

A Future for Ohio's Past

A Historic Preservation Plan for Ohioans
2010-2014



OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



Recently the National Trust for Historic Preservation invited people to tell the organization about places that matter to them. Called *This Place Matters*, the campaign helps people call attention to special places in their community. As you can see from *A Future for Ohio's Past: A Historic Preservation Plan for Ohioans*, our state has many places that matter, historic neighborhoods, rural landscapes, archaeological sites, main streets, churches, schools and the list goes on.

Ohio recently strengthened its commitment to the rehabilitation and reuse of historic properties across the state by initiating a new state historic tax credit to complement the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit, which has been responsible for the rehabilitation of 1500 of Ohio's historic buildings representing over \$1.968 billion dollars in private investment. Ohio remains a leader in the use of the federal tax credit. Newly released statistics for 2008 acknowledge 73 private rehabilitation projects resulting in over \$67.2 million dollars in investment. Eighty nine state tax credit applications from 23 different cities representing \$1.1 billion in private redevelopment funding and federal tax credits were approved during the initial application period in 2008. A new application period began in July, 2009.

Preserving our historic resources and making them useful for today, whether it is converting an old school into senior housing or turning an abandoned and neglected commercial district in to a vital center of commerce and tourism, is certainly an important part of historic preservation. But historic preservation is also about the power of place, places that matter. Simply put these places are worth preserving because they help tell the story of our nation and our state, of who we are and where we come from.

I invite you to do your part to help preserve the places that matter to you by familiarizing yourself with the information in this plan and applying it to the preservation efforts in your community or neighborhood.

Dr. William K. Laidlaw Jr.
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

William K. Laidlaw, Jr. passed away unexpectedly as this plan was being readied for publication. *A Future for Ohio's Past* was prepared during Bill's tenure as state historic preservation officer and serves as a fitting testament to his strong advocacy for preserving Ohio's historic properties.

Cover: *Serpent Mound*, Adams County.
(Insets top to bottom) *Dayton Aviation Park*, Dayton; *St. Theodosius Russian Orthodox Cathedral*, Cleveland; *Lorain Street Savings & Trust*, Cleveland; *Fort Piqua Hotel*, Piqua; *Marblehead Lighthouse*, Ottawa County; *Tipp City Historic District sign*; *Philip Henninger House*, Parma; *Dickson Transfer Building*, Akron

Right: *Seneca County Courthouse*, Tiffin





Looking Ahead

2010-2014 Five-Year Vision Statement

In shaping a vision for historic preservation in Ohio, a challenge exists between charting a forward thinking path while remaining cognizant of the economic and political realities facing the State of Ohio and Ohio's many statewide and local historic preservation partners.

During the past two centuries of relative prosperity, every region of Ohio saw development, now reflected in the cultural legacy of thousands of significant buildings, sites, districts and structures, many of which have yet to be adequately identified, evaluated, recognized and protected. While facing economic challenges today, Ohio remains one of the most populous states in the nation with over 11.4 million residents, and the seventh largest economy in the U.S.

Historic preservation needs in Ohio far exceed the human and financial resources committed to them. Although the Ohio Historic Preservation Office of the Ohio Historical Society receives the seventh largest allocation of any state from the Historic Preservation Fund, the state investment in the office is among the lowest nationwide, with annual expenditure of less than three cents per resident. Ohio's statewide historic preservation organizations operate on very small budgets and local historic preservation groups often consist primarily of volunteer efforts working with even smaller budgets.

With that in mind, the vision put forth in this plan can be summarized as follows:

As more Ohioans **recognize the value of our state's cultural heritage**, both historic and prehistoric, historic preservation opportunities will grow. Ohioans will use the model of the **green movement** to cultivate increased awareness and stewardship of the built environment. Through coordinated information campaigns, Ohioans will increasingly recognize the **inherent and embodied energy of materials, skill, and labor invested in historic buildings**. Working through established programs, the preservation community will **increase connections with educators** at the primary, secondary and collegiate levels to help weave historic preservation into social studies and history classes. **Local governments will work to integrate historic preservation and Main Street principles** into their local planning and decision-making mechanisms through increased access to **web-based preservation data** and planning tools. Historic **preservation partners will work cooperatively** to promote the social and economic benefits of historic preservation. Through **partnerships** among business, government, individuals and organizations, work will be undertaken with **targeted public and private funds to identify undocumented historic and prehistoric resources** and update previous surveys. Local, state and federal leadership and business leaders will be **better informed** of historic preservation successes throughout Ohio and more supportive of historic preservation financial and legislative needs. **State funds for historic preservation** will more actively provide monies for cultural resource projects. The **Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credit** will become a permanent and highly utilized **historic preservation incentive**.

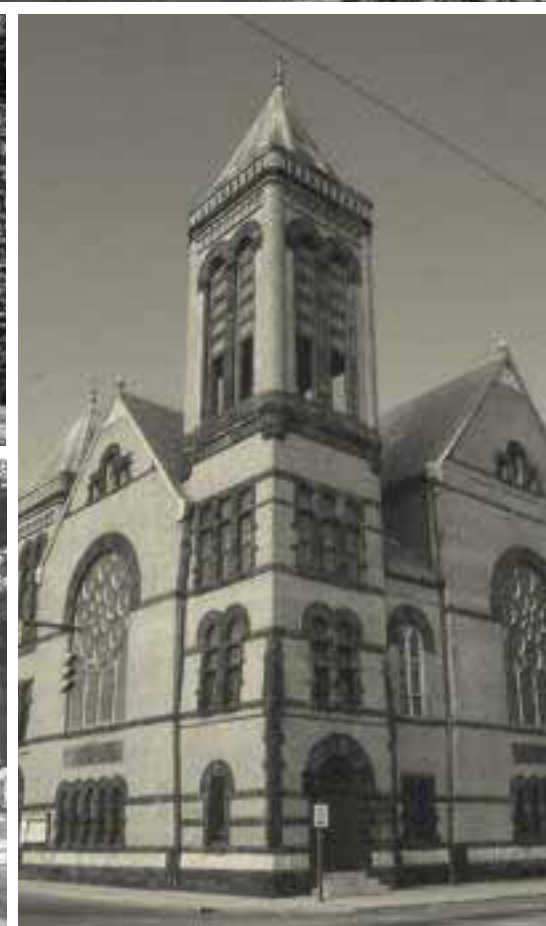


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Clockwise from top: Adena, Chillicothe; Bridge over Maumee River, Lucas County; St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Springfield; Louis A. Penfield House, Willoughby Hills; Cleveland Cultural Gardens, Cleveland; John Parker House, Ripley

PHOTO CREDITS: (CLOCKWISE FROM TOP) DAVID BARKER, UNKNOWN, JEFFREY DARBEE, PAUL PENFIELD, DAVID BARKER, MARTHA RAYMOND.

Introduction

“When it is gone, whether it is a building or a document, it can never be replaced.” This comment, from a citizen who completed the online survey designed to gather information for updating *A Future for Ohio's Past*, underscores the critical role historic preservation plays in protecting Ohio's historic resources and the finite nature of those resources.

Ohio's historic buildings and structures, archaeological sites and cultural landscapes help educate us about our past, stimulate our economy and contribute to our quality of life. It is no exaggeration to say that historic preservation also helps stabilize neighborhoods, encourages affordable housing, fosters private investment, returns people and businesses to our urban centers, attracts tourists and strengthens community pride. The statistics speak for themselves. Based on information from Heritage Ohio and the National Park Service's 2008 analysis of Federal tax credit rehabilitation activity nationwide, investing in historic preservation in Ohio yields the following benefits:

- Generates approximately 17 jobs for every \$1 million invested in Ohio
- Results in \$414 million in improvements in Ohio's downtowns via the Ohio Main Street Program
- Leverages \$4.34 billion in spending nationwide for the rehabilitation of historic buildings at a 5-to-1 private/public ratio
- Creates 40,755 local jobs nationwide through federal tax credit rehabilitation projects

With the growing concern about climate change, Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, recently highlighted what may be the most important advantage to historic

preservation. “Because it necessarily involves the conservation of energy and natural resources, historic preservation has always been the greenest of the building arts.” In a December 2007 speech, Moe noted that 48 % of America's greenhouse gas emissions are produced by the construction and operation of buildings. Discussing the concept of “embodied energy” Moe noted that it takes energy to manufacture or extract building materials and more energy to transport and assemble them at the building site. Every time a building is demolished this energy is totally wasted and added energy is expended destroying and discarding existing building materials.

In an era of rising gasoline prices, here are some other sobering statistics. Approximately 80 billion BTUs of energy are embodied in a typical 50,000-square foot commercial building. That is the equivalent of 640,000 gallons of gasoline. Demolishing that same building creates nearly 4,000 tons of waste, enough debris to fill 26 railroad box cars. It is clear that the greenest building is the one that already exists.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation was important in creating, and implementing *A Future for Ohio's Past*. To determine whether the goals identified in the previous plan remain current, assess the current state of historic preservation in Ohio and encourage broad-based participation in revising the plan, an online survey was distributed from January through May of 2008. Survey recipients included state and local government agencies, public officials, preservation organizations, academicians and hundreds of other

PHOTO: RICHARD L. BOWEN & ASSOCIATES





PHOTO: RICHARD L. BOWEN & ASSOCIATES

Ohio citizens. The survey was also sent directly to Ohio's statewide preservation organizations who in turn posted a link to the document for their constituencies. Hard copies of the survey were distributed at several preservation conferences and workshops. Over two hundred volunteer design review board or commission members representing Ohio's then 46 Certified Local Governments also received the survey. In addition to direct emailing, the survey was posted on the Ohio Historical Society website, where over 7,500 members as well as the general public, had access to the information. In April 2008, preliminary survey results were posted and the information was shared with the State Plan Advisory Committee and in a poster/exhibit format at a statewide preservation conference. Additional hard copies of the survey were made available at the conference and at other public events. For a summary of survey findings, please see Appendix I. In May 2008 a draft of the plan was distributed to members of the Advisory Committee for their review and comment; comments were incorporated into later drafts.

A Future for Ohio's Past was prepared with the belief that historic preservation is vital to our state and our nation's future. Historic preservation works best at the local level and it will only be successful with the participation of stakeholders from all aspects of society. To illustrate this point, sprinkled throughout the plan are historic preservation success stories called *Preservation Works!* These stories highlight the tremendous variety and diversity of historic resources in Ohio and the many dedicated citizens, groups and organizations, communities, and state and federal agencies that work to maintain and protect these resources.

John Hay High School, Cleveland. (above) exterior view, (left) cafeteria

Saving an Archaeological Site: Spruce Hill Project

Preservation Partners:
The Ohio Archaeological Council
Arc of Appalachia Preserve System
(The Highlands Nature Sanctuary)
The Archaeological Conservancy
Wilderness East
Ross County Park District

In 2007, Spruce Hill, one of the largest Hopewell hilltop enclosures in Ohio, was in danger of being sold and destroyed until individuals and a consortium of organizations raised funds to make a down payment to purchase the property just 24 hours before it was to be auctioned. The Ohio Archaeological Council, a private non-profit corporation promoting the advancement of Ohio archaeology, and its members, pooled its resources and contributed over \$10,000 dollars to the project. Additional funding came from a Clean Ohio grant. Land acquisition was completed in 2008.

Spruce Hill is situated on a large landform overlooking Paint Creek and the town of Bourneville in Ross County, an area rich in large Hopewell earthworks and mounds. The site appears in Caleb Atwater's 1820 publication on earthwork sites and in Squire and Davis' famous volume *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*. Since the mid-1800s, however, very little archaeological work has occurred at Spruce Hill.

Saving Spruce Hill illustrates the effectiveness of collaboration. None of the organizations involved could have individually raised sufficient funding to save this unique archaeological site from destruction.



Preservation Goals, Challenges and Opportunities

The Core of *A Future for Ohio's Past* is a set of six general goals that reflect the preservation priorities of the citizens of Ohio. These goals are meant to guide state, regional and local preservation planning for the next five years, after which the Plan will be revised based on current preservation priorities.

Based on the results of the statewide online survey, (see Public Participation, page 4), the goals established in 2004 continue to reflect and represent a wide range of preservation interests and issues across the state. They are listed in their order of importance according to the survey results. The goal statements are followed by current challenges and corresponding opportunities (objectives) specifically identified for each goal by those who responded to the online survey.

We encourage you to adopt, pursue or modify one or more of these goals and to apply them to your preservation efforts at the local, regional and state levels.

■ GOAL 1. PAY FOR PRESERVATION

Increase funding to identify, evaluate, preserve and protect Ohio's historic resources.

Challenges

- Grant programs for the proactive survey and designation of archaeological and historic resources are virtually nonexistent.
- Economic incentives are lacking for homeowners to rehabilitate their historic residential properties.
- Local preservation organizations and other preservation efforts are inadequately funded which limits their effectiveness.
- Population decline combined with the foreclosure crisis has led to a staggering number of vacant and abandoned buildings resulting in numerous demolitions.

Opportunities:

- Develop dedicated funding sources for public buildings, such as schools, city halls and courthouses.
- Maintain and expand the new state tax credit program.
- Make historic preservation more affordable for the general public.
- Provide other financial incentives in addition to agricultural easements for rural/agricultural landscape preservation.
- Expand funding opportunities for nonprofit rehabilitation projects.
- Provide additional funding to hire and expand OHS/OHPO staff in order to better serve the preservation needs of Ohio.
- Seek additional funding/grants for residential properties.
- Provide property tax relief for historic properties to encourage preservation and rehabilitation.
- Establish a dedicated grant source for the identification of historic and archaeological properties.
- Increase collaborative efforts with financial institutions to make local dollars available for preservation.

- Increase collaboration between public and private historic preservation initiatives in order to share limited resources.

■ GOAL 2. EDUCATE THE PUBLIC

Increase public awareness and education to enable Ohioans to discover, understand and preserve historic places.

Challenges

- Sprawl continues to erode Ohio's urban fabric and destroy rural cultural landscapes and archaeological resources.
- The lack of a state heritage area program undercuts the public's ability to interact with and appreciate Ohio's rich historic resources.
- Lack of awareness and appreciation of Ohio's historic and archaeological resources and the benefits of preserving them
- Archaeological concerns are not well represented in state and local historic preservation efforts.
- Lack of funding to keep historic sites open to the public

Opportunities:

- Expand preservation efforts to targeted groups, including elected officials, city planners, zoning and design review boards and commissions, realtors and developers.
- Educate children to respect their heritage by helping them find personal connections to the past (family, community and historic sites).
- Develop an online kit of current tools/contacts/resources to assist local groups in mobilizing when a historic property is threatened.
- Train citizens to be hands-on preservationists and conservationists.
- Develop regional Ohio history curriculums for schools.
- Create podcasts of Ohio history, GPS downloadable locations of historic places and guides for travelers and planners.
- Work with local and regional preservation organizations to increase public awareness of historic sites and preservation issues.
- Educate the public about the environmentally friendly embodied energy existing in historic buildings.
- Use LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) standards and other incentives to show that recycling buildings is both historically and environmentally appropriate.
- Offer grants and technical assistance to areas (such as unincorporated townships) where unrestricted development is most likely to occur.
- Include archaeological preservation topics in state and regional preservation conferences and meetings.
- Develop and advocate collaboratively for an Ohio Heritage Area program.

Muskingum River Navigation Historic District

Preservation Partners:

Ohio Department of Natural Resources

Local historians

Washington County Library and other Ohio and West Virginia agencies

The Muskingum River Navigation Historic District (Coshoc-ton, Muskingum, Morgan, Washington Counties) was nominated to the National Register in 2007 for its significance as a slackwater navigation system linking the Ohio and Erie Canal to the Ohio River. The purpose of the nomination was to recognize this remarkable system consisting originally of 11 dams and 11 hand-operated wooden locks. It was built by the State of Ohio between 1837 and 1841 and was known as the Muskingum Improvement or simply The Improvement.

The system was designed to enable year round passage of steamboats. There were high expectations of increased water-power that would generate new mills and manufacturing establishments. Also, the State would benefit from increased revenues, which would offset the operating costs. However, the arrival of rail-roads and better roads would in time replace river transportation. Actual revenue was disappointing.

Due to the high costs of maintenance, the Muskingum Improvement along with all of the Ohio canals, was sold to the United States government in 1885 to be operated by the Corps of Engineers. The 1913 Flood caused immeasurable damage to the entire system. It was a deathblow to commercial traffic on the river. The State of Ohio regained ownership of the system in 1958 after the U. S. government declared the system obsolete.

Today this operating system with its ten locks and dams still exhibits its original 1841 configuration. It is the sole remaining slack water navigation system in the United States. The current goal is to enhance its existence as a historic resource in addition to providing a unique recreational facility.

The nomination was funded by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources and prepared by Nancy B. Hoy. Preservation partners were extremely helpful in the preparation of the nomination and included Mark West, Regional Park Manager; and several local historians, Joseph Rutter, Bard Bond and Henry Burke. In addition, Washington County Library and several Ohio and West Virginia agencies provided written papers that further illuminated the mechanical and historic aspects of this navigation system.



■ GOAL 3. IDENTIFY HISTORIC RESOURCES

Identify and evaluate historic resources and make information about them more accessible for preservation planning, advocacy and education purposes.

Challenges

- Historic resources of the recent past are not well represented in our state and local surveys, making them vulnerable to development pressures.
- Rural landscapes, Main Streets, public buildings and archaeological sites top the list of most threatened historic resources in Ohio.
- There is not enough consideration of historic and archaeological properties affected by state and local governmental agencies.

Opportunities:

- Work with the Ohio Archaeological Council to develop a state archaeological preservation plan that includes the development of historic contexts for archaeological resources.
- Expand state college and university programs for researching and recording archaeological sites.
- Collect and disseminate information on what makes historic resources significant and worthy of preservation.

- Make grants available to rural townships to conduct surveys of archaeological sites, rural landscapes and farmsteads.
- Make grants available for preparing contexts and surveying recent past resources.
- Work with historic preservation partners to strengthen Ohio's historic preservation legislation to provide for the review of state undertakings for their affects on historic properties.

■ GOAL 4. GET INVOLVED

Develop local commitment by encouraging public and private involvement in local historic places.

Challenges

- Local funds to maintain and preserve publically owned buildings such as schools and county courthouses are lacking.
- The lack of historic preservation plans at the local level makes it difficult for both the public and private sectors to integrate historic preservation into their development efforts.
- A lack of state requirements for local comprehensive planning and zoning translates into communities without plans for what and how to preserve in the face of growth and change.
- The connection between historic preservation and economic



PHOTO: ED ELBERFELD

German Village: Ohio's First Preserve America Neighborhood

Preservation Partners:
German Village Society
City of Columbus

In April 2007, German Village, in Columbus, became Ohio's first *Preserve America Neighborhood*, furthering the community's commitment to preservation and honoring the legacy of those individuals who worked hard to retain an important piece of Columbus' past.

Preserve America is a White House initiative that recognizes communities that protect and celebrate their heritage, utilize their historic assets for community revitalization and encourage education through heritage tourism. The application, submitted by The German Village Society, highlighted the work of the German Village Architectural Review Commission, the sites and events that visitors drive from near and far to experience and the partnerships cultivated with the City of Columbus, federal, state, and local representatives, the Ohio Historical Society and Heritage Ohio.

An overriding objective in the application to become a *Preserve America Neighborhood* was to ensure that the voice of the German Village Historic District would continue to be heard in future discussions regarding transportation projects, including the reconstruction of Interstate 70/71 and the enhancement of German Village's Third Street.

One major project highlighted in the *Preserve America* application was a lighting campaign launched in 2003 to provide more than 30 historically appropriate lampposts in Schiller Park, a 23 acre green space used by people, pets, actors, play groups and baseball teams. The new lighting provides a safer environment during the evening and nighttime hours and has allowed more people to enjoy the historic park.

Right: Main Street, Warren

development and the joint benefits of sustainability and conservation inherent in historic buildings is not always clearly understood or promoted.

Opportunities:

- Strengthen relationships with local preservation groups and historical organizations.
- Expand access to financial and technical information for public, private and non-profit owners of historic properties.
- Build upon the positive response to the initial Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credit program to work toward a permanent tax credit.
- Work with local officials to develop and adopt strategic historic preservation plans for their jurisdictions.

■ **GOAL 5. LEAD!**

Improve historic preservation leadership in Ohio.

Challenges

- Ohio's historic preservation laws lack a clear statement of policy, are weak and difficult to enforce.
- Training is needed for public officials, local architectural review boards and the business community.
- Confusion regarding the roles and functions of Ohio's major historic preservation organizations.

Opportunities:

- Provide forums for sharing views on historic preservation between citizens and local and state politicians.
- Publicize the economic benefits of historic preservation and the importance of partnerships to local leadership groups such as the council of mayors, township associations, etc.
- Expand networking opportunities with successful preservation project leaders

- Build stronger partnerships among historic preservation organizations to promote mutual interests.
- Expand training opportunities for preservation boards and commissions and local preservation organizations.

■ **GOAL 6. PROMOTE HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Create a positive image for historic preservation by improving marketing efforts.

Challenges

- Historic resources are not recognized as inherently green.
- The economic benefits for historic preservation are not appreciated relative to the perceived benefits of new development.
- Historic preservationists are sometimes seen as antidevelopment and/or obstructionists.

Opportunities:

- Hold regional meetings that showcase preservation of local history and culture.
- Increase the visibility of historic preservation efforts in all areas of the state by providing in person and virtual technical preservation assistance.
- Hold annual regional preservation "open houses" to reach a broader local public.
- Create a statewide preservation awards program co-sponsored by all of Ohio's preservation organizations.
- Expand OHPO staff's ability to be out in the field, be more visible and to provide education and technical support.
- Complete and distribute a study of the economic benefits of historic preservation in Ohio.
- Strengthen and expand education and outreach programs such as the OHPO's Building Doctor program and various informational workshops.



Heritage Tourism and Economic Development: The Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath Trail

Preservation Partners:
County, City, Village and Township governments
Cleveland Metro Parks
Metro Parks serving Summit County
Stark Parks
Tuscarawas County Parks Department
Cuyahoga Valley National Park

Imagine hiking or bicycling along the Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail from the shores of Lake Erie to the Tuscarawas River valley, and ultimately traveling to Columbus or Cincinnati, if you are really ambitious. Thanks to the outstanding vision and leadership of elected officials, government agencies, non-profit organizations and park districts, the dream is fast becoming a reality. Seventy-eight miles of the 101-mile Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail are now completed. When completed, this regional greenway will stretch from the shores of Lake Erie in downtown Cleveland, through the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, to the staircase locks in downtown Akron, past the Portage Lakes and through the historic canal towns of Clinton, Canal Fulton, Massillon, Navarre, Bolivar and Zoar to its southern terminus in Dover and New Philadelphia.

The Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail is stimulating community and economic development along its entire length. From the revitalization and adaptive use of former canal warehouses and rubber factories to the construction of housing developments and museums, there is a renewed sense of entrepreneurial spirit. Through the development of public/private partnerships, the Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail has served as a catalyst for regional community and economic development throughout Cuyahoga, Summit, Stark and Tuscarawas counties in excess of \$300 million.

For more information about the Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail and ways to get involved with this exciting regional project, contact the Ohio & Erie Canalway Coalition at (330) 434-5657 or Dan Rice at drice@ohioeriecanal.org



Historic Preservation in Ohio

PROTECTING RESOURCES: FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REVIEW

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 made preserving historic, architectural, and archaeological resources a national policy. Under Section 106 of the Act, federal agencies must consider the effects of projects that they fund, license or permit on properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. To accomplish this task, agencies, including local governments, that receive federal funding must consult with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office to determine whether their undertakings will affect historic properties and if they will, avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects. In federal fiscal year 2008, the preservation office reviewed over 6,400 federally assisted projects, including HUD-funded housing and commercial rehabilitations, demolitions and new construction, bridge projects funded by the Federal Highway Administration and the Ohio Department of Transportation, cell towers licensed by Federal Communications Commission and various U.S. Army Corp of Engineers projects. Federal agencies are also required by Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act to have historic preservation programs. In addition, the office reviews approximately 100 state funded projects each fiscal year under a state law that requires state agencies to cooperate with the State Historic Preservation Office when their projects may affect historic properties.

At the local level, Ohio facilitates the protection of historic

resources by providing for strong "Home Rule", through which communities can use their general municipal "police powers" to designate groups of historic or archaeological properties, usually called "historic districts" or individual properties (sometimes referred to as "landmarks") as zoning overlays.

An effective historic preservation program recognizes the partnerships between various levels of government, which share the goal of identifying, evaluating and protecting historic resources. It was in this spirit of partnership that the Certified Local Government Program was created by the 1980 Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. Approved in Ohio in 1985 and administered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, the program has since certified 49 local governments ranging from tiny villages to the state's largest cities. The program requirements include a historic preservation ordinance designed to protect historic resources and a qualified design review board or commission with the power to designate historic properties and review proposed changes to the historic environment.

Resource protection also occurs in cases that have no federal, state or local legal involvement. Ohio's statewide and local preservation organizations, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, individual advocates and the Ohio Historic Preservation Office have advocated for preservation in such high profile cases as the proposed demolition of the Seneca County Courthouse in Tiffin, National Cash Register Company Building 26 in Dayton, and public schools across the state.

Preservation Works!

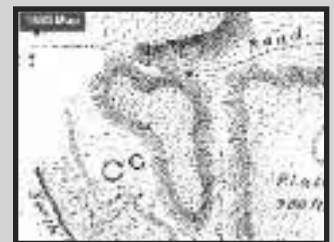
Technology Sheds Light on the Steel Group Earthwork, Ross County

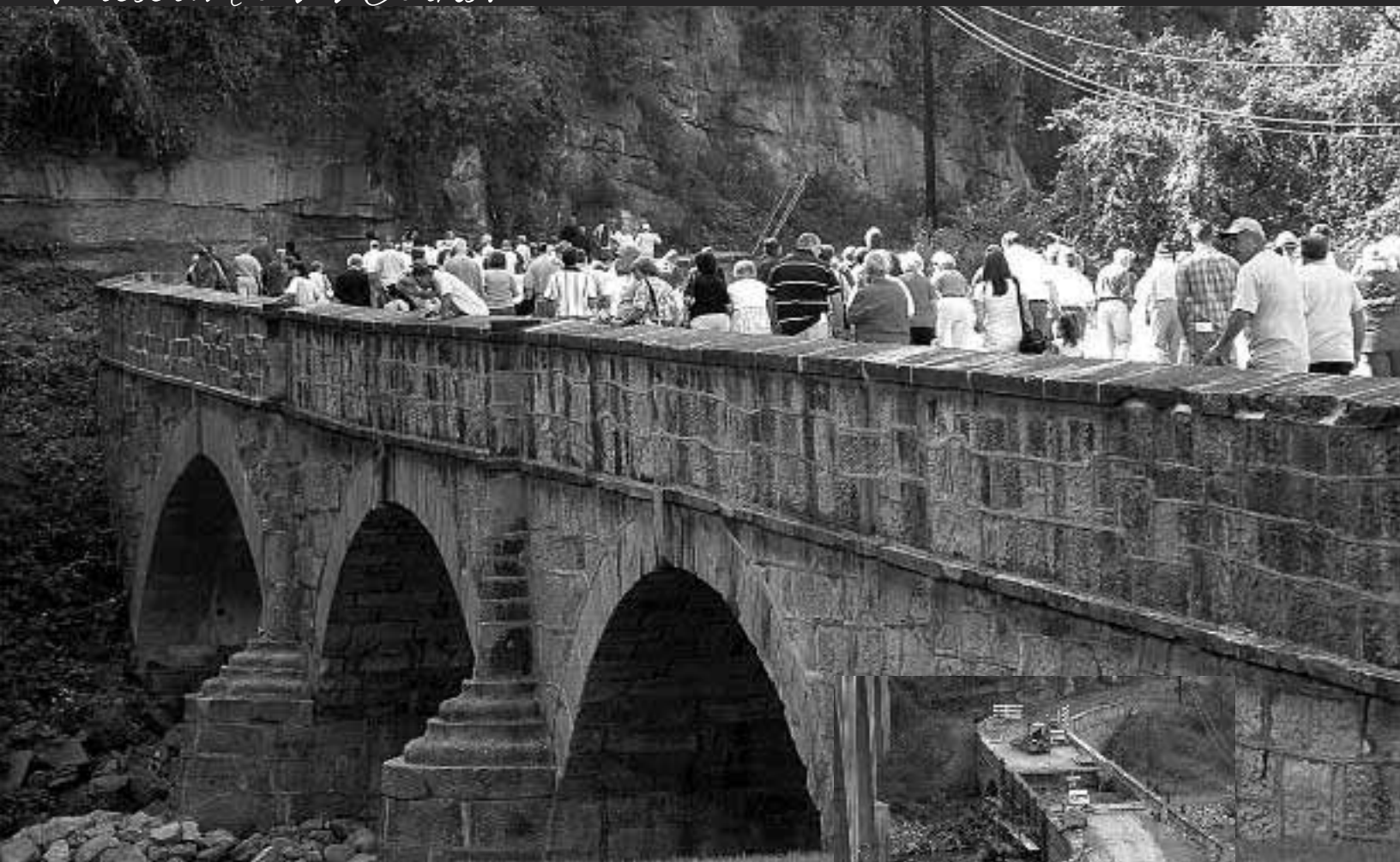
Preservation Partners:
Jarrod Burks, PhD, Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.

Ohio is home to hundreds of ancient earthwork sites. With burial mounds and enormous earthen enclosures covering up to 120 acres, these sites were the sacred ceremonial centers of those who lived in the Ohio region thousands of years ago. Some earthwork sites are preserved in parks, like Hopewell Culture National Historical Park and Fort Ancient State Memorial, but most are privately owned. Because plowing, development, and decay have altered most earthworks, they are nearly invisible. However, new techniques for mapping invisible earthworks are leading to many new discoveries.

The Steel Group Earthwork was first recorded in 1845. At that time the site consisted of two small circular enclosures and a mound. Recently, the site has been surveyed with a geophysical survey instrument called a magnetometer. This instrument measures very subtle changes in the Earth's magnetic field, and what it found at Steel Group is truly amazing. Apparently there are quite a few more enclosures at Steel Group than were previously known. In fact, there are at least ten enclosures.

Making new discoveries using geophysical survey is not limited to the Steel Group. Every earthwork site in Ohio has a new story to tell. Sadly, many dozens of earthworks already have been completely destroyed by gravel mining, road and railroad construction, and urban sprawl. For this reason it is imperative that we use geophysical survey instruments to identify and redefine the remaining earthwork sites and protect them from further destruction and decay. Despite 200 years of archaeological research, we have only just begun to document these ancient monuments.





Rehabilitation of the 1828 Blaine Hill Stone Arch Bridge

Preservation Partners:
Ohio Department of Transportation
Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society
Belmont County Engineer
Blaine Hill Bridge Community Preservation Project

Like some modern parody of the famous nursery rhyme, the Blaine Hill Bridge was falling down. The oldest documented extant bridge in Ohio, the 345-foot sandstone structure consisted of three arches and S-shaped approaches. It was constructed in 1828 and was part of the six-state National Road, the nation's first federally funded interstate highway. At a constant grade of 6% from east to west, the bridge eased the difficult 500-foot climb out of the Ohio River valley for countless travelers.

Bypassed by U.S 40 in 1933 and finally closed to all traffic sixty years later, the bridge's condition worsened until 1998, when a portion of the western-most arch collapsed into Wheeling Creek. A safety hazard to the community, Blaine Hill Bridge appeared destined for demolition.

After an appeal by the Ohio Historic Society and with the support of the Belmont County Engineer, the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) set aside federal Transportation Enhancement funding to stabilize the bridge and salvage all stone from the fallen arch. Later, the project was expanded to replace the damaged arch with a reinforced concrete arch. The spandrel walls were rebuilt with salvaged sandstone attached to interior structural walls. In 2004 ODOT granted additional funds to complete the project. This phase included correcting the leaning, bulging and displaced walls by jacking them into alignment, internally strengthening the structure with reinforced concrete and resurfacing the roadway with vintage brick. The design focused on retaining as much material as possible. Today the Blaine Hill Bridge awaits site restoration and interpretation.

The local community, Belmont County, and the State of Ohio have taken a great interest in the project. A grassroots community based group, the Blaine Hill Bridge Community Preservation Project, www.blainebridge.org, provided information and support for the project. The rehabilitation projects were performed by Sheldon Gantt Inc. from Niles, Ohio. In 2001, the Ohio Legislature officially designated the Blaine Hill Bridge Ohio's Bicentennial Bridge. The unique rehabilitation of the bridge has been presented at the International Bridge Conference, the Ohio Transportation Engineers Conference, the National Road Alliance Conference and several others. Articles on the bridge have appeared in *National Geographic Traveler Map of Appalachia Report*, the *Ohio Contractor*, the *Ohio Ready Mixed Concrete*, *Vistas By-way Magazine* and the *Ohio National Road Association Newsletter*.



FUNDING HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The following is a description of some of the funding sources available for historic preservation. For a more comprehensive list visit: www.ohiohistory.org

Federal Historic Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit

Ohioans remain among the nation's leading users of federal income tax credits designed to stimulate private investment in preservation of historic properties. The credit encourages owners to rehabilitate income-producing properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In exchange for following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, owners can receive a federal tax credit equal to 20% of qualified rehabilitation expenses. The credit has aided preservation and rehabilitation of more than 1,500 buildings in Ohio, representing a total investment of nearly \$2 billion. In partnership with the National Park Service, the Ohio Historic Preservation Office reviews and makes recommendations on each application.

Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credit

The Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credit (OHPTC), administered by the Ohio Department of Development with the assistance of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, was established as a two-year pilot program for state fiscal years 2008 and 2009. It provided for a refundable state tax credit equal to 25% of qualified rehabilitation expenses for the rehabilitation of historic buildings in Ohio. In order to qualify for the credit the buildings subject to rehabilitation had to meet the historic building requirement, the proposed work had to meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and ownership and cost and benefit requirements had to be met.

Applications were considered on a first-come first-served basis. A total of forty-one applications were approved for over

\$124 million in tax credits during Round 1, which ran from the program's inception until its temporary suspension in March 2008. Forty-eight additional approved applications were announced for Round 2 in October of 2008, for tax credits of more than \$78 million allocated as part of the Ohio Bipartisan Job Stimulus Plan, which is for state fiscal years 2010 and 2011. All of these applicants had applied for the OHPTC program prior to its earlier suspension. A vast majority of the eighty-nine approved OHPTC projects also qualify for the federal historic rehabilitation investment tax credit.

New rounds for state fiscal years 2010 and 2011 also are included in the Ohio Bipartisan Job Stimulus Plan. At least \$17.4 and \$24.2 million in tax credits are available respectively for these two years. Along with other changes, tax credits will be awarded competitively, based on a project's potential economic impact and regional distributive balance factors.

Certified Local Government Grants

Ohio's Certified Local Government (CLG) communities pursue a wide range of preservation activities, many of them funded with CLG grants, including historic property surveys, National Register nominations, community education projects and the rehabilitation of historic buildings. Since 2004 Ohio has awarded \$500,652 in matching grants for 40 historic preservation projects in 22 different CLG communities.

Ohio General Assembly

State Capital Appropriations Bill

The biennial state capital appropriations bill funds acquisition, rehabilitation, restoration and exhibit curation for local historical organization improvement projects sponsored by state legislators. The bill is enacted in the spring of even numbered years. The Ohio Cultural Facilities Commission administers funded projects.

Preservation Works!

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit Projects

LORAIN STREET SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

The 5-story 1891 brick and stone neoclassical Lorain Street Savings and Trust Company Building is a pivotal structure in the Lorain Avenue Commercial Historic District of Cleveland. For many years it was home to the bank and also housed an antique shop. It was vacant in 1999 when rehabilitation work began using green construction methods that qualified the project for LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification from the U.S. Green Building Council. The rehabilitation project features the use of environmentally conscious building methods, products and disposal methods from start to finish. This combination green and historic rehab project features a geothermal heating and cooling system, which saves on water and heating and cooling costs, and a roof garden.

MCKINLEY SCHOOL, WEST MILTON

McKinley School in West Milton was built in 1909 for the area children. It was a K-12 school initially, then later housed K-6 when the building could no longer accommodate all of the grades. Beginning in 1914 the McKinley School was also home to the West Milton Normal School for teachers. In 1983 the building was renovated into 33 senior housing units. The 2006 rehabilitation project included exterior repair work and interior updates to the apartments that allow for modern residential living. The windows, which were replaced with smaller windows in 1983 or earlier and the upper section of the openings infilled, remain as they were. The floor plan also was not changed from its 1983 configuration.



New Life for an Old School: Berea's Little Red School House

Preservation Partners:

Berea Little Red Schoolhouse Foundation
Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society
Berea Community Development Corporation
Southwest Arts, LLC
Local civic groups and institutions

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1975, the Berea District 7 School was built in 1912, one of ten schools built to accommodate the then booming population southwest of Cleveland. Outgrowing its usefulness, in 1935 the building was purchased by the Berea Fine Arts Club and later served as a meeting hall, WWII-era troop recreation center and civic theater. In 1978, the Berea Little Red Schoolhouse Foundation, comprised of representatives of Berea's Jaycees, the original Berea Fine Arts Club and the city of Berea, organized to preserve the building and use it as a fine art center.

With the help of several Certified Local Government grants, the initial phase of the rehabilitation has focused on halting further deterioration of the structure and enabling occupancy by the Berea Center for Fine Arts.

Work under the first grant included a new furnace and plumbing, sanding and sealing the original wood floor, new interior and exterior doors, replacement and repair of soffit and fascia boards, gutters and downspouts, and a feasibility study for ADA compliance. The second CLG grant covered architectural specifications for an ADA access ramp and restroom modifications, chimney repairs, re-pointing of the masonry and repairs to the original slate roof. The third grant will help with electrical, roof work and insulation.



Guidance on how to pursue funding is available on its web site:
www.culture.ohio.gov

Heritage Ohio Main Street Program Grants

Heritage Ohio provides competitive grants for Ohio Main Street communities when funds are appropriated by the Ohio General Assembly. Heritage Ohio Main Street Program Grants are designed to foster innovative activities that support the four point Main Street approach of Economic Restructuring, Design, Promotion and Organization. Eligible projects include business incubators and micro enterprise, building rehabilitation, marketing plans and board development. For more information contact Heritage Ohio at www.heritageohio.org

Save America's Treasures Grants

The federal Save America's Treasures program provides grants to protect our nation's endangered and irreplaceable cultural heritage. Grants are available for preservation and conservation work on nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts and historic structures and sites. Grants are awarded to federal, state, local and tribal government entities, and non-profit organizations through a competitive matching grant program administered by the National Park Service. For more information about Save America's Treasures see: <http://nps.gov/history/hps/treasures/>.

Preserve America Grants

Preserve America is a White House initiative that encourages and supports community efforts to preserve and enjoy our priceless cultural and natural heritage. One of the major programs of the initiative is *Preserve America Communities and Neighborhoods*. The Preserve America program recognizes and designates communities and neighborhoods that protect and celebrate their heritage, use their historic assets for economic development and community revitalization, and encourage people to experience and appreciate local historic resources through education and heritage tourism programs. Preserve America communities and neighborhoods may apply for grants to support community efforts to demonstrate sustainable uses of their historic and cultural sites and the economic and educational opportunities related to heritage tourism. Visit www.preserveamerica.org for more information.

PLANNING FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Like any limited resource, protecting your community's heritage requires careful planning. Preservation planning is a rational systematic process that organizes preservation activities (identification, evaluation, registration and treatment) in a logical sequence and projects action into the future.

Your community can plan for historic preservation by integrating *A Future for Ohio's Past* into your own planning process and local preservation plan. Communities that think seriously about historic preservation often develop and publish a preservation plan that can serve as a blueprint for their future historic preservation activities. Recommendations should correspond with current community needs, issues and priorities, identify strategies to pursue that encourage preservation and revitalization of historic resources; identify public-private partnerships and tools that property owners can use to preserve historic properties, and serve as a resource manual. Communities that have recently completed historic preservation plans include Glendale, Medina and Tipp City.



Tipp City: Becoming a Certified Local Government and Beyond

Preservation Partners:

City of Tipp City

Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

The citizens of Tipp City have long maintained a strong appreciation of their heritage and historical roots. Their pride resonates from a rich and diverse architectural legacy including nearly 200 historic properties dating from the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries. This devotion to history was also evident in the creation of the *Old Tippecanoe City Restoration and Architectural District* in 1974 and the subsequent inclusion of 89 properties in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

Tipp City's preservation efforts always included strong local support. However they lacked contact with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) and the resources that the OHPO can provide. The best way for Tipp City to enter into a partnership with the OHPO was to seek Certified Local Government (CLG) status, which would provide access to grant monies, credibility as a preservation minded jurisdiction, technical assistance and training from OHPO preservation experts, and the tools to promote historic preservation in Tipp City.

Tipp City became a Certified Local Government in April 2005 and in 2006 the City obtained a CLG grant to fund an essential ingredient in any successful preservation effort, a historic preservation plan. The purpose of the plan is to evaluate past preservation successes, increase community awareness in maintaining and strengthening the historic fabric of the downtown and provide a clear roadmap for future preservation efforts.

Since the adoption of the Historic Preservation Plan in 2007, Tipp City has implemented many of its recommendations. The community has formed the Downtown Tipp City Partnership, focused on the four-point approach of the Ohio Main Street Program, sponsored the installation of signage on I-75, advertising Tipp City's Old Tippecanoe Main Street Historic District, and was awarded another CLG grant to nominate two additional structures to the National Register of Historic Places.



As with the statewide plan, planning at the local level should include the following:

- **Document the history and historic properties of the community**
Before planning for historic properties a community must identify them. A thorough and up-to-date survey of historic properties is critical. A community's history is found not only in architectural landmarks but also in middle and working class neighborhoods, modest commercial groupings, industrial structures, farm buildings, bridges, landscapes and in the often hidden archaeological resources of vacant land. Developing a map and address list of known historic properties from surveys, local historic districts and landmarks and the National Register of Historic Places is a starting point. Either before or after a plan is initiated, a community may conduct more detailed historic context studies of particular areas or types of properties, to address special preservation problems or to nominate them to the National Register.
- **Assess the current situation in the community**
A community's plan should look at the factors that affect historic properties. These include economics, zoning, building codes, housing policies, road improvement plans, potential and existing financial incentives for rehabilitation, capital spending patterns, local legislation and the general track record for preservation in the community.
- **Develop community goals for historic preservation**
A community must state why it wants to preserve its historic properties and what its priorities are. These goals should stem

from direct public participation in open meetings and citizen advisory groups. A basis for these goals could be the six goals described in this plan. These goals, along with what is known about your historic properties and their current situation, become the foundation for developing objectives and strategies for historic preservation. The objectives should include the approaches that seem most suitable, who will use them and who will implement them.

Using Survey and the National Register of Historic Places as Planning Tools

Information generated from surveys of historic buildings and sites and the National Register of Historic Places can play an important role in the preservation planning process. The National Register is the official list of properties recognized by the federal government as worthy of preservation for their local, state, or national significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture. The Ohio Archaeological Inventory and the Ohio Historic Inventory are ongoing surveys documenting our state's prehistoric and historic properties.

Ohio's historic and archaeological inventory and National Register listings include information for more than 141,000 historic properties. Ohio ranks third (behind New York and Massachusetts) in the number of National Register listings, including over 3,600 listings with over 80,000 properties. There are over 400 historic districts including commercial, residential, industrial, agricultural, governmental and religious properties.

Preservation Works!

The Henninger House

Preservation Partners:
Trust for Public Land
City of Parma
West Creek Preservation Committee
Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society

Near the busy intersection of Snow and Broadview Roads in Parma, Ohio stands a vernacular Greek Revival stone house, constructed in 1849. Threatened with demolition in 2002 in order to prepare the site for redevelopment, the City government exercised an option to purchase the property, delaying demolition, while a local advocacy group, the West Creek Preservation Committee, actively sought support to acquire and preserve the house. The Committee purchased the home in 2003 with assistance from the Trust for Public Land and matching funds from private donations and state sources. Transportation enhancement funding provided planning funds and coordination with the Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Area and the Canal Towpath Trail.

The Henninger House, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is currently undergoing rehabilitation and restoration as a trailhead facility for the West Creek Preserve and Greenway that will link the Preserve to the Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Area and the Towpath Trail. Over \$54,000 in CLG grants has helped fund a feasibility study, roof stabilization, repairs to the foundation and masonry, and drainage improvements.





Restoring the Pennsylvania House

Preservation Partners:

Turner Foundation

Lagonda Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Constructed in 1838-39, with an 1850's west wing, the Pennsylvania House, a three-story inn and tavern, served travelers on the National Road during the short-lived coach and wagon era. Later it served as an apartment building, sanatorium, antique shop, second hand store and tenement before being abandoned. In 1938, it was saved from demolition by the Lagonda Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution who restored the building and have operated it as an inn and tavern museum ever since.

Though routine maintenance and repairs had been made over the years, by 2003, improper grading and leaking downspouts had saturated the masonry foundations resulting in fungal growth and termite damage. The floors in some areas had dropped several inches and could no longer safely support public use loads. Other problems included a roof structure whose excessive deflection had cracked the plaster and caused leaks at chimneys and other fixed roof penetrations. The painted exterior brick walls retained moisture and contributed to the deterioration of interior plaster and decorative finishes.

Under the leadership of the Turner Foundation, a major restoration campaign was undertaken in 2005 to conserve the structure and provide a facility that would meet the needs of the Lagonda Chapter of the DAR for many decades to come. Local fund raising was supplemented with a \$200,000 grant from the Save America's Treasures program. A Historic Structures Report was written that determined the correct construction date for the building and its additions and alterations. A small crawl space was excavated to provide access for repairs and structural reinforcement and the site was graded to direct surface water away from foundations. Wood floors were strengthened to handle museum loads, and the roof was repaired and a new wood shingle roof installed. Numerous layers of paint were stripped from the brick walls and the brick was repointed using mortar compatible with the historic brick.

Analysis of the framing and brickwork showed evidence of a two-story porch that had originally been present on the south elevation of the building. The porch was rebuilt, which provided an opportunity to add a ramp access to the ground floor of the building.

Analysis was used to determine the original interior and exterior paint colors, which were reestablished as part of the project.

The DAR also took stock of their historical collections, reorganized their holdings and used information from the Historic Structures Report to effectively tell the story of the building and its relationship to the history of Springfield and the National Road.

National Register Searchable Database

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office Searchable Database contains information on Ohio properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Single and multiple fields can be searched and PDF versions of full National Register nominations are available. This database is open to the public. Visit ohiohistory.org/resource/histpres and click on National Register of Historic Places.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office GIS

Today new technology is making National Register and survey information more accessible and is expanding and enhancing preservation planning activities.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office has developed a

computerized mapping system, referred to as GIS, capable of incorporating Ohio's cultural, historic and geographic data into a unified research system. The office's GIS is a customized application with an online mapping system for use by consultants, state agencies and researchers. The primary purpose of the GIS is to assist in the coordination and development of GIS data layers, or coverages, and to facilitate Section 106 reviews, research, planning and the graphic illustration of Ohio's cultural resources. The GIS has allowed the OHPO to create and maintain data coverages for the Ohio Archaeological Inventory, the Ohio Historic Inventory, the National Register of Historic Places and areas previously surveyed for historic and archaeological resources. OHPO has coordinated GIS efforts with other organizations, such as ODOT and the Ohio Genealogical Society, to

Restoration of Chimneys at Akron's Stan Hywet Hall

Preservation Partners:

Stan Hywet Hall and Gardens

Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Stan Hywet Hall, the former home of Frank A. Seiberling, co-founder of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, is recognized as one of the finest examples of early twentieth-century Tudor Revival architecture in the country and is a National Historic Landmark. The landscaped grounds and buildings, filled with priceless art and furnishings, have been owned by a non-profit foundation since 1957 and are open to the public.

The property's sixteen intricate chimneys are typical features of Tudor Revival architecture. Architect Charles Schneider designed each chimney differently to create the illusion that the estate had developed over a long period of time, even though it was built from 1912 to 1915. Each chimney consists of uniquely textured and shaped face bricks.

By 2006, many of the chimneys had deteriorated considerably, due in part to inappropriate re-pointing work completed in 1972. The mortar used at that time had high levels of Portland cement, giving it a higher compressive strength than the historic brick. As a result, the bricks had spalled, cracked, and crumbled, resulting in water infiltration and, ultimately, structural failure.

In 2006 the National Park Service awarded Stan Hywet Hall and Gardens a Save America's Treasures grant to restore the chimneys through proper repointing and brick replacement and repair. The use of federal funds required the Park Service and the owner to consult with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office to consider the effects of the project on historic properties, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. According to the terms of the grant, the preservation office had to agree that the work met the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Bricks that had cracked or been otherwise compromised were replaced in-kind with new bricks that were based on samples gathered during the disassembly process. The new bricks, which are composed of clay and shale, were coal-fired in a beehive kiln. Documentation that helped guide reconstruction efforts included the original 1912 mortar specifications, architectural drawings documenting the as-built conditions of the various chimneys, and an assessment of the various brick shapes and sizes that were used in the original construction.

The restoration of the chimneys was completed in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation by Architectural Restoration and Renovation Consultants, Inc., a for-profit subsidiary of Stan Hywet Hall and Gardens.





create a wide array of history related GIS data, most recently a statewide coverage for cemeteries.

The GIS allows for the spatial representation and comparative study of OHPO's unique historic property data with other data, including topographic maps, aerial photography, PDFs of paper inventory forms, geopolitical boundaries (cities, counties and congressional districts), and physiographic data such as elevation models, glacial geomorphology and watersheds. GIS has changed the way agencies, communities, planners, consultants, and the Ohio Historic Preservation Office conduct cultural resource management. With GIS, the manual searches of inventoried properties and sites, which could take hours or even days to complete, can now be completed in a matter of minutes. Scanned PDFs of inventory forms are used in place of the traditional paper forms and can be emailed or mailed to help facilitate this process.

Major funding for this project came from the Ohio Department of Transportation with additional funding from the Ohio Department of Development and other sources.

Preservation Works!

Designing for the National Road: Ohio Historic National Road Design Handbook

Preservation Partners:

Ohio Department of Transportation
Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society
Ohio National Road Association
Regional planning agencies, convention and visitor's bureaus
and local historical societies

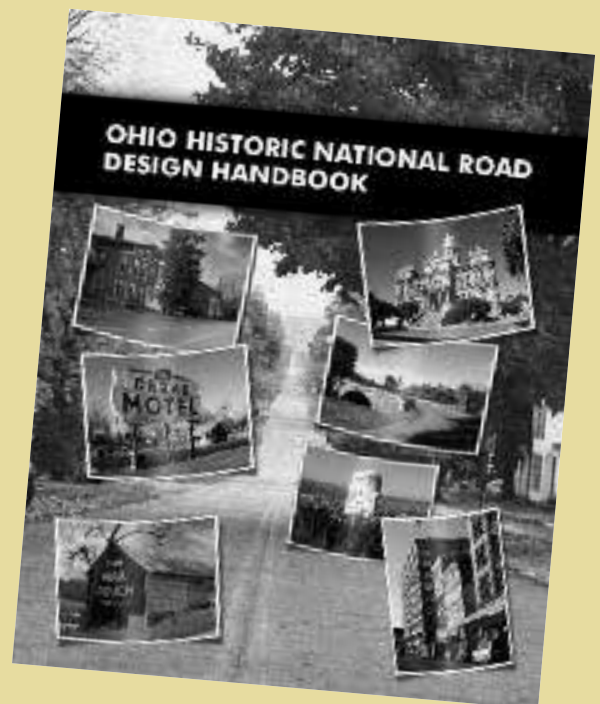
The National Road holds a special place in the history of Ohio and the nation as the first federally funded interstate highway. Authorized by Congress in 1806, the road eventually reached six states (Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois) and was constructed across Ohio during the 1820s and 1830s. The road opened the state to settlement, provided access for Ohio products to burgeoning eastern markets and enabled Ohio citizens to play an important role in the affairs of the new nation. The invention of the automobile in the early 20th century contributed to a new life for the road and it was reborn as U.S. 40 in the 1920's. Traffic on U.S. 40 peaked about 1960 and quickly diminished with the construction of interstate highways.

By its very nature the National Road represents movement and transition. It has never been a static resource, always adapting to changing markets, new opportunities and advancements in technology. Today the road has entered a new era as an All-American Road National Scenic Byway. Awareness of its value as a cultural resource is on the rise at national, state and local levels. Recognizing the intrinsic value of the road to Ohio, the Ohio National Road Association and the Ohio Historical Society took the opportunity to guide its protection, enhancement and future development with the creation of the *Ohio Historic National Road Design Handbook*.

The handbook was produced in recognition of the complexity of context-sensitive design and the varying levels of control and governance along the byway corridor. It is designed for numerous audiences, including regional planners, local governments, property owners and developers. It offers a variety of tools, resources and design guidance to match an array of circumstances along the 227-mile corridor. The Handbook has

been called a solid model for future planning by byway stakeholders throughout the United States.

The handbook was one of eight projects nationally to receive a Scenic Byway Award presented by America's Byways Resource Center, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials and the Federal Highway Administration. It was also recognized by Scenic Ohio and by the Ohio Chapter of the American Society for Landscape Architects.





PROMOTING HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND EXPANDING KNOWLEDGE

The Building Doctor Program

Yes, there are doctors who still make house calls; Building Doctors that is. Since 1979 the Ohio Historic Preservation Office has held over 230 clinics across the state with over 2,000 people having attended a Building Doctor clinic. The clinics bring together OHPO old building experts, property owners and others for a two-hour seminar and pre-arranged building visits to recognize and solve common old building problems, including peeling paint, failing plaster, wet basements, deteriorating masonry, window repair and many others. The Building Doctors are experts on old-building maintenance and repairs and bringing an old building back to life without sacrificing the features and characteristics that make it historic. The Doctors visit all kinds of buildings constructed before 1955, including houses, religious building, schools, factories,

commercial and governmental buildings. The program celebrated its 30th anniversary in 2008.

Historic Preservation Awards

Historic preservation awards are one of the most positive and cost affective ways to promote and encourage sound historic preservation practices. Historic preservation award programs are usually held annually in conjunction with a local historical society or historic preservation organization annual meeting or other event. Numerous organizations make such awards. Some of the more prominent ones include the Cincinnati Preservation Association, the Cleveland Restoration Society and Dayton History. In 2008, the Cleveland Restoration Society joined with AIA Cleveland to host the Celebration of Preservation, recognizing thirteen outstanding projects that have made a significant impact in northeast Ohio. Among the award winners were the Akron Post Office and Federal Building and the City of Medina Design Guidelines for Historic Properties and Districts.

Opposite page: Ohio Historic Preservation Office Award recipients (clockwise from top left) Case Western Reserve Alumni House, Cleveland; Cincinnati Sacred Spaces; Captain Eddie Rickenbacker House, Columbus; Carnegie Library, Huffman Historic District, Dayton; Shaker Heights High School Auditorium, Cuyahoga County; Julius Fleischmann House, Indian Hill; Sandusky County Jail and Sherrif's Residence, Fremont; Zoarville Station Bridge, Tuscarawas County

PHOTO CREDITS: (CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT) RICHARD L. BOWEN & ASSOCIATES; VOYAGEUR MEDIA GROUP; ASEBROOK & CO., ARCHITECTS; MATRIX ARCHITECTS; SHAKER SCHOOLS FOUNDATION; NA; POGGEMEYER DESIGN GROUP; CAMP TUSCAZOAR FOUNDATION





PHOTO: RICCIUTI BALOG HARRIS ARCHITECTS

Columbus City Schools

Preservation Partners:
Columbus City Schools
Columbus Landmarks Foundation
Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society
Ohio School Facilities Commission
Ohio State University
City of Columbus

When the Columbus City Schools announced they were preparing a master plan to determine which schools would be retained, replaced, or closed, the Columbus Landmarks Foundation worked proactively with the school district to provide information about the historic and architectural significance of schools built between 1870 and 1960 and technical expertise to demonstrate historic preservation solutions to design issues impacting several types of historic educational facilities. The planning process began with a Landmarks-sponsored survey of approximately 60 historic school buildings. This was followed by a study carried out by volunteer professionals that resulted in a report documenting the general history of Columbus schools and evaluating the significance of each historic building. This information served as a basis for decision-making when the school district announced which schools it planned to close and those for which they would seek waivers from the two-thirds guidelines of the Ohio School Facilities Commission. Finally, a study was completed demonstrating how four representative schools could be preserved and rehabilitated within budget to meet Ohio School Facilities Commission standards. A Certified Local Government grant through the City of Columbus and the Columbus Landmarks Foundation helped turn the findings of the study into a published report.

In 2002, voters passed a bond levy to partially fund the Columbus City Schools master plan. Thirty percent of the funding for these projects came from the Ohio School Facilities Commission. Of the 34 schools in this first phase, eight historic schools were renovated. They include elementary, middle schools, high schools and special use facilities across the district.

All of the historic school renovation projects are state-of-the-art 21st century learning centers that have successfully utilized the spaces, materials and character that set the historic schools apart and make them landmarks within their neighborhoods.

The Ohio Avenue Elementary, a Richardsonian Romanesque style school building built in 1893 received a \$10.6 million renovation that included meeting current HVAC and technology needs, refurbishing the classrooms while retaining historic features such as pressed tin ceilings, hallway wainscoting and creative re-uses of the large 19th century cloak rooms, retention of a 1960s classroom wing and demolition of a 1950s connector to create a new cafeteria and a new site plan.

The Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center is a former army installation that the Columbus City Schools has gradually acquired and adapted for use as an alternative arts-impact high school. The campus also includes a technical career center and an arts impact middle school. Located just north of downtown Columbus and listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Fort Hayes campus includes buildings dating from the 1860s to 1910s along with more contemporary buildings.

Columbus City Schools and Columbus Landmarks Foundation set an excellent example of how school issues that impact every Ohio community and school district can be successfully resolved. According to Carole J. Olshavsky, Senior Executive for Capital Improvements for Columbus City Schools, "While renovation of our historic school buildings may present significant construction challenges, the importance of these buildings to their neighborhoods and the sense of place that they instill cannot be replicated with new construction."

Presented annually, the Ohio Historic Preservation Office Awards recognize outstanding achievements in preservation, rehabilitation, and adaptive use of historic properties, as well as publications and educational programs that promote preservation of historic places in Ohio.

Awards are presented in two categories: Preservation Merit, and Public Education and Awareness. Since 1983, more than 300 outstanding people and projects have been honored with Ohio Historic Preservation Office awards. Learn more and find a list of all recipients since 1983 online at www.ohiohistory.org/resource/histpres/programs/ard.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office Workshops

Through a workshop series conducted by staff, the Ohio Historic Preservation Office provides training in all of its major program areas. Topics include the National Register of Historic Places, state and federal tax incentives for historic preservation, basic and advanced courses on compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, completing Ohio Archaeological Inventory and Ohio Historic Inventory forms, using the office's online mapping system and utilizing the web-based I-Form for completing inventory forms. Workshops on more specific research and technical topics are also provided, such as *Identifying*

Preservation Works!

Main Street Piqua and the Piqua Hotel

Preservation Partners:

City of Piqua

Piqua Chamber

Grow Piqua Now Downtown Business

Various Volunteers, Donors and Foundations

Main Street Piqua was formed in 1993 to lead the city's downtown revitalization effort by creating an attractive, viable downtown environment and by promoting downtown Piqua's unique heritage. A 16-member board of trustees oversees the program.

Since 2001 City of Piqua has received over \$700,000 in Community Development Block Grant funds, providing for the rehabilitation of 27 buildings, 8 net new businesses and 15 full time and 28 part-time employees.

All other projects are dwarfed by the recent rehabilitation and restoration of the Fort Piqua Hotel. Opened in 1891, the immense Richardsonian Romanesque building has long been a focal point of downtown Piqua. Vacant since the 1970s except for some ground level retail, the hotel was proposed for redevelopment several times during the 1980s and 1990s.

In 2001 city leaders decided that in order to bring about the rehabilitation of the building they needed to take the lead on the project. An interested group of citizens was brought together and a series of discussions took place with institutions throughout the community to garner their interest or desire in becoming a part of this project.

At the time the Piqua Public Library was looking at its expansion options. After much community debate, the City of Piqua entered negotiations with the library that called for them to occupy 45,000 of the 88,000 square foot building.

Needing \$19 million dollars to complete the project, the city aggressively sought other funding including a Clean Ohio Brownfield Grant, CDBG funding and 'earmarks' from state legislators. The city also decided to go after federal 20% historic rehabilitation tax credit, New Market Tax Credits, city funds, private fundraising and eventually the Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credit.

Completed in October 2008, the Fort Piqua Hotel houses the Piqua Public Library, a restaurant, a small retail/coffee shop, a banquet facility and a mini-conference center.



and Evaluating Resources of the Recent Past, and Section 106: Preparing Agreement Documents. Workshops are generally offered in the spring and fall each year. Participants include local and state agency staff, planners, consultants, researchers and property owners.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION AT THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVEL

Ohio has more than 75 local historic preservation organizations and two statewide organizations. These groups operate at the grassroots level, addressing local historic preservation issues. The following is a brief sampling of these groups, their mission and scope of work.

Preservation Ohio

Preservation Ohio (formerly Ohio Preservation Alliance) was organized in 1982 as Ohio's statewide historic preservation organization. For 27 years, Preservation Ohio has worked to secure a bright future for Ohio's historic resources through education, advocacy and partnership.

Heritage Ohio

Heritage Ohio is a statewide, not-for-profit organization dedicated to encouraging and assisting people and organizations to protect and preserve our heritage. Heritage Ohio is the statewide partner of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Heritage Ohio and the Ohio Main Street Program

The Ohio Main Street Program, administered by Heritage Ohio, works with communities across the state to revitalize their historic commercial districts. Developed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Main Street Program is designed to improve all aspects of the central business district. Improving economic management, strengthening public participation and

making downtown a fun place to visit are as critical to Ohio towns as recruiting new businesses and rehabilitating historic buildings.

Building on downtown's inherent assets, rich architecture, personal service and most of all, a sense of place, the Main Street approach has rekindled entrepreneurship, cooperation and civic concern. The Main Street program has earned national recognition as a practical revitalization strategy scaled to a community's local resources and conditions.

Since the program's inception in 1998, 50 Main Street communities have invested \$414 million in community improvements, with an average investment of over \$8 million per community. Over 460 new businesses have been created with 2,268 net full-time and 1,645 part-time jobs. Over 1,650 buildings have been rehabilitated with a community reinvestment ratio of \$22.56 for every dollar invested. Volunteers have donated over 295,000 hours toward Main Street endeavors.

Cleveland Restoration Society & Preservation Resource Center of Northeast Ohio

The Cleveland Restoration Society is a non-profit community organization that strives to develop economically viable solutions to historic preservation challenges and to preserve and enhance the architectural heritage of the region. Its mission includes assistance to owners of historic properties, advocacy for significant and threatened landmarks and programs to foster an increased interest in the built environment of greater Cleveland. The Society's Heritage Home Program and Neighborhood Historic Preservation Program provides grants and low-interest financing for home improvements and restoration projects in Cuyahoga County communities.

In response to the growing demand for expert preservation advice, the Society established the Preservation Resource Center. The PRC provides information and technical assistance to individuals, organizations and local governments in Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage and Summit counties.

Preservation Works!

Creating Beacons of Hope: Cleveland Restoration Society's Steeple Lighting Program

Preservation Partners:

Cleveland Restoration Society

Cleveland Foundation

Anthony Hiti, AIA, Principal, Herman Gibans Fodor Architects, Inc.

David Kinkaid, Lighting Concepts Consultant



Preservation Collaboration: Wright-Dunbar Inc. and the Wright-Dunbar Business Village

Preservation Partners:

Aviation Trail, Inc.

Ohio Historical Society

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

Carillon Historical Park

Dayton Aviation National Historical Park

One of Ohio's most interesting Main Street programs is Wright-Dunbar Inc., known as the Wright-Dunbar Business Village on Dayton's west side. Besides encompassing a neighborhood commercial district, known as the West Third Street Corridor, Wright-Dunbar is also home to the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park. The Park commemorates the lives and legacies of Wilbur Wright and Orville Wright, and renowned African-American poet Paul Laurence Dunbar and contains the only existing buildings associated with the famous men at their original locations. Other sites included in the National Historical Park, include the world's first practical airplane, the first permanent flying school and the flying field where the Brothers experimented with flight. The Dunbar Home, a state historic site owned by the Ohio Historical Society, is located in a nearby residential neighborhood.

Using the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park as an anchor, Wright Dunbar, Inc. has focused on making the Wright-Dunbar Business Village a visually attractive environment with rehabilitated historic buildings that complement the Park sites and the adjacent Wright-Dunbar residential area. Since 1999, over \$18 million dollars has been invested in the business village. Twelve buildings have been rehabilitated, with the Hoersting-Holtman Building being a fine example of historic preservation. (see photos before and after). Events such as Wright-Dunbar's Urban Nights and Summer Music Series draw over 7,000 people to the area annually. The village's unique Walk of Fame annually recognizes, with granite pavers installed in the sidewalks, people from the Miami Valley who have made outstanding contributions to the community, nation and world in several categories, including the arts, education, invention and sports. Wright-Dunbar Inc. is a model for the importance of partnerships between federal, state, and local governments and the private sector. The area is a wonderful destination to discover Dayton's innovation and cultural legacy.



The steeples, domes and towers of Cleveland's sacred landmarks visually define the city skyline and are a significant component of the city's architectural heritage. They are reminders of a time when the life of the community or neighborhood revolved around the church or synagogue.

The Steeple Lighting Program of the Cleveland Restoration Society (CRS) empowers congregations to visibly display the connections to the communities they serve by illuminating their landmarks.

Initiated in 1995, the program is funded through the Reinhold W. Erickson Fund of The Cleveland Foundation and is the only one of its kind in Ohio. To date fifteen sacred landmarks have been illuminated.

To be eligible a landmark must be visible from Cleveland's Inner Belt highway. The process involves assessing the physical condition of the structure and making necessary repairs, creating a lighting design that accounts for the building condition, distinctive architectural features, installation and operation costs, and light pollution. CRS provides financial assistance and serves as project coordinator.

The program is highly successful in promoting awareness of sacred landmarks in urban neighborhoods and celebrating their architectural significance. An annual "Beacons of Hope" tour of lighted steeples is filled to capacity, and a brochure has been produced for those wishing to tour on their own.

Rev. Jeffrey Johnson of Trinity Lutheran Church says, "Since the lighting, we've received comments and inquiries from our neighborhood and community organizations. The program has enhanced our visibility in the community as a congregation that's active, alive, and relevant." St. Colman Parish administrator, Sr. Ann Kilbane, says, "It has been my experience that each time we have invested in the church structure we encourage a sense of hope in the parish and in the neighborhood. We have always thought of St. Colman Church as a beacon for the neighborhood – a place where people could find comfort and assistance when needed. Now it truly is a beacon."

Preservation Works!



Restoring a Prairie Style Gem: Frank Lloyd Wright's Westcott House

Preservation Partners:
Westcott House Foundation
Frank Lloyd Wright Building
Conservancy/Lewis-Haines
Revolving Fund
Ohio Arts Council
Security National Bank
Jesse and Caryl Philips Foundation
Harry M. Turner Foundation
U.S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development
U.S. National Parks Service:
Save America's Treasures



Springfield's Westcott House was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright for industrialist Burton Westcott and his wife Orpha Leffler. The 1908 house and garage exemplify Wright's Prairie style through its horizontal emphasis, use of stucco and wood elements and careful integration into the landscape. It is the only Wright Prairie style house in Ohio.

A lack of maintenance and inappropriate alterations by a previous owner had significantly changed the appearance of the house. In 2000, the Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy purchased the house utilizing its Lewis-Haines Revolving Fund.

The Conservancy undertook emergency stabilization while a new local non-profit organization, The Westcott House Foundation, prepared to take on the task of complete restoration. Project consultants included Chambers, Murphy & Burge Restoration Architects, Schooley Caldwell Associates Architects and Engineers and the Durable Restoration Group Construction Managers. The \$5.3 million dollar restoration was completed and the building opened to the public as a house museum in the fall of 2005.

Restoration of the Westcott House returned an important building to the body of research available on Wright's work, and has deepened the community's awareness of its architectural heritage. The house is a unique resource for children and adults, providing programming on architecture and local history, while focusing on the work of America's premier architect. The restoration of the Westcott House has also had an economic impact on Springfield, contributing to increased tourism and helping to stabilize and encourage reinvestment in the East High Street Historic District.

Appendix I.

Summary of Survey Results

The following is a summary of the results of the online survey distributed across the state from January through May of 2008.

What historic resources are most important for Ohio to preserve? Main Street/downtowns, archaeological resources, residential neighborhoods and rural landscapes/farmsteads were identified in this order.

What historic resources are most threatened? Rural landscapes were identified as the most threatened with Main Streets/downtowns a close second. Public buildings (including schools, city halls and courthouses), archaeological resources and scenic landscapes followed.

What are the greatest threats to preserving our historic resources? Ohioans identified demolition, neglect and abandonment as the greatest threat to historic resources. Growth and sprawl was also identified as major threats with lack of education or information, lack of appreciation of historic resources by local officials and lack of appreciation by the public as lesser threats.

What are historic preservation's greatest benefits to society? Ohioans overwhelmingly identified historic preservation's great-

est benefit as providing a sense of place. Other benefits in their order of importance include reconnecting us to community, revitalizing neighborhoods, contributing to the quality of life and revitalizing downtowns.

What are the most effective tools for preserving historic resources? The historic rehabilitation tax credits were identified as the most important tool for preserving historic resources. Local funding and incentive programs, Ohio Historic Preservation Office funding and National Register listing were also acknowledged.

What does Ohio need to do to protect its historic resources better and advance preservation values? Ohio must provide economic development incentives or programs that encourage preservation if the state is to protect its historic resources. In fact three of the top five responses involved financial incentives, including funding from local governments and non-profits and increased funding for private rehabilitation/ conservation ventures. Training/education opportunities for public officials and the general public and stronger state and local historic preservation laws were also recommended.



Main Street, Millersburg

Summary of Survey Results

GOALS

PAY FOR PRESERVATION

Increase funding to identify, evaluate, preserve and protect Ohio's historic resources

- Grant programs for the proactive survey and designation of archaeological and historic resources are virtually nonexistent.
- Economic incentives are lacking for homeowners to rehabilitate their historic properties.
- Local preservation organizations and other preservation efforts are inadequately funded limiting their effectiveness.
- Population decline combined with the foreclosure crisis has led to a staggering number of vacant and abandoned buildings resulting in numerous demolitions.

EDUCATE THE PUBLIC

Increase public awareness and education to enable Ohioans to discover, understand and preserve historic places

- Sprawl continues to erode Ohio's urban fabric and destroy rural cultural landscapes and archaeological resources.
- The lack of a state heritage area program undercuts the public's ability to interact with and appreciate Ohio's rich historic resources.
- Lack of awareness and appreciation of Ohio's historic and archaeological resources and the benefits of preserving them.
- Archaeological concerns are not well represented in state and local historic preservation efforts.
- Lack of funding to keep historic sites opened to the public.

IDENTIFY HISTORIC RESOURCES

Identify and evaluate historic resources and make information about them more accessible for preservation, planning, advocacy and education

- Historic resources of the recent past are not well represented in our state and local surveys, making them vulnerable to development pressures.
- Rural landscapes, Main Streets, public buildings and archaeological sites top the list of most threatened historic resources in Ohio.
- Insufficient consideration of historic and archaeological properties affected by state and local governmental agencies.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Develop dedicated funding sources for public buildings.
- Maintain and expand the new state tax credit program.
- Make historic preservation more affordable for the masses.
- Provide financial incentives for rural/agricultural landscape preservation.
- Expand funding opportunities for nonprofit rehabilitation projects.
- Provide additional funding to hire and expand OHS/OHPO staff in order to serve the preservation needs of Ohio.
- Seek additional funding/grants for residential properties.
- Provide property tax relief for historic properties to encourage rehabilitation.
- Establish a dedicated grant source for the identification of historic and archaeological properties.
- Increase collaborative efforts with financial institutions to make local dollars available for preservation.
- Increase collaboration between public and private historic preservation initiatives to share limited resources.

- Target and expand preservation efforts to elected officials, city planners, zoning and design review boards and commissions, realtors and developers.
- Educate children to respect their heritage by helping them find personal connections to the past.
- Develop a hotline for current tools/contacts/resources to assist local groups in mobilizing when a historic building is threatened.
- Train everyday citizens to be hands on preservationists and conservationists.
- Develop regional Ohio history curriculum for schools.
- Create podcasts of Ohio history, GPS downloadable locations of historic places, and guides for travelers and planners.
- Work with local and regional preservation organizations to increase public awareness of historic sites and preservation issues.
- Educate the public and use LEED standards to show that recycling buildings is both historically and environmentally appropriate.
- Offer grants and technical assistance to areas that are not Certified Local Governments.
- Include archaeological preservation topics in preservation conferences and meetings.
- Support collaborative efforts to develop and advocate for an Ohio Heritage Area program.

- Work with the Ohio Archaeological Council to develop a state historic preservation plan that for archaeological resources more fully.
- Mobilize the state's colleges and universities to assist with researching and recording known archaeological sites.
- Collect and disseminate information on what makes historic resources significant and worthy of preservation.
- Make grants available to rural townships to conduct surveys of archaeological sites, rural landscapes and farmsteads.

PRESERVATION WORKS – SUCCESS STORIES

- Blaine Hill Stone Arch Bridge – Strong local support and Transportation Enhancement funding made it possible to preserve Ohio's Bicentennial Bridge.
- Lorain State Savings and Trust Company and the McKinley School in West Milton – These two projects illustrate the effective use of rehabilitation tax credits to adaptively use historic buildings.
- Parma's Henninger House and Berea's Little Red School House – These historic buildings were preserved in part with funding through the Certified Local Government Grant Program.
- Pennsylvania House – Funding from the Turner Foundation and Save Americas Treasures helped preserve this 1838 inn and tavern that served travelers on the National Road.

- Designing for the National Road – This design handbook provides the public and government officials with tools, resources and design guidance to protect, enhance, and develop the 227 mile National Road corridor in Ohio.
- Creating Beacons of Hope: Steeple Lighting Program – The Cleveland restoration Society worked closely with Cleveland congregations to promote awareness of sacred landmarks in urban neighborhoods and to celebrate their architectural significance.

- Muskingum River Navigation Historic District – This significant resource was evaluated and successfully listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Steel Group Earthworks – New technology allows scholars to learn about this ancient earthwork without excavation.

Summary of Survey Results

GOALS

GET INVOLVED

Develop local commitment by encouraging public and private involvement in local historic places.

- Local funds to maintain and preserve publicly owned buildings such as schools and county courthouses are lacking.
- The lack of historic preservation plans at the local level makes it difficult for both the public and private sectors to integrate historic preservation into their development efforts.
- A lack of state requirements for local comprehensive planning and zoning translates into communities without plans for what and how to preserve in the face of growth and change.
- The connection between historic preservation and economic development and the joint benefits of sustainability and conservation inherent in historic buildings is not clearly understood or promoted.

LEAD

Improve historic preservation leadership in Ohio

- Ohio's historic preservation laws lack a clear statement of policy, are weak and difficult to enforce.
- Training is needed for public officials, local architectural review boards and the business community.
- Confusion regarding the roles and functions of Ohio's major historic preservation organizations.

PROMOTE HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Create a positive image for historic preservation by improving marketing efforts.

- Historic resources are not recognized as inherently green.
- The economic benefits for historic preservation are not appreciated relative to the perceived benefits of new development.
- Historic preservationists are sometimes seen as antidevelopment and/or obstructionist.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Make grants available for preparing contexts and surveying recent past resources.
- Work with historic preservation partners to strengthen Ohio's historic preservation legislation including review of state undertakings.
- Establish better working relationships with local preservation groups and historical organizations.
- Assist with financial and technical challenges faced by public, private and non-profit owners of historic properties.
- Build upon the positive response to the Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credit program to work toward a permanent tax credit.
- Encourage local officials to develop and adopt strategic historic preservation plans for their jurisdictions.

- Provide forums for sharing the views of local and state politicians on historic preservation with citizens.
- Reach out to local leadership groups (council of mayors, township associations) and stress the economic benefits of historic preservation and the importance of partnerships.
- Provide networking opportunities with successful preservation project leaders.
- Build stronger partnerships among historic preservation organizations to promote mutual interests.
- Expand training opportunities for preservation boards and commissions and local preservation organizations.

- Hold regional meetings that showcase preservation of local history and culture.
- Be more visible in all areas of the state by providing in person and virtual technical preservation assistance.
- Provide annual regional preservation "open houses" to reach a broader local public.
- Partner with historic preservation organizations to create one big preservation awards program that gets state and national attention.
- Complete and distribute a study of the economic benefits of historic preservation in Ohio.
- Increase the OHPO staff's ability to be out in the field, more visible and provide education and technical support.
- Strengthen and expand educational and outreach programs such as the Building Doctor program and various informational workshops.

PRESERVATION WORKS – SUCCESS STORIES

- The Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath Trail – Through strong public/private partnerships, the Trail has served as a catalyst for regional community and economic development.
- Tipp City, a Certified Local Government – Tipp City successfully sought CLG certification as a means to protect and promote its historic resources.
- Columbus City Schools – The Columbus Landmarks Foundation worked with the school district to identify, evaluate, and reuse some of the district's historically significant schools, including Ohio Avenue Elementary and Fort Hayes.
- Frank Lloyd Wright's Wescott House – Restoration of this Prairie style house was made possible by strong local leadership and the collaboration of public and private partners.

- Saving an Archaeological Site: The Spruce Hill Project – Leadership and collaboration saved this significant prehistoric earthwork.
- Main Street Piqua and the Piqua Hotel – Strong city leadership made it possible to rehabilitate the Fort Piqua Hotel, a landmark building that will house the public library, retail, and banquet facilities.
- Wright-Dunbar Business Village – This Main Street-led effort focuses on making the area a visually attractive environment with rehabilitated buildings. Eighteen new businesses have been recruited and over 70 jobs created.

- German Village: Ohio's First Preserve America Neighborhood – German Village sought this designation as a means of honoring and promoting its heritage.

Appendix II.

Ohio's Historic Properties

Ohio's historic properties include homes, commercial buildings, institutions (churches and schools), industrial buildings, farmsteads and designed landscapes that reflect all aspects of Ohio's heritage. These historic properties can be organized into themes that illustrate life in Ohio from approximately 1795 through 1960. The themes include Agriculture, Archaeology (See Ohio's Archaeological Properties), Art and Recreation, Commerce and Finance, Domestic Architecture, Education, Government, Social Welfare, Health, Industry and Manufacturing, Military, Planning and Landscape Architecture, Religion, Settlement, Ethnic Groups and Migration, and Transportation, Science and Communication.

According to National Register listings, Domestic Architecture is the most prevalent category, followed by Settlement, Ethnic Groups and Migration. Individual properties can have several themes associated with their significance. For example, an early school associated with African-Americans would be listed both for education and ethnic importance. This section summarizes what we know and need to know about the variety and diversity of Ohio's historic properties.

AGRICULTURE

As hunger for land enticed immigrants westward, Ohio's mid-nineteenth century agricultural economy led the nation. The earliest settlers built homes in the valleys of the Scioto, Muskingum and Miami rivers, and in the Western Reserve. Typically, early settlers built log or heavy timber-framed homes and barns. Such buildings usually reflected the owner's origins: New Englanders in the Western Reserve and Virginians in the Virginia Military District.

Also evident was agricultural specialization such as the dairy and cheese farms of northeastern Ohio, wineries near Lake Erie, or grain and livestock farms in southwestern Ohio. Northwestern Ohio did not become productive until later in the 19th century when the Black Swamp was tilled and drained. German immigrants specialized in grain; their late-nineteenth-century farmhouses and a number of significant round barns reflect the prosperity of this era. Southeastern and south central Ohio counties were cleared early; those farmers prospered only briefly. A significant amount of unproductive farmland later reverted to forest, sometimes leaving early buildings undisturbed.

Urbanization and the consolidation of the once dominant family farms have taken their toll on nineteenth century farmhouses and barns. A rich heritage of agricultural properties still exist, but suburban growth is rapidly encroaching on them.

Designated historic agricultural properties include barns, farmhouses, outbuildings and agricultural fields. Most buildings date to 1850-1899, followed by the 1900-1924 period. Agriculture properties are concentrated along major transportation routes and the peripheries of the state's major cities.

ART AND RECREATION

During the mid-nineteenth century, Ohioans called Cincinnati the "Athens of the West" for good reason. Cincinnati was not only the center of art, music, drama, and literature but also the most important cultural center of the West. The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries witnessed a flourish of new theaters throughout the state. Nearly every town had some form of theater or opera house; by the 1920s, however, live theater took a backseat to motion picture palaces, as did the grand old theaters and opera houses.

PHOTO: RITA WALSH





PHOTO CREDIT: (TOP RIGHT) JEFFREY DARBEE; (MIDDLE RIGHT) LISA RUPPLE



The late nineteenth century also witnessed a proliferation of recreational opportunities, such as amusement parks and lakeside pavilions, as Ohio's new and expanded transportation systems enabled easy access to these sites and promoted their leisure and recreational potential to stimulate their own business. Larger amusement parks, such as Cedar Point near Lake Erie and Cincinnati's Coney Island, replaced small, informal parks. After World War II, only a handful of historic amusement parks remained; among the survivors, Cedar Point has become much larger with all the amenities of the modern amusement park.

Team sports also became a top recreational priority; as cities grew hand-in-hand with industry, new concentrations of people supported the development of team and spectator sports. America's first professional

baseball team, the Cincinnati Red Stockings, was established in 1869. In 1920, the American Professional Football Association began in Canton. Because Ohio was the first state west of the Appalachians to organize collegiate teams, football quickly made its way to our colleges.

Our state has relatively few National Register-listed art and recreation recorded properties. Most of these museums, theaters, opera houses, works of art, artists' homes, stadiums, fairgrounds and sports facilities are from the 1850-1899 period.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Commercial buildings are the second most prevalent type of historic building in Ohio. Originally, Ohio's main commercial artery was the Ohio River. As the canals were constructed commerce rapidly spread

*Far left: Elizabeth Township Rural Historic District, Miami County
Above: (clockwise from top left) Cleveland Arcade; Shines-Holland Theater, Bellefontaine; Jamestown Opera House; Liberty Tower (former Mutual Home and Savings Association Building), Dayton*

*Below: (clockwise from bottom right)
Downtown Elyria; Silk City Diner, Sabina;
American Can Co., Cincinnati;
Downtown Newark*



to canal towns. Road and railroad construction further dispersed commercial activity throughout the state. Due to Ohio's location, natural resources and industrial development during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, a large number of small to mid-size towns and cities developed across the state. Historically these cities were strategically located near a transportation source and developed as a seat of county government, the center of agriculture production and shipping, or as an industrial center for one or more industries. Most Ohio towns share a common characteristic: a primary axis of buildings housing a variety of shops and businesses, usually known as Main Street.

Ohio's National Register-listed commercial and financial properties include banks, shops, offices, arcades, restaurants, saloons, hotels and markets. The majority date from 1850-1900. The Italianate style, with its tall, narrow window openings, bracketed cornice and overall vertical appearance, became the dominant style for commercial architecture. It was during the Italianate period, especially the 1870s and 1880s, (the height of the state's railroad building era) that Ohio towns reached their pinnacle of development and prosperity. Today, Italianate style commercial buildings can be found in all but a few Ohio towns. From the turn of the 19th century until the era between the two world wars, Ohio's largest urban centers and small-to-mid-sized industrial towns displayed examples

of highrise architecture. These buildings often displayed elaborate classical detailing or significant engineering techniques for constructing modern early skyscrapers. Following World War II, corporate headquarters housed in modern glass curtain-wall skyscrapers were some of the newest buildings to define the skyline.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

Many of Ohio's earliest houses were two-story rectangular wood frame or load-bearing masonry buildings. The vast majority of Ohio's domestic architecture was built during the early decades of the twentieth century, using the balloon frame construction technique. Several early Ohio house types were brought here by settlers from the New England and Middle-Atlantic states, while some exhibit evidence of old-world influences such as the half-timber houses constructed by Swiss-Mennonites. Generalized characteristics prevail, however, in the two dominant regions of the Northwest Territory. The Virginia Military District in southwestern Ohio contains structures showing the influence of southern building, especially the three or five bay I-house. The Western Reserve in north-eastern Ohio contains many Greek Revival buildings as well as common house types such as the Upright and Wing, brought to the area by New Englanders and upstate New Yorkers.

Stylistically, Ohio has followed national trends, building classically inspired Federal



PHOTO CREDITS: (MIDDLE LEFT) FRED MITCHELL; (BOTTOM LEFT) KATHY MAST KANE



and Greek Revival homes from the 1830s to the 1850s and romantic, picturesque Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival homes from the mid to the late 1800s. At the turn of the twentieth century, builders chose an eclectic blend of styles based on historical themes and later period revivals and modern stylistic interpretations. Though many of these are high style examples, many more are modest examples displaying only minor characteristics of these styles. An unknown number reflect the influence of 19th century architectural pattern books and the early 20th catalogue and mail order house industry.

Domestic architectural properties include houses, apartments and flats, company housing, resort dwellings and college dormitories; most properties were constructed during the last half of the 19th century until the Depression. By far the largest number of domestic properties can be found in Ohio's twentieth century neighborhoods. Over one-fourth of Ohio's estimated 4,783,000 housing units, or roughly one million houses were built



Clockwise from top left: Hocking Valley Coal Company Town, The Plains vicinity, Athens County; Birdtown Historic District, Lakewood; Harp Apartments, Cleveland; Seneca Hotel, Columbus; Col. Joseph Taylor House, Cambridge

PHOTO CREDITS: (CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT) NANCY RECCHIE; MEREDITH KARGER; THOMAS EASTMAS; NA; SUSAN M. TIETZ

Clockwise from top: John Hay High School, Cleveland; Higginsport School, Brown County; Carnegie Library (Old Wilberforce University Campus), Greene County

Opposite page (clockwise from top left): Murals, Ohio Judicial Center (Departments of State Building), Columbus; Goodman YWCA, Hamilton; Ohio Statehouse, Columbus

PHOTO: RICHARD L. BOWEN & ASSOCIATES



before 1940. Many of these houses exhibit significant examples of early twentieth century architectural styles, the growth of the pre-fabricated mail order housing industry and development patterns tied to new modes of transportation and industrial expansion. Domestic architectural properties are concentrated in metropolitan core counties located in Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Summit, Montgomery and Lucas counties and in mid-size cities across the state.

EDUCATION

Moravian missionaries at Schoenbrunn and Gnadenhutten operated the earliest schools in the Northwest Territory; their students were Native Americans. The first schools to survive, however, were the subscription schools established in 1789 by the Ohio Company settlers near Marietta.

Early public schoolhouses were one-room log structures; later, buildings of frame, brick or stone had similar forms. Early in the nineteenth century, the Ohio legislature chartered numerous private academies, literary societies, and libraries; many of the academies constructed significant buildings. By mid-century, graded union schools reflecting functional architectural styling were common in large cities and towns. Meanwhile, one room schools remained the norm in rural areas until after the turn of the twentieth century. Ohio's rich architectural heritage in education reflects emigrants with backgrounds as diverse as New England and Germany, schools established for free blacks, and state institutions for the blind and deaf.

Ohio University, established in 1804, is the oldest college in the state, as well as the first federally endowed college in the





nation. The nation's first school for blind students opened in Columbus in the late 1830s. By 1859, Ohio had twenty-two colleges and universities; private religious groups founded many of these schools, such as Oberlin and Wilberforce. Oberlin College, the first coeducational college in the nation, was among the first to admit African-American students. Wilberforce was the first U.S. college established to serve African-American students.

Designated historic educational properties include one-room schoolhouses, academies, public schools, Carnegie libraries, and universities. Most of these education properties were constructed between 1850 and 1899.

GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL WELFARE AND HEALTH

Ohio's government traces its origins to 1788 when Marietta became the first capital of the Northwest Territory. The capital moved from Marietta to Cincinnati, to Chillicothe, to Zanesville, back to Chillicothe, and finally to Columbus. These frequent changes were due to the changing political requirements of the Northwest Territory and ultimately of the newly formed state. Columbus became the permanent state capital in 1816. The Greek Revival-style Ohio Statehouse, a National Historic Landmark, was constructed between 1839 and 1861.

Ohio's health and social welfare issues surfaced even as Columbus struggled to establish itself as the state capital. In the



mid-1800s, many cities responded to a tuberculosis outbreak by opening sanatoriums and fresh air camps. The nineteenth century also witnessed the construction of county homes and infirmaries built in or near every county seat. The modernization of health care spurred the development of new hospitals and clinics, as well as the development of medical schools. During the Civil War, the state established relief agencies in Cleveland and other larger cities, with the help of social relief organizations and the clergy. The foremost agency among these groups was the U.S. Sanitary Commission, the forerunner of the Red Cross.

Ohio's historic government, social welfare and health properties include city halls, government offices, post offices, courthouses, meeting halls, fraternal halls, YMCAs and YWCAs, hospitals and county homes. Built mainly between 1850



and 1899, examples of these properties are concentrated in the northeast and within or adjacent to metropolitan areas.

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Due to its geographic location and abundant natural resources, Ohio has been a national and international leader in industry. From the early to mid-nineteenth century, industry typically was coupled with agriculture; examples are gristmills and blacksmith shops. Cincinnati's meat-packing industry made it the state's first industrial leader in the 1820s and earned it the nickname, Porkopolis. Like most other manufacturing centers, Cincinnati's businesses were small scale and relied on nearby farming and natural resources.

By the mid-1800s, the coal industry began to emerge in eastern Ohio. The Hanging Rock Iron District, centered in Scioto and Lawrence counties, was one of

the nation's earliest iron production centers. In the late nineteenth century, large-scale, specialized industries began to emerge such as steel manufacturing in Youngstown and northeast Ohio. Cleveland was the center for lake shipping and transporting iron ore while Toledo became the glass capital.

Huge industrial expansion in Ohio coincided with World War I, resulting in several larger manufacturing centers and small to medium sized communities with strong industrial bases. As the steel, automobile and tire industries prospered, cities in the northeast such as Akron, Canton, and Youngstown boomed until the 1920s and 1930s and continued growing until the 1970s. National Register-listed industrial properties include factories, mills, processing facilities and company towns constructed between 1850 and 1899.

MILITARY

Ohio's military history began long before its first permanent settlement. Hostilities between Native Americans and settlers occurred throughout the late eighteenth

and early nineteenth centuries. Americans built many fortifications during military campaigns to defeat the Native Americans and their British allies.

In 1861 the Civil War began and Ohio's military men answered President Abraham Lincoln's call for troops. Ohio had several important encampments including Camp Chase, Camp Sherman, and Camp Perry; Ravenna and St. Bernard had major arsenals. The northernmost advancement of Confederate soldiers occurred during General John Hunt Morgan's raid through Ohio in 1863. Morgan's confrontation with Union troops at the Battle of Buffington Island was the only Civil War battle to take place in Ohio. Throughout the war, Ohioans such as General William Tecumseh Sherman, Philip Sheridan, and Ulysses S. Grant emerged as great leaders on the battlefield. These men, along with its large number of volunteer soldiers, brought Ohio national attention during the war and in the years to follow.

By the twentieth century, many of Ohio's munitions and materials plants were playing a significant role in military produc-

tion. Such properties included the Lima Tank Plant, Columbus's Douglas Aircraft Plant and the Toledo Jeep Plant. Today, Dayton's Wright-Patterson is the largest U.S. Air Force base in the world.

Ohio's designated military properties are concentrated primarily in southwest Ohio. Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Washington and Franklin counties contain the most military listings. Examples include Perry's Victory site, war monuments and cemeteries, and the houses of famous generals and military leaders.

PLANNING AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Not until the late nineteenth century were planning and landscape architecture projects common in Ohio. The first parks were cemeteries, where nearby urban residents would spend their Sundays picnicking or strolling. These beautifully landscaped open areas were free from the congestion of nearby towns and industry. Ohio has several early designed cemeteries, including Woodland Cemetery in Dayton (1844), Woodland Cemetery in Cleveland

PHOTO: YOLITA RAUSCHE



Above (clockwise from top): Selle Gear Co., Akron; Fort Recovery, Mercer County; Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus

Opposite page (clockwise from top): Shaker Village Historic District, Shaker Heights; Hall Park Allotment, Akron; Spring Grove Cemetery and Arboretum, Cincinnati; Columbus Grove Swimming Pool





PHOTO CREDITS: (CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT) UNKNOWN; CAROL POH; DAVID BARKER; BRENDA WALTERS

(ca. 1845) and Green Lawn Cemetery in Columbus (ca. 1850). In 1855, Cincinnati's Spring Grove Cemetery pioneered the lawn-plan concept.

During the early twentieth century, congested cities began to commission their own public park systems. Cleveland and Akron created metro park systems and formally organized natural areas for public use; Columbus and Toledo followed suit. With the help of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the state developed its parks system in the 1930s. Ohio has a large number of Frederick Law Olmsted designed parks along with parks designed by several other notable national and regional landscape firms.

Many of Ohio's historic landscapes were privately commissioned and designed, especially in urban centers. Nationally recognized landscape designers such as the Olmsted Brothers, Warren Manning, Robert Mackenzie, and Howard Daniels worked in Ohio, along with myriad local designers such as Frank Scott and A. D. Taylor. Dayton has one of the largest collections of Olmsted Brothers designed landscapes outside of the east coast.

City planning in Ohio coincided with the City Beautiful Movement (1890s-1930s).

Planners, officials and private citizens tried to use public art and architecture to cure the social ills caused by urban industrialization and population surges. Neoclassical styles dominated civic center plans, buildings, monuments, bridges and art pieces. Cleveland was one of the first major U.S. cities to create a comprehensive civic plan, the Cleveland Group Plan.

One of the nation's early planned rural communities, Glendale, began in 1851; it is now a National Historic Landmark in Hamilton County. Near Cleveland, Shaker Heights was one of the nation's first planned residential suburbs. Other important planned communities include Mariemont (Hamilton County, 1919), Oakwood (Montgomery County), Upper Arlington (Franklin County), Goodyear Heights (Summit County), and Greenhills (Hamilton County, 1935). Greenhills is one of only three Greenbelt towns in the nation built by the federal government as New Deal projects.

After World War II, planning efforts in Ohio focused on zoning, housing and the delivery of services. The next large-scale movement was urban renewal. During the 1950s and 1960s nearly every large and medium size urban center demolished large tracts of inner city property, including

numerous historic buildings.

Designated planning and landscape architecture properties include parks, plazas, gardens, cemeteries, planned communities and civic centers. These properties date primarily from the mid-nineteenth century to the 1920s and are concentrated in the northeastern region, plus Franklin and Hamilton Counties.

RELIGION

Religious influence is responsible for many of our early settlements and their subsequent stability. Congress set aside land for the sole support of religion only in Ohio: the Ohio Company grant in southeast Ohio and Symmes Purchase in southwest Ohio. The first church in the Northwest Territory was in Schoenbrunn in 1722. Kirtland had the first Mormon Temple in the nation, and Cincinnati had the first Reformed Jewish Synagogue. Today, Holmes, Wayne and Ashland counties comprise one of the largest Amish settlements in the nation. Many religious groups are represented in Ohio's history and can be found throughout the state, particularly in the larger cities.

Ohio's National Register-listed religious properties include churches or other religious structures, church schools, convents



and monasteries, and parsonages. The majority of these properties were constructed between 1850 and 1899 and recorded examples are concentrated in southwest Ohio and in Lorain, Erie, Franklin and Mercer counties.

SETTLEMENT, ETHNIC GROUPS AND MIGRATION

The first organized European settlement in the Northwest Territory, Fort Harmar, was renamed Marietta in 1787. Other late eighteenth century settlements include Cincinnati, Gallipolis, Dayton, Chillicothe, Cleveland, Franklinton in Columbus, Steubenville, Youngstown and Warren. Farmers and merchants from New England settled the Western Reserve in the northeast; in the southwest, landowners from Virginia settled the Virginia Military District. During the first years of statehood, entire communities migrated to Ohio from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina. Many of Ohio's early settlements were associated with religion, as entire religious congregations founded villages.

After the War of 1812, large influxes of settlers came from eastern and southern states and foreign countries. Transportation, technology and industry contributed to settlement patterns; for example, Irish and German workers were attracted by the promise of canal construction jobs; they formed settlements along canal paths. On completion of the canals, new settlers poured into nearby areas and new towns such as Akron, Newark and Canal Winchester developed along the canal paths. Canals also facilitated industrial growth that led to



Top: (clockwise from top left) Tallmadge Town Square Historic District; First Church Christ Scientist, Cleveland; Neil Armstrong Air and Space Museum, Wapakoneta; Akron-Fulton International Airport Administration Building, Akron

Bottom right: Lima Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot, Lima

the growth of Toledo in the northwest and Dayton in the southwest, as well as Portsmouth and smaller cities along the Ohio canal system.

Industrial centers in northern and eastern Ohio attracted immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, while industrial cities in central and southwest Ohio attracted central European immigrants. Many African Americans from the south also migrated to Ohio to obtain industrial jobs; a large Appalachian migration to Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Dayton following World War I. By the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Ohio's cities were growing quite rapidly, especially in the northeast and southwest regions and along the Ohio River.

Ohio has long had an important population of African-Americans. A significant number of African-American settlements developed along the migration routes African-Americans traveled from the south, including our present-day U.S. Route 68 corridor. Many of these rural and small African-American communities have historical connections with the Underground Railroad. These settlements included Ripley, Wilmington, Xenia, Springfield, Urbana, and cities farther north.

Historic settlements, ethnic groups and

migration properties listed in the National Register include villages, ethnic enclaves, individual properties associated with ethnic settlers and migration routes. Most of these listings are from the 1850-1899 period. Many are concentrated in Cuyahoga County and in southwest Ohio..

TRANSPORTATION, SCIENCE AND COMMUNICATION

Among Ohio's earliest roads was Zane's Trace. Constructed in 1798, it wound its way from Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia), through Zanesville and Chillicothe to Limestone, Kentucky (now Maysville). Ground was broken for the National Road, the nation's first federally funded interstate highway, in 1825. The road reached Zanesville in 1830, Columbus in 1833 and Springfield in 1838. Many of the buildings and structures that characterize the early days of the road as well as the automobile era still remain. These include bridges, culverts and stone mile markers, taverns and inns, truck stops, cottage camps, motor courts and diners.

Water travel also played a predominant role in Ohio's transportation history. Originally, early boat traffic was restricted to the Ohio River and its navigable tributaries. With construction of Ohio's network of canals

water transportation boomed. In 1832, the Ohio and Erie Canal connected Cleveland to Portsmouth with feeders connecting Columbus and Athens. In 1847, the Miami and Erie Canal ran from Cincinnati to Toledo. At the height of its influence between 1827-1850, Ohio's canal network totaled 813 miles. The Muskingum River Lock and Dam, a ninety-three mile improvement, existed between Dresden and Marietta.

By 1848, as clouds of steam overshadowed the canals, one of Ohio's first railroad lines connected Sandusky to Springfield. Two years later Ohio had 299 miles of track; by 1860, 2,974 miles of track linked most Ohio communities.

Ohio became known as the Gateway to the West due to its railroads and extensive canal system as well as the major cross country routes, the National Road and later the Lincoln Highway. Beginning in 1913, the Lincoln Highway—U.S. Route 30—connected New York to San Francisco. This first U.S. transcontinental motor route ran through Columbiana, Stark, Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Hancock, Allen and Van Wert counties.

In 1793 Ohio's first newspaper was Cincinnati's *The Centinel of the North-Western Territory*. Many local papers followed; by 1812, the state had sixteen newspapers.





Publishing houses were also a major communication business. By the mid nineteenth century, many sizable towns had publishing houses; Cincinnati, for example, became the publishing center of the West.

Science and technology have affected Ohio's development significantly. A period of discovery flourished in the mid-nineteenth century as many Ohioans made significant scientific and technological advances. Later, colleges and industrial companies throughout the state set up research labs. Famous Ohio-born inventors include Wilbur and Orville Wright of Dayton (the airplane), Thomas Alva Edison of Milan (incandescent light bulb), Charles F. Kettering of Loudonville (the automobile self-starter) and Granville T. Woods of Columbus (railroad telegraph).

Historic transportation, communication, and science related properties listed on the National Register include the National Road, railroad depots, streetscapes, publishing houses, laboratories and inventors' homes. Primarily constructed between 1850 and 1899, most are located in Cuyahoga, Summit, Erie, Montgomery, and Hamilton counties and along the state's major historic transportation routes.

WHAT ELSE DO WE NEED TO KNOW ABOUT OHIO'S HISTORIC RESOURCES?

Under Represented Resources and Priorities for Identification

- The Recent Past—Identify and evaluate resources such as suburban tract housing, roadside architecture and cold war sites, built within the fifty-year time frame for defining historic properties.
- Historic Schools—Identify historic schools as an important first step in making sound planning decisions for their continued use.

- Farmsteads and Agricultural-Related Properties—Given urban sprawl and changing agricultural practices, identify and record this threatened resource.
- Industrial Complexes—Identify and record industrial properties as excellent candidates for adaptive use.
- Minorities and Ethnic Groups—African-Americans, Eastern European, Appalachians and Women—The significant contributions of these individuals and groups in all aspects of Ohio's history need to be documented to a larger extent.

OHIO'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

All human activities have the potential to leave evidence that represents an important link from the past to the present. Archaeological sites are the places where evidence of human activities are found on or in the ground. Prehistoric archaeological sites are associated with activities related to camps, villages, quarries, workshops, petroglyphs, cemeteries, burial mounds and ceremonial earthworks. Historic archaeological sites include military fortifications, farmsteads, cemeteries, factories and other industrial facilities, commercial operations and residences.

This section briefly summarizes what we know about the lifeways of Ohio's prehistoric and historic peoples. Archaeology is a constantly evolving science and our understanding of the past is continually growing as new research adds to our collection of knowledge. The first seven themes in this section are based on the major cultural traditions of the Eastern Woodlands of the United States.

In archaeology, the term "cultural tradition" may be used to describe an artifact type, an assemblage of tools, an architec-

tural style, an economic practice, or an art style that persists over a long period of time. It is often assumed that a tradition represents some degree of cultural continuity even if small lifestyle changes have taken place during its time span. The dates given in parentheses provide a general chronological framework for studying these cultural traditions. The time periods should be considered somewhat fluid, with cultural adaptations occurring at different rates in different parts of the state due to variability in local conditions.

The State of Ohio has not been evenly covered in terms of archaeological surveying. Much of the coverage has been concentrated in those areas that have seen the most development, especially development that has taken place since the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966. Therefore, data regarding the regional distribution of sites is based on the current information in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) and is subject to change as we learn more about areas of the state that are currently underrepresented in the data base.

PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (CA. 12,000 — 8,000 B.C.)

The Paleo-Indians were the first people to occupy what is now Ohio, moving into central and northern Ohio only after the glaciers retreated at the end of the last ice age. Paleo-Indians lived in small, mobile groups of related individuals whose subsistence was based on hunting and gathering. Some of the species hunted included large game animals that are now extinct, as well as smaller animals. As the climate moderated, deciduous trees such as oak, hickory, and walnut replaced many of the fir and pine trees that had predominated in the

colder periods, and plant foods, especially nuts, became more important in the diet of the Paleo-Indians. Much of what we know about the Paleo-Indian Period comes from surface finds of stone tools, including spear points, knives, scrapers and graters. Point types found in Ohio that are diagnostic of the Paleo-Indian period include both fluted and unfluted lanceolate forms.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (CA. 8000 — 1000 B.C.)

Between 8000 and 1000 B.C., Archaic peoples became increasingly efficient at exploiting the food resources of the deciduous forests, including white-tailed deer, birds, squirrels and other small game, fish and mollusks, and a greater variety of plant foods. Groups were still somewhat mobile, moving their camps during different seasons of the year to take advantage of seasonally-available resources. Some camps became fairly permanent bases where sizeable groups of people congregated periodically; other camps were quite small and temporary. In addition to an extensive array of flaked stone tools made of flint and chert, people fashioned axes and various food-grinding tools by grinding and polishing hard stone such as granite.

The Archaic Period is divided into three stages, based largely on characteristic tool types. During the Early Archaic (ca. 8000—6000 B.C.), population size appears to have increased over the preceding Paleo-Indian

Period. Early Archaic projectile points indicate that new ways of hafting these implements had been created and the atlatl (spear thrower) also came into use. Grinding stones and pitted stones reveal methods of processing wild plant foods. Middle Archaic (ca. 6000 — 3000 B.C.) sites indicate that this was a time of increasing sedentism. Populations were still seasonally mobile but tended to return to the same base locations year after year. In areas where resources were particularly plentiful, base camps were established for longer periods of time, resulting in a greater accumulation of debris. Even more rapid population growth and increased sedentism mark the Late Archaic (ca. 3000— 1000 B.C.). Sites of this period tend to have greater numbers of mortars, pestle, nutting stones and grinders, implying greater utilization of plant resources. Woodworking implements (axes, adzes, celts), bone and antler tools (awls, fishhooks), shell ornaments (beads, pendants, gorgets) and raw copper are more commonly found. Late Archaic sites have yielded evidence of long-distance trade, ritualism, small-scale cultivation of native plants, and some social ranking.

WOODLAND PERIOD (CA. 1000 B.C. — A.D. 1000)

The long-term adaptive cultural trends that emerged in the Archaic Period (the intensive exploitation of diverse food resources in localized environments,

increased sedentism in more established territories, long-distance trade, and the emergence of social ranking) became increasingly intensified during the Woodland Period. However, the three innovations that can be considered hallmarks of Woodland societies are pottery manufacture, the deliberate cultivation of native plants (sunflowers, sumpweed, goosefoot, maygrass, gourds and squashes) and burial under funerary mounds.

The Early Woodland Period (ca. 1000 B.C.-A.D. 200) in most of Ohio corresponds to what is called the Adena complex. Much of what we know about this complex comes from burial mounds and other mortuary-related sites. Burial mounds were typically conical, and could be located within an earthen-walled enclosure, sometimes over a burned house or log tomb. Characteristic artifacts include tubular and effigy carved stone pipes, decorative stone tablets and reel-shaped gorgets, implements of marine conch shell and a variety of bone, antler, and copper ornaments. Adena pottery was largely plain, cord-marked or fabric-marked, with grit or crushed limestone tempering.

The Middle Woodland Period (ca. 100 B.C.-A.D. 500) represents an elaboration of the characteristics of the Early Woodland. In Ohio, the Middle Woodland Period is largely represented by the Hopewell culture, but it should be noted that there was considerable overlap in Adena and Hopewell traits. The two cultures are distinguished mainly by the greater elaboration and complexity of ceremonial, mortuary and exchange systems in the Hopewell culture. Hopewell earthworks and mound complexes often cover many acres and exotic raw materials indicate the existence of long-distance trade networks. Characteristic artifacts include numerous items of copper and polished stone, mica cut-outs, freshwater pearls, bird-stone atlatl weights, engraved human and animal bones, and finely made chipped-stone tools of high quality cherts and even obsidian. Hopewell utilitarian pottery was plain or cord-marked, like Adena pottery.

During the Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 500-1000) in Ohio, mortuary ceremonialism and interregional trade declined sharply. Settlements became larger and were probably occupied for longer periods of time. Permanent, or semi-permanent, Late Woodland habitation sites are found in most river and large creek valleys in Ohio. Cultivation of maize began but seems to have played only a minor role in the diet at

Opposite page: Zoar Village, Tuscarawas County. Below: Computer Model of Ft. Ancient, Courtesy of University of Cincinnati, CERHAS.



this time. Compared to earlier sites, Late Woodland sites generally have thinner plain and cord-marked pottery with grit, lime-stone, or chert tempering; smaller projectile points (indicating the introduction of the bow and arrow); a large number of storage features; larger middens; and a more simplified stone tool kit.

LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (CA. A.D. 1000 — 1600)

Some time around A.D. 1000, the major economic activity in most parts of Ohio shifted from generalized food gathering to specialized food producing. Maize, beans and squash became dietary staples, supplemented by hunting, fishing and collecting wild food resources. Societies were largely sedentary, with villages located primarily along the terraces of

large stream and river valleys, on fertile, well-drained soils. In central and southern Ohio these sedentary, agricultural societies are referred to as the Fort Ancient tradition. Many Fort Ancient sites seem to have had a central plaza within the village area, and a number of villages appear to have been fortified. Characteristic artifacts include numerous types of bone and antler tools and ornaments, thin, triangular points (indicating a predominantly bow and arrow hunting technology), slate celts and carved tablets, marine shell incised gorgets, pottery pestles, and stone and pottery disks. Some pottery was still grit tempered and cord-marked, but shell tempering was introduced during this period and is a diagnostic trait of Late Prehistoric sites. Pottery was frequently decorated with curvilinear and rectangular

incisions, particularly around the rim and neck portions of the vessel. Burials occur near, or within, village sites, often beneath house floors.

PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD (CA. A.D. 1600 — 1750)

The Protohistoric Period is better described as a research construct than a temporal period. The term “Protohistoric” is used for those sites which lack historical documentation but which contain some European-derived cultural materials within the context of a Late Prehistoric assemblage. In Ohio, indirect, “down-the-line” exchange of European goods preceded direct contact with Europeans by many decades. The most common items of European derivation found in Protohistoric sites are glass trade beads and pieces of brass or iron. Ceramic and stone tool assemblages, settlement patterns and subsistence practices, however, resemble those of local Late Prehistoric groups. In fact, many sites of this period are still properly classified as Late Prehistoric.

The seventeenth century seems to have seen a decline in population size and in the number of permanent settlements in Ohio, due in part to hostilities between native groups, and perhaps also to the spread of diseases from European communities on the East Coast. By the early to mid-1700s, various Native American groups again moved into Ohio, many seeking refuge from hostilities in the East. Major historically known cultures included the Wyandot (originally Huron) from Canada, the Leni Lenape (Delaware) from the East Coast, the Shawnee from the south, the Mingo (originally Seneca) from New York State and the Miami from Indiana.

HISTORIC PERIOD (CA. A.D. 1750 — PRESENT)

Historic Period archaeological sites include both Native American and non-Native American sites. European traders, settlers, soldiers and missionaries encountered and interacted with the various Native groups living in Ohio during the eighteenth century. Serious efforts to remove the Native Americans from Ohio territory began early in the nineteenth century, and by 1843 the last of the organized tribes was relocated to reservations west of the Mississippi River.

Historic archaeological sites may represent areas of large settlements or individual residences; remnants of transportation systems, abandoned mines or other industrial activities; educational, religious, social, or commercial structures; ditches, dams or



*Above: Excavation, backyard of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker House, Columbus
Opposite page: Underwater exploration, Dundee Shipwreck, Lake Erie*

PHOTO CREDITS: OHIO VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

dumps; and cemeteries or family burial plots. Although written records exist for this time period, archaeological sites can often provide information on aspects of history that was never written down. Sometimes, these sites can provide the best information about segments of society that fell outside of the mainstream of society due to factors such as ethnicity or economic class.

LAKE ERIE UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Lake Erie's 9,910 square miles of surface water conceals shipwrecks ranging from prehistoric dugout canoes to huge cargo vessels. These resources document the significant maritime history of Ohio, including the changing technology of ship building.

In 1987, the United States Congress enacted the Abandoned Shipwreck Act, which transferred ownership of abandoned shipwrecks to the states in whose waters they lie. States were encouraged to adopt legislation establishing management mechanisms for these resources, including identification, protection, recreational use and appropriate recovery consistent with their historical value. Ohio's 1991 "shipwreck law" includes provisions for the establishment of underwater preserves to protect resources that have historic, archaeological, environmental, geological or scientific significance. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources in concert with the Ohio Historical Society has lead responsibility in this area, and it is currently considering implementation of the preserve program.

WHAT ELSE DO WE NEED TO KNOW ABOUT OHIO'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES?

More than two-thirds of the sites recorded in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory lack temporal or cultural affiliations. No diagnostic artifacts, time-sensitive features or datable materials have been recovered from these sites. Of the sites that do have assigned temporal periods, protohistoric sites are the least understood. Fewer than 100 have been recorded in the entire state. Middle Archaic and Paleoindian sites are also poorly represented in the inventory.

Prehistoric sites can also be looked at in terms of the types of activities that were carried out in those locations. Only 2.5% of the sites in the OAI are classified as habitation sites (camps, hamlets, or villages). Less than 1% are classified as workshops or quarries. About 7% of the sites appear to have

had some ceremonial purposes (including petroglyphs, earthworks, mounds and cemeteries). Over 90% of the sites in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory have not been classified as any particular "site type." This high percentage can be attributed to the fact that it is usually not possible to determine a site type without more extensive subsurface exploration than is typical for a basic archaeological survey.

It is somewhat easier to determine what kind of site historic archaeological remains represent. Often the amount of material at historic sites is much greater than is found at prehistoric sites and there is frequently supporting documentation that assists in the determination. Still, slightly more than half of the historic archaeological sites in the OAI have not been assigned a site type. Of those that have, residential sites, subsistence-related sites and industrial and commercial sites have been recorded in sufficient numbers to allow us to begin considering contextual studies of those types. Archaeological sites relating to health care, social activities, government, religion, education, the military, mortuary activities and transportation are still under-represented in the Inventory.

Both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites may be found in rock shelters or

caves, in an open setting or in a submerged environment. In Ohio, more than 98% of the recorded archaeological sites have been found in open settings, about 1% in rock shelters or caves and a mere handful in submerged settings. The latter category includes underwater archaeological sites such as shipwrecks or sites that have been inundated as a result of reservoir construction, as well as sites found in wetland environments. Wetlands are known to contain some of the most archaeologically sensitive areas, but these sites are barely visible in the Inventory. The preservation of state wetlands thus benefits cultural as well as natural resources.

Sites in open settings (agricultural fields, forest or urban surroundings) are being heavily impacted by development. Urban sprawl and its accompanying infrastructure and commitment to industrial and commercial development are destroying archaeological sites as quickly as they are recorded. The geographical distribution of sites reflects those areas that have seen the most development in the past few decades. Counties that appear to have few archaeological sites, such as Harrison, Monroe, Putnam, and Williams (fewer than 100 recorded sites) may have a far richer archaeological heritage than the numbers indicate.



PHOTO CREDIT: JACK PAPP

Appendix III.

Historic Preservation Partners and Resources

A number of Ohio cities have preservation professionals on staff. Ohio also has many local historic preservation organizations. Both work hard to recognize, promote and preserve historic buildings and sites. Visit ohiohistory.org/resource/histpres/yourtown for links to preservation resources in your community.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW,
Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004-2501
(202) 606-8503
achp@achp.gov
www.achp.gov

The Archaeological Conservancy Midwest Regional Office

3620 North High Street, Suite 307
Columbus, OH 43214
(614) 267-1100
www.americanarchaeology.com

Archaeological Society of Ohio

6478 Winchester Blvd., Suite 120
Canal Winchester, OH 43110
www.ohioarch.org

AIA Ohio

17 S. High Street Suite 200
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 221-1900
www.aiaohio.org

Cuyahoga Valley National Park

15610 Vaughn Road
Brecksville, OH 44141-3018
(216) 524-1497
www.nps.gov/cuva

Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park

16 South Williams Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402
Wright-Dunbar Interpretive Center
(937) 225-7705
www.nps.gov/daav

Federal Highway Administration

200 North High Street, Room 328
Columbus, OH 43215-2408
(614) 280-6896
www.fhwa.dot.gov

Heritage Ohio

846 1/2 East Main Street
Columbus, OH 43205
(614) 258-6200
www.heritageohio.org

James A. Garfield National Historic Site

8095 Mentor Avenue
Mentor, OH 44060
(440) 255-8722
www.nps.gov/jaga

Greater Ohio

846 1/2 East Main Street
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 258-1713
www.greaterohio.org

Hopewell Culture National Historic Park

16062 State Route 104
Chillicothe, OH 45601-8694
(740) 774-1125
www.nps.gov/hocu

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions

325 South Lumpkin Street
Founders Garden House
Athens, GA 30602
(706) 542-4731
www.uga.edu/napc/

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

645 University Parkway
Natchitoches, LA 71457
(318) 356-7444
www.ncptt.nps.gov

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

Suite 342 - Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street, NW
Washington DC 20001-1512
(202) 624-5465
www.ncshpo.org

National Park Service Midwest Region

601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102-4226
(404) 661-1524
www.nps.gov

National Trust for Historic Preservation

785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036-2117
(202) 588-6000
www.preservationnation.org

National Trust for Historic Preservation - Midwest Office

53 West Jackson Boulevard,
Suite 350
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 939-5547
mwro@nthp.org
[www.preservationnation.org/
about-us/regional-offices/midwest/](http://www.preservationnation.org/about-us/regional-offices/midwest/)

The Nature Conservancy Ohio Field Office

6375 Riverside Drive, Suite 100
Dublin, OH 43017
(614) 717-2770
ohio@tnc.org
[www.nature.org/wherewework/
northamerica/states/ohio](http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/ohio)

Ohio Academy of History

Kent State University
Department of History
P.O. Box 5190
Kent, OH 44242-0001
www2.uakron.edu/OAH/

Ohio Archaeological Council

P.O. Box 82012
Columbus, OH 43202
www.ohioarchaeology.org

Ohio Arts Council

727 East Main Street
Columbus, OH 43205-1796
(614) 466-2613
www.oac.state.oh.us

Ohio Cultural Facilities Commission

20 E. Broad Street, Suite 200
Columbus, OH 43215-3416
(614) 752-2770
www.culture.ohio.gov

Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums

Local History Office
Ohio Historical Society
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211-2497
(614) 297-2340
[www.ohiohistory.org/
resources/oahsm](http://www.ohiohistory.org/resources/oahsm)

Ohio Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects

579 High Street
Worthington, OH 43085
(614) 436-4451
www.ocasla.com

Ohio Conference of Community Development

P.O. Box 986
Cuyahoga Falls, OH 44223-0986
(330) 923-0265
www.occod.org

Ohio Department of Agriculture

8995 E. Main Street
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068
(614) 728-6200
www.agri.ohio.gov

Ohio Department of Development

77 South High Street
P.O. Box 1001
Columbus, OH 43266-0101
(614) 466-3379
www.odod.state.oh.us

Ohio Department of Education

2045 Morse Road, Building D
Columbus, OH 43215-4183
(614) 995-1545
www.ode.state.oh.us

Ohio Department of Natural Resources

2045 Morse Road, Building D
Columbus, Ohio 13229-6693
(614) 265-6879
www.dnr.state.oh.us

Ohio Department of Transportation

1980 West Broad Street
Columbus, OH 43223
(614) 466-7100
www.dot.state.oh.us

Ohio Farm Bureau Federation

280 Plaza
P.O. Box 182383
Columbus, OH 43218-2383
(614) 249-2400
www.ofbf.org

Ohio Division of Tourism Ohio History & Heritage

77 S. High Street
P.O. Box 1001
Columbus, OH 43216-1001
(614) 466-0338
[www.consumer.discoverohio.com/
whattodo/heritage](http://www.consumer.discoverohio.com/whattodo/heritage)

Ohio Planning Conference

820 Prospect Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44115
(216) 257-3436
www.ohioplanning.org

Ohio Rural Development U.S. Department of Agriculture

Federal Building, Room 507
200 North High Street
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 255-2500
www.rurdev.usda.gov/oh

Ohio School Facilities Commission

10 West Broad Street, Suite 1400
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 466-6290
www.osfc.state.oh.us

Ohio Township Association

6500 Taylor Road, Suite A
Blacklick, OH 43004-8570
(614) 863-0045
www.cpmra.muohio.edu/otaohio

Ohio State University Extension

2120 Fyffe Road, Room 3 Ag Admin
Columbus, OH 43210
(614) 292-6181
www.extension.osu.edu

Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial

P.O. Box 549
Put-In-Bay, OH 43456-0549
(419) 285-2814
www.nps.gov/pevi

Preservation Action

401 F Street NW, Suite 324
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 637-7873
www.preservationaction.org

Preservation Ohio

31 E. High Street, Suite 400
Springfield, OH 455025
(614) 437-8393
www.preservationohio.org

William Howard Taft National Historic Site

2038 Auburn Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45219
(513) 684-3262 ext. 303
www.nps.gov/wiho

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Buffalo District
1776 Niagara Street
Buffalo, NY 14207-3199
(716) 879-4124
www.lrb.usace.army.mil

USDA, Forest Service

Wayne National Forest
13700 U.S. Highway 33
Nelsonville, OH 45764
(740) 753-0101
www.fs.fed.us/r9/wayne

USDA, Ohio Natural Resources Conservation Service

200 North High Street, Room 522
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 255-2472
www.oh.nrcs.usda.gov

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services Field Office**

6950 American Parkway, Suite H
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068-4127
(614) 469-6923
www.fws.gov/offices

**U.S. General Services
Administration**

GSA Great Lakes Region
Room 3700
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-5395
www.gsa.gov/greatlakes

**U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development**

Federal Office Building – 7th Floor
200 North High Street
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 469-5737
www.hud.gov/local/index.cfm?state=oh

Top: Detail, First National Bank, Akron; Detail, statue at Spring Grove Cemetery and Arboretum, Cincinnati; Bottom: (before and after) 1605 Main Street, Over-the-Rhine Historic District, Cincinnati

PHOTO CREDITS: (TOP) ELWIN ROBISON;
(MIDDLE) DAVID BARKER



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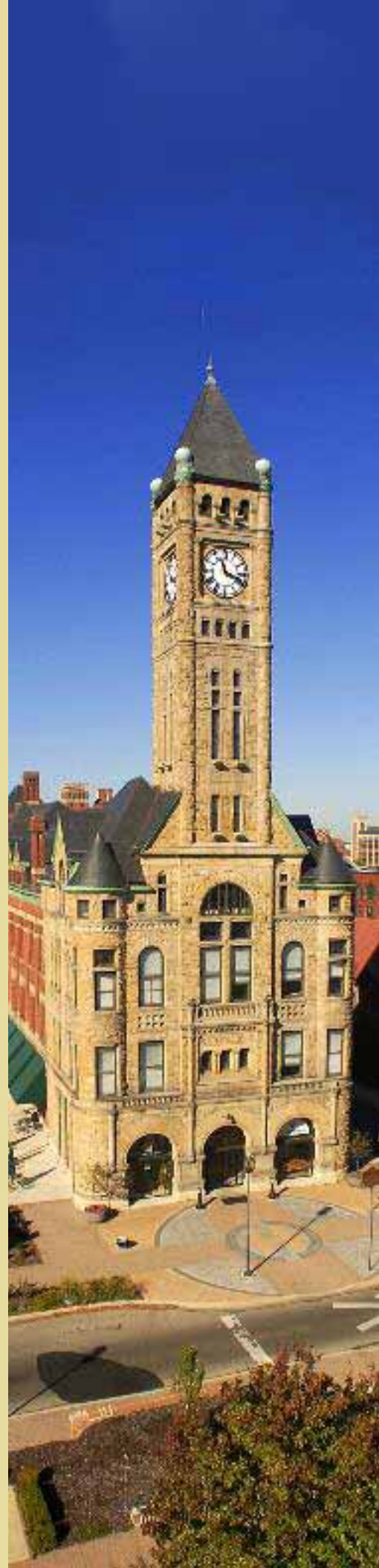
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Left: Baker Motor Vehicle Company, Cleveland; Right: Clark County Heritage Center (formerly Springfield Municipal Building), Springfield

Back cover: (from top) Toronto World War I Monument; Wood County Courthouse, Bowling Green; B'Nai Israel Synagogue (The True Church of God), Toledo; Indian Mill, Wyandot County; Gruen Watch Company – Time Hill, Cincinnati; Cleveland Club, Cleveland; Warwick Interlocking Tower, Summit County; Louis A. Penfield House, Willoughby Hills.





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