPRINGS

Mercer, Max G. Little Theatre Bldg.

YOUNGSTOWN

Boucherle, Paul. 222 W. Rayen Ave. (3)
Damon, H. Walter. 215 Lincoln Ave. (3)
D'Orazio, P. Arthur. 269 Mill Creek Dr. (12)
Friedman, Leonard Stephan. 125 W. Commerce St, Rm. 302. (3)
Frost, Walter H. 661 Wick Ave.
Keppel, Ellis M. 6624 Glendale Ave. (12)
Kissinger, Clarence Andrew. 4400 Market St. (12)
Kling, Otto J. 661 Wick Ave. (2)
Rousseau, Arsene. 2400 Market St.
Samuels, John H. 215 Lincoln Ave. (3)
Scheibel, Morris W. 1301 Realty Bldg.
Smith, Frank F, Jr. 302 Schween-Wagner Bldg. (3)
Smith, Frank F. 302 Schween-Wagner Bldg. (3)
Smith, George T. 661 Wick Ave. (1)
Wehrell, John F. 208 Broadway. (4)

OKLAHOMA

ADA

Parker, Clarence Monroe. 2420 Woodland Dr.
Ross, Albert S. 208 Cummongs Bldg.

ARDMORE

Flood, Harold F. 1110 Hargrove St.

BARTLESVILLE

Buck, Millard P. P.O. Box 1569
Holt, Clarence Percy. 317½ Johnstone.
Reinhardt, Clarence F. 958 Adams Bldg.

DUNCAN

Price, Kenneth T. 1516 Elk.

ENID

Gumerson, William Dow. 1108 Bass Bldg.
Smith, Dura A, Jr. 1325 Hudson Dr.
Wheeler, Marion Norris. 716 Bass Bldg.
Wheeler, Norris Glen. 716 Bass Bldg.

LAWTON

Harris, Paul W. 3107 Gore Blvd.

MUSKOGEE

Mott, Ralph O. 608 Manhattan Bldg.

NORMAN

Boggs, J. Palmer. Univ. of Okla, Sch. of Arch.
Burgett, William S. Univ. of Okla.
Glickman, Mendel. Univ. of Okla.
Kuhlman, Richard N. Univ. Archt, The Univ. of Okla.
Smay, Joe Edgar. Univ. of Okla.

OKLAHOMA CITY

Aderhold, George. 513 N. Broadway. (2)
Bailey, Leonard H. 1217 Colcord Bldg.
Ball, Ralph M. 1411 Classen Blvd. (6)
Berlowitz, Norman P. 1916 N. Broadway. (3)
Bozalis, John. 1217 Colcord Bldg. (2)
Bramblet, Thomas. 9th Floor Leonhardt Bldg. (2)
Brewer, Leland Britton. 210 N.W. Sixth St. (2)
Butler, Forrest L. 1524 W. Main St. (4)
Conner, R. Duane. 2520 Classen Blvd. (6)
Coston, Truett H. 232 E. Madison. (5)
Cunningham, Gene C. 1411 Classen Blvd.
Greenwood, Charles S. 323 Madison.
Davis, Albon W. 305 N.W. Fifth St, P.O. Box 972.
Dickinson, Glenn D. 1217 Colcord Bldg. (1)
Donovan, Dennis E. 618 N.W. 23rd St. (3)
Duerksen, John Henry. 2213 N.E. 18th St. (5)
Hefley, Maurice. 3448 N.W. 20th. (7)
Hill, Alfred D. 809 N.W. 36th St. (18)
Howard, William L, Jr. 905 Leonhardt Bldg.
Hudgins, George Ed. 120 Classen Terrace Bldg, 1411 Classen Blvd.
Jeffers, John D. 2632 N.W. 28th St. (7)
Jones, F. Eugene. 1808 Classen Blvd.
Lawrence, Wm. Martin. 2756 N.W. 23rd St. (7)
Mason, Joe M. 1705 N. Broadway.
Maxwell, Ben W. 818 N.W. 47th St. (6)
Miller, Bryan. 1611 N. Broadway. (3)
Monnott, C. L. Box 3915, (6)
Moore, Robb W. 301 Okla. Natural Bldg. (2)
Morrison, Ross W. 530 Hightower Bldg.
Noftsger, B. Gaylord. 2756 N.W. 23rd St. (7)
Nolen, Bryan W. 301 Okla. Natural Bldg. (2)
Palmer, Gail Rodney. 1323½ N. Robinson. (3)
Parr, William. 513 N. Broadway. (2)
Pojezny, Fred, Jr. 1715 N. Broadway.
Reid, Guy Clifford. 1528 N.W. 36th St.
Reynolds, Ivan M. 530 Hightower Bldg.
Roloff, Robert B. 1215 Colcord Bldg.
Rowlett, John Miles. 1611 N. Broadway.
Schmitt, William T. 1634 W. Tenth St.
Schumacher, W. H. 443½ N.W. 23rd St.
Smith, Peyton W. 310 Capitol Bldg. (3)
Sorey, Lee. 809 N.W. 36th St. (18)
Sorey, Thomas L. 809 N.W. 36th St. (18)
Stone, Robert D. 1221 Linwood Blvd. (6)
Turnbull, John R. 215 N.E. 23rd St.
Vahlberg, Charles Julian. 1323½ N. Robinson St. (3)
Vahlberg, Robert William. 1323½ N. Robinson St. (3)
Vahlberg, Walter T. 1517 N. Broadway. (3)
Williams, Louis Cornelius. 2008 N. Broadway.
Wilson, Edgar B. 182½ Classen Blvd. (6)
Winkler, George. 1528 N.W. 36th St. (2)
Wolf, Otha. 2241 N.W. 30th St. (12)
Wright, James K. 212 Hightower Bldg.

PONCA CITY

Brown, William Rollie. 1st Nat. Bank Bldg, Rm. 213.
Kanady, G. Harold. 416 Community Bldg.
Timberlake, Maupin David. 512 N. Fifth.

SHAWNEE

Brown, Hugh W, Jr. 212 Petroleum Bldg.
Howard, Chapin E. 303 Masonic Bldg.

STILLWATER

Bills, Chaplin E. Off. of Col. Archt, Okla. A & M Col.
Chamberlain, William G. Sch. of Arch, Okla. A & M Col.
Dryden, Ray E. Col. Archt, Okla. A & M Col.
Hamilton, Prof. Donald A. Sch. of Arch. & Applied Arts, Okla. A & M Col.
Smyrl, Mrs. Elmira Saubean. Box 166 V.V,
Stevens, Dwight E. 2003 W. Sixth.
Wilber, Philip Armour. 304 S. Kings Hwy.

TULSA

Barnard, H. G, Jr. 3311 S. Zunis St. (5)
Black, Ralph Meredith. 205-6-7 Nat. Mutual. (3)
Blue, Lawrence E. 2405 E. 14th Pl.
Buchner, Robert E. 1701 S. Main St. (19)
Buitrago, Jose Suarez. 718 W. Third, Suite 6, P.O. Box 553. (1)
Calderwood, William Henry Cameron. 1316 E. 38th Place. (5)
Cole, Mary Caroline. 15 E. 21st. (14)
Coleman, Joseph R. 2511 E. 31st St.
Forsyth, John Duncan. 1441 S. Detroit Ave. (14)
Fry, William Alva. 2119 N. Boston Pl. (6)
Hanton, W. C. 214-17 Kome Bldg. (3)
Honn, Donald H. 4915 E. 26th St. (14)

NORTH CAROLINA (cont.)

Benkert, Ernst A. 510 Laurel Ave, Box 997.
Brady, Holland, Jr. P.O. Box 1362.

WAYNESVILLE

Foy, Henry B. 303 S. Main St.
Foy & Lee Associates. 303 South Main St.
Lee, Tai Y. 303 South Main St.

WILMINGTON

Altobellis, Julian A. 3610 Oleander Drive.
Ballard, Frank. 612 S. 17th St.
Ballard, McKim & Sawyer. P.O. Box 3186.
Ballard, McKim & Sawyer. 612 S. 17th St.
Boney, Charles H. 120 S. Fifth St.
Boney, Leslie N. 120 S. Fifth St, P.O. Box 809.
Boney, Leslie N, Jr. 120 S. Fifth St.
Boney, William J. 120 S. Fifth St.
Foard, Osborne Giles. 114 N. Seventh.
Hines, Donald Henry. P.O. Box 1784.
Lynch, James. 201 N. 13th St.
McKim, Herbert P. 612 S. 17th St.
Sawyer, Robert. P.O. Box 3186.

WILSON

Skinner, Benjamin A, Jr. 806 W. Nash St.

WINSTON-SALEM

Arey, Robert F. 3051 Country Club Rd.
Butner, Fred W, Jr. 655 West Fifth St.
Crump, Ralph W. 2080 Peach St.
Hall, Carlisle T. 639A, W. Fifth St.
Jennings, Kenneth B. 865 W. 4 1/2 St.
Kirby, J. Aubrey. 159 Lawndale Dr.
Larson, Jens Frederick. Box 9047, Reynolda Station.
Larson & Larson. Box 9047, Reynolda Station.
Larson, Nils F. 9047, Reynolda Station.
Lashmit, James, Brown & Pollock. 865 West 4 1/2 St.
Lashmit, Luther. 865 West 4 1/2 St.
Maddocks, Durward L. 237 S. Church St.
Northrup, Lamar Noble. 639-A, West 5th St.
Pfohl, Cyrill H. 712 O'Hanlon Bldg.
Stinson, Gorrell R. 639-A W. 5th St.
Stinson-Hall-Hines, Assocs. 639-A W. 5th St.
Stroxell, Lyman Ray, Jr. Reynolda Sta.
Wallace, Wm. Roy. 1202 Reynolds Bldg.

NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK

Askew, Jack G. Prof. Bldg.
Beattie, Arlo C. 420-N. 4th St.
Hillyer, Bernard H. 214 24th St.
Leonhard & Askew. Prof. Bldg.
Leonhard, Herman M. Professional Bldg.
Ritterbush, Robert A. 209 N. 7th St.
Ritterbush, Robert H. 209 N. 7th St.
Rudrud, Merlin E. 209 N. 7th St.

FARGO

Bechtel, Harold E. 711 2nd Ave. N.
Bofferding, James J. 920-6th Ave. N.
Clark, Elken & Holman. 205 Universal Bldg.
Clark, Perry S. 205 Universal Bldg.
Elken, Richard G. 205 Universal Bldg.
Foss & Co. of Fargo. 109 N. P. Ave.
Henning, Knute A. N. Dak. State Univ. Dept. of Arch.
Holman, Irvin C. 205 Universal Bldg.
Jenkinson, Harold L. 325 7th St.
Johnsen, Walter T. 400 Roberts St.
Johnson, Kenneth R. 307 de Lendrecie Bldg.
Johnson & Lightowler. 307 de Lendrencie Bldg.
Kirkham, Michael & Assocs. 802 Sixth Ave. N.
Kurke, John Matthew. 1117 Thirteenth Ave. N.
Rettinger, Robert E. 109 N. P. Ave.
Seifert & Staszko Associates. 325 7th St. S.
Seifert, W. J. 325-7th St.
Skaret, Herman. De Lendrecie Bldg.
Staszko, Edward Vincent. 325 7th St. S.

GRAND FORKS

Anderson, Algot B. P.O. Box 1318.
Denbrook, Myron, Jr. 1701 Cherry St.
DeRemer, Harrie & Kennedy. 11 S. 4th St.
Grosz & Anderson. Box 1318.
Grosz, Paul H. Box 1318.
Harrie, William E. 11 S. 4th St.
Kennedy, Robert L. 11 S. 4th St, Box 788.
Wells, Denbrook & Assocs, Inc. 1121 S. Washington St.
Wells, Denbrook & Assocs, Inc. 1701 Cherry St, Box 1440.
Wells, Theodore B. 1701 Cherry St, P.O. Box 1440.

JAMESTOWN

Horton, Gilbert E. Box 1351.
Horton, Gilbert R. Box 1351.

MINOT

Bohrer, Walter E. Route 1, Burlington Rd.
Brunner, Harold C. Route 1, N. Burlington Rd.
Brunner, Hoeffel & Bohrer. Route 1, N. Burlington Rd.
De Loi, Kielhack & Fougner. 408 1st Avenue Bldg.
Fougner, Robert D. 408 First Avenue Bldg.
Hoeffel, H. L, Jr. Route 1, Burlington Rd.
Kielhack, Floyd. 408 1st Ave. Bldg.
Ross, Leander F. 901 3rd St, S.W.
Rush, Ira L, Jr. 2001 Valker Rd.
Ira Rush, Associates. 2001 Valker Rd.
Ulvestad, Arthur Melvin. 616 E. Central Ave.

WILLISTON

Blake, Leslie J. 101 East Broadway.
Wells, Denbrook & Assocs, Inc. 316 E. 6th St.

OHIO

AKRON

Beiswenger, Hoch & Lay. 1006 Grant St. (11)
Bliss, Edwin F. 70 N. Broadway. (8)
Canute, Gordon W. 777 W. Market. (3)
Cassidy, Harold Smith. 1390 Delia Ave.
Chambers, J. Henry. 844 W. Market St. (3)
Derr, Kenneth L. 42 Frank Blvd. (13)
Derr & Stueber, C. G. Kistler, Assoc. 42 S. Frank Blvd. (13)
Firestone, Roy G. 463 W. Market St. (3)
Glaus, Pyle & Schomer. 1574 Akron-Peninsula Rd. (13)
Goodwin, Donald W. 109 Grandin Rd. (13)
Guran, Elmer J. 134 E. Thornton St. (11)
Hamed, Nader. 918 W. Exchange.
Holland, J. E. 441 W. Cedar St. (7)
Huff, W. B. 1050 North Main St. (10)
W. B. Huff & Assocs. 1050 N. Main St. (10)
Kamenir, Bernard. 918 W. Exchange St. (2)
Kamenir-Hamed. 918 W. Exchange St. (2)
Konarski & Chambers. 844 W. Market St. (3)
Konarski, Michel M. 844 West Market St. (3)
Kraus Assocs. 247 E. Exchange St. (4)
Kraus, Edward Henry. 247 E. Exchange St. (4)
Kraus, Robert M. 247 E. Exchange St. (4)
Lay, C. William. 1006 Grant St. (11)
Luxmore, John Russell. 200 Permanent Bldg, E. Mill St.
McKenzie, John S. 1184 Woodward Ave. (10)
Murphy, Milton E. 918 Chalker St. (10)
Neff, Earl W. 1050 N. Main St. (10)
Peddle, Eugene F. 153 East Exchange St. (4)
Petersen, Alfred Wayne. 64 S. Pershing Dr. (13)
Roberts, Stewart A. 1050 N. Main St. (10)
Rush, William Arthur. 518 East Cuyahoga Falls Ave. (10)
Stevens, Burt V. 12 S. Highland Ave. (3)
Tuchman-Canute. 777 W. Market. (3)
Tuchman, Joseph. 777 W. Market. (3)
Verbeke, Charles C, Jr. 55 E. Mill St, Permanent Bldg. (8)
Wagner, Edwin D. 200 Permanent Bldg.
Wiley, Kenneth F. 665 W. Market St. (3)

ALLIANCE

Bergemann & Assocs. 131 W. State St.
Bergemann, William E. 131 W. State St.
Zuber, Richard N. 255 East State St.

ASHLAND

Russell, Laurence N. 317-320 Home Bldg.

ATHENS

Taylor, Walter Andrews. Sch. of Arch, Ohio Univ.

AURORA

Truthan, Edwin J. 138 Shawnee Trail.

BARBERTON

Buzzard, Roger F. Rm. 102B Great Northern Bldg.
Miller, Donald C. F. 3705 Hametown Rd.

BATAVIA

Manggrum, William L, Jr. R.R.#1, SR 222, Box 186-A.

BAY VILLAGE

MacKey, Richard. 26300 Westlake Rd.
Oley, Alexander, Jr. 427 Kenilworth Rd.
Sondles, James Edward. 25489 Wolf Rd. (40)

BEDFORD

Miller, Robert T. C. 618 Broadway.

BELLEFONTAINE

Manor, William Howard. Holland Theatre Bldg.

BEREA

Crider, E. S. 105 Front St.
Foley, T. J, Jr. 20 Beech St.
Heine, Crider & Williamson. 105 Front St.
Heine, E. J. 105 Front St.
Mellenbrook, Earl H. 20 Beech St.
Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott. 20 Beech St.
Retzler, H. P. 5 Liberty St.
Scott, Franklin G. 20 Beech St.
Williamson, G. M. 105 Front St.

BOWLING GREEN

Raney, John K. 320 Sand Ridge Rd.

BRECKSVILLE

Keister, Lowell M. 9011 Cedar.

CAMBRIDGE

DeVolld, Thomas V. 736 Wheeling Ave.
Sigman, Thomas L. 736 Wheeling Ave.
Sigman, Tribbie & DeVolld. 736 Wheeling Ave.
Tribbie, Jack H. 736 Wheeling Ave.

CANTON

Cox & Forsythe. 1341 Market Ave, N. (4)
Cox, J. Morgan. 1341 Market Ave, N. (4)
Dickinson, Harold M. 4601 Hills & Dales Rd. (8)
Dix, Ralph G, Jr. 3307 Martindale Rd, N.E. (4)
Dykes, E. W. 125 Valleyview N.W. (8)
Firestone, Charles E. 1412 Cleveland Ave, N.W. (3)
Firestone, Charles E, II. 1412 Cleveland Ave. N.W. (3)
Firestone & Motter. 1412 Cleveland Ave. N.W. (3)
Forsythe, Robert E 1341 Market Ave. N. (4)
Foulks, Geo. M. 625 Twelth St, N.W. (3)
Goodenberger, R. A. 125 Valleyview, N.W. (8)
Lawrence, Dykes, Goodenberger & Associates. 125 Valleyview, N.W. (8)
Lawrence, Richard E. 125 Valleyview Ave, N.W. (8)
Motter, Laurence J. 1412 Cleveland Ave, N.W. (3)

CHAGRIN FALLS

Beyvl, James W. 35850 Jackson Rd, Rt. 4.
Patterson, Clyde A, Jr. 38400 Chagrin Blvd.
Schwerzler, Urban G. 219 Hemlock Point Rd.

OHIO (cont.)

CHARDON

Huston, Bruce. 112 Water St.

CHILLICOTHE

Kline & Swartz. 249 S. Paint St.
Swartz, Gene. 249 S. Paint St.

CINCINNATI

Allan, James E. 3307 Clifton Ave. (20)
Arend & Arend. 914 Main St. (2)
Arend, Arthur Richard. 914 Main St. (2)
Arend, William S. 914 Main St. (2)
Baker, John H. 139 E. Fourth St. (2)
Bauer-Nilsen, Otto. 3197 Linwood Rd. (8)
Baxter, Cyrus L. Oak & Chestnut Sts. (27)
Baxter, Hodell, Donnelly & Preston. Oak & Chestnut Sts. (27)
Becker, John W. 2414 Grandview Ave. (6)
Betz, Fred E. 1802 Kroger Bldg, 1014 Vine St. (2)
Bogart, William R. 2414 Grandview. (6)
Boyer, India. 34 W. 6th St. (2)
Burchard, Charles. 2905 Vernon Pl. (19)
Burdick, John Allen. 3197 Linwood Rd. (8)
Burgess, Ronald Alan. 5014 Airy Meadows Dr. (39)
Burquist, John Robert. 104 Wm. Howard Taft Rd. (19)
Carlton, Fred Lewis. 7505 Montgomery Rd. (36)
Cellarius, Charles F. 613 Gas & Elec. Bldg. (2)
Cellarius & Hilmer. 613 Gas & Elec. Bldg. (2)
Champlin, Russell L, Jr. 6102 Ridge Ave. (13)
Cordes, Pressler, Houck & Associates. 4939 Paddock Rd. (37)
L. P. Cotter & Assocs. 3329 Glenmore Ave. (11).
Cotter, Laurens P. 3329 Glenmore Ave. (11)
Craig, William P. 3329 Glenmore Ave. (11)
Diebel, Frederic Duane. 128 E. 6th St. (2)
Dohme, Arthur J. 3157 Woodford Rd. (13)
Dombar, Benjamin. 2436 Reading Rd. (2)
Duning, Hilbert C. 613 Gas & Elec. Co. Bldg.(2)
Elliston, Howard L. 706 Walnut St. (2)
Howard L. Elliston, Hall, McAllister & Stockwell. 706 Walnut St. (2)
Fasse, Carl H. 6808 Hampton Dr. (36)
Felsberg, Nelson. 2965 Montana Ave. (11)
Findlay, John S. 2306 Park Ave. (6)
Fox, Robert D. 128 E. 6th St. (2)
Frankenberger, Geo. F. 2910 Woodburn Ave.(6)
Frankenberger & Junker. 2910 Woodburn Ave. (6)
Frankenberger, Robert G. 2910 Woodburn Ave. (6)
Gallagher, James J. 3329 Glenmore Ave. (11)
Garber, John M. 2109 St. James Ave. (6)
Garber, Tweddell & Wheeler. 2109 St. James. (6)
Garber, Woodward. 104 Wm. Howard Taft Rd. (19)
Garriott & Becker. 2414 Grandview Ave. (6)
Garriott, H. M. 2414 Grandview Ave. (6)
Garrod, Eloise Killian. 3080 West Galbraith Rd. (39)
Garrod-Killian-Garrod. 3080 W. Galbraith Rd. (39)
Garties, George. 4368 Carnation Ave.
Gartner, Burdick & Bauer-Nilsen. 3197 Linwood Rd. (8)
Gartner, John B, Jr. 3197 Linwood Rd. (8)
Gillespie, C. H. 805 Transit Bldg. (2)
Glaser & Myers. 5945 Ridge Ave. (13)
Glaser, Richard E. 5945 Ridge Ave. (13)
Glendening, Everett, A. Eswin Bldg, Greenhills. (18)
Grau, Fred W, Jr. 1701 Fifth Third Bank Bldg. (2)
Hake, Harry, Jr. 2400 Gilbert Ave.
Hake, Harry, III. 2400 Gilbert Ave. (6)
Hannaford, H. Eldridge. 1024 Dixie Terminal.(2)
Samuel Hannaford & Sons. 1024 Dixie Terminal Bldg. (2)
Henn, Druce Parker. 3181 Linwood Rd. (8)
Earl C. & Druce Parker Henn. 3181 Linwood Rd. (8)
Henn, Earl C. 3181 Linwood Rd. (8)
Hilmer, Herbert F. 613 Gas & Elec. Bldg.(2)
Hixson, Tarter & Findlay. 2306 Park Ave. (6)
Holtmeier, Robert L. 822 Delta Ave. (26)
Houck, Doan R. 4939 Paddock Rd. (36)
Iuen, Richard R. 9394 Montgomery Rd. (42)
Jones, James Hall. 3164 Linwood Rd. (8)
Killian, Roland D. 3080 W. Galbraith Rd. (39)
A. M. Kinney Assocs. 2912 Vernon Place. (19)
Kneisel, James F. 128 E. Sixth St. (2)
Kock, Frederic H. 216 E. Ninth St. (2)
Kruckemeyer, Edward H. 4730 Madison Rd.
Kruckemeyer & Strong. 1824 Carew Tower.
Kruckemeyer & Strong. 4730 Madison Rd.
Landberg, E. C. 114 Garfield Pl. (2)
Landise, Thomas H, Jr. 8090 Keller Rd. (43)
Lewis, Thomas S. 613 Gas & Elec. Bldg. (2)
Lyle, Joseph M. 2400 Gilbert Ave. (6)
McClorey, Thomas J. 3002 Woodburn Ave. (6).
McDonald, George E. 1715 Madison Rd. (6)
Martin, Geo. Marshall. 128 E. 6th St. (2)
Moss, Leslie. 1210 Drott Ave. (5)
Myers, Russell C. 5945 Ridge Ave. (13)
Neumann, Roy C. 2912 Vernon Place. (19)
Pansiera, Donald. 7505 Cayuga Drive. (43)
Partridge, Philip T. 3307 Clifton Ave. (20)
Pepinsky, Bernard. 1701 53rd Bank Bldg.
Pepinsky, Grau, Schrand & Shorr. 1701 Fifth Third Bank Bldg. (2)
Pickering, Ernest. University of Cincinnati. (21)
Pistler & Pistler. 4 W. 7th St. (2)
Pistler, Willard C, Jr. 4 West 7th St. (2)
Potter, Russell S. 128 E. Sixth. (2)
Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth. 128 E. 6th St. (2)
Pressler, Fred W. 4939 Paddock Rd.
Prusiner, Lawrence A. 6523 Ridge Cir. (13)
Pyle, Colvin E. 513 Gas & Electric Bldg. (2)
Radabaugh, Harold Emil. 6073 Montgomery Rd. (13)
Rapp & Meacham. 3438 Vista Ave. (8)
Rapp, Walter Louis. 3438 Vista Ave. (8)
Reeves, William B. 706 Walnut St. (2)
Ritterholz, H. John, Jr. 2622 Canterbury Ave, Golf Manor. (37)
Ronsheim, Herman. 1024 Dixie Terminal Bldg. (2)
Ronsheim, Howard M. 128 E. Sixth St.
Rosendahl, Edward E, Sr. 3123 Madison Rd. (9)
Roth, George F. 128 E. Sixth St. (2)
Schatz, George F. 3303 Jefferson Ave. (20)
Schildknecht, Robert B. 31 E. Fourth St. (2)
Schmidt, Elmer Henry. 2194 Victory Parkway.
Schmuelling, Carl. 7755 Rock Hill Lane. (43)
Schrand, Eugene F. 1701 Fifth, Third Bank Bldg. (2)
Schulte, Edward J. 920 E. McMillan St. (6)
Schweninger, Bruce M. 3303 Jefferson Ave. (20)
Sheblessy, Walter F. 1202 Republic St. (10)
Shorr, Bernard. 1701 Fifth Third Bk. Bldg. (2)
Springer, Robert H. 28 Opera Place. (2)
Stockdale, Reed F. Univ. of Cincinnati.
Strauss, Carl A. Rockwood Pl. (2)
Strong, Charles R. 1824 Carew Tower.
Taylor, George Thomas. 128 E. 6th St. (2)
Taylor, Richard. 3915 Plainville Rd. (27)
Tweddell, Richard, Jr. 2109 St. James Ave. (6)
Tyler, Edgar D. 128 E. 6th St. (2)
Walters, Albert V. 707 Race St. (2)
Wheeler, Richard H. 2109 St. James. (6)
Wiggers, T. C. 3181 Linwood Ave. (8)
Wood & Kock. 216 East 9th St. (2)
Wood, William E. 216 E. 9th St. (2)
Zepf, Robert Louis. 6 East Fourth St. (2)

CLEVELAND

Alley, Merle W. 4000 Elmore Rd. (26)
Andonian & Ruzsa. 678 The Arcade. (14)
Barber, Charles Merrill. 1900 Euclid Ave. (15)
Barnes, Paul Kenneth. 1950 Lee Rd. (18)
Beiswenger, Hoch & Lay. 36th & Chester.
Bernstein, Nathan. 1991 Lee Rd.
Berr, Alfred H, Jr. 7016 Euclid Ave, Rm. 440. (3)
Bialosky, Jack Alan. 1220 Huron Rd. (15)
Jack Alan Bialosky Assocs. Superior Bldg. (15)
Biskup, Carlson & Rowe & Assoc. 3115 Prospect Ave.
Biskup, Emil J. 3115 Prospect Ave. (13)
Bonebrake, John C. 13124 Shaker Sq. (20)
Burrows, George Howard. 16104 Kinsman Rd. (20)
George Howard Burrows, Hinman & Gabriel. 16104 Kinsman Rd. (20)
Butzko, Stephen E. 30559 Pine Tree Rd. (24)
Cain, Howard. 614 Park Bldg, Public Square. (14)
Carr & Cunningham. 1421 Schofield Bldg. (15)
Carr, John Justin. 1421 Schofield Bldg. (15)
Ceruti Joseph. 7113 Euclid Ave. (3)
Joseph Ceruti-Febo & Associates. 7113 Euclid Ave. (3)
Chaty, Droppers & Assocs. 1404 E. Ninth St. (14)
Ciresi, Anthony S. The Investment Insurance Bldg, East Sixth & Rockwell. (14)
Collins, James Joseph. 614 The 1010 Euclid Bldg. (15)
Colman, Charles C. 1720 Euclid Ave. (15)
Conrad, Edward G. 1110 Hanna Bldg. (15)
Conrad & Simpson. 1110 Hanna Bldg. (15)
Conrad, W. H. Playhouse Square Bldg 1720 Euclid Ave. (15)
Coombe, George B. 511 Park Bldg. (14)
Copper, Munroe Walker, Jr. 10528 Wilbur Ave. (6)
Copper, Wade & Associates. 10528 Wilbur Ave. (6)
Cowan, Richard H. 13124 Shaker Sq. (20)
Cunningham, Phelps. 1421 Schofield Bldg. (15)
Curtis, Jack P. 13124 Shaker Sq. (20)
Cutting, Richard H. 10550 Euclid Ave. (6)
Dalton, Byron. 979 The Arcade. (14)
Dalton-Dalton Assocs. 979 The Arcade. (14)
Dalton, George F. 11900 Shaker Blvd. (20)
Dalton, James A. 979 The Arcade. (14)
Damon, Austin G. 926 Engrs. Bldg. (14)
Damon, Worley, Samuels & Assocs. 926 Engrs. Bldg. (14)
Dela Motte, R. B. 6014 Euclid Ave. (3)
Devendorf, John C. 15105 Lake Ave, Apt. 4. (7)
Dickerson, Robert W. 508 Park Bldg. (14)
Draz, Francis K. 1010 Euclid Ave. (15)
Droppers, Carl H. 1404 E. Ninth St. (14)
Droppers, Carl H. Western Res. Univ. (6)
Egensperger, Herbert F. 2008 Keith Bldg. (15)
Everhard, Junior W. 306-308 Hippodrome Bldg. (14)
Febo, Ray S. 7113 Euclid Ave. (3)
Fierbaugh, John F. 1220 Huron Rd. (15)
Flynn, Edward A. 1740 E. 12th St. (14)
Gabriel, William J. 3725 Lee Rd. (20)
Gaede, Robert C. 1200 Keith Bldg. (15)
Robert C. Gaede & Herk Visnapuu. 1200 Keith Bldg. (15)
Gavin, Donald. 1024 Terminal Tower. (13)
Gould, William A. 1404 E. 9th St. (14)
Grosel & Jencen. 307, The Arcade. (14)
Grosel, R. J. 307 The Arcade. (14)
Guenther, Carl F. 13124 Shaker Sq. (20)
Harris, Alfred W. 3625 Prospect Ave. (15)
Hays, J. Byers. 1720 Euclid Ave. (15)
Helwick, Lottie B. 20500 Halifax Rd. (22)
Hill, Robert W. 13124 Shaker Sq. (20)
Hirsh, Willard, II. 2177 S. Taylor Rd. (18)
Hisaka, Don M. 1276 West 3rd St. (13)
Hodgman, Edward M. 11900 Shaker Blvd. (20)
Holdstein, Milo S. 1030 Euclid Ave. (15)
Howe, H. David, Jr. 1720 Euclid Ave. (15)
Hubbell, Benjamin S. Jr. 4500 Euclid Ave. (3)
Huddle, N. Jack. 1720 Euclid Ave. (15)
Huffman, Emerson I. 1420 Keith Bldg. (15)
Ianni, Basilio F. 7665 Valley Vista. (31)
Katonka, Frank A. 11408 Continental Ave. (4)
Kelly, Payton Shaw. 13124 Shaker Sq. (20)
Kelly, John Sherwood. 5408 Euclid Ave. (3)
Kelly, John Terence. 4614 Prospect Ave. (14)
Killip, Gordon J. W. 7016 Euclid Ave. (3)
Koerber, Edward W. 9700 Euclid Ave. (6)
Koslen, Bertram S. 3308 Lorain Ave. (13)
Larson, Edwin Laurin. 6014 Euclid Ave. (3)
Laurie, Pasqual R. 1310 Carnegie Ave. (15)
Leavitt, Morton. 814 9th Chester Bldg. (14)
Leavitt & Spieth. 814 Ninth Chester Bldg. (14)
Leithold, Joseph A. 1420 Keith Bldg. (15)
Lesko, Nicholas. 1404 E. 9th St. (14)
Lindblad, Bertil. Rm. 412, 1740 E. 12th. (14)
Lipaj, John. 528 Terminal Tower. (13)
Little, Bascom. 2065 Lyndway Road.
Little, John W. Euclid Ave. (3)
Little, Robert A. 11900 Shaker Blvd. (20)
Robert A. Little & George F. Dalton & Assocs. 1190 Shaker Blvd. (20)
Madison-Madison-Associates. 1335 East 105th St. (6)
Madison, Robert P. 1335 East 105th St. (6)
Manders, Myron R. 1618 The Superior Bldg. (14)
Mankki, Onnie. 7113 Euclid Ave. (3)
Mayfield, Leonard H. 521 Hanna Bldg. (15)

OHIO (cont.)

Mayer, George B. 616 The Arcade. (14)
Miller, John Edward. 3625 Prospect Ave. (15)
Mundy, Louis. 15947 Parklawn Ave. (30)
Neale, Sterling L. 23555 Euclid Ave. (17)
Norcross, Maxwell A. 13125 Shaker Square. (20)
Ockert, Paul J. 1836 Euclid Ave. (15)
Outcalt, Guenther, Rode, Toguchi & Bonebrake. 13124 Shaker Square. (20)
Outcalt, R. Franklin. 13124 Shaker Square. (20)
Pace Associates. 1400 Hanna Bldg.
Payer, Ernst. 1420 Keith Bldg. (15)
Peck, Russell R. 2177 S. Taylor Rd. (18)
Rainey, T. Marshall. 10550 Euclid Ave. (6)
Reeb, J. Elmer. 1010 Euclid Ave. (15)
Resnick, Louis. 1600 E. 55th St.
Rhinehart, Frank E. 1240 Huron Rd. (15)
Rickert, Robert A. 3115 Prospect Ave. (15)
Riddle, W. D. Lighting Inst, Gen. Electric, Nela Pk. (12)
Robinson, Alexander C, III. 1740 E. 12th St. (14)
Robinson, Irving D. 4900 Euclid Ave. (3)
Rode, John A, Jr. 13124 Shaker Sq. (20)
Rothmann, Alfred A. 13710 Shaker Blvd. (20)
Rowley, Charles Bacon. 1420 Keith Bldg. (15)
Rowley, Payer, Huffman & Leithold, Inc. 1420 Keith Bldg. (15)
Ruth, Huddle, White & Howe. 1720 Euclid Ave. (15)
Ruth, Paul C. 1720 Euclid Ave. (15)
Ruzsa, Francis L. 678 The Arcade. (14)
Saunders, Arthur. 810 Prospect 4th Bldg. (15)
Schafer, Flynn & Assocs. 1740 E. 12th St. (14)
Schafer, Gilbert P. 1740 E. 12th St. (14)
Shobe, Earl J. Cleveland Bd. of Educ, Bus. Dept, 1380 E. 6th St. (14)
Small, Philip L. 1010 Euclid Ave. (15)
Small, Smith, Reeb & Draz. 1010 Euclid Ave. (15)
Smith, George Carson. 1010 Euclid Ave. (15)
Spieth, Otto Arthur. 814 Ninth Chester Bldg. (14)
Stickle, Georg W. 2422 Prospect Ave. (15)
Stickle, Robert W. 2422 Prospect Ave. (15)
Teare, Wallace G. 1206 Cit. Bldg. (14)
Toguchi, F. S. 13124 Shaker Sq. (20)
Visnapuu, Herk. 1200 Keith Bldg. (15)
Voinovich, George S. 1922 E. 107th St. (6)
Von Gunten, John H. 4185 Lee Rd. (28)
Wade, Robert V. 10528 Wilbur Ave. (6)
Walsh, Travis Gower. 505 Cuyahoga Savings Bldg, 2123 E. Ninth St. (15)
Ward, Conrad, Schneider. Playhouse Square Bldg, 1720 Euclid Ave. (15)
Ward, David M. Playhouse Square Bldg, 1720 Euclid Ave. (15)
Weinberg, Joseph L. 1206 Citizens Bldg. (14)
Weinberg & Teare. 1206 Citizens Bldg. (14)
Wheeler, John R. 1740 East 12th St. (14)
White, George M. 802 Finance Bldg. (15)
White, Keith E. 1720 Euclid Ave. (15)
White, Maxwell H. 802 Finance Bldg. (15)
Wiechelman, W. H, Jr. 7113 Euclid Ave. (3)
Williams, John Ainsworth. 1740 E. 12th St. (14)
Worley, Leon M. 926 Engineers Bldg. (14)
Yoder, Robert N. 979 The Arcade. (14)

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS

Conrad & Fleischman. 3091 Mayfield Rd. (18)
Devney, Raymond D. 16355 Glynn Rd. (12)
Duer, W. Richard. 2991 Yorkshire Rd. (18)
Fleischman, Richard. 3091 Mayfield Rd. (18)
Gattozzi, Anthony. 1147 Oxford Rd. (21)
Gattozzi, Joseph A. 2487 Noble Rd. (21)
Horn, Howard F. 2806 Coleridge Rd.
Kane, Michael M. 2245 Harcourt Dr. (6)
Letts, George A. Wayfield Road & Lee Blvd. (18)
Rennison, Forrest Osborn. 2540 Euclid Hts. Blvd. (6)
Spahn & Barnes. 1950 Lee Rd. (18)
Spahn, Ronald A. 1950 Lee Rd. (18)
Teare, George William. 2596 Guilford Rd. (18)

CLYDE

Hurd, Thaddeus B. 144 W. Forest St.

COLUMBUS

Abbot, Henry M. 490 City Park Ave. (15)
Adams, John Q, Jr. U.S. Army, Ft. Hayes.
Adams, John Quincy. 33-35 S. Champion Ave. (5)
Albert, John Paul, Jr. 1355 West Lane Ave. (21).
Ames, Marvin L. 1883 Kentwell Rd. (21)
Armstrong, Timothy G. 1124 W. Goodale Blvd.
Baumer, Herbert. 190 W. 17th Ave. (10)
Benham, Eugene T. 1124 Goodale Blvd. (8)
Benham, Richards & Armstrong. 1124 West Goodale Blvd.
Bentz, Carl Ellsworth. 119 Oakland Park. (14)
Borchers, Perry E. Sch. of Arch. & La. Arch, Ohio State Univ. (10)
Brandt, Kent H. 1473 W. Fifth Ave. (12)
Brooks & Coddington. 3826 N. High St. (14)
Brown, William H. 1473 W. 5 Ave. (12)
Brubaker & Brandt. 1473 W. 5th Ave. (12)
Brubaker, Leland F. 1473 W. 5th Ave. (12)
Calabretta, Samuel P. 683 E. Broad St.
Carmichael, Dan A, Jr. 5 East Long St. (15)
Carter, Marion A. 1808 Kent St. (5)
Cassell, Robert Earl. 4699 N. High St. (14)
Clark, George Mason. 190 W. 17th Ave. (10)
Cleland, Earl F. 16 E. Henderson Rd. (14)
Cloud, Charles W. 931 W. 3rd Ave. (12)
Coddington, Gilbert. 3826 N. High St. (14)
Collier, Harry E. 127 S. Remington Rd. (9)
Crider, P. E. 3097 Woodbine Place. (2)
Croce & Abbot. 490 City Park Ave. (15)
Croce, Chester. 490 City Park Ave. (15)
Crumley, Geo. D. 965 E. Broad St. (5)
Dupre, Arthur Joseph. 1500 W. 3rd Ave. (12)
Eggert, Efflo E. 383 Fallis Rd. (14)
Eiselt & Eiselt. 332 S. Cassady Ave. (9)
Eiselt, Henry E. 332 South Cassady Ave. (9)
Eiselt, Richard Henry. 332 S. Cassady Ave. (9)
Emerich, Albert & McGee. 539 E. Town St. (15)
Emerick, Gerald LaVerd. 1355 West Lane. (21)
Field, Wooster Bard. 91 W. Royal Forest Blvd. (14)
Foley, James J. 1621 W. First Ave. (12)
Frank, C. Melvin. 1650 W. Fifth Ave. (12)
C. Melvin Frank, Lindberg & Maki. 1650 W. Fifth Ave. (12)
Freshwater, F. F. 3763 N. High St. (14)
Freshwater-Harrison & Assocs. 3763 N. High St. (14)
Gibboney, John P. 880 E. Broad St. (5)
Gilfillen, Wm. W. 1026 W. Goodale Blvd. (12)
Goller, Raymond D. 464 Richards Rd. (14)
Hansen, Walter C. 2140 Riverside Dr. (21)
Hobbs, Frederick H, Jr. 582 Oak St. (15)
Holroyd, H. James. 3201 W. Broad St. (4)
H. James Holroyd & Robert H. Myers. 3201 W. Broad St. (4)
Ingwersen, Samuel E. 655 N. Cassady Ave. (19)
Inscho, C. Curtis. 60 East Broad St. (15)
Ireland, W. Byron. 4021 Fairfax Dr. (21)
Jones, John Edward. Town & High Sts. (16)
Karlsberger, Louis F. 24 E. Weber Rd. (2)
Kellam & Foley. 1621 W. First Ave.
Kellam, William E. 1621 W. First Ave. (12)
Kempton, Ralph C. 50 W. Broad St. (15)
Kromer, Edward. 2445 Kensington Rd. (21)
Lenander, Arthur C. 79 E. State St. (15)
Liebersbach, William A. 1500 W. 3rd Ave. (12)
Linch, W. E. 1314 Kinnear Rd. (12)
Lindberg, C. N. 1650 W. Fifth Ave. (12)
MacCoy, Clifford W. 69 E. State St.
McCartney, Donald R. 3133 Saxon Ct. (13)
McDonald, Cassell & Bassett. 4699 N. High St. (4)
McDonald, William R. 4699 N. High St. (14)
McGee, Manley L. 539 E. Town St. (15)
Maffit, Merle Robert. 387 Richards Rd.
Maki, Jack M. 1650 W. Fifth Ave. (12)
Martin, Boyd G. 256 E. N. Broadway. (14)
Matheny, Richard N. 2901 N. High St. (2)
Meinhardt, Carl E. 4302 Ingham Ave. (14)
Meyer, Richard W. 2570 Elliott Ave. (4)
Mills, Wilber Thoburn. Room 308, Broad Lincoln Hotel. (15)
Milosevich, Dan Dushan. 176 Graceland Blvd. (14)
Moore, Downie W. 79 East State St.
Morgan, George Wm. 4300 E. 5th Ave. (16)
Musson, Noverre. 965 E. Broad St. (5)
Myers, Robert H. 3201 West Broad St. (4)
Nitschke, Biddle & MacCoy. 79 E. State St.
Nitschke, Charles Albert. 79 East State St. (15)
Older, G. B. 1124 W. Goodale Blvd. (12)
Oman & Cleland. 16 E. Henderson Rd. (14)
Oman, Galen F. 16 E. Henderson Rd. (14)
Orr, Ralph R. 265 Oakland Park Ave.
Pettit, Walter E. 16 East Henderson Rd. (14)
Phillian, Harry E. Ohio State University.
Pierce, David A. 4501 N. High St. (14)
Pleasant, L. M. 2142 Riverside Dr. (21)
Ramsey, Edward A. 490 City Park Ave. (15)
Reeves, Robert R, Jr. 1480 Road's End. (9)
Reichard, Harry F. 2302 North Fourth St. (2)
Ronan, W. C. 422 North Parkview Ave. (9)
Rovtar, Leo S. 214 E. N. Broadway. (14)
Royce, R. R. 2142 Riverside Dr. (21)
R. R. Royce & Assocs. 2142 Riverside Dr. (21)
Rubenstein, Lawrence Albert. 3006 E. Moreland Dr. (9)
Schackne, David, Jr. Board of Educ, Columbus Public Schs, 270 E. State St.
Schooley, John P. 2901 N. High. (2)
Seidel & Dunn. 1738 W. 5th Ave. (12)
Seidel, John M. 1738 W. 5th Ave. (12)
Seligson, Leon. 490 City Park Ave. (15)
Sims, Cornelius & Schooley. 2901 N. High St. (2)
Sims, Ray. 2901 N. High St. (2)
Sinclair, Robert E. 245 N. High St. (15)
Spies, Donald G. 2142 Riverside Dr. (21)
Staker, Loren J. 2353 1/2 E. Main St. (9)
Stegmiller, George J. 1466 Northwest Blvd. (12)
Stritzel, Frederick. 4501 N. High St. (14)
Taylor, Herbert Alan. 1500 W. 3rd Ave. (12)
Taylor & Liebersbach. 1500 W. 3rd Ave. (12)
Teach, Max Kenneth. 850 W. 5th Ave. (12)
Tibbals-Crumely-Musson. 965 E. Broad St. (5)
Tibbals, Todd. 965 E. Broad St. (5)
Trautwein, Henry Bill. 176 Graceland Blvd. (14)
Richard L. Tully & Frederick H. Hobbs, Jr. 582 Oak St. (15)
Tully, Richard Lowden. 582 Oak St. (15)
Tully, Thomas James. 2226 Bryden Rd. (9)
Tuttle, Howard W. 3099 Sullivant Ave. (4)
Tynan, A. F. 547 E. Broad St. (15)
Urban, Keith Pearson. 683 E. Broad St.
Van Buren, Blackburn & Assocs. 61 S. Sixth St. (15)
Van Buren, Hiram H. 61 S. Sixth St. (15)
Walters, Marc. 1922 Stanford Road. (12)
Webb, Robert F. 1473 W. 5th Ave. (12)
Weiny, Daniel Wilson. 270 E. State St. (15)
Whitaker, Elliot L. Sch. of Arch. & La. Arch, Ohio State Univ. (10)
Winters, Paul Cary. 1293 W. First Ave. (12)
Wright, Fred E. 1026 W. Goodale Blvd. (12)
Fred E. Wright-Wm. W. Gilfillen. 1026 West Goodale Blvd. (12)

CUYAHOGA FALLS

Hogg, Everett Keith. 2765 Hudson Dr.
Kapenekas, Theodore J. 3485 Bailey.
Sagadencky, Trefon. 2041 Front St.

DAYTON

Betz, Eugene. 2705 Far Hills Ave. (19)
Brodrick, Hermon Stephens. Harries Bldg, 137 N. Main St. (2)
Brodrick-Makarius. 312 Harries Bldg. (2)
Brown, Paul P. 39 Riverside Drive. (5)
Paul Brown & John Head. 39 Riverside Drive.
Buchanan & Cowden. 980 Sharewood Court. (29)
Buchanan, Glenn W. 980 Sharewood Court. (19)
Carnahan, Ralph W. 120 W. 2nd St. (2)
Clement, Ralph Byron. 324 Monteray Ave. (19)
Coates, Russell LeRoy. 54 Laura Ave. (5)
Cowden, Craighead. 384 W. First St. (2)
Deneau, Paul H. 31 W. 4th Bldg. (2)
Grannis, Robert Bruce. 1830 Parkhill Dr. (6)
Harlan, H. C. 1432 Third Nat. Bldg. (2)
Hart, Erskine A. 1234 Demphle Ave.
Hart, James Erskine. 531 Hulman Bldg. (2)
Head, John William. 39 Riverside Dr. (5)
Henderson, Thomas J, Jr. 635 Hulman Bldg. (2)
Igleburger, Arnold F. 107 S. Garland Ave. (3)
Jay, Charles Emerson. 419 Third Nat. Bldg.
Kielawa, Philip Henry. 11 W. Monument Bldg. (2)
Klein, Lewis D. 627 Salem Ave. (6)
Korns, Howard A. 8 1/2 South Ludlow St.
Lagedrost, Hugh. 330 S. Main St.
Lagedrost & Walter. 330 S. Main St.
Lecklider, Robert W. 419 Third Nat. Bldg. (2)
Levin, Richard D. 11 W. Monument. (2)
Lively, Roy M. 2600 Far Hills Ave. (19)

OHIO (cont.)

Lorenz, James Douglas. 2600 Far Hills Bldg. (19)
Lorenz & Williams. 2600 Far Hills Ave. (19)
Makarius, Robert J, Jr. 312 Harries Bldg. (2)
Merdinger, Irving M. Rm. 102, 224 N. Wilkinson St. (2)
Nemeth, Joseph O. 420 3rd Nat'l Bldg. (2)
Newland, Donald A. 215 N. Walnut St.
Ohler, Emory Jay. 1310 Hulman Bldg. (2)
Parker, Thomas H. 2600 Far Hills Ave. (19)
Pretzinger, Albert, II. 1155 Reibold Bldg. (2)
Pretzinger, Freeman A. 1155 Reibold Bldg. (2)
Rabold, Walter A. 204 Niagara Ave.
Reed, James Allen. 11 W. Monument.
Rosser, Rollin L. 410 First St. (2)
Siebenthaler, George. 3001 Catalpa Dr. (5)
Slager, James R. 2600 Far Hills Ave. (19)
Stowe, William A, M.D. 3109 Salem Ave. (6)
Sullivan, John, Jr. 420 Third Nat. Bldg. (2)
Surmann, John Fred. 3580 Cornell Dr. (6)
Walker, George Richard. 12 W. Monument Ave. (2)
Walter, George E. 330 S. Main St. (2)
Ward, William G. 496 Shiloh Dr. (5)
Welty & Kielawa. 11 W. Monument Bldg. (2)
Welty, Wilbert Nelson. 11 W. Monument Bldg. (2)
Wertz, William Charles. 231-234 Third Nat. Bldg. (2)
Whitmore, L. Damon. 2600 Far Hills Ave. (59)
Williams, Gareth Rogers. 2600 Far Hills Bldg. (19)
Williams, Milton Rogers. 2600 Far Hills Ave. (19)
Williams, Roger W. 2600 Far Hills Bldg. (19)
Wurst, W. W. 4699 Salem Ave. (16)
Yount, Sullivan & Lecklider. 420 Third Nat. Bldg. (2)
Yount, W. Ray. 420 3rd Nat. Bldg. (2)

EAST LIVERPOOL

Beatty, Robert Fisher. 403 Potters S & L Bldg. (1)
Porter, J. Nessly. Cain Hts. 19.

ELYRIA

Edwards, Robert G. 245 Washington Ave.
Smith, Alva C. 519 Broad St.
Smith, Smith & Clark. 519 Broad St.

EUCLID

Peterson, Arnold A. 625 E. 260th.

FINDLAY

Alge, Robert P. 1st Nat. Bk. Bldg.

FOREST

Seebach, Clyde R. 306 1/2 Patterson St.

FT. LORAMIE

Freytag, Karl J. S. Main St.

FREMONT

Shively, Chester H. Croghan & Wood Sts.

GATES MILLS

Almirall, Francis C. Epping Rd.
Tichy, Rudolph. County Line Rd.

GENOA

Powers, George Robert. 602 Main St.

GLENDALE

Denison, A. C. 3 Forest Pl.

HAMILTON

Beeghly, Robert R. 420 Dollar Bldg.
Hair, Walter R. 10 Court St.
Ranck, David K. 420 Dollar Bldg.
Siegel & Steen. 10 Court St.
Siegel, William Anton. 10 Court St.
Steed, James Edgar. 821 Sanders Dr.
Winkler, Fredrick J. 420 Dollar Bldg.
Winkler, Ranck & Beeghly. 420 Dollar Bldg.

HUDSON

Thomas, James Sherman. 2528 Streetsboro Rd.
Thomas, James Wm. 2460 Streetsboro St.

KENT

Morbito, Joseph F. 130 Overlook Dr.

LAKEWOOD

Birchfield, John Russell, Sr. 17469 Clifton Blvd. (7)
Henderson, Harry William. 5136 Spencer. (24)
Langenhan, Herman O. 1530 Waterbury Rd.

LANCASTER

Guthrie, Bruce. 136 East Wheeling St.

LIMA

Helser & Helser. 112 N. West St.
Helser, Robert A. 112 N. West St.
McLaughlin, Thomas D. 500 Dominion Bldg.
Thomas D. McLaughlin, John J. Keil. 500 Dominion Bldg.
Strong, Lyman J. 505 N. Cable Rd.
Strong, Strong & Strong. 505 N. Cable Rd.

LORAIN

Davidson, B. M. 945 Broadway.
Finkel, Jean Fenton. Masonic Bldg, 4th & Washington Ave.
Jean Fenton Finkel-Warren Edward Finkel. Masonic Temple Bldg.
Finkel, Warren Edward. Masonic Temple Bldg.

LYNDHURST

Silliman, Russell A. 1393 Haverston Rd. (24)

MANSFIELD

Crawfis, D. James. 1475 Lexington Ave.
Jones, Herbert S. 3 North Main.
Knapp, James F. 312 Park Ave.
Marr, Charles J. 1475 Lexington Ave.
Marr, Knapp & Crawfis. 1475 Lexington Ave.
Soulen, Robert W. 814 Richland Trust Bldg.
Zaugg, Thomas Gene. 1121 Lexington Ave.

MAPLE HEIGHTS

Ross, Ernest. 5253 Warrensville Center Rd. (37)

MARIETTA

Camden, Chester D. 804 Colegate Rd.

MARION

Burris, James Harvey. 1028 E. Center St.
Edwards & Burris. 589 Forest St.
Edwards, Robert R. 589 Forest St.

MASSILLON

Mallalieu, Harry Lee. 1149 Lincoln Way East.
Mallalieu & Ross. 1149 Lincoln Way E.
Ross, Thomas B. 1149 Lincoln Way E.

MASON

Voorhis, Alvin C. 414 Reading Road.

MEDINA

Chambers, Lorraine Stevenson. Box 274.

MENTOR

Stitt, Edwin M. 8528 Mentor Ave.

MIAMISBURG

Heist, Marlin L. 24 East Central Ave.

MIDDLETOWN

Goetz, Harold W. 56 South Main St.
Martin, Carl Halvor. 25 Santa Fe Rd. (16)
Memoli, Frank. 31 S. Canal St.

MOGADORE

Glaus, Cordell R. 3953 Idella.

MONTGOMERY

Rees, Daniel M. 7900 Cooper Rd. (42)

MT. VERNON

White, Dale A. 202 S. Gay St.

NEWARK

Baker, Joseph. 180 Hudson Ave.

NEW PHILADELPHIA

Crawfis, D. James. 138 Ray Ave.
Knapp, James F. 138 Ray Ave, N.W.
Marr, Charles J. 138 Ray Ave.
Marr, Knapp & Crawfis. 138 Ray Ave.
Wilson, J. Davis. 145 Fair Ave, N.E.

NORWALK

Peabody, Thurman John. Room #1 Citizens Nat. Bank Bldg.

OXFORD

Maxfield, David B. 111 W. High St.
Stousland, C. E. Dept. of Arch. Miami Univ.

POINT PLEASANT

Shilling, W. K.

PORTSMOUTH

Donaldson, Charles M, Sr. 45 Nat. Bank Bldg.
Hayes, Earl C, Jr. 630-6th St.

ROCKY RIVER

Boccia, Michael G. 20933 Lake Rd. (16)
Hoag, Arthur Howard, Jr. 20887 W. Lake Rd. (16)
Kish, John G. 18500 High Parkway. (16)

ST. CLAIRSVILLE

Paxton, Kenneth George. Rolling Acres.

SANDUSKY

Gerding, Robert M. 230 E. Market St.

SHAKER HEIGHTS

Meyer, L. H. W. 3274 Somerset Drive. (22)
Popkins, Samuel K. 16828 Kinsman Rd. (20)
Regner, Joseph A. 15900 Chagrin Blvd. (20)
Wefel, Walther J, Jr. 3717 Lee Rd. (20)
Wefel & Wefel. 3717 Lee Rd. (20)

SIDNEY

Freytag, Ferdinand. 122 1/2 East North St.
Freytag & Freytag. 122 1/2 E. North St.

SPRINGFIELD

Harman, Ralph H. 133 W. High St.
Hunter, Herman T. 709 E. High St. (11)
Lethly, Marlay White. 352 E. High St.
Zeller, Lloyd J. 709 E. High St. (11)

STEUBENVILLE

Fred H. Clarke & Son. 1002 Nat. Exchange Bank Bldg.
Clarke, Richard Cooper. 1002 Nat. Exchange Bank Bldg.
Dimit, Richard J. 1720 Market St.
Rietz, John Jacob. 210 North SIxth St.

STRONGSVILLE

Richards, Donald J. 12972 Pearl Rd. (36)
Yager, Gordon A. 12972 Pearl Rd. (36)
Yager & Richards. 12972 Pearl Rd. (36)

STOW

Florence, E. Vance. 3480 Adeline Dr

OHIO (Cont.)

SYLVANIA

Angel-Farnham & Assocs. 5632 Summit St.
Farnham, Lavern A. 5632 Summit St.

TIFFIN

Porter, Edwards N. 130 1-2 S. Washington St.

TOLEDO

Barber, Charles L. 2313 Madison Ave. (2)
Charles L. Barber & Assocs. 2313 Madison Ave. (2)
Bauer, Orville Henry. 1600 Madison Ave. (2)
Becker, Karl H. 201 Gardner Bldg. (4)
Bellman, Gillett & Richards. 1600 Madison Ave. (2)
Bollinger, Orville F. 1228 1/2 Dorr.
Britsch, Carl C. 2446 Sylvania Ave. (13)
Britsch, Macelwane & Assocs. 2446 Sylvania Ave. (13)
Buehrer, Huber Harry. 4246 Sylvania Ave. (13)
Coy, Horace Milton. 3726 1/2 S. Detroit Ave. (14)
Evans, John H. V. L.O.F. Bldg. (2)
Feldstein, Herman H. 1023 Spitzer Bldg. (4)
Hahn, Alfred A. 1617-19 Canton St. (2)
Hahn, Alfred A, Jr. 1619 Canton St. (2)
Hahn & Hayes. 1617-19 Canton St. (2)
Hayes, John Paul. 1619 Canton St. (2)
Hewlett, Y. 4161 River Rd. (14)
Hoffenberg, Daniel N. 1023 Spitzer Bldg. (4)
Hoke, Karl B. 2117 Jefferson Ave. (2)
Hoke & Nickerson. 2117 Jefferson Ave. (2)
Holewinski, Daniel J. 1442 Nebraska Ave. (7)
Jokel, Stephen M. 1728 Freeman St. (6)
Killinger, Byron F. 601 Security Bldg.
Lubeck, Gunther H. B. 2446 Sylvania Ave. (13)
Lutz, Robert M. 1600 Madison Ave.
Maas, Hendrik Pieter. (1)
MacElwane, John P. 2446 Sylvania Ave. (13)
Martin, Robert E. 4231 Monroe St.
Marvin, Newton F. 300 Sandusky St, P.O. Box 416. (1)
Morgret, Paul. 2134 Elliott St. (6)
Morris, Fred M. 1118 Sylvania.
Mull, Melvin H. 420 Madison Ave. (4)
Munger, Harold C. 6th Floor, Security Bldg. (4)
Munger, Harold H. 6th Floor, Security Bldg. (4)
Munger, Munger & Assocs. 6th Floor, Security Bldg. (4)
Nickerson, Marcus F, III. 2117 Jefferson Ave. (2)
Normand, J. Robert. 2313 Madison Ave. (2)
O'Shea, Michael Bernard. 1600 Madison.
Otis, Erwin J, Jr. 600 L.O.F. Bldg. (2)
Poseler, Frank E. 2446 Sylvania Ave. (13)
Richards, John Noble. 1600 Madison Ave. (2)
Samborn, Steketee, Otis & Evans. 600 L.O.F. Bldg. (2)
Sanzenbacher, Miller, Brigham & Charles D. Scott. 3023 Sylvania Ave. (13)
Schauder, Charles Thomas. 4231 Monroe.
Schauder & Martin. 4231 Monroe St.
Scott, Charles D. 3023 Sylvania Ave. (13)
Sheley, Robert N. Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
Smith, Harry Lee. 1600 Madison.
Stevens, John H. 3243 Astor Ave. (14)
Stough, Robert Edwin. 4246 Sylvania Ave. (13)
Thal, Nelson E. 2450 N. Reynolds Rd. (15)
Tolford, W. E. 4143 Monroe St. (13)
Troy, Richard M. 2000 W. Central. (6)
Valasek, Richard B. 1600 Madison Ave. (2)
Vogel, Willia A. 2617 Meadowwood Dr. (6)
Wachter, Horace W. 1220 Madison Ave. (2)
Horace W. Wachter, Richard T. Wachter & Assocs. 1220 Madison Ave. (2)
Wendt, Willard J. Libbey-Owens-Ford Bldg. (2)
West, Byron L. 601 Security Bldg. (4)

VANDALIA

Muth, Louis William. 410 Buttercup.

WARREN

Howard, Warren Calvin. 705 Mahoning Ave.
Hunter, Harold Herbert. 705 Mahoning Ave, N.W.
Hunter & Howard. 705 Mahoning Ave, N.W.
McClellan, Harold L. 524 N. Park Ave.
O'Brien, Phillips & Associates. 912 Union Savings & Trust Bldg.
Phillips, Jack Edgar. 912 Union Savings & Trust Bldg.
Schade, G. Donald. 201 Hippodrome Bldg, 152 High St, N.E.
Sidells, Arthur F. 2660 South St, S.E.
Smith, Warren L. 350 W. South St.
Wachter & McClellan. 524 N. Park Ave.
Wachter, Robert E. 524 N. Park Ave.

WATERVILLE

Stark, Charles Henry. River Rd, Rt#1.

WAVERLY

Juhn, William Lionel. 330 E. North St.

WESTERVILLE

Kratoville, Roderick A. 27 W. Broadway.

WILLOUGHBY

Huston, Bruce. 30841 Euclid Ave.
Riddle, W. D. 4819 Wood St.

WOOSTER

W. B. Huff & Assocs. 143 N. Market St.
Keegan, Albert Frederick. 636 Beall Ave.

WYOMING

Cordes, Walter William. 315 Willowbrook Lane.

YELLOW SPRINGS

Mercer, Max G. 403 Xenia Ave.

XENIA

Luciasano, Michael. 3351 Leawood Dr.
Moll, Verdin Atlee, Jr. 34 E. Main St.
Thomas, D. Richard. 34 E. Main St.
Thomas & Moll. 34 E. Main St.

YOUNGSTOWN

Boucherle, Hanahan & Strollo. 222 W. Rayen Ave. (3)
Boucherle, Paul. 222 W. Rayen Ave. (3)
Damon, H. Walter. 215 Lincoln Ave. (3)
Damon, Worley, Samuels & Assocs. 215 Lincoln Ave.
D'Orazio, P. Arthur. 60 Redfern Dr. (4)
Friedman, Leonard S. 3602 Southern Blvd.
Glaus, Pyle & Schomer. 3600 Market St. (7)
Kissinger, Clarence A. 4400 Market St. (12)
Muehleisen, Charles A. 661 Wick Ave.
Rousseau, Arsene. 2400 Market St. (7)
Samuels, John H. 215 Lincoln Ave. (3)
Smith, Buchanan & Smith Associates. 601 Schween-Wagner Bldg. (3)
Smith, Frank F. 5244 Glenwood Ave. (12)
Smith, Frank F, Jr. 601 Schween-Wagner Bldg. (3)
Wehrell, John F. 208 Broadway. (4)

ZANESVILLE

Tewksbury, H. Arden. 350 E. Highland Dr.

OKLAHOMA

ADA

Parker, Monroe. Box 776.
Ross, Albert S. 212 Townsend Bldg.

ALTUS

Appleby, William A, Jr. 335 Badger-Henry Bldg.

ARDMORE

Collins & Flood. 809 D. St, N.W.
Flood, Harold F. 809 "D" St, N.W.
Isenberg, Ludwig. P.O. Box 1037.
Kennedy, Jo, Jr. 16 Stanley.

BARTLESVILLE

Buck, Millard P. P.O. Box 1569.
Butz, Jack. Box 881.
Butz-Piland & Assoc. P.O. Box 881.
Ebert, Derry B. 1806 Hillcrest Dr.
Holt, Clarence Percy. 408 1/2 Dewey.
Reinhardt, Clarence F. 958 Adams Bldg.

BROKEN ARROW

Hale, Bob Drew. 401 E. Broadway.

DUNCAN

Price, Kenneth T. 1516 Elk.
Price & Price. 1516 Elk.

ENID

Rogers, Thomas M. Bass Bldg, Annex, 215 W. Maple.

Smith, Dura A, Jr. 426 S. Taylor.
Wheeler, Elbert M. 624 Bass Bldg.
Wheeler, Norris Glen. 624 Bass Bldg.
Wheeler & Wheeler. 624 Bass Bldg.

MIAMI

Edmondson, Larry. 305 Savings & Loan.
Mann, William Jack. 414 First Nat'l. Bk. Bldg.

MIDWEST

Bishop, Earl E. 1215 No. Key Blvd.
Quinn, Fred Patton. 1215 Key Blvd.

MUSKOGEE

Horstman & Mott. 608 Manhattan Bldg.
Horstman, W. L. 608 Manhattan Bldg.
Mobley, Robert E. 608 Manhattan Bldg.
Mott, Ralph O. 608 Manhatten Bldg.
Slack, E. Rex. 533 Baltimore.

NORMAN

Boggs, J. Palmer. 1212 Woodland Dr.
Burgett, William S. Univ. of Okla.
Dragoo, Raymond C, Jr. 827 Timberdell Rd.
Glickman, Mendel. University of Okla.
Kuhlman, Richard N. Univ. Archt, The Univ. of Okla.
Smay, Joe Edgar. Sch. of Arch, Univ. of Okla.
York, John G. University of Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA CITY

Ammerman, W. Harold. State of Okla, Hosp. Construct. Div, Health Dept.
Bailey, Bozalis, Dickinson, Roloff. Penthouse, Liberty Bank Bldg.
Bailey, Leonard H. 330 Liberty Bk. Bldg. (2)
Barberii, Nancy K. 418-424 Commerce Exchange Bldg.
Berlowitz, Norman P. 5101 N. Pennsylvania (12)
Bignell & Fischer. 1029 N. Walker. (2)
Bignell, James E. 1029 N. Walker. (2)
Bozalis, John. Penthouse, Liberty Bank Bldg.
Bramblet & Baldwin. 9th Floor, Leonhardt Bldg. (2)
Bramblet, Thomas. 9th Floor, Leonhardt Bldg. (2)
Butler, Forrest L. 613 1/2 N.W. 19th St.
Caudill, Rowiett & Scott. 1501 Classen Blvd.
Cochran, Robert W. 3814 N. Santa Fe St. (18)
Conner, R. Duane. 1219 N.W. 50. (18)
Coston-Frankfurt-Short. 323 Madison.
Coston, Truett H. 323 Madison.
Cunningham, Gene C. 4315 Georgia. (18)
Davies, Frank L, Jr. 703 Hightower Bldg.
Davis, Albon W. 305 N.W. 5th St, P.O. Box 972.
Dickinson, Glenn D. Liberty Bank Bldg. (1)
Fischer, John F. 1029 N. Walker. (3)
Gillidette, Dwight I. 707 N. Robinson St.
Graves Associates. 1501 Classen Blvd. (6)
Graves, Jack. 1501 Classen Blvd.
Gumerson, Dow. 515 N. Robinson.

Fuson, R.
Peterson, John Norman
Stephens, Robert Howard
Robert H. Stephens & Aldo B. Cardelli

Newton
Architectural Design
Reinhardt, William Phillips

North Wilkesboro
Tashiro, Aiji

Oriental
Ham, Marion Arthur

Raleigh
Ashford, Samuel Briggs
Ballard, Roger Wood
Bartholomew, Norman Eugene
Batchelor, Peter
Beckwith, Bosworth Clifton
Benzing, Nelson Speer, Jr.
Blosser, Dale Alan
Branan, Cicero Franklin
Brandt, James Lewis
Brown, Eugene Wilson
Brown, Theodore Cecil, Sr.
Buie, James Cunningham
Burns, Robert P.
Caldwell, John Thomas
Cook, Jerry Avalee
Correll, William Charles
Crampton, Guy Edwin
Guy E. Crampton & Assocs.
Davis, Charles Walker, Jr.
Deitrick, William Henley
Dodge, William W(aldo), III
Dodge & Beckwith
Envirotek, Inc.
Epperson, Samuel Swanson
Evans, Lucius Russell
Fishel, J(acob) Stanley
Fishel & Taylor
Flowers, J. R.
Flynn, L. B.
Franklin, Byron Woodward
Hall, R. W.
Harrelle, W. P.
Harris, Edwin F, Jr.
Harris, Harwell Hamilton
Haskins, Albert Lewis, Jr.
Haskins & Rice
Herring, Troy, III
Holloway, J. S.
Holloway-Reeves
Hunter, Edgar Hayes
Hunter, Margaret King
E. H. & M. K. Hunter
Johnson, Marvin R(ichard) A(lois)
Jones, B. K.
Jones, G. W.
Kamphoefner, Henry Leveke
Keel, Benjamin Hyman
LBC&W Assocs, Subsid. of Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff
McGee, William Clyde, Jr.
McGee, Scovil & Assocs.
McKimmon, Arthur, II
McKimmon & Rogers
Milam, J. P.
Mills, Allen George
Newberry, Truman Leo, Jr.
Newberry, Ashford & Keel
Olsen Assocs.
Page, Jesse Martin, Jr.
Jesse M. Page & Assocs, Inc.
Polier, August Lewis
Quinn, James Toms
Quinn-Wiggins
Rairden, Eugene Paul, II
Reeves, R. B, Jr.
Rice, Richard Lee
Rogers, Bob Carlton
Sanoff, Henry
Sawyer, R. C.
Scovil, James Argersinger
Shawcroft, B.
Shumate, Stewart Thomas, Jr.
Sigmon, William Hill
Slack, Gilbert McLeod
Small, G(eorge) Milton
Smart, G. M.
Smart, Woodall, Isley & Assocs, Inc.
Smith, John Knox
Smith, Macon Strother
Smith, Owen Franklin
Smith, Mills & Perry
Stull, Ned Ray
Taylor, Benjamin B(oswood)
Taylor, Henry Clay, III
Taylor, Horace D, Jr.
Thames, Paul Kirksey
Tolson, Fred Lewis
Valand, L.
Valand, Benzing & Assocs.
White, Russell Stevens
White & Slack
Wiggins, J. B.
Williams, Fred Carter
Williams, Turner, Garwood
F. Carter Williams, Archit.
Willis & Lillian Leenhouts

Roanoke Rapids
Davis, Charles Craig, Jr.

Rocky Mount
Dove, William House
Edwards, Ryland Patterson
Edwards, Dove, Knight & Assocs.
Harles, Harry John
Knight, George Daniel, Jr.
Shields, Charles Robert
Shields-Wyatt-Assocs.
Sorrell, R.
Thompson, J. L.
Wyatt, William Robert, Jr.

Salisbury
Kluttz, James F.
Ramsay, John Erwin
Tennent, Anne Kathleen
Tennent, Douglas Duncan
Tennent, Tennent & Kluttz
Koontz, Fredrick Wayne
Roberts, W. J. Edward
Stone, Robert Faires

Shelby
Cothran, Thomas White
Holland, Lawrence Pegram, (Jr).
Holland & Riviere, Inc.
McClurd, John Robertson
Murphy, Charles Crawford
Talley, Norman Wilson
Van Wageningen, Frederic William
Van Wageningen & Cothran
Vaughan, Claude Lawrence, Jr.
Vaughan-Talley & Assocs.

Smithfield
McGee, H. K.

Southern Pines
Austin, Edmund James
Faulk, John Foster
Hayes, Thomas Thurman, Jr.
Hayes, Howell & Assocs.
Howell, William Calvin
Mitchell, Richard Theodore
Schnedl, Richard Burke
Stuart, Karl Dane
Willis, Edison Judson, Jr.

Statesville
Adams & Pegram
Leonard, William Turner
Pegram, Joseph Thomas
Pendleton, Andrew Lewis
Pendleton, Leonard & Krider

Tryon
Brady, Rufus Holland, Jr.
McGrew, K. A.

Washington
Wilson, F. G, Jr.

Waynesville
Bernard, L. C, Sr.
Doggett, W. T.
Foy, Henry Bowman
Foy & Lee Assocs.
Lee, Tai Young

Weaverville
Boone, Kyle Clayton
Boone, Lyda Assocs.

Wilson
Ashe, John Grange, Jr.
Lamm, George Barry
Skinner, B. A, Jr.

Wilmington
Ballard, Frank Ingram
Ballard, McKim & Sawyer
Boney, Charles Hussey
Boney, Leslie Norwood, Jr.
Boney, William Joseph
Leslie N. Boney
Hicks, Vernon Johnson
Jefferies, John Randolph
Jernigan, George Julius, Jr.
Johnston, Henry Wood
Lee, P. E, Jr.
McKim, Herbert Pope
Newkirk, Haywood Homan
Oxenfeld, John Robert
Oxenfeld & Newkirk
Pittman, James Roland, Jr.

Winston-Salem
Arey, Robert Francis
Bartoli, G. A.
Bass, Joseph Bickett
Butner, Fred Washington, Jr.
Colvin, George William, Jr.
Colvin, Hammill & Walter, Assocs, Inc.
Cundiff, D. E.
Garvey, Fred Kesler, Jr.
Hammill, Arthur James, Jr.
Hines, Donald Henry
James, Wyllis Eugene
Jennings, Kenneth Bronaugh
Kirby, J(ames) Aubrey
Larson, J. F.
Larson, Nils Fredrick
Lashmit, Luther (Snow)
Lashmit, Brown & Pollock
Newman, Michael David
Northup, L. N.
Stinson, Gorrell Robert
Stinson, Hines & Assocs.
Troxell, Lyman Ray
Van Etten, Donald Stoddard
Walter, Lloyd Guy, Jr.
Wilkinson, Richard Lockmann

Wrightsville Beach
Sawyer, R. W.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismark
Askew, Jack Grover
Beattie, Arlo C.
Hagerott, Leon Robert
Hillyer, Bernard H.
Kosir, Albin Frank
Leonhard, Herman Max
Leonard & Askew
Ritterbush, Robert Alonzo
Ritterbush, Robert Harrison
Ritterbush Brothers, Archit. & Engrs.
Rudrud, Merlin E.
Rutter & Kosir

Devils Lake
Archit.-Planners, Assoc.
Hanson, Arnold Lewis

Dickinson
Fougner, R. D.
Pickett, C. E.

Fargo
Archit. Group Practice
Bechtel, Harold Ezra
Bofferding, James John
Clark, Perry Spencer
Clark & Holman
Elken, Geston & Hanson
Foss, M. O.
Foss, Engelstad & Foss
Henning, K. A.
Holman, Irvin C.
Jenkinson, H. L.
Johnsen, Walter Theodore
Johnson, K. R.
Koehnlein, Thomas H.
Koehnlein, Lightowler, Johnson & Maier, Archit. & Engrs.
Leverson, R. A.
Mutchler, Robert C.
Mutchler, Twichell & Lynch
Ormbreck, Harlan Kermit
Ruff, Walter Dale
Ruliffson, Ralph Ranes
Seifert, W. J.
Seifert & Staszko Assocs.
Staszko, Edward Vincent
Stewart, E. E.
Thompson, Harlyn E.
Twichell, S. W.

Grand Forks
Adams, Edward Lester, III
Anderson, A. B.
Denbrook, Myron Elwood
Grosz, Paul Hiram
Grosz & Anderson
Harrie, W. E.
Kennedy, R. L.
Wells, Denbrook, Adams, Inc.

Jamestown
Dura, Arthur Urben
Hanson, Lowell James
Horton, Gilbert Everett
Horton, Gilbert Robinson
Gilbert R. Horton, Archit.
North Central Consultants, Inc.
Walter, Dirk Phyllip

Minot
Anderson, Robert Waldo
Anderson & Wade
Archit.-Planners, Assoc.
Bohrer, Walter Elmer
Brunner, Harold Charles
Brunner, Hoeffel, Bohrer & Assocs.
Hoeffel, Harry Louis
Kielhack, Floyd A.
Leonard, E. C.
Ross, Leander Frank
Rush, Ira Leon
Ira Rush Assocs.
Sisterman, James Francis
Wade, Lanny Arlan

Wahpeton
Bjore, Orton Edsel

Williston
Blake, Leslie John
Blake, Zieske & Assocs.
Zieske, Marvin E.

OHIO

Akron
Barbitta, R. F.
Bliss, Edwin F.
Cornachione, Marine Joseph
Buzzard, Roger Frederick
Canute, Gordon Wesley
Cassidy, H. S.
Castronovo, Thomas Paul
Chambers, J. Henry
Chambers & Chambers
Cracium, Trajen
Curtis, Ted
Curtis & Rasmussen
Dalton-Dalton-Little
Derr, Kenneth Leroy
Derr, Stueber & Cornachione
Elmanis, Alexander
Fabbro, Richard Arthur
Fleming, Howard Hershel
Glaus, Pyle, Schomer, Burns & DeHaven
Goodwin, D. W.
Hamed, Nader
Hecky, L. R.
Holland, John Edward
James, B, Jr.
Kamenir, Bernard
Kamenir & Hamed
Kapenekas, Theodore John
Kraus, Robert Mary
Kraus & Stitz
Landig, R. M.
Luxmore, J. R.
Martin, Stanley Edward
Peddle, Eugene Francis
Rathbun, D. R.
Reinbolt, James John
Roberts, Stewart Allan
Ross-Yamaine-Manggrum
Ryan, Roger Neville
Truthan, L. M.
Tuchman, Joseph
Tuchman & Canute
Watson, R. E.
Wyatt, Robert James
Wykoff, D. F.
Wykoff-Landig & Assoc.
Yee, H.

Ashland
Cooke, J. W.
Russell, Laurence N.
Shuler & Bricker

Athens
Webber, Elroy

Avon Lake
Perkins, R. A.

Barberton
Schenz, Royden Tindle

Bay Village
Mackey, R.

Beaverton
Middleton, A. W, Jr.

Bedford
VonGunten, John Herman

Bellefontaine
Wolford, Wayne Arlo

Berea
Bittinger, Eugene Preston
Crider, Edward Samuel
Heine, Edward John
Heine, Crider & Williamson
Kluth, Victor Magnus
Macias, Anthony Rieda
Meacham, James K.

Mellenbrook, E. H.
Poyer, Richard Louis
Retzler, H. P.
Schaefer, Richard Paul
Scott, Franklin Goddard
Scott, Kluth, Schaefer & Assocs.
Wilkinson, R.
Williamson, G. M.

Bexley
Tully, Thomas James

Bowling Green
Raney, J. K.

Brecksville
Andonian, David Aaron
Keister, L. M.

Bridgeport
Herzberg, S. L.

Cambridge
DeVolld, Thomas Virgil
Sigman, T. L.

Canfield
Denison, D. E.

Canton
Bergemann, William E.
Bergemann, Vanek & Assocs.
Bower, J. A, Jr.
Cox, J. Morgan
Curci, W.
Dix, R. G, Jr.
Dykes, E. W.
Firestone, C. E.
Firestone, C. E, II.
Firestone, Motter, Staiger
Goodenberger, R. A.
Lawrence, R. E.
Motter, Laurence Joseph
Staiger, E. R.

Celina
Everhart, H. L.

Centerville
Wertz, W. C.

Chagrin Falls
Beyvl, James W.
Dyer, G. G.
Kelly, P. S.
Koerper, Max
Patterson, Clyde Alexander, Jr.
Rickert, R. A.
Schwerzler, Urban G.

Chillicothe
Swartz, Lewis Eugene

Cincinnati
Aichholz, Roger Raymond
Albers, Thos. George
Ambrosius, Alfred W(alter)
Arend, Arthur Richard
Arend, William Smith
Arend & Arend
Bakie, Ernest Sanders
Bakie, Cates, Roth, Paul & Co.
Bauer-Nilsen, Otto
Baxter, Cyrus L.
Baxter, Hodell, Donnelly & Preston
Becker, J. W.
Betz, F. E.
Betz, Carey & Wright
Beumer, R. W.
Bode, David Mark
Bogart, William Robert
Boyer, India
Bredemeier, Ronald Alfred
Brown, William John
Burdick, J. A.
Carey, Granville Orea
Cellarius, C. F.
Cellarius & Hilmer
Champlin, R. L, Jr.
Christian, Charles
Christian, Robert Henry
Cole, Thomas Ferguson
Connolly, W. A.
Cordes, Walter William
Cotter, Laurens Paul
L. P. Cotter & Assocs.
Crabill, B. F.
Craig, William Paul
Daniel, Darrell Wayne
Denman, Richard A.
Dohme, Arthur Julius
Dombar, B. H.
Donnelly, J. H.
Dreyer, Rudolph Simon
Dunn, Thomas Raymond
Dunn-Wendel
Duteil, J. H.
Erickson, Bruce Ernst
Felsberg, N.
Fernandez, Emilo
Findlay, John Sterling
Fisk, Harley Bruse
Fisk, Rinehart & Hall, McAllister, Stockwell
Fitzgerald, James Thomas
Fox, R. D.
Frankenberger, Robert George
Freitag, William Herbert
Gady, William Henry
Gallagher, James J(oseph)
Garber, W.
Garn, Gordon Richard
Garriott, Hubert Marion
Garties, G.
Gartner, John B, Jr.
Gartner, Burdick & Bauer-Nilsen
Glaser, Richard Emil
Glaser & Myers & Assocs, Inc.
Glendening, Everett A.
Goetzman, Bruce Edgar
Golden, Leonard Stuart
Gramann, Robert Edward
Gray, Gavin Durham
Habel, Robert Edward
Hake, Harry, III
Harry Hake & Partners, Inc.
Hampton, G. B.
Hannaford, H. E.
Haubrock, Glenn Omer
Haubrock & Schneider/Archit. & Engr.
Haupt, Robert Karl
Hefley-Stevens
Hilmer, Herbert Frederick
Hixson, Merkel & Co.
Hodell, Jack Edward
Holtmeier, Robert Louis
Hughes, J. W.
Iuen, Richard R.
Jones, James Hall
Jones, Peacock, Garn & Partners
Joseph, Stanford Raymond
Junker, D. J.
KZF Environmental Design Consultants
Keltch, Jerry Lee
Killian, R. D.
A. M. Kinney Assocs, William J. Rabon
Kneisel, James Francis
Kock, F. H.
Latorre, David Franklin
Leonard, W. R.
Levinson, C. B.
Lewis, T. S.
Liebing, Ralph William
Lyle, J. M.
McCormack, T. J.
Marioni, Luigi J.
May, Hayden Barkley
Hayden B. May-Samuel V. Noe, Jr, Urban Design & Planning Consultants
Meehan, Daniel Thomas
Merkel, Karl Henry
Moore, H. S.
Myers, Russell C.
Noe, Samuel V, Jr.
Nuetzel, Hans Henry
Pansiera, Donald
Pansiera, Dohme, Tilsley & Co.
Partridge, Philip Tallman
Partridge & Denman
Peacock, Richard Hinman
Pepinsky, Bernard
Peterson, John Marsilje
Pickering, Ernest
Pistler, Willard Charles, Jr.
Pistler, Brown
Powers, Franklin Walter
Pressler, Fred Walker
F. W. Pressler & Assocs, Inc.
Prusinger, L. A.
Pyle, C. E.
Rabon, William James, Jr.
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Reeves, William Benton
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Richards, David Taliesin
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Roomann, H.
Roth, George Frederic
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Schatz, Alan William
Schatz, George Frederick
Schatz Assoc. Archit, Inc.
Schrand, Eugene Frank
Schulte, E. J.
Schulzinger, M.
Schweninger, Bruce Merrill
Scialdone, J. J.
Seitanakis, Peter John
Sheblessy, W. F.
Shilling, William K, Jr.
Shilling, Smith, Balke & Robinson
Shoenberger, C. E.
Smith, David Lee
Sohn, J. F.
Springer, Robert Hoadley
Stallsmith & Fernandez
Stevens, Donald E.
Stevens, Robert James
Stockdale, R. F.
Strauss, C. A.
Strickland, D. L.
Sullivan, Lloyd Clyde
Sullivan, Isaacs & Sullivan
Taylor, George Thomas
G. Thomas Taylor
Tiano, Herman
Tillar, Donald Anthony
Tilsley, Thomas Walter
Tweddell, R, Jr.
Vogt, Ivers & Assocs.
Walters, Albert Vincent
Walters, Marcus Daniel
Walters, Timothy Albert
Walters & Walters
Wendel, Robert Albert
Wheeler, R. H.
Wiant, Paul P.
Wiester, Smith & Stevens
Wiggers, Thomas Charles
Wilkens, John Joseph
Williams, Robert Leo
Wood, W. E.
Wright, Kenneth Kelly
Zepf, Robert Louis

Cleveland
Argentieri, Angelo Robert
Asamoto, N. B.
Barber, Charles Merrill
Barclay, Robert Anderson
Barnes, Paul Kenneth
Barnes, Neiswander & Assocs.
Bialosky, Jack Alan
Bialosky & Manders
Biskup, Emil J.
Biskup, Rowe & Assocs.
Bonhart, Joseph
Bornhorst, David Joseph
Bowen, R. L.
Braun, W. K. J.
Bregar, Robert J.
Bregar-Kozel Assocs.
Brenneman, Arthur Loyd
Bridges, Richard Chester
Cain, Howard Bruce
Cain Assocs.
Carlson, Robert William
Carlton, Fred Lewis
Carr, J. J.
Ceruti, Joseph
Joseph Ceruti & Assocs.
Chun, G.
Ciresi, Anthony Salvatore
Collins, William Harrison
Collins, Rimer & Cutting
Colman, Charles C.
Conrad & Simpson, Tufts and Wenzel
Coombe, G. B.
Copper, Craig Mangan
Copper, Munroe Walker, Jr.
Copper, Wade, Copper & Raynes
Cowan, Richard Harvey
Cox, E. Dean
Cunningham, W. P.
Curtis, Jack Paul
Cutting, Malcolm McKenzie
Dalton, Byron
Dalton, George Francis, III
Dalton, James Arthur
Dalton-Dalton-Little
Damon, Austin George
Damon, Worley, Cady, Kirk & Assocs.
Davidson, B. M.
Davis, Joseph
Dela Motte, Raymond Bernard
Dela Motte, Larson, Nassau & Assocs.
Deming, Richard Edward
Dickerson, R. W.
Dickson, C. H.
Dickson, J. A.
Dorsky, William
William Dorsky & Assocs, Inc.
Draz, F. K.
Dresser, R. H.
Duer, W. Richard
Ehlert, D. C.
Englehorn, David Wesley
Engler, Ulrich
Everhard, J. W.
Febo, Ray Samuel
Fierbaugh, John Franklin
Filiere, Howard I, Jr.
Fischer, Donald Alexander
Flynn, Edward Albert
Flynn, John Edward
Flynn, Dalton, Van Dijk & Partners
Gabriel, W. J.
Gaede, Robert Curtis
Gattozzi, A.
Gattozzi, J. A.
Gavin, D.
Geary, R. O.
Gibans, James David
Gibson, C. L.
Gould, William Allen
Grant, H.
Grieco, Paul Joseph
Grosel, R. J.
Guda, Neil William
Guda & Rowe Partnership
Hanna, Lineen
Harris, A. W.
Hart, P. J.
Hawver, James Frederick
Herman, James Garson
Hirsh, W, II
Hisaka, Don M.
Hoag, Arthur Howard, Jr.
Hoag, Wismar & Henderson Assocs.
Hodgman, E. M.
Holdstein, Milo S.
Holman, Fred Hildreth
Horn, Howard F.
Howe, H. David, Jr.
Hubbell, B. S, Jr.
Ishikawa, Kohei
Jacobs, Visconsi & Jacobs Co.
Johnson, D. E.
Jones, John Edward
Kaplan, Richard Howe
Kekst, Keeva J.
Kelly, John Terence
Killip, Gordon J. William
King, Norman Michael
Koslen, Bertram S.
Koster, William Donald
Kozel, James Joseph
Kramer, R. G.
Larson, Edwin Laurin
Laurie, P. R.
Lawrence, Arthur, Jr.
Lawrence-Hawver Assocs.
Leavitt, M.
Lesko, E. G.
Lesko, Nicholas
Lesko Assocs, Inc, Archit, Planners & Engrs.
Letts, G. A.
Liebig, Hans Joachim
Lindow, William Otto
Lipaj, John Francis
Lipaj, Woyar & Tomsik
Little, J. W.
Little, Robert Andrews
Madison, B. E.
Madison, Robert Prince
Madison-Madison-Madison
Manders, Myron R.
Mankki, O.
Marcel & Koster
Marino, Louis J.
Marino, Senty & Assocs.
Mayfield, L. H.
Miles, Robert Joseph
Miller, Robert Thomas Clark
Mitchell, J. F.
Monarchino, Anthony John
Monroe, E. J.
Moore, T. L.
Murfin, James Francis
Neiswander, Arlyn Claud
Newport, R. T.
Norcross, M. A.
O'Neil, John Philip
Outcalt, R. F.
Outcalt-Rode-Kaplan-Curtis
Papesh, Alexander Anthony
Pattison, Robert Maynicke
Payer, Ernst

Pearson, Charles Lloyd
Peck, Russell Ralph
Perttula, Norman Keigt
Pimm, Arthur
Poggianti, Roy Peter
Rauschenbach, R. R.
Rauschenbach Casini & Urban, Architects & Engrs.
Ream, J. Hubert
Reeb, J. E.
Joseph A. Regner & Assocs, Inc.
Resnick, Louis
Rimer, Charles Edward
Roberts, H. J.
Roberts, Reynold Marvin
Robinson, A. C, III
Robinson, Irving D.
Rode, John Alfred
Roman, Nicholas M.
Romweber, James Donald
Romweber-Bornhorst
Rosenblum, Arthur Gordon
Ross, Ernest
Ross-Yamaine-Manggrum
Rowe, Drake William
Rowley, Charles Bacon
Rowley, Payer, Huffman & Caldwell Inc.
Russo, G. P.
Ruth, P. C.
Saunders, Arthur
Schafer, Gilbert Pierson
Schneider, G. F.
Schwartz, Lewis I.
Seibert, Alvah Frederick
Sherman, Harlan E.
Shobe, Earl Joseph
Singelis, William R.
Snyder, Robert Harter
Snyder, Tekushan & Damon
Sondles, James E.
Stark, J(ack) Norman
Steck, William Lloyd
Stickle, R. W.
Swick, E. H.
Symns, Carlson, Englehorn & Assocs.
Taylor, Richard Gordon
Teare, Wallace Gleed
Toguchi, Fred S.
Tomsik, Thomas Eugene
Tufts, T. C.
Van Auken, Richard Anthony
Van Auken, Bridges, Pimm, Poggianti
Van Dijk, Peter
Van Niel, Harold
Van Petten, R.
Visnapuu, Herk
Visnapuu & Gaede
Vodanoff, Nick Christo
Voinovich, G. S.
Wade, Robert Verne
Walsh, Travis Gower
Walsh, Travis Gower, Jr.
Travis Gower Walsh & Assocs.
Ward, David M.
Ward & Schneider
Weinberg, Joseph Lewis
Weinberg, Teare, Fischer & Herman
Wenzel, J. E.
Wheeler, John Rogers
Wheelock, H. V.
White, George Malcolm
White, K. E.
White, M. H.
Wiechelman, William H.
Williams, John Ainsworth
Williams Pattison Braun & Spice, Inc.
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Worley, L. M.
Woyar, Peter
Yager, G. A.
Yamane, Arthur Atsushi
Yoder, Robert Nold
Young, D. Richard
Zung, Thomas Tse Kwai
Thomas T. K. Zung

Cleveland Heights
Albert, Beverly Foit
Bernstein, Nathan
Conrad, William H.
Conrad & Fleischman
Dyer, Watson & Spieth
Fleischman, Richard
Hufeisen, John Laurence
Pearce, M. A.
Watson, James William Gordon

Columbiana
Smith, E. H.
Smith, George Tanner
George Tanner Smith & Assoc. Archit.

Columbus
Abbot, Henry Munro
Acock, G. W.
Acock, Trees & White, Archit, Inc.
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Adams, Harder, Kincheloe, Kocher, Swearingen, Archit, Inc.
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Ames, Marvin Lawrence
Angel, Sylvester C, Jr.
Armstrong, Timothy G.
Bassett,William Howard
Bassler, Richard Irwin
Baumer, H.
Bean, James Harold
Benham, E.
Bentz, C. E.
Bonomo, James Vincent
Brandt, K. H.
Brinkers, Henry S.
Brubaker, Brandt, Inc.
Brubaker, Leland Frank
Burns, Patrick Albert
Calabretta, Samuel P.
Carmichael, Dan A.
Carter, Marion A.
Cassell, Robert Earl
Cavarozzi, Joseph R.
Clark, George Mason
Cleland, Earl F(reman)
Cloud, C. W.
Coke, John Saint Hope Alexander
Cothern, John Mack
Crider, P. E.
Croce, Chester
Croce & Abbot
Crooks, Wilfred Speaker
Crumley, George Daniel
Dambrans, Juris
Dennison, Roger McGill
Dennison & Cothern
Dipner, Wayne Elroy
Dupre, A. J.
Eberts, J. L.
Eberts & Stoerkel
Eiselt, Henry Edward
Eiselt, Richard Henry
Eiselt & Eiselt
Eller, N. B.
Elzey, Richard Paul
Emerick, G. L.
Eschliman, Richard Wendel
Eschliman/Assocs, Archit./ Planners
Essinger, James Henry
Evans, M. K.
Feinknopf, Mark Dallet
Feinknopf, Mark Goodman
Mark Feinknopf & Assoc.
Field, W. B.
Firestone, R. E.
Foley, James J.
Forward, Chauncey B.
Frank, C(arl) Melvin
Frazier, John Charles
Freshwater, Fayne Feibel
Freshwater-Harrison & Assocs.
Gamertsfelder, Robert Hehn
George, Paul William
Gibboney, John Patrick
Gilfillen, William Warren
Goller, Raymond Dale
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Gordon, J. P.
Gosnell, Clyde Wilson, Jr.
Granzow, T.
Grutsch, L. P.
Guss, R. D, Jr.
Hagely, J. R.
Hansen, Walter C.
Harder, D. H.
Hobbs, Frederick H(amlin), Jr.
Holroyd, Harry James
Holroyd & Myers
Hosterman, William Earl
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Inscho, C. C.
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McDonald, Cassell & Bassett
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Coshocton
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Hart-Ruetschle-Hart
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Winkler, Ranck & Beeghly

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McWilliams, Conrad Allen
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Milford
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Steinkamp & Nordloh

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Blum & Harden
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Shilling, Smith, Balke & Robinson

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Wittenmyer, James Kirk

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Morris-DeWatt-Cullen-Whitley & Whitley, Archit. & Planners
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Sgro, A. J.
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Whitley & Whitley

Silverton
Fasse, Carl Henry

Sidney
Freytag, Ferd E.
Freytag, Karl John
Freytag, Philip Ferdinand
Freytag & Freytag

Solon
Paterson, R. W.

Springfield
Geers, Thomas Joseph
Harman, Ralph Herbert
Hunter, H. T.
Kline, John Lombard
Little, Eugene Roland
Rump, William Herman
Schreiber, Richard Henry
Schreiber, Little & Assocs.

Steubenville
Rietz, John Jacob

Stow
Lopeman, Robert Clesson

Sylvania
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Roe, Harold Richard

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Lay, C. W.
Mastran, Henry Richard
Mastran-Goodman
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Angel, Mull & Assocs.
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Charles L. Barber & Assocs, Inc.
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Britsch, Carl C(onrad)
Britsch, Macelwane, Poseler & Lubeck
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Buehrer & Stough, Archit. & Engrs.
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Curtis, V. A.
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Feldstein, Herman H.
Garner, Alfred John
Hahn, Alfred A, Jr.
Hahn & Hayes
Hayes, J. P.
Hoellrich, John Richard
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Kime, L(oran) Edward
Lewis, Gordon E.
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Lutz, Robert Marshal
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Marlais, John Louis
Martin, Robert Edward
Morgret, Paul
Morris, James Harold
Mull, Melvin Henry
Munger, Harold Charles
Munger, Harold Henry
Munger, Munger & Assocs.
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Pharmakidis, Panayiotis Demetrius
Poseler, Frank Edward
Powers, George Robert
Richards, John Noble
Richards, Bauer & Moorhead
Rossi & Nickerson
Samborn, Steketee, Otis & Evans, Inc. of Michigan
Sanzenbacher, Miller & Scott, Ltd.
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Schauder & Martin
Scott, Charles David
Seyfang, Robert Frederick
Sheley, Robert N.
Smith, E. J.
Smith, Harry Lee
Stark, Charles Henry, III
Stough, R. E.
Thal, Nelson Edward
Trotter, Robert L.
Troy, Richard Marshall
Tryc, Stephen B.
Wachter, Horace Whitney
Wendt, W. J.
Wenzler, O. F.
West, Byron Lee

Troy
Wagner, J. J.

Uniontown
Marshall, J. W.

Warren
Busch, Joseph Frank
Howard, W. C.
Hunter, H. H.
McClellan, Harold Lee
Marton, William Lamb
Phillips, Jack Edgar
Pliszka, F. J.
Rockman, David Lee
Saxon, K. H.
Saxon, R. W.
Schade, George Donald
Sidells, Arthur Freedom
Wachter, Robert E.
Wachter & McClellan

Waterville
Stark, Charles Henry, Jr.

Westlake
Lenz, A. P.

Wheelersburg
KZF Environmental Design Consultants

Willoughby
Huston, Bruce
Huston Assocs.
Riddle, W. D.

Worthington
Coddington, Gilbert Harold
Hamilton, C. E.
Harder, Theodore Ray
Harder & Reed
Hollman, William Noble
Milosevich, D. D.
Reed, Thomas Adam
Smith, Warren Lee
Trautwein, H. B.

Wyoming
Barone, P. V.
Diebel, F. D.

Xenia
Klose, A. A.
Moll, Verdin Atlee
Thomas, D. Richard
Thomas & Moll

Youngstown
Bode, Thomas William
Buchanan, C. R.
Cady, R. F.
Copich, William Joseph
Cox, W. L.
Damon, Herbert Walter
Damon, Worley, Cady, Kirk & Assocs.
Dorazio, P. A.
Friedman, L. S.
Hanahan, Robert Leo
Hanahan, Strollo & Assocs.
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Kirk, Thomas Alan
Kremer, C. D.
Palmer, W. G, Jr.
Ricciuti, Paul J.
Riedel, Willy Christian
Riedel-Muehleisen Assocs.
Rousseau, Arsene August
Schafer, Howard Frederick
Scheibel, Morris William
Smith, F. F.
Strollo, Rebell Francis
Tareshawty, J. R.
Webb, Leonard Hugh
Wehrell, J. F.

Zanesville
Tewksbury, Hillis Arden

OKLAHOMA

Ada
James, R. D, Jr.
Parker, C. M, Sr.
Ross, Albert S(idney)

Altus
Appleby, William A, Jr.

Ardmore
Collins, Flood & Assocs.
Flood, Harold Frank
Isenberg, Ludwig
Kennedy, Jo, Jr.

Bartlesville
Ebert, Derry B.

1954 Geographical Roster

Resident Architects Registered in Ohio

Members of American Institute of Architects Shown in Black Face Type

Here for the first time members of the American Institute of Architects are especially designated with their names printed in black face type and the initials AIA. Those with initials FAIA are known as Fellows of the Institute, which is special recognition given for notable contributions to the advancement of the profession of Architecture in one or more fields; design, science of construction, literature, educational service to the Institute, or public service. In Ohio, 16 architects are Fellows.

In the following roster, all members are designated by the proper title initials following the name.

Names and addresses in this roster are based on information furnished by the Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects, through their executive secretary, and is not official. The official list of architects registered in Ohio is as published in the Board's annual report.

Those architects shown as members of the American Institute of Architects are taken from the Membership Directory 1953-54 The American Institute of Architects.

AKRON

Ball, George J., 614 Met. Bldg., Akron 8
Bliss, Edwin F., AIA, 569 E. Exchange St., Akron 6
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Brown, Homer D. (Board of Education) 70 N. Broadway, Akron 8
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Charlton, Jack, 399 Madison Ave., Akron 20
Connelly, George R., 158 Edgerton Rd., Akron 3
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Wells, William W. (McLaughlin & Keil) 500 Dominion Bldg., Lima

LORAIN

Fauver, Alfred H., (Meyer & Fauver) 947 Broadway, Lorain
McFadden, Ferd J., AIA, 442 Oberlin Ave., Lorain
Meyer, John Edwards, AIA, 947 Broadway, Lorain

MANSFIELD

Althouse, William L., ,683 Maple St., Mansfield
Brumenshenkel, Harry J., 13 Park Ave., West, Mansfield
Brune, Ervin L., 151 East Third St., Mansfield
Conklin, Charles W., AIA, 305 Farmers Bank Bldg., Mansfield
Crawfis, D. James, 777 Betner Drive., M.S.W., Mansfield
Jones, Herbert S., AIA, 511 Richland Trust Bldg., Mansfield
Lamoreux, Louis A., 28 Park Ave., West, Mansfield
Larimer, Richard M., R.F.D. 2, West Mansfield
Matthews, Orval H., (L. Redding) 1008 Farmers Bank Bldg., Mansfield
Redding, Lester, 28 Park Ave., West, Mansfield
Werner, William A., 184 Euclid Ave., Mansfield
Worthley, Max L., AIA, 246 Westbrook Ave., Mansfield
Zaugg, Thomas G., AIA, 1121 Lexington Ave., Mansfield

MARIETTA

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Hovey, Geo. Walter, 412 Sixth St., Marietta
Scott, Robert H., (Scott & Eesley) 219 Second St., Marietta

MARION

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Edwards, Robert R., AIA, 312 Kensington Place, Marion
Moore, John H., AIA, 588 Cleveland Ave., Marion
Oborn, Charles W., 244 Windson St., Marion
Rayburn, Thomas W., 132½ E. Center St., Marion

MASSILLON

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Mallalieu, Harry L., AIA, 1st Saving & Loan Bldg., Massillon
Rauber, Harold R., 410 Monroe St., N. W., Massillon
Ross, Thomas B., 1306 3rd St., N. E., Massillon

MAUMEE

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Nickerson, Marcus F., III, 312 W. Harrison St., Maumee

MENTOR

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Reed, J. Richard, 1233 Mentor Ave., Mentor

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Heist, Marlin L., AIA, 24 E. Central Ave., Miamisburg
Poti, Frank, 510 E. Central Ave., Miamisburg

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Bingham, George R., 702 Stanley St., Middletown
Campbell, C. Harry, 1007 Midway St., Middletown 19
Goetz, Harold Wm., AIA, 56 S. Main St., Middletown
Goetz, Harold Wright, (H. W. Goetz) 56 S. Main St., Middletown
Martin, Carl H., AIA, 25 Santa Fe Rd., Middletown 16
Roberts, Robert F., 1107 Nelbar St., Middletown
Swift, Francis R., AIA, 311 Aberdeen Drive, Middletown
Weich, Peter J., 1003 14th Ave., Middletown 8

MONTGOMERY

Hargrave, John W., AIA, 9394 Montgomery Rd., Montgomery
Rees, Daniel M., AIA, 7881 Cooper Ave., Montgomery

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Mitchell, Richard H., 69 Prospect St., Newark
Orr, Merle T., 77 Granville Rd., Newark
Sedeen, Albert F., (Jos. Baker) 180 Hudson Ave., Newark
Varasso, Orville, Rt. No. 4, Newark

NEW PHILADELPHIA

Knapp, James F., (C. J. Marr) 138 Ray Ave., N. W., New Philadelphia
Marr, Charles J., AIA, 138 Ray Ave., N.W., New Philadelphia
Wilson, J. Davis, AIA, 145 Fair Ave. N.E., New Philadelphia

NEW RICHMOND

Roehm, Charles T., R.F.D. No. 2, New Richmond
Roehm, Leslie J., R.F.D. No. 2, New Richmond

NORWALK

Scott, Granville E., 315 Citizens National Bank Bldg., Norwalk
Stoutenberg, A. W., Stoutenberg Park, Norwalk

OBERLIN

Durand, William B., 158 W. Lorain St., Oberlin
Johnson, Douglas R., 49 N. Prospect St., Oberlin
Ratner, Max, 47 N. Prospect St., Oberlin

OXFORD

Barcus, Chauncey H., 119 Ardmore Drive, Oxford
Frankel, Rudolph, 516 South Main St., Oxford
Maxfield, David B., AIA, 322 E. Withrow Ave., Oxford
Small, Keppel O., Contreras Pike, Oxford

PAINESVILLE

Deakin, Charles D., (Green & Smith) 71 E. Washington St., Painesville
Francis, James Thomas, 50 E. South St., Painesville
Green, John W., 71 E. Washington St., Painesville
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Smith, Keener G., (J. W. Green) 71 E. Washington St., Painesville

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Schnurr, Alfred A., Jr., 3413 S. Columbus Ave., Sandusky
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Freytag, Karl J., AIA, Orbison Hill, Sidney

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Hunter, Herman T., AIA, (Zeller & Hunter) 709 E. High St., Springfield 11
Leffel, Wallace B., (R. H. Harmon) 133 W. High St., Springfield
Lethly, Marlay W., AIA, 352 E. High St., Springfield
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Schreiber, Richard H., 228 South Belmont Ave., Springfield
Snyder, Philip D., 106 Broadmoor Blvd. N., Springfield
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Troxel, Lynn, AIA, 201 Laird Bldg., Tiffin

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Bauer, Orville H., 518 Jefferson Ave., Toledo 4
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Bollinger, Orville F., AIA, 1228 Dorr St., Toledo 7
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Brown, Richard F., 2833 Upton Ave., Toledo 6
Bruyere, Louis U. 539 Winthrop St., Toledo 10
Buehrer, Huber H., (Buehrer & Stough) 1029 Sylvania Ave., Toledo 13
Callow, W. Wayne, 720 Islington St., Toledo 10
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Feldstein, Herman H., AIA, 357 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo 4
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Leslie, Philip F., 10 Irving St., Toledo 2
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Munger, Harold H., FAIA, (Britsch & Munger) 531 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo 4
O'Shea, Michael B., AIA, (Bellman, Gillett & Richards) 518 Jefferson Ave., Toledo 4
Peterson, Roy T., AIA, 520 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo 4
Reiter, Melvin E., 437 Floyd St., Toledo 2
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Robinette, Paul S. (City of Toledo) Safety Bldg., Toledo 2
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Stevens, John H., 3243 Astor Ave., Toledo 14
Stine, Sidney L., 2333 Scottwood Ave., Toledo 10
Stophlet, Robert T., 2273 Maplewood Ave., Toledo
Stough, Robert E., (Buehrer & Stough) 1029 Sylvania Ave., Toledo 13
Taylor, R. Bronson, (City of Toledo) 565 N. Erie St., Toledo 2
Thal, Nelson E., AIA, 1450 Secor Rd., Toledo 6
Tolford, Wayne E., AIA, 4143 Monroe St., Toledo 6
Troy, Richard M., 1548 South Street, Toledo 9
Vogel, Willis A., AIA, 2617 Meadowood Drive, Toledo
Wachter, Horace W., AIA, 1220 Madison Ave., Toledo 2
Wenzler, Otto F., 2330 Scottwood Ave., Toledo 10
Wuellner, Walter V., P. O. Box 1035, Toledo 1
Zimmerman, Ralph W., 3215 Sylvania Ave., Toledo

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Hunter, Harold H., AIA, (Assoc. Warren C. Howard) 123 W. Market St., Warren
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Lawrence, Willard S., 345 Roselawn, N.E., Warren
McClellan, Harold L., 408 Hazelwood Ave., Warren
Muehleisen, Charles A., 937 Hunter N.W., Warren
O'Brien, Harry J., AIA, (Keich & O'Brien) 912 Union Savings & Trust Bldg., Warren 1
Sauer, William G., 406 Atlantic, N. W., Warren
Schade, G. Donald, AIA, 222 North Park Ave., Warren
Sidells, Arthur F., AIA, 2660 South St., S. E., Warren
Steiner, Charles F., Jr., AIA, 738 Roselawn, N. E., Warren
Wachter, Robert Earl, 1253 Edgewood St., N. E., Warren

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Smith, Robert, Jr., AIA, Rt. No. 3, Hobart Rd., (Kirtland) Willoughby
Woodard, Donald S., Gildersleeve Dr., R. D. No. 2, Willoughby

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Claypoole, Kenneth C., 305 Selby Blvd., Worthington
Dipner, Wayne E., 579 Kenbrook Drive, Worthington
MacCoy, Clifford W., 534 Park Blvd., Worthington
Pitton, Donald A., 238 Selby Blvd., Worthington
Reed, Thomas A., 5791 Andover Road, Worthington
Smith, Warren L., 350 W. South St., Worthington
Snouffer, Paul, 302 Loveman Ave., Worthington
Troxell, Robert R., 132 W. Lincoln Ave., Worthington
Woyar, Peter, 374 Park Blvd., Worthington

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Denison, David E., 115 E. Ravenwood, Youngstown
D'Orazio, P. Arthur, AIA, 715 Union National Bank Bldg., Youngstown 3
Friedman, Leonard S., 302 Schween-Wagner Bldg., Youngstown 3
Frost, Walter H., Jr., AIA, (Kling & Frost) 661 Wick Ave., Youngstown 2
Gleason, William J., 433 Norwood Ave., Youngstown 4
Goodwin, Myron N., 19 Lincoln Ave., Youngstown
Johnson, Charles R., 7462 W. Parkside Drive, Youngstown 12
Keppel, Ellis M., AIA, 101 N. Phelps St., Youngstown 3
Kissinger, Clarence A., AIA, 4400 Market St., Youngstown 12
Kling, Otto J. AIA, (Kling & Frost) 661 Wick Ave., Youngstown 2
Linberger, Mary Ellen, 571 Madera Ave., Youngstown 4
Long, Chester V., 5980 Glenwood Ave., Ext., Youngstown 12
Miller, M. Gilbert, AIA, 12 W. Madison Ave., Youngstown 4
Nelson, Ranger O., 459 Idora Ave., Youngstown 11
Philpott, Harold M., (Kling & Frost) 661 Wick Ave., Youngstown 2

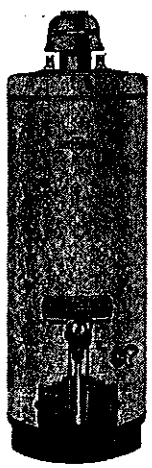
Rousseau, Arsene A., AIA, 213 Mahoning Bank Bldg., Youngstown 3
Samuels, John, AIA, 215 Lincoln Ave., Youngstown 2
Scheibel, Morris Wm., AIA, (Assoc. W. H. Shaffer) 1301 Realty Bldg., Youngstown 3
Scull, Willett S., 169 E. Auburndale Ave., Youngstown 7
Shaffer, Wilbert H. (Scheibel & Shaffer) 1301 Realty Bldg., Youngstown 3
Smith, Frank F., AIA, 302 Schween-Wagner Bldg., Youngstown 3
Smith, Frank F., Jr., AIA, 302 Schween-Wagner Bldg., Youngstown 3
Smith, George T., AIA, 339 W. Judson Ave., Youngstown 11
Solomon, Howard, 4609 Lockwood Blvd., Youngstown 4
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Wessenauer, Jack C., 455 Moherman Ave., Youngstown 9
Wile, John Raymond, 529 Willis Ave., Youngstown

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Bostwick, Donald L., AIA, 34 S. Main St., Niles
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Clark, Robert A., 400 Forest Drive, Rossford
Copich, William J., 719 East Kline St., Girard
Cunningham, George B., Pine Knoll Terrace St., St. Clairsville
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Durnbaugh, William H., 384 Margaret Drive, Fairborn
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Fowles, Gilbert L., Box 101, Avon
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Jay, Charles E., 121 S. Main St., West Milton
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Maseck, Daryl A., 18½ Meadville St., Kinsman
McConnell, Glen G., Jr., (City Engineer) City Hall, Troy
Mills, Wm., AIA, 241 W. Washington St., Nelsonville
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Palmer, Mary Lou, Center Rd., Chesterland
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Powers, George R., 809 West St., Genoa
Raney, John K., Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green
Rosendahl, Edward E., Sr., Mill and Water Sts., Milford
Russell, Laurence N., 319-320 Home Bldg., Ashland
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Studer, Louis C., Rt. 1, Powell
Swartz, Lewis E., 249 S. Paint St., Chillicothe
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Thomas, Peter S., Jr., 29941 Enid Rd., Wickliffe
Tribbie, Jack H., 251 Clingan St., Hubbard
Voorhis, Alvin C., 209 South West Street, Mason
White, Dale Alfred, AIA, McKensie Rd., Mt. Vernon
Wyatt, Arthur V., 3085 Brush Rd., W. Richfield
Yager, Gordon A., Pearl Road, Strongsville

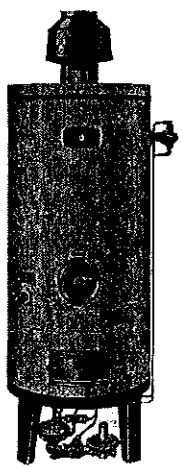
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Cleveland 14, Ohio

Architects Society of Ohio
Official Roster of Architects

The following alphabetical roster of architects, registered and licensed to practice in Ohio, is correct as of April 6, 1964. The list has been checked carefully with official state records as of the date given.

In order to keep this Roster up-to-date OHIO ARCHITECT periodically will publish address changes, new architect registrations, and license restorations. This is possible because the ASO is located in Columbus and has daily access to official records.

—A—

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Warren, Mich.

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Adams, John Quincy
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Worthington

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Mrs.
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Morrow

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Albert, John Paul, Jr.
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Columbus, 21

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Cincinnati, 2

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Oxford

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Cleveland, 15

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Odessa, Texas

Bassett, William H.
4699 N. High St.
Columbus 14, O.

Bassler Richard I.
4610 N. High St.
Columbus

Bauer, Jourdon J.
3015 Alkis Ave. S.W.
Seattle 16, Wash.

Bauer, Orville H.
1600 Madison Ave.
Toledo, 2

Bauer-Nilsen, Otto
3197 Linwood Rd.
Cincinnati, 8

Baumann, John B.
44 Whitehall St.
New York 4, N. Y.

Baumeister, Bradley W.
1048 Rosetree Lane,
Cincinnati, 20

Baumer, Herbert
OSU—Dept. of Arch.
(Brown Hall)
Columbus, 10

Baumgarten, George M.
15 Sheldon, N.E.
Grand Rapids 2, Mich

Baxter, Cyrus L.
Oak & Chestnut St.
Cincinnati, 27

Beal, Russell A.
2 Broadway
New York 8, N. Y.

Beall, Burtch, W., Jr.
2188 Highland Dr.
Salt Lake City 6,
Utah

Beatty, Hamilton
15128 Terrace Rd.
East Cleveland, 12

Beatty, Robert F.
403 Potters Sav. &
Loan Bldg.
E. Liverpool

Bechtel, Richard N.
4000 Ives Court
Dayton, 14

Becker, Herbert T.
4741 Highridge Ave.
Cincinnati, 38

Becker, John W.
2555 Newton Rd.
Cincinnati, 44

Becker, William E.
5701 Kenmoor Dr.
Birmingham, Mich

Becket, Welton D.
10,000 Santa Monica
Blvd.
Los Angeles 25, Cal.

Beckley, Robert M.
1506 Packard
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Beckwith, Herbert L.
11 Beacon St.
Boston 8, Mass.

Beeghly, Robert R.
420 Dollar Federal
Bldg.
Hamilton

Beidler, Herbert B.
952 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 11, Ill.

Beihl, George P.
615 Owen St.
Lafayette, Ind.

Beiting, Edward J., Jr.
1002 Monmouth St.
Newport, Ky.

Belford, Kenneth E.,
Jr.
724 Warrenville Rd.
Wheaton, Ill.

Benberg, Alfred V. N.
4550 Main St.
Kansas City, Mo.
64111

Benecke, John Paul
642 Electra Dr.
Houston, Texas

Benham, Eugene T.
1124 W. Goodale
Blvd.
Columbus, 12

Bennett, Robert J.
235 High St.
Morgantown, W. Va.

Bentley, Robert W.
First Natl. Bank
Bldg.
Miami, 32 Florida

Bentley, Seth T.
218 S. Rosedale Ave.
Lima

Bentz, Carl E.
65 S. Front St.
Columbus, 15

Bergemann, William E.
P.O. Box 976
Alliance

Berger, Amuil
3542 Shannon Rd.
Cleveland Hts., 18

Berger, Boris
11900 Snider Rd.
Cincinnati, 45242

Berger, Leo V.
130 Clinton St.
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Bernstein, Nathan
1991 Lee Rd.
Cleveland, 18

Berold, Charles F.
3322 Erie Ave.
Cincinnati, 8

Berr, Alfred H., Jr.
2811 Fairmount Blvd.
Cleveland Hts., 18

Betheke, William C.
911 Madison Ave.
Toledo, 2

Betts, Chas. J.
110 S. Downey Ave.
Indianapolis,
Ind. 46207

Betz, Eugene W.
2705 Far Hills Ave.
Dayton, 19

Betz, Fred E.
1014 Vine St.
Cincinnati, 2

Beuc, Rudolph, Jr.
118A E. Lockwood
Webster Groves 19,
Mo.

Beumer, Robert W.
4964 Charlemar Dr.
Cincinnati, 27

Beyvl, James W.
3650 Mayfield Road
Cleveland, 44121

Bialosky, Jack Alan
815 Superior Ave.,
N.E.
Cleveland, 14

Bickerstaff, Glenn A.
Investment Bldg.
Pittsburgh 22, Penna.

Bierley, Richard E.
1438 Ridgeway Dr.
Springfield

Binford, Wilbur H.
53 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 4, Ill.

Bingham, George R.
702 Stanley St.
Middletown

Birchfield, John R., Sr.
17469 Clifton Blvd.
Cleveland, 7

Biskup, Emil J.
3115 Prospect Ave.
Cleveland, 15

Bittinger, Eugene P.
280 Rowan Dr.
Berea

Blank, Noel J.
5956 San Reno Dr.
Sylvania

Blatchford, Robert W.
2485 Fairmount Blvd.
Cleveland, 6

Bliss, Edwin F.
706 Crosby St.
Akron, 2

Bloodgood, Wylie
418 Benton St.
Aurora, Ill.

Blum, Julius W.
263 Beechwood Drive
Granville

Boccia, Michael G.
20933 W. Lake Rd.
Cleveland, 16

Bode, David M.
10575 Chelmsford Rd.
Cincinnati, 40

Bode, Thomas W.
3264 Cricket Drive
Youngstown, 11

Bogart, William R.
2414 Grandview Ave.
Cincinnati, 6

Bohlen, August C.
1308 Meridian St.
Indianapolis 2, Ind.

Bolinger, Donald D.
2700 Oak Park Ave.
Dayton, 19

Bolles, John S.
14 Gold St.
San Francisco 11,
Calif.

Bollinger, Orville F.
1619 Canton Ave.
Toledo, 24

Bolton, Charles L.
1505 Race St.
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Bond, William W., Jr.
3742 Lamar Ave.
Memphis 18, Tenn.

Bonebrake, John C.
13124 Shaker Sq.
Cleveland, 44120

Bonfield, Harold O.
1900 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, 15

Bonsteel, David L.
2618 Arnold Way
Corvallis, Oregon

Bontempo, Joseph F.
50 Hall Ave.
Aliquippa, Pa.
(Hopewell Twp.)

Borchers, Perry E., Jr.
H22, Wenner Gren
Center
Sveavagen 166,
Stockholm (Va.)
Sweden

Bosse, Ollen F., Jr.
1075 Lanny Lane
Cincinnati, 31

Bosworth, Raymond E.
3101 Stout Rd.
Cincinnati, 39

Bothwell, Harry J.
309 Ludlow Ave.
Cincinnati, 20

Bottcher, George I.
1202 Florida Ave.
Tarentum, Pa.

Boucherle, Paul
64 W. Florida Ave.
Youngstown, 7

Bowen, Richard L.
1990 Ford Drive
Cleveland, 6

Bowman, Thomas M.
675 W. Market St.
Lima

Bowser, Wayland W.
132 E. Granville Rd.
Worthington, Ohio

Boyce, Robert J.
124 Webster Park
Ave.
Columbus, 14

Boyd, John Kyle
401 W. Irish St.
Greeneville, Tenn.

Boyer, India Miss
6625 Ambar Ave.
Cincinnati, 30

Bradley, Harold
18 Harper Rd.
Aliquippa, Pa.

Brandenburg, Richard
1035 Central Ave.
Middletown

Brandt, Kent H.
1473 W. Fifth Ave.
Columbus, 43212

Brandt, Peter B.
631 Leverington St.
Philadelphia,
Pa. 19128

Brandt, Robert Bruce
4208 Winchester Rd.
Louisville 7, Ky.

Brant, Charles W.
1015 Old Orchard
Lane
Dayton, 5

Braun, Wayne K.
1110 Hollywood Rd.
Sandusky

Bredemeier, Ronald A.
2722 Mountville Dr.
Cincinnati, 38

Bregar, Robert J.
145 E. 209th St.
Cleveland, 23

Bremmer, Harry F.
8977 Highland Dr.
Cleveland, 41

Brennan, William A.
318 Marine Bank
Bldg.
Erie, Pa.

Brenneman, Arthur L.
10405 Lake Ave.
Cleveland, 2

Breting, Kenneth J.
4201 Valley Dr., N.W.
Canton, 8

Bricker, Martin R.
556 S. Drexel Ave.
Columbus, 9

Bridges, Richard C.
2985 Essex Rd.
Cleveland Hts., 18

Britsch, Carl C.
2446 Sylvania Ave.
Toledo, 13

Brodrick, Hermon S.
312 Harries Bldg.
Dayton, 45402

Broggini, Edwin F.
6488 Denison Blvd.
Cleveland, 30

Broida, Edward R.
11870 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles 25,
Calif.

Broida, Leonard L.
1742 East 23rd St.
Cleveland, 14

Broida, Robert I.
1742 E. 23rd St.
Cleveland, 14

Brooker, Harry A.
1391 John Anderson
Rd.
Ormond Beach, Fla.

Brooks, Allan Robert
409 Dollar Title
Bldg.
Sharon, Pa.

Brooks, David R.
1213 Sussex Rd.
West Englewood, N. J.

Brooks, Theodore W.
3826 N. High St.
Columbus, 43214

Brown, Arthur
609 Ernroe Dr.
Dayton, 8

Brown, Eugene L.
901 Illinois Bldg.
Indianapolis, 4 Ind.

Brown, Homer D.
855 Avon St.
Akron, 44310

Brown, Lynwood E., Jr.
Grandview Dr.
Gibsonia, Pa.

Brown, Paul P.
39 Riverside Drive
Dayton, 5

Brown, Richard F.
Rt. #3 Box 290
Bowling Green

Brown, Robert L.
704 Fourth Ave.
Huntington, W. Va. 25701

Brown, William H.
1738 W. Fifth Ave.
Columbus, 12

Brown, William J.
1521 E. Broad St.
Columbus, 5

Browning, Thomas J.
4521 Kenmore Ave.
Cleveland, 44134

Brubaker, Leland F.
1473 W. Fifth Ave.
Columbus, 43212

Bruening, William R.
1727 E. 45th St.
Ashtabula, 44004

Brukin, Adolph N.
71 Wooleys Lane
Great Neck, N.Y.

Brulport, Donald J.
122½ E. North St.
Sidney

Brumenshenkel, Harry J.
632 N. Lexington Springmill Rd.
Mansfield

Brune, Ervin L.
44 Sturges Ave.
Mansfield

Bruno, Edwin C.
5505 S.E. Milwaukie Ave.
Portland, Oregon

Bryar, Norman L.
4345 N. High St.
Columbus, 14

Buchanan, C. Robert
601 Schween-Wagner Bldg.
Youngstown, 3

Buchanan, Glenn W.
2360 W. Dorothy Lane
Dayton, 39

Buchart, Clair S.
611 W. Market St.
York, Pa.

Buckhout, Donald H.
530 Clover Lane
Perrysburg

Budde, William W.
2 Morahapa Rd.
Centerport, N.Y.

Buehler, Andre B.
3001 Corydon
Cleveland, 6

Buehrer, Huber H.
4246 Sylvania Ave.
Toledo, 13

Buker, Paul S.
234 Macready Ave.
Monroe

Burchard, Charles H.
2912 Vernon Place
Cincinnati, 19

Burdge, Edward W.
3307 Clifton Ave.
Cincinnati, 20

Burdick, John A.
3197 Linwood Rd.
Cincinnati, 8

Bures, Franklin S.
1066 Rose Bldg.
Cleveland, 15

Burgener, Edward H.
421 Broad St.
Sewickley, Pa. 15143

Burgess, John H.
128 Lakeview Ave.
Battle Creek, Mich.

Burgess, Ronald A.
5014 Airy Meadows Dr.
Cincinnati, 39

Burin, Andrew J.
19443 Lorain Rd.
Cleveland, 26

Burke, Harry A.
1826 Andina Ave.
Cincinnati, 37

Burkett, Neal F.
1642 Elmood Ave.
Lakewood, 7

Burkhalter, Walter S.
1850 North Star Rd.
Apt. 6
Columbus, 12

Burkart, James W.
5255 North Tacoma Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind. 46220

Burkholder, Don E.
2245 Sutter St.
San Francisco 15, Calif.

Burns, David V.
1308 N. Meridian St.
Indianapolis 2, Ind.

Burr, Donald F.
6103 Mt. Tacoma Dr., S.W.
Tacoma 99, Washington

Burris, James H.
1028 E. Center St.
Marion

Burrows, Edward M.
446 E. High St.
Lexington, Ky.

Burrows, George H.
16104 Chagrin Blvd.
Cleveland, 20

Burrows, Richard C.
2635 N. Moreland Blvd.
Cleveland, 20

Burt, Ralph H., Jr.
610 Mellon Bank Bldg.
Butler, Pa.

Burt, Willis C.
1740 King Ave.
Columbus, 12

Bushey, George W.
780 Briarcliff Dr.
Hagerstown, Md.

Butler, Ernest M.
531 Fifth Ave.
McKeesport, Pa. 15132

Butzko, Stephen E., Jr.
9809 Inglemere Dr.
Bethesda, Maryland 20034

Buzzard, Roger F.
102 B Great Northern Bldg.
Barberton

Byrnes, William H.
751 Birney Lane
Cincinnati, 30

- C -

Caddy, Edmund H. H., Jr.
101 Park Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.

Cady, Robert Edward
1524 Lewis Dr.
Lakewood 7, Ohio

Cady, Robert F.
926 Engineers Bldg.
Cleveland, 14

Cain, Howard B.
614 Park Bldg.
Public Square
Cleveland, 14

Calabretta, Samuel
683 E. Broad St.
Columbus, 15

Caldwell, Walter G.
841 Engrs. Bldg.
Cleveland, 14

Callahan, Warren H.
1121 Oakwood Dr.
Marion

Callow, W. Wayne
720 Islington St.
Toledo, 10

Calvin, David P.
2845 Archwood Pl.
Cuyahoga Falls

Camden, Chester D.
804 Colegate Rd.
Marietta

Campbell, C. Harry
6765 Campbell Court
Franklin

Campbell, James B.
7222 Catalpa Rd.
Cincinnati, 33

Campbell, William V.
1830 Van Buren Rd.
E. Cleveland, 12

Canfield, Thomas H.
128 Eddy St.
Ithaca, N. Y.

Cann, William F.
1130 Hampton St.
St. Louis, Mo. 63139

Cannon, Howell O.
47 W. South Temple
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Canute, Gordon W.
88 South Portage Path
Akron, 44303

Carey, Granville O.
449 Birch Dr.
Erlanger, Ky.

Carlson, Kenneth
4447 Shields Place
Columbus, 14

Carlson, Robert W.
866 Cranbrook Dr.
Cleveland, 24

Carmichael, Daniel A., Jr.
5 E. Long St.
Columbus, 15

Carnahan, Ralph W.
120 W. Second St.
Dayton, 2

Carr, John J.
1421 Schofield Bldg.
Cleveland, 15

Carrier, Gilmore H.
33885 Lawton Ave.
Eastlake

Carson, Raymond W.
1437 Woodward Ave.
Lakewood, 7

Carter, Marion A.
1808 Kent St.
Columbus, 5

Casini, Norman J.
7814 Vineyard Ave.
Cleveland, 5

Cassell, Robert E.
4699 N. High St.
Columbus, 14

Cassidy, Harold S.
1961 W. Market St.
Akron, 13

Castronovo, Thomas P.
405 Cornell St.
Akron, 10

Cates, Richard K.
823 Delta Ave.
Cincinnati, 26

Caudill, Wm. W.
3636 Richmond Ave.
Houston, Texas 77027

Cavaglieri, Giorgio
250 W. 57th St.
New York 19, N. Y.

Cavarozzi, Joseph R.
1398 W. Third Ave.
Columbus, 12

Cellarius, Charles F.
Rm. 613 Gas & Electric Bldg.
Cincinnati, 2

Celli, Mario C.
335 Shaw Ave.
McKeesport, Pa.

Cerny, Jerome Robert
278 E. Market Square
Lake Forest, Ill.

Ceruti, Joseph
7113 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, 3

Chambers, J. Henry
844 W. Market St.
Akron, 3

Chambers, Lorraine S., Mrs.
R.R. #4, Box 274
Medina

Champlin, Russell L., Jr.
6102 Ridge Ave.
Cincinnati, 13

Chaney, Fay A.
713 Ashbury Rd.
Cincinnati, 30

Chaney, Walter C., Jr.
1627 Bryn Mawr Dr.
Newark

Chapman, John G.
14100 Superior Ave.
Cleveland, 44118

Chappelear, C. Richard
1880 Yorktown
Cincinnati, 37

Charlton, Jack
3449 Clubview Dr.
Barberton

Chaty, Raymond P.
1404 E. 9th St., Room 404
Cleveland, 14

Cherry, James L.
1200 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19121

Choy, Eugene Kinn
1344 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles 17, Calif.

Christian, Charles, Jr.
5052 Folger Dr.
Columbus, 27

Christian, Robert H.
10180 Rustic Lane
Cincinnati, 15

Christ-Janer, Victor F.
70 Elm St.
New Canaan, Conn.

Chun, Gilbert
5855 Randy Rd.
Bedford Hts.

Cicco, Joseph A.
301 Newport Ave.
Quincy 70, Mass.

Ciresi, Anthony S.
1020 Huron Rd.
Cleveland, 15

Clapp, Marvin H.
200 Greenway Terrace
Rivers Ridge, N.J.

Clark, George Mason
2378 Dorset Rd.
Columbus, 21

Clark, John R.
519 Broad St.
Elyria

Clark, Robert Allen
400 Forest Dr.
Rossford

Clarke, Richard C.
1333 Chesapeake Ave.
Columbus, 12

Clauss, Alfred
1617 John F. Kennedy Blvd.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

Claypoole, Kenneth C.
305 Selby Blvd.
Worthington

Cleland, Earl F.
16 E. Henderson Rd.
Columbus, 14

Clipson, Addison H.
2915 Maisel Dr.
Cincinnati, 20

Cloud, Charles W.
1372 Grandview Ave.
Columbus, 12

Clough, Allan Burton
9087 Chillicothe Rd.
Kirtland

Clyde, Andrew J.
228 N. LaSalle St.
Chicago 1, Ill.

Clymer, John
312 Eliot St.
S. Natick, Mass.

Coakley, Burns M.
2469 E. Main St., Bexley
Columbus, 9

Coates, Russell LeRoy
818 Third National Bldg.
Dayton, 2

Coble, Joseph F.
102 E. Main St.
Urbana, Ill.

Coddington, Gilbert H.
3826 N. High St.
Columbus, 14

Cohen, Isidor M.
26 S. State St.
Chicago 3, Ill.

Cohn, Reuben R.
City Hall
801 Plum St.
Cincinnati 2,

Collier, Harry E.
127 S. Remington Rd.
Columbus, 9

Collins, Richard E.
1106 Spring St.
Silver Spring, Md.

Collins, Sydney J.
1532 Dolphin St.
Sarasota, Florida

Collins, William H.
706 Keith Bldg.
Cleveland, 15

Colman, Charles C.
2525 Kemper Rd.
Shaker Hts.
Cleveland, Ohio

Colucci, Donald E.
2335 Aurora Rd.
Hudson

Conlon, Charles E.
8350 Lincoln Ave.
Skokie, Ill.

Connor, Brian
6006 90th Ave., S.E.
Mercer Island, Wash.

Conover, Richard
975 Eastlawn Drive
Cleveland, 24

Conrad, Edward G.
1110 Hanna Bldg.
Cleveland, 41115

Conrad, William H.
3091 Mayfield Rd.
Cleveland, 18

Cook, Glenn M., Jr.
4240 Medway
Columbus, 13

Cook, Richard P.
Rt. #1 Box 84
Yellow Springs

Cooke, James W.
1121 Lexington Ave.
Mansfield

Coombe, George B.
511 Park Bldg.
Cleveland, 14

Cooper, Harold
331 Madison Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

Copich, William J.
3214 Southern Blvd.
Youngstown, 7

Copper, Craig M.
10528 Wilbur Ave.
Cleveland, 44106

Copper, Munroe W., Jr.
10528 Wilbur Ave.
Cleveland, 44106

Cordes, Walter W.
4939 Paddock Rd.
Cincinnati, 37

Cordes, William A.
210 - 5th St.
Loveland

Corker, Paul D.
193 Church St.
Chillicothe

Cornachione, Marine J.
172 27th St., N.W.
Barberton

Costello, Jerome P.
7324 Timber Knoll
Cincinnati, 45242

Coston, Truett H.
323 Madison St.
Oklahoma City 5, Okla.

Cothern, John M.
1272 Pershing Dr.
Columbus, 24

Cotter, Laurens P.
3329 Glenmore Ave.
Cincinnati, 45211

Coughlin, John B.
1-C Church St.
Christiansted, St. Croix
Virgin Islands

Courey, Louis J.
14603 Clifton Blvd.
Cleveland, 44107

Cowan, Richard H.
19427 Winslow Rd.
Cleveland, 22

Cowden, Craighead
384 W. 1st. Ave.
Dayton, 2

Cowell, Ensign J. H.
384 W. 1st Ave.
N. Y., 17, N. Y.

Cox, Donald L.
3990 Ridgecomb Dr.
Cincinnati, 11

Cox, Harry B.
1030 Lindberg Rd.
Anderson, Ind.

Cox, James Morgan
1341 Market Ave.
N. Canton, 44714

Cox, William L.
161 Highland Ave.
Poland, 14

Coy, Horace M.
3726½ S. Detroit Ave
Toledo, 14

Crabill, Byron F.
9566 Kosta Drive
Cincinnati, 31

Cracium, Trajen
53 E. Mill St.
Akron, 8

Craig, William P.
3829 Glenmore Ave.
Cincinnati, 11

Cramer, George T.
1706 Wright St.
Pomona, Calif.

Cramer, Paul W.
3335 Military Ave.
Los Angeles 34, Calif.

Cramer, Victor R., Jr.
345 New Center Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.

Crawfis, D. James
1475 Lexington Ave.
Mansfield

Creager, H. Keith
418 Grand Ave.
Akron, 44302

Crider, Edward S.
105 Front St.
Berea

Crider, Paul E.
3097 Woodbine Pl.
Columbus, 2

Crist, John A.
515 Monterrey, N.L., Mexico

Croce, Chester
490 City Park Ave.
Columbus, 43215

Croce, Chester F., Jr.
970 Poling Dr.
Columbus, 24

Cromer, Robert A.
18 E. Fourth St.
Cincinnati, 2

Crook, Ralph E.
648 E. Main St. (Rear)
Lancaster

Crooks, Wilfred S.
1940 W. Granville Rd.
Worthington

Cross, Clarence
4622 Oakridge Dr.
Dayton, 17

Crumley, George D.
965 E. Broad St.
Columbus, 5

Culichia, Charles J.
442 Flagler Lane
Youngstown, 11

Cullen, William S.
3092 Livingston Rd.
Cleveland, 20

Cumming, Ralph W.
11101 Edgewater Dr.
Cleveland, 2

Cuneo, Laurence J.
110 Pleasant St.
Malden 48, Mass.

Cunningham, George B.
118 Zane St.
P.O. Box 202
Wheeling, W.Va.

Cunningham, W. Phelps
1421 Schofield Bldg.
Cleveland, 15

Cunnius, Percival A.
630 3rd Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.

Cunzolo, N. John
504 Beaver St.
Sewickley, Pa.

Curci, William A.
205 Market Ave., S.
Canton, 44702

Curtis, Jack Paul
1747 Edgefield Rd.
Cleveland, 24

Curtis, Theodore
3141 Ninth St.
Cuyahoga Falls

Curtis, Vauldine A.
5525 W. Rowland Rd.
Toledo, 13

Cutter, Howard D.
18925 Burgess Ave.
Detroit, Mich. 48219

Cutting, Malcolm M.
13319 Butterfly Lane
Houston, Texas 77024

Cutting, Richard H.
10550 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, 44106

- D -

Daig, Frank B., Jr.
2007 Balkan Pl.
Toledo, 13

Daily, William H.
429 Early Dr., W.
Miamisburg

Dalton, Byron
979 The Arcade
Cleveland, 14

Dalton, George F., III
11900 Shaker Blvd.
Cleveland, 20

Dalton, James A.
979 The Arcade
Cleveland, 14

Daly, Leo A., Jr.
8600 Indian Hills Dr.
Omaha, Nebraska 68114

Dambrans, Juris
365 E. 15th Ave.
Columbus, 1

Damon, Austin G.
926 Engrs. Bldg.
Cleveland, 14

Damon, H. Walter
215 Lincoln Ave.
Youngstown, 44503

Danforth, George E.
211 St. Paul Ave.
Chicago 14, Ill.

Daniel, Darrell W.
5416 Whitmore Drive
Cincinnati, 45238

Dansizin, Kenneth H. Jr.
5637 Circle Hill Dr.
Canton, 20

Darrell, George C.
68 Otis Ave.
St. Paul 4, Minn.

Dart, Edward D.
21 E. Superior St.
Chicago 11, Ill.

Daverman, Joseph T.
924 Grandville Ave., SW
Grand Rapids, Mich. 49503

Davidson, Aaron W.
5357 Laured Place
Cincinnati, 38

Davidson, B. Murray
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Lorain

Davies, Raymond A.
25000 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, 44117
Cleveland, 17

Davis, John C. II
309 Ludlow Ave.
Cincinnati, 20

Davis, John F.
50 E. Central Ave.
Paoli, Pa.

Davis, Joseph
3356 E. 149th St.
Cleveland, 20

Davis, Rosella H. Mrs.
853 Fitchland Dr.
Vandalia

Davis, William Jay
2123 E. 9th St.
Cleveland, 15

Dawson, Robert F.
1791 Virginia Rd.
San Marino 9, Calif.

Day, Charles R.
Oak Hill Apts. #5
Abington, Va.

Deakin, Charles D.
1108 Mentor Ave.
Painesville

Deam, Arthur F.
209 W. Minnesota Ave.
DeLand, Fla.

Dean, Arthur L.
1451 Dundee Ave.
Elgin, Ill.

Dean, E. Keith
913 Fifth Ave.
Huntington, W. Va.

Dean, Robert C.
955 Park Square Bldg.
Boston 16, Mass.

Dean, S. Brooks
913 Fifth Ave.
Huntington, W. Va.

DeAngelis, Michael J.
42 E. Ave.
Rochester 4, N.Y.

DeBaltzo, Nicholas J.
965 Royal Rd.
Cleveland, 10

De Camp, B. Crane
R. R. #2, Box 133A
Old Stone Hill Rd.
Pound Ridge, N.J.

Deem, Dwane Howard
2554 Wickliffe Rd.
Columbus, 21

Deeter, Russell O.
#4 Gateway Center
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

DeEulis, Timothy A.
109 Green Oak Dr.
Huntington 5, W. Va.

Defendorf, Charles E.
466 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

Degenhardt, Frederick W.
31 Union Square, West
New York 3, N.Y.

Dela Motte, Raymond B.
6014 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, 3

Delmissier, John
12832 Euclid Ave.
E. Cleveland, 44112

Delp, Chester L.
327 E. New England Ave.
Worthington

Deming, Richard E.
1404 E. Ninth St.
Cleveland, 14

Dempsey, Richard B.
7535 Carondelet
Clayton 5, Mo.

Deneau, Paul H.
31 W. Fourth Bldg.
Dayton, 45402

Denison, A. Campbell
3 Forest Place
Glendale

Denison, David E.
3214 Southern Blvd.
Youngstown, 44507

Denman, Richard A.
3307 Clifton Ave.
Cincinnati, 20

Dennison, Roger M.
1231 Dublin Rd.
Columbus, 43212

Denwicz, Peter P.
5721 W. Ridgewood Dr.
Parma, 29

Derr, Kenneth L.
42 S. Frank Blvd.
Akron, 13

Derr, Richard H.
6777 Dana Ave.
Hudson

Deshon, Robert A.
5998 Beech Dell Dr.
Cincinnati, 38

Deucher, Joseph J.
3835 Clarige Oval
Cleveland, 18

Deutsch, Bernard
3945 Lansdale Rd.
Cleveland, 44118

Devendorf, John C.
15105 Lake Ave.
Cleveland, 7

Devney, Raymond D.
16355 Glynn Rd.
Cleveland, 12

Devolld, Thomas V.
736 Wheeling Ave.
Cambridge

DeVolt, Robert E.
933 Greenridge Rd.
Worthington

DeVoss, Garfield A.
3449 Glenna Ave.
Grove City

Dewey, Charles O.
1076 Greyton Rd.
Cleveland Hts, 12

DeWitz, David T.
1024 Terminal Tower
Cleveland, 44113

Dey, George H.
11716 Detroit Ave.
Chagrin Falls

Dickerson, Frank J.
1902 Seventh Ave.
Beaver Falls, Pa.

Dickerson, Robert W.
508 Park Building
Cleveland, 14

Dickey, John M.
18 S. Olive St.
Media, Pa.

Dickinson, Harold M.
2121 Fulton Rd., N.W.
Canton, 9

Dickson, C. Garey
98 E. Maiden Street
Washington, Pa.

Dickson, Charles H.
434 The Arcade
Cleveland, 14

Dickson, James A.
434 The Arcade
Cleveland, 14

Diebel, Frederic C.
1215 Ridgecliff Rd.
Cincinnati, 15

Diehl, George F.
120 Madison Ave.
Detroit 26, Mich.

Diehl, Gerald G.
120 Madison Ave.
Detroit 26, Mich.

Dimen, Norman M.
9 Stuart St.
Great Neck, N. Y.

Dimit, Richard J.
816 W. 5th St.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90017

Dipner, Wayne E.
30 Kenyon Brook Dr.
Worthington

Disque, Chester H.
1212 Highway
Covington, Ky.

Dittmar, Richard E.
21½ N. Fifth St.
Zanesville

Dix, Ralph G., Jr.
3307 Martindale Rd. N.E.
Canton, 14

Dixon, James W.
365 Randolph St.
Wilmington

Dod, Paul Stanley
495 Maywood Ave.
Maywood, N. J.

Doench, Walter C.
1606 Hilmer Bldg.
Dayton, 2

Dohme, Arthur J.
7434 Montgomery Rd.
Cincinnati, 45236

Dolke, W. Fred
120 W. Madison St.
Chicago 60602, Ill.

Doll, David A.
2037 Vinette Pl., N.E.
Massillon

Dollriehs, Joseph A.
4340 Foley Rd.
Cincinnati, 38

Dombar, Benjamin H.
2436 Reading Rd.
Cincinnati, 2

Donaldson, Charles M.
45 Natl. Bank Bldg.
Portsmouth

Donaldson, James S.
45 Natl. Bank Bldg.
Portsmouth

Donat, Walter S.
623 8th St.
Huntington, 25701

Donnelly, James H.
Oak & Chestnut Sts.
Cincinnati, 27

Doran, John T.
248 Boylston St.
Boston 16, Mass.

D'Orazio, P. Arthur
1005 Belmont Ave.
Youngstown, 44504

Dorsey, Robert W.
1082 Witt Rd.
Cincinnati, 30

Dorsky, William
11955 Shaker Blvd.
Cleveland, 20

Douden, Herbert C.
2014 Clark Bldg.
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Douglass, William J., Jr.
254 Wick Ave.
Sharon, Pa.

Dow, Alden B.
315 Post Street
Midland, Mich.

Dowler, Press C.
803 Century Bldg.
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Doxiadis, Constantinos A.
1058 Thomas Jefferson St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Dracon, Robert G.
4517 Brookpark Rd.
Cleveland. 34

Draz, Francis K.
1367 E. 6th St.
Cleveland, 14

Dresser, Robert H.
4932 Geraldine Ave.
Cleveland, 44124

Driggs, Harry S.
Stop 35, Duneland Beach
Michigan City, Ind.

Droppers, Carl H.
1404 E. Ninth St.
Cleveland, 14

Drossel, Richard M.
8292 Bainbridge-Chagrin Rd.

Duer, W. Richard
2292 Conventry Rd.
Cleveland, 18

Dulemba, Thaddeus J.
5109 St. Paul Blvd.
Rochester, N.Y. 14617

Duncan, Malcolm M.
c/o J. Russell Baily
278 Caroline St.
Orange, Va.

Duning, Hilbert C.
1138 Cryer Ave.
Cincinnati, 45208

Dunker, Keith L.
5072 Glouster Ave.
Dayton, 31

Dunlap, Leonard E.
333 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Dunn, Edward J., Jr.
3565 Shattuck Ave.
Columbus, 21

Dunnington, Jon B.
4220—91st Ave., S.E.
Mercer Island, Wash.

Dunsky, Gerald
67-10C, 190th Lane
Fresh Meadows 65, N. Y.

Dupre, Arthur J.
1500 W. Third Ave.
Columbus, 12

Durand, William B.
589 Lindberg Blvd.
Berea

Durnbaugh, Wm. H.
384 Margaret Dr.
Fairborn

Duteil, John H.
R. R. #1
Salem, Indiana

Dyer, G. Gifford
3039 Huntington Rd.
Shaker Hts., 20

Dykes, Eugene W.
125 Valleyview Ave., N.W.
Canton, 44708

- E -

Eades, William R., Jr.
4973 Roane Rd.
Memphis 17, Tenn.

Earl, John A.
325 Parkwood Dr.
Dayton, 45405

Eash, Orus O.
6028 U. S. Highway 24, West
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Eastman, Robert F.
County Engr. Bldg.
Springfield

Eberts, John L.
3050 Clermont Rd.
Columbus, 27

Ebin, Stanley B.
11938 Kirton
Cleveland, 44135

Eckles, Robert A.
L. S. & T. Bldg.
New Castle, Pa.

Eckles, William G.
L.S. & T. Bldg.
New Castle, Pa.

Edberg, Richard K.
206 Gould Ave.
Bedford

Eddy, Merle John
418 Prospect Rd.
Ashtabula

Edge, Thomas L.
5871 Jasmine
Dayton, 49

Edmunds, James R., III
1025 St. Paul St.
Baltimore, Md.

Edwards, Byron H.
17 S. Fifth St.
Camden 3, N. J.

Edwards, Robert G.
4316 Cass St.
San Diego, 9 Calif.

Edwards, Robert R.
1028 E. Center St.
Marion

Eesley, Will
219 Second St.
Marietta

Egelhoff, Charles H.
86 E. Torrence Rd.
Columbus, 14

Egensperger, Herbert F.
94 E. 208th St.
Cleveland, 23

Eggert, Efflo E.
383 Fallis Rd.
Columbus, 14

Eggert, John Renick
5387 Harvest St., RFD #1
Dublin

Egli, Charles T., III
39 Melrose Pl.
Montclair, N.J.

Ehlert, Dan C.
12700 Shaker Blvd.
Cleveland, 20

Eiber, Rollin R.
511-17th St.
Wilmette, Ill.

Eiselt, Henry E.
332 S. Cassady Ave.
Columbus, 9

Eiselt, Richard Henry
332 S. Cassady Ave.
Columbus, 9

Eisenshtat, Sidney
144 S. Beverly Dr.
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Elfers, Robert L.
4939 Paddock Rd.
Cincinnati, 37

Eller, Ned Bender
4345 N. High St.
Columbus, 14

Ellerbe, Thomas F.
333 Sibley St.
St. Paul 1, Minn.

Elliston, Howard L.
706 Walnut St.
Cincinnati, 45202

Elmanis, Alexander
840 Work Dr.
Akron, 20

Elshoff, Eldred C.
1619 Milbrook S.E.
Grand Rapids, 8
Mich.

Elwell, Mary Lou
9202 Westmont Pl.
Tacoma 99, Wash.

Elzey, Richard P.
170 E. Clearview
Ave.
Apt. B
Worthington

Emerick, Gerald L.
1355 W. Lane Ave.
Columbus, 21

Englehorn, David W.
2930 Prospect Ave.
Cleveland, 15

Engler, Roland Y.
1607 Waverly Ave.
Toledo, 7

Engler, Ulrich
13418 Second Ave.
E. Cleveland, 12

Epstein, Raymond
2011 W. Pershing Rd.
Chicago 9, Ill.

Epstein, Sidney
2011 W. Pershing
Rd.
Chicago 9, Ill.

Erich, Floyd O.
P.O. Box 2500
S. Paint St.
Chillicothe

Erikson, Oscar W.
4741 E. Washington
St.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Erman, Robert J.
22855 Lanark St.
Canoga Park, Calif.

Erwin, E. MacDonald
Jr.
1050 Century Bldg.
Pittsburgh, 22, Pa.

Eschliman, Richard W.
1760 Arlington Ave.
Columbus, 12

Esgar, Robert Rea
333 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60601

Eugenides, John J.
723 W. Chicago Ave.
E. Chicago, Indiana

Evans, John H. V.
600 L.O.F. Bldg.
Toledo, 2

Evans, Merlin K.
162 W. Weber Rd.
Columbus, 2

Everhard, Junior W.
306 Hippodrome
Bldg.
Cleveland, 44114

Ewing, George M. Sr.
1720 Western Saving
Fund Bldg.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

—F—

Fairburn, Robert W.
5301 Central, N.E.
(Suite 1600)
Albuquerque, N. M.

Faris, Frederic
1117 Chapline St.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Farnham, Lavern A.
4518 Hannaford Dr.
Toledo, 13

Faroni, Charles J., Jr.
2101 S. Taylor Rd.
Cleveland, 18

Fasnacht, Ted E.
204 Discus-Owens
Bldg.
Dunedin, Fla.

Fasse, Carl H.
6808 Hampton Dr.,
Silverton
Cincinnati, 36

Fauber, Delmer J.
9 Potowatomie Trail
Milford

Faulkner, Charles D.
333 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 1, Ill.

Fauver, Alfred L.
945 Broadway
Lorain

Fazulak, William J.
4258 W. 202nd St.
Cleveland, 44126

Febo, Raymond S.
1620 Harwich Rd.
Lynhurst
Cleveland, 24

Fee, Arthur Thomas,
Jr.
11900 Shaker Blvd.
Cleveland, 20

Feibes, Werner Louis
311 State St.
Schenectady,
N.Y. 12305

Feinknopf, Mark D.
150 E. Broad St.
Columbus, 15

Feldstein, Herman H.
1023 Spitzer Bldg.
Toledo, 43604

Felsberg, Nelson
2965 Montana Ave.
Cincinnati, 11

Fernald, William M.
15735 Auburn
Detroit 1, Mich.

Ferry, LeRoy Q.
511 Fifth Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

Fetzer, Jack R.
3505 N. Meadowcroft
Apt. 3
Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

Fichter, James H.
R. R. #2
New Richmond

Field, Wooster Bard
91 W. Royal Forest
Blvd.
Columbus, 43214

Fierbaugh, John F.
1220 Huron Rd.
Cleveland, 44115

Findley, John S.
2306 Park Ave.
Cincinnati, 6

Fink, A. Hensel
1701 Arch St.
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Fink, Hyman T.
5335 Grafton Ave.
Cincinnati, 37

Finkel, Jean Fenton
Mrs.
Masonic Temple
Bldg.
Lorain

Finkel, Warren Edward
Masonic Temple
Bldg.
Lorain

Fiora, Frank
3836 Columbia Pkwy.
Cincinnati, 26

Firestone, Charles E.
1412 Cleveland Ave.,
N.W.
Canton, 3

Firestone, Charles E.
II
1412 Cleveland Ave.,
N.W.
Canton, 3

Firestone, Ronald E.
2753 Charing Rd.
Columbus

Firestone, Roy G.
463 W. Market St.
Akron, 3

Firth, Donald W.
9867 Zig Zag Rd.
Cincinnati, 42

Firth, Lee P.
7650 Graves Rd.
Cincinnati, 43

Fisher, Eugene B., Jr.
979 The Arcade
Cleveland, 14

Fishman, Morton L.
1503 Walnut St.
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Fleischman, Richard J.
3091 Mayfield Rd.
Cleveland, 18

Fleming, Howard H.
1574 Akron-
Peninsula Rd.
Akron, 13

Fling, Russell R.
235 Overbrook Dr.
Columbus, 14

Fling, Russell S.
101 N. High St.
Columbus, 15

Flinn, William W.
1557 Rockaway Ave.
Lakewood, 44107

Florence, E. Vance
3480 Adaline Dr.
Stow

Flynn, Edward A.
1740 E. 12th St.
Cleveland, 14

Flynn, James T.
936 Terrace Rd. Apt
213
Tempe, Arizona

Flynn, John E.
26300 Briardale Ave.
Cleveland, 32

Flynn, William V.
335 Shaw Ave.
McKeesport, Pa.

Fohl, Richard R.
5945 Ridge Ave.
Cincinnati, 13

Foley, James J.
1621 W. First Ave.
Columbus

Foley, Thomas J., Jr.
20 Beech St.
Berea, 44017

Folwell, Jesse D.
1505 Liberty St.
Parkersburg, W. Va.

Fordyce, A. Grant
717 Fifth Ave.
N. Y. 22, N. Y.

Forsythe, Robert E.
1341 Market Ave.
N. Canton, 44714

Fortune, John E.
816 W. Fifth St.
Los Angeles 17, Calif.

Forward, Chauncey B.
356 W. Kanawha
Ave.
Columbus, 14

Foulk, Warren H.
5039 Wesley Ave.
Cincinnati, 12

Foulks, George M.
625—12th St., N.W.
Canton, 44703

Fox, George Robert
6432 Alderwood
Cleveland, 30

Fox, Robert D.
128 E. Sixth St.
Cincinnati, 2

Fraley, Jean W.
1029 Summit E.
Seattle, Washington,
98102

Frampton, William Ray
1117 Fifth Ave.
Huntington 11,
W.Va.

Francis, J. Thomas
71 E. Wash St.
Painesville

Frank, C. Melvin
1650 W. Fifth Ave.
Columbus, 12

Frank, Earl J.
3402 Ridgewood Rd.
Akron, 13

Frank, Harry C.
200 Broad Ave.,
N.W.
Canton, 44708

Frankel, Rudolph
516 S. Main St.
Oxford

Frankenberger, George
F.
2910 Woodburn Ave.
Cincinnati, 6

Frankenberger, Robert
G.
2910 Woodburn Ave.
Cincinnati, 6

Franzen, J. David
3105 Cresentview Dr.
S. W.
Massillon, Ohio

Franzen, Jules
853 First St., N.E.
Massillon, 44646

Frasher, Elmer L.
630 Sixth St.
Portsmouth

Frazier, Walter S.
315 James St.
Geneva, Ill.

Fredericks, Frank A.,
Jr.
2131 N.W. 7st Lane
Gainesville, Fla.

Fredrick, Erwin G.
75 Wacker Dr.
Chicago 1, Ill.

Freedle, Walter J.
5331 South Blvd.
Maple Heights, 37

Freitag, William H.
1402 Transit Bldg.
Cincinnati, 2

French, Alfred Earl
7541 Mentor Ave.
Mentor

Freshwater, Fayne F.
3763 N. High St.
Columbus, 14

Freytag, Ferd E.
122½ E. North St.
Sidney

Freytag, Karl J.
122½ E. North St.
Sidney

Friday, Alfred J.
143 E. Lakeview Ave.
Columbus, 2

Fridenstine, Robert L.
490 City Park Ave.
Columbus, 15

Friedman, Hans A.
855 Fullerton Ave.
Chicago 14, Ill.

Friedman, Leonard S.
3131 Hermos Drive
Youngstown, 44511

Friedman, Philip
Box 767
Florence, Arizona

Friedman, Sanford Z.
306 Kowal Dr.
La Porte, Indiana

Frishman, Bernard L.
1420 "K" St., N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Frost, Stephen Neal
5705 Valleyview Ave.
Cincinnati, 45213

Frost, Walter H., Jr.
16 W. Mission St.
Santa Barbara, Calif.

Fry, Charles E.
2311 West Third St.
Los Angeles 57,
Calif.

Fuhrer, Eugene
120 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago 3, Ill.

Fulton, T. Ray
618 Gallatin Bank
Bldg.
Uniontown, Pa.

Furth, Victor J.
103 W. Walnut St.
Oxford

—G—

Gaal, Ernest E.
55 E. State St.
Columbus, 15

Gabriel, William J.
24800 Chagrin Blvd.
Cleveland, 22

Gady, William H.
7760 Newbedford
Ave.
Cincinnati, 37

Gaede, Robert C.
1200 Keith Bldg.
Cleveland, 15

Galayda, George E.
2145 Arthur Ave.
Lakewood,
Cleveland 7

Galer, Donald V.
55 Public Square
Cleveland Electric
Illuminating Co.
Cleveland, O

Gallagher, James J. Jr.
3329 Glenmore Ave.
Cincinnati, 11

Gallogly, Clarence R.
2240 LeVegue
Lincoln Tower
Columbus, 43215

Gamble, George Clinton
1407 E. Las Olas
Blvd.
Ft. Lauderdale,
Florida

Gamertsfelder, Robert H.
2691 York Rd.
Columbus, 21

Garbe, Raymond W.
104 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60603

Garber, John M.
2109 St. James Ave.
Cincinnati, 6

Garber, Woodward
104 Wm. H. Taft Rd.
Cincinnati, 45219

Gargrave, Robert J.
4700 Sunray Rd.
Dayton, 29

Garn, Gordon R.
1201 Halpin Ave.
Cincinnati, 8

Garner, Alfred J.
601 Security Bldg.
Toledo, 43604

Garriott, Hubert M.
2414 Grandview Ave.
Cincinnati, 45206

Garrod, Eloise Killian Mrs.
3080 W. Galbraith Rd.
Cincinnati, 89

Garties, George
6027 Woodford
Court
Cincinnati, 13

Gartner, John B.
3197 Linwood Rd.
Cincinnati, 8

Gartner, John B., Jr.
3197 Linwood Rd.
Cincinnati, 8

Garvin, W. Lawrence
313 Pendelton Rd.
Clemson, S. C.

Gattozzi, Anthony
517 City Hall
Cleveland, 14

Gattozzi, Joseph A.
3700 Northfield Rd.
Cleveland, 22

Gavin, Donald
1024 Terminal Tower
Cleveland, 13

Gaz, Harry
775 Carlsbad Rd.
Cincinnati, 40

Geary, Robert O.
2123 East Ninth St.
Cleveland, 15

Geers, Thomas J.
1807 S. Center Blvd.
Springfield

Genn, E. Lee
4211 Ackerman Blvd.
Dayton, 45429

Geohegan, Stephen P.
5249 Willowood Lane
Cincinnati, 45238

Gerard, Edwin J.
1812 Benedum-Trees
Bldg.
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Gerard, John P.
17106 Lisette St.
Granada Hills, Calif.

Gerba, John
P.O. Box 1997
Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.

Gerber, Erwin
11 Commerce St.
Newark 2, N. J.

Gerberich, D. Wm.
368 Oakmoor Ave.
Bay Village
Cleveland, 40

Gerding, Robert M.
230 E. Market St.
Sandusky

Geyser, Richard P.
33 W. Grand Ave.
Chicago, 10

Gibboney, John P.
880 East Broad St.
Columbus, 43205

Giesey, Grattan B.
2252 Westminster
Rd.
Cleveland Hts., 18

Giffin, Eugene B.
1551 20th St.
Cuyahoga Falls

Gilfillen, William W.
1026 Goodale Blvd.
Columbus, 12

Gilissen, Philippe W.
Rt. #5, Box 707
Hickory, N. C.

Giller, Norman M.
975 Arthur Godfrey
Rd.
Miami Beach 40, Fla.

Gillespie, Cecil H.
316 Main St.
Cincinnati, 2

Gillespie, George H.
1710 Tuttle Ave.
Dayton, 3

Gilroy, William A. Jr.
1407 East Las Olas
Blvd.
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Glamser, Arthur D.
2210 Lamberton Rd.
Cleveland Hts., 18

Glaser, James W.
7657 Blackford Rd.
Chagrin Falls

Glaser, Richard E.
5945 Ridge Ave.
Cincinnati, 13

Glasgow, Herbert B., Jr.
7227 Berwood Dr.
Madeira, 43

Glaus, Cordell R.
1574 Akron-Peninsula
Akron, 13

Gleason, William J.
4627 Sheridan Rd.
Youngstown, 14

Glendening, Everett A.
Eswin Bldg.
Cincinnati, 18

Glenn, Donald F.
138 Ray Ave.
N.W.
New Philadelphia

Godes, Ronald A.
945 Broadway
Lorain

Goetz, Harold Wright
310 First National
Bank Bldg.
Middletown,

Goetz, Harold Wm.
219 S. Main St.
Middletown

Goetz, Robert J.
170 Farragut Rd.
Cincinnati, 18

Goetzman, Bruce E.
3159 Bishop St.
Cincinnati, 20

Goldinger, Lawrence B.
107 Arthur Court
Boynton Beach, Fla.

Goller, Raymond D.
464 Richards Rd.
Columbus, 14

Goncher, James M.
7100 Hillcrest Lane
Chesterland

Goodenberger, Ralph A.
125 Valleyview Ave.
N.W.
Canton, 8

Goodman, Percival
1860 Broadway
New York, 23, N. Y.

Goodman, Robert E.
2422 Chestnut Blvd.
Cuyahoga Falls

Goodrich, Murray N., Jr.
Rt. 2 10346 Wilson-
Mills Rd.
Chardon, 44024

Goodwin, Donald W.
109 Grandin Rd.
Akron, 13

Goodwin, Myron N.
19 Lincoln Ave.
Youngstown, 3

Gordon, Harvey L.
1740 "N" Street,
N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Gortner, Roscoe M.
535 Sunset Rd.
Winnetka, Ill.

Gould, Wm. A.
1404 E. 9th St.
Cleveland, 14

Graber, Donald D.
138 Ray Ave., N.W.
New Philadelphia

Graham, John
1426 Fifth Ave.
Seattle 1, Wash.

Grannis, Robert B.
440 Hunter Ave.
Dayton, 1

Grant, Richard R.
Curry Rd.
R.R. #3
Wilmington

Granzow, Ted
1857 Northwest
Blvd.
Columbus, 12

Grau, Fred W., Jr.
2812 Queen City Ave.
Cincinnati, 38

Gray, Benjamin
167 Grandview Ave.
Nanuet, N. Y.

Gray, Eugene W.
8804 Brierly Rd.
Chevy Chase, Md.,
20015

Gray, Gavin D.
2400 Gilbert Ave.
Cincinnati, 6

Gray, Henry T.
405 Rothrock Bldg.
Erie, Pa.

Green, Alfred
17 S. 5th St.
Camden 3, N. J.

Green, Lawrence J.
University of
Detroit
Dept. of Arch.
Detroit 21, Mich.

Gregson, Wilfred J.
618 Mortgage
Guarantee Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Grieme, Henry C. R.
33 River St.
Chagrin Falls

Grifalconi, John W.
25 Dorrance St.
Providence 3, R.I.

Grimm, Chalmer, Jr.
Mather Lane
Chagrin Falls

Grindereng, Wm. B.
914 Lafayette Ave.
Niles

Groff, Albert G., Jr.
1655 Blossom Park
Ave.
Lakewood, 44107

Groll, Elkan Wiley
8605 Cameron St.
Silver Spring, Md.

Grosel, Rudolph J.
307 The Arcade
Cleveland, 14

Grosjean, Robert M.
5820 Monroe St.
Sylvania

Gross, John W.
1057 Linden St.
Sharon, Pa.

Gross, Robert H.
512 Third Ave.
New Brighton, Pa.

Gruen, Victor D.
135 S. Doheny Dr.
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Grundman, Robert L.
2521 34th St., South
St. Petersburg,

Grutsch, Louis P.
1500 W. Third Ave.
Columbus, 12
Fla. 33711

Gruzen, B. Sumner
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, N. Y.

Guenther, Carl F.
13124 Shaker Square
Cleveland, 44120

Guelnan, Dennis
Box 5676 W. Branch
Toledo, 13

Guenzel, Richard G.
845 Herschel Rd.
Philadelphia 10, Pa.

Gunn, Owen R.
off Cranberry Lane
South Yarmouth,
Mass.

Gunnerson, Donald E.
452 Hudson Ave.
Newark

Guran, Elmer J.
106 Hawthorne Rd.
Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

Guss, Robert D., Jr.
1857 Northwest Blvd.
Columbus, 12

Guthrie, Bruce
136 E. Wheeling St.
Lancaster, 43130

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1839 Ridgecliff Rd.
Columbus, 21

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1024 Terminal
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249 Pingree Dr.
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Cincinnati, 36

Hansen, Walter C.
2140 Riverside Dr.
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Cleveland Hts., 18

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336 Bittersweet Rd.
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R.R. #1
New Madison

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Henn, Frederick J.
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1723 Williams Dr.
Fremont

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16104 Chagrin Blvd.
Shaker Hts.

Hinsdale, Chauncey M.
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1240 Huron Rd.
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Berea

Kouba, Frank L.
6429 Sherborn Rd.
Cleveland, 30

Koulpanis, Charles J.
510 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Kozbur, Taras
6753 Val Verde Rd.
Buena Park, Calif.

Kozel, James J.
20731 Lake Shore Blvd.
Cleveland, 23

Kramer, Ann Carolyn
1026 W. Goodale Blvd.
Columbus, 12

Kramer, Raymond G.
1111 Terminal Tower
Cleveland, 13

Kratky, James, Jr.
2341 S. Overlook Rd.
Cleveland, 6

Kratoville, Roderick A.
67 Patti Lynn
Houston 24, Texas

Kraus, Edward H.
247 E. Exchange St.
Akron, 4

Kraus, Robert J.
247 E. Exchange St.
Akron, 4

Kraus, Robert M.
247 E. Exchange St.
Akron, 4

Kreitler, Robert W.
524 N. Park Ave.
Warren

Krekus, Steven J.
11955 Shaker Blvd.
Cleveland, 20

Kremer, Charles D.
3026 Southern Blvd.
Youngstown, 7

Kremer, Wm. H.
2213 Nottingham Rd.
Columbus, 21

Kress, John, Jr.
4309 River St.
Willoughby, O.

Kressbach, Carl C. F.
408 Wildwood Ave.
Jackson, Mich., 49327

Kritschgau, John H.
610 Pioneer Ave.
Kent

Kromer, Edward
2445 Kensington Rd.
Columbus, 21

Kruckemeyer, E. H.
354 Compton Hills Dr.
Cincinnati, 15

Kruse, Eugene
1488 Coburg Rd.
Columbus, 27

Kudokas, Stasys
1145 Larrabee St.
Los Angeles 69, Calif.

Kundrat, Steve
1641 Middle Bellville Rd.
Mansfield, Ohio

Kunic, Michal
685 Moreland Dr.
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15216

Kunz, Trudpert A.
10121 Counselman Rd.
Potomac, Md., 20854

—L—

Lackey, Zeb V,
601 N. Toombs St.
P.O. Box 1231
Valdosta, Ga.

Lacy, Joseph N.
20 Davis St.
Hamden, Conn.

Lagedrost, Hugh L.
330 S. Main St.
Dayton, 2

Lahm, Albert H.
218 Maine
Lorain

Lahner, Anthony L.
1418 Henry Clay Ave., South Hills
Covington, Ky.

Lakin, Robert E.
4845 N. College Ave.
Indianapolis 5, Ind.

Lamison, Robert M.
39 Midland Ave.
Berwyn, Pa.

Lamoreux, Louis A.
28 Park Ave., West
Mansfield

LaMuro, Gennaro T.
422 Creamer St.
Ft. Atkinson, Wisc.

Landig, Ronald M.
1923-13th St.
Cuyahoga Falls

Landin, Donald E.
Box 237
Sugar Grove, Pa.

Landise, Thomas H., Jr.
8090 Kellner Rd.
Cincinnati, 43

Lane, Daniel F. Jr.
1658 Hess Blvd.
Columbus. 12

Langenhan, Herman O.
1530 Waterbury Rd.
Lakewood, 7

Langer, George W.
2562 Princeton Rd.
Cleveland Hts., 18

Langhorst, Delbert A.
Bank Bldg.
Lebanon

Lankton, J. Fletcher
1100 Main St.
Peoria 5, Ill.

LaPierre, Lester S.
8 West 40th St.
New York, N.Y. 10018

Larimer, Richard M.
3875 Bickley Pl.
Columbus, 21

Larrick, Thomas
730 N.E. 9th Ave.
Gainesville, Fla.

Larsen, Thor C.
29199 Hilltop Rd.
Chagrin Falls

Larson, Edwin L., Jr.
6014 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, 3

Larson, J. Frederick
Reynolda Station
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Larson, James W.
15811 Dodrill Dr.
Hacienda Hts., Calif.

Laschenski, Sigmund J.
807 Towne Bldg.
1321 Arch St.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Latimer, Ray H.
10702 Notabene Dr.
Cleveland, 30

Lauer, Martin P.
747 First Nat'l. Tower
Akron, 8

Lauffer, Erwin M.
24647 Nobottom Rd.
Olmsted Falls, 38

Lauffer, Erwin O.
14805 Detroit Ave.
Cleveland, 7

Laurie, Pasqual R.
1310 Carnegie Ave.
Cleveland, 15

Lausche, Luverne F.
35 Fairview Ave.
Athens

Lautenbach, Walter H.
P.O. Box 38
Zanesfield, 43360

Lawrence, Arthur, Jr.
1900 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, 15

Lawrence, Lee
666 High St.
Worthington

Lawrence, Richard E.
125 Valley View Ave. N.W.
Canton, 8

Lawrence, Willard S.
345 Roselawn, N.E.
Warren

Lay, C. William
665 W. Market St.
Akron, 3

Layne, H. Neal
1777 Inchcliff Rd.
Columbus, 21

Leahy, John T.
8741 Harrison Way
Buena Park, Calif.

Leavitt, Morton
814 Ninth-Chester Bldg.
Cleveland, 14

Leavitt, Sheldon J.
4400 ColleyAve.
Norfolk 8, Va.

Lecklider, Robert W.
704 Brubaker Dr.
Dayton, 29

Lee, Franklin D.
219 Second St.
Marietta

Leffel, Wallace B.
762 Basswood Dr.
Springfield

Lefkowitz, Harry H.
100 Ross St.
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Lehman, Jonathan C., Jr.
1025 W. 3rd Ave.
Columbus, 12

Lehmann, Dale E.
20670 University Blvd.
Shaker Hts., 22

Leithold, Joseph A.
1420 Keith Bldg.
Cleveland, 15

Lenander, Arthur C.
79 E. State St.
Columbus, 15

Leonard, William R.
5578 Childs Ave.
Cincinnati, 11

Lesko, Edward G.
1404 E. 9th St.
Cleveland, 14

Lesko, Nicholas
1404 E. 9th St.
Cleveland, 14

Leslie, Gurdon L.
6000 Chapel Rd.
North Madison

Letson, Howard E.
1444 W. First St.
Columbus, 12

Letts, George A.
3091 Mayfield Rd.
Cleveland, 18

Levey, Norman J.
1040 W. Fort St.
Detroit 26, Mich.

Levin, Richard D.
11 W. Monument
Dayton, 2

Levine, Nathan
16150 Meyers Rd.
Detroit 35, Mich.

Levine, Seymour J.
14239 West Eight Mile Rd.
Detroit 35, Mich.

Levinson, Chas. B.
9017 Blue Ash Rd.
Cincinnati, 45242

Leviton, Wm. N.
11 W. Monument Bldg.
Dayton, 2

Lewis, Ernest E., Jr.
1170 Cherevilla Lane
Cincinnati, 38

Lewis Gordon E.
614 W. Harrison St.
Maumee

Lewis, Lionel C.
418 S. Yearling Rd.
Columbus, 13

Lewis, Thomas S.
613 Gas & Elec. Bldg.
Cincinnati, 2

Liebenberg, Jacob J.
51 S. 13th St.
Minneapolis 3, Minn.

Lieberenz, Robert L.
515 Mass. Ave.
Elkhart, Ind.

Liebersbach, Wm. A.
1500 W. Third Ave.
Columbus, 12

Liebig, Hans J.
3834 W. 41st St.
Cleveland, 9

Liebing, Ralph W.
1701 Fifth-Third Bank Bldg.
Cincinnati, 20

Lilien Clarence
1841 Broadway
New York 23, N. Y.

Lillie, Wm. H., Jr.
99 Hancock St.
Bedford, Mass.

Linch, Wm. E.
2137 Yorkshire Rd.
Columbus, 21

Lindberg, Curtis N.
1650 W. Fifth Ave.
Columbus, 21

Lindblad, Bertil N.
11 E. 225th St.
Cleveland, 23

Linder, Gustave A.
1241 Groesbeck Rd.
Cincinnati, 24

Lipaj, John F.
528 Terminal Tower
Cleveland, 13

Lipsey, Alex A.
108 W. Lake St.
Chicago 1, Ill.

Lipson, Alvin
1607 Asmann Ave.
Cincinnati, 29

Liston, N. Hoke, Jr.
Mitiwanga
Huron

Litchfield, Clarence B.
8 W. 40th St.
New York,
N.Y. 10018

Little, Bascom
2065 Lyndway Rd.
Cleveland, 21

Little, Eugene R.
R.R. #1
Enon Cross Rd.
Springfield

Little, John W.
7350 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, 44103

Little, Robert A.
11900 Shaker Blvd.
Cleveland, 20

Lively, Roy M.
2600 Far Hills Bldg.
Dayton, 19

Lloyd, Bruce E.
1324 Cory Dr.
Dayton, 6

Loewe, Edward E.
216 Sally Dr.
Clarks Summit, Pa.

Loewenberg, Israel S.
120 South LaSalle St.
Chicago 3, Ill.

Lombardo, Joseph C.
408 E. Charleston
Rd.
Palo Alto, Calif.

Long, Chester V.
5980 Glenwood Ave.,
Youngstown, 12

Longnecker, R. Keith
1208 N. Aukerman
St.
Eaton

Loomis, Arthur B., Jr.
5729 S.O.M. Rd.
Willoughby

Loop, Robert H.
313 Marine Bank
Bldg.
Erie, Pa.

Lopeman, Robert C.
2631 Hawthorne Rd.
Cuyahoga Falls

Lorentz, Raymond V.
1408—10th St., N.W.
Canton, 3

Lorenz, J. Douglas
2600 Far Hills Bldg.
Dayton, 19

Louis, Frederick R.
334 E. Broadway
Louisville 2, Ky.

Lowe, Chester N.
17102 Chagrin Blvd.
Cleveland, 20

Lowman, Walker B.
2026 Wickford Rd.
Columbus, 21

Lubeck, Gunther H. B.
2446 Sylvania Ave.
Toledo, 43613

Lucas, Arthur C., Jr.
900 Alworth Bldg.
Duluth, Minn. 55802

Lucisano, Michael
3351 Leawood Drive
Xenia

Ludwig, Homer W., Jr.
Guyasuta Rd.
Pittsburgh 15, Pa.

Lundberg, Robert S.
101 Park Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Lundin, Earl H.
425 Park Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Lundgren, Leonard J.
3108 North Lamar
Blvd.
Austin, Texas

Lusk, George A.
303 Professional
Arts Bldg.
Ashland, Ky.

Lutz, Robert M.
561 Clover Lane
Perrysburg

Luwis, Frank F.
1430 N. Uhle St.
Arlington 1, Va.

Luxmore, John R.
55 E. Mill St.
Akron, 8

Lyle, Joseph M.
2400 Gilbert Ave.
Cincinnati, 6

Lynch, Donald E.
11809 Addison St.
N. Hollywood, Calif.

—M—

Maas, Hendrik P.
2369 Robinwood Ave.
Toledo, 43610

MacCoy, Clifford W.
542 Meadoway Park
Worthington

Macek, Vladimir F.
354 Fairlawn Dr.
Cleveland, 24

Macelwane, John P.
2446 Sylvania Ave.
Toledo, 43613

MacGregor, Alexander
1824 Grindley Park
Dearborn 8, Mich.

Macias, Anthony R.
558 Woodmere Rd.
Berea

Macioce, Andrew J.
1575 Studer Ave.
Columbus, 7

Mackey, Richard
26300 W. Lake Rd.
Bay Village, 44140

MacMahon, Charles H. Jr.
1191 West Square
Lake Rd.
Bloomfield Hills,
Mich.

MacNaughton, Robert H.
4044 Northfield Rd.
Cleveland, 14

Macsai, John
104 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 3, Ill.

Macynski, John
897 Marland Dr.
Columbus, 24

Madgwick, Donald E.
114 Algonquin
Park Forest, Ill.

Madison, Bernard E.
3644 E. 146th St.
Cleveland, 20

Madison, Robert P.
1464 E. 105th St.
Cleveland, 6

Maguolo, George J.
4908 Delmar Blvd.
St. Louis 8, Mo.

Maier, Edward J.
3479 Milverton Rd.
Shaker Hts, 20

Majdiak, Theodore R.
19620 Winslow Rd.
Cleveland, 22

Makarius, Robert J., Jr.
312 Harries Bldg.
Dayton, 45402

Maki, Jack M.
291 Selby Blvd.
Worthington

Mallalieu, Harry L.
1149 Lincoln Way,
East
Massillon

Mallorie, Walter H.
54 Buhl Blvd.
Sharon, Pa.

Manders, Myron R.
23980 Shelburne Rd.
Cleveland, 22

Manggrum, William L., Jr.
3461 State Route 222
Batavia

Mankki, Onnie
7113 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, 3

Manley, Lloyd E.
270 E. State St.
Columbus, 15

Mannino, Thomas J.
11-2 Westview Ave.
White Plains,
New York

Mano, Kiyoshi
2904 N. Stafford
Arlington 7, Va.

Manor, Wm. Howard
Holland Theatre
Bldg.
Bellefontaine

Mansell, T. Norman
1831 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Marcel E. Thomas, Jr.
8627 Mentor Ave.
Mentor

Marcellus, Phillips B., Jr.
10563 Marquis Lane
Dallas 29, Texas

Marchese, Nicholas J.
164 E. Superior St.
Chicago 11, Ill.

Marcinkoski, Paul R.
786 Westview Drive
Akron, 12

Marino, Louis J.
23890 Timberland Rd.
Cleveland, 28

Marioni, Louis J.
825 Delta Ave.
Cincinnati, 26

Maritz, Raymond E.
721 Olive St.
St. Louis 1, Mo.

Markiewicz, Andrew W.
2679 San Carlos
Drive
Walnut Creek, Calif.

Marks, Edward
3900 Emerson St.
Evanston, Ill.

Marley, James J.
176 W. Adams St.
Chicago 3, Ill.

Marr, Carl B.
415 Brainard St.
Detroit, Mich. 48201

Marr, Charles J.
P.O. Box 390
New Philadelphia

Martin, Boyd G.
256 E. N. Broadway
Columbus, 14

Martin, C. Leslie
614 Evanswood Pl.
Cincinnati, 20

Martin, Carl H.
25 Santa Fe Rd.
Middletown, 16

Martin, Donald J.
1935 Catalina Ave.
Cincinnati, 37

Martin, Elizabeth E., Miss
556 S. Third St.
Columbus, 15

Martin, George M., Jr.
6270 Orchard Lane
Cincinnati, 13

Martin, Harry W.
3494½ N. High St.
Columbus, 14

Martin, John W.
400 Adelaide St.
Minerva

Martin, Robert E.
4227 Monroe St.
Toledo, 6

Martin, Wm. C.
145 E. High St.
Lexington, Ky.

Martina, A. J.
5710 Wooster Dr.
Cincinnati, 45227

Marton, Arthur A.
1420 Norman Rd.
Havertown, Pa.

Marton, William L.
408 N. Park Ave.
Warren

Martsolf, Louis G.
512 Third Ave.
New Brighton, Pa.

Marvin, Newton F.
2738 Daleford Dr.
Toledo, 43614

Maseck, Daryl A.
916 Vallejo Way
Sacramento, Calif.
95818

Masiello, Frank R., Jr.
791 Main St.
Worcester 3, Mass.

Mason, John K.
5 Norwood Ave.
Rockport, Mass.

Masterson, Chas. T.
1207 E. 15th St.
Lombard, Ill.

Maston, George
13606 Carpenter Rd.
Cleveland, 25

Mastran, Henry R.
400 Mark Dr.
Tallmadge

Matheny, Richard N.
3890 Kioka Ave.
Columbus, 43221

Matthei, Edward H.
1437 Glenlake Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60626

Matthews, Orval H.
1008 Farmers Bank
Bldg.
Mansfield

Matts, Robert H.
2903 Valencia Way
Ft. Myers, Fla.

Mattson, Walfred A.
2965 Montana Ave.
Cincinnati, 11

Maurer, Edward J., Jr.
3108 N. Lamar,
Suite 301
Austin 5, Texas

Maxfield, David B.
111 W. High St.
Oxford, 45056

Mayer, George B.
616 The Arcade
Cleveland, 14

Mayle, Jack L.
1198 E. Weber Rd.
Columbus, 11

Mayotte, Ronald E.
16025 W. McNichols Rd.
Detroit 35, Mich.

McCann, Realino V.
22 W. 24th St.
Minneapolis 4, Minn.

McCarty, Bruce
1212 Pierce Parkway
Knoxville, Tenn.

McCartney, Donald R.
3313 Saxon Crt.
Columbus, 27

McClellan, Byron L., Jr.
297 Stonewall
Memphis, Tenn.

McClellan, Harold L.
524 North Park Ave.
Warren

McClorey, Howard
3002 Woodburn Ave.
Cincinnati, 6

McClorey, Thomas J.
3002 Woodburn
Cincinnati, 6

McConnaughey, Thomas A.
624 S. Washington St.
Marion, Ind.

McConnell, Glen G., Jr.
1710 Peters Rd.
Troy

McCord, George E., Jr.
525 Palisades Dr.
Akron, 3

McCormack, Thomas J.
2436 Reading Rd.
Cincinnati, 2

McCready, Charles L.
6820 Greenfield Dr.
Cincinnati, 24

McCutcheon, Donald R.
1196 Webb Rd.
Lakewood, 7

McDonald, George E.
824 Wakefield Dr.
Cincinnati, 26

McDonald, John S.
8 Dundee Rd.
Stamford, Conn.

McDonald, Wm. R.
4699 N. High St.
Columbus, 14

McGaw, A. Gordon, Jr.
582 Oak St.
Columbus, 15

McGee, Kenneth E.
425 Park Ave.
New York, 22

McGee, Manley L. III
1355 W. Lane Ave.
Columbus, 21

McGraw, Ronald J.
120 S. Carnegie St.
Niles

McHugh, John Wells
717 Canyon Rd.
Santa Fe,
New Mexico

McIlvaine, Alexander
131 E. 36th St.
New York 16, N.Y.

McIntosh, John C.
496 Lincoln Rd.
Grosse Pointe 30, Mich.

McKenzie, John S.
1184 Woodward Ave.
Akron, 10

McLaughlin, H. Roll
122 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis 4, Ind.

McLaughlin, Thomas D.
500 Dominion Bldg.
Lima

McLoney, Douglas W.
Box 7157
Lexington, Ky.

McMahon, John F.
6150 SOM Center Rd.
Solon, 39

McMillin, Harry A.
500 Law & Finance Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219

McNutt, Raymond T.
2414 Far Hills Ave.
Dayton, 40

McQuilkin, V. R.
102 E. Riverglen Dr.
Worthington

Meacham, James K.
230 E. Market St.
Sandusky

Meacham, Thomas L., Jr.
1191 Northbrook Ct
Cincinnati, 31

Meathe, Philip J.
18000 Mack Ave.
Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Medland, Thomas G.
417 North St.
Logansport, Ind.
46947

Meechan, Daniel
114 Garfield Pl.
Cincinnati, 2

Meek, Norville C.
8108 Lancewood Ct.
Cincinnati, 43

Mehoff, Boris M.
273 Dover Rd.
Springfield, 45504

Mehring, Dale C.
555 Spitzer Bldg.
Toledo, 4

Meinhardt, Carl E.
16 E. Henderson Rd.
Columbus, 14

Meinke, Richard F.
1410 Oak St.
Eugene, Ore.

Mellenbrook, E. H.
20 Beech St.
Berea, 44017

Memoli, Frank
2708 Inland Drive
Middletown

Merdinger, Irving M.
1460 Ruskin Rd.
Dayton, 45406

Merkel, K. Henry
1900 Miles Rd.
Cincinnati, 31

Merrick, Carl J.
1655 W. Pleasant Valley Rd., Parma
Cleveland, 34

Merritt, Gordon R.
20950 Grand River Ave.
Detroit 19, Mich.

Merz, Mary Ellen, Mrs.
17 Grace Court Alley
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Meyer, John Edwards
170 Paxton Ave.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Meyer, Louis H. W.
3274 Somerset Dr.
Cleveland, 22

Meyer, Ralph M.
10 South Middle Neck Rd.
Great Neck, L.I. N.Y.

Meyer, Richard W.
2570 Elliott Ave.
Columbus, 4

Meyer, Robert W.
127 Magnolia St.
Highland Park, N. J.

Meyerhofer, Henry J.
1133 Elco Drive
Maumee, 43537

Meyers, James E.
155 W. Home
Westerville, Ohio

Milbratz, W. Peter, Jr.
8308 Lincoln St.
Skokie, Ill.

Miller, Don H.
6271 Glade Ave.
Cincinnati, 30

Miller, Donald C. F.
3705 Hametown Rd.
Barberton

Miller, Ewing H., II
604 Tribune Bldg.
Terre Haute, Ind.

Miller, Gladys J., Mrs.
R.R. #2, Box 433
Terre Haute, Ind., 42802

Miller, John Edward
10526 Wilbur Ave.
Cleveland, 44106

Miller, John T.
11810 Lake Ave.
Cleveland, 7

Miller, M. Gilbert
Rt. #2
Madison

Miller, Peter B.
Schimmelpfennig, Ruiz and Gonzalez, Munuz Rivers, Rio Piedras,
Puerto Rico

Miller, Richard A.
111 W. 57th St.
New York 19, N.Y.

Miller, Robert T. C.
19418 Raymond St.
Cleveland, 37

Miller, Virgil J.
2828 Lincoln Ave.
Evansville, Ind.
47714

Millman, Richard G.
12 Eden Pl.
Athens

Mills, Samuel M.
12810 Cherry Lane
Chesterland

Mills, Thomas R.
1100 Main St.
Peoria 5, Ill.

Milosevich, Dan D.
5940 N. High St.
Worthington

Misel, Harry E., Jr.
2360 W. Dorothy Lane
Dayton, 39

Mitchell, Daniel
1240 Huron Rd.
Cleveland, 15

Mitchell, Emory O.
P. O. Box 103
Yellow Springs

Mitchell, Jack L.
3511 Eisenhower Rd.
Columbus, 24

Mitchell, Richard A.
17 Harriette St.
Falmouth, Maine

Mitchell, Richard H.
500 S. W. 10th St.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Mitchell, Stanley L.
4508 Sydenham Dr.
Englewood

Moll, Verdin A., Jr.
62½ E. Main St.
Xenia, 45385

Monacelli, Theodore A.
18911 Bella Dr.
Cleveland, 19

Monarchino, Anthony J.
5129 Robinwood Dr.
Willoughby

Mong, H. Bryn
8827 Charward Rd.
Reynoldsburg

Monroe, Eugene J.
3655 Meadowbrook Blvd.
Cleveland, 18

Montalto, James J.
1666 State Rd.
Cuyahoga Falls

Moore, Charles T.
179 N. Roosevelt
Columbus, 9

Moore, Downie W.
51 N. Ardmore Rd.
Columbus, 9

Moore, John C. B.
800 Second Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.

Moore, John H.
588 Cleveland Ave.
Marion

Moore, Thomas L.
5927 Oakes Rd.
Cleveland, 41

Moore, William T.
15 Coral St.
Pacific Grove, Calif.

Morbito, Joseph F.
Kent State Univ.
Kent

Morgan, James D.
P.O. Box 388
Gambier, Ohio

Morgret, Paul
2134 Elliot St.
Toledo, 43606

Morrill, Paul D.
1314 Kinnear Rd.
Columbus, 12

Morris, Sidney H.
173 W. Madison St.
Chicago 2, Ill.

Morris, Wm. B.
20701 Chagrin Blvd.
Cleveland, 20

Morrisett, Robert T.
1111 N. Beverly Ave.
Arlington Hts., Ill.

Morse, Kenneth G.
c/o Tumpane Co.
APO #289
New York, N.Y.

Morss, Sherman
1 Court St.
Boston, Mass. 02108

Morton, J. Thomas
2120 E. Colvin St.
Syracuse 10, N. Y.

Moss, Leslie
1210 Drott Ave.
Cincinnati, 5

Motter, Laurence J.
1412 Cleveland Ave., N.W.
Canton, 3

Moulthrop, Ray J.
2163 Lee Rd.
Cleveland, 18

Muehleisen, Charles A.
4333 Sunnybrook Dr., S.E.
Warren

APPENDIX H

Survey Section 2. Buildings, 1945-1970							
Question	**Please list by name any building or buildings in your city, county, or region that were constructed between 1945 and 1970 and that you think are good examples of design, engineering, or use of modern materials for this period.**			**Question**	**Please enter the approximate street address or location, including city or county, for the buildings you listed above.**		
Response No.	**Responses**			**Response No.**	**Responses**		
	Building 1	**Building 2**	**Building 3**		**Building 1**	**Building 2**	**Building 3**
1	Saint Ladislas Catholic Church	no answer	no answer	1	277 Reeb Ave. Columbus, Ohio 43207	no answer	no answer
2	Erieview Tower	Winton Place	no answer	2	East 12th Street between St. Clair and Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio	12700 Lake Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio	no answer
3	Lazarus building	Drexel Theater	no answer	3	Downtown N High St	E Main St Bexley	no answer
4	Various Wright-style houses in Walhalla Ravine	no answer	no answer	4	Walhalla Rd, Columbus, Ohio	no answer	no answer
5	Our Lady of Peace Church in Clintonville	no answer	no answer	5	Clintonville: corner of N. High Street and E. Dominion	no answer	no answer
6	Ohio Historical Society Museum	Cole's of Columbus Building	no answer	6	State Fairgrounds	4500 block of North High Street in Columbus	no answer
7	Legal Arts Center	no answer	no answer	7	101 Market Street, Youngstown, OH 44503	no answer	no answer
8	Macy's Kingsdale (previously Lazarus)	no answer	no answer	8	3180 Kingsdale Center, Columbus, OH 43221-2027	no answer	no answer
9	The Boulter House, FLW 1956	Woodie Garber Residence	Ray Rouch Residence	9	1 Rawson Woods Circle, Cincinnati, OH 45220	Glendale, OH	Eight Mile Rd., Anderson, OH
10	Fairborn Theatre	Fifth Third Bank/Dollar Savings Building	Middletown City Hall	10	Downtown Fairborn, Montgomery County	SE Corner of High & Third Streets, Hamilton, Butler County	1 Donham Plaza, Middletown, Butler County
11	Round Bank Building	Houses on Sharon View Drive	Jim Riddel & Associates building	11	Corner of 30th St. and Route 79 Heath, Ohio, Licking Co.	Sharon View Drive Newark, Ohio, Licking Co.	Sharon Valley Road Newark, Ohio, Licking Co.
12	Wade Ellis Residence	Bank Building	MacDonald residence	12	128 Shipherd Circle, Oberlin	40? South Main Street, Oberlin	Overbrook Rd, Elyria
13	L-O-F (Libbey-Owens-Ford) Building (now Hylant Group)	National Exchange Club Headquarters	Maumee Indoor Theater	13	811 Madison between Ontario and Michigan Sts., Toledo	3050 Central Ave., Toledo	601 Conant, Maumee
14	Math and Science Building	Education Building	Saddlemire Student Service Building	14	Bowling Green State University campus	Bowling Green State University campus	Bowling Green State University campus
15	St. Philip Christian Church (1968) Frederick Toguchi	Ameritrust Tower (1968-71) Marcel Breuer	Pepper Ridge houses (1951-66) Robert Little	15	2303 East 30th Street, Cleveland, OH	900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH	1-18 Pepper Ridge Road, Pepper Pike, OH
16	Congregation B'nai Israel	Charter One Bank buildings	Days Inn Hotel	16	2727 Kenwood Boulevard, Toledo	5072 Monroe Street (just one example), Toledo	1800 Miami Street, Toledo

Question	Please list by name any building or buildings in your city, county, or region that were			Question	Please enter the approximate street address or location, including city or county,		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
17	Cleveland Trust Tower	Park Synagogue	Carl B. Stokes Building	17	900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland	3300 Mayfield Road, Cleveland Heights	1201 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland
18	Cleveland Trust Tower	Jewish Community Center	Cleveland Electric Illuminating	18	East 9th and Euclid	East 18th and Euclid	55 Public Square
19	Tower East Building	no answer	no answer	19	20710 Chagrin Boulevard, Shaker Heights	no answer	no answer
20	South Elementary School	no answer	no answer	20	intersection of Providence Ave. and South Broadway	no answer	no answer
21	Weltzheimer-Johnson House	Hall Auditorium	Oberlin Conservatory of Music	21	Morgan Street, Oberlin OH	North Main Street, Oberlin OH	West College Street, Oberlin OH

Question	Approximate date of construction			Question	Original primary use (if known)		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Building 1	Building 2	Building 3		Building 1	Building 2	Building 3
1	1950-1960	no answer	no answer	1	Religious	no answer	no answer
2	1960-1970	1960-1970	no answer	2	Commercial	Residential	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	Commercial	Other	no answer
4	1950-1960	no answer	no answer	4	Residential	no answer	no answer
5	1960-1970	no answer	no answer	5	Religious	no answer	no answer
6	1960-1970	no answer	no answer	6	Educational	no answer	no answer
7	1960-1970	no answer	no answer	7	Office	no answer	no answer
8	1960-1970	no answer	no answer	8	Commercial	no answer	no answer
9	1950-1960	1950-1960	1950-1960	9	Residential	Residential	Residential
10	1945-1950	1950-1960	1970-1975	10	Commercial	Commercial	Other
11	1950-1960	1950-1960	1950-1960	11	Commercial	Residential	Residential
12	1950-1960	1950-1960	1945-1950	12	Residential	Commercial	Residential
13	1950-1960	1950-1960	1945-1950	13	Office	Other	Commercial
14	1960-1970	1960-1970	1960-1970	14	Educational	Educational	Educational
15	1960-1970	1960-1970	1950-1960	15	Religious	Office	Residential
16	1950-1960	1950-1960	1950-1960	16	Religious	Commercial	Other
17	no answer	1945-1950	1960-1970	17	Office	Religious	Office
18	1970-1975	1960-1970	1950-1960	18	Office	Office	Office
19	1960-1970/ 1970-1975	no answer	no answer	19	Office	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	Educational	no answer	no answer
21	1945-1950	1950-1960	1960-1970	21	Residential	Educational	Educational

Question	Current primary use (if known)			Question	What do you think makes this building significant? (check all that apply)		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Building 1	Building 2	Building 3		Building 1	Building 2	Building 3
1	Religious	no answer	no answer	1	Design/Style; Engineering	no answer	no answer
2	Commercial	Residential	no answer	2	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Landscaping	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials; Architect(s)	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	Design/Style	Design/Style; Architect(s)	no answer
4	Residential	no answer	no answer	4	Design/Style; Ravine setting	no answer	no answer
5	Religious	no answer	no answer	5	Design/Style; Engineering; Architect(s); Architect Earnest Gaal influenced by architect Eero Saarinan...AIA Guide to Columbus 2008 p. 214; diamond Shaped	no answer	no answer
6	Educational	no answer	no answer	6	Design/Style; Engineering	Design/Style	no answer
7	Other	no answer	no answer	7	Design/Style; Use of modern materials	no answer	no answer
8	Commercial	no answer	no answer	8	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Designer Raymond Fernand Loewy	no answer	no answer
9	Residential	Residential	Residential	9	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials; Architect(s)	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Landscaping	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Landscaping
10	Other	Commercial	Other	10	Design/Style; Use of modern materials	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials	Design/Style/ Architect(s)
11	Commercial	Residential	Commercial	11	Design/Style	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Developer	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Developer; Builder(s)

Question	Current primary use (if known)			Question	What do you think makes this building significant? (check all that apply)		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
12	Residential	Commercial	Residential	12	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials; Developer; Part of Oberlin's first "suburban" community, many owner designer and built, owners co-op to buy materials. Owner/builder was Oberlin College's first African American professor.	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials; Only mid century commercial building in downtown district	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Architect John Terrence Kelly, still in original family
13	Office	Other	Commercial	13	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Landscaping	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Landscaping	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Already on National Register
14	Educational	Educational	Educational	14	Design/Style; Use of modern materials	Design/Style; Use of modern materials	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Landscaping
15	Religious	Other	Residential	15	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s)	Design/Stylel; Use of modern materials; Architect(s)	Design/Stylel; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Developer; Landscaping
16	Religious	Commercial	Other	16	Design/Style	Design/Style	Design/Style
17	Other	Religious	Office	17	Design/Style; Architect(s)	Design/Style; Architect(s); Landscaping	Design/Style
18	Other	Office	Office	18	Design/Style; Architect(s)	Design/Style; Architect(s)	Design/Style
19	Office	no answer	no answer	19	Design/Style; Architect(s)	no answer	no answer
20	Educational	no answer	no answer	20	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s)	no answer	no answer
21	Educational	Educational	Educational	21	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s)	Design/Style; Use of modern materials	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s)

Survey Section 3. Planned Residential Neighborhoods and Subdivisions, 1945-1970							
Question	**Please list by name any major planned residential neighborhoods or subdivisions**			**Question**	**Please enter the approximate location, including county or city, of the planned**		
Response No.	**Responses**			**Response No.**	**Responses**		
	Planned Neighborhood/ Subdivision 1	**Planned Neighborhood/ Subdivision 2**	**Planned Neighborhood/ Subdivision 3**		**Planned Neighborhood/ Subdivision 1**	**Planned Neighborhood/ Subdivision 2**	**Planned Neighborhood/ Subdivision 3**
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	Walhalla Ravine	no answer	no answer	4	Walhalla Rd, Columbus, OH	no answer	no answer
5	don't remember what it was called but in Clintonville between E. North Broadway and Blenheim(N-S) and (E-W) between Granden and Indianola pretty sure being told was built in 1950's after Korean Conflict	no answer	no answer	5	Franklin County, Columbus, Clintonville, don't know name as was called then but N-S between E. North Broadway and Blenheim and E-W between Granden and Indianola	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	Upper Arlington	no answer	no answer	8	North of Lane Avenue (area of Macy's) - Five Points	South of Lane Avenue - 2100 Arlington Avenue	no answer
9	Greenhills, OH	Rush Creek, Columbus, OH	no answer	9	Greenhills, OH	Rush Creek, Columbus, OH (near Delaware)	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	Southgate development near Moundbuilders, Heath	Morgan Manor, Newark, across from OSU Newark Campus	Presidential Estates, north of Moull St. west of 21st St.	11	21st. Route 79, south of Circle Mound site, Heath	west of Country Club Drive, north of Granville Road, Newark	North of Moull St. West of 21st St.
12	College Park aka Shipherd Circle	no answer	no answer	12	Shipherd Circle off of East College St in Oberlin, OH	no answer	no answer
13	Lincolnshire Neighborhood	Country Place Neighborhood	Sleppy Hollow	13	along Central Avenue, west of Secor Rd., Toledo	all of Country Place, Sylvania	Entered off Monroe St., just east of its intersection with Erie St., Sylvania
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	Pepper Ridge	Dalebrook Estates	Sandalwood Estates	15	1-18 Pepper Ridge Road, Pepper Pike OH.	Dalebrook Road, Independence OH.	Sandalwood Drive, Bay Village OH.
16	do not know	do not know	do not know	16	do not know	do not know	do not know
17	Mills Creek	no answer	no answer	17	Center Ridge Road & Mills Creek Lane, North Ridgeville	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer

Survey Section 3. Planned Residential Neighborhoods and Subdivisions, 1945-1970							
Question	Please list by name any major planned residential neighborhoods or subdivisions			Question	Please enter the approximate location, including county or city, of the planned		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	Oldtown Colonial Estates	Holderbaum Edition	no answer	20	SE New Philadelphia	SW New Philadelphia	no answer
21	Shipherd Circle	no answer	no answer	21	Shipherd Circle, Oberlin OH	no answer	no answer

Question	Approximate date of construction			Question	What do you think makes this neighborhood significant? (check all that apply)		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Planned Neighborhood/ Subdivision 1	Planned Neighborhood/ Subdivision 2	Planned Neighborhood/ Subdivision 3		Planned Neighborhood/ Subdivision 1	Planned Neighborhood/ Subdivision 2	Planned Neighborhood/ Subdivision 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	1950-1960	no answer	no answer	4	Ravine setting	no answer	no answer
5	1950-1960	no answer	no answer	5	my understanding from friend is that was built about time of Korean Conflict to house families of men returning from military duty	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	Design/Style; Landscaping methods and/or materials; Although best known for its early 20th c residential architecture, the vast majority of UA's growth occured 1950-1970.	no answer	no answer
9	1945-1950	1970-1975	no answer	9	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Developer; Builder(s); Landscaping methods and/or materials; spatial relationships	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials; Developer; Builder(s); Landscaping methods and/or materials; Spatial relationships	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1975	11	Expansion of Heath and Newark area in 1950's	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Developer; Builder(s); Landscaping methods and/or materials; Spatial relationships; Mid-century affluent neighborhood	Planned neighborhood with bi-level, split level, and ranches. Streets named after presidents

Question	Approximate date of construction			Question	What do you think makes this neighborhood significant? (check all that apply)		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
12	1945-1950	no answer	no answer	12	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Developer; Builder(s); Spatial relationships; owner/builder co-operatives, covenant, no sidewalks	no answer	no answer
13	1950-1960	1945-1950	1960-1970	13	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Developer; Builder(s); Landscaping methods and/or materials; spatial relationships	Design/Style; Developer; Landscaping methods and/or materials; Spatial relationships; entire street is post-war housing	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Developer; Builder(s); Landscaping methods and/or materials; Spatial relationships
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	1950-1960	1950-1960	1950-1960	15	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Developer; Landscaping methods and/or materials; Spatial relationships; first modernist (i.e. Miesian style) planned housing community in Cleveland.	Design/Style; Developer; Landscaping methods and/or materials; Spatial relationships; entire street is post-war housing; Intact sprawling ranch community on large oval/wooded roadway	Design/Style; Developer; Spatial relationships; Planned neighborhood consisting of 3-4 plans including ranches, split levels.
16	do not know	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	1970-1975	no answer	no answer	17	Landscaping methods and/or materials; Spatial relationships	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	1970-1975	1960-1970	no answer	20	Spatial relationships	Spatial relationships	no answer
21	1960-1970	no answer	no answer	21	Design/Style	no answer	no answer

Survey Section 4. Planned Communities, 1945-1970							
Question	Please list by name any major 1945-1970 planned communities (with residential,			Question	Please enter the approximate location, including county or city, of the planned		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Planned Community 1	Planned Community 2	Planned Community 3		Planned Community 1	Planned Community 2	Planned Community 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	Upper Arlington	no answer	no answer	8	Five Points	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	Newark High School Campus	no answer	no answer	11	Granville Road Newark	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer	15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	do not know	do not know	do not know	16	do not know	do not know	do not know
17	Reserve Square Apartments	no answer	no answer	17	1701 E. 12th Street	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Question	Approximate date of construction			Question	Original primary use (if known)		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Planned Community 1	Planned Community 2	Planned Community 3		Planned Community 1	Planned Community 2	Planned Community 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	1950-1960	no answer	no answer	8	Residential	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	1950-1960	no answer	no answer	11	Educational	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer	15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	1970-1975	no answer	no answer	17	Residential	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Question	Current primary use (if known)			Question	What do you think makes this community significant? (check all that apply)		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Planned Community 1	Planned Community 2	Planned Community 3		Planned Community 1	Planned Community 2	Planned Community 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	Residential	no answer	no answer	8	Design/Style	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	Educational	no answer	no answer	11	Design/Style; Engineering; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Developer; Builder(s); Landscaping methods and/or materials; Spatial relationships; May be rare example of campus style (in scale) high-school for this region	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer	15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	Residential	no answer	no answer	17	Design/Style; Use of modern materials	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Survey Section 5. Landscape Designs, 1945-1970							
Question	Please list by name any major modern landscape designs that you know of in your			Question	Please enter the approximate location, including county or city, of the landscape		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Landscape Design 1	Landscape Design 2	Landscape Design 3		Landscape Design 1	Landscape Design 2	Landscape Design 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	Park of Roses at Whetstone Park in Clintonville/Columbus	no answer	no answer	5	N. High Street and Acton Road to east, Columbus 43214...road going into park (west of High Street)has different name	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer	15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	do not know	do not know	do not know	16	do not know	do not know	do not know
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Question	Approximate date of construction		
Response No.	Responses		
	Landscape Design 1	Landscape Design 2	Landscape Design 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	1950-1960	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Question	Original primary use (if known)		
Response No.	Responses		
	Landscape Design 1	Landscape Design 2	Landscape Design 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	Recreational	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Question	Current primary use (if known)			Question	What do you think makes this landscape design significant? (check all that apply)		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Landscape Design 1	Landscape Design 2	Landscape Design 3		Landscape Design 1	Landscape Design 2	Landscape Design 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	Recreational	no answer	no answer	5	I don't know...not my area of expertise, just know it was built during this time	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer	15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Survey Section 6. Urban Renewal Projects, 1945-1970							
Question	**Please list by name any major urban renewal projects that you know of in your city,**			**Question**	**Please enter the approximate location, including county or city, of the urban**		
Response No.	**Responses**			**Response No.**	**Responses**		
	Urban Renewal Project 1	**Urban Renewal Project 2**	**Urban Renewal Project 3**		**Urban Renewal Project 1**	**Urban Renewal Project 2**	**Urban Renewal Project 3**
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	redevelopment of Flytown into Thurber Village	no answer	no answer	6	Thurber Village in Columbus -- Neil/Buttles	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	scattered site public housing	no answer	no answer	12	W. Lorain St., S. Park St., S. Main ST., Oberlin, OH	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	Cleveland State University	Erieview Plaza	no answer	15	Euclid Ave, between East 18th St & Innerbelt Highway, Cleveland.	1801 East 9th Street, Cleveland, OH	no answer
16	do not know	do not know	do not know	16	do not know	do not know	do not know
17	Erieview	no answer	no answer	17	E. 9th & St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Question	Approximate date of construction			Question	Original primary use (if known)		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Urban Renewal Project 1	Urban Renewal Project 2	Urban Renewal Project 3		Urban Renewal Project 1	Urban Renewal Project 2	Urban Renewal Project 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	1950-1960	no answer	no answer	12	Residential	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	1960-1970	1960-1970	no answer	15	Educational	Office	no answer
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	1960-1970	no answer	no answer	17	Office	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Question	Current primary use (if known)			Question	What do you think makes this project significant? (check all that apply)		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Urban Renewal Project 1	Urban Renewal Project 2	Urban Renewal Project 3		Urban Renewal Project 1	Urban Renewal Project 2	Urban Renewal Project 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	Residential	no answer	no answer	12	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Developer; Landscaping and/or materials; Spatial relationships	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	Educational	Office	no answer	15	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Landscaping and/or materials; Spatial relationships	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Landscaping methods and/or materials; Spatial relationships	no answer
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	Office	no answer	no answer	17	Design/Style; Use of modern materials; Architect(s); Spatial relationships	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Survey Section 7. Architects Working in Ohio, 1945-1970							
Question	**Please list any architects who you think made a significant contribution to architecture**			**Question**	**Please list the name of the architectural firm (if known) for the architect(s) you listed**		
Response No.	**Responses**			**Response No.**	**Responses**		
	Architect 1	**Architect 2**	**Architect 3**		**Architect 1**	**Architect 2**	**Architect 3**
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	Thomas Volt	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	Ben Dombar	Woodie Garber	Ray Rousch	9	Ben Dombar	Woodie Garber	Strauss & Rousch
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	John Noble Richards and Charles Stark	Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill	Harrison & Abramovitz	13	Richards, Bauer & Moorehead	same as above	same as above
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	Marcel Breuer	Don Hisaka	I.M. Pei	15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	do not know	do not know	do not know	16	do not know	do not know	do not know
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	Minoru Yamasaki	Wallace Harrison	Warner, Burns, Toan & Lundy	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Question	Please provide the location (city and state) of the architectural firm (if known) for the			Question	Please provide an example of the architect's work, such as a building name or a		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Architect 1	Architect 2	Architect 3		Architect 1	Architect 2	Architect 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	Columbus, OH	no answer	no answer	4	Various homes in Walhalla Ravine	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	Cincinnati, OH	Cincinnati, OH	Cincinnati, OH	9	Runtel Residence	Hamilton County Library	Weston Residence
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	Toledo, Ohio	New York	New York	13	Columbia Gas of Ohio Building	Libbey-Owens-Ford World Headquarters	Fiberglass Tower
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer	15	Ameritrust Tower; Cleveland Art Museum addition (1968-71)	Giddings Elementary School (1970)	Erieview Plaza plan (1960-65)
16	do not know	do not know	do not know	16	do not know	do not know	do not know
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin College	Hall Auditorium, Oberlin College	Mudd Library, Oberlin College

					Survey Section 8. Landscape Architects Working in Ohio, 1945-1970		
Question	Please provide the location of the architects' project examples you listed above. If			Question	Please list any landscape architects who you think made a significant contribution		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Architect 1	Architect 2	Architect 3		Landscape Architect 1	Landscape Architect 2	Landscape Architect 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	Walhalla Rd	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	Anderson	Downtown, Cincinnati	East Walnut Hills, Cin., OH	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	701 Jefferson Ave., Toledo	811 Madison Ave., Toledo	200 N. St. Clair St., Toledo	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland OH	2250 East 71st St. Cleveland OH	1801 East 9th St, Cleveland OH	15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	do not know	do not know	do not know	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	West College Street, downtown Oberlin OH	North Main Street, downtown Oberlin OH	Oberlin College campus, Oberlin OH	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Question	Please list the name of the design firm (if known) for the landscape architect(s) you			Question	Please provide the location (city and state) of the design firm (if known) for the		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Landscape Architect 1	Landscape Architect 2	Landscape Architect 3		Landscape Architect 1	Landscape Architect 2	Landscape Architect 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer	15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Question	Please provide an example of the landscape architect's work, such as a plaza, park, or			Question	Please provide the location of the landscape architects' project examples you listed		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Landscape Architect 1	Landscape Architect 2	Landscape Architect 3		Landscape Architect 1	Landscape Architect 2	Landscape Architect 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer	15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Survey Section 9. Land Developers and Builders Working in Ohio, 1945-1970							
Question	Please list any land developers and/or builders who you think made a significant			Question	Please list the name of the firm (if known) for the land developers and/or builders		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Land Developer/ Builder 1	Land Developer/ Builder 2	Land Developer/ Builder 3		Land Developer/ Builder 1	Land Developer/ Builder 2	Land Developer/ Builder 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer	15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Question	Please provide the location (city and state) of the firm (if known) for the land			Question	Please provide an example of the land developers and/or builders work, such as a		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Land Developer/Builder 1	Land Developer/Builder 2	Land Developer/Builder 3		Land Developer/Builder 1	Land Developer/Builder 2	Land Developer/Builder 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer	15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	New Philadelphia	no answer	no answer	20	residential neighborhood	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

				Survey Section 10. Ohio's Outstanding Architecture from 1945 to 1970			
Question	Please provide the location of the land developers and/or builders' project examples			Question	What buildings, planned neighborhoods/subdivisions, planned communities,		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Land Developer/Builder 1	Land Developer/Builder 2	Land Developer/Builder 3		Property 1	Property 2	Property 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	Legal Arts Center	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	Sleepy Hollow subdivision	Community Services Building/United Way Building	Libbey-Owens-Ford World Headquarters/Hylant Group
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer	15	Robert Little Houses - Pepper Ridge	The Illuminating Building	East Ohio Building
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	se New Philadelphia	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	Oberlin Conservatory of Music	Hall Auditorium	Mudd Library

Question	Property Name			Question	Street address or approximate location		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Property 1	Property 2	Property 3		Property 1	Property 2	Property 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	Legal Arts Center	no answer	no answer	7	101 Market Street	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	Sleepy Hollow subdivision	Community Services Building/United Way Building	Libbey-Owens-Ford World Headquarters/Hylant Group	13	Off Monroe St. east of Erie St., Sylvania	1 Stranahan Square	811 Madison Ave., Toledo
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	Pepper Ridge development	The Illuminating Building	East Ohio Building	15	1-18 Pepper Ridge, Pepper Pike OH	55 Public Square, Cleveland OH	1717 East 9th Street, Cleveland OH
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	Oberlin Conservatory of Music	Hall Auditorium	Mudd Library	21	West College Street, downtown Oberlin OH	North Main Street, downtown Oberlin OH	Oberlin College campus, Oberlin OH

Question	Name of architect (if known)			Question	Name of developer and/or builder (if known)		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Property 1	Property 2	Property 3		Property 1	Property 2	Property 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	Samborn, Steketee, Otis & Evans	Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill	13	Browning	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	Robert Little	Carson & Lundin	Emery Roth & Sons	15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	Minoru Yamasaki	Wallace Harrison	Warner, Burns, Toan & Lundy	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Question	Name of landscape architect (if known)			Question	Name of general contractor (if known)		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Property 1	Property 2	Property 3		Property 1	Property 2	Property 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	no answer	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	no answer	no answer	no answer	13	no answer	no answer	no answer
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	no answer	no answer	no answer	15	no answer	no answer	no answer
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	no answer	no answer	no answer	21	no answer	no answer	no answer

Question	Date of construction (estimated)			Question	Why do you think this property is significant?		
Response No.	Responses			Response No.	Responses		
	Property 1	Property 2	Property 3		Property 1	Property 2	Property 3
1	no answer	no answer	no answer	1	no answer	no answer	no answer
2	no answer	no answer	no answer	2	no answer	no answer	no answer
3	no answer	no answer	no answer	3	no answer	no answer	no answer
4	no answer	no answer	no answer	4	no answer	no answer	no answer
5	no answer	no answer	no answer	5	no answer	no answer	no answer
6	no answer	no answer	no answer	6	no answer	no answer	no answer
7	1964	no answer	no answer	7	no answer	no answer	no answer
8	no answer	no answer	no answer	8	no answer	no answer	no answer
9	no answer	no answer	no answer	9	no answer	no answer	no answer
10	no answer	no answer	no answer	10	no answer	no answer	no answer
11	no answer	no answer	no answer	11	no answer	no answer	no answer
12	no answer	no answer	no answer	12	no answer	no answer	no answer
13	started in early 1960s	1970	1960	13	Planned subdivisioon with high architectural intregrity and a covered bridge	Architecture	Architecture and history
14	no answer	no answer	no answer	14	no answer	no answer	no answer
15	1951-66	1956-58	1959	15	Early modernist planned residential community	First modernist office tower in Cleveland (and first construction project in the core since 1929)	Second modernist office tower in Cleveland.
16	no answer	no answer	no answer	16	no answer	no answer	no answer
17	no answer	no answer	no answer	17	no answer	no answer	no answer
18	no answer	no answer	no answer	18	no answer	no answer	no answer
19	no answer	no answer	no answer	19	no answer	no answer	no answer
20	no answer	no answer	no answer	20	no answer	no answer	no answer
21	1962	1954	1974	21	architect	distinctive design	Brutalist style - broad patterns of history

Survey Section 11. Optional Comments	
Question	**Please share any additional comments you have about this project.**
Response No.	**Responses**
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	This is a great modern building located in the center city. It makes great use of the site and
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	Its a great idea, but it takes way longer than 15-20 minutes to complete if you take it
14	Saddlemire Student Servie Building (Building 3) was demolished in 2007.
15	Please keep me updated on the results of the survey. Thanks!
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	Also, in downtown Oberlin, is the modest midcentury modern Peoples Bank building, currently undergoing restoration to its 1958 appearance. Good example of "Main Street" adoption of midcentury modern. Many modest examples of midcentury modern residential

OPTIONAL - Please provide the following contact information if you have specific questions about this project or would like to share additional information.

Name	Email address	Question or Comment
James Varga	vargastone04@aol.com	
Marilyn Veracka	mveracka@wowway.com	no questions at this time and nothing else to share
Paul Hagman	paulhagman@gmail.com	
Chuck Lohre, owner The Boulter House	chuck@Lohre.com, 1 Rawson Woods Cir., Cin., OH 45220	I'm more familiar with local residences. OK to contact me.
Tom Barrett	tombarrett89@yahoo.com	
Kerry Fan	sfan@bgsu.edu	I wish I could provide more information.
Kerry Adams, Senior Historic Preservation Specialist, Cleveland Restoration Society	KAdams@clevelandrestoration.org	
Greg Tisher	director@oberlin.org	

APPENDIX I

Agencies and Organizations Invited to Participate in the Ohio Modern Online Survey

City	County	Region	Organization Name
Athens	Athens	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Athens County Historical Society and Museum
St. Clairsville	Belmont	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Belmont Technical College
Salem	Columbiana	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	City of Salem - CLG
Gallipolis	Gallia	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Gallipolis - CLG
Gallipolis	Gallia	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Gallipolis Historic Preservation Review Board
Cambridge	Guernsey	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Cambridge Main Street
Mt. Pleasant	Jefferson	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Village of Mt. Pleasant - CLG
Steubenville	Jefferson	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Brooke Hancock Jefferson Metropolitan Planning Commission
Steubenville	Jefferson	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Jefferson County Historical Association
Steubenville	Jefferson	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Steubenville Area Board of Realtors
Steubenville	Jefferson	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Steubenville Planning & Community Development Office
Steubenville	Jefferson	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Steubenville Urban Projects Director - CLG
Zanesville	Muskingum	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Zanesville Community Development Department - CLG
Parkersburg, WV	n/a	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Wood-Washington-Wirt Interstate Planning Commission
Portsmouth	Scioto	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	City of Portsmouth Community Development - CLG
Portsmouth	Scioto	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	City of Portsmouth Planning Commission
Portsmouth	Scioto	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Greater Portsmouth Area Board of Realtors
Marietta	Washington	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	City of Marietta Planning Commission
Marietta	Washington	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Marietta Board of Realtors
Marietta	Washington	Appalachian-Southeastern Ohio	Washington County Historical Society
Hamilton	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Butler County Historical Society
Oxford	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	City of Oxford - CLG
Oxford	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Miami University Architecture Department
Oxford	Butler	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Three Valley Preservation Trust
Batavia	Clermont	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Clermont County Historical Society

Agencies and Organizations Invited to Participate in the Ohio Modern Online Survey

City	County	Region	Organization Name
Batavia	Clermont	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Village Association of Batavia
New Richmond	Clermont	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	New Richmond Village Administrator - CLG
Wilmington	Clinton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Clinton County Historical Society and Museum
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	AIA Cincinnati
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Cincinnati Area Board of Realtors
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Cincinnati Preservation Association
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	City of Cincinnati Community Development Department
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Hamilton County Planning, Zoning, and Community Development
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Historic Conservation Board, Department of Community Development and Planning
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	University of Cincinnati Architecture Department
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	University of Cincinnati Dept. of Geography Historic Preservation Certificate
Glendale	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Glendale Administrator - CLG
Indian Hill	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Indian Hill Historical Society
Montgomery	Hamilton	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Montgomery Development Director - CLG
Hillsboro	Highland	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Highland Community Preservation Group
Springboro	Warren	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Springboro Assistant City Manager - CLG
Waynesville	Warren	Cincinnati-Southwestern Ohio	Waynesville Village Manager - CLG
Berea	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Berea Historical Society
Brecksville	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Brecksville Historical Association, Inc.
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	AIA Cleveland
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Case Western Reserve University
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	City of Cleveland Planning Commission
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Cleveland Area Board of Realtors
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Cleveland Goes Modern - group members
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Cleveland Landmarks Commission

Agencies and Organizations Invited to Participate in the Ohio Modern Online Survey

City	County	Region	Organization Name
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Cleveland Restoration Society
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Cuyahoga County Planning Commission
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Ohio & Erie Canalway Association
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Preservation Resource Center of Northeastern Ohio
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Western Reserve Historical Society
Cleveland Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Cleveland Heights Historical Society
Garfield Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Garfield Heights Historical Society
Lakewood	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Lakewood Historical Society
Moreland Hills	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Moreland Hills Historical Society
Olmsted Falls	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Chair of Olmsted Falls Architecture - CLG
Parma	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Parma Director Community Devleopment - CLG
Shaker Heights	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Shaker Heights Planning and Development Department - CLG
Solon	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Solon Historical Society
Madison	Lake	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Village of Madison Mayor - CLG
Amherst	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Main Street Amherst
Elyria	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Main Street Elyria
Lorain	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Lorain City Hall - CLG
Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Main Street Oberlin
Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Oberlin Heritage Center
Oberlin	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Oberlin Planning Director - CLG
Wellington	Lorain	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Main Street Wellington
Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	AIA Eastern Ohio
Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Mahoning Valley Historical Society
Youngstown	Mahoning	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Youngstown State University Center for Historic Preservation
Kent	Portage	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Kent State University Department of History
Alliance	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Alliance Director of Planning & Development - CLG program

Agencies and Organizations Invited to Participate in the Ohio Modern Online Survey

City	County	Region	Organization Name
Canal Fulton	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Canal Fulton City Manager - CLG
Massillon	Stark	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Community Development Director - CLG
Akron	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Akron Department of Planning and Urban Development - CLG
Akron	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Ohio & Erie Canalway Association
Akron	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	Preservation Akron
Green	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	City of Green Planning Director - CLG
Hudson	Summit	Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown-Northeastern Ohio	City of Hudson Associate Planner - CLG
Bucyrus	Crawford	Columbus-Central Ohio	Bucyrus Preservation Society
Delaware	Delaware	Columbus-Central Ohio	Delaware Planner - CLG
Lancaster	Fairfield	Columbus-Central Ohio	Lancaster City Engineer - CLG
Canal Winchester	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	Canal Winchester Main Street
Canal Winchester	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	Canal Winchester Planning & Zoning Admin - CLG
Columbus	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	AIA Columbus
Columbus	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	AIA Ohio
Columbus	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	City of Columbus Department of Development
Columbus	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	Columbus Board of Realtors
Columbus	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	Columbus Historical Society
Columbus	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	Columbus Landmarks Foundation
Columbus	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	Downtown Ohio/Heritage Ohio
Columbus	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	Franklin County Comprehensive and Land Use Planning
Columbus	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	Franklin County Recorder's Office
Columbus	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	Historic Preservation Office
Columbus	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	Ohio Home Builders Association, Inc.
Columbus	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	Ohio State University Architecture Department
Columbus	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	Preservation Ohio
Dublin	Franklin	Columbus-Central Ohio	Dublin Senior Planner - CLG
London	Madison	Columbus-Central Ohio	Madison County Historical Society
Marion	Marion	Columbus-Central Ohio	Marion County Historical Society
Mansfield	Richland	Columbus-Central Ohio	Historic Preservation Commission of Mansfield - CLG
Marysville	Union	Columbus-Central Ohio	Maryvsville City Planner - CLG

Agencies and Organizations Invited to Participate in the Ohio Modern Online Survey

City	County	Region	Organization Name
Urbana	Champaign	Dayton-Western Ohio	Champaign County Preservation Alliance/ Champaign County Historical Museum
Springfield	Clark	Dayton-Western Ohio	Clark County Historical Society
Springfield	Clark	Dayton-Western Ohio	Springfield Preservation Alliance
Greenville	Darke	Dayton-Western Ohio	Downtown Greenville
Beavercreek	Greene	Dayton-Western Ohio	Beavercreek Historical Society
Yellow Springs	Greene	Dayton-Western Ohio	Yellow Springs Historical Society
Piqua	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	Main Street Piqua
Tipp City	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	Tipp City Planning/Zoning Administrator - CLG
Troy	Miami	Dayton-Western Ohio	Troy Main Street
Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	AIA Dayton
Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	City of Dayton Landmarks Commission
Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	City of Dayton Planning and Community Development Department
Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	Dayton Area Board of Realtors
Dayton	Montgomery	Dayton-Western Ohio	Dayton History
Washington, DC	Nationwide	Nationwide	The Cultural Landscape Foundation
Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Ohio Historic Bridge Association
Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Ohio Home Builders Association - Officers and Staff
Lima	Allen	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	Downtown Lima
New Bremen	Auglaize	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	Miami-Erie Canal Corridor Association
Sandusky	Erie	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	Sandusky Main Street Association
Maumee	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	Lucas County - Maumee Valley Historical Society
Maumee	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	Lucas County/ Maumee Valley Historical Society
Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	AIA Toledo
Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	City of Cleveland Department of Neighborhoods, Division of Housing
Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	Ohio Lake Erie Commission Office
Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	Toledo Board of Realtors

Agencies and Organizations Invited to Participate in the Ohio Modern Online Survey

City	County	Region	Organization Name
Toledo	Lucas	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	Toledo-Lucas County Planning Commission
Celina	Mercer	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	Mercer County Historical Museum
Bowling Green	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	Bowling Green State University Certificate in Public History
Perrysburg	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	Historic Landmarks Commission
Perrysburg	Wood	Toledo-Lima-Northwestern Ohio	Perrysburg Planning & Zoning Administrator - CLG

APPENDIX J
SUMMARY OF ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEWS

Youngstown STATE UNIVERSITY

Interview Process

The interviewer, Dr. Donna M. DeBlasio, Professor of History and Applied History at Youngstown State University, developed a set of interview questions in cooperation with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office and Gray and Pape, Inc. They also developed a list of possible interviewees, working from lists of Ohio architects who were members of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) by the 1960s. The legal documents or interview agreement forms were adapted from those used by the Youngstown State University Oral History Program. The agreement turns over the rights and ownership of the interview (which is standard practice in oral history programs) to the Ohio Historical Society. It also informs the interviewees as to how the interviews will be deposited and made available to the general public.

Deposition of the interviews: The digital audio interviews and the accompanying transcripts will be housed in the Ohio Historical Society Archives. Copies of both versions will be placed in Youngstown State University's Maag Library as a part of its Digital Oral History Collection at www.maag.ysu.edu/oralhistory/ oral_hist.html.

Additional interviews that may result from this project will be consistent with the methodology outlined above. Disposition of the digital audio files and full transcripts from these interviews will be identical to that of interviews already completed during the course of this project.

Interviewees

Professionals that participated in the oral history interview process include:

Richard Eschliman, architect, was born in Wooster, Ohio in 1925, and received his degree in architecture from the Ohio State University in 1953. Before founding his own firm, Eschliman Associates; Architects and Planners, he was an associate architect for Bryan Ireland who designed the Ohio Historical Center in Columbus. Eschliman and another associate, George Bulford, studied new museums such as the Oakland Museum of California and National Museum of Anthropology in New Mexico before assisting Ireland with his design for the Ohio Historical Center. Eschliman became a member of the American Institute of Architects in 1963. He resides in Columbus.

Bruce Goetzman, architect, is best known for his work in historic preservation. He was born in Rochester, New York in 1931. He received his undergraduate degree in architecture from what was then Carnegie Tech and did graduate work at Columbia (architecture) and the University of Cincinnati in community planning. After practicing architecture in New York City, he moved to Cincinnati to further his education with the goal of teaching. Goetzman has been on the faculty of the University of Cincinnati for forty years. At Cincinnati, he teaches architectural design, but also was one of the founders of the interdisciplinary Certificate in Historic Preservation program. Goetzman has served on a number of boards including Ohio Historical Society, Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board, Preservation Ohio, Cincinnati Museum Center's History Museum Board, and the Cincinnati Preservation Association. He is a partner in Preservation Architecture Services Team, specializing in adaptive reuse, historic preservation, renovation, and code compliance. Goetzman resides in Cincinnati.

Dellas Harder, AIA, is a Columbus architect who had his own private practice and then worked for the Ohio Historical Society for seventeen years, beginning in 1980. A graduate of Ohio State University, Harder's early career was marked by the design of numerous public school buildings, reflecting the needs of the Baby Boom generation. He was also involved in historic preservation, even prior to his employment with the Ohio Historical Society. Some of the restoration projects he worked on included Zoar Village in Stark County and the Putnam House in Marietta.

Donald Hutsler, historian, was born in Yellow Springs, Ohio in 1931. He received his degree in photography and art history at Ohio University and a graduate degree in art history from the Ohio State University. He worked at the Ohio Historical Society beginning in 1959 as an assistant curator. During his tenure at OHS, Hutsler worked with the team designing the new Ohio Historical Center, which was completed in 1970. He is also an expert on historic building construction, especially log structures. Throughout his thirty year tenure with OHS, Hutsler also worked on various projects as the Society expanded its site system. The Johnston Farm at Piqua was one of his premiere projects with OHS, as well as Adena and Zoar Village. Some of the projects were new construction, others were historic preservation projects. He currently resides in Worthington, Ohio.

Raymond J. Jaminet, AIA, is an architect in Youngstown, Ohio. He received his architecture degree from Miami University of Ohio. His first position was with an architectural firm in Toledo. During the early 1960s, he returned to Youngstown where he worked for architect Robert Hanahan and, in 1970, formed his own firm, Raymond J. Jaminet and Partners (now Olsavsky Jaminet). Some of Jaminet's projects included several buildings for Youngstown State University (a major addition to the Ward Beecher

Science Hall, including the planetarium; the Lincoln Building; and the Beeghly College of Education), City Centre One, and numerous doctors' offices, schools, and churches. One of Jaminet's major projects was the Ohio Historical Society's Youngstown Historical Center of Industry and Labor, which he developed in partnership with noted Post-Modernist architect Michael Graves

William Keener, historian and curator with the Ohio Historical Society (OHS). A graduate of Ohio State University, Keener worked for Colonial Williamsburg before returning to Ohio. At OHS, he was involved in working with Byron Ireland, the architect of the Ohio Historical Center.

Norman Krumholz, planner, is Professor of Planning at Cleveland State University's Maxine Levine College of Urban Affairs. Krumholz is one of the premier urban planners in the nation, working with the cities of Ithaca, New York and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, before serving as Planning Director for the City of Cleveland, Ohio from 1969-1979. He received his MCRP degree in Planning from Cornell University in 1965. Krumholz has published widely in the field of planning including in the *Journal of the American Planning Association*, the *Journal of Planning Education and Research* and the *Journal of Urban Affairs.* He also published several books including *Revitalizing Urban Neighborhoods* (with Dennis Keating, 1999). He was awarded the Prize of Rome in 1987 by the American Academy in Rome and was appointed an AICP Fellow, with his Cleveland Plan determined to be a "Planning Landmark." He currently resides in Cleveland.

Joseph Nohra, was Vice President for Finance with the Cafaro Corporation, the nation's largest privately owned shopping center developer. After receiving his Bachelor of Science in Business Administration degree from Youngstown University, he began working for the Cafaro Corporation as an accountant and stayed with the company for forty years. During his tenure, the company developed supermarkets, plazas and enclosed malls. In Ohio, the Cafaro projects included Eastwood Mall and a shopping complex in Niles

Paul Ricciuti, AIA is an architect in Youngstown, Ohio. He was one of the first graduates of Kent State University's School of Architecture. After working for a time in Washington, DC, Ricciuti returned to Youngstown. Many of his projects focused on the design of school buildings for the Baby Boom generation. He has also done major historic preservation work including the restoration and adaptive reuse of the Delaware-Western Railroad Building in Scranton, Pennsylvania. One of his firm's most recent projects was the western addition to the historic Warner Brothers Theater (now Youngstown Symphony Center/Powers Auditorium/DeYor Performing Arts Center) in downtown Youngstown.

J. Philip Richley, of Youngstown was a graduate of Youngstown State University and was engineer for the city and later for Mahoning County. He also served as Director of the Ohio Department of Transportation during the John Gilligan Administration and later as Mayor of Youngstown. During his tenure with both Youngstown and Mahoning County, Richley was responsible for overseeing the construction of the freeways in the area, as well as urban renewal projects and the growth of Youngstown State University's physical plant.

Peter Van Dijk, AIA, is one of Cleveland's most distinguished architects. A native of Holland, Van Dijk and his family immigrated to the United States during World War II. He was educated at the University of Oregon and MIT; he studied with Louis Kahn. His first job after receiving his master's degree was in the office of Eero Saarinen. Van Dijk came to Cleveland in the early 1960s to work on the Celebreeze Federal Building. He joined the firm of Schafer and Flynn, which was originally the firm of Mead and Garfield. One of Van Dijk's early major commissions was the design of the Blossom Music Center for the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. He is also an accomplished preservation architect; his most important works include the rehabilitation of Cleveland's Playhouse Square and the Society Bank Building in downtown Cleveland, originally designed by John Root.

Denise DeBartolo York, businesswoman, owner of San Francisco 49rs, is a native of Youngstown, Ohio (born in 1950) and daughter of residential, hotel, and retail developer Edward J. DeBartolo, Sr. DeBartolo York's father was one of the first important mall developers in the United States. He built his first malls in Florida in the late 1960s. Throughout the late 1960s and into the 1990s, he built malls throughout the United States, particularly in Ohio and the Midwest. At the time of his death in 1994, he owned about 1/10 of the mall space in the nation. After graduating from St. Mary's College in Indiana, DeBartolo York joined the family business and was named executive vice president of the DeBartolo Corporation in the 1970s. After Edward DeBartolo purchased the Pittsburgh Penguins NHL Team, he named his daughter president of the Penguins franchise. In 1991, following the collapse of real estate prices in 1987, DeBartolo York sold the hockey team. After her father's death, she sold all seventy-eight DeBartolo malls. In 2000, DeBartolo York and her husband, John York, took over control of the San Francisco 49ers from her brother, Edward J. DeBartolo, Jr. She and her husband have been generous supporters of the Youngstown community, funding the DeYor Center for the Performing Arts and the DeBartolo Stadium Club at Youngstown State University. She currently resides in Canfield, Ohio with her family.