

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

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

### **5.1 Identification and Documentation Methods**

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

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

Additional research activities should be shaped by the goals of the project. For example, a project can be designed to identify all of a community's 1940-1970 residential subdivisions, the builders and developers responsible for them, and the resource types and architectural styles within the subdivisions. Related data concerning demographic trends, transportation systems, patterns of land development, and trends in suburban housing and landscape design should be researched, as well as other subjects that may have influenced the subdivisions' development.

A wealth of primary and secondary sources is available to researchers interested in the recent past. The Bibliography in Section 8.0 of this report includes a list of secondary and online sources specific to Ohio that were identified during the course of this project. Other sources

that can be investigated include historic maps and atlases; aerial photographs; fire insurance maps; local and county ordinances; city, county, and regional plans; subdivision plats; building permits and tax records; deeds, liens, and other real estate records; building contracts; historic photographs; site plans, landscape plans and architectural drawings; historic newspapers; U.S. census records; oral history interviews; neighborhood association records; city directories; records of local chapters of trade and professional organizations; housing market analysis maps compiled by the FHA beginning in 1937; pattern books, mail order catalogs and landscape guidebooks; home and garden periodicals; and trade directories, catalogs, and periodicals.

The volume of information can make a research project overwhelming. It is important to establish a specific time period and geographic area for which research will be conducted. These can be modified if necessary, based on the research findings. For example, a project may begin with the intention of developing a context for all of a community's 1940-1970 residential subdivisions. Research may indicate, however, that subdivisions concentrated on the west and south sides of the community have historical interrelations, such as the developers involved, the architectural styles and building materials used, and a specific temporal period within which they were built. Other subdivisions in the community may not demonstrate these types of relationships. Such information can be useful in shaping the overall historic context and in guiding future survey efforts.

Ames and McClelland recommend that researchers begin their efforts by focusing on historic maps and plats. These can provide an overview of development patterns, relationships between development and transportation routes, and periods of growth, all of which can provide a framework for delineating the historic context. Plats typically include a subdivision's date of establishment; original boundaries; name of the developer associated with the subdivision; original street and house lot patterns; and names of adjoining streets and roads. The data generated from map research can be used to generate a preliminary master list of subdivisions that can be added to or amended in the future.

The historic context need not be a comprehensive history of a given area. Rather, it should be tailored to focus on trends, patterns, events, and individuals who shaped the built environment. Contexts on suburbanization typically include the following topics: transportation trends; local events related to national trends; local economic, demographic, and other factors that affected suburbanization; representative types of subdivisions within the study area; general building types within the study area; a history of local or regional planning; local practices for recording real estate development; establishment and activities of local chapters of trade organizations; and principal developers, builders, architects, site planners, and landscape architects in the community.

Social history trends, such as changes in the structure of the American family and racial integration, also should be included, with emphasis on how they were reflected in the built environment. Industry, commerce, education, and other topics discussed in this historic context played extremely important roles in Ohio's recent past history, but many resources with historic significance in these areas have likely not yet been identified. Larger historic events, such as the Cold War, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, the Space Race, also should be

considered to determine if historic resources directly related to them are within the survey area. These types of associations may not be immediately apparent to researchers merely examining the appearance of the built environment, but they are important to understanding the makeup of a community's historic fabric.

Upon completion of the draft historic context, the field survey can commence. The OHPO provides technical assistance and survey forms for Ohioans seeking to conduct architectural and landscape surveys ranging in size from one property to thousands. When focusing on the recent past, field surveys typically begin with determining the ways that transportation routes and other factors influenced locations of development. The modes of transportation, proximity to routes, common destinations, and other factors may be identified. Surveys next typically zero in on specific subdivisions. Each subdivision should be treated first as a single entity. The overall location, plan, boundaries, approximate size, and circulation networks should be identified and described. Landscape design also should be taken into account, ranging from the extant spatial relationships to evidence of established landscape design principles, such as FHA minimum standards. Any variations between the recorded plat and the actual appearance of the subdivision should be noted, as well as major alterations since the historic period, including road widening, new land uses, and further subdivision of lots.

Individual resources within the subdivision are examined next. The scope of the survey effort, survey team capacity, and time and funding parameters will likely shape the intensity of the survey. At minimum, the general pattern of buildings and land uses should be noted, including an overview of building types, construction materials, architectural styles, spatial relationships, and construction dates. Streetscape photographs should be taken to illustrate the general appearance of the built environment. Both representative examples and unusual or outstanding examples of building types should be identified. The approximate number of buildings within the subdivision should be noted, along with the overall condition of the buildings, including prevalence or lack of major alterations. A similar level of effort should be undertaken for the subdivision's landscape design. Elements to be examined include the street network's relationship to natural topography; features in entrance ways and street plantings; principal types of vegetation; evidence of deed restrictions; use of distinctive or complementary materials for portals, curbs, bridges, and other features; and general size of lots.

The presence of community facilities, including shopping centers, churches, schools, civic buildings, and parks, are important factors to consider in surveying a subdivision. All of these resource types should be identified and described. If possible, surveyors should ascertain if the facilities were part of the subdivision's original plan or added at a later date. Similarly, patterns of social history may be discerned during the field survey. External factors may have influenced the subdivision's establishment and development. For example, a nearby industry may have driven demand for housing and, thus, influenced both the types of buildings constructed and the demographics of the people who lived in them.

Once completed, the survey results and the historic context can be used to identify significant patterns of development, persons, and resources. Areas of significance might include the subdivision's relationship to a larger event, such as industrial development related to World

War II or the expansion of a nearby university. The buildings and/or landscape may possess characteristics of high artistic value or represent the work of important architects, engineers, or landscape designers. The subdivision might exemplify the role a developer played in the growth of the larger community or region. This type of information must be evaluated against the NRHP criteria for eligibility to determine if the surveyed resources are eligible for listing. Methods for evaluating significance, eligibility, and integrity of historic resources are provided in the following sections.

## **5.2 National Register Criteria for Eligibility and Significance**

The NRHP, which is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) identifies districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects (defined below) that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The quality of significance is present in resources that “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association” and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 2008a:36 CFR 60.1(a) and 36 CFR 60.4).

### **5.2.1 Criteria Considerations**

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Such properties will qualify, however, if they are integral parts of historic districts that meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

D. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance (NPS 2008a:36 CFR 60.4).

### **5.3 Assessing Integrity**

Applying any of the NRHP eligibility criteria involves two tests. First, a property must satisfy one or more of the criteria described above and, second, the property must retain sufficient integrity to illustrate or convey its significance (USDI 1995:44–45). The seven aspects of integrity are defined as follows.

- **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property.
- **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- **Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property (USDI 1995:44–45).

For a historic architectural or archaeological property to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it must retain one or more of these aspects of integrity that specifically convey its significance. Cultural resources that have undergone extensive modifications over time may have lost the characteristics that convey integrity, thereby rendering the properties ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in a basic understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. In order to determine the level of integrity of a resource, its significance must first be fully established. In order to determine the integrity of a property:

- Define the **essential physical features** that must be present for a property to represent its significance.
- Determine whether the **essential physical features are visible** enough to convey their significance.
- Determine whether the property needs to be **compared with similar properties**.
- Determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, **which aspects of integrity** are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

## ***5.4 Property and Resource Types***

The NPS recognizes five types, or categories, of properties that may be listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Each of these types is defined below.

- **Building.** A building, is a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. The term “building” may refer to a historically and functionally related complex, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
- **Site.** A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.
- **Structure.** A structure is a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale. The term is used to distinguish resources created with some purpose other than the shelter of human activity from buildings. Examples of structures include fortifications, roads, and bridges.

- **Object.** An object is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment. Examples of objects include railroad locomotive, ships, airplanes, and monuments.
- **District.** A district is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

#### 5.4.1 Cultural Landscapes

A cultural landscape is a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes. Following is a summary of landscape types, as defined by the NPS (NPS 2008b).

- **Historic site:** a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person. Examples include battlefields and presidential homes and properties. There are several National Register publications that provide guidance for evaluating and registering historic sites, including; *Bulletin 20: Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the NRHP* and *Bulletin 40: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*.
- **Historic designed landscape:** a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, engineer, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition. Examples include parks, campuses, and estates. When considering an historic designed landscape for nomination to the NRHP, consult *National Register Bulletin 18; How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* for guidance.
- **Historic vernacular landscape:** a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. The landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives. Examples include rural historic districts and agricultural landscapes. Refer to the NPS *Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* as an aid in evaluating potential National Register eligibility for these types of historic resources.
- **Ethnographic landscape:** a landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples include contemporary settlements, sacred religious sites, and massive geological structures. The NPS provides assistance in evaluating National Register eligibility through the *Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*.

Cultural landscapes are listed, or determined eligible for listing, in the NRHP as sites or historic districts. They must meet the NRHP evaluation criteria, described above, in terms of both significance and integrity. Significance of a cultural resource under NRHP eligibility Criterion A is derived from events that have made a significance contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Significance of a cultural landscape under NRHP Criterion B is established through association of the resource with the lives of individuals who made important contributions on a local, state, or national level. Significance under Criterion B can be unrelated to historic uses; for example, a farmstead that was the primary home of a political leader, writer, poet, artist, or industrialist during all or part of their productive career may be eligible for the NRHP for its association with the individual rather than for (or in addition to) its historic function. Historic landscape characteristics are important in establishing the historic association and setting of these properties.

Significance under Criterion C applies to the physical qualities of a landscape. Significant physical qualities may be present in a number of ways. The organization of space, visible in the arrangement of house lots or siting of individual dwellings, may illustrate a significant pattern of land use associated with traditional practices unique to a specific community. Similarly, an irrigation or transportation system may reflect an important innovation in engineering that fostered a community's prosperity.

Significance under Criterion D is associated with properties that have yielded or are likely to yield information important to prehistory or history. Abandoned roadways, reforested fields, remnant stone walls, and battlefield earthworks are examples of resources that can possess characteristics that meet the significance requirement of Criterion D.

## ***5.5 Evaluating Ohio's Property Types, 1940–1970***

### **5.5.1 Applying the National Register Criteria for Eligibility**

To be eligible for NRHP listing, a recent past resource must possess significance under Criteria A, B, C, and/or D, as well as meeting any applicable Criteria Considerations. For recent past resources, Criteria Consideration G may be especially relevant. As listed by Ames and McClelland (2002):

Criterion A may apply to recent past resources when

- A neighborhood reflects an important historic trend in the development and growth of a locality or metropolitan area.
- A suburb represents an important event or association, such as the expansion of housing associated with wartime industries during World War II, or the racial integration of suburban neighborhoods in the 1950s.
- A suburb introduced conventions important in the history of community planning, such as zoning, deed restrictions, or subdivision regulations.
- A neighborhood is associated with the heritage of social, economic, racial or ethnic groups important in the history of a locality or metropolitan area.



- A suburb is associated with a group of individuals, including merchants, industrialists, educators, and community leaders, important in the history and development of a locality or metropolitan area (Ames and McClelland 2002:93).

Criterion B applies when

- A property is directly associated with the life and career of an individual who made important contributions to the history of a locality or metropolitan area (Ames and McClelland 2002:93).

Criterion C applies when

- An individual building or a collection of buildings is an important example of a distinctive period of construction, method of construction, or the work, of one or more notable architects.
- An individual property or a suburb reflects principles of design important in the history of community planning and landscape architecture, or is the work of a master landscape architect, site planner, or design firm.
- An individual property or a subdivision, planned community, or other suburban type embodies high artistic values through its overall plan or the design or entranceways, streets, homes, and community spaces (Ames and McClelland 2002:93).

Criterion D applies when

- A subdivision, or portion of it, is likely to yield important information about recent past activities. For residential subdivisions, this may include yard design, gardening practices, and patterns of domestic life; for industrial or commercial properties, this may include spatial relationships and siting of buildings, relationship with utilities and other infrastructure, and manufacturing processes (Ames and McClelland 2002:93).

Criterion Consideration G states that properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years may qualify for NRHP listing if they are an integral part of a historic district that meets the criteria or if they have exceptional importance. For recent past resources such as neighborhoods, planned communities, and large office parks, construction typically took place over a period of many years. It is not uncommon to encounter a recent past resource in which streets and utilities were laid out and construction began more than 50 years ago, but where construction continued into more recent decades. As a general rule, when a resource was laid out more than 50 years ago and the majority of buildings and other resources are greater than 50 years of age, a case for exceptional importance is not needed. In such cases, the period of significance may be extended a reasonable length of time (e.g., five or six years) within the less-than-50-year period to recognize the contribution of resources that, although less-than-50-years of age, are consistent with the neighborhood's historic plan and character (Ames and McClelland 2002:96).

Resources less than 50 years of age must meet Criteria Consideration G in order to be eligible for the NRHP. The requirement for exceptional importance may be met through association with a significant event, individual, architecture, design, and/or engineering. For example, the site of the May 4, 1970, shootings at Kent State University is associated with an

event 40 years in the past, but the event was of exceptional importance in American history. As a result, the site has been listed in the NRHP.

### 5.5.2 Evaluating Integrity of Recent Past Resources

As noted above, historic integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as they relate to the significance of a property. For a recent past resource to possess integrity, it must retain much of the features it had during the historic period, in the same configuration, and in similar condition. These qualities are applied to individual buildings, as well as complexes, roadways, open spaces, site plans, and other aspects of the historic design (Ames and McClelland 2002:102).

Ames and McClelland (2002) describe how the seven aspects of integrity can be evaluated for historic residential suburbs and neighborhoods. These approaches are equally appropriate for an individual building, a complex, a subdivision, a planned community, or some other resource type from the recent past. **Location** is the place where significant activities that shaped the resource took place. This quality requires that, to a large extent, the boundaries that historically defined the resource remain intact and correspond to those of the historic district being nominated. It also requires that spatial relationships, such as street locations and size and shape of lots, have remained constant. The locations of recent past resources were often determined by proximity to transportation corridors (interstate highways) and accessibility to places of employment. While the presence of historic transportation systems may add to a resource's historic significance, their loss or relocation may not detract from the integrity of the resource (Ames and McClelland 2002:102-103). The transition to an automobile-centric culture during this time period, however, means that the relationship to transportation routes and size/presence of auto designed elements should be considered.

**Design** is the composition of elements comprising the form, plan, and spatial organization of a historic resource. This includes the arrangement of streets, division of blocks into house lots, arrangement of yards, and construction of houses and other buildings. Design may have resulted from conscious planning decisions set forth in a historic plat, project specifications, building contracts or deed restrictions, or it may be the result of the personal tastes and individual efforts of property owners to suit their own needs. Integrity of design can be affected by changes to the size of lots due to recent subdivision, infill construction, or consolidation and alterations to individual buildings in the form of additions, siding, window sash replacements, and other changes. Small-scale additions may not detract in a major way from the historic character of individual buildings; indeed, for commercial and industrial properties, such alterations may be necessary in order for the property to remain usable. Large-scale additions, however, that double the elevation, add substantially to the mass of a historic building, or alter the spatial relationship between building and street generally threaten integrity of design (Ames and McClelland 2002:103).

**Setting** is the physical environment within and surrounding a historic resource. Many recent past resources were originally located in a semi-rural environment within commuting distance of the city, joining nature and urban amenities. In recent past neighborhoods, a semi-rural character was often created through the design of an open, park-like setting of landscaped streets, private yards, and sometimes, public parks. Office parks featured similar

amenities for employees. Subdivisions were often surrounded by buffers of trees or bordered by undeveloped streams or valleys to reinforce the separation of city and suburb. Integrity of setting requires that a strong sense of historical setting be maintained within the boundaries of the historic resource. This relies to a large extent on the retention of historic-period built resources, street plantings, and open spaces. Elements of design greatly affect integrity of setting, and those consistent with the resource's historic character or dating from the period of significance add to integrity. Small-scale elements, such as individual plantings, gateposts, fences, swimming pools, and playground equipment, may not detract from the integrity of a recent past neighborhood. Widened arterial corridors with design modifications to accommodate current traffic volumes are common and will not necessarily detract from integrity of setting; the arterial widening may have happened in response to residential/other development during the recent past period (Ames and McClelland 2002:103-104).

**Materials** include the construction materials of buildings, roadways, walkways, fences, curbing, and other structures, as well as vegetation planted as lawns, shrubs, trees, and gardens. The presence of particular building materials (e.g., glass, steel, pre-stressed concrete, stone, stucco, brick, or horizontal siding) may be important indicators of architectural style and methods of construction. In a complex or neighborhood, these materials may convey a cohesive historic character. Integrity of materials for an architecturally significant historic district requires that the majority of buildings retain the key exterior materials that marked their identity during the historic period. The retention of original materials on buildings may be less important in assessing the integrity of a resource significant for its plan or landscape design. Original plant materials may enhance the integrity, but their loss does not necessarily destroy it. Vegetation similar in historic species, scale, type and visual effect will generally convey integrity of setting although integrity of materials may be lost (Ames and McClelland 2002:104-105).

**Workmanship** is evident in the ways materials have been fashioned for functional and decorative purposes to create buildings and structures, and a landscaped setting. This includes the treatment of materials in building design, the planting and maintenance of vegetation, as well as the construction methods of small-scale features such as curbs and retaining walls. Integrity of workmanship requires that architectural features in the landscape, such as portals, pavement, curbs, and walls, exhibit the artistry or craftsmanship of their builders and that the vegetation historically planted for decorative and aesthetic purposes be maintained in an appropriate fashion and replaced in kind when damaged or destroyed (Ames and McClelland 2002:105).

**Feeling**, although intangible, is evoked by the presence of physical characteristics that convey the sense of past time and place. Integrity of feeling reflects the cumulative effect of setting, design, materials, and workmanship. For example, a 1950s neighborhood retaining its original street pattern, lot sizes, and variety of housing types and materials will reflect patterns of suburban life reminiscent of the mid-twentieth century (Ames and McClelland 2002:105).

**Association** is the direct link between a historic resource and the important events that shaped it. Continued use and community traditions, as well as the renewal of design

covenants and deed restrictions, help maintain a resource's integrity of association. Additions and alterations that introduce new land uses and erase the historic principles of design threaten integrity. Integrity of association requires that a historic resource convey the period when it achieved importance and that, despite changing patterns of ownership, it continues to reflect the design principles and historic associations that shaped it during the historic period (Ames and McClelland 2002:105).

### 5.5.3 Evaluating Significance of Recent Past Resources

As explicated by Ames and McClelland, the following areas of significance are commonly applied to recent past historic resources with significance under Criterion A and/or B:

- **Government** applies to resources that reflect early or particularly important responses to government financing, adherence to government standards, or the institution of zoning by local governments. Education, medicine, government, or research and development may be areas of significance when a significant concentration of residents was associated with a locally important center of government, hospital, university, or research and development.
- **Industry** applies when a resource, by design or circumstance, met the needs of a particular industrial activity, such as defense production during World War II, whether the resource was the manufacturing itself or a related resource type, such as worker housing.
- **Transportation** recognizes the direct association of a resource with important advances in transportation and incorporation of innovative transportation facilities, such as a limited access highway or a circulation system that separates pedestrian and motor traffic.
- **Social history** recognizes the contributions of a historic resource to the improvement of living conditions through such events as the introduction of an innovative type of housing or community planning principles; the elimination of discriminatory practices; and/or the extension of educational, commercial, or other types of opportunities to new groups.
- **Ethnic Heritage** recognizes the significant association of a historic resource with a particular ethnic or racial group.
- **Community Planning and Development** recognizes the contribution a resource makes to the historic growth and development of the larger community, for example, by providing much-need housing to serve a local industry or by introducing a concept of community planning that influenced subsequent patterns of local or metropolitan development (Ames and McClelland 2002:97, 99).

The following Areas of Significance are commonly applied to recent past resources under Criterion C:

- **Community Planning and Development** applies to resources reflecting important patterns of physical development, land division, or land use. Landscape architecture applies when significant qualities are embodied in the overall design or plan of the resource and the artistic design of landscape features, such as paths, roadways, parks, and vegetation.

- **Architecture** is used when significant qualities are embodied in the design, style, or method of construction of buildings and structures, such as houses, office towers, skyscrapers, manufacturing facilities, and shopping centers, and enclosed malls.
- **Engineering** applies when a historic resource reflects important advances in reshaping land uses or providing utilities, such as water and electric power (Ames and McClelland 2002:99).

#### 5.5.4 Ohio's National Register-Listed Properties, 1940-1970

A variety of historic properties in Ohio that date from 1940 to 1970 already have been listed in the NRHP. They display a variety of architectural styles and encompass a range of historic uses. Commercial, industrial, religious, civic, and residential resource types are among those represented. Table 1 presents a summary of Ohio's 1940-1970 historic properties listed in the NRHP as of August 2010.

<b>Table 1. Ohio's National Register-Listed Properties, 1940-1970</b>						
<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City / County</b>	<b>Architectural Style(s)</b>	<b>Significant Year(s)</b>	<b>National Register Criteria</b>	<b>Architect(s)</b>
Voice of America Bethany Relay Station	8070 Tylersville Road	West Chester / Butler	Modern Movement / Art Deco	1944	A; B	Carl E Sinnige
Silk City Diner #4655 / Greenville Diner	303 Washington Street	Sabina / Clinton	Modern Movement / Moderne	1946	C	Patterson Vehicle Company
Cleveland Harbor Station, U.S. Coast Guard	New West Pier	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	Art Deco	1940	C	J Milton Dyer
Greyhound Bus Station	1465 Chester Avenue	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	Moderne	1948	C Consideration G	William Strudwick Arrasmith
Halle's Shaker Square / Halle's Dept. Store; Shaker Square; Halle Bros. Co. Building	13000 Shaker Boulevard	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	Modern Movement / International Style	1948	A; C Consideration G	Conrad Hayes Simpson Ruth & Robert A Little Architects
McDonald's Drive-in	988 East 152nd Street	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	No Style Listed	1964	A; C Consideration G	
Rocket Engine Test Facility / Rocket	Lewis Research Center	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	No Style Listed	1957	A; C Consideration G	NASA

**Table 1. Ohio's National Register-Listed Properties, 1940-1970**

<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City / County</b>	<b>Architectural Style(s)</b>	<b>Significant Year(s)</b>	<b>National Register Criteria</b>	<b>Architect(s)</b>
Propulsion Test Facility						
USS COD (submarine) / SS-224	N Marginal Drive	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	Other	1943; 1945	A Consideration G	Electric Boat Co
Zero Gravity Research Facility (B-2)	Lewis Research Center	Cleveland / Cuyahoga	No Style Listed	1966; 1985	A; C Consideration G	NASA
Spacecraft Propulsion Research Facility	Lewis Research Center, Plum Brook Station	Sandusky / Erie	No Style Listed	1968	A; C Consideration G	NASA
Central Assurance Company / AFSCME - Ohio Council 8	741 E Broad Street	Columbus / Franklin	Art Deco	1942	C Consideration G	
Gelpi, Eleanor A, House / Gelpi Mansion	7125 Riverside Drive	Dublin / Franklin	Other	1946	B; C	
Kahiki, The / The Kahiki Supper Club, Inc. (demolished)	3583 E Broad Street	Columbus / Franklin	No Style Listed	1961	A; C Consideration G	Ralph Sounik; Ned Eller et al
Rush Creek Village Historic District	Centered along East South Street, East of Morning Street	Worthington / Franklin	Other	1954; 1956	C Consideration G	Richard Wakefield; Martha Wakefield; Rush Creek Village Co
Fairborn Theatre / Fairborn Twin Cinemas	34 South Broad Street	Fairborn / Greene	Modern Movement / Moderne	1948	C	Lloyd Zeller and Herman Hunter
Boulter, Cedric G., and Patricia Neils, House	1 Rawson Woods Circle	Cincinnati / Hamilton	Modern Movement	1955; 1956; 1958	C Consideration G	Frank Lloyd Wright; Benjamin Dombar

**Table 1. Ohio's National Register-Listed Properties, 1940-1970**

<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City / County</b>	<b>Architectural Style(s)</b>	<b>Significant Year(s)</b>	<b>National Register Criteria</b>	<b>Architect(s)</b>
Tonkens, Gerald B and Beverley, House	6980 Knoll Road	Amberley Village / Hamilton	Modern Movement	1954	C Consideration G	Frank Lloyd Wright
Twentieth Century Theatre	3023-3025 Madison Road	Cincinnati / Hamilton	Moderne	1941	C	Fred W Stritzel; F & W Construction
Penfield, Louis A., House	2203 River Road	Willoughby Hills / Lake	Moderne	1955	C Consideration G	Frank Lloyd Wright
Orville & Wilbur Wright Laboratory of Physics	West side North Professor Street, North of West Lorain Street	Oberlin / Lorain	Romanesque	1943		Mr Schultze
Maumee Theater / Maumee Indoor Theater	601 Conant Street	Maumee / Lucas	Moderne	1946	C	Chappelear Construction Co
Medfair Heights Apartments Historic District / Liberty Street Apts.; Dunbar Circle Apts.	221 North State Street	Medina / Medina	No Style Listed	1943	A; C	National Housing Agency; J R Barth; Alger Rau, Inc.
Hobart, William, Vacation House / Hobart Welded Steel House	905 Polecat Road	Troy / Miami	Colonial Revival	1940	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co
House at 121 South Ridge / Hobart Welded Steel House	121 S Ridge	Troy / Miami	Colonial Revival	1940	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co

**Table 1. Ohio's National Register-Listed Properties, 1940-1970**

<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City / County</b>	<b>Architectural Style(s)</b>	<b>Significant Year(s)</b>	<b>National Register Criteria</b>	<b>Architect(s)</b>
Hobart, E. A., House / Hobart Welded Steel House	172 S Ridge	Troy / Miami	No Style Listed	1940	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co
House at 203 Penn Road / Hobart Welded Steel House	203 Penn Road	Troy / Miami	Colonial Revival	1941	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co
House at 1022 West Main Street / Hobart Welded Steel House	1022 West Main Street	Troy / Miami	Colonial Revival	1941	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co
House at 145 South Ridge / Hobart Welded Steel House	145 S Ridge	Troy / Miami	Colonial Revival	1941	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co
House at 129 South Ridge / Hobart Welded Steel House	129 S Ridge	Troy / Miami	Colonial Revival	1942	A; C Consideration G	Hobart Welded Steel House Co
Deeds Carillon	100 Carillon Road	Dayton / Montgomery	Modern Movement / Moderne	1940; 1941; 1942	A	Reinhard and Hofmeister; Olmsted Brothers
Holy Cross Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church / Holy Cross Parish	1924 Leo Street	Dayton / Montgomery	Other	1965	A; C Consideration G	John Mulokas
Unit III, Dayton Project / Bonebrake Theological Seminary	1601 West 1st Street	Dayton / Montgomery	No Style Listed	1943; 1948	A	
Clearview Golf Club	8410 Lincoln Street SE	East Canton / Stark		1946; 1948	A; C	William J Powell



<b>Property Name(s)</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City / County</b>	<b>Architectural Style(s)</b>	<b>Significant Year(s)</b>	<b>National Register Criteria</b>	<b>Architect(s)</b>
Dobkins, John & Syd, House	5120 Plain Center NE	Canton / Stark	Modern Movement	1954	C	Frank Lloyd Wright
Camp Manatoc Legion Lodge	Truxell Road, Southeast of junction with Peninsula Road	Peninsula / Summit	Other	1940	A; C	A H Good
Camp Manatoc Concord Lodge and Adirondacks Historic District	Truxell Rd, Southeast of junction with Peninsula Road	Peninsula / Summit	Other	1940	A; C	A H Good
Cole Avenue Housing Project Historic District / Parke Lane Manor	744 Colette Drive	Akron / Summit	Colonial Revival	1941; 1946; 1952	A; C	John F Suppes; J L Paolano
Perrysburg Water Maintenance Building	130 West Indiana Avenue	Perrysburg / Wood	Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Revivals	1940	C	Harold H Munger; Britsch & Munger
ASM Headquarters and Geodesic Dome	9639 Kinsman Road	Materials Park / Geauga	Modern Movement	1959	C	John Terrence Kelly; Richard Buckminster Fuller
May 4, 1970, Kent State Shootings Site	½ mile southeast of E. Main and S. Lincoln streets	Kent/ Portage	n/a	May 1 -4, 1970	A, Consideration G	n/a

### **5.5.5 Thematic Associations for Ohio's Recent Past Resources**

During the period from 1940 to 1970, Ohio's culture, economy, and society experienced significant transitions. In the immediate aftermath of World War II, the state stood poised to reap enormous economic rewards brought on by major investments in industrial and transportation development. Over the course of a quarter-century, however, profound shifts

resulted in a globalizing economy, expanding civil rights, and rapidly increasing technological innovations that took Ohio in entirely new, and unpredicted, directions.

To examine this period within a concise framework, Gray & Pape identified the following broad historic themes:

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

Industrialization/deindustrialization includes both the period of industrial might that Ohio enjoyed from the World War II years through the 1950s, as well as the broad patterns that began during the 1960s and led to a de-industrialized, or post-industrial, economy. Significant topics within this theme include labor history; research and development initiatives that resulted in important breakthroughs; the emergence of the military-industrial complex; the Cold War and, in particular, the Space Race; and the entry of women into the workforce in unprecedented numbers.

Ohio's demographics underwent a number of broad shifts from 1940 to 1970. Rural areas lost population as young workers sought greater economic and educational opportunities in cities. Suburbanization and sprawl development began consuming large tracts of open space. Improved transportation and communications networks reduced the traditional isolation of most rural areas. Population shifts included the arrival of upland Southerners and African American Southerners, as well as overall increases as migrants arrived in search of jobs. The traditional two-parent, nuclear family began to break down as divorce rates and single-parenthood increased (although this particular pattern did not fully mature until the 1980s). Other significant topics within this theme include impacts of greater educational opportunities on the state's overall population; effects of increased mobility on communities and their sense of identity; distribution of public revenues based on population shifts; and Ohio's emergence as a swing state in national elections.

From the significance of the G.I. Bill during the late 1940s and 1950s to the civil rights and antiwar movements of the 1960s and early 1970s, Ohio's social history offers a microcosm of the rest of the nation. A prosperous middle class emerged in Ohio through a combination of a highly skilled manufacturing workforce and G.I. Bill-financed college graduates. The FHA, VA, and other federal housing initiatives played an important role in creating the suburban residential developments that came to typify the period, but they also reflected the racial and gender discrimination that were prevalent at the time. Other significant topics associated with Ohio's social history include the mushrooming of the American consumer

culture; the growth of the African American middle class; expansions in recreational and cultural opportunities; and the traditional ethnic identities that continued to endure among some urban and rural groups, such as Cleveland's Polish community.

As land use planning took on greater importance after World War II, towns, cities, suburbs, and rural areas throughout Ohio acted as proving grounds for a variety of approaches. The suburban landscape took form as residential subdivisions characterized by curvilinear streets proliferated around city outskirts and small towns alike. New commercial districts sprang up along arterial highways and at interchanges. Through litigation, the rights of state and local governments to use planning and zoning ordinances to regulate development were established. Other significant topics associated with land use planning in Ohio include the conflicts between urban and suburban areas over annexation, the trials and errors associated with urban renewal programs, the impact of federal housing policies on the built environment, and characteristics of major residential, suburban, and industrial developments in Ohio's various regions.

Ohioans played important roles in the emergence of the modern environmental movement during the mid-twentieth century. Individual activists and political leaders worked to improve the state's natural environment and conserve limited resources. Ohioans joined together in associations to lobby for wildlife habitats, clean air, and safe drinking water. The citizenry's traditional preference for small government was set aside as Ohio's state government assumed greater responsibilities associated with environmental regulation, in part through the creation of the OEPA and ODNR. Other significant topics associated with conservation and environmental regulation include the establishment and evolution of the state park and state forest system; the economic impact of environmental regulation on the state's industries; the maturation of the state's tourist and recreation industries; and the role of local level governments in adopting ordinances, establishing parks, using planning and zoning to protect the local environment, and the beginning of the historic preservation movement.

As the home of the National Inventors Hall of Fame and as an epicenter in flight and aircraft research, Ohio's contributions to technological innovations from 1940 to 1970 are well documented. The state's military-industrial complex and its university system have served as the major sources of research and development into topics ranging from medicine to children's toys, and from space travel to cooking technology. Ohio's architects, builders, and developers utilized construction innovations to enhance, and in some cases, to completely transform the built environment. Other significant topics associated with technological innovations include changes in manufacturing technology, consequences of automation, utilization of new construction methods and materials on a variety of building types, and the evolution of the construction trades in response to new building methods.

The period from 1940 to 1970 saw the maturation of a trend toward suburbanization that began during the nineteenth century. Cities continued to function as the economic, cultural, and political centers of their regions, but they witnessed steady erosion in influence and population, especially as more affluent residents moved to outlying areas. Transportation policies that caused widespread demolition of urban neighborhoods and encouraged development in rural areas hastened the trend. The urban renewal movement of the 1950s

and 1960s was perhaps best representative of the tension between the historic tradition of urban dominance and the rising strength of suburbanization. City leaders sought to make their cities look more suburban and function as suburban areas. Not only did their efforts often have the opposite effect, but they also failed to capitalize on the traditional strengths of urban cores. Other significant topics associated with this theme include the phenomenon of “white flight”; the rise of the urban African American middle class; the emergence of narcotics as a major element of criminal activity; consequences of disinvestment in urban areas; and environmental costs of sprawl development.

Ohio has enjoyed a long tradition of impressive investments in transportation. The state was a leader in establishing water- and rail-based transportation during the nineteenth century, and emerged as a locus for innovation in air travel during the twentieth century. The state also took advantage of federal aid programs to construct a comprehensive highway network and experimented with funding formulas for infrastructure, such as that used for the Ohio Turnpike. From 1940 to 1970, the major consequence of transportation development lay with highway and interstate construction, and their spinoff effects in encouraging suburbanization. Highway construction also fostered expansions in the use of planning and zoning, natural resource conservation, and environmental regulations. Other significant topics associated with this theme include the role of the military-industrial complex in Ohio’s transportation breakthroughs, such as the invention of synthetic rubber; demographic trends that were heightened or dampened by changes in transportation networks; and the effects of declines in rail- and water-based shipping on Ohio’s industrial base.

Ohio’s built environment displays the influence of all the major design trends of the mid-twentieth century. These include the International Style, Miesian, Neo-Expressionist, New Formalist, Brutalist, Wrightian/Usonian, Tiki, and Googie styles. Resource types from the period range from Cape Cod, ranch, and split level dwellings to churches and schools, and from shopping centers to industrial parks. Other significant topics associated with this theme include the influences of European design trends on post-World War II architecture and landscape architecture as well as the emergence of distinctly American interpretations of these trends; architects’ use of new construction materials; the interplay of zoning regulations, population shifts, and design trends in shaping the built environment; and regional differences within Ohio regarding the preponderance of various resource types and their reflection of underlying economic development trends.

Finally, Ohio has the work of a number of influential architects, builders, developers, and planners, many who call Ohio home as well as out-of-state firms and individuals. These individuals created lasting landmarks that are representative of the recent past, such as Edward DeBartolo, Sr.’s, shopping malls and Skidmore Owings & Merrill’s Libbey-Owens-Ford Company Building. Other significant topics associated with this theme include the role that Ohio-based schools of architecture played in bringing national and international design trends to the state; the emergence of new resource types, such as industrial parks and split-level houses; and functional and stylistic changes to long-established types, such as newly built schools designed to take into account new pedagogic theories and residences designed to meet more modern lifestyle needs.

Table 2 presents a list of the historic themes discussed in this report, along with a preliminary list of property types related to the theme and how those types may relate. A property related to one or more historic themes of this period may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP if it is historically significant, retains integrity, and meets one or more of the eligibility criteria. Ways that properties could meet the eligibility criteria include: the significance of the property to local, state, or national history, such as its association with historical events or trends; the property’s association with a significant person or persons; or the property’s distinctive architectural style or design by a significant architect. If a property meets the eligibility criteria, it must also retain historic integrity to convey its significance (see Section 5.3).

<b>Table 2. Property Types Related to Historic Themes</b>		
<b>Historic Theme</b>	<b>Property Types Related to Theme</b>	<b>How Property Types Relate to Theme</b>
Industrialization/ Deindustrialization	Industrial factories, warehouses, and other associated buildings  Military complexes NASA research facilities	Resources related to the Industrialization/Deindustrialization theme between 1940 and 1970 would have been used by an industry within Ohio that produced significant products or that led to important breakthroughs for the region, state, or country. Potentially NRHP-eligible industrial buildings also may be related to significant events or persons, such as major labor union movements, military or NASA developments, or a particular person associated with such events.
Changing Demographics	Suburban housing subdivisions  New public schools within the suburbs  New or expanded local government facilities  New and improved/enlarged interstates and highways  Expanded college campuses  New community colleges and vocational schools	Resources related to Ohio's changing demographics between 1940 and 1970 would have played a role in the expansion and improvement of everyday life within the state. Potentially NRHP-eligible resources may include new suburban housing and other facilities that allowed young couples to comfortably start families outside of the city, while improved road systems permitted them to commute to a job further away from home. As a result of new housing tracts, local governments needed to expand their facilities, including municipal buildings, police and fire stations, and supply warehouses, to meet the needs of their new citizens. Another example of Ohio's changing demographics was the greater access to higher education. Immediately after WWII, already established colleges needed to expand educational, administrative, operational, and housing facilities to accommodate the influx of new students, most of whom were veterans using G.I. Bill funding, to campus. Throughout the 1960s, community colleges and vocational schools opened across Ohio to give students greater access to affordable higher

<b>Table 2. Property Types Related to Historic Themes</b>		
<b>Historic Theme</b>	<b>Property Types Related to Theme</b>	<b>How Property Types Relate to Theme</b>
		education and job training.
Social History	<p>Suburban housing subdivisions</p> <p>New public schools within the suburbs</p> <p>New or expanded local government facilities</p> <p>New interstates and improved highways</p> <p>Expanded college campuses</p> <p>New community colleges and vocational schools</p> <p>Shopping centers/malls</p> <p>Recreational areas - state parks, local park systems</p> <p>Cultural centers - auditoriums, concert halls, community centers</p>	<p>Resources related to Ohio's social history during this period mirror those found in changing demographics with some additions. Between 1940 and 1970, the American consumer culture flourished due in part to the growth of shopping centers and malls within suburban areas. Cultural opportunities also were introduced to the new areas, which were often housed in community centers or auditoriums for local performances, lectures, shows, and other events.</p>
Land Use Planning	<p>Housing subdivision developments</p> <p>Commercial center developments</p> <p>Industrial/office developments</p>	<p>Resources related to land use planning in Ohio between 1940 and 1970 are associated with the overall planning of residential, commercial, and industrial developments within established towns and cities, as well as developments along new interstates and highways and the impact of urban renewal. The layouts are significant elements of these developments, including street design and placement of buildings and structures within the overall plan.</p>
Conservation/ Environmental Regulation	<p>State parks</p> <p>State forests</p> <p>Conservation areas</p> <p>Wildlife refuges</p>	<p>Resources related to Ohio's conservation legislation and environmental regulations are associated with the environmental movement that emerged during this period. Resources like state parks and forests and designated wildlife conservation areas were a result of citizens lobbying for improved qualities of life, including safer drinking water, cleaner air, and the protection of native flora and fauna.</p>
Technological Innovations	<p>Military complexes</p> <p>NASA facilities</p>	<p>Resources related to technological innovations between 1940 and 1970 are associated with the development of the innovations as well as their implementation.</p>

<b>Table 2. Property Types Related to Historic Themes</b>		
<b>Historic Theme</b>	<b>Property Types Related to Theme</b>	<b>How Property Types Relate to Theme</b>
	<p>Research laboratories on college and hospital campuses</p> <p>Industrial research facilities</p> <p>New buildings and structures as a result from new innovations</p>	<p>Many new inventions were created in some research facility, be it industrial, medical, collegiate, or military based. Other property types related to this theme include buildings and structures built using innovative construction methods or materials.</p>
City vs. Suburb	<p>Suburban housing developments</p> <p>Suburban commercial developments</p> <p>Suburban industrial developments</p> <p>Urban renewal projects</p> <p>Transportation systems that moved traffic out of the city</p>	<p>Resources related to the city vs. suburb theme between 1940 and 1970 will mostly be associated with the creation and growth of suburban areas including new buildings, structures, and transportation systems. Other resources related to this theme will be the cities' responses to the declining urban center, including the creation of suburban-type housing within city limits.</p>
Transportation	<p>Interstate system</p> <p>Highway expansion</p> <p>Parking garages</p>	<p>Resources related to transportation in Ohio from 1940 - 1970 include the establishment of the interstate system and expansion of state highways that allowed for quicker travel across the state and for workers in the suburbs to easily commute to jobs in the cities. Parking garages within cities are related to this theme as they provided areas for commuters to leave their cars during the work day.</p>
Design Trends	<p>Examples of popular architectural styles</p> <p>Ranch, split-level, and cape cod type dwellings</p> <p>Shopping centers</p> <p>Corporate Headquarters</p> <p>Industrial parks</p>	<p>Resources related to design trends from 1940 to 1970 include buildings and structures that exhibit characteristics of architectural styles that were introduced during this period. Other related resources include new residential, commercial, religious, and industrial building types created during this period.</p>
Major Architects, Builders, and Planners	<p>Buildings and structures designed by significant architects</p> <p>Buildings and structures built by significant builders/contractors</p> <p>Residential, commercial, and industrial complexes designed</p>	<p>Resources related to major architects, builders, and planners include buildings, structures, complexes, campuses, shopping centers, and residential developments designed or built by significant people in these fields. Architects, builders, and planners may be significant to local, state, or national history. Lists of architects who worked in Ohio during this period are located in Appendix G.</p>

<b>Table 2. Property Types Related to Historic Themes</b>		
<b>Historic Theme</b>	<b>Property Types Related to Theme</b>	<b>How Property Types Relate to Theme</b>
	by significant planners and developers	

In addition to the above thematic associations, NRHP listing for Ohio's ca. 1940-1970 residential neighborhoods and subdivisions may be achieved under the *Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States* Multiple Property Submission. Historic districts listed in this fashion must, when placed in an appropriate local, metropolitan, or regional context, meet one or more NRHP eligibility criteria. Such a district must possess the physical and associative characteristics typical of post-World War II and early freeway suburbs and date to a period of significance that includes all or a portion of the period of suburban development, 1830-1960 (McClelland et al. 2002).