CITY OF DUBLIN HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASSESSMENT

DUBLIN, OHIO

MAY 12, 2017

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HERITAGE GROUP

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City of Dublin Historical and Cultural Assessment

Dublin, Ohio

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2016, Hardlines Design Company (HDC) was awarded the contract to complete a historic and cultural assessment of the built resources, landscape features, and archaeological sites within the entire Dublin Planning Area, and complete a study of preservation strategies appropriate to Dublin. The Dublin Planning Area covers 34 square miles, and encompasses the City of Dublin, and portions of Washington and Perry Townships in Franklin County; Jerome Township, Union County; and Concord Township, Delaware County, Ohio. The objective of this project is to provide resources to city planners that will assist them to better make decisions about future activities while protecting as many of the character defining features that make Dublin and the surrounding planning area a distinctive part of the greater Columbus area.

After completing archival research, field investigations buildings and structures, the investigation of the historical and cultural resources revealed the following:

- 23 buildings within the Planning Area are recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);
- 17 buildings within the Planning Area may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but require additional research;
- One historic district within the Planning Area is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, pending additional research;
- Two new historic districts within the Planning Area are recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places;
- The Dublin High Street Historic District should have its boundary increased and the period of significance extended;
- Six other resources, or groups of resources, within the Planning Area are recommended as contributing to Dublin's unique character and sense of place;
- Verification of seven cemeteries and two markers within the Planning Area;
- Verification of the location of one historic limestone quarry along with the probable verification of the remnants of one historic mill; and
- Two the significant prehistoric archaeological sites that are worthy of preservation and study are the NRHP-listed Wright Holder Earthworks and associated sites, owned by the City of Dublin, and the privately-owned Davis Mound located just outside the Dublin Planning Area (OAI# 33FR2386, located on east side of Riverside Drive, south of Martin), which may be at risk of erosion damage.

After investigating the existing mechanisms for considering and preserving historical and cultural resources in Dublin that are embodied by existing planning and zoning policies, a diverse group of stakeholders was engaged to gather additional input on preservation strategies appropriate to Dublin. Eleven of 17 stakeholders identified by the City responded

to requests for input on the preservation strategies study. The responses were clustered into two thematic categories: perceived advantages of having the historic district and perceived threats to the historic district. Stakeholders also provided suggestions for how they believed the planning and review processes could be amended to better protect the historic district, enhance the perceived highlights of the historic district, and make the review process more easily managed for individual homeowners.

Finally, in addition to inventorying the historical and cultural resources of Dublin and investigating preservation strategies, this study has allowed recommendations to be made for enhancing the long-term preservation of Dublin's resources and for future planning activities that would provide greater consideration for Dublin's historic and cultural resources.

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PROJECT OVERVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Objectives

The City of Dublin prides itself on the forward-thinking approach it takes to planning. This includes a desire to protect not only the sense of place that makes Dublin a unique place to live and work, but also recognition that the historic resources of the city, and its associated planning area, play an important role in that sense of place. Furthermore, the city recognizes that regular updates to their inventory of historical and cultural resources as well as their planning documents best facilitate appropriate planning decisions. To this end, the City of Dublin sought a consultant to:

(1) Prepare a detailed inventory and evaluation of relevant historic and cultural resources;

(2) Assess the contributing and non-contributing cultural resources (buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts) within the Dublin Planning Area, particularly the historic downtown area; and

(3) Develop strategies to encourage and fund historic preservation efforts for property owners.

The present document is the result of accomplishing these three objectives and is necessarily dense given the scope of the project. This chapter provides an overview of the project methods and results, and presents the recommendations that have been generated by the project. Those readers wishing to delve more deeply into the process and results of the project can find this information in the subsequent chapters and supplemental appendices.

Research Methods

Historical and Cultural Assessment

To facilitate an accurate survey of the large number of anticipated resources, Commonwealth staff divided the Dublin Planning Area into 167 squares, each one-half square mile in area (Figure 1). All maps and location data in Commonwealth's deliverables are keyed to these 167 map grids. Then, using baseline information from the City of Dublin, resources identified through a review of records and secondary historical sources were compiled for survey or field verification. Note that only buildings constructed prior to 1970, or over 50 years in age, were flagged for field verification and survey.

Field work by Commonwealth's cultural resources team, consisting of architectural historians and archaeologists, included completion of photography, field notes, sketch maps, and visual inspection of the entire Planning Area. Assisting their efforts, the Commonwealth GIS specialist aided with background research and developing the database of materials for

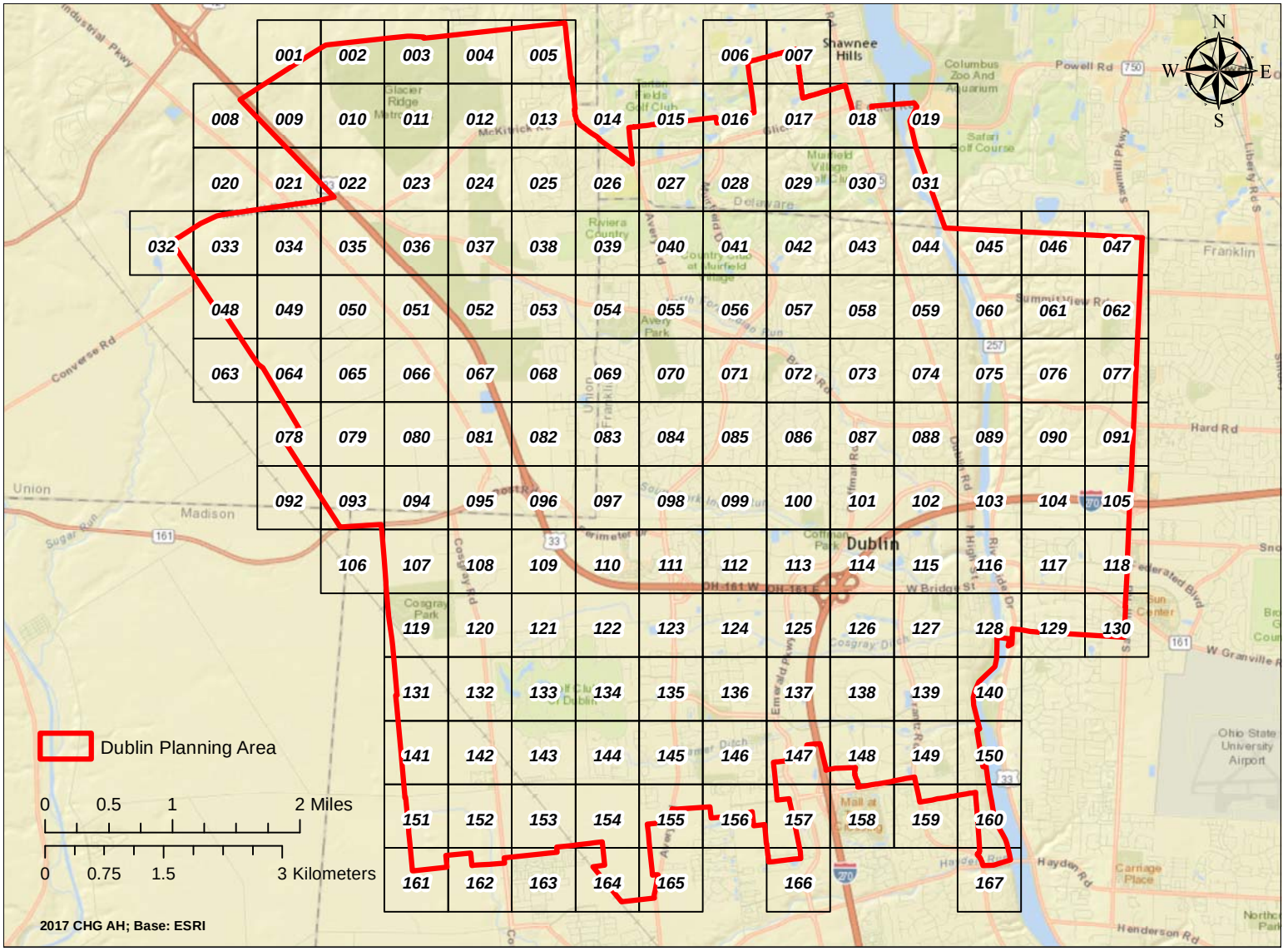

Figure 1. Map of the Dublin Planning Area and the survey map grids

each of the surveyed properties. All cultural resources, including buildings, structures, objects, archaeological sites, and historic districts were included in the investigation.

Preservation Strategies

Prior to querying members of the public, existing city documents governing planning, development, and preservation in Dublin were examined for areas that reflected potential of inconsistencies and/or areas that could be improved. The stakeholder survey was developed in consultation with the Dublin Planning Department. The Planning Department identified a list of stakeholders from various sectors of the community. These stakeholders were then provided with a list of questions and responses were solicited. Responses were compiled according to common issues grouped under thematic headings.

Results

Historical and Cultural Assessment

In total, Commonwealth staff investigated 897 buildings within the Dublin Planning Area that are greater than 50 years of age and collected detailed data on 877 of those. In addition, four bridges and culverts greater than 50 years of age, nine cemeteries, and 54 stone walls were either documented or their existence verified. The fieldwork also resulted in the investigation of five potential mill locations, six potential quarry locations, and 359 archaeological site locations.

The vast majority of the surveyed buildings are not historically significant at a local, state or national level, are not distinctive architecturally, and/or have a low level of historic integrity. However, 23 buildings that were not previously noted as being significant are now being recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These recommendations are based on how the property fits into the broad historic context of the Dublin area, coupled with a high level of historic integrity. All of the recommended eligible properties fall under either Criterion A, for association with historic events/patterns in history, or Criterion C, for architecture. Another 17 surveyed buildings may be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP, but additional research is necessary before a definitive recommendation can be made.

In addition to the individually eligible or possibly eligible buildings, two new historic districts are being recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP (Indian Run Historic District and the Dublin Height Historic District), and a third historic district (Frazier Estates), which if found to be associated with mid-century African American residential development, may also be eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is also recommended that the existing Dublin High Street Historic District have its boundary increased and the period of significance extended to more accurately capture the complete context of life in Dublin prior to late twentieth-century suburbanization. Commonwealth staff recommends that an expanded period of significance, from 1820 to 1966, be considered. This period extends from the date of construction of the oldest extant building in the district (shortly after settlement) to the

mid-twentieth century, and is inclusive of the structures in the downtown with historic integrity.

Commonwealth historians also identified at least six other resources, or groups of resources, that, while they do not rise to the level of NRHP significance, do contribute to Dublin's unique character and sense of place.

Commonwealth staff verified the existence of seven cemeteries and two markers within the Dublin Planning Area. Six other potential cemetery locations were investigated but visible evidence of the cemeteries was not found. The location of one historic limestone quarry was also verified (the Snouffer Quarry #3 located in Donegal Cliff Park) along with the probable verification of the Joseph Corbin Stone Mill. Commonwealth archaeologists field verified the condition of 359 known archaeological sites within the Dublin Planning Area. Two of the significant prehistoric sites that are worthy of preservation and study are the NRHP-listed Wright Holder Earthworks and associated sites, owned by the City of Dublin, and the privately-owned Davis Mound located just outside the Dublin Planning Area (OAI# 33FR2386, located on east side of Riverside Drive, south of Martin), which may be at risk of erosion damage.

Preservation Strategies

A review of existing documents relevant to previous preservation strategies in the City of Dublin revealed that there may be inconsistencies between sections of the Zoning Code and the application of the historic design guidelines in and around the Historic Dublin area, particularly as this relates to the recent incorporation of the Bridge Street planning district into the city zoning code. A more detailed examination of this issue may help resolve many of the perceived threats and misunderstandings that were revealed by the stakeholder survey, and preserve the characteristics that make the area known as Historic Dublin unique among central Ohio communities.

Planning and Preservation Recommendations

Based on the results of the present study, the following recommendations are made:

- Consider adding properties that are recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing to the Architectural Review Board process and giving them special consideration during Planning Department review of projects.
- Consider adding properties that are recommended as contributing resources to proposed historic districts and to the Dublin High Street Historic District, boundary increase, to the Architectural Review Board process and giving them special consideration during Planning Department review of projects.
- Consider an intensive-level survey of properties that may be individually eligible for the NRHP prior to authorizing actions in their vicinity.
- Consider an intensive-level survey of the proposed Frazier Estates Historic District prior to authorizing actions in the proposed district's vicinity.

- Consider completing a formal update and amendment to the existing Dublin High Street Historic District, in consultation with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.
- Consider pursuing a formal NRHP nomination for the recommended Indian Run Historic District and the recommended Dublin Heights Historic District, in consultation with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.
- Consider undertaking restoration of Indian Run Cemetery, including restoration of stones. This may require an interpretive plan because exact locations of each person's interment are unknown. This may also be a good opportunity to further develop an understanding of who is interred in the cemetery, which may result in individual eligibility for the NRHP.
- Although outside the boundaries of the Dublin Planning Area, considered taking the lead to coordinate discussions to engage the property owner of the Davis Mound in conversations with the City and professionals at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, the Ohio History Connection, and the Archaeological Conservancy regarding long term stabilization and preservation strategies.
- Consider exploring an ordinance that requires property owners to take into consideration impacts to potential archaeological sites on properties within the Dublin High Street Historic District, and at the potential locations of unverified cemeteries, mill ruins, and potentially significant archaeological sites.
- Consider adding some or all of the stone walls to the Architectural Review Board process and give them special consideration during Planning Department review of projects.
- Consider developing public outreach materials for all Dublin residents emphasizing the historical and cultural resources of Dublin and materials for owners of properties within one of the historic districts.
- Affirm the importance of the Historic Core and Historic Residential Areas (aka "Historic Dublin") and take active steps to protect their character-defining features.
- Use public lots/garages to improve parking and lessen the burden on developing commercial properties in Historic Dublin.
- Utilize some of the financing mechanisms for the new Bridge Street District to update the infrastructure of Historic Dublin.
- Utilize some of the financing mechanisms for the new Bridge Street District to provide incentives to improve existing properties in Historic Dublin.
- Improve the Architectural Review Board (ARB) process with a small project/ maintenance process and more frequent opportunities for property owners to obtain approval.

Report Organization

This report is organized so that the first chapter can stand alone as a comprehensive summary of the project and the recommendations that resulted from data collection and analysis. Readers wishing learn more about the methodology, results, and raw data are encouraged to explore the remainder of the report. Subsequent chapters of the report body detail the research design and methods, present a historic context to help the reader understand areas of historic significance, present the results of the survey of above-ground buildings and structures and other resource classes, and review the findings of the preservations strategies study. A glossary that provides a more in-depth examination of the specialized historic preservation terms employed in this study is located at the end of this report.

The report is supplemented by eight appendices that contain additional data:

- *Appendix A. Individual Property Sheets for Surveyed Properties*
  Upon completion of field work, inventory forms for each building surveyed were prepared. These forms include locational information, descriptions of building style, form, construction materials, integrity, setting, historical significance, current (if any) historic designation, and recommendation of potential historic designation, if appropriate. These inventory forms are cross-indexed by parcel number and address, and can be used for quick reference when the City of Dublin Planning staff review proposed projects.
- *Appendix B. Table of Properties with Ohio Historic Inventory Forms (OHIs) on File at the OHPO*
  Appendix B contains a list of all properties within the Dublin Planning Area that have an OHI on file at the OHPO, and is organized into two tables, one for extant properties and one for non-extant properties. This appendix will be useful if consulting with the OHPO to update the OHI records and OHPO Online GIS database.
- *Appendix C. Table of Resources within the Dublin High Street Historic District, Boundary Increase*
  Appendix C provides a concise list of all properties greater than 50 years old that are within the proposed boundary increase to the Dublin High Street Historic District and categorizes these resources by their contributing/non-contributing status. This appendix will be useful should a formal amendment to the district NRHP nomination move forward.
- *Appendix D. Summary Table of GIS Fields and Codes for Surveyed Buildings*
  This appendix provides the GIS data fields and codes used to drive digitization of the data collected as part of the above-ground survey, and supplements explanations of the field entries found on the individual property sheets contained in Appendix A.
- *Appendix E. Summary Table of Surveyed Stone Walls within the Dublin Planning Area*
  Summary information on all surveyed stone walls, including location, type or style, length and current condition, is contained in Appendix E.

- *Appendix F. Individual Data Sheets for Surveyed Stone Walls*
  Narrative descriptions and photos of each surveyed stone wall have been compiled into individual data sheets similar to those created for buildings and structures. The stone wall data sheets are located in Appendix F.
- *Appendix G. Table of Previously Recorded Archaeology Sites within the Dublin Planning Area*
  There are more than 300 previously recorded archaeological sites within the Dublin Planning Area. The lengthy table contained in Appendix G is a comprehensive list of these sites and includes information their historical significance as assessed by professional archaeologists and the OHPO, and their current condition as determined by the present project.
- *Appendix H. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation Explained*
  The specialized terms used by historic preservation professionals and in federal and state preservation documents can be less than self-evident in meaning to those working outside the disciple. Appendix H attempts to put the most common historic preservation terms used in this document into language that the non-specialist can easily understand.

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RESEARCH METHODS

Historical and Cultural Assessment Research Design

Because of the broad nature of the historic and cultural assessment, the research design was predicated on the development of historic contexts and themes to guide identification of significant resource classes that should be surveyed. In the Request for Proposal (RFP), the City of Dublin stated that historical elements of the built environment, including buildings and structures, and archaeological sites have already been identified as important resource classes. The Washington Township Multiple Resources Area (MRA) NRHP listing further specifies four important resource types:

- Pre-1860 buildings, because they represent the earliest settlers;
- Post-1860 buildings because represent later settlers that came to farm;
- Farm structures because they represent agricultural roots of community; and
- Stone walls and bridges because they represent the agricultural roots of community, as well as the local masonry tradition that relied on limestone, a characteristic natural resource that contributed to economy and development of area.

To help organize the above ground resources documented during the survey, Commonwealth staff used themes detailed in Appendix II of *A Future for Ohio's Past: A Historic Preservation Plan for Ohioans*, issued by the OHPO (2010). These themes provided the basis for the development of historic contexts and resource classes likely to be encountered during the survey of resource within the Dublin Planning Area. Nine themes identified for resources present in the Dublin Planning Area include: settlement and community development; transportation; agriculture; industry and commerce; religion; education; art and recreation; government; and architecture. Three of these themes predominate in the results section of the report:

- *Domestic Architecture*: This is the primary theme for resources encountered during the survey of Dublin and its vicinity. Domestic architecture in and around Dublin, particularly those constructed in or before 1970, consist mainly of single-family dwellings. Prior to World War II, residential development was concentrated in Dublin itself, while the remainder of the Dublin planning area remained generally rural with isolated farm houses. Following the war and continuing into the twenty-first century, residential development around Dublin was mainly focused on suburban residential neighborhoods.
- *Commerce and Finance*: The second-most common theme for resources in and around Dublin is associated with commerce and finance. Although Dublin was a relatively small community prior to 1970, it was noted for its collection of well-respected businesses, including stores, banks, restaurants, and offices. Historically, most of these commercial and financial resources were located in the downtown core of Dublin, but through the latter half of the twentieth century into the early twenty-first century, many

commercial resources were constructed along the primary thoroughfares (High Street, Dublin Granville Road, and the exits from I-270) within the Dublin planning area.

- *Agriculture*: During the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries, much of the land now included within the Dublin planning area was agricultural in nature. While some of the agricultural resources remain, much of this land was used for the construction of suburban neighborhoods. Resources included under this theme include farmhouses, barns, farming-related outbuildings, and agricultural fields.

Historical and Cultural Assessment Methods

Background Research Methods

Once basic historic contexts and themes for resource identification had been established, Commonwealth staff conducted substantial background research to locate all previously identified resources within the Dublin Planning Area. To compile a comprehensive list of previously documented resources, Commonwealth researchers reviewed the following sources:

- Ohio Historic Preservation Office's (OHPO) Online GIS database;
- OHPO records such as the Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI), the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI), and NRHP nominations;
- GIS data provided by the City of Dublin;
- Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) Historic Bridge Inventory; and
- The Ohio Genealogical Society's (OGS) cemetery records, which are mapped in the OHPO online GIS database and are summarized in Troutman (2003); and
- Records of the Dublin Historical Society (DHS) and other local repositories.

This information was gathered by Commonwealth's GIS specialist to create a comprehensive Cultural Resources GIS that was used to assist in the development of survey maps and the results maps in this report.

In order to identify resources that had not been previously documented by the OHPO, the City of Dublin, or other state and local organizations, and which might be worthy of survey given the parameters of the project, Commonwealth staff reviewed additional materials, such as the following sources:

- Beers' 1866 *Atlas of Delaware County, Ohio*;
- Caldwell and Gould's 1872 *Caldwell's Atlas of Franklin County and the City of Columbus*;
- L. H. Everts & Co.'s 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Delaware County, Ohio*;
- Mowry's 1877 *Atlas of Union County, Ohio*;
- G. J. Brand and Company's 1883 *Map of Franklin County, Ohio*;
- Modie and Kilmer's 1910 *Folio Atlas of Franklin County*;

- Mills' 1914 *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio*;
- USGS 1901 15-minute Dublin, Ohio topographic quadrangle map;
- USGS 1954 7.5-minute Hilliard, Ohio topographic quadrangle map;
- USGS 1954 7.5-minute Shawnee Hills, Ohio topographic quadrangle map;
- USGS 1955 7.5-minute Northwest Columbus topographic quadrangle map;
- USGS 1955 7.5-minute Powell, Ohio topographic quadrangle map;
- City of Dublin (2005) *Historic Dublin Design Guidelines*;
- City of Dublin (2007) *Community Plan*;
- City of Dublin (2010) *Historic Dublin Revitalization Plan*;
- Modern and historical aerial photographs and topographic maps available online at http://www.historicaerials.com/;
- Modern and historical photographs of resources in and around Dublin available online at http://www.ohiomemory.org/;
- Historical articles from the DHS available online at http://www.dublinohiohistoricalsociety.org/;
- Google Earth Pro®;
- Auditors' records for Franklin, Union, and Delaware Counties available online at http://www.franklincountyauditor.com/; http://www.co.union.oh.us/auditor/; and http://www.co.delaware.oh.us/index.php/auditor; and
- Secondary sources recounting the history of Dublin.

Above-ground buildings and structures

Prior to conducting fieldwork, Commonwealth architectural historians examined historical maps, aerial photographs, histories, and auditors' property records, as outlined above, to determine the location of previously recorded properties and the locations of resources constructed prior to 1970 that were to be documented during the survey work. Additional resources utilized to guide field work efforts included: *Guidelines for Conducting History/Architecture Surveys in Ohio*, *A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing*, and *Ohio Modern: Preserving Our Recent Past – Statewide Historic Context* (Ohio State Historic Preservation Office [OSHPO] 2014; Transportation Research Board 2012; Gray and Pape 2010).

Historical cemeteries, mills, quarries, stone walls, and archaeological sites

As a result of the background research five major types of resources that could not be easily classified as buildings or structures were identified:

- Historical cemeteries
- Stone quarries
- Mill

- Stone walls
- Archaeological sites

Based on the background research, these resource types were recognized as being significant to the history of Dublin by virtue of the fact that Dublin residents and historians recognized them as being significant features.

Field Methods

Above-ground buildings and structures

Beginning on June 6, 2016, and utilizing the grid system and prior background investigations, Commonwealth architectural historians began surveying all built resources within the Dublin Planning Area constructed in 1970 or earlier. A standardized data collection sheet was used for documenting buildings and structures. The data sheet included options to select materials, style, type (referred to in this document as form), descriptions, and other evaluation criterion. These field forms are the basis for the property inventory form presented in Appendix A, and served as the basic unit of data collection for the surveyed buildings.

All photography was completed from the public right-of-way. As a result, in the areas where there was heavy tree-cover or the resource was situated well-back from the roadway, no images are available. Streetscapes that featured several historically significant characteristics were also photographed for inclusion in this report.

Historical cemeteries, mills, quarries, stone walls, and archaeological sites

For historical cemeteries, mill, and quarry locations, determinations of extant or non-extant were made, if possible from public access, and at least two exemplary photographs were taken. For the landscape features, excluding walls, representative photographs were taken of resources identified as possibly being either culturally or historically significant. In assessing the walls, the specialists noted the type of wall, geographic extent, minimum and maximum height, breaks, condition, and probable temporal range. Photographs of the walls were taken from each terminus, and approximately every 20 meters for walls lining the roadways. Representative photographs were taken of stone walls that were not easily accessible because they were located on private property away from public roads.

Commonwealth archaeologists field verified and documented the current condition of all archaeological sites, historical cemeteries, mill locations, quarry locations, and stone walls based on the OHPO GIS database and prior background investigations. Prior to fieldwork, the GIS specialist determined sites that could still be extant by reviewing remote sources such as current aerial photographs of the area. After removing all archaeological sites that were non-extant due to earth-moving activities, field maps utilizing the grid system were generated. The field investigators traveled to each identified resource location and determinations were made from the public right-of-way. For archaeological sites, the archaeologists determined whether the site was intact, disturbed, or destroyed. In order to protect sensitive archaeological resources, photographs were only taken if the site was in danger.

Reporting Methods

Above-ground structures

Final inventory forms for above-ground properties were created from materials gathered in the field. Each form is based on the parcel number, allowing for the longevity of the form given that property addresses may change over time. Several conventions were used to add consistency to reporting:

- In cases where there was more than one single-family residence, and therefore two property addresses, one form for each address was created with the forms identified as one-of-two and two-of-two.
- For properties with commercial buildings or multiple-family residences (i.e., apartment buildings), one form was created for the entire property including the full range of addresses.
- For properties with a primary building, such as a home, ancillary structures such as privies, garages, and agricultural outbuildings that were greater than 50 years of age were recorded on the same form and in the same GIS record as the primary building.
- For those resources with a previously created OHI form, even when the original resource has since been demolished, an inventory form was created to enable updating of OHI forms.
- Auditor data was used as the default for streets with multiple names.
- When developing the categories for the GIS component of this project it was determined to use the field name "TYPE" for building form. As discussed in the section titled "Architecture" beginning on page 49, vernacular buildings are most often identifiable by the footprint or floor plan of the building and are named, for example, Upright and Wing, Side or Gable Front, or T-Plan in reference to the form of the building.

All above-ground structure property sheets are located in Appendix A. A map grid key and three index tables precede the individual forms. The first index is sorted first by map grid and then by parcel number, the second index is sorted by parcel number, and the third is sorted first by street and then by house number. The individual property sheets following the indices are organized by map grid and sorted by parcel numbers within the map grid and paginated as such.

Appendix B is a list of all properties within the Dublin Planning Area that have an OHI on file at the OHPO. Table B1 lists all extant properties in this category, organized by map grid, and the recommendations that are contained in this report, while Table B2 lists all non-extant properties.

Appendix C is a list of all of the properties that are located within the recommended Dublin High Street Historic District, Boundary Increase in tabular form, including the recommendations and contributing status for each property. The table is sorted first by map grid (either 116 or 128) and then by parcel number. An additional column indicates if the property is listed as contributing to the existing NHRP-listed Dublin High Street Historic

District. Appendix D contains a summary table of the GIS fields and codes used for surveyed buildings.

Historical cemeteries, mills, quarries, stone walls, and archaeological sites

Historic Cemeteries

The inventory of historic cemeteries included in this report was primarily derived from an inventory of cemeteries created by the Ohio Genealogical Society (Troutman 2003) and the city's own publications on Dublin's cemeteries (City of Dublin and Lehman 2005; City of Dublin 2014). The inventory was supplemented by adding cemeteries listed by the Franklin County Genealogical Society (FCGS) (1983) and ones that were recorded in the OHI and OAI. All cemeteries were mapped according to the descriptive location. The unique identification number is derived from entries in Troutman (2003) number is reflected in the GIS database in the field called "OGSID." Considering the nature of the fieldwork, cemeteries were assessed as to whether or not evidence was present on the surface. Therefore, reporting of the cemeteries in the database is as a binary code of confidence where "1" indicates that the cemetery was verified at a particular location as being extant and "0" indicates that the cemetery could not be verified at the suspected location.

Mills and Quarries

This category of resources includes the quarry and mill locations within the Dublin Planning Area. The possible locations of these resources were ascertained by references to them in histories of the area, and by examining historical quadrangle maps and historical aerial photographs. Unfortunately, the majority of these resources were not easily assessed in the field because their potential locations were inaccessible from the public right-of-way. Reporting of the quarry and mill locations, therefore, was entered in the database as a binary code of confidence where "1" indicates that the resource was verified at a particular location as being extant and "0" indicates that the resource could not be verified at the suspected location.

Stone Walls

The initial list of stone wall locations was based on the National Register of Historic Places Washington Township MRA USGS quadrangle maps. Individual walls were mapped in GIS and given a unique identifier that included the letter "W" and a sequential number (e.g., W001). As a result of the survey, some of the walls included in the Washington Township MRA were found to no longer be extant and so their unique identifier does not have any information attached to it in the database. Numerous additional walls not included in the Washington Township MRA were identified as a result of the survey; each of these was assigned a unique identifier that continued the sequential numbering. Walls that were recently constructed in roundabouts and new housing developments were not surveyed because they did not have the linear form of the historic walls and were clearly a different tradition that echoed an older motif.

Two conventions were defined during field survey which were incorporated in to the individual inventory forms for walls and the GIS database: (1) "Associated walls" are walls that are directly abut another wall, either perpendicularly or, if parallel, are separated by a pillar; and (2) only parcel numbers gathered for the present survey, the majority of which have pre-1970 structures associated with them, are listed for surveyed stone walls.

Eight distinct types of stone walls were identified as a result of the survey; the wall types and their corresponding GIS code are summarized in Table 1. The condition of the walls was broken into seven different categories, ranging from excellent to ruinous; the wall conditions and their corresponding GIS code are summarized in Table 2. In addition to being discussed in their own section of this report, a summary of all surveyed stone walls is located in Appendix E and individual data forms for surveyed stone walls are included in Appendix F.

Table 1. Stone wall types and corresponding GIS code

Wall Type	Code
Traditional Dry-Laid Limestone	TDL
Traditional Dry-Laid Limestone with concrete mortar	TWC
Atypical built with Limestone	AT (LS)
Atypical built with Other Stone	AT (OS)
New Build	NB
New Build in the Traditional Dry-Laid Style	NB (TDL)
Atypical built with stucco and other stone	AT(SS)
Traditional Dry Laid Limestone, unknown details, located on inaccessible private property	TUP

Table 2. Stone wall condition and corresponding GIS code

Wall Condition	Code
Excellent	A
Good	B
Fair	C
Poor	D
Ruinous	R
Overgrown	O
Unknown/Private	U

Archaeological Sites

All of the information for archaeological sites was acquired from the OHPO in the form of a GIS database, OAIs, and technical reports. Since probing was not included in the scope of work, Commonwealth archaeologists' primary task in the field was to determine the condition of the site, i.e., whether or not the site could still be extant and, if so, if the site was disturbed by land moving activities. The determinations were based on the assumption that the site location within the OHPO database was accurately mapped.

In order to add consistency to reporting, five categories of condition were created. These are summarized in Table 3. The code for the condition assessment, as well as a column for "map grid" were added to the OHPO database included within the GIS package accompanying this report.

Table 3. Archaeological site condition and corresponding GIS code

Condition	Code	Explanation
Visually Destroyed; Remote Sensing	VDR	Recent aerial photographs indicate that the site has been destroyed

Visually Destroyed	VD	The site has been destroyed due to earth moving activities.
No Visual Disturbance	NVD	The site has not been impacted by obvious activities.
Disturbed, Extent Unknown	DEU	The site has been impacted by ground moving activities, but parts of it may still be extant.
Not Field Verified	NFV	The site was not able to be assessed from public right-of-way

A comprehensive summary including the analysis of the significance of each site within the Dublin Planning Area was performed regardless of site condition. The results of this investigation are discussed more in the chapter "Results: Archaeological Resources" and are summarized in tabular form in Appendix G.

Preservation Strategies Study Methods

HDC also reviewed existing documents relevant to previous preservation strategies in the City of Dublin, including the zoning code, Community Plan, and the Historic Dublin Design Guidelines. Although this report focuses on the area known as Historic Dublin (the Historic Core and the Historic Residential District), the recommendations can and should apply to any additional historic properties that may be added to the City's Architectural Review District for special consideration.

The City identified a list of stakeholders and requested that HDC prepare a list of questions that could be sent to each of the stakeholders. After the City reviewed and approved the questions, HDC emailed them to the list of stakeholders. Stakeholders could submit responses electronically via email, or at their preference, submit responses via a telephone call or an in- person meeting. Some stakeholders utilized email and a meeting or email and a phone call to ensure that their responses were understood. A few stakeholders declined to participate or did not respond.

A total of 17 stakeholders received the following questions:

1. What are the reasons people choose to live in the historic district?
2. What are the reasons businesses choose to lease or buy in the historic district?
3. What are your biggest concerns regarding the long term sustainability of the historic district?
4. Do you know of a proposed project involving a historic building (commercial or residential) in Dublin that was never implemented?
5. What were the reasons this project was not implemented? What was the primary one?
6. What might have prevented this from happening? How could this be prevented in the future?
7. Would you support financial incentives for projects in the historic district?
8. What types of resources should be considered?
9. Place in order of MOST to LEAST significant reasons why historic building projects may not be implemented:
    a. Difficulty getting through the City's building, zoning, and architectural review board processes.
    b. Unable to get financing to hire design consultants and pay for initial soft cost expenses.

c. Unable to get financing to pay for the construction hard costs.
d. Don't have enough information about the building to know where to begin and don't know who to contact for help.

10. Place in order of MOST to LEAST significant methods of supporting historic building projects:
    a. Better guidelines on appropriate new construction in historic districts to help get through the architectural review board process.
    b. Better information/guides on the City's historic buildings, proper maintenance/repair, and appropriate alterations and additions to help get through the architectural review board process.
    c. Addition of a City income tax credit to accompany state and federal historic tax credits.
    d. Provision of financial resources.
    e. A more streamlined building, zoning, and architectural review board process.

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RESULTS: HISTORIC CONTEXT

In pre-field and post-field research, Commonwealth staff identified nine areas of contextual significance within the Dublin Planning Area. The majority of surveyed resources are historically associated with one or more of these contexts. There may be properties that are significant for areas other than those identified; however, the established contexts are the most inclusive. These contexts are: settlement and community development; transportation; agriculture; industry and commerce; religion; education; art and recreation; government; and architecture. Each context is discussed in detail in the remainder of this chapter.

Settlement and Community Development

The first inhabitants of the area surrounding present-day Dublin that were documented by Euroamerican settlers were members of the Wyandot tribe of American Indians. The tribe had an encampment at what is today known as Indian Run, a creek that flows into the Scioto River just north of downtown Dublin (Klimoski 1979:8:2). When Euroamericans started arriving in the Dublin portion of the Scioto River valley, there were about 150 Wyandot Indians living in the area. It is reported that some of these tribe members enlisted under General Harrison and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe in Tecumseh's War in 1811 (Historical Publishing 1901:44).

In the first years of the nineteenth century, Euroamerican settlers began making their way to the area. Most of the early settlements were along the Scioto River and waterways within the county, while other areas were settled much later (Williams Brothers 1878:369). The area around Dublin was part of the Virginia Military District (VMD), a government-initiated land survey and patent process used to help pay those who served in the Revolutionary War, as well as a means to open the area west of the Appalachian Mountains to settlement (DHS n.d.a:1). The VMD lands were located between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, and further bounded by the Ohio River on the south, and Auglaize, Hardin, and Marion counties on the north (DHS n.d.a:1). This area was claimed by Virginia until it agreed to relinquish all claims to the lands northwest of the Ohio River, but after the Revolutionary War, the state appropriated the land again to satisfy the claims of state troops employed in the Continental Army (DHS n.d.a:1). Surveys began in the VMD in the 1780s, with the first land patent (a document that transfers land from the federal government to a private owner) granted in 1794 (DHS n.d.a:2). Part of the VMD was settled by Lieutenant James Holt, who signed over his patent to John Graham (DHS n.d.a:1). Graham, in turn, sold a portion of the land located in and around Dublin to members of the Sells family (City of Dublin et al. 2004:4).

The first settlers to the area were originally from Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and included Ludwick Sells, his sons Samuel, Peter, Benjamin, and William, and Ludwick's brother, John (Williams Brothers 1978:369). By 1801 or 1802, there was a settlement at the site of Dublin, known as Sells Settlement in honor of the Sells family (Martin 1858:202; Taylor 1909:410). Ludwick Sells is credited with planting the first orchard in the area

(Klimoski 197898:3). Other early settlers included George Ebey and his wife, Amaziah Hutchinson, John and Daniel Thomas, Augustus Miller, James Hoey, and Joab Hayden (Williams Brothers 1978:369).

Initially, the interaction between the new arrivals and the American Indians was peaceful. John Sells erected the Black Horse Tavern (Figure 2), named in honor of his prized Kentucky-bred stallion (Weber 1993a:6). The tavern became a landmark for settlers and native inhabitants alike, including Wyandot chief, Shateyoranyah, or Leatherlips, as he was known by the settlers. In 1810, after enjoying years of peaceful cohabitation, six Wyandot warriors, led by Chief Roundhead, came to the area seeking Leatherlips. Sells reluctantly gave them directions to his friend's lodge, and left early the next morning with three of his brothers and George Ebey for the camp. Upon their arrival, Sells and his group realized that the six warriors were there to assassinate Leatherlips. Although they offered John's prized horse for his life, Leatherlips was sacrificed by the warriors to enable the rest of the Wyandot nation to join Tecumseh's war council to attempt to stop the flow of white settlers into the region (Weber 1993a:6-7).

Figure 2. Black Horse Tavern, 109 S. High Street, looking southwest

Members of the tribe remained in the area well into the 1850s, although the last known full-blooded Wyandot in the area, Kihue or Bill Moose, remained considerably longer. Kihue was born in Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County, in 1837 and lived to just two months short of his 100th birthday, residing in a small shack along the railroad near present-day Morse Road for the last 21 years of his life (DHS n.d.b:1).

In addition to constructing the tavern, John Sells is credited with erecting the first sawmill on Indian Run soon after 1812, and he also started a distillery and operated a hat factory

(Klimoski 1979:8:3). John's brothers, Peter and Benjamin, built and operated the first gristmill on the banks of the Scioto (Weber 1993a:7). John Sells is also credited with establishing the village of Dublin in 1818. Sells hired a surveyor, John Shields, who lived in Franklinton and preached to the area's Methodists on Sundays. Sells commissioned Shields to plot 200 lots between Indian Run on the north, the location where Waterford Drive is now located on the south, the Scioto River on the east, and the cemetery on West Bridge Street on the west (City of Dublin et al. 2004:8). It is believed that Shields named Dublin for his hometown in Ireland (Richison 2014:16). On April 10, 1818, Sells ran an ad in the Columbus Gazette offering 200 acres in the new town for sale. The ad included the incentive of one year's credit for the first payment and the balance due in two yearly payments (Weber 1993a:7). As further enhancement, Sells noted that

> the area had ample stone, lime, sand and excellent clay for bricks, several clean springs and 'excellent sawmills and grist mill adjoining. This town stands on a high bank and is known to be remarkably healthy (Weber 1993a:7).

In spite of the favorable terms for the sale of lots in Dublin, few responded to the offer. At the time, the country was in a depression and Columbus was drawing most of the settlers to the region (Weber 1993a:7). Still, very slowly, the community began to grow. In 1829, the population of the town was not reported in the *Ohio Gazetteer*; however, the entire township was reported to have 250 inhabitants, including only 46 electors (Kilbourn 1829:112, 236). A decade later, the number of inhabitants in Dublin proper was recorded at 96, and was described as

> a small post town in Washington Township, Franklin county. It is situated on an elevated tract of ground on the western bank of Scioto river, 12 miles northwesterly from Columbus; and contains one store and several mills built upon the river (Jenkins 1837:166).

The sign that the community was truly established came in 1820, with the assignment of a post office. Prior to that date, mail was delivered as part of a three-day, round-trip service provided by a messenger (Termeer 2002). By 1859, the town had grown substantially, with a population of approximately 400 (Taylor 1909:410). In addition to the agricultural pursuits outside the town, there were a number of businesses centered there as well. Taylor (1909:410) wrote that Dublin

> did much business in its stores, taverns, mills, and shops of all kinds of mechanics, who produced cloth from the sheep's back, with tailors to make clothes, hatters to make hats, wagonmakers to make vehicles, shoemakers and the like, every growing community of that day attracting artisans from far and wide.

The Borough of Dublin was incorporated in 1855 and the first officers were elected, including Z. Hutchinson as mayor and William Graham as recorder (Taylor 1909:410). Interestingly, a year after the community of Dublin became a borough, it "threw off the burdensome machinery of borough government and declined to hold further elections" (Taylor 1909:410). This change did not seem to hinder the growth of Dublin, and the recorded combined population of township and town in 1858 reaching 1,300 (Taylor 1909:410). The oldest recorded village plat offers a glimpse at the village in 1881, showing

lots extending along Bridge Street, High Street, and Lower Street, or Riverview Street as it is known today (Figure 3). In 1900, the combined population was 1,299, including 275 in the village (Taylor 1909:410).

The population of Dublin remained relatively small for its first 160 years, with just 700 people recorded living in the village in 1970 (City of Dublin 2005:3). In 1961, the construction of the Outerbelt/I-270 began. This construction resulted in a dramatic increase in population and change in appearance for Dublin. In August 1987, Dublin officially became a city. By 2004, the population of the area boomed to nearly 35,500 (City of Dublin 2005:3). In 2010, the population had grown to over 41,000 people, with an estimated 45,098 in 2015 (United States Census Bureau 2016).

Transportation

Because of the large Native American presence in the area, a number of trails existed before the first Euroamericans arrived in the area. These trails, along the Scioto River, are the basis for the transportation network in the region. Early roads were simply finished with dirt, which were often blocked during rain or snow. The exception was the "main road," which extended from north to south along the river. For a distance, this road crossed an outcropping of limestone rock, "making a solid and permanent road bed, though not always as smooth as could be desired" (Historical Publishing 1901:44). For most roads, the dirt was eventually covered with either gravel or macadam, although the heavily traveled High Street at the center of Dublin had a cobblestone finish (City of Dublin et al. 2004:50).

One of the earliest improved roads in the area was the Dublin and Worthington Road. Local carpenter Joseph Ferris earned 18 cents per day to lay logs on prepared ground and then cover the logs with dirt, creating an approximately 20-mile-long corduroy road (City of Dublin et al. 2004:50). A second major road, the Dublin-Marysville Road, or U.S. 33, provided north-south access and began as a modest trail through the woods before it was widened, leveled, and covered with gravel. During the summer of 1925, the Dublin-Marysville Road underwent further improvements when approximately 20 miles of its length were resurfaced with Kentucky asphalt (City of Dublin et al. 2004:50). The improvements were greatly appreciated and were celebrated by the community with parades, potato-sack races, a tug-of-war, band concert, and an ox roast. The *Columbus Dispatch* newspaper reported that the festivities drew 5,000 attendees (City of Dublin et al. 2004:50).

Because of the proximity of Dublin to the Scioto River, transportation was not limited to overland routes. Although there was a substantial drop in elevation along the length of the river, it was used for the transportation of goods. One story notes that Henry Shout, who built a sawmill on Indian Run in 1818, operated an overshot wheel where lumber was produced in large quantities and then floated down the river to Franklinton and Columbus (Historical Publishing 1901:45). John Sells navigated the first large boat down the Scioto. The boat was 16 feet wide and 60 feet long, with a flat bottom, and loaded with 500 barrels of flour and a quantity of bacon (Historical Publishing 1901:45). Sells, along with several local men serving as deck hands and a pilot, successfully navigated down the river and over a seven-

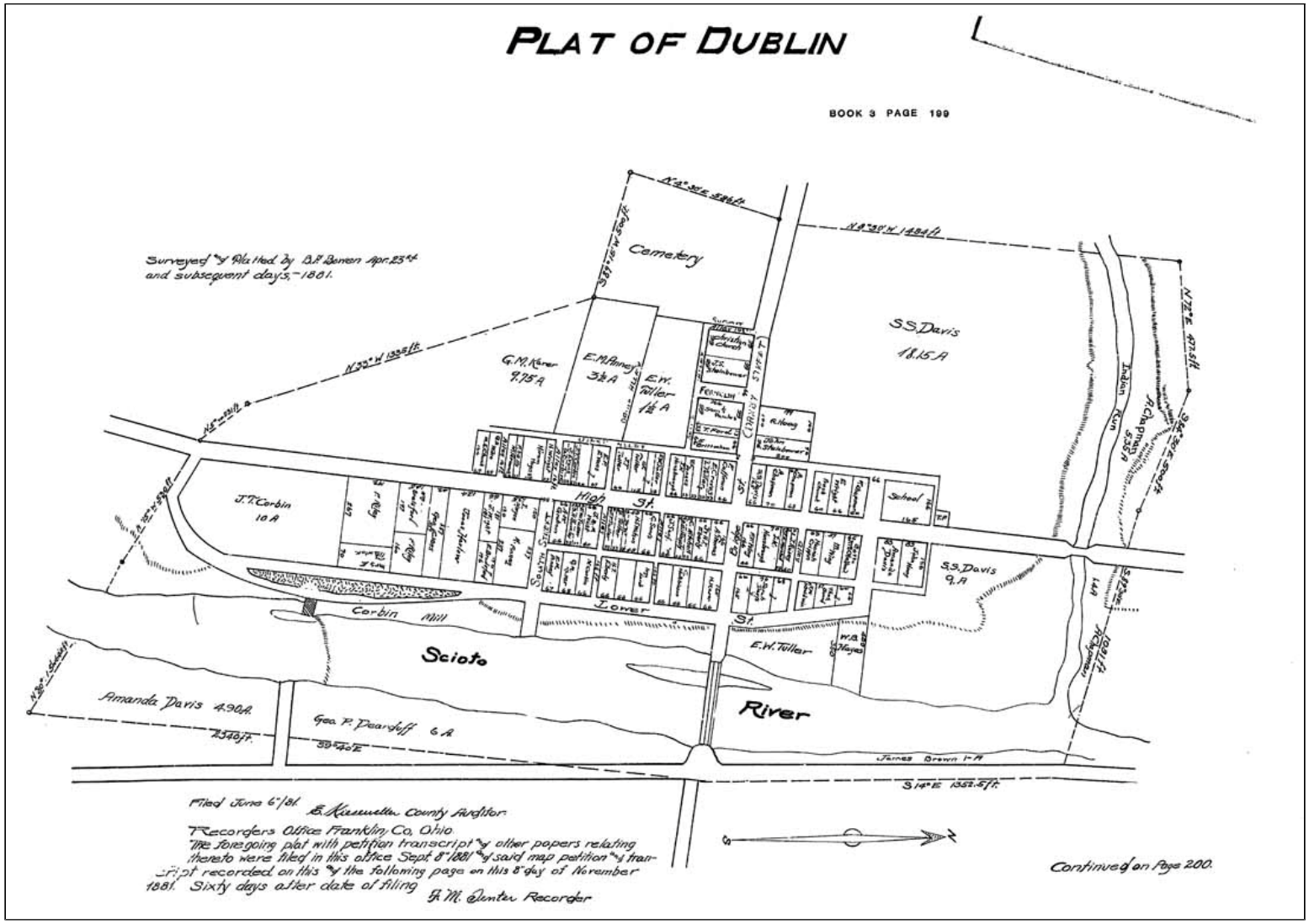

Figure 3. 1881 plat map of the Village of Dublin

Courtesy of the City of Dublin Planning Department

foot dam near Franklinton, and went on to sell his load at Maysville, Kentucky (Historical Publishing 1901:45).

While the river could be a benefit to long-distance travel, it also provided an effective barrier from the east to the west bank. It was determined early in the history of Dublin that bridges were needed to provide connectivity to Worthington to the east and to Columbus in the south. The first bridge constructed across the Scioto River was made of logs and planks, and was said to have functioned more as a dam than an overpass (City of Dublin et al. 2004:50). Another bridge, constructed in 1840, was a wood-covered structure that was replaced in 1880 by a steel span. The bridge was replaced again in 1935, when the Works Progress Administration (WPA) constructed the concrete arch bridge (City of Dublin 2005:3) (Figure 4). The deck of that bridge was reconstructed and expanded to four lanes in 1986 (Edwards 2012).

Figure 4. Scioto River (Bridge Street) Bridge, looking northeast

Three bridges and one culvert have been recorded in the Ohio Department of Transportation Historic Bridge Inventory Report within the Dublin Planning Area. Each of the bridges was recorded in 2008, and is discussed further in Table 4. Locations of surveyed bridge and culvert are shown in Figure 5.

Table 4. Dublin Bridges and Culverts

Survey Identifier	SFN #	Name/Location	Type	Year Built	ODOT NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
B001	2501171	Scioto River (Bridge Street) Bridge: carries US 33/SR161 over Scioto River	Arch	1935	Y
B002	2517523	Indian Run Bridge: carries High Street (SR 746) over Indian Run	Concrete Culvert	1949	N
B003	8044287	Gordon Tri-Co Bridge: carries Industrial Parkway over Gordon Tri-Co Ditch	Concrete Slab	1930	N
B004	2568705	Ashbaugh Bridge: carries Ashbaugh Road over North Fork of Indian Run	Steel Girder	1920	N

Agriculture

Early farmers cleared forests of black walnut, oak, sycamore, white elm, hackberry, buckeye, hickory, ash, honey locust, and maple trees to make way for their cultivated crops (City of Dublin et al. 2004:21). The soils were mostly clay, and were considered capable of producing large crops when properly cultivated (Williams Brothers 1978:369).

In 1862, the Franklin County Agricultural Society reported that the principal crops raised in the county included wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, and that raising of livestock was carried out to a "very great extent" (State Board of Agriculture [SBA] 1862:109). The fruit crop of 1861 in the county was described as a disappointment, with the production of peaches and apples considered a complete failure, although berries of all kinds were plentiful. Just over 20 years later, in 1885, the Franklin County Agricultural Society reported that "while our lands may not be as good for the production of wheat, oats, and potatoes, as those of some of other counties of the State, yet for hay, corn and grazing purposes, they cannot be excelled" (SBA 1886:260).

Located to the northeast, Delaware County was described in 1885 as preeminently calculated for farming, which was suitable for the cultivation of wheat, corn, oats, clover, and potatoes, with the average farmer expecting to raise all of these crops every year (SBA 1886:257). Delaware County also had successful horse, cattle, sheep, and hog breeding programs. Similarly, Union County claimed the ability to grow a variety of agricultural products in abundance, which was further enhanced by soil that was also adapted to grazing purposes (SBA 1886:308). Cultivated crops included corn, wheat, oats, and hay. The county farmers suffered losses in potatoes and fruit crops in 1885, with the exception of pears, which was "undoubtedly the largest ever known in the county" (SBA 1886:309). Union County farmers also excelled at stock-raising and wool-growing, having been engaged in importing the very best grades of horses, cattle, and sheep from Europe (SBA 1886:309).

Late nineteenth-century plat maps of Dublin and the surrounding area illustrate that outside the tiny village, the area was comprised of a number of farms, most encompassing between 20 and 120 acres (Caldwell and Gould 1872:62; Mowry 1877:31; Everts 1875:17). This remained largely unchanged in the first decades of the twentieth century, although Dublin's footprint had expanded to include some of the earlier small farms, and additional small farms were created to its west (Modie & Kilmer 1910:19; Marysville Map 1908).

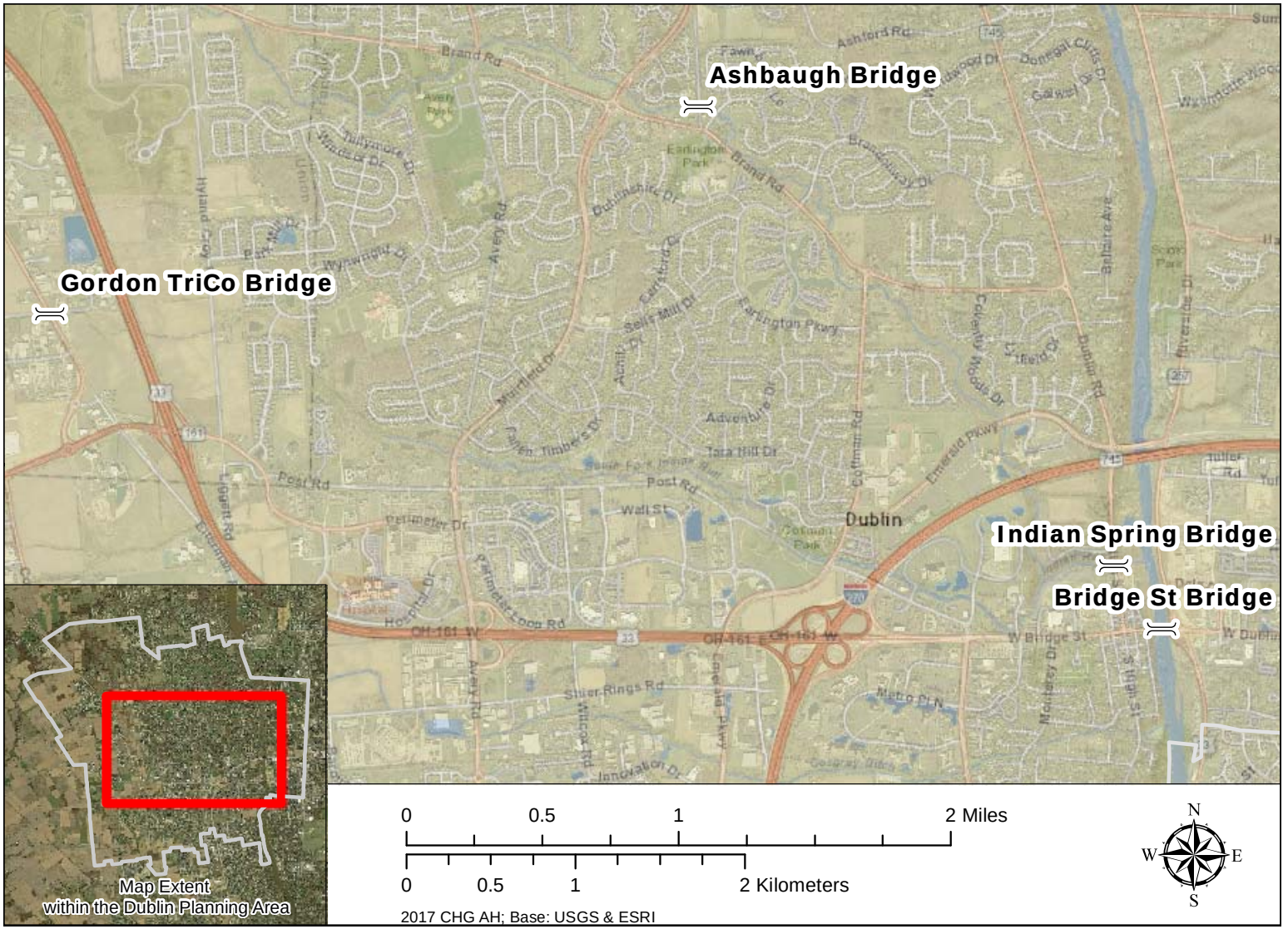

Figure 5. Location of surveyed bridges and culverts in the Dublin Planning Area

The agricultural heritage in the three counties of the study area continued into the twentieth century (Weber 1993a:15). In the 1920s, the steam thresher made its way to Dublin, resulting in harvests utilizing groups of up to 40 men and boys to separate the wheat. The groups were comprised of neighbors who moved from farm to farm to assist with bringing in the crops. This process was simplified by 1930, when the first local farmer purchased a gas-powered tractor (Weber 1993b).

In 1930, one author noted that in Franklin County,

> the rougher parts of the township have been converted largely into profitable fruit bearing districts. Most of the township, however, is level and very fertile. Some of the best developed farms and handsomest farm houses in Franklin County are to be found in Washington Township (Moore 1930).

Because agriculture in the region included a variety of crops and types of livestock, certain building types would be anticipated to be found on active farms. Early farmsteads were designed with self-sufficiency in mind, along with the ability to produce enough crops or animal products to sell. Farmsteads typically consisted of a farmhouse and outbuildings, and usually included a barn. Other outbuildings frequently built include granaries, machine or tool sheds, corn cribs, hog houses, chicken coops, and windmills. If a spring was on the property, the windmill may be replaced by a spring house, such as the one shown in Figure 6.

The farmstead buildings typically reflect the type of crops being grown or the types of animals being raised. For example, the three-bay threshing barn is frequently encountered on farms that focused on wheat production (Noble 1984:42). Threshing barns are easily identifiable by their three bay or major divisions along its length. The center bay includes one or two large doors that open to reveal a floor where hay could be threshed (Noble and Cleek 1995:77-78). Flanking the threshing floor are side aisles for storage, and often a loft for hay storage was included under the side gable roof (Figure 7). As the size of herds grew, a number of farmers replaced the gable roof on the barn with gambrel roofs, as shown in Figure 8, which permitted greater amounts of storage, and in the early twentieth century, arched or round roofs became popular (Noble and Cleek 1995:35-37).

Fruit production and livestock were prominent agricultural activities that required additional barns or structures. Typical livestock structures found in the farms in the Dublin area include hog houses, chicken coops, and small barns where cattle or horses may have been housed. Silos are a relatively recent addition to farms, with the first vertical silos constructed in the late 1880s (Noble and Cleek 1995:158). Historically, small-scale farmers could not function as a dairy because an even, continuous level of nutrition for the cows was not possible. The invention and subsequent modifications of silos enabled the storage of silage and assured the ability to have consistent milk production throughout the year.

In the early twentieth century, additional building forms became popular on farms. Concerned about ensuring that milk was clean and healthy, legislation required that the milking process and milk storage be separated. This resulted in the development of the milk house, an example of which is shown in Figure 9. Early milk houses were often attached to the barn, but subsequent legislation required that the milk house be separate from the barn, include cooling features, and have a concrete floor. Because of these requirements, milk

Figure 6. Example of a spring house at 6659 Coffman Road, looking northeast

Figure 7. Example of a threshing barn at 7010 Industrial Parkway, looking northeast

Figure 8. Example of a gambrel-roofed barn at 5530 Houchard Road, looking southeast

Figure 9. Example of barn and milk house at 5600 Brand Road, looking north

houses were often constructed of masonry, in contrast to the associated wooden barns and milking parlors (Noble and Cleek 1995:140).

Industry and Commerce

Historically, the predominate industry in Dublin and the surrounding region was agriculture. However, within the village limits there were a number of commercial enterprises, with some industry, such as mills and quarries, largely centered on the Scioto River or the major streams in the area (Figure 10).

Among the earliest commercial enterprises in Dublin was the Black Horse Tavern. Located at 105-109 South High Street, the tavern was named for John Sells' black stallion. It was in this tavern that Sells met John Shields, the surveyor who is believed to have named Dublin for his hometown in Ireland (Richison 2014:16). In addition to the tavern, Sells was the owner of the first gristmill in the area, constructed with partner George Ebey (City of Dublin et al. 2004:26). Sells also was responsible for the construction of several sawmills on Indian Run, a distillery, and a hat factory.

Other early businesses included John Ashbaugh's pottery established in 1814, Henry Shout's sawmill established in 1818, Basil Brown's shoemaking shop opened in 1826, and in about 1828, a broommaking shop established by Adam Price (City of Dublin et al. 2004:26). In 1832, John Swain established a mill that crushed and pressed seeds and fruits to extract their oils. Swain expanded his operation to include a carding machine and cloth-pulling machine, allowing him to comb and clean wool and cottons used to make yarn, and then beat and wash the cloth (Moore 1930). The extensive business holdings remained under Swain's ownership until he sold the entire enterprise to Lorenzo Holcomb in 1855. Holcomb established a flouring mill on the site (City of Dublin et al. 2004:26).

In the late 1830s, Henry Coffman III established a two-story grocery store at the southwest corner of Bridge and High streets (City of Dublin et al. 2004:26). Adjacent to the grocery and sundry store was Coffman's wagon works and harness shop. The two businesses became the social hub of Dublin for several generations, until Henry's great-great granddaughter, Madge Smith Shriver, converted the businesses into Shriver's Restaurant in 1935 (City of Dublin et al. 2004:26). Neither of the buildings is extant today.

Businessman Holcomb Tuller moved to Dublin in 1836 along with his wife, Jane, and their four children (Richison 2014:22). Mr. Tuller operated several businesses in downtown Dublin, including a general store and ashery, as well as a flour mill on the Scioto River. Their house, which became a hotel in the 1880s, is located at 76 S. High Street, shown in Figure 11. Also located in Dublin in the early years of its establishment was a blacksmith shop owned and operated by Samuel Davis (City of Dublin et al. 2004:15).

By 1858, the village was described as

> A place of considerable business, with a population of some three or four hundred; a fair proportion of stores, taverns, and mechanics, and a good mill in the immediate vicinity (Martin 1858:202-203).

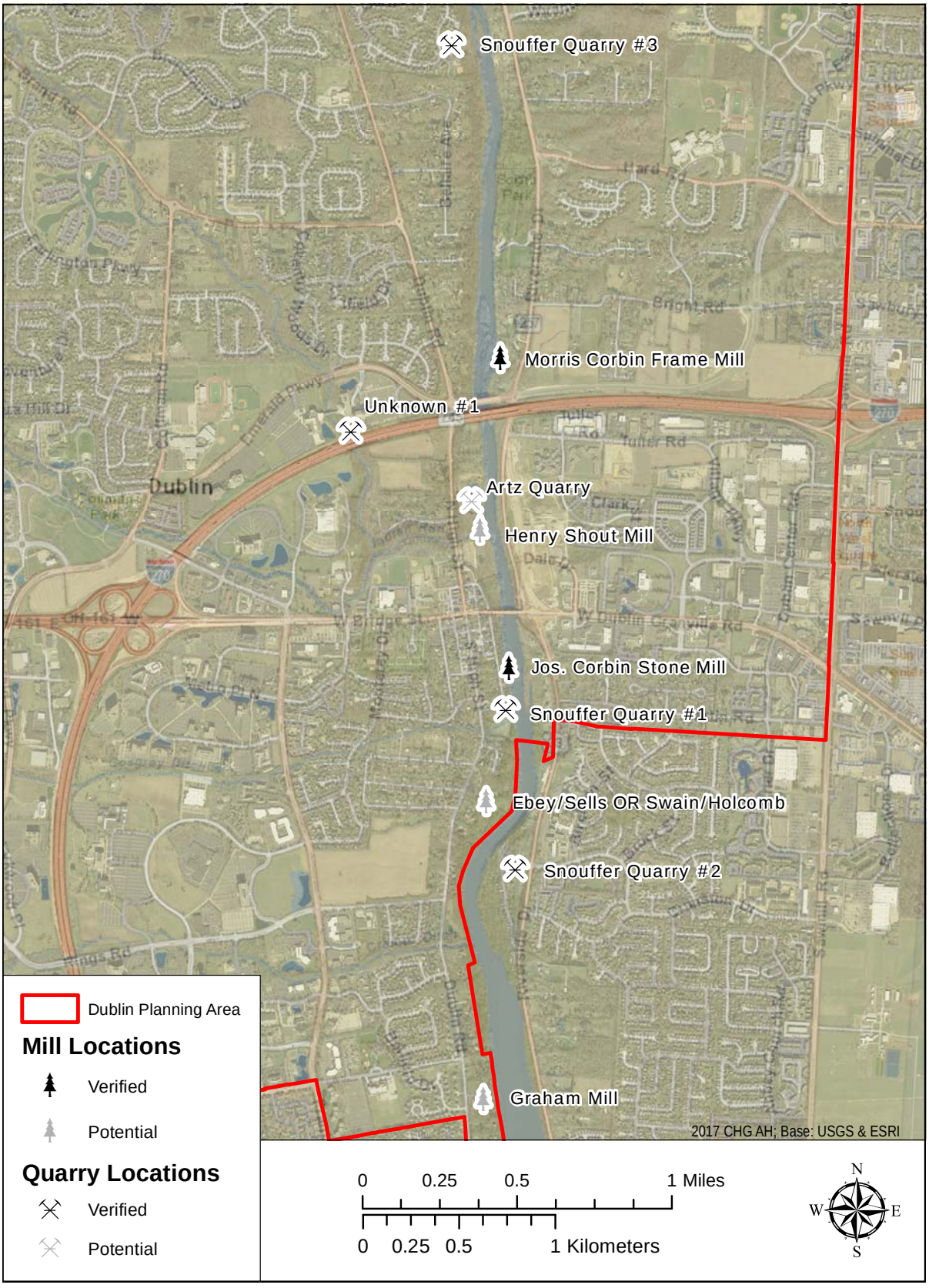

Figure 10. Verified and potential locations of mills and quarries in the Dublin Planning Area

Figure 11. The Holcomb and Jane Tuller House at 76 S. High Street, looking southeast

A list of merchants, manufacturers, and traders in Dublin, Franklin County, Ohio, in 1885 included 23 different owners or partners, with businesses that included restaurants, mills, implement sales, tinware, a drugstore, a general store, a blacksmith, a physician, an undertaker, a millinary, a saloon, a hotel, a harnessmaker, a livery, a sawmill, and a painter (City of Dublin et al. 2004:28). Many of the nineteenth-century commercial buildings on High Street, shown in Figure 12 through Figure 14, are extant.

Many of the same businesses continued into the twentieth century, with ownership changing often through familial generations. Eventually the blacksmith and livery industries were replaced with garages and service stations, such as the F. D. Pinney Garage on High Street and the Brown-Thomas Garage on Riverside Drive (City of Dublin et al. 2004:39). In the 1920s, Leor Cole opened the Red & White Grocery Store on South High Street, providing staples and fresh produce from local farmers. The business operated for more than 40 years (Richison 2014:116).

The effects of the Great Depression in Dublin were eased by the commercial members of the community. In an attempt to increase foot traffic in their places of business, the local shopkeepers set up a large screen on High St to show movies. This drew people from the surrounding area to town, where they could swap produce, visit the stores, and then settle on blankets or chairs to watch movies (Weber 1993b). Commercial development continued into the mid-twentieth century, with new buildings constructed on N. High Street (Figure 15). Later commercial development that was friendlier to automotive traffic extended west of the village along W. Bridge Street, near what is now the I-270 interchange (Figure 16).

Figure 12. Nineteenth-century commercial building at 6–12 S. High Street, looking southeast

Figure 13. Nineteenth-century commercial building at 14–18 S. High Street, looking east

Figure 14. Nineteenth-century commercial building at 48–52 S. High Street, looking southeast

Figure 15. Mid twentieth-century commercial building at 24 N. High Street, looking northeast

Figure 16. Commercial development along W. Bridge Street at Frantz Road, looking southeast

One of the largest industries in the Dublin area has left a lasting mark on the community as well. Limestone quarries began operating in the mid-1800s, and the industry continued into the mid-1900s (City of Dublin et al. 2004:42). The quarried limestone, which is from the Devonian Period, was used through the region on numerous structures (Edwards 2014). The stone was used for buildings and the iconic walls, as well as bridges and houses, and was also crushed and used as a fertilizer for the agricultural fields. In the 1920s, quarrying and agriculture were the main economic drivers of Dublin's economy (Weber 1993a:15).

Religion

Like most communities, Dublin and the surrounding area initially had their religious services led by itinerant preachers. Early services for practicing Methodists and Episcopalians were held in the home of George and Mary Eby as early as 1807, and moved to the home of Ludwick Sells following Mary's death in 1813 (City of Dublin et al. 2004:54). Circuit rider preachers would travel between a number of churches that were unable to afford a full time pastor, and were often paid with meals and lodging for the service. Most circuit riders also carried a supply of books that they sold to supplement their incomes (City of Dublin et al. 2004:54).

One of the earliest congregations, the Christian Church, was established in 1811. In 1821, the congregation was gifted with a lot for their new church. The stone building was constructed at the site, but in 1844, the growing congregation relocated to a steepled church at what is today 53 N High St. (City of Dublin et al. 2004:54). The church building is extant; however,

the steeple has long been removed, as can be seen in Figure 17. The Christian Church was established by Isaac Newton Walter, who was born a Quaker in 1805 in Lee's Creek, Ohio. He converted to the Christian Church in 1823 and became an ordained minister of the faith in 1825 (City of Dublin et al. 2004:53). Walter worked in Dublin from 1826 to 1833, when he went to New York City to serve as a pastor of the Christian Church. In 1841, after working in New York and serving as a circuit rider in the eastern United States, he returned to Dublin and erected a two-story limestone house at 37 S. Riverview Street (City of Dublin et al 2004:53). In 1877, the congregation erected a new Gothic Revival-style brick church to accommodate the growing congregation (Klimoski 1979:8-5). The building is extant, located at 81 W Bridge Street.

Figure 17. Dublin Christian Church building, 53 N. High Street, looking southwest

The first congregation to construct a permanent building was the Methodist Episcopal, who organized in 1812 and erected their church on High Street in 1837 (City of Dublin et al. 2004:54). The stone building was constructed on a lot donated by Daniel Wright and his wife and, at their request, named Christie Methodist Church in honor of Rev. John Christie, who had passed away in 1823 (City of Dublin et al. 2004:54). The church included a 500-pound bell cast by the Buckeye Bell Foundry of Cincinnati, which was later removed and donated to a Methodist Church in Columbus, North Dakota, in 1929 (City of Dublin et al. 2004:53).

Another early church was the Presbyterian, with the first service in Dublin held in the log home of Charles W. Mitchell. It was not until late in the 1820s that the church expanded to include additional families, and in 1850, they finally erected a church on N. High Street just

south of the Christian Church (City of Dublin et al. 2004:56). The church, complete with an impressive steeple, was opened for worship in 1858. The building is not extant.

St. John's Lutheran Church, which conducted services in German, was founded in 1855. A one-story brick building on Avery Road served as their home. A second church was constructed in response to the growing congregation on Rings and Avery Road. The second church, although greatly expanded, is still extant, and is shown in Figure 18 (City of Dublin et al 2004:56). For those who lived in the western portion of Washington Township, no formal churches were constructed, and as a result, religious services were largely held in local school houses (Martin 1858:203).

Figure 18. St. John's Lutheran Church, 6115 Rings Rd, looking southeast

The three churches that were located in the town of Dublin - the Christian, Presbyterian, and Methodist - each vied for congregants in the village in the late nineteenth and into the twentieth century. This competition ended on June 16, 1912, when shortly after Sunday services ended and worshipers had safely returned to their homes, a tornado struck the village (Weber 1993a:14). The tornado touched down in the graveyard, where it knocked over fifty headstones, then skipped over the Christian Church's belfry but broke into two smaller funnels. The funnel cloud that moved south passed over homes before flattening the wood-frame Methodist Church. The north funnel traveled along High Street where little damage was done until it reached the Presbyterian Church. At the church, the funnel ripped off the belfry and lifted the roof (Weber 1993a:14). In spite of all the damage, there were no injuries or deaths reported. By March 4, 1913, less than a year after the tornado, the three churches once located in Dublin merged to form a Congregational Church. Within six months, the new

church had doubled its number of members (Long 1915:204). The new Congregational Church met in the former Christian Church at 81 W Bridge Street, shown in Figure 19, and is today known as the Dublin Community Church.

Figure 19. Dublin Community Church building at 81 W. Bridge Street, looking southwest

As the population of the Dublin area has grown, so have the number of churches. Today, there are over 30 different congregations within the Dublin planning area. The Dublin Community Church remains active, as well as congregations representing many other faiths, including Christians, Jews, and eastern religions (City Stats 2017).

Education

Like most areas when they were first settled, school classes were held in each family home in the Dublin area. The first formal school was established ca. 1809, when Mr. Griffith Thomas was hired as a teacher (Bailey 1895:1). However, the first schoolhouse was not erected until almost a decade later, in 1818 (Bailey 1985:1). The first school building is believed to have been located at the northeast corner of Bridge and High streets and was constructed of logs that were later clad with walnut siding. The building was just 18 feet wide and 24 feet long, and was soon too small, requiring a second school to be constructed on Water Street (now South Riverview) (Bailey 1985:1).

Additional schools were established in 1837, when Washington Township was divided into eight school districts. Each of the districts was to have one school, with classes for grades

one through eight, and under the jurisdiction of the Washington Township trustees (Bailey 1985:1). The eight districts, their names, and locations are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Washington Township School Districts, 1837

District Number	School / District Name	Alternate Names	Location
1	Richard Hay	---	Corner Post and Wilcox Roads
2	Dublin	---	Dublin
3	Sandy's School	---	Avery and Ring Roads
4	Mitchell	---	Brand Road
5	Douglass	Amlin	Cosgray and Rings Roads
6	John Geary	Amos Kidwell, Henry Dominy, and Sherwood School	Hayden Run and Leppert Roads
7	Donaldson	---	Brand and Avery Roads
8	Seyman District	---	Tuttle Road

The Dublin school district (Number 2) was subdivided in 1845 at the request of several area residents under the leadership of Colonel Elisha Hays (Bailey 1985:2). The new district, Number 9, was named the Daniel Wright District and was located south of Dublin. About the same time, the school in town was increased in size to 89.5 feet wide and 160 feet long (Bailey 1985:3). District 9 was eliminated, and the number was reassigned to the Cosgray District, which had a school building located on the west side of Cosgray Road. The new schoolhouse was completely surrounded by trees, earning it the name Forest District (Bailey 1985:3). The survey identified three former one-room rural school buildings extant in the Dublin Planning Area: 6273 Cosgray Rd, 4915 Brand Rd, and 4171 Summit View Rd.

In the 1880s, the Dublin School, later known as the "old school," was constructed. The building, which rose to three stories, was the tallest in the community. Constructed of brick, the building eventually had a two-story annex, but was eventually replaced by the Dublin Library (City of Dublin et al. 2004:87-88).

In 1919, a new school building was constructed across the street from the Dublin Cemetery (City of Dublin et al. 2004:87) (Figure 20). The new brick building provided classroom space for all twelve grades. The first expansion to the building, the War Memorial Building, was approved by the voters in 1945 and included a gymnasium and two classrooms needed to reduce the crowding in the shared third and fourth grade classroom and the fifth and sixth grade classroom. After the new building was completed, each grade would occupy an entire classroom. Due to the high cost of construction materials, it was seven years before the new wing was dedicated in November 1952 (City of Dublin et al. 2004:87-89).

During the 1950s, Dublin and surrounding Washington Township had to stave off a number attempts to have the school district dissolved and consolidated with Worthington or Hilliard (City of Dublin et al.2004:89). However, before this could happen, one of the Perry Township schools that did not have a high school made arrangements for their students to attend school in Dublin. Similarly, another school in Hayden Falls Village transferred from the Hilliard district to Dublin. About the same time, several bond issues passed in Dublin, enabling the district to expand their offerings with industrial arts and agriculture rooms, and later construct a new high school, currently known as Sells Middle School (City of Dublin et al. 2004:90).

Figure 20. 1919 school building at 144 W. Bridge Street, looking northeast

The mid-twentieth-century school expansion continued with construction of the Indian Run Elementary School, located immediately east of the 1919 Dublin High School/Sells Middle School. The school was the first elementary school in the district (*This Week Community News* 2010). Not long after the building was completed, the district had a competition to name the new building in 1961, with the winning name being Indian Run (*This Week Community News* 2010).

Since 1970, the number of students enrolled in schools within the Dublin Planning area has expanded greatly. In recent years, enrollment figures have exceeded projected counts and there is a need to construct additional schools to meet the rising number of student. In August 2015, a newspaper article about area schools noted that Dublin officials had estimated enrollment for the 2015-2016 school year to be 14,661 students; as of July 24, 2015, the number had already reached 15,429 students. This was creating a shortfall in classroom space and teachers (Boss 2015).

In 2007, there were 15 operating schools within the Dublin Planning area, which includes portions of three school districts, Dublin, Hilliard, and John Adler. Of these schools, just three were constructed prior to 1970 (City of Dublin 2007:226-227). Table 6 provides a list of the current schools within the planning area. The table excludes the seven schools within the Dublin or Hilliard School districts that are located outside the planning area.

Table 6. Dublin Planning Area Schools

School Building	District	Date Constructed
1919 Building	Dublin	1919
Bailey Elementary	Dublin	After 1970
Deer Run Elementary	District	After 1970
Glacier Ridge Elementary	Dublin	After 1970
Indian Run Elementary	Dublin	ca. 1959
Scottish Corners Elementary	District	After 1970
Thomas Elementary	Dublin	After 1970
Wyandot Elementary	Dublin	After 1970
Grizzell Middle	District	After 1970
Karrer Middle	Dublin	After 1970
Sells Middle	Dublin	1954
Dublin Coffman High	Dublin	After 1970
Dublin Jerome High	Dublin	After 1970
Dublin Scioto High	Dublin	After 1970
Washington Elementary	Hilliard	After 1970

Art and Recreation

The Dublin Planning Area includes a number of outdoor sculptures that are of cultural significance to the local area. Varying in style, materials, and form, each takes on a theme that is important to the community and its residents. The Dublin Arts Council began the Dublin Art in Public Places project to create a unique destination for visitors and to add to the quality of life of Dublin's residents. This program has added visual works of art to buildings, parks, neighborhoods, and even a tunnel, and has enhanced the unique sense of place embodied by Dublin. The work, as recorded on the Dublin Arts Council website in 2016, included the resources listed in Table 7 (Dublin Arts Council 2016); Locations are shown in Figure 21. Some of the most iconic pieces include *Field of Corn (with Osage Oranges),* and *Watch House*, pictured in Figure 22 and Figure 23.

In addition to the individual works of art, the Dublin Planning Area includes a number of parks and recreation areas. Historic maps of the area do not reveal any formal parks, although there were likely places people liked to gather. These may have included sites along the waterfront, north of Dublin and away from most of the industrial uses of the river, and the cemeteries. From 1850 to 1900, pleasure gardens were popular places for community recreation. These included formal cemeteries, such as Dublin Cemetery (Cranz 1978:9). Formerly known as the International Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F) Cemetery, the Dublin Cemetery was established in 1858 and transferred to the Village of Dublin in 1975 (City of Dublin and Lehman 2005:51).

Other early recreational areas would have been associated with the schools. The playground movement was first popularized in the late nineteenth century, and by 1894, Jane Addams' Hull House in Chicago had supervised playgrounds with sand piles, organized sports areas, and swings (Play & Playground Encyclopedia 2016). In Dublin, it was over a decade after the last school playground was established (ca. 1961) that the next recreational area was begun in the Planning Area. The Muirfield Golf Club purchased land in 1966, but did not

begin development until 1972. The course, designed by golf champion Jack Nicklaus, was opened in 1974 (City of Dublin et al. 2004:115).

With the growth of the City of Dublin since the opening of Muirfield Golf Club, a number of additional parks and recreational areas have been established. As of 2007, the city had 52 parks occupying over 900 acres of land (City of Dublin 2007:203). The parks include facilities for athletic recreation, playgrounds, eating areas, and other outdoor activities. Many of the parks feature artwork noted in Table 7. One of these is Scioto Park, which features the iconic *Leatherlips* statue (Figure 24).

Table 7. Dublin Planning Area Public Art

Artwork	Artist	Location	Date of Installation
Leatherlips	Ralph Hemick	Scioto Park	1990
Out of Bounds	Lloyd Hamrol	Avery Park	1992
Field of Corn with Osage Oranges	Malcolm Cochran	Frantz Park, 4995 Rings Road	1994
The Simulation of George M. Karrer's Workshop	Brower Hatcher	Historic Dublin, 6199 South High Street	2011
Jack Nicklaus Tribute Sculpture	Jeffrey Varilla and Anna Koh-Varilla	Avery/Muirfield Drive Median at Brand Road	1999
Watch House	Todd Slaghter	Coffman Park, 5200 Emerald Parkway	1999
Going, Going…Gone	Don Merkt	Darree Fields, 6259 Cosgray Road	2001
Ascension (part of the original Titration series)	Brian Russell	Coffman Park, 5200 Emerald Parkway	2007
One Step at a Time	Candyce Garrett	Kaltenbach Park, 5984 Cara Road	2007
Narrow #5	Shawn Morin	Coffman Park, 5200 Emerald Parkway	1994
Injection	David Middlebrook	Coffman Park, 5200 Emerald Parkway	2007
Exuvia	Todd Smith	Coffman Park, 5200 Emerald Parkway	2008
Modified Social Benches	Jeppe Hein	Emerald Fields Park, 4040 Wyandotte Woods Boulevard	2008
One Scene	Daisuke Shintani	Dublin Recreation Center Wall	2008
Untitled	Daisuke Shintani	Municipal Building Entrance	2008
Sanguine Standing Stone	Joseph Wheelwright	Dublin Arts Center, 7125 Riverside Drive	2009
Jaunty Hornbeam	Joseph Wheelwright	Dublin Arts Center, 7125 Riverside Drive	2009
Playing Through	ALTernative/Tim Lai and Eliza Ho	Traveling Public Artwork	2013
Daily Chores	Mike Tizzano	Historic Dublin, Corner of Bridge and High Streets	2014
Tree of Life, Future Tense	Mary Jo Bole	Dublin Arts Center, 7125 Riverside Drive	1991-1993
Dublin Tunnel Mural	ALTernative/Jen and Jeremy Wood and Community Volunteers	Brandonway Bike Tunnel, 4900 Brandonway Drive	2015

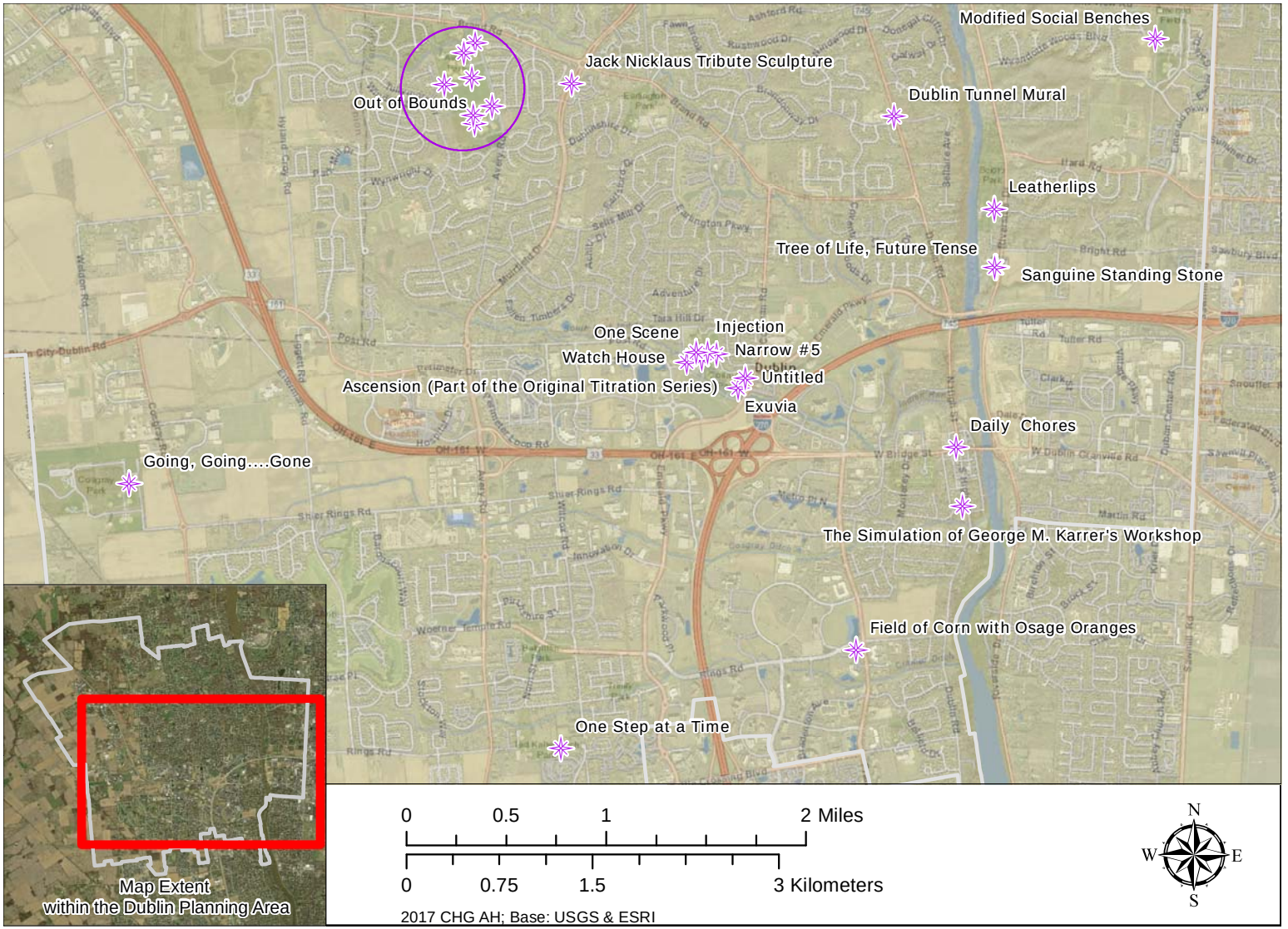

Figure 21. Locations of surveyed public art in the Dublin Planning Area

Figure 22. *Field of Corn (with Osage Oranges)* by Malcolm Cochran, located in Frantz Park at 4995 Rings Road, looking west

Figure 23. *Watch House* by Todd Slaughter, located in Dublin Coffman Park at 5600 Emerald Parkway, looking north-northeast

Figure 24. *Leatherlips* by Ralph Helmick located in Scioto Park at 7377 Riverside Drive, looking east

Government

Early in its history, Dublin gained a great deal of fame as one of the contenders for the site of the state capital. Ohio became a state in 1803 with a temporary capital located in Chillicothe, which had been the seat of government for the Northwest Territory. The residents of the new state felt that a more centrally located capital would be appropriate. In February 1810, the state legislature appointed five commissioners to select the most eligible site for the new state capital. The men were directed to make their final recommendation in Franklinton the following September. In addition to Franklinton (now known as Columbus), the committee considered Delaware, Dublin, and Worthington as potential locations. The submitted report indicated that the best location for the new capital was located 12 miles north of Franklinton on the west side of the Scioto River, then the property of John Sells (DHS n.d.c). However, before any vote could be taken, four men who had obtained a parcel of land opposite Franklinton proposed to give the state ten acres of land for the capital buildings and ten additional acres for a penitentiary, with the cost of the buildings to not exceed $50,000. With the generous offer in hand, the legislature ignored the earlier recommendation and on February 21, 1812, the state capital was located in the new community of Columbus (DHS n.d.c).

Years before the borough of Dublin was established, the community gained its first sign of importance from the United States government: the assignment of a post office in 1820 (Termeer 2002). The first postmaster was Daniel Wright, who served for five years and was the first of 13 postmasters to run the institution from their home or store. The first permanent

home of the post office was opened on October 17, 1965, when Ruthella Termeer was the postmaster (Termeer 2002). The first post office building was located at 38 W Bridge Street (Figure 25) where the facility remained until a new building was constructed in 1982 at its present site of 715 Shawan Falls Drive. Just over a decade later, in 1995, to keep up with the tremendous growth of Dublin, a second post office facility was opened at 6400 Emerald Parkway (Termeer 2002).

A major improvement to the area by the government was the establishment of the local fire department. The Dublin Fire Department was not officially established until 1937, marking the end of the bucket brigade that had existed for the first 100-plus years of the community (Haynes n.d.:1). Even though the new fire department was officially organized, it remained a volunteer operation, but with better equipment. The first fire truck was purchased in August 1937, and a second truck shortly thereafter in 1940. A siren was mounted on a post in the center of Dublin in 1942 to call the volunteers, and in 1944, the first formal firehouse was erected at 37 West Bridge Street (Haynes n.d.:1) (Figure 25). For a time, the fire department was combined to cover both Washington and Perry Townships, but this partnership was discontinued and Perry Township constructed their own firehouse on Sawmill Road (Haynes n.d.:1).

Figure 25. First Dublin post office building at 38 W. Bridge Street, looking northwest

Figure 26. First Dublin firehouse at 37 W. Bridge Street, looking southeast

Perhaps one of the most interesting buildings associated with the government is the Washington Township Voting Hall. Constructed in the late 1850s, the building was historically a general store and subsequently served as a pool hall and voting hall (Klimoski 1979). Listed on the NRHP in 1979, the original OHI form was done on the property in 1977, at which point the building had already served as a voting hall for a number of years. The Washington Township Voting Hall is located at 6940 Rings Road, Amlin (Figure 27).

The only extant government office building in the Dublin Planning Area to have been constructed prior to 1970 is the Perry Township Hall in Franklin County. Historically, there was a township hall located near the center of the township on the "farm of Mr. Joseph Henderson" that was erected about 1854 (Martin 1858:257). It is unclear when this building was replaced, but today, the hall is located in a building constructed in 1963 at 7125 Sawmill Road (Figure 28).

Figure 27. Washington Township Voting Hall at 6940 Rings Road in Amlin, looking northwest

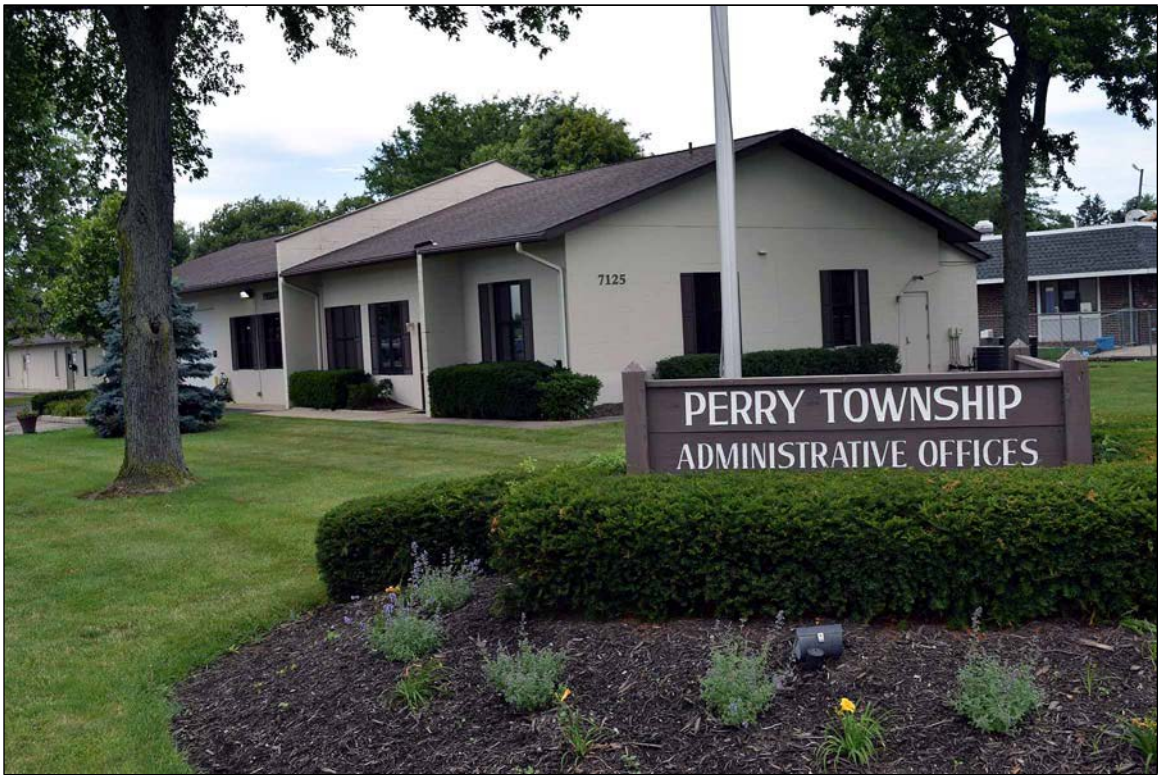

Figure 28. Perry Township Hall at 7125 Sawmill Road, looking northwest

Architecture

The long history of Dublin is represented by its wide range of architectural styles, forms, types, and construction materials. Early stone buildings in the heart of downtown contrast with the multiple-story farmhouses and surrounding outbuildings, which in turn provide contrast to the Mid-Century Modern houses. The contrasts are numerous, and are significant for their physical representation of the changes and growth in the area. Farmsteads and barns remind those traveling through the community that there is an agrarian past that dominated Washington, Jerome, and Concord Townships, where subdivisions of late twentieth- and early twenty-first century styles and forms now prevail.

Architecture is one of the four Criteria for Consideration when evaluating historic significance. It is often the first suggestion that a property may be of historic importance. Within the Dublin Planning Area, there are over 30 different architectural styles or forms represented. Many of these fit into broader forms, styles, and movements described in the following paragraphs.

The building forms that are described as vernacular, or "by the people" construction, were historically done without the guidance of an architect or professional carpenter. These forms were constructed from what the builder was familiar with, so subsequent generations constructed buildings that were similar to those of previous generations. Vernacular buildings are most often identifiable by the footprint or floor plan of the building and are named, for example, Upright and Wing, Side or Gable Front, or T-Plan in reference to the form of the building.

Vernacular forms are often the first buildings constructed in a newly opened region. Side Hallway or Front Gable houses were popular between 1820 and 1880, and the I-House was constructed from approximately 1829 to 1890 (Gordon 1992:122-127). Several other forms show strong connections to New England building traditions, including the Upright and Wing (ca. 1820–1890), the Saltbox (ca. 1830–1900), and the Gabled Ell (ca. 1865–1885) (Gordon 1992:132-136). The American Foursquare (1900–1925) may have been a result of the mail-order or catalog home industry (Gordon 1992:137). Each of these vernacular forms will be discussed further below, based on their earliest construction date.

In contrast to vernacular building forms, high-style buildings typically originated with architects or professional designers. Over time, building styles were spread through books and magazines, where they generated greater popularity. It was not uncommon for a builder to apply elements associated with high-style architecture to vernacular building forms.

To aid in the discussion of the variety of styles and forms, the following text is divided into time periods: 1800–1860; 1860–1900; 1900–1940; and 1940–1970. Table 8 summaries the broad categories of building and structure styles and forms that were identified during the survey according to the time periods used in this discussion.

Table 8. Styles and forms of buildings and structures identified during the survey by time period

Style / Form	Types Represented	1800–1860	1860–1900	1900–1940	1940–1970	Post-1970	Total
Agricultural Buildings	Includes Barns, Silos, Outbuildings	-	2	13	2	1	18
American Foursquare	Multiple	-	-	5	-	-	5
Art Deco	Rectilinear	-	-	1	-	-	1
Brutalist	Other	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bungalow	Multiple	-	1	11	1	-	13
Colonial Revival	Multiple	-	1	1	42	3	47
Contemporary (Includes Modern Craftsman, Neo-Craftsman, Neo-Formalist, Neo-Eclectic, Neo-Mansard, Neo-Tudor, Neo-Tudor Revival, Spanish Neo-Eclectic)	Multiple	-	-	-	26	6	32
Craftsman	Bungalow	-	-	12	-	-	12
Dutch Colonial Revival	Includes Gambrel and Other	-	-	4	2	-	6
Enframed Window Wall	Other	-	-	-	1	-	1
Engineering Structures	Includes bridges	-	-	2	-	-	2
Federal	Multiple	8	-	-	-	-	8
French Norman	Other	-	-	-	1	-	1
Front Gable	N/A	4	5	11	9	-	29
Gable Ell	N/A	2	16	22	-	-	40
Gothic Revival	Includes Cross Gable and Front Gable	2	2	-	-	-	4
Greek Revival	Includes Front Gable and Side Gable	5	-	-	-	-	5
I-House	N/A	-	5	1	-	-	6
Industrial	N/A	-	-	-	1	1	2
International	Includes Eclectic, Rectilinear, Other	-	-	-	2	1	3

Style / Form	Types Represented	1800–1860	1860–1900	1900–1940	1940–1970	Post-1970	Total
Italianate	Multiple	1	10	1	-	-	12
Log Cabin	Cabin	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mediterranean Revival	Hipped	-	-	-	1	-	1
Midland	Single Pen	-	1	-	-	-	1
Minimal Traditional	Includes Cross Gable, Front Gable, Side Gable	-	-	-	9	-	9
Mission Revival	Other	-	-	-	1	1	2
Modernist Movement	Includes Front Gable and Rectilinear	-	-	-	2	-	2
No Style	Multiple	-	-	4	24	4	32
Post Modern	Includes Side Gable and Underground	-	-	-	1	1	2
Queen Anne	Multiple	-	1	6	-	-	7
Ranch	Includes Cross Gable, Raised Ranch, Side Gable	-	-	1	416	6	423
Romanesque Revival	Basilican Plan Church	-	1	-	-	-	1
Shed	Shed Roof	-	-	-	1	1	2
Side Gable	N/A	10	6	11	17	-	44
Split-Level	Multiple	-	-	-	63	3	66
Tudor Revival	Cross Gable	-	-	2	1	-	3
Upright and Wing	N/A	-	-	2	-	-	2
Vernacular	Cross Gable	3	2	8	3	-	16
	Gambrel	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Hipped	-	-	3	2	-	5
	Other	1	-	8	3	-	12
Wrightian	Ranch	-	-	-	2	-	2
Unverified / Not Visible	N/A	1	-	6	12	-	19
	Total	38	51	137	645	30	901

1800 – 1860

The Dublin Planning Area includes a number of buildings constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century. A number of these buildings can credit their longevity to their original construction and materials. Often vernacular in form, the buildings of this time period were frequently based on building forms or styles based on what the builder knew before they moved to Ohio. Styles, such as Federal or Greek Revival (popular in Ohio from 1835-1860), are often utilized on the earliest of buildings, particularly those constructed in limestone or brick.

Federal style buildings were popular in Ohio from approximately 1790 to 1849 and typically have evenly spaced door and window fenestration patterns (Figure 29). Gordon notes that Ohio Federal style houses often have three-bay, gable-end facades with simple lunettes in their pediments (1992:78). Builders' books, such as William Pain's *Practical Builder* (1762) and Asher Benjamin's *The Builder's Assistant* (1800), were key to the spread of the style and standardization of its features (Gordon 1992:78). Popular features of the Federal style house include Classical detailing, with semi-elliptical fanlights in the higher style versions of the building. The buildings in the Dublin Planning Area would more likely have multi-paned rectangular transoms and mullioned sidelights. The windows, which would be double hung, may have twelve-over-twelve, nine-over-six, or six-over-six windows, typically with smaller sashes in upper stories. Brick or stone examples of the Federal style buildings may feature brick flat arch/jack arches or stone lintels, or stone slip sills (Gordon 1992:78).

Figure 29. Example of a Federal style house at 8055 Dublin Road, looking west

The Greek Revival style buildings were popular in Ohio from approximately 1835 to 1860, although its stylistic elements have enjoyed popularity for much longer (Figure 30). The distinctive features were easily adaptable to a variety of buildings, from the most modest to large, high-style houses. Like the Federal style, the Greek Revival style was spread in part due to publications. Pattern books, such as Minard Lafever's *Modern Builder's Guide* (1833) and *Beauties of Modern Architecture* (1835), facilitated the spread of the designs across the country (Gordon 1992:79). Greek Revival style buildings often have ornamentation that is large in comparison to the overall size of the building. If columns are present, they are typically either of the Doric or Ionic order. Doors are commonly trabeated (having a post and beam appearance) and are often recessed. Windows associated with Greek Revival buildings are double hung, with nine-over-six or six-over-six sashes. Perhaps one of the most distinctive stylistic features is the use of cornice returns and heavy entablatures (Gordon 1992:79).

Figure 30. Example of a house with Greek Revival elements at 63 S. High Street, looking west

Vernacular buildings of this time period include the Front Gable house (1820–1880), Upright and Wing (ca. 1820–1890), I-House (1829–1890), and the Saltbox (ca. 1830–1900). The Front Gable house is rectilinear in form and oriented perpendicular to the roadway by its gable-front roof. Front Gable houses can be one, two, or two-and-one-half stories high and are typically divided into three fenestration bays on the façade, with the door in one of the outer bays (for the Side Hallway) or centered (Gordon 1992:126) (Figure 31). A version of the building form is a Side Gable, where the ridgeline of the gable roof is situated parallel to the road, with the broad face of the building forming the façade (Figure 32).

Figure 31. Example of a house with a Front Gable form at 87 S. High Street, looking northwest

Figure 32. Example of a house with a Side Gable form at 54 S. High Street, looking east-southeast

The Upright and Wing form is a compound building that includes a front gable section and a side gable, or wing, section. Many of the early Upright and Wing buildings were constructed in phases. Most often the “upright” came first, with the wing being added at a later date as additional space was needed and money was available. The earliest examples have a door in the upright as well as doors in the wing, commonly located off a porch along the length of the wing. As the form evolved, both the upright and wing were constructed simultaneously, with the main door moving to the wing. Often, with the move of the door, the upright was reduced in size from three fenestration bays to two (Gordon 1992:132). An example of the Upright and Wing form is shown in Figure 33.

Figure 33. Example of a house with an Upright and Wing form at 7624 Bellepoint Place Court, looking west

Related to the Upright and Wing house, the later Gabled Ell form incorporates the wing into the main body of the building, creating an L-shaped footprint (Figure 34). The house is oriented to the road similar to the Upright and Wing, with the side wing paralleling the road. The major difference between the two forms is that the side wing has become an integral part of the building core (McLennan 1987:8). An additional diagnostic feature distinguishing the Gabled Ell is its use of a one-and-one-half or two-story form with an intersecting gabled roof, on which the apexes are the same, or almost the same height (McLennan 1987:8). Other common elements associated with the Gabled Ell is the presence of a porch running along the length of the long wing portion of the building, and the lack of a door in the gabled façade facing the street, which typically shrinks to one or two fenestration bays wide (Gordon 1992:136).

Figure 34. Example of a house with a Gabled Ell form at 119 S. High Street, looking west

Like the Upright and Wing, the Saltbox house is a basic rectilinear house with a footprint that may have evolved over time (Figure 35). Historically, the one-and-one-half or two-story house form was achieved by the addition of a one-story rear block of rooms and the extension of the rear roof slope from the peak to create an asymmetrical roofline. The resulting shape is reminiscent of an antique saltbox (Gordon 1992:133). Over time, the form was constructed with the asymmetrical roof line, and the paired outer-end chimneys were replaced by a single chimney positioned at the center of the house.

The final major vernacular building of the period is the I-House. This building form was named based on its distribution in states with names that begin with an "I": Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa (Gordon 1992:127). In spite of this name, the building form has a greater distribution than these three states, including Ohio. I-Houses are two stories high and at least two rooms wide, but are only one room deep, resulting in a tall, narrow (Gordon 1992:127) (Figure 36).

It was also common to add design details popularized with an architectural style to vernacular buildings. For example, both Federal and Greek Revival stylistic details can be added to vernacular buildings. A popular example of this practice is the vernacular Upright and Wing house with cornice returns, a stylistic feature of the Greek Revival style.

Figure 35. Example of a house with a Saltbox form at 83 S. High Street, looking southwest

Figure 36. Example of an I-House at 83 S. Riverview Street, looking west

1860 – 1900

After the Civil War, the number of publications illustrating new house styles continued to grow. At the same time, Ohio was experiencing tremendous growth, requiring the construction of new buildings. According to Gordon (1992:85), the number of residential buildings constructed between 1840 and 1881 peaked in the period between 1867 and 1873, when the Italianate style was popular (Figure 37). The growing need, combined with the adaptability of the style from residential to commercial and industrial buildings, resulted in a huge number of Italianate style buildings being constructed. Italianate buildings are identifiable by their often rectilinear form topped by low-pitched hipped roofs with wide overhanging eaves. Beneath the eaves, Italianate buildings often have bracketed cornices, with later examples utilizing metal brackets instead of carved wood. The windows in Italianate buildings are typically double hung with two-over-two or four-over-four sashes, with round or segmentally arched hoodmolds (Gordon 1992:85-86).

Another popular Victorian-era building style is Queen Anne (Figure 38). Not as versatile as the Italianate, Queen Anne buildings were typically residential, although on occasion commercial buildings carried the stylistic features (Gordon 1992:91). Common elements of the Queen Anne style include a footprint that has an irregular form and asymmetrical massing, bay and oriel windows, overhangs, and wrap-around porches. The houses may have round, square, or polygonal towers or turrets and steeply pitched, imbricated slate roofs. Exterior finishes often include a variety of materials, such as fishscale shingles, undulating clapboard, pressed metal, pressed brick with narrow mortar joints, and even stucco gable ends with glass shards implanted (Gordon 1992:91). Windows and doors were also a place for ornament in the Queen Anne house. Windows may include leaded or stained glass, and, if double hung, may include multiple small lights over a single light lower sash (Gordon 1992:91).

Like the earlier Federal or Greek Revival styles, both the Italianate and Queen Anne stylistic details were readily adaptable to the more modest vernacular forms. It is not uncommon for an Upright and Wing house to have a porch that wraps around the façade, as with the Queen Anne style, or for a Front Gable house to utilize modest brackets on the overhanging roof (Figure 39).

Figure 37. Example of an Italianate style house at 7590 Rings Road, looking north

Figure 38. Example of a Queen Anne style house at 5987 Cosgray Road, looking west

Figure 39. Example of a Gable Ell house with Queen Anne elements at 9999 Jerome Road, looking southeast

1900 – 1940

In the early twentieth century, popular taste, which continued to be influenced by publications such as books and magazines, turned away from some of the design influences of the Queen Anne style. Among the earliest styles to enjoy popularity in the twentieth century were those founded on simpler designs, natural materials, and fine craftsmanship promoted in the Arts and Crafts movement. Directly related to the movement were the Craftsman or Bungalow styles. Although other styles, such as the Dutch Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival also express a connection to early stylistic features, they also are connected to the Arts and Crafts movement in their support of similar basic design principles (Gordon 1992:102).

The Craftsman style arose from the Arts and Crafts movement, which is attributed to the nineteenth-century English designer William Morris, and was brought to the United States by Gustav Stickley (Gordon 1992:102). Stickley was a furniture designer and the publisher of the magazine *The Craftsman*, which was published between 1901 and 1916, and included house plans and design ideas among its articles. It was this magazine that provided the name for the style in the United States. Craftsman houses emphasize natural materials, stucco or cement surfaces, and wood shingles. Characteristics associated with the style include low-pitched gable roofs with broad overhangs that are supported by triangular knee brackets. The Craftsman home also promoted outdoor living, and often included outdoor rooms such as sleeping porches, dining areas, large porches, and pergolas. Other common elements of the Craftsman house include windows with multi-paned upper sashes over a single light lower sash, or casement windows with slender geometric mullions (Gordon 1992:102). For an example of a Craftsman house, see Figure 40.

Figure 40. Example of a Craftsman style house at 7321 Industrial Parkway, looking northwest

Like the Craftsman style, the Bungalow house form also followed tenets of the Arts and Crafts movement, but could also include features associated with Spanish, Stick, and Japanese styles (Figure 41). Gordon (1992:108) explains that the standard Bungalow is a "modest, well-built house characterized by simple, horizontal, and craft-oriented natural materials." There are two common basic Bungalow forms, the Gable Front and the Dormer Front Bungalow. In the first, the one- or one-and-one-half-story building has a low-pitched roof and wide front porch with a gabled roof. The second is also based on these features, and is typically a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable building with a prominent front dormer. Both versions of the Bungalow form include sweeping roofs with overhanging eaves, exposed roof beams and rafter tails, battered or tapered square porch posts, and rectangular windows that are often a multi-paned upper sash over a single-pane lower sash (Gordon 1992:138).

In the early part of the twentieth century, an extensive number of publications introduced several exciting "new" house forms through the popular press. Architects and builders were changing their thoughts about architecture, moving away from Victorian excess in an attempt to restore order to the built environment (Gordon 1992:100). Many architects turned to a "simpler time," and drew their inspiration from the buildings constructed in the Colonial era of America. Among the styles resulting from this movement was the Dutch Colonial Revival.

Loosely based on early Dutch dwellings constructed along the Hudson River, the Dutch Colonial Revival house was popular from 1900 to 1935 (Gordon 1992:104) (Figure 42). The distinctive feature of the form is the gambrel roof, often emphasized on early examples

Figure 41. Example of a Bungalow style house at 7679 Dublin Road, looking northwest

Figure 42. Example of a Dutch Colonial Revival style house at 7721 Riverside Drive, looking northwest

by the orientation of the gambrel end towards the road. Houses constructed prior to ca. 1915 typically had front gambrel roofs. The predominant form into the 1930s featured side gambrels (McAlester 2013:410). Other common elements of the form include roof dormers, shingled dormer and gable ends, and Colonial style elements such as doorway hoods and porticos (Gordon 1992:104).

Likewise, the Tudor Revival buildings also used earlier building styles as an inspiration (Figure 43). Although technically not a revival of an American architectural style, the Tudor Revival is based on the revived interest in the sixteenth-century English vernacular architecture associated with the reign of the Tudor family and other late Medieval English prototypes (Gordon 1992:109; McAlester 2013:454). Promoted in England by Richard Norman Shaw beginning in the 1880s, the earliest examples of the style in the United States were architect-designed buildings. In the early years of the twentieth century, a more modest Tudor style made its way onto the landscape (McAlester 2013:452). In the 1920s and 1930s, the popularity of the Tudor Revival style exploded, having made its way into house plan books and ready-made catalogs (Gordon 1992:109). By the end of the 1930s, the popularity of the style faded. Typically, the Tudor Revival home featured an asymmetrical plan, a steeply pitched roof, prominent chimneys, and casement windows placed in groups. The roof often featured front facing gables, frequently overlapping each other to create additional visual interest (Gordon 1992:109).

Figure 43. Example of a Tudor Revival style house at 7078 Dublin Road, looking east

Perhaps one of the most popular building forms of the early twentieth century was the American Foursquare, which was considered the most popular new house type from the end of the nineteenth century into the early years of the twentieth century (Massey and Maxwell 1995:29). A building form, rather than style, it could be easily adapted to most owners' tastes by changing the construction materials or adding ornamental details. Almost as a rebellion against the overly decorated Victorian era, American Foursquares shied away from the ornamentation of the previous generation (Massey and Maxwell 1995:31).

By definition, the American Foursquare stands from two to two-and-one-half stories, exhibits a nearly square floor plan and block-like shape, and has a hipped roof (Gordon 1992:137) (Figure 44). Additional elements associated with the form include dormers and a one-story porch, which often stretches across the entire front facade (Massey and Maxwell 1995:31). Modern, as well as more traditional, building materials were well suited to the Foursquare. Houses were clad with wood clapboards, shingles, brick veneer, or cast-concrete blocks. With the improvements made in the modern concrete industry, cast-concrete blocks became an accepted building material, providing the smooth stucco finish popular with many Foursquare builders (Massey and Maxwell 1995:31).

Figure 44. Example of an American Foursquare house at 7393 Rings Road, looking south

1940 – 1970

One of the architectural styles that came into prominence after 1940 was Minimal Traditional (Figure 45). Although the house style originates in the 1930s, the majority of Minimal Traditional houses were constructed in the years following the Depression (McAlester and McAlester 1984:478). These residences combine the traditional Eclectic house form with a limited amount of decorative detailing (McAlester and McAlester 1984:478). The steeply pitched roof of the Tudor Revival period was replaced by low- to intermediate-pitched side- or cross-gable forms. There is also a conservation of materials, with eaves and rake constructed close to the main body of the house, distinguishing the style from the later Ranch house with its broadly overhanging roof. The Minimal Traditional house often boasts a large chimney and at least one front-facing gable. Built in large quantities in the years proceeding and following World War II, Minimal Traditional houses dominate tract housing developments of the era (McAlester and McAlester 1984:478).

Figure 45. Example of a Minimal Traditional style house at 94 Franklin Street, looking northeast

After the close of World War II, the demand for housing boomed and several new housing styles were developed. The first, the Ranch, had its start before the war, but gained popularity in the following years. Originating in California during the mid-1930s, the Ranch form spread in popularity across the country by the 1940s (McAlester 2013:602). A decreasing dependency on public transportation permitted homeowners to move away from crowded cities and construct “rambling ranches” on large suburban lots. During the post-World War II building boom, the ranch form was the most popular suburban house type constructed (McAlester 2013:603; Gordon 1992:141) (Figure 46).

Figure 46. Example of a Ranch form house at 10019 Jerome Road, looking southwest

Typical ranch forms stood one story tall with low-pitched, hipped or side-gable roofs that often extended in broad, overhanging eaves. Wall cladding varies, with wood and brick being popular. Windows expanded in size with the introduction of large picture windows. By the 1960s, even the door became a wall of glass with the introduction of the sliding door (Gordon 1992:141). Other common features of the Ranch house include: a rambling floor plan; garages that may be detached, but more commonly are located off the kitchen end of the building; low chimneys; and minimal front porches. The style continued to be popular into the 1970s. More than six million Ranch homes were sold in the United States between 1948 and 1955 (Gordon 1992:141). Good examples of some of the Ranch houses found in the Dublin Planning area are shown in Figure 47 through Figure 50.

From 1950 to 1980, one of the most popular house forms constructed was the Split-Level (Gordon 1992:142) (Figure 51). These houses have three or more separate living levels, each staggered by a partial flight of stairs, typically with only six to eight steps rather than twelve to sixteen stairs in a full flight (McAlester 2013:613). While the form was introduced in house catalogs in the 1930s, it was not until after World War II that they started to gain popularity. By 1954 they were outselling one-story Ranch houses by four to one in some locations (McAlester 2013:614). Good examples of Split-Level houses in the Dublin Planning Area are depicted in Figure 52 through Figure 55.

Figure 47. Example of a Ranch form house at 8581 Frazier Drive, looking south

Figure 48. Example of a Ranch form house at 105 Franklin Street, looking west-southwest

Figure 49. Example of a Ranch form house at 8171 Trails End Drive, looking southwest

Figure 50. Example of a Ranch form house at 3965 Summit View Road, looking southeast

Figure 51. Example of a Split-Level form house at 7037 Rings Road, looking south

Figure 52. Example of a Split-Level form house at 7861 Industrial Parkway, looking southwest

Figure 53. Example of a Split-Level form house at 5495 Ashford Road, looking southeast

Figure 54. Example of a Split-Level form house at 7660 Bellaire Avenue, looking north

Figure 55. Example of a Split-Level form house at 10626 Edgewood Drive, looking southwest

Both the Ranch and Split-Level houses are house forms that could easily adopt stylistic features of other building styles (McAlester 2013:695). Among the styles adopted in the Dublin Planning Area were Mission style, Spanish Revival style, and Colonial Revival style (Figure 56 and Figure 57). The Mission and Spanish Revival were predominately southwestern styles in the nineteenth century, and they only gained widespread popularity after the Panama-California Exposition was held in San Diego in 1915 under the direction of noted architect Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue (McAlester 2013:522). Both Mission and Spanish Revival houses included features such as smooth plastered or stuccoed walls, tile roof sheathing, dramatically carved arched doors, spiral columns, pilasters, carved stonework, and patterned tiles (Gordon 1992:103). The Colonial Revival style draws on the historic styles of the United States and often includes elaborate porticos, large double-hung widows with shutters and transoms, and the use of modillions and dentils below the cornice (Gordon 1992:100). Mission, Spanish Revival, and Colonial Revival styles are also fully realized in houses that are not necessarily Ranches or Split-Level in form; however, these are a minority in the properties surveyed.

Figure 56. Example of a Mission Revival style Split-Level house at 5174 Ashford Road, looking north

Figure 57. Example of a Colonial Revival style Ranch house at 5200 Locust Hill Road, looking east

A small number of other buildings forms also utilize the Colonial Revival style, including Side Gable and Cape Cod. The style has continually been reinvented, with great popularity occurring from ca. 1895 to the present (Gordon 1992:100). In the mid-twentieth century, Colonial Revival became less concerned with historic accuracy (McAlester and McAlester 1984:489). Two-story, Side Gable, Colonial Revival houses, popular from ca. 1955 to the present, often have widely overhanging eaves, metal sash windows, “free interpretations” of door surrounds and colonnaded porches, shallower pitched roofs than the prototypes, and symmetrical facades with less regularity than earlier versions (McAlester and McAlester 1984:489). From the 1930s into the 1950s, asymmetrical forms and facades became more common, as did the popularity of the Garrison form, in which the second story overhangs the first-story façade (McAlester and McAlester 1984:321-322). For an example of a Side Gable Colonial Revival house see Figure 58.

Cape Cod houses mimic the wooden folk houses of eastern Massachusetts, and although the style was most common statewide from 1925 to 1950, nearly all of the 10 Cape Cod houses in the Dublin survey area were built between 1950 and 1966 (Gordon 1992:140) (Figure 59). Commonly shared features of the Cape Cod are a one-and-one-half-story rectilinear form, a steeply pitched side gable roof, and a symmetrical three or five bay facade (Gordon 1992:140).

Figure 58. Example of a Colonial Revival Side Gable house at 4315 Summit View Road, looking southwest

Figure 59. Example of a Cape Cod style house at 5248 Glick Road, looking northwest

McAlester (2013:629-634) classifies the houses constructed between ca. 1945 and 1990 as Contemporary (Figure 60). These houses have an asymmetrical footprint and low-pitched gabled or flat roofs with broadly overhanging eaves. The roof beams are often exposed, and windows are usually present in the gable ends or as clerestories under the roof eaves. The exterior cladding of the contemporary house typically includes natural materials, such as wood, stone, brick or concrete block (McAlester 2013:629). Another common feature of the Contemporary house is a front entry door that is often recessed or obscured totally from the casual observer. An important aspect of the house style is the blurring of the lines between inside and outside. One of the ways this was done was through the use of large walls of windows and series windows to create broad, uninterrupted views (McAlester 2013:630-631). Contemporary houses can be divided into five major subtypes, all based on the roof form. These include: Front-Gabled Roof; Side-Gabled Roof; Gabled Roof Variations; Flat Roof; and Butterfly and Slant Roofs. Some good examples of Contemporary houses in the Dublin Planning area are shown in Figure 61 through Figure 63.

Figure 60. Example of Contemporary style house at 10645 Edgewood Drive, looking northwest

Figure 61. Example of Contemporary style house at 4415 Bellaire Avenue, looking southwest

Figure 62. Example of Contemporary style house at 135 Indian Run Road, looking south

Figure 63. Example of Contemporary style house at 5282 River Forest Road, looking northwest

RESULTS: ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES

Previously documented above-ground buildings and structures within the Dublin Planning Area

National Register of Historic Places

A search of the files at the OHPO, the National Register of Historic Places online database, and the City of Dublin GIS revealed one NRHP Historic District within the Dublin Planning Area (Dublin High Street Historic District, NR# 79003645) and one Multiple Resources Area (Washington Township MRA). A total of 37 properties within the Dublin Planning Area are individually listed in the NRHP; 28 of these individually-listed properties are also grouped under the Washington Township MRA and/or are listed as contributing resources to the Dublin High Street Historic District (Table 9).

Ohio Historic Inventory

The 37 properties listed in the NRHP, and discussed above, were all recorded in the OHI. Another 140 properties within the Dublin Planning Area have also been recorded on the OHI; 22 of these properties have been demolished since the time the OHI was completed. All properties within the Dublin Planning Area with OHI forms on file at the OHPO are summarized in a table included in Appendix B.

National Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendations for surveyed above-ground resources

Commonwealth staff evaluated surveyed properties within the Dublin Planning Area for historic significance, both as individual resources and as groups that could contribute to a historic district. According to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office document *Sample Language for Historic Preservation Ordinance*, properties identified as local landmarks and local historic districts should "rely on the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places." Therefore, Commonwealth staff evaluated the surveyed above-ground resources based on the NRHP Criteria and seven aspects of historic integrity, described below.

Table 9. Summary of National Register of Historic Places-listed properties within the Dublin Planning Area

Parcel Number	Address	Property Name	NR Reference Number	OHI Number	Listed as contributing to the Dublin High Street Historic District?	Listed under Washington Township MRA?	Map Grid
Multiple	Scioto River at CR 126	O'Shaughnessy Dam	9000482	DEL-41-14	N	N	19
273-000569	8055 Dublin Rd	Dunblane; John Dun Homestead	79002691	FRA-1946-1	N	Y	59
273-000428	5281 Brand Rd	Brand/Conine/Bower Farm; Formerly 5381 Brand Rd	79002740	FRA-1944-1	N	N	87
273-004536	5051 Brand Rd	Thompson-Builder/Evans/Holder/Myers Residence	79002749	FRA-1945-1	N	Y	87
273-004542	4915 Brand Rd	Washington Township School/ Graham Residence	79002762	FRA-6050-1	N	Y	88
272-000328	7453 - 7455 Cosgray Rd	David Marshall House	79002686	FRA-7320-1	N	Y	95
270-000180	6992 Dublin Rd	Charles Mitchell House	79002890	FRA-2556-1	N	Y	103
273-009098	7125 Riverside Dr	Gelpi Residence (Dublin Arts Center)	10000198	FRA-8853-2	N	N	103
272-000170	6273 Cosgray Rd	J L Hamilton, Schoolhouse	79002887	FRA-159-1	N	Y	108
273-000266	6659 Coffman Rd	Fletcher Coffman Residence	79002751	FRA-167-1	N	Y	114
273-000003	56 N High St	Artz House	79002901	FRA-2569-1	N	Y	116
273-000023	32 W Bridge St	Dublin Veterinary Clinic	79002884	FRA-2552-1	N	Y	116
273-000025	81 W Bridge St	Dublin Christian/Community Church	79002742	FRA-2543-1	N	Y	116
273-000029	53 N High St	Dublin Christian Church	79002896	FRA-2546-1	N	Y	116
273-000047	19 S Riverview St	Henry Karrer Residence	79002744	FRA-2540-1	N	Y	116
273-000053	16 N High St	Dr. McKitrick House/ Zanus Hutchinson Residence	79002687	FRA-2519-1	N	Y	116
273-000053	22 N High St	Dr. McKitrick's Office	79002882	FRA-2544-1	N	Y	116
273-000080	37 S Riverview St	Chapman/Hutchinson Residence	79002688	FRA-2545-1	N	Y	116
273-012386	35 S High St	J.G. Butler Residence/Dr Henry Karrer Residence/Office (Black Horse Tavern)	79002759	FRA-2557-1	Y	Y	116

Parcel Number	Address	Property Name	NR Reference Number	OHI Number	Listed as contributing to the Dublin High Street Historic District?	Listed under Washington Township MRA?	Map Grid
272-000134	7026 Shier Rings Rd	Carl Shier House, Barn, and Chickenhouse	79002865 (House); 79002868 (Chickenhouse); 79002873(Barn)	FRA-6053-1; FRA-6054-1	N	N	120
274-000293	6665 Shier Rings Rd	Louis Rings Farm	79002765 (House); 79002769 (Barn 1); 79002767(Barn 2)	FRA-168-1; FRA-6051-1; FRA-6052-1	N	N	122
273-000039	63 S Riverview St	Kilbourne/Sandy/Eberly Residence	79002894	FRA-2547-1	N	Y	128
273-000046	167 S High St	J.E. Wright Farm/ George Karrer Residence	79002905	FRA-2537-1	N	Y	128
273-000060	109 S Riverview St	Charles Sells/Dr. Eli Pinney House	79002761	FRA-2554-1	N	Y	128
273-000091	129 S Riverview St	Hutchinson/Brelsford-Seese Residence	79002888	FRA-2550-1	N	Y	128
273-000143	225 S High St	Karrer Barn/Formerly of 6199 Dublin Rd	79002788	FRA-2536-1	N	N	128
273-000147	6189 Dublin Rd	Austin McDowell House	79002906	FRA-1643-1	N	Y	128
273-000256	83 S Riverview St	Eulid Sells Residence	79002891	FRA-2551-1	N	Y	128
273-009733	182 S High St	F. Riley House	79002738	FRA-2592-1	N	Y	128
273-001933	6028 Dublin Rd	William Henry Sells Residence	79002895	FRA-1642-1	N	Y	140
274-001420	5524 Houchard Rd	Frieda Whitmer; Original house associated with FRA-160-1;	79002690 (under 5530 Houchard Rd)	FRA-160-1	N	N	141
272-000198	6940 Rings Rd	Washington Township Voting Hall	79002880	FRA-6057-1	N	Y	143
274-000031	6115 Rings Rd	St. John's Lutheran Church (alt address of 6135 Rings Rd)	79002877	FRA-166-1	N	Y	145
273-005383	5927 Rings Rd	Myer House	79002689	FRA-169-1	N	N	146
273-002026	5707 Dublin Rd	James Davis Barn	79002772 (Farm); 79002789 (Barn)	FRA-1640-1	N	Y	150
272-000340	7590 Rings Rd	James Harvey Home/James Wilcox House	79002898	FRA-1938-1	N	N	151

Parcel Number	Address	Property Name	NR Reference Number	OHI Number	Listed as contributing to the Dublin High Street Historic District?	Listed under Washington Township MRA?	Map Grid
274-001310	7495 Rings Rd	Ernest Wuertz Farm/Jacob Wilcox House (house is now demolished)	79002899	FRA-1937-1	N	N	151

Applying the National Register of Historic Places Criteria

The above-ground resources within the Dublin Planning Area were evaluated for possible listing in the NRHP. These criteria are outlined in NRHP Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). To be eligible for the NRHP, properties typically must be at least 50 years old, maintain a moderate to high level of integrity, and meet one or more of the following criteria for evaluation:

A. Be associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history; or,

B. Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or,

C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,

D. Have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Certain types of resources are generally not considered for listing in the NRHP, such as those that are not yet 50 years old. However, those properties may still be eligible if they are significant by meeting certain requirements, or Criteria Considerations. These considerations include:

A. Religious properties;

B. Moved properties;

C. Birthplaces or graves;

D. Cemeteries;

E. Reconstructed properties;

F. Commemorative properties; and

G. Properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years.

According to the NRHP, "integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance" Integrity of the resource is a key concern in the evaluation of all sites, regardless of their age. Without site integrity, there is little to no value in preserving the historic and cultural remains of the nation's past. There are seven aspects of integrity:

- *Location*, the place where the historic property was constructed, or the place where the historic event occurred.
- *Design*, the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- *Setting*, the physical environment of a historic property.
- *Materials*, the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

- *Workmanship*, the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- *Feeling*, the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- *Association*, the direct link between an important historical event or person and a historic property.

Recommendations for historic significance and NHRP eligibility are also based on information provided in the publication, *A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Significance of Post-World War II Housing* (Pettis et al. 2012:27). Within this model the identification of potential historic significance under Criteria A and C is to be expected when evaluating post-World War II residential properties. In addition, a number of NRHP Bulletins, including the *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (Ames and McClelland 2002), were consulted when evaluating residential neighborhoods. This NRHP Bulletin provides for "close analysis of information about the development and design of a particular historic neighborhood and understanding of local, metropolitan, and national trends of suburbanization" (Ames and McClelland 2002:94). Within the limits of this study, these standards were applied with both individual properties and potential historic districts in the Dublin Planning Area.

A glossary that provides a more in-depth examination of the specialized historic preservation terms employed in this study is located at the end of this report.

Individual Property Recommendations

Commonwealth evaluated surveyed properties within the Dublin Planning Area for historic significance, both as individual resources and as groups that could contribute to a historic district. Pre-field research and field investigations identified 898 properties built in 1970 or prior, plus an additional three properties built after 1970 that had potential for historic significance, for a total of 901 properties. Of these, 24 properties could not be properly surveyed because they were not visible from the public right-of-way, leaving a total of 877 properties surveyed. These resources were then evaluated within the established historic context and their historic integrity was evaluated to make appropriate recommendations for the properties' NRHP significance. Recommendations made by Commonwealth fall into one of eight categories:

- Individually listed in the NRHP (no change);
- Listed as contributing to an existing historic district or part of a MRA (no change);
- Recommended re-evaluation of an NRHP-listed property;
- Recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP;
- Recommended contributing or non-contributing to an existing historic district;
- Recommended contributing or non-contributing to a recommended-eligible historic district;
- Recommended for further research to assess NRHP eligibility; and
- Recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

NRHP-listed properties that should have eligibility reevaluated

Commonwealth staff evaluated all surveyed properties, including those already listed in the NRHP, as their integrity may have changed. As previously mentioned, 37 resources in the Dublin Planning Area are already individually listed in the NRHP. Of the properties listed in the NRHP, seven should have their eligibility reevaluated (see Table 10). These properties have lost historic integrity and no longer convey their historic significance. The City should consult with the OHPO to determine if these properties are still eligible for their NRHP designation. If they are no longer eligible, then a formal de-listing process should be initiated.

Table 10. National Register of Historic Places-listed properties that should have their eligibility reevaluated

Parcel Number	Address	NRHP Reference Number	Map Grid
273-004542	4915 Brand Rd	79002762 (under Washington Township MRA)	88
272-000170	6273 Cosgray Rd	79002887 (under Washington Township MRA)	108
273-000147	6189 Dublin Rd	79002906 (under Washington Township MRA)	128
273-001933	6028 Dublin Rd	79002895 (under Washington Township MRA)	140
274-001420	5524 Houchard Rd	79002690 (under 5530 Houchard Rd)	141
274-000031	6115 Rings Rd	79002877 (under Washington Township MRA)	145
274-001310	7495 Rings Rd	79002899	151

Properties recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP

Twenty-three individual properties not already listed in the NRHP are being recommended eligible for individual listing in the NRHP (Table 11). This recommendation was made based on how the property fits into the broad historic context of the Dublin area, coupled with a high level of historic integrity. All of the recommended eligible properties fall under either Criterion A, for association with historic events/patterns in history, or Criterion C, for architecture. Each of the properties require more in-depth research to establish its significance within the historic context, establish the period of significance for the property, and to identify other possible areas of significance that were not captured in this survey, such as Criterion B.

Table 11. Properties recommended individually-eligible for listing in the NRHP

Parcel Number	Address	Map Grid
60043301019000	10645 Edgewood Dr	30
273-000515	5526 Ashford Rd	58
273-001939	5505 Brand Rd	72
273-002475	5565 Brand Rd	72
273-004183	5581 Brand Rd	72
273-008757	7721 Riverside Dr	75
273-010614	4386 Bellaire Ave	75
1500270250000	9456 Warner Rd	78
273-000615	7451 Dublin Rd	88
273-008766	4254 Bright Rd	90
1700310310010	7010 Industrial Pkwy	95
1700290130010	7298 Post Rd	96

Parcel Number	Address	Map Grid
273-003961	6500 Post Rd	97
273-001076	7051 Coffman Rd	101
270-000171	7078 Dublin Rd	103
273-003410	E Bridge St over the Scioto River	116
273-010752	6729 Dublin Rd	116
272-000086	5987 Cosgray Rd	120
274-001260	5751 Cosgray Rd	132
270-000290	5960 Dublin Rd	140
272-000404	7393 Rings Rd	151
273-001720	5336 Dublin Rd	160
273-001729	5356 Dublin Rd	160

Properties recommended for additional research

Further research and investigation is recommended for 17 properties, summarized in Table 12. In general, these properties all have a good level of historic integrity, but not enough information is present in a broad survey to make a recommendation. Some of these properties were not visible. Others had the size and location of a property that may have significant associations, but lacked visible architectural distinction. The City should consider an intensive-level survey of these properties before taking action in their vicinity.

Table 12. Properties that may be individually-eligible for listing in the NRHP but require additional research

Parcel Number	Address	Map Grid
60043401007000	10815 Edgewood Dr	31
1500220370000	9267 Mitchell-Dewitt Rd	34
1500310010000	7321 Industrial Pkwy	81
273-000565	5282 River Forest Rd	58
273-000597	4400 Limerick Ln	75
273-008671	4500 Summit View Rd	60
273-000232	154 Marion St	127
270-000326	5858 Dublin Rd	140
273-008592	7593 Riverside Dr	75
273-001718	5380 Dublin Rd	150
273-001742	5075 Thornhill Ln	160
273-001760	5074 Thornhill Ln	160
273-001762	5100 Thornhill Ln	160
273-001761	5090 Thornhill Ln	160
273-001756	5000 Thornhill Ln	160
273-001757	5020 Thornhill Ln	160
273-001758	5040 Thornhill Ln	160

Properties Recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP

Six hundred sixty-six (666) properties, or 74 percent of the surveyed buildings, are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. These properties either had a low level of historic integrity and/or were not distinctive architecturally. Because this was not an intensive-level survey, some of the properties recommended not eligible may have significant associations that could be revealed with further research. Therefore, a recommendation of not eligible should not be considered final, but rather an indication that the property is less likely to be significant than those recommended eligible, or those recommended for further research.

Recommended Historic Districts

Within the Dublin Planning Area, Commonwealth recommends that (1) one potential district may be eligible for listing in the NRHP pending additional research; (2) two new historic districts are eligible for listing in the NRHP; and (3) one existing historic district should have its boundaries and period of significance expanded to include additional eligible properties. Descriptions and evaluations of the historic districts are provided below.

Frazier Estates Historic District

The Frazier Estates subdivision is recommended for further research, as it has the potential to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The neighborhood extends along Frazier Drive and the west side of Industrial Parkway in Union County. The subdivision consists of mid-twentieth century Ranch and Split-Level-style houses with a high level of historic integrity. According to the property owner of 7955 Industrial Parkway, the subdivision was developed specifically for African-American buyers, and all of the original homeowners were African-American (Thomas Jones, personal communication, June 13, 2016). Further research is needed to confirm this statement and to place the subdivision within the context of other African-American neighborhoods in Union County and the greater Columbus area. Sources for research would include investigation of the subdivision plat, deeds, and local newspaper articles. Research would also include oral histories, as according to the resident mentioned above, some of the original property owners still reside in the neighborhood.

If determined eligible, the district would include the 22 surveyed properties listed in Table 13 as contributing resources. These properties are primarily mid-twentieth-century residences. One additional potential contributing resource is a nineteenth-century house (7841 Industrial Parkway), which appears to be connected to the development, possibly the residence of the original platter and property owner. The district is potentially eligible under Criterion A for African-American heritage, and under Criterion C as a distinctive collection of Ranch and Split-Level-style houses. The period of significance would span the neighborhood's development, ca. 1958-1970. Figure 64 provides a map of the boundaries and contributing and non-contributing properties for the recommended-eligible Frazier Estates Historic District.

Table 13. Summary of properties within the proposed Frazier Estates Historic District, pending additional research

Parcel	Address	Map Grid	Municipality	Status
1500380010000	7967 Industrial Pkwy	51	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380020000	7955 Industrial Pkwy	51	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380030000	7941 Industrial Pkwy	51	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380050000	8544 Frazier Dr	51	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380220000	8483 Frazier Dr	51	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380110000	8644 Frazier Dr	65	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380120000	8664 Frazier Dr	65	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380130000	8684 Frazier Dr	65	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380060000	8564 Frazier Dr	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380070000	8578 Frazier Dr	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380080000	8600 Frazier Dr	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380090000	8614 Frazier Dr	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380160000	8649 Frazier Dr	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380170000	8611 Frazier Dr	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380180000	8581 Frazier Dr	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380190000	8575 Frazier Dr	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380200000	8567 Frazier Dr	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380210000	8539 Frazier Dr	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380230000	7901 Industrial Pkwy	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380240000	7883 Industrial Pkwy	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380260000	7861 Industrial Pkwy	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380270000	7849 Industrial Pkwy	66	Jerome Township	Recommended contributing
1500380280000	7841 Industrial Pkwy	66	Jerome Township	Possibly contributing, needs additional research

Indian Run Historic District

The Indian Run Historic District is a mid-twentieth-century subdivision located north of downtown Dublin. The neighborhood was platted as Indian Run Estates in 1957 by William R. Maurer and Robert Treaford (Franklin County 1957). The neighborhood was primarily developed by Robert Russell (Bob) Royce and Paul Decker (Jones 1959:1-D). Bob Royce was an architect and head of the Columbus firm Royce and Associates. According to his granddaughter Dr. Karen Royce, many of the residences were designed by Royce and other members of the firm (Karen Royce, personal communication, January 18, 2016). Among his work in the neighborhood is a Split-Level-style house at 21 Indian Run Drive that incorporates a nineteenth-century log cabin in its interior (Jones 1959:1-D). Another architect from the firm was Robert Richard (Dick) Royce, Dr. Royce's father and the architect of her home at 195 Indian Run Drive. Designs from the architect Larry Pleasant are also present, including 41 Indian Run Drive and 235 Indian Run Drive. Royce and Associates was a well-known design/build firm in the Columbus area. Among Bob Royce's works are residences in Upper Arlington and the Drexel Theater in Bexley (Upper Arlington 2017; Bexley Public Library 2017).

Diverse architectural styles are represented in the subdivision, including Ranch, Split-Level, Contemporary, Colonial Revival, and A-Frame. Dr. Royce said that because the houses were

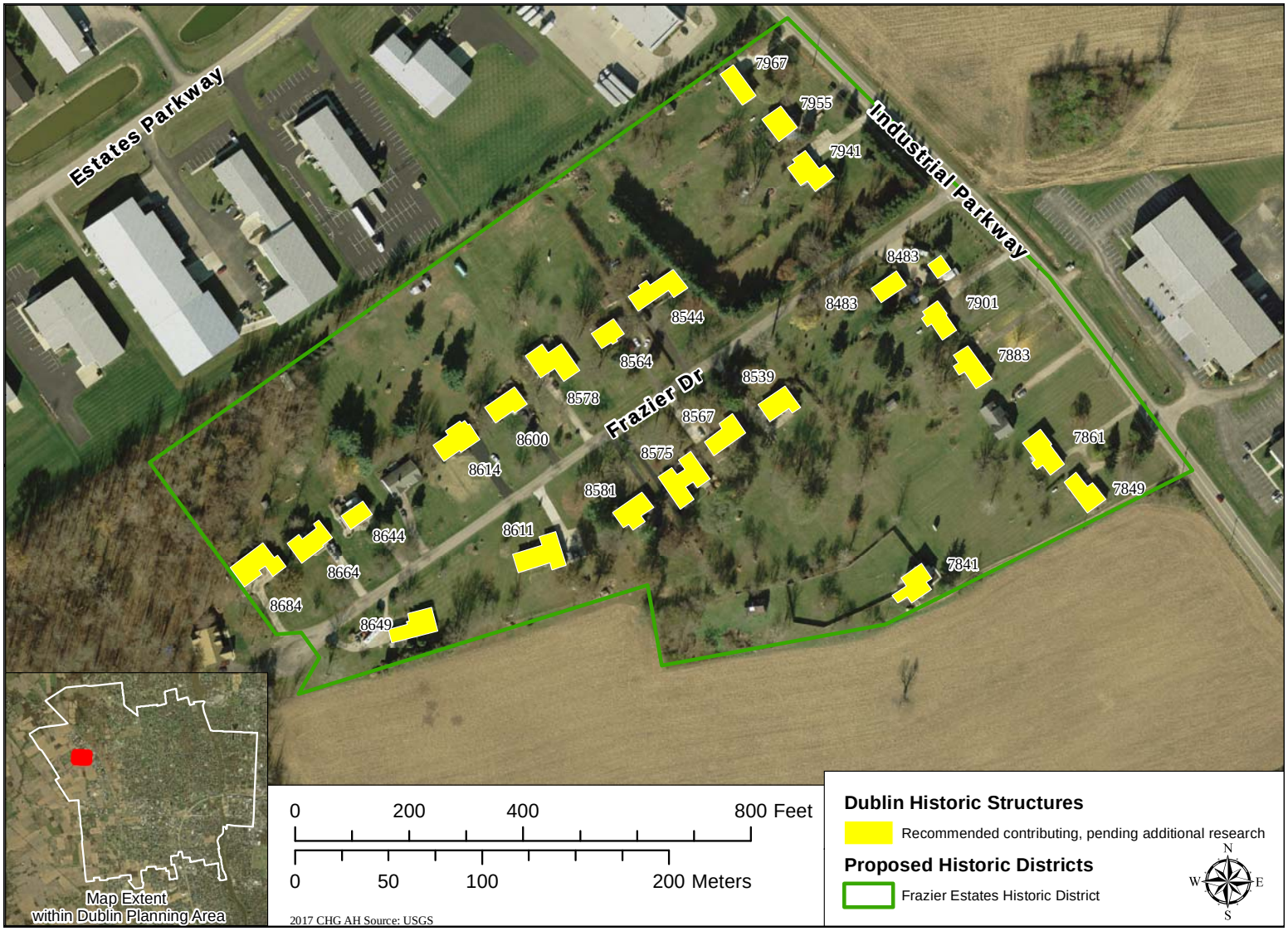

Figure 64. Map of NRHP Recommended Eligible Frazier Estates Historic District

built on speculation, the architects had greater design freedom than they did when working with specific clients. Some neighborhood houses came from other design sources. Among them, Dr. Royce recalled 165 Indian Run Drive as having a different architect and 175 Indian Run Drive as being a kit house from Sears (Karen Royce, personal communication, January 18, 2016).

The subdivision is platted to roughly align with the north bank of Indian Run Creek. The properties are large lots, and wooded parcels are near the west end of the subdivision. The neighborhood is recommended eligible under Criterion A for community development, as it shows the early suburbanization of Dublin, and under Criterion C for a distinctive local collection of mid-twentieth-century residences. The majority of the neighborhood's houses were built between 1957 and 1966. However, 195 Indian Run Drive was built in 1969, and 235 Indian Run Drive was built in 1971.

Ideally, the period of significance should encompass the neighborhood's development from 1957 through 1971. This requires that the two post-1967 resources (195 and 295 Indian Run Drive) meet Criteria Consideration G for properties less than fifty years old. These properties do meet the consideration because they are architecturally distinctive, and their designs originate from the architects who developed much of the neighborhood. The district, therefore, is recommended to encompass 15 contributing resources. Two other properties within the subdivision, 20 and 21 Indian Run Drive, are recommended non-contributing because they have poor integrity. Recommended contributing and non-contributing properties to the Indian Run Historic District are summarized in Table 14. The district boundaries are those of the Indian Run subdivision plat, including all properties along Indian Run Drive, west of N. High Street. Figure 65 provides a map of the boundaries and contributing and non-contributing properties for the recommended-eligible Indian Run Historic District.

Table 14. Summary of properties within the recommended Indian Run Historic District

Parcel	Address	Map Grid	Municipality	Status
273-010758	90 Indian Run Dr	115	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010759	110 Indian Run Dr	115	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010760	140 Indian Run Dr	115	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010761	180 Indian Run Dr	115	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010762	230 Indian Run Dr	115	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010763	235 Indian Run Dr	115	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010764	215 Indian Run Dr	115	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010765	195 Indian Run Dr	115	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010766	175 Indian Run Dr	115	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010767	165 Indian Run Dr	115	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010768	135 Indian Run Dr	115	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010769	101 Indian Run Dr	115	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010756	20 Indian Run Dr	116	City of Dublin	Recommended non-contributing
273-010757	50 Indian Run Dr	116	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010770	81 Indian Run Dr	116	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010771	41 Indian Run Dr	116	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-010772	21 Indian Run Dr	116	City of Dublin	Recommended non-contributing

Dublin Heights Historic District

The Dublin Heights subdivision was platted by H. F. Adams in 1956. The district includes six Ranch-style duplexes constructed in 1956, all recommended contributing to the recommended historic district, as summarized in Table 15. The district boundaries include the properties associated with 42 through 87 Monterey Drive, as shown in Figure 66. The neighborhood is recommended eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The duplexes are stylistically unique to the Dublin area. Each has a low, cross-gable roof, board-and-batten siding, carports, and single-light windows, with minimal landscaping surrounding the buildings. The district is visually separated from the other parts of the city; a privacy screen of trees blocks views of commercial properties to the north and west, and a park and a cemetery extend to the south and east sides of the district. The district retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting has been diminished by the removal of two duplexes, 70–72 and 84–86 Monterey Drive, yet the neighborhood retains the feeling of a 1956 residential development, and retains its association with the Ranch style.

Table 15. Summary of properties within the recommended Dublin Height Historic District

Parcel	Address	Map Grid	Municipality	Status
273-000210	48–50 Monterey Dr	127	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-000211	60–62 Monterey Dr	127	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-000214	85–87 Monterey Dr	127	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-000215	73–75 Monterey Dr	127	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-000216	63–65 Monterey Dr	127	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing
273-000217	49–51 Monterey Dr	127	City of Dublin	Recommended contributing

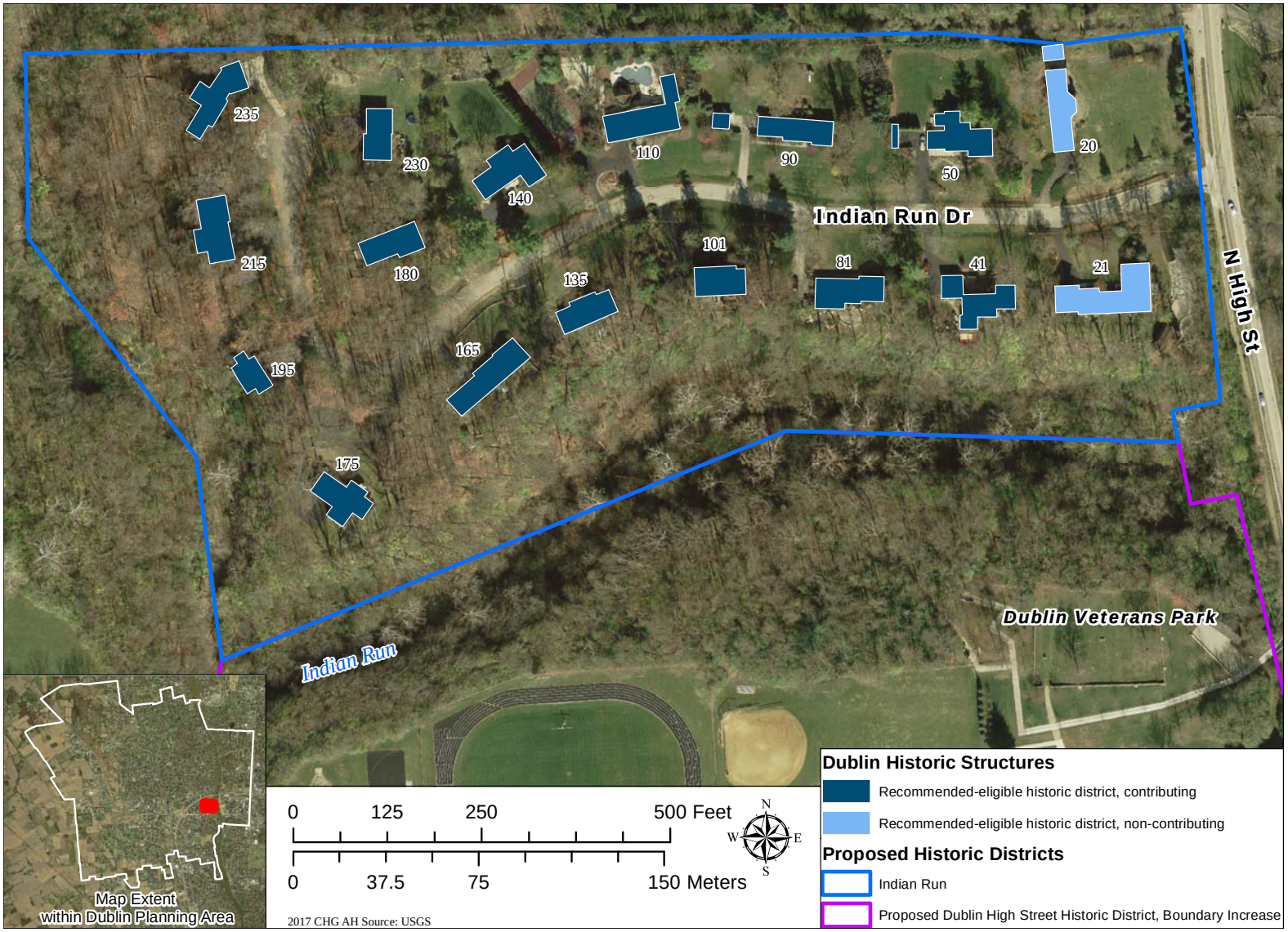

Figure 65. Map of NRHP Recommended Eligible Indian Run Historic District

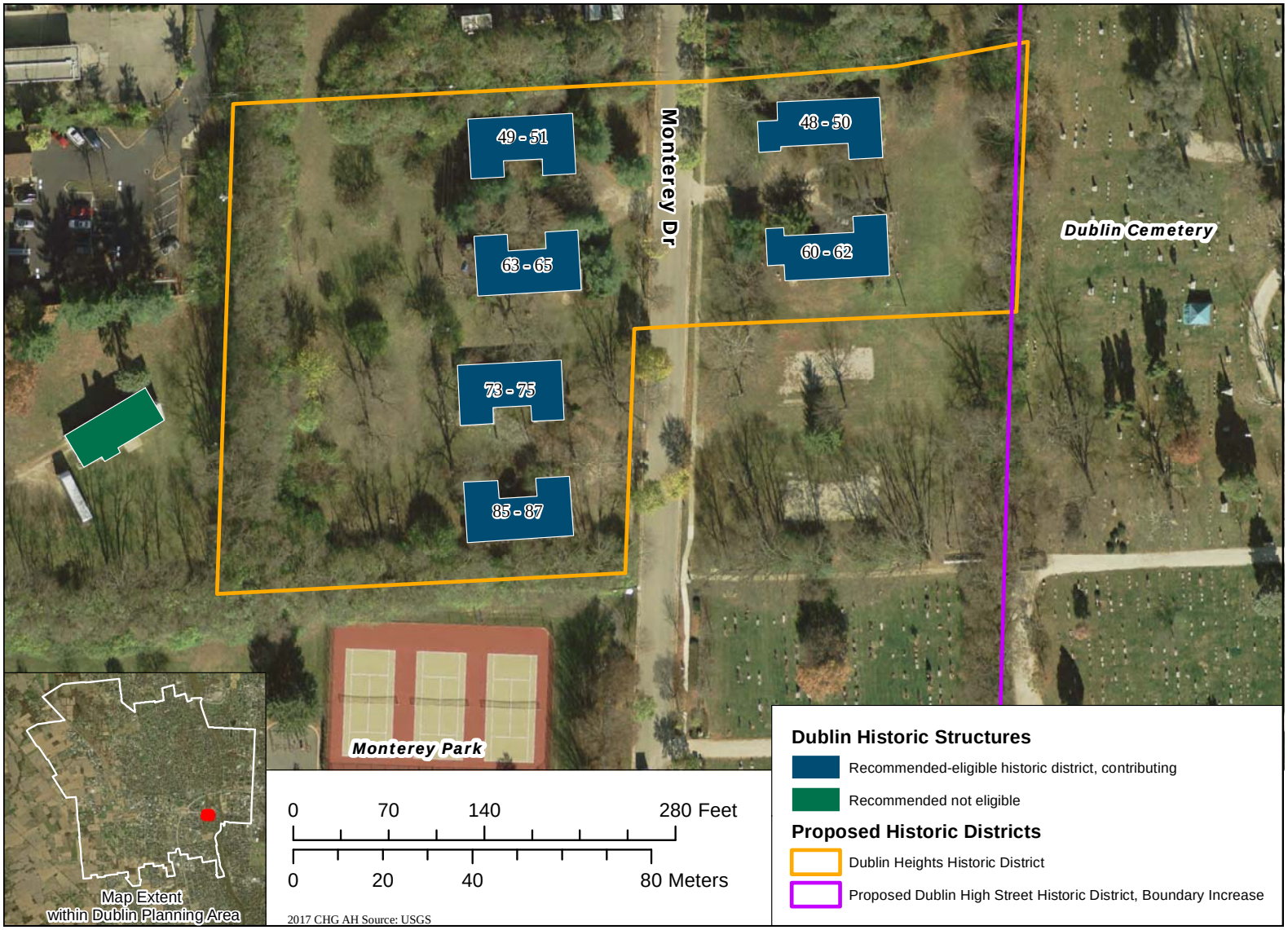

Figure 66. Map of NRHP Recommended Eligible Dublin Heights Historic District

Dublin High Street Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Currently, there is one NRHP-listed historic district within the Dublin Planning Area, the Dublin High Street Historic District, which is located within the original village plat of Dublin. The current boundary of the historic district is shown in Figure 67. Based on the available information, the number of contributing and non-contributing properties is unclear. The ca. 1979 nomination form on file at the OHPO lists 18 properties as contributing and is accompanied by a sketch map that shows four properties as "non-conforming." This description of the district, however, is ambiguous as many of the addresses in the nomination form are incorrect and the accompanying sketch map is imprecise. The nomination form also contradicts the district description provided on the NRHP online database, which is "6–126 High Street, both sides of street," but which does not specify contributing versus non-contributing properties. Table 16 lists the properties that should be considered contributing to the Dublin High Street Historic District based on the NRHP online database description. As the reader will notice, one of the properties that is included in both the nomination form and the NRHP online database as "contributing" is also individually listed in the NRHP and is included in the Washington Township MRA (Black Horse Tavern, 109 S. High St., parcel number 273-000070).

Because the Dublin High Street Historic District is an early NRHP listing, the documentation on the district, including the historic context and property list, is not complete. It is the opinion of Commonwealth staff that the existing boundaries and period of significance of the Dublin High Street Historic District are not best suited to convey the full history of Dublin; it is recommended that the boundaries and period of significance be expanded, and that the official listing be amended to reflect these changes.

An expanded district would be more inclusive of historic resources in the community. Rather than including select businesses and residences as the current listing now does, the historic district would provide a complete context of life in Dublin prior to late twentieth-century suburbanization. Commonwealth recommends that an expanded period of significance, from 1820 to 1966, should be considered. This period extends from the date of construction of the oldest extant building in the district (shortly after settlement) to the mid-twentieth century, and is inclusive of the structures in town with historic integrity. After 1966, the character of Dublin began to change, fueled by construction of nearby highways such as the I-270 Outer-Belt, which enabled the suburban expansion of greater Columbus.

Prior to the suburbanization, Dublin served as a commercial center for a primarily agrarian region. The village's population changed in small increments, reaching only 700 by 1970 (City of Dublin 2005:3). Despite the late twentieth-century population boom in the Dublin area, the historic core still retains the scale and feeling of a small village. The recommended boundary increase would include the commercial corridor along High Street, residential areas along the river, mid-twentieth-century residences along Franklin Street, the school complex, and a church. Structures and landscape features are also present in the district, and include cemeteries, privies, stone walls, and a carriage step.

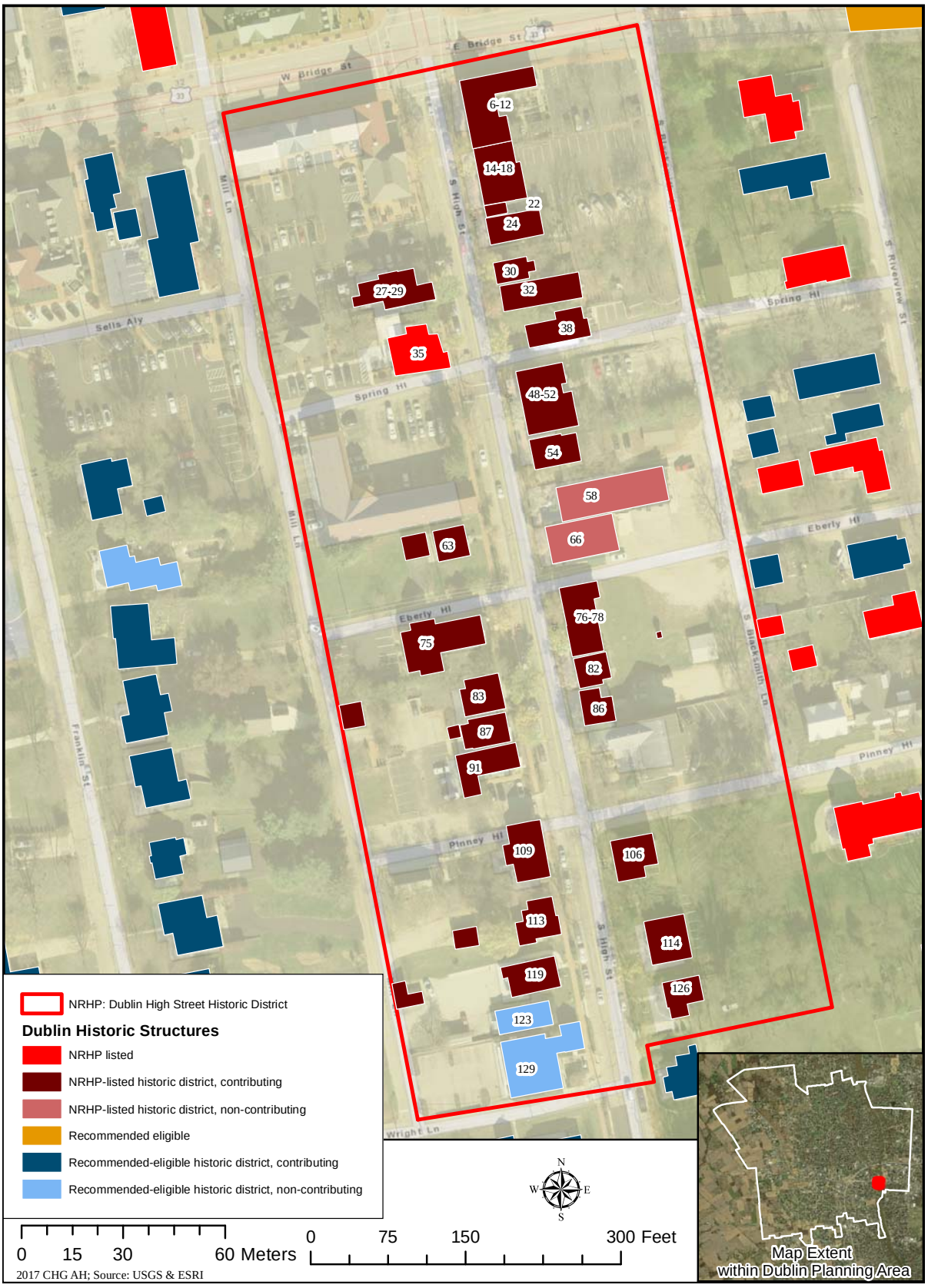

Figure 67. Existing Dublin High Street Historic District in accordance with online NRHP database

Table 16. Summary of properties within the NRHP-listed Dublin High Street Historic District, as reflected by the NRHP online database

Parcel	Address	Property Name	Map Grid
273-000005	87 S High St	Mrs. Yoakum Residence	128
273-000007	83 S High St	Giles Weaver Residence	128
273-000008	30 S High St		116
273-000014	58 S High St		128
273-000034	113 S High St		128
273-000035	75 S High St		128
273-000040	14 - 18 S High St	Eberly's Tin Shop/Dublin Post Office	116
273-000051	6 - 12 S High St	Hutchinson Tavern	116
273-000056	24 S High St	Bates Hotel/Dr. Henry Karrer's Office	116
273-000061	76 - 78 S High St	Holcomb Tuller Residence, Sells Hotel	128
273-000062	27 - 29 S High St	Post Office	116
273-000066	114 S High St	Dr. Henry Karrer Office	128
273-000070	109 S High St	Black Horse Tavern	128
273-000072	38 S High St		116
273-000074	66 S High St		128
273-000075	119 S High St	Paulus Residence	128
273-000085	126 S High St	Buckley House	128
273-000086	86 S High St	Corbin Residence	128
273-000087	48 - 52 S High St	P.R. Sands Property	116
273-000089	32 S High St		116
273-000092	63 S High St	Tuller/Richards Residence	128
273-000097	54 S High St	Judson/Eger Residence	128
273-000102	22 S High St		116
273-000104	91 S High St	J. Evans Residence	128
273-000105	82 S High St	Harold Rose Residence	128
273-001978	106 S High St		128
273-012386	35 S High St	J.G. Butler Residence/Dr Henry Karrer Residence/Office	116

The district boundary increase is recommended eligible under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, there are several areas of significance represented, the first being settlement. The selection of the site of Dublin by the earliest settlers in the region was largely influenced by the Scioto River, and the presence of potable water in the spring southwest of the East Bridge Street Bridge (Edwards 2012). The need to generate energy for the early industries was also facilitated by the river, and a mill and mill race were constructed to harness that power. These features, along with the presence of the original street grid and early nineteenth-century buildings, convey settlement of the area. The main axis of the village is oriented parallel to the Scioto River, and the historic development is essentially bound by Indian Run Creek to the north, and a ditch near Snouffer Quarry #1 to the south. The importance of the Scioto River to Dublin cannot be overstated; its shoreline and associated structures contribute to the district's historic setting. Although the mills powered by the river are not extant as above-ground structures, a former mill race extends approximately between E. Bridge Street

and Short Street and the remains of the Joseph Corbin Stone Mill are still present on the west bank of the Scioto, south of the mill race. The mill remains and the mill race are illustrative of the former industrial presence, and therefore are contributing to the historic district. If the Snouffer Quarry #1 remains can be verified, it would also contribute under Criterion A. Because of the river, the terrain on the eastern edge of downtown Dublin is unlike anywhere else in the community. The terracing that results from the downward slope of the land to the river bank is a distinctive aspect of the location and setting of the district. Additionally, the riverside encompasses natural elements, such as the mature tree canopy that provides shade and noise protection along the river bank and N. and S. Riverview Streets. The Dublin Spring, a natural spring encircled by a man-made stone masonry ledge, remains extant in the park near the East Bridge Street Bridge. The spring provided clean water for settlers and travelers, and is one of the probable reasons for the town's settlement in the first place (Edwards 2012).

The second area of significance is community development. Buildings, structures, streets, and alleys constructed from the town's founding through the nineteenth- and into the mid-twentieth century demonstrate the town's growth and progress. Earliest buildings were constructed using the most predominate materials available in the favored styles and forms of the time. Over time, additional building materials and styles prevailed, and were added to the landscape. Among the most visible of these are the mid-twentieth-century residences along Franklin Street, the many expansions to the school complex (within the period of significance, 1820-1966), and historic-period renovations made to earlier settlement-era buildings.

An additional area of significance particularly relevant to downtown Dublin is commerce. Historically, Dublin served as the commercial center for much of Washington Township, with residents of outlying areas dependent on the goods and services offered there. Commercial buildings, and residences converted for commercial purposes, extend along High and Bridge streets.

There is one church and one former church building present within the district, adding the theme of religion to the district. Located near those who would be attending the services, both churches are within walking distance of the core downtown area. Churches are not eligible for the NRHP for religion, but can be listed for other areas of significance. Both churches in the historic district meet requirements for Criterion A, as illustrative of settlement, community development, and social activities or events and Criterion C, for distinctive architecture.

Like the churches, the educational complex on W. Bridge Street was constructed in close proximity to the residences. Originally large enough to accommodate all twelve grades, as the community grew, the need for additional classroom space did too. The many phases of building in the complex - 1919, the 1950s, and 1960s – clearly demonstrates the growth and development of the community. Much of a community's identity is tied to its school district, and therefore, the extant historic schools are important resources within the historic district.

Finally, under Criterion A, are the two cemeteries, which are significant funerary sites and meet Criteria Consideration D (see the Results: Historical Cemeteries section beginning on page 105 for detailed histories). Both cemeteries date to a period not long after the town's initial settlement. Indian Run cemetery, which had its first burial in 1814, is encircled by

stone walls constructed in 1823. Dublin I.O.O.F. Cemetery was established in 1858 and is a large sprawling park-like burial ground, also partially enclosed by character-defining stone walls. The integrity of the Indian Run Cemetery is compromised by its broken and moved stones, however a plant to restore the cemetery would correct this situation, allow for the identification of all those interred there, and provide interpretive opportunities for the earliest residents of Dublin.

Also applicable to the boundary increase area of the historic district is Criterion C, for architecture, and engineering. The district has a high concentration of vernacular, popular, and high-style architecture. Early buildings tend to be vernacular forms, such as Side Gable, Front Gable, Hall and Parlor, Gabled Ell, and Saltbox. Some exhibit elements of period styles, such as Federal and Greek Revival. Later nineteenth-century buildings include styles such as Italianate and Queen Anne. Early twentieth-century Craftsman Bungalows and mid-twentieth-century Ranches are also present. Modest mid-twentieth-century commercial buildings are clustered on the east side of N. High Street. Locally-sourced limestone masonry can be found on buildings from all eras within the period of significance.

Limestone construction is further utilized in the many stone walls that line the district's streets and alleys. The low stone walls, often capped by vertical stones, result in a unique landscape feature while performing the practical use of defining individual properties. The walls are generally found along the street or riverside, as well as encircling the Indian Run Cemetery and partially enclosing the Dublin I.O.O.F. Cemetery. The stone walls, both dry-stacked and mortared, are significant for engineering and landscape architecture and those walls erected within the period of significance (1820–1966) contribute to the historic district.

Another landscape feature that contributes to the historic district under Criterion C is the Dublin I.O.O.F. Cemetery. The cemetery has a clearly defined landscape plan, with a stone wall enclosure, architecturally distinctive markers and mausolea (listed in the NRHP as "vaults"), and a planned circulation system.

In addition to the above-mentioned primary buildings and stone walls, ancillary structures and landscape features that were constructed during the period of significance also contribute to the historic district. These structures add to the district's setting and feeling, and can convey the elements of daily life in historic Dublin. Among these ancillary structures are privies, located near rear alleys of many nineteenth-century residences. Particularly noteworthy is a two-story stone privy located behind 36–38 N. High Street. Historic garages and carriage barns line the alleys, and add to the village's density. Other contributing resources include the stone carriage step in front of 119 S. High Street and the stone hitching post in front of 91 S. High Street.

The district may also be eligible under Criterion D (Information Potential) if the mill and quarry can be investigated archaeologically. In addition, any intact archaeological deposit found in backyards may yield important information that adds to our understanding of the life in Dublin and may be recommended contributing to the district under Criterion D.

Overall, the recommended boundary increase has a high level of historic integrity. Aspects of the district's setting have been diminished by the expansion of W. Bridge Street and modern commercial infill on the northwest and southwest corners of Bridge and High streets. However, the district overall conveys its original setting. High Street is lined with a mix of residential and commercial buildings, positioned near the roadside with stoops that front the

sidewalks. The residential properties along Riverview Street are characterized by mature trees and small yards, often enclosed by stone walls. Franklin Street is characterized by large, open lawns in front of houses with a similar set-back. The scale of buildings in historic Dublin is also distinctive. Few are larger than two stories, and most align to narrow lots with consistent set-backs. The scale/placement of buildings, along with the natural tree canopy, create interesting vistas of both streetscapes and river views.

Integrity of design of the district is retained through the relatively unaltered plat, streetscapes, and composition of individual buildings. Integrity of materials and workmanship is retained as is illustrated by the presence of original or historic fabric on the buildings, such as wood siding/windows, brick, and local limestone. The district retains its feeling as a cohesive community that was established in the nineteenth century, with modest growth to the mid-twentieth century. The district also retains its association as the village core of Dublin, encompassing all of its areas of significance.

The recommended boundaries of the district, as shown in Figure 68, Figure 69, and Figure 70 are:

Beginning at the northeast corner of parcel 273-005565, 62 N. Riverview Street, thence south along the west bank of the Scioto River to the southeast corner of the East Bridge Street Bridge, encircling the structure. The line continues southward along the riverside, encompassing the former mill race, to parcel 273-000076, 6400 Dublin Rd. From there, the boundary follows a ditch that extends across the south side of the parcel to the south and west sides of parcels 273-01777 and 273-00143 (6199 Dublin Road and 225 S. High Street, respectively). The boundary continues around the west side of parcel 273-000798, 140 Waterford Drive, and to the south and west sides of parcel 273-000145, 171 Franklin Street. Then it extends north, following the west parcel line of the properties that front Franklin Street, until reaching the southeast corner of parcel 273-011235, Dublin Cemetery. The boundary continues west along the south parcel boundary, turning north at the west parcel line, indicated by a tree row. Continuing north, it follows the west boundary of parcel 273-000057 within the cemetery property until it crosses W. Bridge Street to reach parcel 273-000001, the education complex. The district boundary extends west, following the south parcel line, then north along the west parcel line, where it meets the south side of Indian Run creek. The district boundary extends east along the south side of Indian Run until it meets the east side of N. High Street. Then the boundary extends south to the northwest corner of N. High and North streets, thence east, terminating at the beginning point; the northeast corner of parcel 273-005565.

Appendix C contains a table that summarizes the contributing and non-contributing resources that would be included in the boundary increase of the Dublin High Street Historic District. The recommended Boundary Increases encompasses 105 primary buildings and structures, plus ancillary structures, two cemeteries, a mill, a quarry, and landscape features such as stone walls. Of these 105 primary resources greater than 50 years of age, 93 are recommended contributing, and 12 are recommended non-contributing. Note that structures built after 1967 and located within the historic district boundary are not included in the number of non-contributing resources reported on here nor are they shown on map figures because they were not part of the study, but they would be included in a formal amendment to the district if that option is pursued. The 93 recommended contributing resources includes 24 resources that are already listed as contributing to the original Dublin High Street Historic

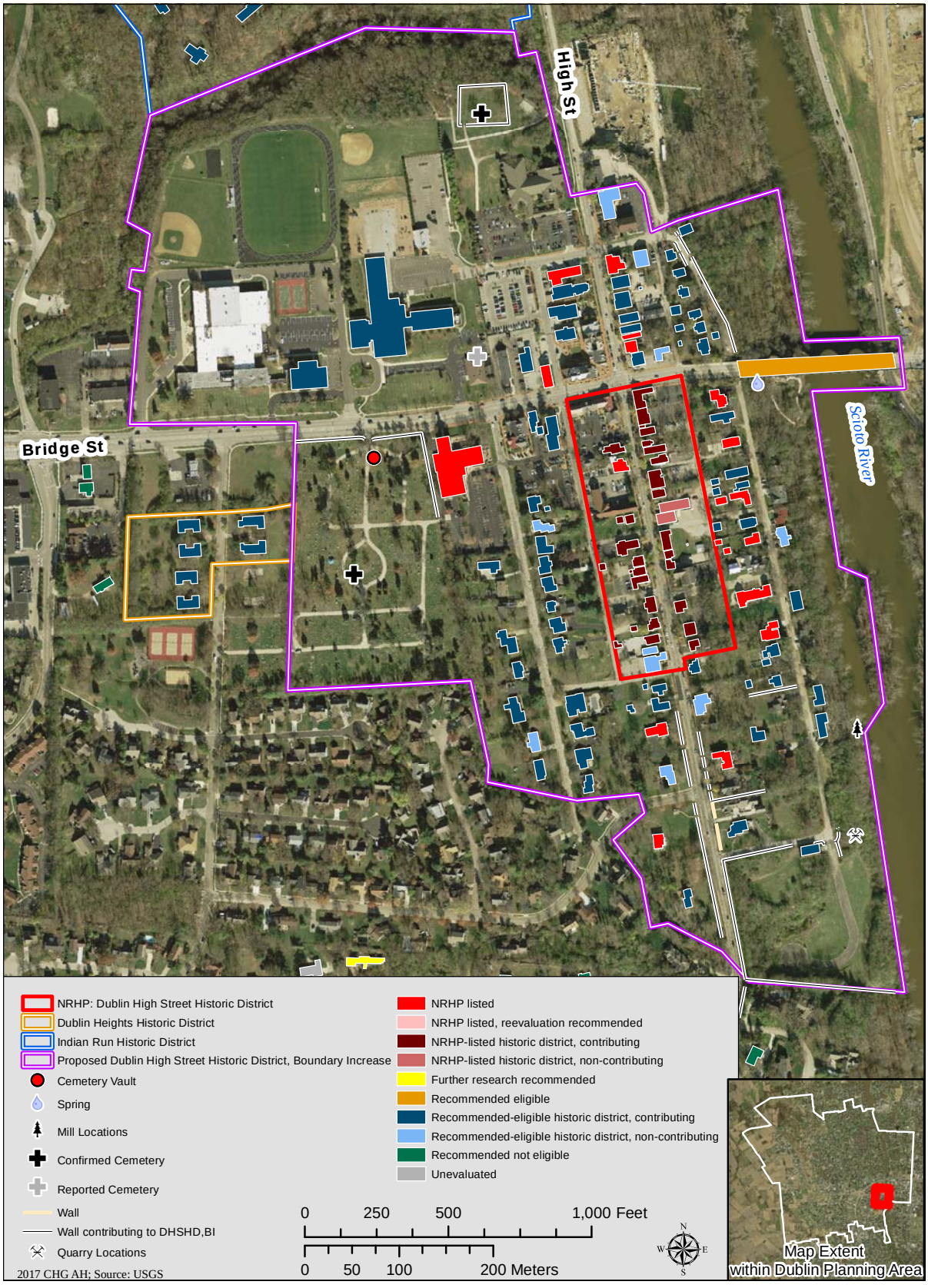

Figure 68. Map of the recommended Dublin High Street Historic District, Boundary Increase

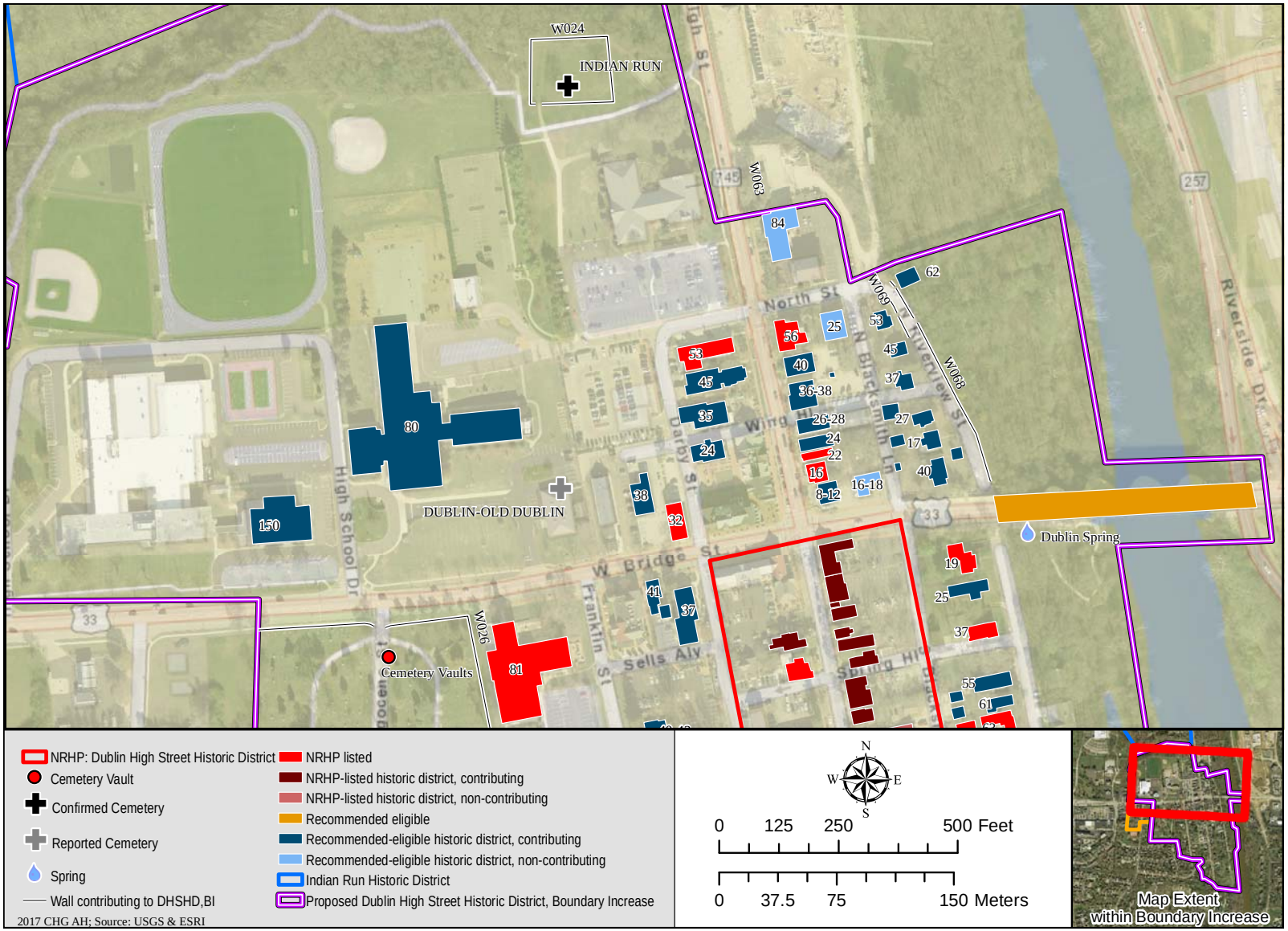

Figure 69. Close up map of northern one-half of recommended Dublin High Street Historic District, Boundary Increase

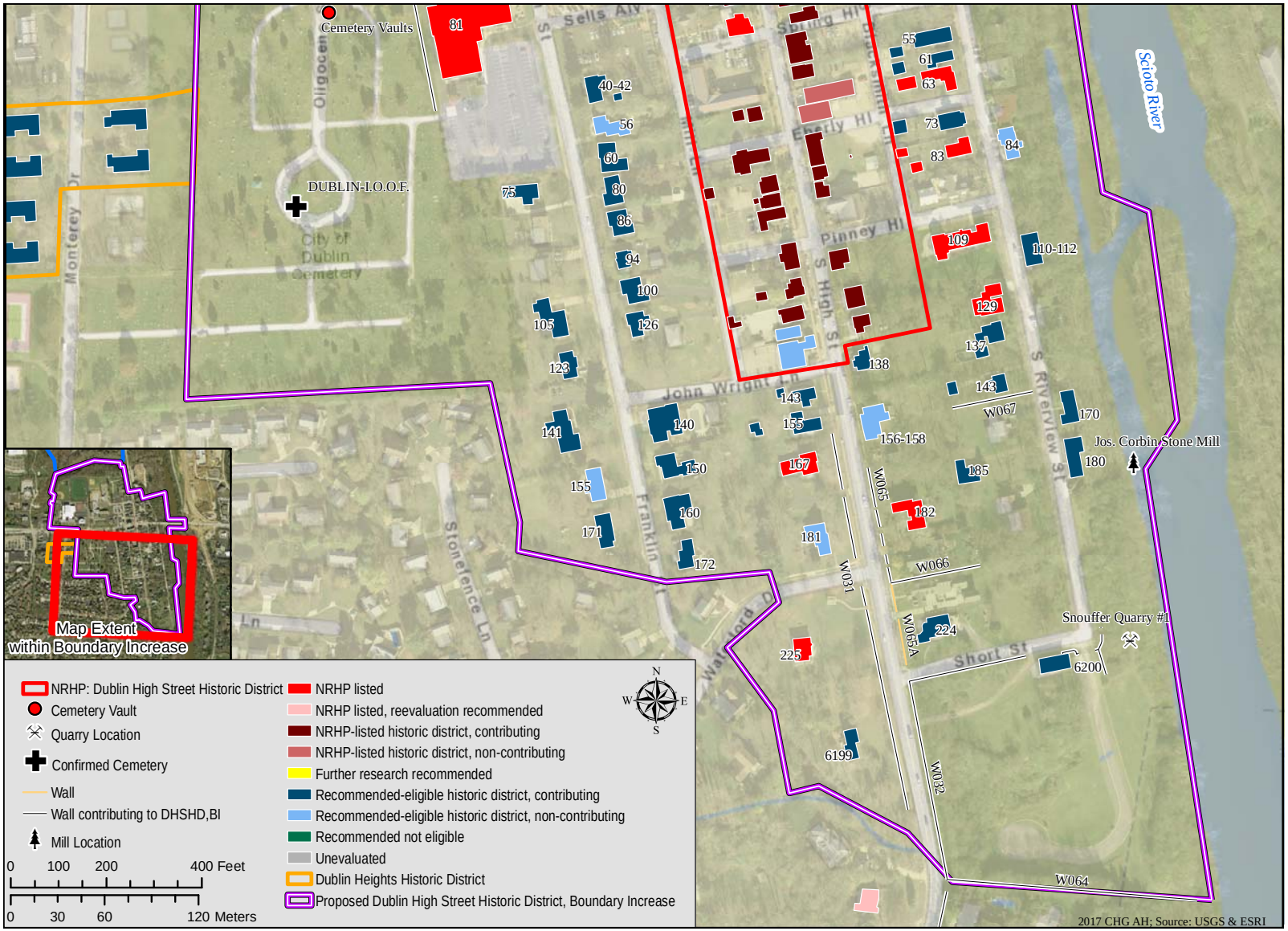

Figure 70. Close up map of southern one-half of recommended Dublin High Street Historic District, Boundary Increase

District, 15 resources that are already part of the NRHP-listed Washington Township Multiple Resources Area, and one resource that is already both listed as contributing to the original Dublin High Street Historic District and NRHP-listed as part of the NRHP-listed Washington Township Multiple Resources Area

Recommendations for resources that contribute to Dublin's sense of place, but are not NRHP-eligible

In addition to identifying resources that are eligible for listing in the NRHP, or that contribute to an eligible NRHP historic district, Commonwealth was asked to identify resources that were "of value to the city from a cultural or character standpoint." Such resources are those that contribute to the unique sense of place found in the Dublin Planning Area. The National Trust for Historic Preservation defines sense of place as: "Those things that add up to a feeling that a community is a special place, distinct from anywhere else" (National Park Service 2017).

The Dublin Planning Area has several unique features that separate it from other communities. These character-defining features are described in the Community Plan. They include:

- natural features, such as waterways, rock outcroppings, and native vegetation;
- the rural landscape, including fields, farmstead complexes, and property boundary markers;
- Historic Dublin, or the historic village core at the heart of Dublin;
- community heritage, or the many ways the people of Dublin invest in their culture;
- gateways and entry features;
- roadway character and streetscapes, including historic viewsheds;
- public infrastructures;
- quality of life;
- public parks, nature reserves, and open space;
- environmental stewardship and sensitivity;
- gathering places, civic squares, and focal points; and,
- high quality residential and commercial development.

From a historic perspective, resources that are character defining and contribute to the sense of place include a cultural component. In the Dublin Planning Area, they include such things as man-made landscape features, circulation/transportation facilities, agricultural facilities, and buildings/structures that convey specific historic developmental periods.

Historic properties, such as those recommended eligible for or listed in the NRHP, contribute to Dublin's sense of place and could collectively be considered character-defining resources. Historic Dublin, the old village core, is unique in the contrast of nineteenth-century vernacular buildings with those of the mid-twentieth century. The cluster of historic buildings on terraced streets leading to tree-lined banks of the river makes the area unique in comparison to modern developments in the area. Many of the farmsteads and rural/formerly

rural properties listed in the Washington Township MRA punctuate the current landscape, which is a rapidly developing and changing environment. These rural resources are indicators of a rich history beyond the current modern residences.

In addition to these historic properties, there are also numerous resources of cultural value that are not eligible for listing in the NRHP, but contribute to Dublin's uniqueness. Commonwealth identified shared attributes of Dublin's character-defining resources, and has recommended specific properties that contribute to the Dublin Planning Area's sense of place. These properties are listed in Table 17 and discussed in more detail below.

Among the resources listed in the table above are agricultural buildings, many of which are barns. These stand-alone resources are frequently the only component remaining of a former agricultural landscape. Now surrounded by sprawling, modern subdivisions or commercial developments, these agricultural buildings are a reminder of the economy that was once prevalent in the Dublin Planning Area. This is not to say that every single barn or outbuilding in the planning area is culturally significant. Although these resources have lost integrity of setting, feeling, association, and design, they do retain integrity of location, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, the resources are distinctive from their modern surroundings and convey a sense of place and history.

Individual landmarks or resources also contribute to a sense of place. One of these is a bridge that carries Ashbaugh Road over Indian Run. The 1920 bridge is the only extant structure of its type in the Dublin Planning Area. It services a traditional transportation corridor that is now limited to non-motorized traffic. Because of this, the bridge and the road grade retain their historic width. The landscape surrounding the bridge is wooded and somewhat rural, sheltering it from nearby modern development. Therefore, the bridge contributes to Dublin's unique sense of place.

Another rural landmark is St. John's Lutheran Church. The church is currently listed in the NRHP, but is recommended for reevaluation due to a large addition that impacts integrity of setting and design. However, as a local landscape element, the brick church with a tall steeple is distinguishing in the surrounding area. Although the area is being rapidly developed, the church evokes the sense of a rural religious meeting house, and therefore contributes to sense of place.

Another individual landmark is the Leatherlips monument on Riverside Drive. The monument, although recommended not eligible for the NRHP, demonstrates how the community of Dublin has valued Leatherlips as a historical figure. The modest stone marker with a stone wall surround is noticeable to anyone driving by. Its position at the county line indicates to the visitor that there is more to the community than the numerous recent residential developments.

One of the most prominent character-defining features of Dublin is the numerous stone walls found throughout the planning area. Numerous historic stone walls are found within the listed and recommended historic districts. Additional stone walls, both historic and modern, extend along the roadsides leading into the town, both on Dublin Road and Riverside Drive. The walls which contribute to a sense of place are all somewhat uniform in scale and construction, and are nearly always linear, which distinguishes them from other stone walls in Dublin, such as those found at the entry of modern subdivisions.

Table 17. Resources that contribute to a sense of place, but are not recommended eligible for the NRHP

Parcel Number	Location	Resource Name/Type	Significance	Appendix Page Number
1700140181000	9703 Hyland-Croy Rd	Farmstead Complex	Farmstead complex is surrounded by Glacier Ridge Metro Park. Although the complex does not have a high level of historic integrity, the barns, grain bins, and Craftsman house are surrounded by open field and convey an agricultural lineage in a rapidly developing area.	App. A: Map Grid 12-1
273-011427	8115 Connie Dr	Barn	The intact barn conveys an agricultural heritage in an otherwise modern developed area.	App. A: Map Grid 61-8
273-006335	5600 Brand Rd	Barn and Milk House	The intact barn and milk house convey an agricultural heritage in an otherwise modern developed area.	App. A: Map Grid 72-6
273-011145	4845 Belfield Dr	Barn	The intact barn conveys and agricultural heritage in an otherwise modern developed area.	App. A: Map Grid 149-1
West of 273-006335	Ashbaugh Rd over Indian Run (Buckeye Assets SFN 2568705)	Bridge	Traditional transportation route with a 1920 steel girder bridge and comparatively rural setting in immediate vicinity.	App. A: Map Grid 72-7
274-000031	6115 Rings Rd	St. John Lutheran Church	The church is listed in the NRHP and recommended for reevaluation because it has lost historic integrity. The building is still an iconic element of the landscape, as the original brick building with steeple is still visible.	App. A: Map Grid 145-3
273-008791	Riverside Dr South of Stratford Ave	Leatherlips Monument	Although the monument does not meet NRHP Criteria Consideration F, the small park and stone marker convey the value the community historically placed on Leatherlips's contributions to Dublin's history. The monument contrasts with the modern sculpture in Scioto Park, showing how earlier generations paid respect to the historical figure.	App. A: Map Grid 44-4
Multiple	Throughout Dublin	Dry-stacked/Mortared Stone Walls	The numerous stone walls that line the roadside throughout the Dublin Planning Area demonstrate how residents have historically, and continuously, utilized local natural resources. The walls are unique to Dublin and convey a strong sense of place.	Multiple
Multiple	Throughout Dublin	Mid-twentieth Century Residential Neighborhoods	The overall character of the mid-century subdivisions is entirely different from earlier and later housing developments and contributes to a distinct sense of place.	Multiple

Also contributing to sense of place are the mid-twentieth-century subdivisions in the Dublin area. These neighborhoods are concentrated primarily along Dublin Road and Riverside Drive, along the Scioto River. The neighborhoods have several distinguishing characteristics that separate them from earlier and later residential developments. The street grid in these neighborhoods was designed to accommodate large lots and discourage through traffic (McAlester 2015:70). Street plans include roads that loop through the development with occasional offshoots that terminate in cul-de-sac. Architecturally, these properties tend to be of a similar height and scale. Most common are Ranches and Split-Levels that have a sprawling horizontal emphasis. Some buildings are constructed to fit the natural features of the landscape, such as a hillside or a woodlot. Good examples of this type of development can be found in the recommended eligible Indian Run Historic District, as well as the River Forest subdivision (Ashford, River Forest, and Indian Hill roads). These neighborhoods are character-defining features of the roadways in and out of downtown Dublin. They contrast greatly with the late twentieth-century subdivisions, which typically have much larger houses spaced closer together and which are taller with more added components. These subdivision street grids are also curvilinear, but typically have far more cul-de-sac and dead-end streets than the earlier mid-century subdivisions. A development threat to the mid-century subdivisions would be new residences that do not conform to the same scale as the earlier houses or remove the established landscape features.

Applying the recommendations

Recommendations made in this report should be considered guides for identifying historic properties in the Dublin Planning Area. The survey was reconnaissance in nature, and does not provide intensive-level detail for the history and significance of each individual property or district. Recommendations for eligible properties were made based on available information, and it is believed that these recommendations will stand. A recommended eligible property is one that is most likely to be historically significant, pending further investigation. Additional research could also change the status of a property from recommended not eligible to recommended eligible, and vice-versa. The next step to honoring and protecting historic resources would be an intensive-level survey or investigation of the recommended eligible properties. Consultation with OHPO will be necessary to make an official determination of the eligibility status of a property or district, and to conduct a formal listing.

RESULTS: HISTORICAL CEMETERIES

Previously documented historical cemeteries within the Dublin Planning Area

Historical cemeteries are important to every community because they are a tangible connection between past and present and because of the variety of functions they serve. Historical cemeteries can serve as a reminder of the community's roots, as genealogical research facilities, as art galleries, and as wildlife refuges. Historical cemeteries within the Dublin Planning Area are no different than cemeteries in other towns; they connect the living citizens of Dublin with its rich past and perform a variety of functions for the community as a whole. Because historical cemeteries add to the character of Dublin in a diverse set of ways, special attention should be paid to them.

The Ohio Genealogical Society has recorded information on 14 historical cemeteries that are, or were, within the current Dublin Planning Area (Troutman 2003). Much of the information contained in Troutman (2003) has been digitized by the OHPO and is available through the online GIS database. Information on Dublin's cemeteries was compiled from Troutman (2003) and the OHPO Online GIS database, and then cross-checked against historical and modern map and aerial photography references. Additional sources, such as the book *Cemeteries of Dublin, Ohio* by the City and Katherine Lehman (2005) and the Franklin County Genealogical Society's 1983 *Cemeteries of Franklin County*, were also consulted. Finally, researchers also took cues on cemeteries from county and township histories (Martin 1858; Mowry 1877; Perrin 1880; Taylor 1909; Williams Brothers 1978[1880], online documents published by the Dublin Historical Society, such as Tuller (2016 [1960]), and interviews with members of the community, such as Mr. Tom Holtman. Along the way some discrepancies between multiple sources were found and an attempt was made to reconcile the information, particularly as related to the name and location of cemeteries. Each confirmed or reported location was visited to gather first-hand information on the resource.

Compiled information on all previously documented cemeteries within the Dublin Planning Area is summarized in Table 18 while the verified and reputed locations of these cemeteries are shown in Figure 71. This list includes five cemeteries that are administered by the City of Dublin and described in the *Dublin Cemeteries Guide* (City of Dublin 2014). The remaining nine previously documented cemeteries fall into one of two categories:

- Extant (marker and/or stones verified at location)
- Not field verified (no marker and/or stone at reported location)

Field findings for each of the investigated cemeteries follows the table.

Table 18. Previously documented cemeteries and markers within the Dublin Planning Area, organized by OGS number

OGS #	Cemetery Name	Other Names	Location	Township	City Owned (Y/N)	Research Notes	Field Notes	Opening/Closing Dates
3625	Clark		Sawmill and 161 NW Quad under Speedway?	Perry	N	Troutman (2003): 950' W of Meeks Rd and 20' N of 161 at TWP Line; Can't verify that it was moved and cannot find Meeks Rd on old maps of area.	Not Verified; Probably under building, or in one of three commercial parking lots	No date (Troutman 2003) As early as 1850; paved over (Findagrave.com) C. Clark plot on 1872 Perry Twp map
3627	Deardorff-Dublin		33 (Riverside Dr) and Martin Rd (NE quad): 122' e of 33 and 100' N of Martin Rd; 40 deg 5' 44.84" N, 83 deg 6' 27.5" W	Perry	N	Troutman (2003): Stones moved to Dublin-IOOF	Not Verified; 6300 Riverside Dr: nothing visible	Est 1852; 0.03 ac (Troutman 2003) See 1872 Perry Twp Map (O. Deardorff plat)
3629	Ferris		SR 257 (Riverside DR) and Bright Rd (SE Quad)	Perry	N	Troutman (2003): 20' E of 257, 1 mi N of 161 and south of Bright Rd; CoD and Lehman (2005:215-217): Sign marking location erected in 2003 - no stones. Some moved during construction of 257 pre WWII, but more burials may remain.	Extant	Est 1848 (Troutman 2003; Cemetery marker) J. Ferris plot on 1872 Perry Twp map
3631	Leatherlips Memorial		SR 257 and Stratford	Perry	N	Location of execution of Leatherlips with monument	Extant	Est 1889 (Troutman 2003)
3717	Babcock		NE Corner of Wilcox and Tuttle	Washington	N	Troutman (2003): On farm with ref from DAR Veterans in Ohio book	Not verified; Most likely location is on parcel now owned by UDF	No date (Troutman 2003)
3718	Dublin/Old Dublin		N side of W Bridge St, just west of J Liu bldg	Washington	N	Troutman (2003): 1806' W of Dublin and N 0.1 mi	Not verified	Est. 1860, 0.5 Ac (Troutman 2003)

3720	Dublin	IOOF	Historic District: S of Bridge St next to Dublin Community Church	Washington	Y	Vaults: FRA06056-1-- including the NR vaults (#79002790) Troutman (2003): stones from Indian Run and Deardorff moved here.	Extant	Still in use. 1858, July 1 – present (City of Dublin 2014) Est: 1852 (Troutman 2003) Stone has est. 1854 Vaults date to 1884 (OHI: FRA-6056-1)
3721	Indian Run		W side of SR 745, south of Indian Run Creek and N of Library	Washington	Y	Troutman (2003) has some stones as being moved to Dublin-IOOF cemetery; Supposedly also has an OHI# FRA164901-OHI is for the walls. The walls also are listed in NRHP under NR #79002863	Extant	1814-1877 (City of Dublin 2014). First 1816 (Troutman 2003) Stone has est. 1813 Walls date to ca. 1823 (OHI)
3722	Mitchell		SW corner of SR745 and Emerald Pkwy	Washington	Y	Troutman (2003) notes that this cemetery was in a pasture and stones were on ground, not standing	Extant: now protected by Cardinal Health gated campus	1823 Mar 9 -1899; Restored in 1996, fenced in 1999 (Troutman 2003; City of Dublin 2014).
3724	Mt Zion United Brethren		Murfield: Memorial and Hawthornden/ Gilmerton Ct	Washington	N	See note below on Mount Zion / Myzine / Old Myzine Cemetery	Not verified; location was a housing development	Likely miss mapped by OHPO and is same as OGS# 3725

3725	Mount Zion	Myzine / Old Myzine	Muirfield Village - Kinross Ct NE of Memorial Dr	Washington	Y	Troutman (2003) has the cemetery at Kinross and Memorial listed as the Mt Zion United Brethren cemetery (OGS 3724) and the Myzine/Old Myzine Cemetery as being off Brand Rd (N0.9 mi, East 50'). These two cemeteries appear to be located in the same location.	Extant Stone says "Mount Zion"	1850- ?? Associated church razed in 1915, foundation present. (City of Dublin 2014) Stone in yard has 1805
3727	St John Lutheran (Horch)		Avery Road: NE quad of intersection of Avery and Innovation Dr	Washington	N	Troutman (2003): 0.2 mi S of Shier Rings Rd; May be same as St John's Parish cemetery; Maintained by Township	Extant: 6090 Avery Rd	Est 1858. (Troutman 2003) Burials until early 1900s? (OHI)
3729	St John's Parish		St. John's Lutheran Church on Rings Rd just east of Avery	Washington	N		Not verified	Separate cemetery known at St John's Parish not identified at location of church although Sandy Corners Cemetery is sited next to church.
3730	Sandy Corners		St. John's Lutheran Church on Rings Rd just east of Avery	Washington	Y	OHI #: FRA0881601	Extant: 6153 Rings Rd.	1845 Nov 28-1879 June 26 (City of Dublin 2014) Est 1846 (Troutman 2003) Early 19th C (OHI)
	Maroa Wilcox Memorial		Norn St between Heatherbluff Dr and Woerner Temple Rd; within Sandy Corners Park	Washington	N		Extant	Stone: April 11, 1870.
	Houchard Road Burial Grounds		Houchard Rd near RR. From 2013 Community Plan, located between Post and Rings Rd—exact location unknown.	Washington	N	May or may not correspond to OGS# 15054 (Unidentified #1), which is described as being on west side of Houchard Road, 4100 ft north of Rings Road, down a lane.	Not verified.	City of Dublin (2013)

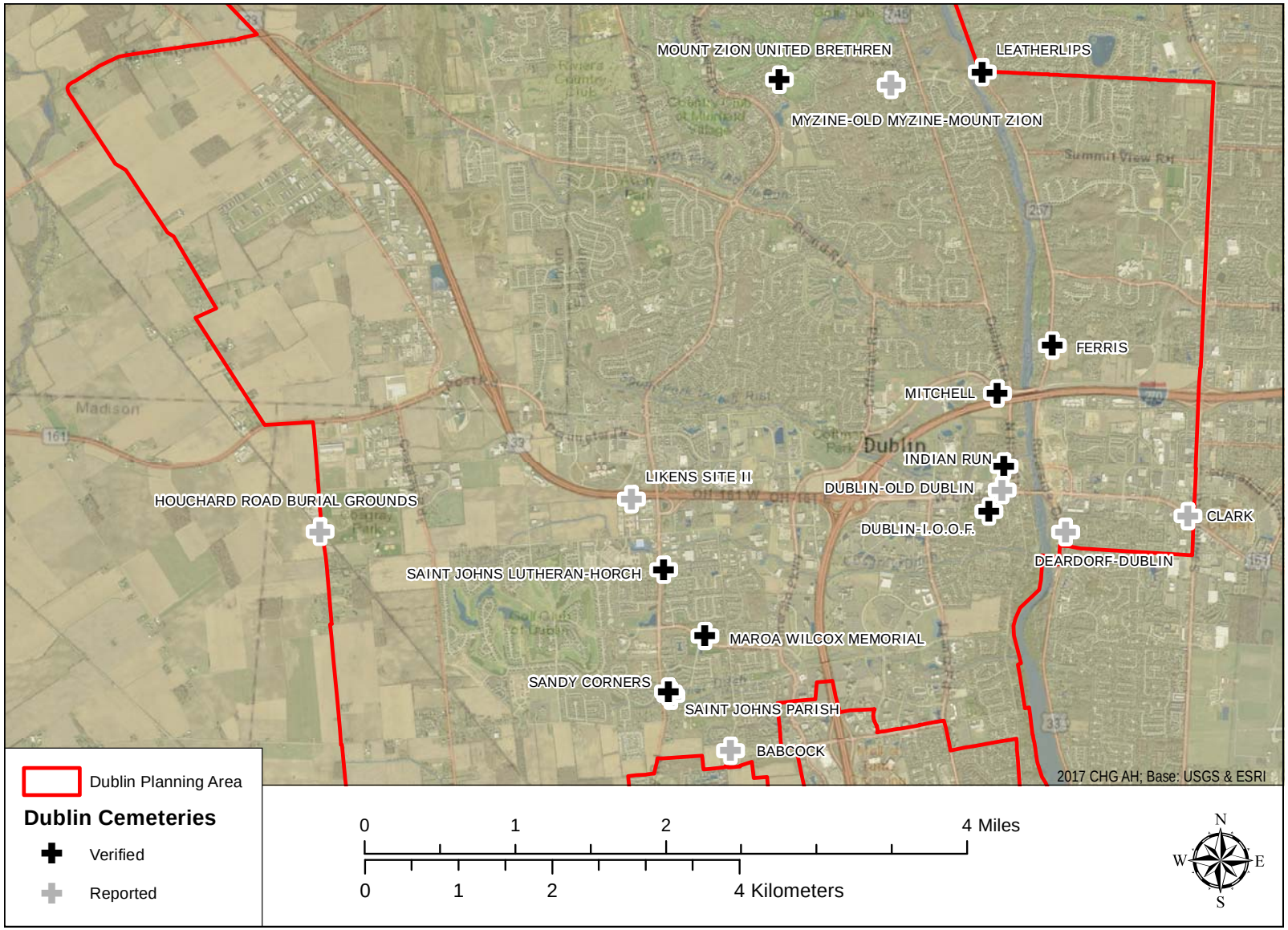

Figure 71. Verified and reported cemetery locations within the Dublin Planning Area

Cemeteries administered by the City of Dublin

Five cemeteries are administered by the City of Dublin and have been reported on in detail elsewhere (City of Dublin and Lehman 2005; City of Dublin 2014): Dublin (I.O.O.F.) Cemetery, Indian Run Cemetery, Mitchell Cemetery, Sandy Corners Cemetery, and Mount Zion Cemetery.

Dublin (I.O.O.F.) Cemetery (OGS# 3720)

This cemetery was established by the International Order of Odd Fellows in the mid-1850s and is still allowing interments, having been taken over by the City in the 1970s (City of Dublin 2014). The cemetery contains nearly 5,000 interments. According to the Troutman (2003) and the City of Dublin (2014), stones from both Deardorf and the Indian Run cemeteries were moved to this location; whether the bodies were moved is unknown. Two of the burial vaults contained within this cemetery date to 1884, are recorded in the OHI under FRA-6056-1, and are listed on the NRHP (79002790) as part of the Washington Township MRA (Figure 72). Also contained within this cemetery are three memorials: one Blue Star Memorial honoring the Armed Forces, one for the Fallen Servicemen from Dublin, and one for the Dublin Cornet Band. The northern and eastern edges of this cemetery are demarcated with traditional dry-laid limestone walls with two breaks: one on the northern corner of the eastern wall and one in the center of the northern wall (W026) (Figure 73).

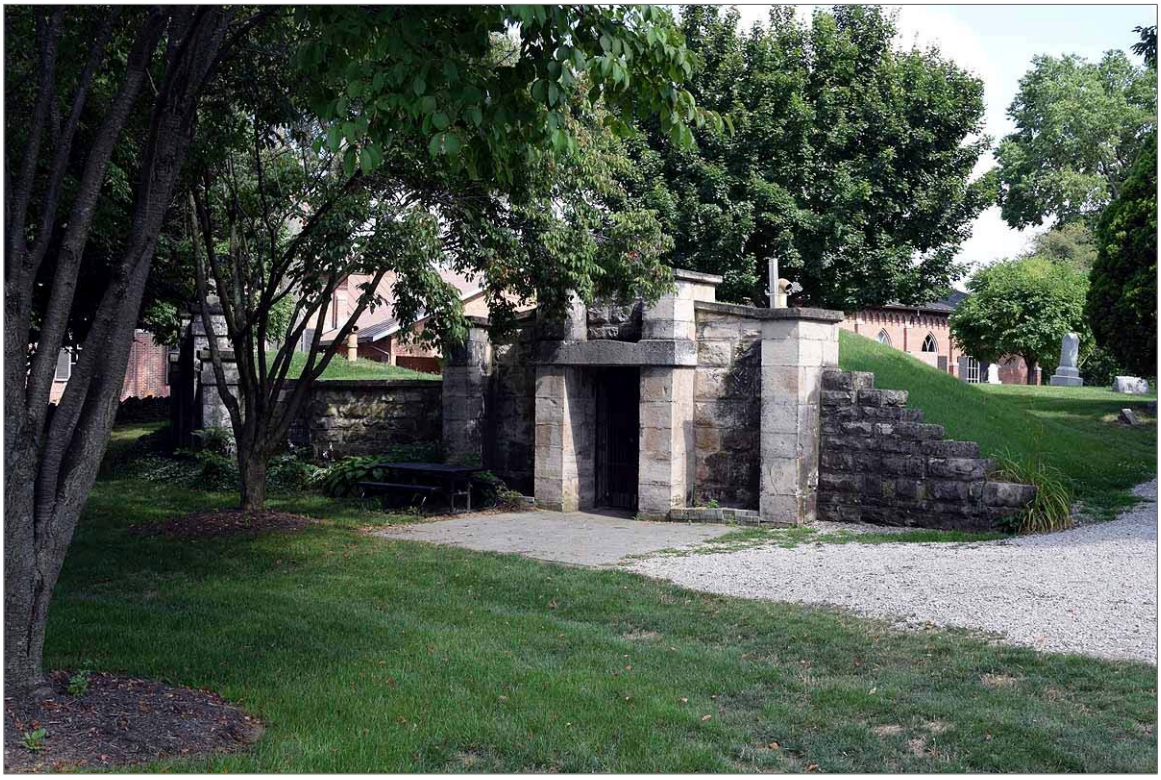

Figure 72. Dublin (I.O.O.F.) Cemetery vaults, looking southwest

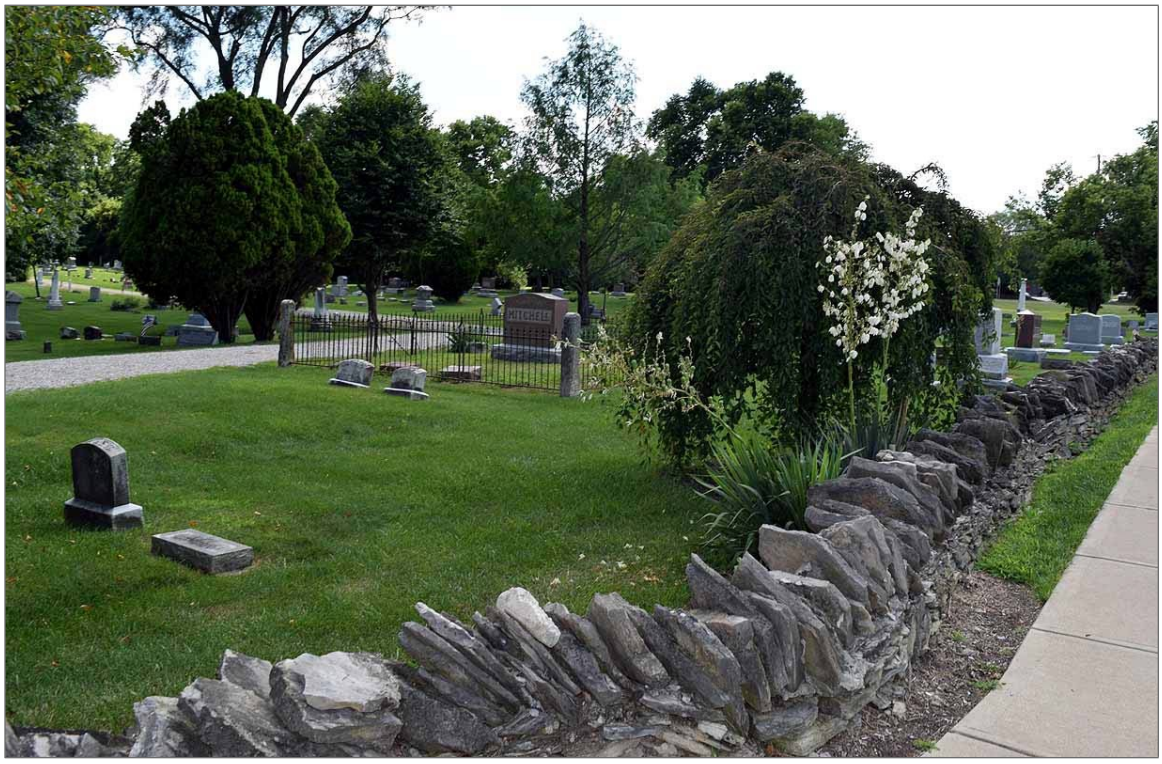

Figure 73. Overview of the Dublin (I.O.O.F.) Cemetery, looking west-southwest

Figure 74. Overview of ca. 1930s wall and gate at Dublin (I.O.O.F.) Cemetery, looking southwest
Note similarity of atypical wall shown in Figure 94 which dates from about the same time.

Indian Run (OGS# 3721)

Located within Dublin Veterans Park on the south side of Indian Run Creek, the Indian Run Cemetery (Figure 75) was the first to be established in Dublin, with the first burial being that of Mary Polly Sells King, who died on January 16, 1841 (City of Dublin and Lehman 2005:3). The last interment was in 1877 (City of Dublin 201:5). Upwards of 114 individuals may have been buried in the Indian Run Cemetery (City of Dublin 2014:5). According to Troutman (2003:203), some of the stones were moved to the Dublin (I.O.O.F.) Cemetery, but whether the remains were also moved is unknown. Although the cemetery was restored between 1975 and 1980 by the Dublin Historical Society, many of the stones within the boundary had fallen and were moved to the edges of the parcel. The original traditional dry-laid limestone walls surrounding the cemetery were built in 1823 by Henry Sells and are reported to be the oldest walls in the Dublin area. Although listed on the NRHP as part of the Washington Township MRA (OHI: FRA-1649-01; NR: 79002863), the eastern, southern, and western walls (W024) were rebuilt by Eli Pinney and his son when the cemetery was restored (City of Dublin and Lehman 2005:6).

Figure 75. Overview of Indian Run Cemetery, looking northwest

Mitchell (OGS# 3722)

Established in 1823 as the Mitchell family plot, this cemetery is located on the southwest corner of Dublin Road and Emerald Parkway at the back of the Cardinal Health parcel on an escarpment. The last interment in this cemetery was in 1899. Though Troutman (2003:203) describes this cemetery as being endangered, it was restored in 1996 and enclosed by an iron fence in 1999 (City of Dublin 2014:6) (Figure 76). The cemetery is now administered by the City and protected by virtue of being located within Cardinal Health's gated campus.

Figure 76. Mitchell Cemetery, looking northwest

Sandy Corners (OGS# 3730)

The Sandy Corners Cemetery (OHI: FRA-8816-01) is located on the southeast corner of Rings and Avery Roads on the west side of St. John's Lutheran Church. It was established in 1845 and was in use until 1879 (City of Dublin 2014:7). The Sandy Corners Cemetery was rehabilitated in the mid 1980s by the Washington Township trustees. This rehabilitation included the addition of an iron fence that was originally part of the old Hayden Run Bridge, corner posts with marble placards, and a dedication to the early pioneers of Washington Township (City of Dublin and Lehman 2005:19–21).

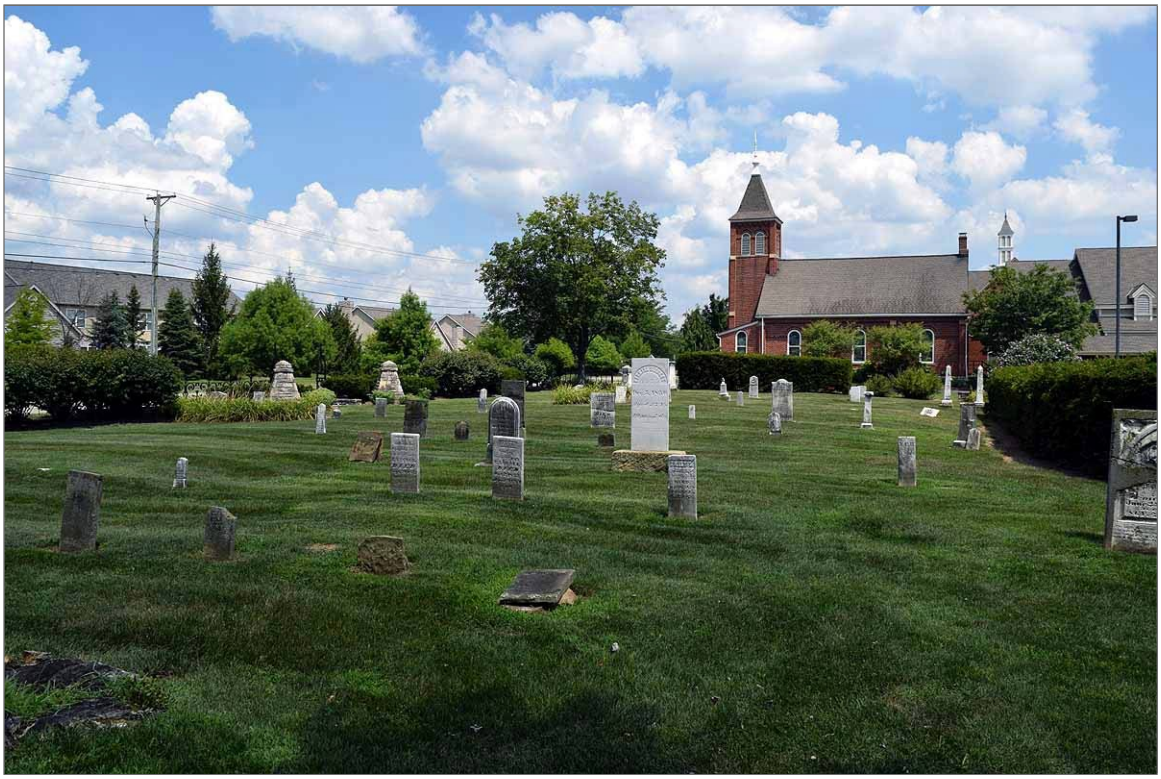

Figure 77. Sandy Corners Cemetery with NRHP-listed St. John's Church in the background, looking east

Mount Zion Cemetery (Mt. Zion United Brethren, Myzine/Old Myzine) (3724, 3725)

Mount Zion Cemetery, also known as the United Brethren cemetery (3724) is on Kinross Court, northeast of Memorial Drive within the Muirfield Village subdivision (City of Dublin and Lehman 2005: 27–29; City of Dublin 2014:7) (Figure 78). According to Troutman (2003:203), this is also the location of the Myzine-old Myzine Cemetery (3725). Based on the overlapping descriptions, it is likely that all three names refer to the same cemetery, which was originally associated with the United Brethren Church. The United Brethren Church was located adjacent to the cemetery until it was demolished in 1915 (City of Dublin and Lehman 2005:29). All sources agree that the cemetery was established in 1850, although the commemorative stone erected in the cemetery yard states that the cemetery was established in 1805 (Figure 79).

Note that the OHPO online GIS has the Mount Zion United Brethren (3724) cemetery plotted on Memorial Drive near Hawthornden and Glemrton Courts; there is no visible evidence of a cemetery at this location and the OHPO map may be in error.

Figure 78. Mount Zion Cemetery, looking east

Figure 79. Mount Zion Cemetery stone with establishment date of 1805, looking east

Extant cemeteries not administered by the City of Dublin

Two cemeteries located within the Dublin Planning Area that are not administered by the City of Dublin were field verified as a part of this project: Ferris Cemetery and St John's Lutheran (Horch) Cemetery.

Ferris (OGS# 3629)

This cemetery is located on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Bright Road. According to Troutman (2003), the cemetery was established in 1848, the marker was erected in 2003, and some of the stones were moved before World War II with the widening of SR 257/Riverside Drive. According to a 1935 survey, the cemetery contained 112 graves laid out in eight rows of 14 graves each (City of Dublin and Lehman 2005:217). It is uncertain whether all the burials associated with the stones were moved when SR 257 was widened so it is possible that some unmarked graves may still remain. A property owned by J. Ferris appears to the north of the marked cemetery location on an early township map (Figure 80), which indicates that the Ferris Cemetery was probably a family plot although there are no extant stones for the Ferris family (Figure 81).

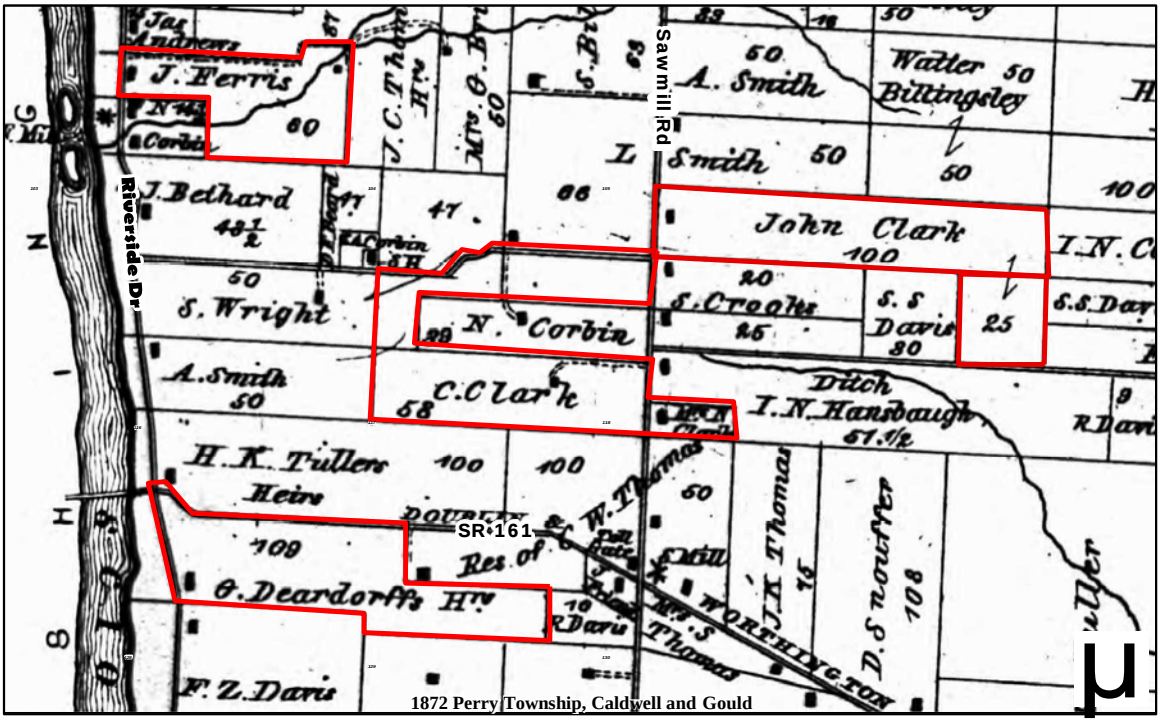

Figure 80. 1872 Perry Township map showing parcels potentially associated with small family cemeteries

Figure 81. Ferris Cemetery, looking east

St. John Lutheran-Horch Cemetery (3727) (see also St. John's Parish [3729])

St. John Lutheran-Horch Cemetery is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Avery Road and Innovation Drive (Figure 82). The cemetery was reportedly established ca.1858 and was in use until the early 1900s according to the OHI form (OHI: FRA-8762-1). It was originally associated with a church organized in 1856 near this location, which was later moved to the present location at Avery and Rings Roads (City of Dublin and Lehman 2005:43). Troutman (2003:203) also lists a second cemetery associated with the name St. John (St John's Parish, OGS# 3729), but states that the two entries may refer to the same cemetery; a separate cemetery by the name of St. John's Parish was not located during the field survey.

Extant markers

Leatherlips (OGS# 3631)

Though this is not a cemetery, per se, it is the memorial marker of the location of the execution of Leatherlips in 1810. The monument is located on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Stratford Drive and was erected in 1889. There is no interment associated with this monument, but because of the historical nature and the traditional dry-laid limestone walls (W072) marking the boundary, this is a distinctive feature of Dublin (Figure 83).

Figure 82. St. John Lutheran Cemetery, looking northeast

Figure 83. Leatherlips Memorial, looking northeast

Maroa Wilcox Memorial

This solitary stone located on Norn Street, between Heatherbluff Drive and Woerner Temple Road, in the Sandy Corners Park, marks the location of the burial of Maroa Wilcox. Maroa Wilcox was the first wife of Thomas Jacob Wilcox, who is buried in the Dublin (I.O.O.F.) Cemetery (findagrave.com). The stone is dated April 11, 1870, and is surrounded by an iron fence that was erected in the 1980s after the stone was discovered (Figure 84).

Figure 84. Maroa Wilcox marker, looking west

Previously documented cemeteries that were not field verified

Clark (OGS# 3625)

According to the Troutman (2003), this cemetery was located 950 feet west of Meeks Road and 20 feet north of SR161 at the township line. Deciphering the probable reported location of this cemetery is problematic because Meeks Road was not located within the Dublin Planning Area nor is there a Meeks on any of the township maps examined. Further complicating the matter is the fact that SR 161 has been slightly rerouted. The best approximation of the cemetery's location is based on the proximity to SR 161, the township line, and the proximity to the Clark parcels on the 1872 Perry Township map (Figure 80). According to Findagrave.com (accessed March 2017), the cemetery was established as early as 1850, but was paved over. When survey was attempted in September 2016, evidence of this cemetery was not found as a result of the development of the intersection of SR161and

Sawmill Road. Whether the graves associated with this cemetery were moved prior to paving is unknown.

Deardorf-Dublin (OGS# 3627)

According to Troutman (2003:203), this cemetery was established in 1852, covered 0.03 acres, and the stones were moved to the Dublin I.O.O.F. cemetery. It was plotted as being in the northeastern quadrant of Riverside Drive and Martin Road, 122 feet east of Riverside and 100 feet north of Martin Rd (presently, 6300 Riverside Dr). The parcel on which the cemetery was plotted was visited in September 2016 and there is no visible evidence of a cemetery having been there. However, while there is record of the stones having been moved (Figure 85), there is no record of the burials having been moved. According to the 1872 Perry Township map, O. Deardorff owned property just north of the suspected location of this cemetery (Figure 80), so it is probable that this was a small family plot.

Figure 85. Deardurff and Deardorff gravestones located in the Dublin (I.O.O.F.) Cemetery, looking west

Babcock (OGS# 3717)

According to Troutman (2003:203), a reference from a Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Veterans in Ohio book indicates that this cemetery was located on a farm on the northeast corner of Wilcox and Tuttle Roads. Nothing more is known about this cemetery. When visited in September 2016, there was no visual evidence of a cemetery near the reported location. The parcel is currently vacant and owned by UDF (Figure 86). There are several Babcock family graves in both the Indian Run and Sandy Corners cemeteries.

Figure 86. Presumed location of Babcock Cemetery, now vacant lot at northeast corner of Wilcox and Tuttle intersection, looking east

Dublin/Old Dublin (OGS# 3718)

According to Troutman (2003:203), this 0.5-acre cemetery was established in 1860 and was located on the north side of West Bridge Street, 1,806 feet west of Dublin proper. This would place the cemetery just west of the J Liu building. When surveyed, there was no visible evidence of a cemetery. It is possible that this cemetery was moved to the Dublin (I.O.O.F.) Cemetery.

Houchard Road Burial Grounds

According to the online version of the Dublin Community Plan (City of Dublin 2013), the unmarked Houchard Road Burial Ground is located along Houchard Road between Post and Rings Roads, but the exact location is unknown. With this information in mind, Commonwealth staff visited publically accessible areas near the reported the location, but no visible evidence of a cemetery was observed. This cemetery may correspond to Unidentified #1 (OGS 15054) in Troutman (2003:203), which is described as being on the west side of Houchard Road, 4,100 feet north of Rings Road.

Recently reported cemetery sites

Likens Site II (33FR2385)

While reviewing the OAI forms for the Dublin Planning Area, the possible existence of an African American burial ground was discovered. The Likens II site (OAI# 33FR2385) was reported to the OHPO in 2004 by Bill Likens. According to the OAI form, the burial ground is located on the south side of US 33, just west of Avery Road. Mr. Likens reported that the wife of the property owner in 2004 said the burials had been moved, but in 1989, and again in 2004, Mr. Likens found one extant headstone of a 12 year old boy dating to 1854. According to Mr. Likens, another area resident, Ruth Filby, was also aware of the burial ground. Commonwealth surveyors could not verify the existence of the headstone because the reported location is on private property.

RESULTS: QUARRIES, MILLS, AND STONE WALLS

Quarries and Mills

Review of secondary sources led to the identification of six potential quarry locations and five potential mill locations within the Dublin Planning Area. As discussed in the historic context section "Industry and Commerce," quarries and mills were an important part of Dublin's early economy and, as such, it is recommended that locations where these resources, or remnants of these resources, are documented should be given preservation consideration in the planning process. Table 19 and Table 20 summarize the known details regarding the potential quarry and mill locations as a result of the secondary source review and the field survey. Verified and possible locations of these resources are shown in Figure 10.

Snouffer Quarry #3, located in Donegal Cliffs Park, was the only quarry that the field team could conclusively verify. A picture of the quarry is shown in Figure 87. Snouffer Quarry #1 is reportedly still extant but located on inaccessible private property. The entrance to the quarry is shown in Figure 88.

Figure 87. Snouffer Quarry #3 at Donegal Cliffs Park, looking west

Table 19. Verified and potential quarry locations within and adjacent to the Dublin Planning Area

Unique Identifier	Quarry Name	Location	Research Notes	Field Notes
Q001	Unknown #1	North Fork of Indian Run	Appears on 1955 Quad	Appears to be extant, but on property that was largely inaccessible (between 270 and Cardinal Health)
Q002	Artz Quarry	100 N. High Street, near Indian Run (west side of Scioto River)	Reference: City of Dublin, Franklin and Kehoe (2004:42-45); Original quarry for town, stone used in Dublin cemetery, etc.	Unclear if location is where new development is actively occurring on east side of High Street, or if it was farther north where ponds associated with 6780 and 6800 Dublin Rd are currently located, or if quarry encompassed both areas
Q003	Snouffer Quarry #1	West side of Scioto River, near intersection of Short St and Riverview	Reference: City of Dublin, Franklin and Kehoe (2004:42-45)	Marked private. Bill Easterday said it is still there.
Q004	Snouffer Quarry #3	West side of Scioto River, along Dublin Road within what is now Donegal Cliffs Park	City of Dublin, Franklin and Kehoe (2004:42-45)	Verified (northeast corner of park)
Q005	Snouffer Quarry #2	East side of Scioto River along Riverside Dr.	Reference: City of Dublin, Franklin and Kehoe (2004:42-45); pg. 45 states that quarry was filled in and now has homes built on it.	On east side of Scioto River, just east of Griggs Reservoir Park, under housing development ("Quarry Lane"); Outside the Dublin Planning Area
Q006	Coffman Quarry	Unknown	May correspond to a quarry along Indian Run noted on 1955 quad map, but could also be on any lot owned by Coffman (Note: there is a lot owned by a Coffman on Indian Run on 1872 Washington Twp map)	Not field verified

Table 20. Verified and potential mill locations within the Dublin Planning Area

Unique Identifier (Mapping)	Mill Name	Description of Location	Research Notes	Field Notes[1]
M001	Morris Corbin Frame Mill	1 mi N of Dublin on east side of Scioto R.; Lot south of 7125 Riverside Dr (Dublin Arts Council)	Ref: Dublin, Franklin & Kehoe (2004: 26-27); See also 1872 Caldwell & Gould Perry Twp map	Per Tom Holton: "Grist Mill" ruins owned by Mara Ward and ruins are extant. Not field verified
M002	Jos. Corbin Stone Mill	South end of town, west side of Scioto River	Ref: Dublin, Franklin & Kehoe (2004: 26-27), flour mill built ca. 1855; See also 1872 Washington Twp map Holton: entry off Short St, now on land owned by Tom McDowell	On private property. Photos of possible mill remnants in general vicinity (Bill Easterday as reference).
M003	Ebey and Sells Mill	West side of Scioto River at south end of Water St; Mapped location is possible location for either Ebey/Sells or maybe Swain/Holcomb or Unknown Mill #2	Ref: Dublin, Franklin & Kehoe (2004: 26-27), grist & flour mill built 1812-1819; See also 1872 Washington Twp map	Not field verified
M003	Swain/Holcomb Mill	Location not provided	Ref: Dublin, Franklin & Kehoe (2004: 26-27)	Not field verified
M003	Unknown Mill #2?	West side of Scioto River, South of Corbin Stone Mill	Appears on 1872 Washington Twp plat; Frame Mill, Can't read name on map (E. W. Hilter??). Could this be same as Ebey and Sells Mill since adjacent to land owned by a Sells? Graham Mill?	Not field verified
M004	Graham Mill	1.5 mi south of Dublin on west bank of Scioto R; Possible location mapped - not sure if this is the place for Graham or not	Ref: Dublin, Franklin & Kehoe (2004: 26-27), grist & flour mill built 1812-1819; See also 1872 Washington Twp map	Not field verified
M005	Henry Shout Mill	on Indian Run	Ref: Dublin, Franklin & Kehoe (2004: 26-27), sawmill built ca. 1818	Not field verified

[1] Note that there is a mill stone in the center of the public art piece "the Simulation of George M. Karrer's workshop." Bill Easterday also has a millstone on his property.

Figure 88. Entrance to Snouffer Quarry #1, looking east

The only mill location that the field team was able to verify is the probable location of the Joseph Corbin Stone Mill, located along the Scioto River near the intersection of Short and Riverview. This mill was reportedly built ca. 1855 and demolished sometime in the 1890s. The adjacent property owners (Mr. Dyas and Mr. Easterday) allowed access to the river bank through their property and indicated the general location of where the mill remnants could be found. The field crew documented a stone wall (possibly a structural foundation) on the edge of the river that may be associated with the Corbin Stone Mill (Figure 89 and Figure 90). A possible mill stone and wood beam, both submerged in the river, were also observed.

Figure 89. Dry-laid stone wall in general vicinity of the Joseph Corbin Stone Mill, looking northwest

Figure 90. Dry-laid stone wall in general vicinity of the Joseph Corbin Stone Mill, looking south

Commonwealth recommends that a more complete survey of the potential quarry and mill locations on private property, in conjunction with property owner interviews and a detailed examination of primary sources, is warranted for planning purposes.

Stone Walls

Stone walls are reminders of Dublin's origins as a rural agricultural village, and are a distinctive feature of the landscape. Although largely decorative in purpose today, Dublin's stone walls represent the use of a naturally occurring and abundant resource to construct necessary tools on any farmstead – the livestock fence and the field/property boundary (Valentine and Bauer 2016). Dublin's stone walls also reflect the profession of some of the area's earliest settlers, many of who were stone masons. Aided by the abundant and easily accessible limestone, these stone masons established masonry as a tradition unique to Dublin in the central Ohio area (Klimoski 1979).

A spatial inventory of stone walls was included with the NRHP nomination for the Washington Township MRA (Klimoski 1979) and served as the basis for the list of previously documented stone wall resources. Fifty-nine separate historical stone wall remnants were drawn on a 1:24,000 USGS topography map as part of the nomination package. Each of these stone walls was coded in the GIS, given a unique identifier starting with the letter W, and included in a summary table with basic locational and descriptive information that was generated for the field survey. Each recorded location was visited and, if a wall was present, it was described, measured, and photographed. During the field survey it became apparent that some of the previously recorded walls had either been mapped inaccurately or were no longer in existence. In addition, the field team discovered stone walls that were older in appearance, but which had not been recorded in the Washington Township MRA. These unrecorded walls were also documented and added to the master list of surveyed stone walls. Note that recently constructed walls, such as those that were obviously created as part of a transportation or housing project, were not included in the survey. The location of all extant, surveyed stone walls are shown in Figure 91.

Based on the collected data, stone walls in Dublin were classified as one of eight categories on the basis of overall type and repairs. These eight categories can be reduced to three basic types:

- Traditional dry-laid stone walls made of tabular limestone with a vertical tabular limestone top course, including those with concrete and cement repairs;
- Atypical stone walls, including any wall that does not fit the traditional definition; and
- New build stone walls, including those made to resemble the traditional dry-laid stone walls.

Surveyed traditional dry-laid stone walls are all very similar in appearance and construction, but vary in terms of the size of the limestone slabs used and overall dimensions. Walls were made of either small limestone slabs (under three inches thick and less than one foot long, as shown in Figure 92) or they were made from slabs of limestone that were larger (see Figure 93). It is suspected that the size of the stone in the vertical top course may be related to the age of the wall, either as the result of mechanical breakdown of the rock or changing

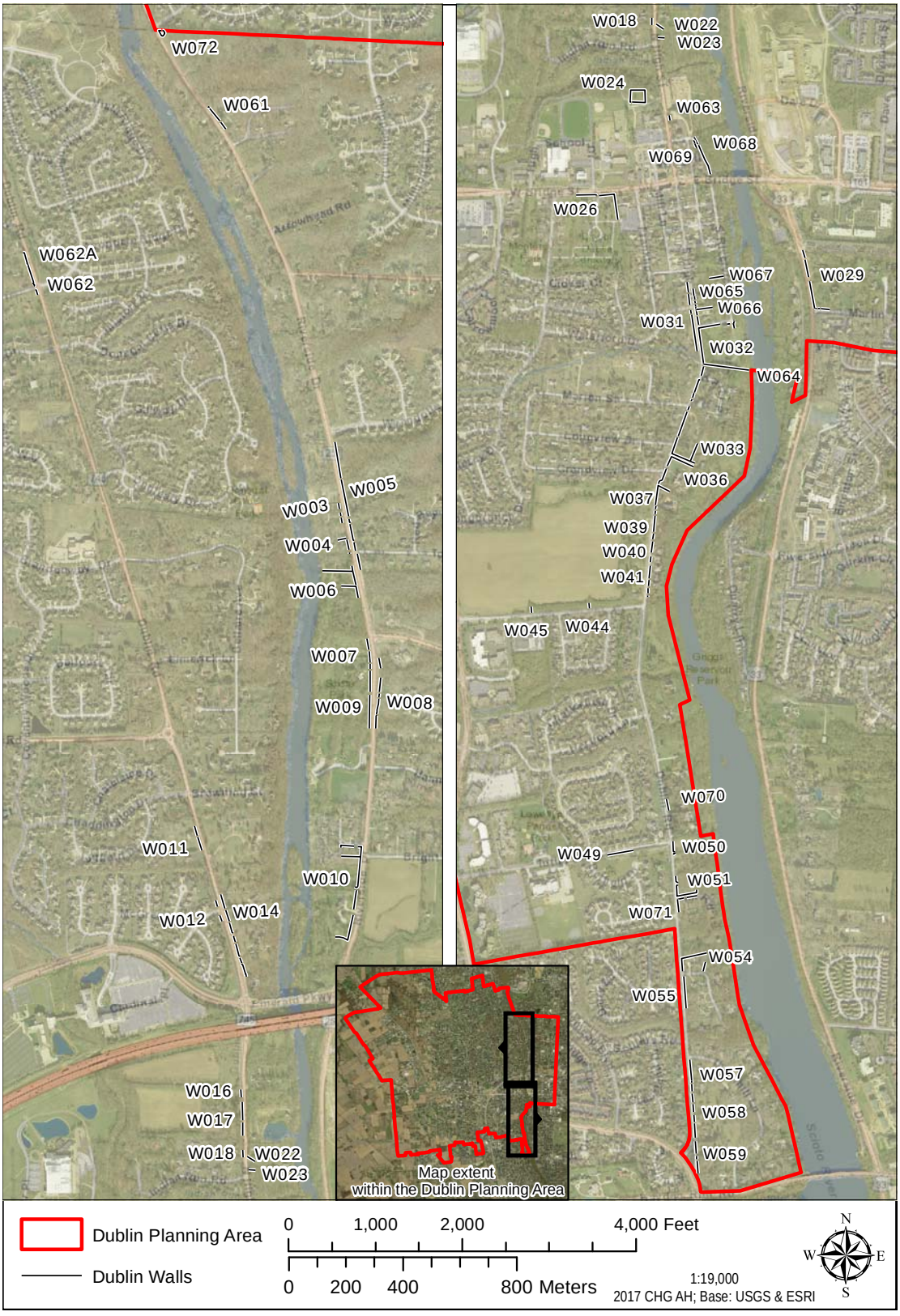

Figure 91. Locations of all extant, surveyed stone walls

construction practices through time. Walls made with the smaller stones are typically no more than three feet in height. Walls made with the larger stones are wider and taller, averaging over three feet in height. This is an interesting difference in light of stone mason Eli Pinney's recollection that the walls were designed to fence cattle and were typically between 42 and 48 inches in height (Valentine and Bauer 2016). Pinney's description matches the description of nearly identical dry-laid stone walls found in Kentucky's Bluegrass region. Hart (1998:185) notes that stone livestock fences became more popular in the 1840s after timber had been depleted in the Bluegrass Region. The fences were typically five feet in height "with smooth sides that tapered from a width of three feet at the base to eighteen inches at the top" (Hart 1998:187). Hart (1998:187) also states that by the 1880s dry-laid stone walls became more expensive to construct and maintain because of labor costs so that their popularity diminished, except to those who could afford to construct them as status symbols. By the 1920s and 1930s many stone walls in the Kentucky Bluegrass region were removed so that roadways could be widened for the automobile (Hart 1998:187). It is possible that the difference in height among Dublin's stone walls is related to age or relocation. It may be that as walls deteriorated or were moved, they were not built as high because they no longer functioned as livestock fences. In conjunction with this practice of partially rebuilding walls, it is possible that only the top vertical courses were reset to maintain the original appearance of the walls. In Dublin, very few traditional dry-laid stone walls are missing the top vertical course. Some walls without this vertical top course appear to once have had it since the rest of the wall construction is the same as those walls with vertical top courses. It is also interesting to note that only a very few of the traditional dry-laid stone walls in Dublin have repairs or patches of cement along the lower courses, although some have had the top vertical course set in cement.

Figure 92. Example of lower wall with slightly smaller stones (Wall W033 along Riverside Drive, looking south

Figure 93. Example of taller wall with larger stones (Wall W005 along Riverside Drive, looking north)

Dublin's atypical stone walls appear to be related to individual property owner's preferences rather than any larger trend. In general, these walls tend to be along residential property boundaries, are mortared, and may feature rounded rather than tabular stone. A greater diversity of raw material types is also common. Figure 94 depicts one of the atypical stone walls of Dublin.

Walls built within the last 10 years tend to be of machine cut, square slabs, as depicted in Figure 95, and the walls built in 2016 as part of the trail project were constructed with mortar between the courses (Figure 96).

Figure 94. Example of an atypical stone wall (W065A) in front of 824 S. High Street, looking northeast

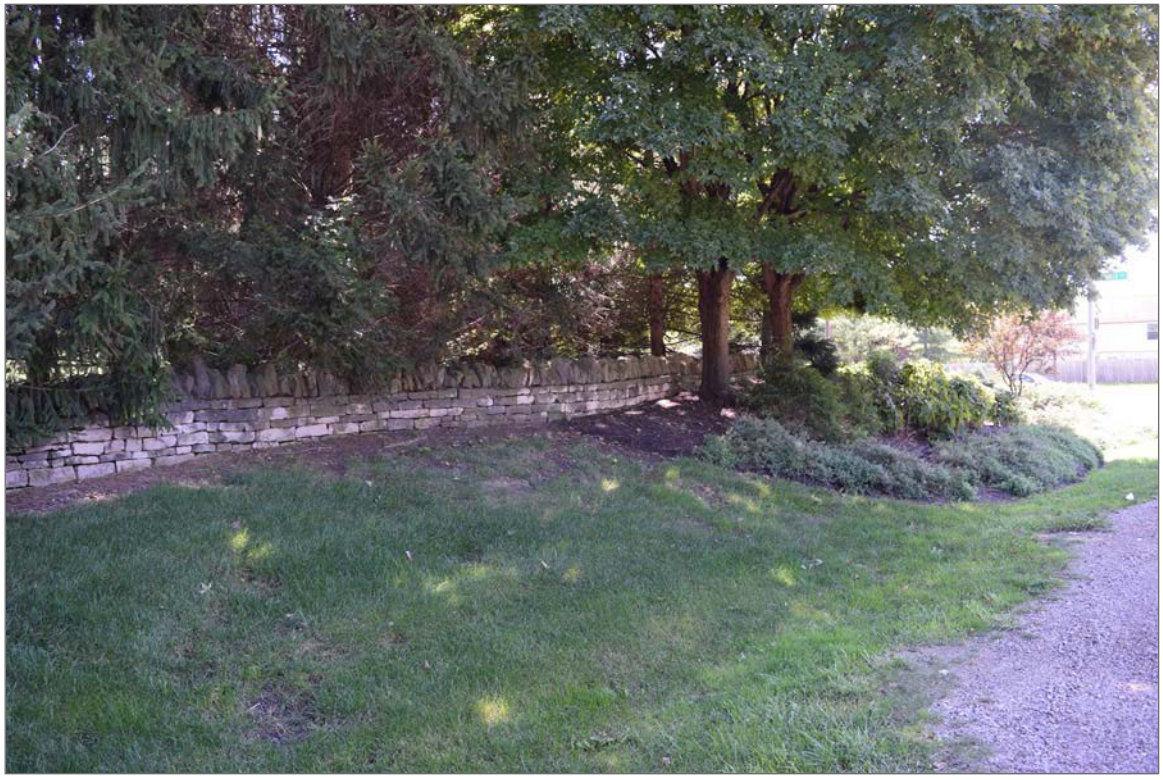

Figure 95. Modern wall with square, cut stones, near intersection of Dublin and Frantz Roads, looking southeast

Figure 96. Wall in process of being rebuilt as part of trail project (W034 along west side of Dublin Road south of downtown, looking north). Note top course set in mortar.

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RESULTS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Previously documented archaeological sites within the Dublin Planning Area

Archaeology tells the story of the human past as represented through material culture or "things." Although we have histories and oral traditions, the actual physical remains can enhance the accepted story, add unknown or forgotten pieces, contradict the official story, provide the story of the people who get left out of the official histories or, in the case of events before written records, tell the entire story.

Within the Dublin Planning Area, there are 359 previously documented archaeological sites recorded in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory. The vast majority of these sites (94%) were identified and documented as the result of 72 professional cultural resources management identification surveys conducted over the past four decades in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Twenty-two sites were recorded on the basis of reporting by avocational archaeologists and members of the public. The only archaeological site within the Dublin Planning Area that is listed in the NRHP is the Holder-Wright Works (33FR4; NR# 74001496), a prehistoric earthwork complex located on a terrace on the east side of the Scioto River, just north of I-270. The Holder-Wright Works, along with the Krumm Mound (33FR1), were reported by Mills (1914). Additional investigations of a portion of the Holder-Wright Works complex were recently conducted by Angel (2010).

The Davis Mound (33FR2386) was inaccurately mapped in the OHPO GIS so that it appeared to be inside the Dublin Planning Area. It was, therefore, visited, and archaeologists noted that it may be at risk for erosion because of its current setting. The site was subsequently moved to its correct geographical location in the GIS and found to be outside the Dublin Planning Area.

Of the 359 previously recorded archaeological sites within the Dublin Planning Area, 308 have prehistoric components, 21 have historic components, and 30 have both prehistoric and historic components. The majority of the prehistoric sites were classified as “unassigned prehistoric” (n=265). The remainder of sites with prehistoric components could be assigned one or more prehistoric temporal affiliations on the basis of diagnostics artifacts. Prehistoric use and occupation within the Dublin Planning Area spans all prehistoric periods from PaleoIndian to the Late Prehistoric. Prehistoric site types are also diverse ranging from isolated finds of a single artifact to short term resource procurement/processing locales to base camps to earthworks and burial mounds. Historic sites primarily represent Dublin’s agricultural past, with farmsteads and dump sites being the predominant site types. Additional information on these 359 sites, as well as their current condition as established by this project, can be found in Appendix G.

Results of field verification

Commonwealth archaeologists assessed the present condition of all 359 previously recorded archaeological sites in order to update the City's understanding of their resource base, and which sites may be worth preserving or investigating further, even if located on private property. Prior to conducting field investigations Commonwealth archaeologists were able to determine that at least 204 of the sites had likely been destroyed on the basis of aerial photographs. Another 22 sites were confirmed destroyed on the basis of visual inspection. Fifty-one sites appear to have been disturbed but the extent of the disturbance is unknown. Seventy-eight of the 359 previously recorded sites did not appear to be disturbed based on surface evidence. Four sites could not be field verified from the public right-of-way. Since most of the sites documented and evaluated under Section 106 were recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because of a lack of data potential under Criterion D, it is not surprising that the majority of the sites were not investigated further or preserved in place.

Archaeologically sensitive areas

Review of secondary sources led to the delineation of several areas that may be archaeologically sensitive and should be given special consideration by private property owners, and as part of municipal planning and future development efforts:

Dublin High Street Historic District (including recommended Boundary Increase)

Undeveloped and undisturbed land within the existing historic district boundary and within the recommended historic district boundary increase has the potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with the history of Dublin from the earliest settlers through the 1900s. Of particular interest would be backyards, especially areas where it is suspected privies, wells, or outbuildings were located. Even land that has been paved over, but not significantly modified, may contain archaeological deposits.

Indian Run Creek

Undeveloped land along Indian Run Creek and its tributaries has the potential to contain prehistoric archaeological sites, historical archaeological sites related to early settlers like Sells, and historic Native American sites such as the Wyandot village the Williams Brothers (1880:370) reported was one mile west of Dublin along the creek on land owned by Sam Sells. Based on the provided description, it is unclear if this village was along the North or South Fork of Indian Run. In addition to the above potential archaeological sites, Indian Run Falls Park also contains what may be the remains of a mid-century storm water control feature, tucked into the woods along one of the walking paths (see Figure 97).

Figure 97. Low poured concrete foundation or catchment basin in Indian Run Falls Park, looking northwest

Otter Spring on Scioto River

Baskin (1880:421) refers to Otter Spring in Liberty Township as the location of a famous Wyandot camp ground near the Scioto Trail on land owned by Stanberry. This may be outside the current Dublin Planning Area, but if the area extends northward the potential site might be of concern. This potential camp site may have already been inundated when O'Shaughnessy Reservoir was created, but its existence cannot be ruled out without a full survey.

Ashbaugh Road (south end)

Based on the description provided by Tuller (2016[1960]), it is possible that archaeological deposits associated with the Tuller cabin and a possible maple sugar camp may still be present in undeveloped areas along the road.

Cosgray Park

The property owner at 6074 Houchard Road informed the architectural historians that there may be a Native American encampment on the south central side of Cosgray Park, just west of southern most ball diamond. Dense concentrations of artifacts were regularly revealed each time the area was plowed.

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RESULTS: PRESERVATION STRATEGIES STUDY

Review of Existing Documents

Existing documents relevant to previous preservation strategies in the City of Dublin, including the zoning code, the Historic Dublin Design Guidelines, and the Community Plan were reviewed as part of the preservation strategies study. Each document is reviewed in more detail below.

Zoning Code

The first zoning code in Dublin was passed in 1970, when the population was just 681 (Dublin Chamber of Commerce 2016). The code identified thirteen use districts, ranging from Rural to Industrial. Different provisions of the code were amended over the years as both the residential and daytime population grew. In 1971, a Central Community Commercial District was added. Minor amendments were made in the 1980s and 1990s. The Architectural Review Board (ARB) may have been in place since 1970, but it was not officially part of the zoning code until 1993, when it was established for "the preservation and maintenance of the Architectural Review District and historic sites as landmarks and tangible reminders of early architecture in Dublin" (City of Dublin 2005:1). The ARB reviews projects proposed within the boundaries of the Architectural Review District (Figure 98) for compliance with the *Historic Dublin Design Guidelines*, first published in 1999.

A substantive addition to the code came in the 2004 amendment, which created Planned Development Districts for new housing developments. A special zoning code for the Bridge Street District was created in 2012 for new mixed use development (Figure 99).

The Bridge Street District is Dublin's vision of the future for the area south of I-270 and north of Bridge Street (SR 161) on both sides of the Scioto River. The intent is to transform the area's existing "older shopping areas, low-density office parks, and...historic town center" (Goody Clancy 2016) into a planned development that offers "choices in housing, dining, and shopping along with riverfront parks, a new library and gathering spaces to attract a new generation of residents, businesses, and jobs" (City of Dublin Planning Department 2016a).

In the 2012 plan developed by the Boston firm of Goody Clancy (Figure 100), the area north of Bridge Street is transformed by new, higher density development. The area south of Bridge Street consists primarily of existing infrastructure with very little new development in the Historic Core. Even the area on each side of High Street north of Bridge Street remains undisturbed.

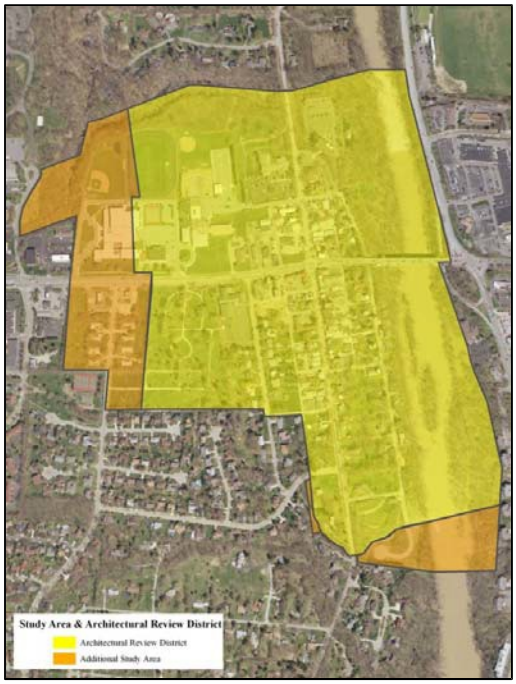

Figure 98. Architectural Review District Map

Image from City of Dublin website: http://dublinohiousa.gov/bridge-street/developing-the-district/ accessed 11/14/2016.

This ARB is responsible for reviewing projects not just in Historic Dublin but in the surrounding areas as well.

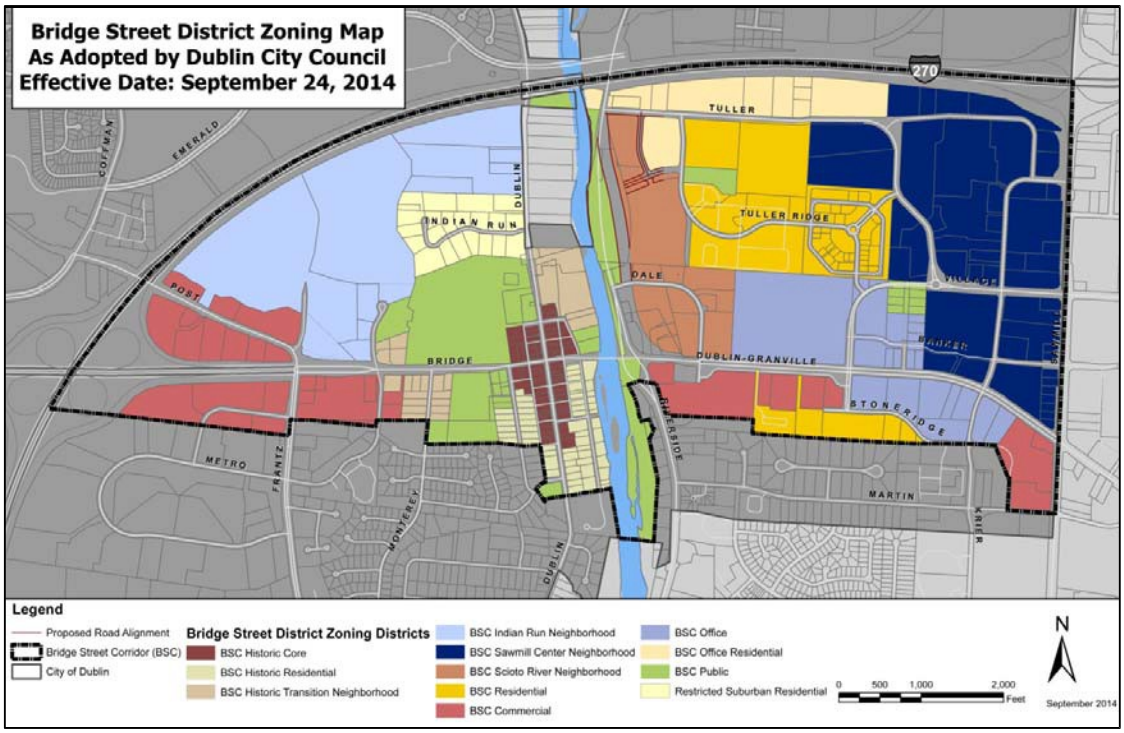

Figure 99. Bridge Street District Zoning Map, 2014

Image from City of Dublin website: http://dublinohiousa.gov/bridge-street/developing-the-district/ accessed 11/14/2016.

The Historic Residential District also includes the mid century houses along Mill Lane east of High Street. It also shows a large area north of the Historic Core as BSC Historic Transition Neighborhood.

Figure 100. Original 2012 Bridge Street District Plan by Goody Clancy

Image from City of Dublin website: http://dublinohiousa.gov/bridge-street/developing-the-district/ accessed 11/8/16.

This plan shows no new development in the areas east and west of South High Street from the cemetery to the river.

The existing areas are included in the Bridge Street District zoning section that was created in 2012 and classified as "BSD-HC" (Bridge Street District-Historic Core) and "BSD-HR" (Bridge Street District-Historic Residential) (Figure 101). The zoning provisions are primarily for new development, including streets, infrastructure, and buildings. The zoning provisions do mention the historic core and residential areas in § 153.058 B (5) and (6) as districts that accept "building types that are consistent with the historic development pattern of Historic Dublin, subject to review by the Architectural Review Board, and permit similar uses that support a highly walkable setting, as listed in Table 153.059-A" (City of Dublin, Planning Department 2016a).

Table 153.059-A lists the permitted uses in these two districts. The Historic Residential District is appropriately noted as permitting single family residences, elementary or middle schools, open space, and community gardens. The Historic Core, which is the area on each side of High Street, allows commercial use but only two types of residences: live work dwellings and multi-family units on the upper floor only.

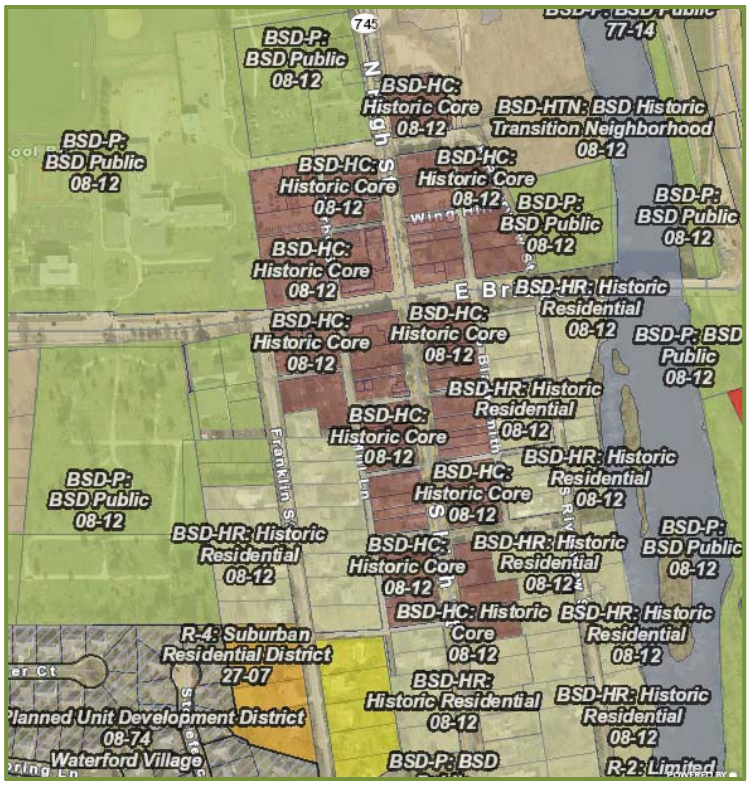

Figure 101. Detail of September 2016 Dublin Zoning Map

Image from City of Dublin website, http://dublinohiousa.gov/developer-tools/zoning-map/ accessed 11/8/2016

This map shows that the Historic Core and Historic Residential areas are part of the BSD (Bridge Street District)

The existing properties on South High Street are long narrow lots that extend east and west to Blacksmith Lane and Mill Lane respectively, which is essentially across a narrow street from the Historic Residential Areas. Requiring residential units to be on the upper floor only automatically increases the height of any new residential development on High Street lots and does not allow for a single family house to front Blacksmith Lane. Residential property owners along Blacksmith Lane therefore feel that the City values commercial development west of Blacksmith Lane over the existing residential development east of it.

The City of Dublin also has in place an Administrative Review Team (ART) where an applicant must have his project reviewed to ensure that it is in compliance with zoning codes and requirements by the planning staff, fire department and public services prior to review by the ARB. ART makes a recommendation to the ARB regarding each project. Both the ART and ARB meetings are open to the public, with designated opportunities for public comment.

Historic Dublin

In 1979, the South High Street Historic District was placed on the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural and historical significance. The district included just 18 buildings on the east and west sides of High Street between Bridge Street to the north and John Wright Lane to the south. Blacksmith Lane formed the eastern boundary and Mill Lane the western boundary.

The ARB reviews projects in the historic district as well as outside of it. For the historic district, the ARB's goal is to preserve the characteristics that make the historic district eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination form notes that this area is an "unusually well preserved example of an early19th century small commercial town" that is characterized by "unpretentious homes and shops" (Klimoski 1979:2). It is precisely the small scale nature of the district that stakeholders identified as being particularly charming and worthy of preservation (Figure 102).

The area referred to by stakeholders as Historic Dublin consists of this district, the residential area to the east, and buildings on each side of High Street north of Bridge Street. In the zoning code, Historic Dublin officially includes the Historic Core and the Historic Residential District.

Figure 102. View of east side of South High Street
Image from Google Earth, accessed 11/18/2016.

Community Plan

The Dublin Community Plan was developed in 1997 and updated in 2007. Each version of the plan contained a section on Historic Preservation. The most recent update acknowledges that "substantial redevelopment and revitalization will continue to occur in Historic Dublin, and pressure from development will begin to encroach outlying historic farmsteads" (City of Dublin, Planning Department 2016b). However, the update felt that zoning for the new Bridge Street District development included "a considerable effort to preserve the integrity of Historic Dublin" and included special districts for these historic areas (City of Dublin, Planning Department 2016b).

Objective 1 of the plan is to "Ensure the preservation of archeological resources" (City of Dublin, Planning Department 2016b). Implementing this objective includes provisions to identify, educate, and encourage responsible site development, but stops short of recommending avoiding destruction of archaeological resources as a development strategy.

Objective 4 of the plan is to "Ensure the preservation of historic architectural resources and the general improvement and maintenance of structures within Historic Dublin and outlying historic sites in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and the Historic Dublin Design Guidelines"(City of Dublin, Planning Department 2016b). Appendix H to this report provides an explanation of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation which is considered a best practices guide for the treatment of historic resources listed on the National Register.

Missing from the objectives or implementation recommendations contained in the Community plan is a directive to periodically review the zoning code to check that the provisions are indeed protecting the historic district, historic buildings, and archaeological sites.

Stakeholder Survey

City staff identified 17 stakeholders who are residents, business owners, and/or concerned citizens of the City of Dublin. Of these, 11 actually participated when contacted to answer or discuss a list of questions. The results of the surveys and interviews identified the themes discussed below.

Perceived Benefits of the Historic District

- ***Village Feel:*** Many stakeholders felt that the charm of the historic district lies in the almost "pastoral" quality of a neighborhood that is in fact in the middle of the city. One stakeholder mentioned trying to hang on to the memories he had growing up in the district over 50 years ago, when Dublin was still a small village.
- ***Varied Characteristics of the Buildings:*** Stakeholders who are residents stated that they moved to the historic district because the buildings were unique and did not look like buildings in a planned development. Some moved from Muirfield to escape the planned community look. Businesses that relocated into the district liked being able to tell the history of their building and possibly incorporate it into their marketing materials.

Stakeholders definitely felt it would be a mistake if the Historic Core started resembling Bridge Street Park.

- ***Ratio of Open Space and Buildings:*** Stakeholders appreciated the low density lot coverage of the historic buildings. Although stakeholders who were residents approved of the recent large but well-designed additions to historic houses, they agreed that it would be inappropriate to let every property owner have maximum lot coverage, eliminating the trees and green space that characterize the district.
- ***Quality of the Light:*** Stakeholders noted that the current ratio of open space, buildings, and trees provides a "delightful play of light and shadows" across the streets, which is much appreciated by pedestrians, bicyclists, and drivers.
- ***Walkability:*** Stakeholders cited the pedestrian nature of the Historic Core and Historic Residential District. Stakeholders who are residents cited proximity to amenities like the library and restaurants as reasons for living in the historic residential area. Businesses who located to the historic core cited proximity to the new Bridge Street development to the north and east of the river.
- ***Community Spirit:*** Stakeholders stated that the small size and walkability of the district meant that everyone knew everyone else on a first name basis. The population of the district is about 500 people, which was about the size of the Village of Dublin that still evokes nostalgic memories.

Some stakeholders choose to live just south of the historic district because while they appreciate the qualities of the district, they prefer a larger house or one that does not require quite as much work.

Perceived Threats to the Historic District

In general, stakeholders agreed that new development in and around the historic district is the primary threat to the historic district. Threats posed by new development break out into the following specific issues:

- ***Density:*** Many residents felt that the Bridge Street District zoning code is inappropriate for the historic district, especially the density and height of development that it allows. As a result, residents felt that many developers simply propose a four story building with commercial on the first floor. Residents feel that the current zoning code is in conflict with the Historic Design guidelines employed by the ARB. Residents who have had to comply with the guidelines when improving their houses are angry because they feel they are being held to a higher standard than developers.
- ***Traffic:*** Many stakeholders cited the increased traffic as detrimental to the qualities that characterize the historic district. With traffic on South High Street backed up to Tuttle Crossing, residents note that cars will simply cut through the residential area to go east on Bridge Street, which impacts the walkability of the district. While some stakeholders believe the City can do something about traffic, others say that nothing immediate can be done, noting that traffic is bad now before the new development has even been occupied.
- ***Parking:*** Although not cited by residents, stakeholders who are developers and business owners cited parking as an ongoing problem. Currently, any new development must

provide the minimum number of parking spaces based on the proposed use. For example, two spaces are required per single family home and 1.5 spaces are required per multi-family unit. Parking requirements for commercial space is based on square footage of the use. Existing businesses on High Street typically utilize on-street parking for their clients, sometimes resorting to staking out a public space for an expected client visit. Since surface parking limits the size of the new building and leasable space, the only way for a developer to increase leasable space is to construct parking spaces and place leasable space above, which greatly increases the cost of construction. One developer felt that if the City solved the downtown parking problem with more public lots or a garage, and updated the utilities, then there would be no need to offer incentives to develop in the district.

- ***Inappropriate Building Use:*** In addition to the density and height problems caused by the zoning code and parking requirements, many felt the zoning code is wrong in not allowing residential use on the first floor. The lots along the east side of South High Street extend back to Blacksmith Lane. Stakeholders felt that any development that does not have residential on the first floor will have garages or commercial space fronting other residential property. Similarly, the lots on the west side extend back to Mill Lane, fronting the backyards of mid-century residences on Franklin Street. Also, many of the existing historic buildings on South High Street are residential, and stakeholders felt that new residences should also be allowed.
- ***Cost:*** Business tenants stated that they often moved to Historic Dublin because they wanted to be in a historic building. However, their leases with absentee landlords placed the burden of paying for any improvements on the tenant. Often the tenant cannot afford the improvements, so the buildings continue to deteriorate until the tenant relocates. Many residential property owners want to rehabilitate their houses correctly, but are stymied by the cost and reluctant to do less expensive work that may compromise the historic character of the house. If a historic property is purchased and rehabilitated properly, the total cost likely means that rents must be set so high that only a restaurant or personal service business can afford them. Small local shops that stakeholders love will simply not be able to afford to stay in the Historic Core. Stakeholders can see that the City has spent millions on new development in the Bridge Street District, and feel that the Historic Core has been neglected.
- ***Other Issues:*** Stakeholders mentioned that they knew of property owners who want to do projects but don't want spend the time or endure the perceived difficulty of going through the ARB process. Perceived difficulty include the monthly appearance requirement no matter how small the project, vague and subjective design guidelines, and the application

fee. Stakeholders wished that there was someone at the City they could go to who would partner with them on finding contractors, suppliers, financing information, and just help with projects in Historic Dublin. Stakeholders have the perception that when a business calls the City for assistance in relocating to Dublin, businesses are automatically directed to places NOT in Historic Dublin. There is also the perception that realtors seem to neglect mentioning the obligations that come with owning property in Historic Dublin, causing new residents to be surprised when they want to pursue projects that involve demolition or major changes.

Several stakeholders also mentioned that they feel the stone walls are a key to Dublin's identity and that not only should all existing stone walls be retained and repaired, but all new development should be required to construct them. One stakeholder even recommended that the city invest in constructing more substantial stone structures as tourist attractions, such as watchtowers overlooking the river. Another stakeholder condemned the city for allowing road contractors to demolish and build replacement stone walls rather than preserve the existing ones because building replacement walls is easier and cheaper. One stakeholder wants to preserve the walls and steps on her property, but wished the city had better maintenance information available or a list of contractors who could do the work properly.

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GLOSSARY OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION TERMS

The practice of historic preservation, and the laws and regulations it is derived from, has its own vocabulary, the meaning of which is not always self-evident to the non-practitioner. This glossary is intended to be a more in depth examination of the meaning of the specialized historic preservation terms used in this report. All terms in this glossary are based on the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, as they were established by the National Park Service (NPS), and cover cultural resources such as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects.

Integrity: Integrity is the ability of the resource to convey its historical significance. As Tom King (2013:92) points out, integrity can be assessed by answering the following question: "Would a person from the resource's period of significance recognize it? If the answer is 'yes,' then the resource has integrity; if 'no,' it doesn't." Seven characteristics, or aspects, contribute to a resource's integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Each of these aspects of integrity is explained further below.

Location: Has the resource been moved, or is it in its original place? This is particularly important when dealing with significance based on events. If the resource is no longer in the place that the event (i.e., a Civil War battle, or development of agriculture in the area) happened, then it lacks integrity of location.

Setting: Even if the historic resource has not been moved, it can have a loss of integrity based on what has happened around it. Areas once rural, that have been transformed into suburban or even urban centers, typically are considered to lack integrity of setting. Changes as minor as going from a dirt road to a paved road with curb and gutters can indicate a major change in surrounding land use that results in an impact. In urbanized areas, the loss of buildings that once surrounded the property would also be considered a loss of integrity of setting.

Design: The NPS says *design* deals with the "combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property." In other words, integrity of design references the way the building was intended to look by the architect or builder, or the way it looked when it was first constructed or established. For designed landscapes it can be the way that the plant and cultural aspects combine to make an entire setting. Changes to design can include new additions or removal of original features. In some cases, changes made to a building or resource are common types of expansions, and may not negatively impact the integrity of design if the change was made over 50 years ago (see Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation #4) (Andrus 1995:44).

Materials: Materials are those things that combine to make the district, building, structure, site, or object. Materials are important because they not only reveal the choice or combination of choices of the original builder, architect, or owner, but they are also representative of the materials and technologies available at the time of the resource's creation. For example, builders who constructed houses in the eighteenth or nineteenth

centuries didn't have the technological ability to produce aluminum orvinyl siding, so these materials are considered inappropriate.

Workmanship: Workmanship is the physical evidence of how something was crafted, and is evidence of the artisan's labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. The NPS reminds us that workmanship is important because it can "furnish evidence of technology of a craft, illustrate the aesthetic principles of a historic or prehistoric period, and reveal individual local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles" (Andrus 1995:45). Evidence of workmanship can be seen in a variety of aspects of the resource, but requires looking more closely than the overall design, to the materials and how they were put together.

Feeling: This is one of the more difficult aspects of integrity to explain. The NPS says that it is "the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time" (Andrus 1995:45). Unlike the previously described aspects of integrity, *feeling* requires that several aspects be considered at the same time; that is to say, the physical features that, taken together, convey the historic character of the property. For example, a neighborhood of Victorian era houses, that were all constructed in styles popular in the last decades of the nineteenth century, have retained most of their features such as towers and distinctive wall materials, and share similar building set-backs from the roadway, are said to have integrity of feeling.

Association: Association is the direct link between the cultural resource today, and its historical significance. To be considered to have integrity of association, the property must be sufficiently intact to convey the relationship between the current building and the building at the time the event/activity/or other historic association took place.

Historic does not refer simply to age, but also takes into consideration (1) that a resource is of an age appropriate to be considered for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), AND, meets one or more of the Criteria for Evaluation to be listed. The NPS suggests that the minimum age for inclusion in the NRHP is 50 years, although there are exceptions for those resources of exceptional importance with the application of Criterion Consideration G (Andrus 1995:2).

Non-Historic buildings may be of any age, including those old enough to meet the basic guideline for eligibility, but they do not meet any Criterion for Evaluation as established by the NPS.

Eligible properties are those that retain integrity (NPS indicates that ideally it will have all seven aspects, but at least several are required) and meet one or more NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Eligibility references a resource's ability to be listed in the NRHP; but being eligible does require listing. For example, a house may be determined eligible, but if the owners do not want it listed because it is a private property it would be considered "Determined Eligible" and not go through the process of actual placement in the NRHP. In this case, when it comes to planning projects, or anything requiring Section 106 Review (mandated for those projects that require Federal permitting, licensing, funding, or that take place on Federally owned property), these properties are treated as if they are listed in the NRHP, even if the formal process was not completed (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 2015).

Not Eligible may be applied to properties that do not meet the suggested minimum age guideline, lack historic integrity, or do not meet any of the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation.

Contributing is the status assigned to buildings and other cultural resources within a historic district that add to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which the district is significant (McClelland 1991:16). The resource itself may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register; or it may fall short of the requirements for individual listing, but because it was present during the period of significance and retains sufficient integrity to add to the significance of the property, the resource is classified as contributing. The resource may also be capable of yielding important information about the period of significance.

Non-Contributing resources within a district are those resources that do not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archaeological values for which a property is significant. An assignment of "non-contributing" status to a resource may be because the building or resource was not present during the period of significance, the resource lacks historic integrity, or the resource doesn't individually meet the National Register criteria.

Multiple Resources Area (MRA): This is a dated name for what is today known as a Multiple Property Submission (MPS) (Lee and McClelland 1991:2). In the case of the Dublin Planning Area, the Washington Township MRA consists of multiple resources all within Washington Township, but not adjacent to each other so they do not form the more typical, geographically contiguous historic district. Each property is determined to be individually eligible, but together they more strongly demonstrate the area(s) of significance. To this end, a cover page, or the Multiple Property Listing (MPL), is created, and when it is added to the National Register, it constitutes a Multiple Property Submission.

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