

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0684619

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED SEP 19 1978
DATE ENTERED APR 11 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Historic Resources of Washington Township (Partial Inventory: Architectural) Historic

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Incorporation limits of Washington Twp.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Washington Twp.

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

15 - Chalmers Wylie

STATE

Ohio

CODE

039

COUNTY

Franklin

CODE

049

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

Multiple Resources

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Washington Twp.

VICINITY OF

STATE

Ohio

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Franklin County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

South High Street

CITY, TOWN

Columbus

STATE

Ohio

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Ohio Historic Inventory

DATE

1974-77

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Ohio Historical Society, Ohio Historic Preservation Office

CITY, TOWN

Columbus

STATE

Ohio

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with a frame addition to the front. The addition is a good local example of the use of late Italianate features. The Zenas Hutchinson House³⁰ (16 N. High)* is also early. Dormers have been added and it is no longer a residence.

Three brick structures are of note for their architecture and for their association with historic families. The Eli Pinney House³¹ (109 S. Riverview) has elements of the simplicity of the Greek revival style. Originally built in 1827 by Charles Sells, the second story was added in 1842. The entry porch is a more recent addition. The Benjamin Sells House³³ (4586 Hayden Run Road) and the Anson Davis House (4900 Hayden Run Road) were built in the 1840's with 1850's kitchen additions. Both are well-cared for and represent the handsome farmhouses which were typical for the area.

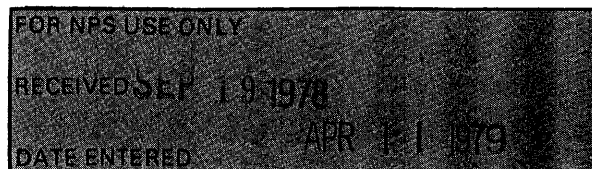
Many of the early frame buildings are in town and were simple residences. 30, 82, 87, and 91 S. High * are all simple, 1-1/2 story houses with additions to the rear which give a "saltbox" effect. 87 S. High* has better proportions and finer Greek revival details. Other frame structures were more substantial. These include the Holcomb Tuller Residence³⁴ (76-78 S. High)*, a two-story building used as a hotel in the 1880's; the Giles Weaver Residence³⁵ (83 S. High)* is a handsome buildings of federal proportions, but with an "early-uped" entrance; and the Black Horse Tavern³⁶ (105-109 S. High)* in which the windows are new, as is the siding, but the basic historic fabric could be uncovered. Eberly's tin shop³⁷ (185 S. High St.)*, P.R. Sands Store⁷ (48 S. High)*, and 32 S. High⁵ were built as shops and continue that use today. The tin shop has had the first story refaced with stone from another early building which stood on N. High. The stone was put on in a modern coursing pattern. Other frame residences are the Sandy House³⁸ (63 S. Riverview), the Brelsford House³⁵ (129 S. Riverview), and the F. Riley House³⁹ (182 S. High). Built before 1850 these all have "cottage" characteristics; all have been altered over the years. South of town the early Alexander Davis Log Cabin³² exists (5436 Dublin) and north of town is the early home of Charles Mitchell¹⁹ (6992 Dublin-Bellpoint Rd.), a fine building of federal proportions with few alterations.

Buildings Post-1860

In Dublin are several later 19th century structures. The smaller of these are Dr. McKittrick's Office⁵⁹ (22 N. High), the Blacksmith Shop of Charles Fogelsang⁵⁵ (32 W. Bridge) and the Samuel Paulus House¹¹ (119 S. High), all 1-1/2 story and vernacular in character. The late 1870's -1880's saw the construction of several 2-story residences. Examples in frame construction are the Artz House⁴⁹ (56 N. High), the Henry Karrer House⁵³ (19 S. Riverview), and the J.G. Butler House⁶ (35 S. High)* 29 S. High³ and the J.E. Wright House⁵⁹ (167 S. High) are brick. 29 S. High shows³

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an Italianate influence. The Wright House, no longer a farm, has good details with tall round-arched windows and twin windows in the gables. The Dublin Christian Church⁵⁴ (81 W. Bridge) is a good example of the Gothic revival style. A school addition has been made on the south side.

Many brick farmhouses are scattered throughout the township. These are typically 2-story with some slight Italianate details at the cornices at least. Two of the finest are the Jacob Wilcox House⁴⁴ (7495 Rings Road) with its impressive Eastlake porch and round-arched windows and Dunblane⁴⁴ (8055 Dublin-Bellpoint Rd.), the home of John Dun. The symmetrical elevations are relieved by a dentiled cornice and pierced arched openings in the gable ends of Dunblane. Other farm homes are the Asher Brand Home⁴⁴ (5381 Brand Rd.), the Myer Home⁴⁴ (5927 Rings Rd.), 5040 Tuttle Rd., the Samuel Henry David House⁴⁴ (5083 Rings Rd.), the Fletcher Coffman Home⁴² (6659 Coffman Rd.) and the Samuel Frantz Home⁴¹ (6152 Frantz Rd.). St. John's Lutheran Church⁴¹ (6135 Rings Rd. and two old schoolhouses (6273 Cosgray and 4195 Brand Rd.) are also of brick.

Interesting frame buildings are the Alexander Davis House⁴⁴ (5436 Dublin Rd.) with charming diagonal clapboard and Eastlake style porches; 5350 Hayden Run Rd.⁴⁴ which has very elaborate shingle patterns in the gables, the Thompson House, the only large building in the township with Queen Anne details; and the Carl Shier Farmhouse⁴⁴ (7026 Shier-Rings Rd.) which also has Eastlake style porches.

Various farm-related buildings are found standing throughout the township. Some are still grouped as part of farm complexes, others stand alone in fields, forgotten. There are several structures in the C. Leppert Farm⁴⁴ a fine frame barn with gambrel roof, a wash house, and an early double-pen log cabin. The Carl Shier (7026 Shier Rings Rd.) farm has three barns, one of which was once the original farmhouse. There is also a double hen house. The Louis Rings farm⁴⁴ (6665 Shier Rings Rd.) has an excellent 1880's barn, a carriage barn and a very large smokehouse. The Benjamin Sells⁴⁴ (4586 Hayden Run Rd.) complex has three frame barns and an excellent brick wash house. There are many isolated barns. A number of these have been recorded to show the various details.

Important, too, are the stone walls⁷⁴⁰⁶. These are marked on the enclosed map. Some have been lost and others are deteriorated, but efforts are constantly being made to see that they are protected. Near the center of the town are two old cemeteries, burial places for the founding families. These also have remnant of the stone walls.

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The inventory was the result of a survey of the entire township. It was conducted in part by summer interns for the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. The survey was supervised by the Department of Architecture at Ohio State University and the architectural historian of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. Before this nomination was undertaken the area was again surveyed by the National Register Program Manager for the Ohio Historic Preservation Office and the assistance of the Dublin Historical Society was utilized to gather further information about the structures. An archaeological survey is to be completed for the area as soon as feasible. The results of the present survey encompass all of the known historical and architectural resources.

Section 8, page 2

Among the first settlers of the township were Ludwig Sells and his sons, Samuel, Peter, Benjamin, and William from Huntingdon Co., Pennsylvania. John Sells, an elder brother of Ludwig, also came into the same neighborhood in the fall of 1808. They purchased, between them, over 800 acres. They made a large camp near the spring at Dublin bridge, where they lived some weeks until cabins could be built. The street on which they settled is now called Riverview. The township was set off in 1809. In 1820 it was established with its present boundaries. The village of Dublin was laid out by John Sells in 1818 and it soon grew to be a place of considerable business, with several stores, taverns, and a few mills. The village was platted by John Shields, an Irishman, and a good surveyor. Shields was also an itinerant minister of the Christian Church and helped establish the church there in 1810. The town was named in honor of his birthplace.

The Sells family vied for the location of the state capital in 1810. A report of the period discussing the choosing of a capital reported "the Sells brothers had only 300 acres of land to give and such neighborly encouragement as might be derived from the proximity of the grist mill and distillery belonging to John Sells and the log yard and residence of Peter Sells." Situated on the Scioto River and a small stream, Dublin had good sources of water power and a means of transporting products. Its location at the intersection of the Post Road from Franklinton and Columbus and the road west from Worthington gave Dublin easy access to other communities and a steady stream of traffic. Hence when the National Road and the Ohio Canal were completed to Columbus, the population of central Ohio swelled and

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1820's-1900

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The various recorded resources tell the story of a rural township, important today for the relatively few changes it has undergone in its land use. A relatively small number of historic structures remain; many of the earliest and most historic have been lost. The township was always isolated from centers of traffic, trade, and manufacture. It never grew in commercial importance and remains mostly agricultural with the exception of the small, early town of Dublin. Like most areas near major cities, time is catching up and industry and suburbia are marching north from the state capital. These facts necessitate the recording of the remains of the township's past. A small district within the town of Dublin extends from 6 S. High to 1 S. High. This area includes many of the early homes and commercial buildings. These have been discussed in section #7 and are noted with an asterisk in that section. The small town along this street is fairly intact as a mid 1800's village. North of the district new construction has left only a hodge-podge of old buildings and poor remodelings.

Settlers arrived in the township in 1801, situating themselves near the Scioto River along an old Indian trail. The bluffs and hills along the Scioto stretched out to level farmland. A notable characteristic of the area was its limestone. The geology of the area is such that the limestone is close to the surface and is stratified in such a way that it easily breaks into layers suitable for building purposes. Many of the areas' homes were built of this stone as well as the New England style stone walls along the roads and between the fields. An advertisement stating the excellence of the limestone can be found in the Columbus Gazette, VII, March 10, 1818. The founder of Dublin, John Sells, stated in his advertisement "New town for sale- Dublin - the best quality of building stone, lime, and excellent clay for brick."

The earliest white settlers to arrive brought with them the art of building with stone. Stone farm houses and stone walls became a local tradition. Local masons passed on their trade to younger generations. Many of the early portions exist today and portions were still being built in the 1880's. Sections were rebuilt in the 1930's as a works administration project. In the last few years many sections have been lost as new roads were built, existing roads widened, new sewer lines laid, or new housing subdivisions platted.

Well into the 1850's members of the Wyandot tribe of Indians often encamped on Indian Run, which flows into the Scioto just north of the town of Dublin. A camp with Billy Wyandot at chief, made their home much of the year and parties from Upper Sandusky often traveled over the Indian trace to Franklinton, below Dublin.

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Dublin, too, entered upon a quarter century of growth and prosperity. During this period the village boasted flourishing industries, producing lumber, flour, whiskey, hats, leather and chemical products. Stores and taverns also flourished. An accident of history nipped Dublin's emerging industrial and commercial growth. The railroads completely by-passed Dublin and cut her off from the late-nineteenth century's chief means of transportation. A short period of prosperity and new buildings did occur in Dublin in the 1870's and 1880's, but it was not much compared to the growth of other areas in the state. As a result, Dublin has retained much of its early-nineteenth century character. Buildings throughout the township are typical of the unpretentious homes and shops of craftsmen and businessmen. Architecturally, the buildings are significant for their typicality, rather than their uniqueness. Here and there one sees a touch of ornament, a louvered ellipse, a dentiled frieze, a pilastered facade, and some Victorian scrollwork. Practicality was valued more than display. The homes exemplify the architectural tastes of the practical early settlers, craftsmen, and small businessmen.

The resources recorded are connected with a) the early settlers, b) later settlers arriving to farm the lands, c) the over-riding sense of the agricultural element as seen in the remaining farm structures, and d) the characteristic stone walls.

The Sells family, as already mentioned, had much to do with the settlement of the township. John Sells was responsible for building the first sawmill on Indian Run soon after 1812 (no remains) from which lumber was sent down the Scioto to Franklinton and Columbus. John also started a distillery and operated a hat factory where his sons, Charles and Eluid, worked. His son, Fletcher, was the first white child born in the township. Ludwick Sells planted the first orchard. Benjamin Sells, son of Peter, was born in 1813. In 1834 he married into another prominent area family, that of Samuel Davis of Norwich township. In 1835 he settled on a farm on the north side of Hayden Run²³. The farm was given to them by Samuel who designed the home for them. The house, but not the outbuildings, is on the National Register. Other buildings associated with the Sells family are the Old Stone Tavern²⁰ (83 S. Riverview); Benjamin Sells had kept the 1st tavern in 1810 at the sign of the black horse. His son kept the next tavern¹⁶ under the same sign, a roomy and important Dublin meeting place (105-09 S. High); the Dr. Pinney House²¹ (109 S. Riverview) was built by Charles Sells; the Hutchinson Hotel (6 S. High) was built by John Sells for his son-in-law; and the William Henry Sells House²² (6028 Dublin Rd.) along with the reconstructed cabin of Ludwig Sells.

An important event occurred in 1810 when Benjamin Sells, friend of the Wyandot chief, Leatherlips, tried to intervene to save his life. Leatherlips opposed the war councils of Tecumseh. He was accused of being a witch because of his friendship with the white man. In June of 1810 six Wyandot chiefs held council and sentenced Leatherlips to death. Benjamin offered his fine black stallion for

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his friend's life, but to no avail.

Anson Davis, son of Samuel Davis, lived in the fine brick home on Hayden Run which was built for him by his father. It is on the National Register. It was the last house Samuel planned before his death. The setting and fine interior woodwork make it one of the most handsome homes in the township. There was once a ballroom on the second floor. There is a reference in the deed to an Indian burial mound; it is not yet inventoried. Anson was a gentleman farmer, active in Franklin County politics. The original home was completed in 1848, the rear wing in 1854. Anson died in 1869. Other buildings associated with the Davis family are the Orange Davis House²⁰ (75 S. High) altered extensively in the 1880's but with the original portion still intact; the Alexander Davis Cabin²² (ca. 1830) and the Alexander Davis House²⁶ (1886) at 5436 Dublin Rd; the James Davis Farm (5707 Dublin Rd.) which was built by Miles Pinney for his daughter but later sold to James Davis; the Samuel Henry Davis House (5038 Rings Rd) built by Moses Davis for his son; and the James Davis Barn³⁴ (5707 Dublin), all that remains of an earlier farm.

Dr. Eli Pinney's home²¹ at 109 S. Riverview was built by Charles Sells, but remodeled by Pinney ca. 1842 by the addition of a full second story and kitchen "L". Pinney was active in the Underground Railroad. It is the oldest brick (1827) in Dublin. Dr. Pinney was married to Marilla Sells. Their son, Charles, joined his father's practice. Another son, Holmes, was a druggist in Dublin.

Holcomb Tuller came to Dublin in 1832. He started an ashery producing black salts, potash for glass and lye processes, and bicarbonate of soda. Lorenzo Tuller bought an oil mill and carding mill from John Swain. They also owned a flouring mill. The small stone house at 63 S. High⁹ was built by Horace Tuller and remains in the same family today. The Holcomb Tuller residence is at 76-78¹¹ S. High and also served as a hotel run by Holcomb.

Zenas Hutchinson was the son-in-law of John Sells. He operated the Hotel/Tavern at 6 S. High St.¹ which was built by his father and lived in the stone home at 16 N. High.³⁰ He was a justice of the peace, a charter member of the I.O.O.F. and Dublin's first mayor. He later moved to the house at 37 S. Riverview,³⁶ his son lived at 129 Riverview.

Giles Weaver came to Dublin in the 1830's. He was a prominent saddlemaker and built his fine frame residence at 83 S. High¹³ ca. 1840. The home was sold to William Davis in 1855.

George Eberly was the first blacksmith in Dublin. The home at 63 S. Riverview²⁹ has been in the Eberly family for over a century. The building at 18 S. High³ served as his tin shop.

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The first physician to settle in Dublin was Dr. Albert Chapman who began practice there in 1821. He opened the first general store in 1832; a successful businessman, he also dealt with land and loaned money to newcomers. His home was at 37 S. ³⁶Riverview, later known as the Hutchinson House.

The Dublin Christian Church was organized by John Shields in 1810. In 1831 their first church was built. When they outgrew this they built a new stone church in 1844³¹ (53 N. High St.). This was used until 1877 when the new brick church on Bridge St.³⁴ was completed. The stone church is altered but could be restored as an excellent early building.

Charles Mitchell came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1815. He bought over 1070 acres from the largest landowner in the township, Walter Dun. Dun's home, Dunblane,⁴⁰ is at 8055 Dubling-Bellpoint Rd., north of Dublin. Mitchell's home was at 6992 Dublin-Bellpoint Rd.⁴⁹ Charles Sr. died in 1823, but the family remained and Charles Jr. lived there throughout his lifetime. It is the oldest surviving frame building in the township.

Henry Coffman married Margaret Sells and settled in Dublin ca. 1820. He worked for some years in the hat shop of Eluid and Charles Sells. Later he moved to the western part of the township to a large farm. The family owned much land and today a road is named for him. The Fletcher Coffman home⁴² (6659 Coffman Rd.) still stands.

The buildings mentioned above, as well as the less historic buildings inventoried, combine to record the early settlements, limited commercial development and farming nature of the township. The stone buildings and walls, various vernacular residences and remaining farm structures are all objects of concern for the newly formed Dublin Historical Society. The new organization has considerably raised the level of historic awareness and steps have been taken to gather information and records from private sources. The group hopes to buy the Black Horse Tavern, restore it and open it as a museum.

Though the concentration of buildings is greatest in the town of Dublin, early buildings are interspersed with contemporary architecture throughout the township. Many, though, have undergone substantial alteration. As part of the OHI records the historic-architectural fabric has become part of the state and federal planning processes through the state clearinghouse process.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY N/A

UTM REFERENCES See Individual OHI forms

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The area included in the legal incorporation limits for Washington Township.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Gretchen Klimoski, National Register Program Manager

ORGANIZATION Ohio Historic Preservation Office DATE 5/76

STREET & NUMBER 1982 Velma Avenue TELEPHONE 466-8727

CITY OR TOWN Columbus STATE Ohio

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE [Signature] DATE 9/12/78

TITLE _____ DATE _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION DATE 4.9.79

ATTEST [Signature] [Signature] **KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER** DATE 3.29.79

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High Street District
Dublin

nonconforming
small scale
--- boundary

North

1. Hutchinson Tavern
2. Eberly tin shop
3. Royce office
4. Weber log building
5. Drummer boy antiques
6. Butler House
7. Sands store
8. Eger residence
9. Tuller House
10. Davis, Orange, House
11. Tuller - Sells Hotel
12. Rose House
13. Weaver, Giles, House
14. Yorkum residence
15. Evans residence
16. Black Horse Tavern
17. Paulus House
18. Buckley House

