National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name ________ Masonic Lodge #472

other names/site number ________ Fischer Building (VIN-215-8) ________

2. Location

street & number ________ 18 Commercial St. ________ n/a not for publication

city or town ________ Zaleski ________ n/a vicinity

state ________ Ohio ________ code OH county Vinton code ________ 163 ________ zip code ________ 45698 ________

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets ☒ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
[Title]
[Date]

Ohio Historic Preservation Office - OH SHPO
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature of certifying official/Title]
[Date]

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain) ____________________

[Signature of the Keeper]
[Date of Action]
5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑ private</td>
<td>☑ building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing 1 Noncontributing x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ public-local</td>
<td>☐ district</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ object</td>
<td>objects</td>
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</table>

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions</th>
<th>Current Functions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>commerce/general store, restaurant</td>
<td>vacant/not in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social/meeting hall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recreation &amp; culture/auditorium, theater, music</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>religion/religious facility</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7. Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification</th>
<th>Materials</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Late Victorian/Italianate</td>
<td>foundation sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walls brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other iron</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance
1884–1949

Significant Dates
1884

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation
n/a

Architect/Builder
The Stuart Company - Chillicothe, Ohio

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ n/a

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository:
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  less than one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1.17 3.7.9.7.9.0 4.3 4.1 8.0.0
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Jenelle Dove, Volunteer
organization Ohio Historic Preservation Office  date  June 1999
street & number  567 E. Hudson St.  telephone 614-297-2470
city or town  Columbus  state  OH  zip code  43211

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property’s location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name  Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Hartzler
street & number  63218 State Route 56  telephone 740-596-5856

city or town  Creola  state  OH  zip code  45622

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget. Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0016), Washington, DC 20503.
NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SETTING:

The Masonic Lodge No. 472, sometimes referred to as the Fischer Building, is located at 18 Commercial Street in the center of Zaleski, Ohio, Vinton County. It was the tallest building in Vinton County in 1884 and still holds that distinction today. On Commercial Street, besides the Masonic Lodge building, can be seen an abandoned building which once housed a machine shop; two bars; a small grocery store and several residences. At the end of the street, called Commercial Square, the Town Hall is situated. It is here that the City Council meets and the Fire Station is located. (*#1*)

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

The structure is a three story, Italianate style, commercial building with stone and brick bearing walls. It has a simple rectangular plan 34’ x 70’ with a low hip roof. The foundation and first floor are dressed sandstone, the walls are brick while the hip roof is metal. The sandstone features hammered facing with tooled and smooth margins. Decorative cast iron molded pilasters, remnants of the earlier storefront, grace the two front entranceways. (*#2 through 5*)

Each of the three floors was used for a distinct purpose. The first floor housed a store and most recently a restaurant. The second floor with its stage was the social hall. It was the venue for many plays, high school dances, commencement exercises and religious services. The Masonic Lodge and the Eastern Star Chapter of the community held their meetings on the third floor. The property has since seen its share of vandalism and has had some alterations since its construction in 1884. It is presently unoccupied.

The front façade (south) is five bays wide. The two upper floors are of common bond brick. These floors are not accessible from the first floor but an entranceway to the second floor is shown on the west side of the building by way of a staircase. (*#6*) A third floor fire escape appears on the east side of the building. (*#7*) The first floor storefront of dressed sandstone has been covered with wood siding and a protective awning supported by slender wood posts runs the width of the building. Three horizontal sliding windows completed the 1993 alterations. The two double doors and four iron pilasters remain intact. (*#8*) A stone beltcourse circles the building between the first and second floors.
The second floor’s rectangular windows are double hung 4/4 with wide stone lintels and sills. A stone beltcourse can be seen topping the second floor but on the front façade only. The third floor front façade has semicircular relieving arched windows with keystones and flat plain stone sills on recessed bays. The keystones display Masonic symbols. These windows are double hung 1/1 while the arched section remains stationary. The east and west sides of the building are six bays wide. (#9 and 10) The second and third floors are common bond brick. Corbelled brickwork distinguishes the building at the roofline. The metal hip roof is newer but at one time was standing seam. Vandals have broken many of the second and third floor windows that have either been bricked or boarded up. The building, however, has been secured so no destructive damage has been done to the interior.

**INTERIOR DESCRIPTION:**

The first floor is divided into two large rooms with a 16” sandstone bearing wall. One can pass through the arched doorway from one room to the other. When a restaurant occupied the first floor from January to September of 1991, the western room held the customers and the front section of the eastern room contained the overflow. The first floor was carpeted and the walls were drywall. The ceiling is board and batten construction with modern ceiling fans. In the rear of the western room is an eleven-step staircase that leads to three rooms at mezzanine level. (#12) One room might have been used as an office, the others, a bathroom and storage. On the eastern side of the first floor in the rear are four smaller rooms. These rooms were used for a kitchen, two bathrooms and a storage area for the restaurant. (#13) Each room on the first floor had its own outside entrance. (#14)

The second floor is accessible by an outside staircase on the western side of the building. A small hallway leads to the ticket window used for thespian endeavors. (#15) The walls of the small room used by the ticket seller are covered with autographs of the actors and actresses who once graced its stage. Beyond the ticket window the hallway, with its tongue and grooved walls, leads to the doorway of the auditorium and to the third floor stairway. The stairway is ornate with its original newel post and balustrades. (#16) Hanging globe lights illuminate the hallway. The auditorium, named Lyceum Hall, is a large room with pine floors, drywall, board and batten ceiling with five original hanging globe lighting fixtures. (#17) The large double entrance doors are nine paneled with a triangular pediment above it. (#18 and 19) The rooms were heated by oil and pot belly stoves that were placed at the sides of the rooms. Four chimneys once graced the roof.
Only one chimney remains today. Later electric heating units were put in but were not large enough to heat the building adequately. Lyceum Hall houses a large stage located at the south end of the building. The second floor has had the least alterations of the three floors. Many of the windows have been replaced and the pot belly stoves are gone but the rest of the auditorium is intact.

The third floor, home of the Masonic Lodge for 107 years, has seen the most physical changes. The ceiling has been dropped using acoustical tile and fluorescent lighting. However, the original ceiling remains intact. The floor is carpeted and the walls are drywall. At the northern end of the floor an open modern kitchen has been put in. On the eastern side of the floor, a door leads to two smaller rooms. Their original use is unknown but one of these rooms was made into a bathroom. At the front of the main room, facing south, two partitions were built but the walls do not extend to the ceiling. It is believed the owner of the restaurant attempted to make the third floor into an apartment creating a kitchen, a bath, and two bedrooms. (#23 and 24) The last alteration involved the vandalized third floor windows. They now contain glass which is not curved to follow the shape of the arch but have been installed as regular plate glass windows. Most of these alterations have been done within the last ten years.

There is no other building in Zaleski on the National Register and only one other (Trinity Episcopal Church in McArthur, Ohio) in all of Vinton County.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Zaleski Masonic Lodge No. 472 is historically significant for its relationship to the development of the “Hanging Rock” iron industry in the Vinton County region. The building reflects the prosperous period in the development of the town of Zaleski. It is associated with the growth of a cultural, mercantile and social center of the community from 1884 – 1950. All these functions occurred within its walls at the same time. The town’s period of significance can be traced from 1856 –1890. Although the Zaleski Masonic Lodge came into being in 1884, only a few short years before the town lost its economic base, the building itself reflects the commercial and social activities of a small town in the 19th century. The building is being nominated for the National Register, Criterion A.

BACKGROUND HISTORY:

Iron ore from the nearby hills and related iron furnaces were the backbone of Zaleski’s pre-Civil War economy. They produced high quality iron during the 19th century at the rate of 10 tons per day. In 1852 railroad bonds were being sold to help finance the financially troubled Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. Additional money was needed to continue the track that had already been laid halfway from Chillicothe to the Ohio River. This line later became the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Surveys taken of the area surrounding what is now the village of Zaleski revealed a region rich in coal and other natural resources that could be extracted for additional profits with the completion of the railroad.

In 1853 Mr. Noah Wilson, president of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, went to Europe to sell additional bonds needed to fund the continuation of the railroad. In Paris he met an elderly Polish banker named Peter Zaleski, who had money on deposit from wealthy Polish exiles who had been driven from their country by the Russian Czar. Mr. Wilson dined with Count Zaleski and described the rich mineral deposits that were present along his railroad and gave Mr. Zaleski a copy of the report detailing the region. After discussing matters, Mr. Zaleski became quite impressed with the possibilities and eventually invested over one million dollars in the area. The town, Zaleski, was named in honor of the investor.
In 1856 the Zaleski Mining Company hired Mr. Henry Robson to lay out the town of Zaleski. Mr. Robson had served as the land agent for the West Hartlepool Harbor and Railway Company in England. Initially, the Zaleski Mining Company owned all the property and most of the business interests. As late as 1879, the Zaleski Mining Company still owned 218 lots in Zaleski, with dwellings on most of them, occupied by its employees and the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad car shops. In 1857 the B. & O. Railroad car shops were also in operation. They employed 125 – 250 people at their peak with the average wage being $45.00 per month. The period from 1870 to 1890 was the golden age of Zaleski. By 1880 Zaleski had a population of 1200. It was Vinton County’s largest town and was bustling with businesses. According to the Athens Messenger, in 1880 at least seven saloons, a hotel, a modern town hall and three newspapers all operated in the town. It also boasted two physicians, a better than average flour mill, a two-story brick school, two livery stables, a blacksmith, a tinsmith and eight stores.

Most of Zaleski’s residences were built between 1860 – 1890. They are primarily small, wood-framed vernacular houses of the worker population. Individuals in the town built a mansion that they referred to as “the castle” in hope that some day Peter Zaleski would come to settle in the town that bore his name. This spacious home featured fine hand carved walnut woodwork and beautifully landscaped grounds built on an elevation overlooking the town. However, Mr. Zaleski never did visit the area and after years of waiting, the home was eventually razed. Nothing remains of the mansion today.

It was during this period of the town’s affluence that the Zaleski Masonic fraternity which was a part of Delta Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of McArthur, Ohio, assembled in a room above the Zaleski Company’s office and decided to build a hall of their own. In 1881 the group purchased the lot (18 Commercial Street) from the Zaleski Mining Company, and the Stuart Construction Company from Chillicothe, Ohio began construction of the building. In 1884 the construction had so far progressed that the cornerstone was laid. In 1884 the Lodge No. 472 was established in the new edifice. The whole community participated in its dedication ceremony on June 24, 1885. The following description of the day’s events is quoted from an article in the McArthur Democrat Enquirer newspaper of June 30, 1887:

"The best element of the community and neighborhood is enrolled on its (Lodge No. 472) roster, and we believe there is more Masonic virtue and spirit in this Lodge than may be found in a great many others which have the advantage of greater wealth and opportunity"
at their command. And as your correspondent is not a member of the Brotherhood himself, but simply has been a silent observer for many years, this is an opinion which certainly comes from a disinterested source, and is by no means intended as a vain puff or empty blow. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' Probably the public were of the same opinion. Early in the morning the streets were crowded with people in their best attire, and whatever good or bad may be said of our village, it is nevertheless a fact that our people always participate in the joys or sorrows of their neighbors. Later in the day the young, but well trained Zaleski Band enlivened the occasion with appropriate music, and after the dedication service the Lodge marched to the beautiful grove east of the R. R. depot, where accommodations and dinner had been amply prepared by the ladies. The day concluded by a supper and a ball in the evening."

By October 1895, because of financial difficulties, the building was sold to Ernest Fischer for commercial use although the Masons retained the third floor for their meetings. It was customary for fraternal orders to leave the ground floor for commercial use and use the rent money to help cover lodge expenses.

As stated in The Republican Tribune, no other building in Vinton County had three floors and therefore was dubbed Vinton County's "skyscraper". The first floor was occupied by the Fischer brothers' general store. Ernest Fischer purchased the building in 1895 and upon his death in 1923 the property was turned over to his four remaining children. The brothers turned the first floor into a general store and sold shoes, work clothes, yard goods and cooking utensils. The brothers also raised cattle on a farm north of Prattsville and much of their own salted meat was sold in the store. They continued with the commercial business until 1940.

The second floor's auditorium, known as Lyceum Hall, was the venue for many plays, dances, commencements, and religious services. The Roman Catholic Church used the second floor for a period of time in 1929 while their burned-out church was being rebuilt. The Masonic Lodge No. 472 of Zaleski continued to occupy the third floor until 1991.

In any town, as the economy declines, so does the town. The railroad car shops burned down one in 1880 and again in 1886. After the second time the shops were rebuilt in Chillicothe and Zaleski lost its major industry. At this time the mining business also began to decline and the ownership of the town's property shifted to the employees.
The building erected by the Zaleski Masonic Lodge No. 472 has passed through many hands. Built by the Masons in 1884 it was deeded to the Zaleski Lyceum Company in 1890. Ernest Fischer purchased the building in 1895 but through the generosity of the new owner, the Masonic Lodge retained the third floor rent-free and the Lyceum Company retained the second floor for plays as well as community functions. Commencement exercises for the Zaleski High School were held for the last time in Lyceum Hall in 1940.

In 1952 Margaret Fischer, granddaughter of Ernest, gave the Masons the entire building. The lodge sold the property on January 14, 1991 to David Carter who then resold the building to the Zaleski Restoration Group on September 17, 1991. This group planned to establish a county museum on the ground floor. The museum never materialized and the building was sold to its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hartzler. The building is currently vacant but Mr. Hartzler hopes to open a woodworking shop on the first floor.

Today, with a population of 294, Zaleski's biggest business is recreation. Just north of town is the popular Lake Hope State Park where many townspeople work. Others in the village benefit from the vacationers who buy supplies or attend church in town. Bordering the town is the Zaleski State Forest with trees growing on land that once provided the raw material for Zaleski's existence.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


6. *Ohio Historic Inventory*, (Vin 215-8), Prepared by Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Maria Cadavid, July 18, 1984


10. History of Zaleski, Ohio
    http://www.ilgard.ohiou.edu/MAGICnet/Vinton/zalhist.html

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Masonic Lodge No. 472
Zaleski, Vinton County, Ohio

Section number Photos  Page 1

PHOTOGRAPhS

Photographer: Barbara Powers
Date: March 22, 1999
Negatives: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 567 E. Hudson St., Columbus, OH 43211

1. Exterior front (south)
2. Exterior sandstone foundation first floor
3. Exterior circular window east side
4. Exterior circular window west side
5. Exterior front (south) showing siding and protective awning
6. Exterior west side with stairs to second floor
7. Exterior east side and north rear
8. Exterior Fischer sign front
9. Exterior front third floor (south)
10. Exterior east side
11. Exterior geographical survey marker front
12. Interior first floor west side
13. Interior first floor rear east side
14. Interior first floor front east side
15. Interior second floor ticket window in hallway
16. Interior stairway to third floor
17. Interior second floor front stage area
18. Interior second floor rear of auditorium
19. Interior second floor doorway to hallway
20. Interior second floor window in auditorium
21. Interior second floor hallway window
22. Interior stairway to third floor
23. Interior third floor front (south)
24. Interior third floor rear (north)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TO</th>
<th>FROM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1881 (Oct. 25)</td>
<td>Zaleski Lodge No. 472</td>
<td>The Zaleski Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>vol. 22, Page 187</td>
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<tr>
<td>1884</td>
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<td>1890 (Sept. 23rd)</td>
<td>Zaleski Lyceum Company</td>
<td>Sylvester Shry : Ernest Fischer in trust</td>
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<td>Vol. 30, Page 418</td>
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<td>Robert Thompson :</td>
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<td>1895 (Oct. 21st)</td>
<td>Ernest Fischer</td>
<td>Zaleski Lyceum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vol. 34, Page 539</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1923 (Mar. 21st)</td>
<td>William C. Fischer</td>
<td>Ernest Fischer, Deceased</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vol. 58, Page 257</td>
<td>John P. Fischer</td>
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<td>Frederick Fischer</td>
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<td>Nellie L. Fischer</td>
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<td>1935 (April 27th)</td>
<td>Fred E. Fischer</td>
<td>W. C. Fischer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vol. 64, Page 258</td>
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<td>J. P. Fischer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nellie Fischer</td>
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<td>1935 (July 5th)</td>
<td>Zaleski Lodge No. 472</td>
<td>Fred E. Fischer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vol. 64, Page 258</td>
<td>(Third floor)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1943 (Sept. 13th)</td>
<td>Margaret Fischer</td>
<td>Fred Fischer, Deceased</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vol. 73, Page 386</td>
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<td>1952 (June 2nd)</td>
<td>Zaleski Lodge No. 472</td>
<td>Margaret Fischer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vol. 82, Page 625</td>
<td>(1st and 2nd Floors)</td>
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<td>1991 (Jan. 14th)</td>
<td>David Carter</td>
<td>Zaleski Lodge No. 472</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vol. 169, Page 625</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991 (Sept. 17th)</td>
<td>Zaleski Restoration Group</td>
<td>David Carter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol. 171, Page 530</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Tom and Sherry Hartzler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
March 23, 2000

Thomas Hartzler
63218 State Route 56
Creola OH 45622

Dear Mr. Hartzler:

Congratulations on the recent listing of your property into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the Masonic Lodge No. 472 at 18 Commercial Street in Zaleski, OH on March 9, 2000. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensibly rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Thank you for your interest in historic preservation and the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Barbara Powers
Planning, Inventory and Registration

Cc: Jenelle Dove, Form Preparer
Mayor Kenneth Brooks
Senator Michael Shoemaker, District 17
Representative Joseph Sulzer, District 19
Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
Ohio Department of Transportation
Ohio Historic Preservation Office

National Register of Historic Places File Checklist

The following materials are contained in this file of the National Register form for:

Name: Masonic Lodge # 472
County: Vinton

☑ Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

☐ Multiple Property Nomination form

☒ Photograph(s)

☒ Photograph(s) (copies)

☐ USGS map(s)

☒ USGS map(s) (copies)

☒ Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

☒ Correspondence

☒ Other negatives, news clippings

CES: 9/01
Ohio Historic Preservation Office

National Register of Historic Places File Checklist

The following materials are contained in this file of the National Register form for:

Name: Masonic Lodge #472

County: Vinton

X Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

X Multiple Property Nomination form

X Photograph(s)

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X Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

X Correspondence

X Other negatives, news clips

CES: 9/01