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### Prehistory

1. Serpent Mound, (Adena period, 1000 B.C. – A.D. 200), Adams County – Internationally-known Serpent Mound is the largest and finest serpent effigy in the United States. National Historic Landmark.

2. Newark Earthworks, (Hopewell, c. 300 B.C. – c. A.D. 250), Licking County – the 2,000 year-old Newark Earthworks complex is the largest set of geometric earthen enclosures ever discovered and served social, ceremonial, and astronomical functions for their ancient Hopewell builders. The complex includes the Great Circle Earthworks, Octagon Earthworks, and Wright Earthworks. National Historic Landmark.

3. Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, (Hopewell, c. 300 B.C. – c. A.D. 250), Ross County – Large Hopewellian ceremonial center that include examples of earthworks constructed by the Hopewell culture. The site is one of the largest of the Hopewellian earthwork centers and represents a truly monumental investment of labor in public architecture. National Historic Landmark.

1790-1840 (settlement in Northwest Territory, early statehood and settlement, transmittal of building types, styles, and construction techniques from settlers origins, influence of early builders' guides and pattern books, canal-era, National Road)

4. Jonathan Meigs House, 1806, Marietta, Washington County, Federal – Established by the Ohio Company in 1788, Marietta was the first permanent European settlement in NW territory and what would become Ohio, first state carved out of the Northwest Territory. (Entry will need to be field-checked, may require substitute example.)

5. **Adena**, 1807, Chillicothe, Ross County, Georgian-Federal, Benjamin Latrobe – home of Thomas Worthington, one of Ohio's first Senators and sixth Governor of Ohio, reflects influence of VA, built from plans by Latrobe – extraordinary early statehood house – sophisticated design and scale for time period. National Historic Landmark.

6. **Friends Meeting House**, 1814, Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson County – First yearly Quaker meeting house west of the Alleghenies. Large Flemish-bond brick building features a two-story auditorium with balcony. Village of Mt. Pleasant was home to several significant abolitionists and an important center for the antislavery movement. National Historic Landmark.

7. Golden Lamb Inn, 1815, Lebanon, Warren County – early brick Federal style inn located on an important early route connecting Sandusky (Lake Erie) to Columbus to Cincinnati.

8. Manasseh Cutler Hall, 1816, Ohio University, Athens County – Ohio University is first land-grant college, formed by the Ohio Company and first chartered in 1802. Entry reflects the earliest campus buildings and is located on original college green.

9. **Baum-Taft House (Taft Museum)**, 1819-1820, Federal, Cincinnati, Hamilton County – example of early residential architecture in 19<sup>th</sup> century urban center – Cincinnati, "the Queen City of the West." Stylistic details include pedimented portico and delicate fanlights. National Historic Landmark.

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10. Dr. Peter Allen House, 1821, Kinsman, Trumbull County, Federal/Greek Revival ; Mathews House, 1829, Painesville, Lake County, Federal/Greek Revival, Jonathan Goldsmith – both temple-front examples the work of local builders and use of Asher Benjamin's *American Builders' Companion*. Also reflect early settlement of NE Ohio in the area known as the Connecticut Western Reserve. \*

11. Marblehead Light, 1821, Ottawa County – 2<sup>nd</sup> lighthouse built on the Great Lakes, oldest remaining.

12. **Congregational Church**, 1822-25, Lemuel Porter, builder, Tallmadge Town Square, Summit County – Federal style church with classical pedimented portico and elaborate center steeple overlooks village public green reflecting the work of local builder and the New England influence transmitted to early settlement in Western Reserve of NE Ohio. I. T. Frary in *Early Homes of Ohio* stated “The church at Tallmadge is probably the finest of the early Ohio churches, and compares favorably with all but the best examples in New England.” (entry could mention several other representative exs. )

13. Miami and Erie Canal “Deep Cut,” Allen County and Ohio and Erie Canal remnants, Cuyahoga County, 1825-1860 – Ohio had one of the most extensive systems of canals in the United States before the Civil War. This entry will highlight several remnants from both of the major canals in the state – the Miami and Erie Canal in the western portion and the Ohio and Erie Canal in the eastern side. The canals were a major 19<sup>th</sup> century transportation source that helped developed industries and communities all along their routes – an important factor shaping Ohio's growth and development throughout the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. National Historic Landmark.\*

14. “S” Bridges, National Road, 1826-1828, Belmont, Guernsey, Muskingum counties – distinctive early stone bridges along National Road. Functional engineering design to avoid sharp angular curves at the approaches, shorten length of arch spanning the water and protect bridge spans from current. National Historic Landmark (Guernsey County exp.).\*

15. **First Perry County Courthouse**, 1828-29, Somerset, Perry County – Sole remaining example of this early 19<sup>th</sup> century classical block-style hipped roof design facing onto town square; showing the influence of Virginia as well as early Ohio statehouses in Chillicothe and Zanesville.

16. **Mt. Oval**, 1832, Pickaway County – house reflects Virginian and upland Southern influence in the settlement of this portion of the state (Virginia Military District). Palladian/Jeffersonian-influenced house design. Original owners were first to development cattle in the state – reflects the important early agricultural/livestock industry of the state.

17. **Kirtland Temple**, 1833-36, Lake County – this first Mormon temple is a distinctive mixture of classical and gothic elements. Reflects religious diversity representative of the early settlement of Ohio.

18. **Zoar**, 1817-1898, “Number One House,” 1835, Federal, Tuscarawas County -- Village of Zoar founded in 1817 by Society of Separatists from Germany seeking religious freedom. Entry will include several buildings and the designed landscape of the Zoar Garden (c.1834) reflecting early 19<sup>th</sup> century styles and showing the Germanic construction techniques of the community founder.

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19. Square 13 Historic District, Reese-Peters House, 1835, Lancaster, Fairfield County, Greek Revival – Square 13 represents one of the finest collection of 19<sup>th</sup> century houses in the state. Outstanding examples of Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Arts and Crafts by local builders and architects. Reese-Peters House is among the stand-outs for its exceptional woodwork and architectural details.

20. West Main Street, Norwalk, Sturgis-Fulstow House, 1834, Federal, Huron County – Residential district showing early 19<sup>th</sup> century styles and the early settlement associated with area known as the Firelands (land granted to Connecticut settlers whose property had been burned during Revolutionary War)

21. Headley Inn, 1835, Old National Road, Muskingum County – stone inn located along old Route 40 – the National Road.

22. William Gunn House, 1840, Wellington Township, Lorain County -- Representative example of an “upright and wing” house type – an important vernacular house type demonstrating the transmission of building practices into the early settlement areas of Ohio. These two story upright gable-roofed houses with a one-story wing are representative to house types coming into Ohio from upstate New York and New England settlers. (entry will be field checked to confirm selection or replace).

1840-1900 (Industrialization, Transportation (major growth of railroads), Civil War/abolition movement, Immigration, urbanization, agriculture remains a dominant economic force)

23. **Ohio Statehouse**, 1839-1861, Greek Revival, Columbus, Franklin County – considered one of the outstanding examples of the Greek Revival style in America. Several architects participated in the design including Alexander J. Davis, Henry U. Walter, William Russell West, Nathan B. Kelley, and Isiah Rogers. Entry includes annex (Senate Building), 1901, Samuel Hannaford, and Capital Square – landscaped grounds with several significant monuments and statues. National Historic Landmark.

24. Over-the-Rhine Historic District, 1840-1940, Cincinnati, Hamilton County – large German neighborhood near central business district reflecting German immigration and settlement in Cincinnati. Impressive collection of Italianate row houses and commercial buildings. Entry will call out several key buildings within the district.

25. Avery-Downer House, 1842; St. Luke’s Episcopal Church, 1837, Benjamin Morgan, Granville, Licking County – important examples of the work of local builder and the influence of builders guides such as Asher Benjamin and Minard Levefer.

26. **Old Montgomery County Courthouse**, 1847-1850, Howard Daniels, Dayton, Montgomery County – locally quarried limestone temple-front example of Greek Revival.

27. Christen Augsburg House, 1848, Butler County – significant example of center hall house plan associated with the migration of building practices with settlers coming into Ohio from the east coast and Virginia. (entry will be field checked to confirm selection or replace).

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28. **Oak Hill Cottage**, 1847, Mansfield, Richland County – excellent example of Gothic Revival style. Entry may include Oakwood, 1849, Newark, Licking County – design attributed to A. J. Davis and landscape by Alexander Jackson Downing (must be field checked as house and grounds have suffered from neglect).\*

29. Kenyon College, Gambier, Knox County – important example of 19<sup>th</sup> century College and early college campus plan. Entry includes: Rosse Hall, 1829-45; Bexley Hall, 1831-43; Old Kenyon Hall, 1826-36; Church of the Holy Spirit, 1869; Peter Neff Cottage, 1860.

30. Spring Grove Cemetery, 1850-1883, Cincinnati, Hamilton County – Adolph Strauch designed landscape for Spring Grove Cemetery as the first lawn plan cemetery design which was to become influential in cemetery designs nationwide. In addition to landscape plan the cemetery includes many significant examples of mausoleums and funerary architecture. National Historic Landmark.

31. Glendale, 1851-1889, Hamilton County – Established in 1851, concurrently with the railroad on which it depended, Glendale is one of the first residential subdivisions in America and the oldest in Ohio. The community retains its curvilinear street plan, Greek Revival, Italianate, Italian Villa, Gothic Revival style houses on large, landscaped lots and commercial center located near the railroad station and line. National Historic Landmark.

32. Gambier Street, Mt. Vernon, Knox County – entry highlights Round Hill, 1851, an outstanding example of Italian Villa style, considered the grandest home in the county and the Russell-Cooper House, 1856-1875, a distinctive Gothic Revival style house similar to Maine's "wedding cake house."

33. Oliver House, 1859, Toledo, Lucas County and Hatch House, 1850-51, Cincinnati, Hamilton County – two examples showing the work of Isaiah Rogers in Ohio. The Oliver House is a Rogers-designed hotel and the Hatch House is an example of his house designs.\*

34. Public Square, 1850-1980s, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County – reflect of Cleveland's growth from a Western Reserve village with New England-type village green to 4<sup>th</sup> most populous urban city in the United States. Entry will include public square and the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, 1894, Levi Scofield, Civil War monument; Old Stone Church, 1853-55; Society for Savings Bank, 1889-90, Burnham and Root; Terminal Tower, 1929-30, Graham, Anderson & Probst, tallest between NYC and Chicago for several decades; 55 Public Square, 1952; BP America Building, 1985.

35. Representative Iron Furnace remnant – the early iron industry in Ohio was located in southeastern Ohio and thrived from the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Rock-laid iron furnaces are the remaining elements of this once-thriving early industry. (entry will need to field check and select best example).

36. **Isaac Wise Synagogue (Plum Street Temple)**, 1865-66, James Keys Wilson, Cincinnati, Hamilton County – one of the nation's most significant and best preserved Moorish Revival buildings. National Historic Landmark.

37. Lakeside, 1870-1920s, Ottawa County – situated on Lake Erie, this 200 acre site with app. 800 cottages is the largest and best known 19<sup>th</sup> century Methodist Chautauqua campgrounds in Ohio. Entry

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includes Hotel Lakeside, 1875, 1879, 1889; Hoover Auditorium, 1929, Mission Style auditorium with impressive interior roof truss system; and several cottages.

38. Haydenville, 1870s, Hocking County -- Peter Hayden of Columbus founded the Haydenville Mining and Manufacturing Co. producers of brick and ceramic tiles. Company town features church and several houses built of company products – brick construction with ceramic tiles incorporated into design as decorative architectural features. Shawnee, 1872-1910, Perry County -- reflects the importance of mining in southeastern Ohio during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Shawnee is one of the communities known as the “Little Cities of the Black Diamonds,” coal town community features distinctive commercial buildings with 2<sup>nd</sup> floor balconies cantilevered over sidewalks and opera house. Mining and extractive industries of this region of Ohio were instrumental in the industrial growth and advancement of the state into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.\*

39. **Cincinnati Music Hall**, 1877-78, Samuel Hannaford, Cincinnati, Hamilton County – large scale Victorian Gothic performance hall included a central auditorium – the music hall – and wings that contained industrial and agricultural exhibitions. The Music Hall represents the musical traditions of the German American “Saengerfest” or singing festival – cultural traditions of the German who settled in Cincinnati and the U.S. in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. National Historic Landmark.

40. Ohio County Courthouses – entry will present the range of architectural styles associated with Ohio’s courthouse and their courthouse squares. Examples may include: Meigs County, 1847, Italianate; Ross County, 1856, High Victorian Gothic; Geauga, 1869, 2<sup>nd</sup> Empire; Wayne, 1878, Neo-Classical; Guernsey, , 1881, 2<sup>nd</sup> Renaissance Revival ; Wood, 1893, Richardsonian Romanesque. (additional or different entries could be chosen for geographic representation)

41. Jail and Sheriff Residence, 1880-1890, Wyandot and Belmont counties – these combination residence and jail represent an important Midwest building type. Located prominently on or near the courthouse square these buildings were typically second only to the courthouse in their stylistic grandeur. The house portion was often a Queen Anne style and the jail represented by the more massive Romanesque Revival style. (entry will select the best of the two or may be combined with Courthouse entry).

42. P. P. Mast House, 1882, Springfield, Clark County – impressive carved stone residential design showing the influence of the Aesthetic Movement. Mast was important local businessman associated with several companies including the Crowell Collier Printing Co.

43. Bigelow House, 1888-89, Henry O. Wurmser, Queen Anne, Findlay, Hancock County – reflecting the important oil-and-gas boom of the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in Findlay (Marathon Oil) and northwest Ohio. Several impressive Queen Anne styles houses located on main street near downtown.

44. **Cleveland Arcade**, 1888-1890, Smith & Eisenman, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County – one of the few 19<sup>th</sup> century glass-covered shopping arcade remaining in America. The arcade comprises a grand 300-foot long esplanade surrounded by five stories of galleries. The glass and iron skylight is 290 feet long, 60 feet

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wide, and 104 feet above the ground. Developed by Cleveland's leading business men – John D. Rockefeller, Charles Brush, L.H. Severance, Myron T. Herrick, the building runs between Superior Avenue and Cleveland's famous Euclid Avenue. Recently rehabilitated as a hotel. National Historic Landmark.

45. McConnelsville Opera House, 1892, Morgan County, H.C. Lindsay, architect (Zanesville) – an important building type reflecting entertainment associated with smaller towns during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

46. Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad Depot, 1895, Yost & Packard, Columbus, Franklin County – distinctive railroad depot showing the influence of Henry Hobson Richardson in the work of local architectural firm combined with their own interpretation of French Gothic architectural features, most notably the dominant battered center clock tower.

47. Land of the Cross-Tipped Churches, Auglaize, Darke, and Mercer counties – dramatic series of 19<sup>th</sup> century Gothic Revival churches reflecting German catholic settlement in a rural area of the state – each church stands out striking against the relatively flat farmlands. (entry will field check examples to select best example).

48. Elizabeth Township Rural Historic District, Miami County – well-preserved rural township with large concentration of intact 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads illustrates the importance of agriculture to Ohio's economy throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Several good examples of typical barns, farmyards and other agricultural buildings.

49. Warder Public Library, 1890, Springfield, Clark County – designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge shows the lasting influence of H.H. Richardson.

50. Athens Lunatic Asylum (The Ridges), Athens, Athens County – 19<sup>th</sup> century state institutional complex example of Kirkbride plan. (entry could include Lima State Hospital – must be field checked)

51. Ohio Presidential Sites, statewide – entry to highlight the birthplaces, homes, libraries, gravesites, and memorials associated with the eight Presidents born, raised, or elected from Ohio. (Cannot use grouped entry for this category – will need to choose 1-3 examples as separate entries)

1900-1945 (population growth, transportation (automobile), economic prosperity, expansion of cities, industrial growth, reform/progressivism, labor, new technology/building materials, Depression/WPA, WWI & WWII)

52. Mill Creek Park, 1891-1955, Youngstown, Mahoning County – significant early 20<sup>th</sup> century community park featuring an impressive collection of park buildings and structures, landscaped sites, and bridges. Displays the work of numerous architects (Charles F. Owsley, Julius A. Schweinfurth, Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge) and landscape architects (H.W.S. Cleveland, Charles Eliot, Warren Manning, and Olmsted Brothers).

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53. Wade Chapel, 1901, Hubbell & Benes/Tiffany Studios, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County – located in Lakeview Cemetery, small Neo-Classical style temple front building with jewel box-like interior featuring spectacular stained glass window and elaborate mosaic wall murals depicting the “Voyage of Life.”

54. Ingalls Building, 1902-04, Elzner & Anderson/Ferro Concrete Construction Co., Cincinnati, Hamilton County – first skyscraper of reinforced concrete construction in U.S.

55. The Mall (Cleveland Group Plan), 1903-1946, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County – example of City Beautiful Movement civic center developed from Cleveland’s Group Plan Commission (Daniel Burnham, John Carrere and Arnold Brunner). Developed over 3 decades and considered one of the most elaborate groupings of public buildings in U.S. – unified building designs of similar scale, materials and classical designs positioned around a central mall plan. Entry includes: the Mall, Cuyahoga County Courthouse, Cleveland City Hall, Public Auditorium, Memorial Fountain, Cleveland Board of Education, Federal Courthouse, Cleveland Public Library/Annex.

56. **Westcott House**, 1905, Frank Lloyd Wright, Springfield, Clark County – only example of Wright’s Prairie Style architecture in Ohio. House design was featured in Wasmuth Portfolio.

57. St. Theodosius Russian Orthodox Church, 1911-13, Frederick Baird, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County – oldest Russian Orthodox church in Cleveland and considered finest of its type in U.S. Church displays large central onion dome surrounded by 12 subsidiary cupolas representing the 12 apostles; interior by Andrew Bicenko.

58. **Stan Hywet Hall**, 1911-1915, Charles S. Schneider, architect/Warren Manning and Ellen Biddle Shipman, landscape design, Akron, Summit County – outstanding Tudor Revival estate and gardens built for Frank A. Seiberling, founder of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. National Historic Landmark.

59. West Side Market, 1912, Hubbell & Benes, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County – important example of a remaining public market and community center. Building features a grand vaulted arched central hall with extensive use of glazed brick, Guastavino tile, and sculpture representing various animal and vegetable market products. Exterior highlighted by tall corner clock and water tower.

60. Nela Park, 1911-13, Frank E. Wallis (NYC), East Cleveland, Cuyahoga County – Nela Park (National Electric Lamp Company) – General Electric Lamp Division, makes a strong claim to being the first planned research & development/ industrial park in the nation. Twenty buildings of unified Georgian Revival design in landscaped setting.

61. Greenfield School Group, 1914-1933, William B. Ittner, Greenfield, Highland County – important example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century school design by nationally recognized architect. Grouping of high school, elementary school, vocational school, stadium and track, and landscaped grounds was a model for Ohio and the nation for educational facilities reflecting progressive educational programs such as school consolidation, health and physical education, and vocational education situated within a unified, artistic environment. Construction of complex was funded by the philanthropy of local industrialist Edward Lee McCain. School complex is a recent award-winning school rehabilitation project.

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62. Richman Brothers Factory, 1916, Christain, Schwarzenberg and Gaede, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County/ Gruen Watch Company (Time Hill), 1916, Burroughs & Deeken, Cincinnati, Hamilton County – two industrial complexes selected to reflect significant aspects of Ohio’s tremendous industrial growth and importance. Cleveland was one of the leading centers of garment production in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. At its completion Richman Brothers Factory was described as “one of the most complete plants of its kind in the world, it being equipped with every facility to make the working conditions of the employees ideal and to create among them a spirit of happiness in their work.” A smaller scale complex, the Gruen Watch Company Building is a half-timbered picturesque factory reflecting the design and social philosophies of the Arts and Crafts Movement in America as it relates to progressive-era industrial reforms. Within the industrial context of Cincinnati, Gruen Watch Co. reflects the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries development of Cincinnati as a center of craftsmanship and art. \*

63. **People’s Federal Savings & Loan**, 1917, Louis Sullivan, Sidney, Shelby County – one of the most intact of the Sullivan-designed banks, still in use as original bank. Intact terra cotta architectural details and mosaics, banking lobby and furnishings. Entry will include the Home Building Association Bank, 1917, Louis Sullivan, Newark – second Sullivan bank retains its exterior appearance but interior has been significantly altered. Currently undergoing rehabilitation for new use.

64. Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company Housing, 1917-1920, Herding & Boyd (St. Louis), Campbell, Mahoning County – significant early and large-scale use of concrete as a housing building material. The company housing project was covered extensively in *Engineering News-Record*. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company housing was an innovative project which produced a high quality of with unique construction. Housing recently rehabilitated using historic tax credits.

65. Shaker Heights/Shaker Square, Cuyahoga County – significant early 20<sup>th</sup> century planned residential community developed by Cleveland real estate developers. Shaker Heights is a major planned suburban community largely of the 1920s and 1930s developed by brothers Oris P. and Mantis J. Van Sweringen, known locally simply as “the Vans.” Strict design standards and required approval of plans by the Van Sweringen Co. resulted in an architecturally cohesive community largely characterized by English, French and American Colonial revival-style homes, many designed by leading Cleveland architects of the era. Shaker Square, a related shopping development of Georgian Revival-style buildings surrounding a village green, was designed by Phillip L. Small and Carl Bacon Rowley (and was also subject to the Van Sweringens’ strict design standards). It was completed in 1929. Suburban Shaker Heights and Shaker Square are linked to downtown Cleveland by the Rapid, a transit line also owned by the Van Sweringens. Trains run through the heart of Shaker Square, carrying suburban commuters to downtown Cleveland, where they arrive in a station under the landmark Terminal Tower, another Van Sweringen development, on Cleveland’s Public Square.

66. Mariemont, 1921-1962, Hamilton County – the Village of Mariemont was designed by town planner John Nolen for its founder and patron Mary M. Emery and the Mariemont Company she sponsored. Emery’s vision was to create a planned community that would be professionally designed, provide quality affordable housing along with shops and amenities in a suburban setting near a major city.



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Mariemont was greatly influenced by the Garden City movement and planned towns in England. Intended to serve as a national model of an ideal planned community following Garden City principles – Mariemont established important benchmarks in the history of housing and planning for new towns in America. National Historic Landmark.

67. Wagnalls Memorial and Community Center, 1925, Roy Sims (Cornelius & Schooley), Lithopolis, Fairfield County – surprising Tudor Revival library and complex dominates this small rural cross-roads. Built as memorial to natives Anna and Adam Wagnalls of Funk and Wagnalls Publishing Company by their daughter.

68. **American Insurance Union Citadel (Lincoln-LeVeque Tower)**, 1927, C. Howard Crane, Columbus, Franklin County – Art Deco skyscraper – at the time of its construction was the tallest building in Ohio and fifth tallest in U.S. Impressive exterior sculpture and interior lobby. Entry includes the Palace Theatre (RKO Palace), 1926, Thomas Lamb.

69. **Carew Tower/Netherland Plaza Hotel Complex**, 1929-31, W.W. Ahlschlager & Associates with Delano & Aldrich, Cincinnati, Hamilton County – built at the beginning of the Great Depression, this hotel/office/shop/arcade complex is one of the finest examples of Art Deco, skyscraper modernism in the United States. Most of the decorative work had been created in France several years prior to construction and was exhibited at the 1925 Exhibition of Decorative Arts in Paris. National Historic Landmark.

70. Ohio Theatre, 1928, Thomas W. Lamb, Columbus, Franklin County (National Historic Landmark)/ Palace Theatre, 1926, John Ebersohn, Canton, Stark County/Palace Theatre, 1928, John Ebersohn, Marion, Marion County/Akron Civic Theatre, 1929, John Ebersohn, Akron, Summit County/ Schine's Holland Theatre, 1931, Peter M. Hulsken, Bellefontaine, Logan County-- several examples of impressive early 20<sup>th</sup> century opulent movie palaces and atmospheric theatres ranging from examples in two urban centers and three small-to mid-sized town examples. \*

71. Goodyear Air Dock, 1929, Akron, Summit County -- A semi-parabaloid structure built by Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation from plans created by Wilbur Watson Engineering Corporation of Cleveland, the Goodyear Air Dock was used to house Goodyear-built airships. At time it was built, it was the largest building in the world without interior supports.

72. Wade Park/University Circle, 1882-1965, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County – Wade Park is the center piece of the most significant collection of cultural institutions in the State of Ohio that is a significant example of civic, landscape, and cultural center planning. The park is ringed by several individual buildings designed by architects of national significance. Additionally the park includes sculpture by artists of international significance (Auguste Rodin, Augustus Saint-Gaudens). The Fine Arts Garden at the center of the park was designed by the Olmsted Brothers. Entry includes: Cleveland Museum of Art, 1917 (+later additions), Hubbell & Benes; The Temple, 1924, Charles Greco; Severance Hall, 1930, Walker & Weeks; Epworth-Euclid Church, 1932, Bertram Goodhue; Greater Cleveland Garden Center, 1965, William & Geoffrey Platt, Schafer, Flynn Associates, Clark & Rypuano, landscape architects.

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73. **Cincinnati Union Terminal**, 1931, Cincinnati, Hamilton County – one of the last grand-scale railroad terminals in the world this huge Art Deco masterpiece was designed by the NYC firm of Fellheimer and Wagner, who employed Paul Cret as aesthetic advisor. The terminal, a distinctive round-arched, semispherical dome features murals, architectural installations of Rookwood tile and other architectural features and details. Successful rehabilitation project uses building as a museum center. National Historic Landmark.

74. Greenhills, Hamilton County, 1935-38 – one of three greenbelt towns built by federal govt.

75. **Thomas J. Moyer Ohio Judicial Center (Ohio Departments of State Building)**, 1931-33, Harry Hake, architect, numerous artists and sculptors, Columbus, Franklin County – significant example of 1930s modernistic stripped-down classical design. Located in riverfront civic center the building features exterior and interior mosaics, murals, and sculpture depicting Ohio's history, industrial, and agricultural heritage.

76. Columbus Grove Municipal Pool, 1935-45, Columbus Grove, Putnam County/Deshler Town Hall, Henry County – examples of Works Progress Administration projects in Ohio. Public swimming pool is constructed of locally-quarried limestone to depict a large sandcastle with towers, turrets, and moats. (Entry selections made for geographic distribution – may include additional examples)\*

77. Stambaugh Building, 1906, Albert Kahn, Youngstown, Mahoning County/Ohio Steel Foundry Roll Shop (Whemco Roll Shop), 1939, Albert Kahn, Lima, Allen County – examples of Kahn's work in Ohio. Concrete and steel frame high rise building was offices for Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and the Brier Hill Company – leading Youngstown industries. Modern factory building associated with Lima's industrial significance. (entry must be field-checked to confirm integrity of factory, may also mention Ford factory exp.)\*

78. **Malabar Farm**, 1939-1941, Richland County -- The home of Pulitzer Prize-winning Ohio author Louis Bromfield (1896-1956). Bromfield had a lifelong romance with farming, and the centerpiece of Malabar Farm is The Big House, an idealized Ohio farmhouse carefully and deliberately designed to look as though it had stood for years on the ledge overlooking Pleasant Valley that serves as its site – as though the sprawling white frame house had grown over generations, though only one portion of it actually dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. To create The Big House, Bromfield enlisted the help of Louis Lamoreaux of nearby Mansfield, Ohio, an “architect of good taste who knew his Ohio countryside and his Ohio architecture” (as Bromfield described him in his 1945 book “Pleasant Valley”) and I.T. Frary, author of the 1936 book “Early Homes of Ohio,” who was then the state's leading expert on early Ohio architecture. Bromfield, Lamoreaux and Frary studied the features of early Ohio buildings and replicated details from a number of them in The Big House, more popularly known as the place where Humphrey Bogart married Lauren Bacall in 1945.

1945-1970 (Post WWII industry/growth, Transportation – Ohio Turnpike/Federal Highway System, Science and technology, Baby Boom, Postwar housing demand, Governor Rhodes era public construction, social unrest, industrial decline)

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79. Terrace Plaza, 1946, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Cincinnati, Hamilton County – important hotel development by local Thomas Emery & Sons. International style building was first major construction in Cincinnati following WWII.

80. Prefabricated Housing: Lustron Houses, 1948-1950, Columbus, Franklin County – innovative all-porcelain steel manufactured houses designed by Carl G. Strandlund and the Lustron Corporation to address the postwar housing shortage. By 1950, 2500 Lustron homes were sold nationwide. (Entry may include additional Ohio examples of experimental steel housing by the Hobart Company, Troy, Miami County and ARMCO, Middletown, Butler County – last exp. will be field checked for existing examples).\*

81. Park Synagogue, 1950, Cleveland Heights, Cuyahoga County – only Ohio work of Eric Mendelsohn. Powerful design symbolizing unity of heaven and earth dominated by central dome measuring 100 feet in diameter.

82. St. Stephens Episcopal Church and University Center (Ohio State University), 1951, Brooks and Coddington, Columbus, Franklin County – modern design with unobstructed nave features a “cathedral ceiling” supported on a series of laminated trusses. First Ohio AIA 25 year award winner. Weaver Chapel and Thomas Library (Wittenberg University), 1954-56, Springfield, Clark County – chapel design incorporates traditional architectural elements presented in a more contemporary manner. Featured in a 1961 issue of *National Geographic* and voted 9<sup>th</sup> most beautiful college chapel in a 2013 college review publication.\*

83. Rush Creek Village, 1954-1976, Worthington, Franklin County – responding to post WWII housing shortage and need for affordable housing, Rush Creek Village is a collection of mid-twentieth century modern homes inspired by the architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright. The neighborhood includes 49 single family homes constructed of economical materials including concrete blocks and stained wood. Instead of lining up along a grid-like street plan, each house and lot are situated to take advantage of the natural landscape of the wooded 38-acre ravine setting. The neighborhood is the vision of Martha and Richard Wakefield, who commissioned Columbus architect Theodore van Fossen to first design their home and then layout the subdivision and design the other houses.

84. John and Syd Dobkins House, 1954, Canton, Stark County -- is an outstanding example of Usonian architecture in Ohio. Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1953 and constructed in 1954, the Dobkins House, one of three Wright-designed Usonian houses built in Canton; it is considered to be the most impressive due to its distinctive geometric design modular based upon the equilateral triangle that reflects Wright’s Usonian design philosophy to its fullest realization. (entry may include additional examples – nine examples of FLW Usonian designs were constructed for or by owners in Ohio).

85. **ASM Headquarters and Geodesic Dome**, 1958-59, John Terrance Kelley, Materials Park, Geauga County – dramatic modern design for the headquarters of the American Society for Metals. Site features

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the semi-circular headquarters building and the “world’s largest open-work geodesic dome” designed by Buckminster Fuller’s architecture and engineering firm Synergetics, Inc. Ohio AIA 25 year award winner.

86. Libbey-Owens-Ford Headquarters, 1960, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Toledo, Lucas County – Modern corporate headquarters building – Miesian glass box curtain wall design with plaza. Important associations with Toledo’s glass industrial heritage.

87. German Village Historic District, 1963, Columbus, Franklin County – 19<sup>th</sup> century German neighborhood characterized by brick streets, small brick cottages with gable roofs and Italianate style houses facing onto a city park. Reflects early historic preservation efforts in Ohio; in 1963 German Village became one of Ohio’s first city-designated historic districts with a mayor-appointed local design review board, the German Village Commission, empowered to preserve the neighborhood’s architectural character.

88. Sinclair Community College, 1967-1972, Edward Durell Stone, Dayton, Montgomery County – newly developed community college reflecting state-level initiative launched by Governor Rhodes to increase number of community and state-funded colleges. Modern, New Formalism designed grouping of college buildings centered facing an open plaza.

89. The Kettering Government Center, 1968-69, Eugene W. Betz, Kettering, Montgomery County – significant example of modernism. Ohio AIA 25 year award winner.

90. Blossom Music Center, 1968, Schafer, Flynn & Van Dijk, Summit County – modern music pavilion designed as summer home for Cleveland Orchestra. Ohio AIA 25 year award winner.

1970-Present (continuing architectural tradition of nationally and internationally- recognized architects designing signature buildings throughout the state either as additions to museums, college campuses, or stand-out buildings envisioned to give cities new identities).

91. **Ohio History Center**, 1970, Byron Ireland & Associates, Columbus, Franklin County – hailed at its construction as “the most significant public building since the construction of the Statehouse.” Daring cantilever design presents dramatic image along the then new I-71 freeway. Building part of a major state-funded initiative resulting in several new museums and facilities for the Ohio Historical Society and other state cultural institutions. Ohio AIA 25 year award winner.

92. Mansfield Art Center, 1970, Don Hisaka, Mansfield, Richland County – Cleveland architect Don Hisaka award-winning design shows simplicity in form, intimate scale and a harmonious relationship with its surroundings. Example of art museum in a smaller community and construction budget. Progressive Architecture National Citation Award, 1971.

93. Youngstown Historical Center of Industry & Labor, 1989, Michael Graves, Youngstown, Mahoning County – post modernism architectural statement drawing from the iron and steel industrial landscape of the Mahoning Valley.

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94. Wexner Center for the Visual Arts, 1989, Richard Trott & Partners, Eisenman Robertson, Columbus, Franklin County – contextual design incorporates architectural elements to reflect the intersecting grids of the city and Ohio State University campus layered upon “ghost-buildings” recalling former armory on site.

95. Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, 1995, I.M. Pei, Pei, Cobb, Freed and Partners, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County – striking state-of-the-art facility rises along the shores of Lake Erie. Dramatic design utilizes bold geometric forms and cantilevered spaces.

96. Longaberger Company Home Office, 1997, NBBJ, Korda/Nemeth Engineers, Newark, Licking County – attention-getting corporate headquarters for basket-making company is a several stories tall picnic basket complete with raised handles!

97. Glass Pavilion (Toledo Museum of Art), 2006, Sejima and Nishizawa and Associates (SANAA), Toledo, Lucas County – this stand-alone addition to the museum has exterior and most its interior walls made entirely of glass, roof and interior structural supports are steel. Its elegantly simple design celebrates the legacy of Toledo as the “Glass City.”

98. Oberlin College, Lorain County/University of Cincinnati, Hamilton County/Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County – this entry is intended to reflect the work of nationally recognized architects commissioned to design signature buildings on Ohio’s college campuses. Oberlin’s Tappen Square includes campus buildings designed by Cass Gilbert, Wallace Harrison and Minoru Yamasaki. The campuses of University of Cincinnati and Case Western Reserve include more recent examples in works by Michael Graves and Frank Gehry. (SAH has suggested limiting this entry to Oberlin).

99 – 100. (Entries for Presidential Sites selections OR may need for Courthouse individual entries).

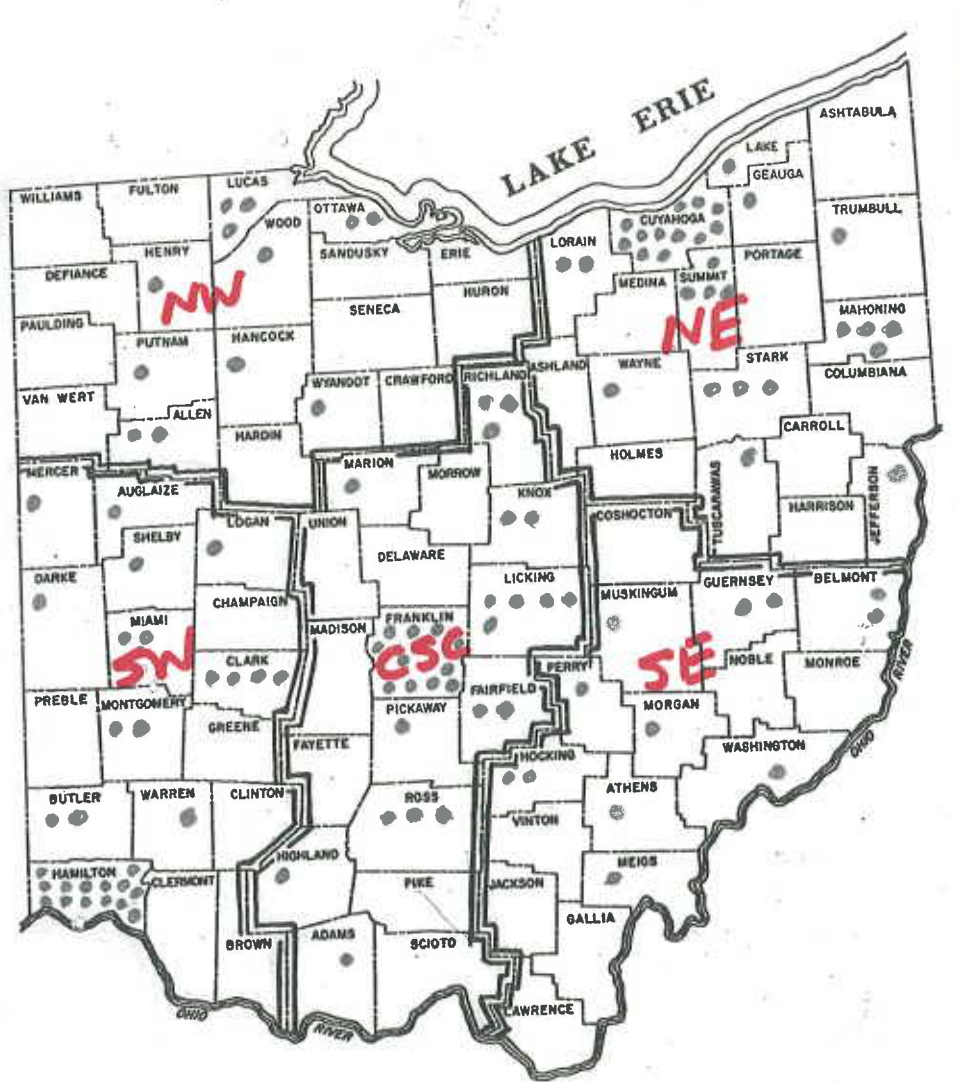
Notes:

Entries with multiple buildings that are 1) geographically in close proximity (Public Square, Oberlin, Kenyon, etc.), 2) a grouping of related buildings (Nela Park, Greenfield School Group), or 3) cohesive collections of buildings, street plan, and landscape (Glendale, Shaker Heights) will be treated as a single entry or a series of linked entries (with each linked entry not counting towards the 100 total).

Entries with multiple buildings that are not located closely together or functionally related may require one of the properties be identified as the primary entry and the other buildings mentioned within the entry text but not with locational data. (these entries are still under consideration by SAH as how best to address them). Identified in list with this symbol - \*

# SAH Archipedia = Ohio

## Statewide distribution map



● = entry  
(Presidential sites not marked)