About the National Register of Historic Places

Online at ohiohistory.org/nationalregister

he National Register of Historic Places is the official list of properties recognized by the federal government as worthy of preservation for their local, state, or national significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture. Although the National Register is a program of the National Park Service, it is administered at the state level by each respective state.

What Makes a Property Eligible for the National Register?

Historic properties include more than just buildings. There are five categories for historic properties that are listed in the National Register: buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts.

There are three evaluation standards that historic properties must meet in order to be listed in the National Register. The property should be at least 50 years old, retain its basic historic integrity and meet one of the four established National Register criteria.

A quick definition of the four National



WILLIAM DENTZEL CAROUSEL, LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER IN 1990.

Register criteria is that the property must have significance for its association with broad patterns of history, have association with the lives of persons significant in our past, have architectural merit or have the potential to yield information important in history or prehistory (archaeology).

What National Register Listing Does

The listing of a building, structure, site, object or district in the National Register of Historic Places accords it a certain prestige, which can raise the property owner's and community's awareness and pride.

Income-producing (depreciable) properties which are listed in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district may be aided by federal tax incentives which allow for a 20 percent investment tax credit for certified rehabilitation. National Register listing is often a prerequisite for funding applications for restoration work through various private, non-profit organizations, such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

What National Register Listing Does Not Do

National Register listing does not prevent



CLEVELAND CENTRE HISTORIC DISTRICT, CLEVELAND, LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER IN 2014

the owner of the listed property from remodeling, repairing, altering, selling or even demolishing it with other than federal funds. While property owners are not bound by any restrictions, the Ohio Historic Preservation Office strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. The Ohio Historic Preservation Office, upon request, provides information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties.

National Register listing does not obligate an owner to make any repairs or improvements to the property.

How Properties Are Chosen for National Register Listing

In Ohio, anyone may fill out the forms to nominate a property to the National Register. Once a nomination is complete, the property owner(s), appropriate local officials and other interested parties are given an opportunity to comment on the proposed listing. In the case of a historic district where more than 50 property owners are involved, a public notice in the local newspaper and a public hearing help ensure that every owner has the chance to respond. If a majority of owners for an individual property or within a historic district object, the nomination will not be listed, but will be evaluated for National Register eligibility.

Following the notification period, the nomination is scheduled for review by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. The board is a 17-member panel appointed by the governor to advise the State Historic Preservation Officer. The board reviews the nomination to determine whether it meets the criteria for listing in the National Register. If the board decides that the property is eligible for listing, the nomination is given the board's approval. The nomination is reviewed a final time and signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The final step in the process is review by the National Park Service. If the National Register of Historic Places staff approves the nomination, the property is officially placed in the National



ELSON-MAGNOLIA FLOUR MILL, STARK COUNTY, OHIO. LISTED JULY 14, 2000.

Register by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.

Related Programs

Properties listed in the National Register, as well as those determined eligible for listing, are given special consideration in the planning of federally funded or licensed projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966—the same act that established the National Register program—requires that all federally funded or licensed projects be reviewed before work commences to determine whether they will affect historic properties. Section 106 review is a routine part of the planning process for all federally assisted projects. It occurs regardless of whether a property is in the National Register or not. Reviewers use the National Register standards and criteria to evaluate properties that may be affected by the federal project. The review does not guarantee that the property will not be affected or even demolished, but it does ensure that there will be an opportunity to consider the effects of the project before it occurs.

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Monday-Friday 9 a.m.–5 p.m. (Individual staff hours may vary) To better serve you we recommend that you call ahead for an appointment.