

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

994

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Ohio Finance Building
Other names/site number: Peters Power Building, Crumrine Building, 43 W. Long St.
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 39-47 W. Long Street
City or town: Columbus State: Ohio County: Franklin
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
X A B C D

<u>Barbara Owen</u>	DSHPO Inventory & Registration	<u>Oct. 7, 2014</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection _____		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		
In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.		
Signature of commenting official:		Date
Title :		State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

12/2/2014
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/financial institution

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commercial Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; CONCRETE; STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Ohio Finance Company is a seven-story Commercial-style building constructed in 1910 on the west side of downtown Columbus, Ohio. The building faces West Long Street near the intersection of North Front Street. The original 1910 building sits in the middle of the block, flanked by two late 19th-century to early 20th-century structures. A two-story addition was constructed in 1925 at the rear of the building, enclosed in the center of the block with no visibility from any surrounding street. The building is relatively simple, featuring a five bay façade of red brick, original double-hung wood windows, stone sills, and storefronts at grade. A recessed central entry is flanked by two commercial spaces on both sides. A pedimented parapet with stone coping and minimal brick detailing caps the façade. The building's interior includes historic window trim, doors with transoms, partition walls, terrazzo and tile flooring, and central elevator. Despite moderate changes on several floors, Ohio Finance Company retains a high degree of historic integrity, with the overall appearance and character of the building remaining largely unchanged from the historic period.

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

Narrative Description

Ohio Finance Company is a historic office building on the southeast block of West Long Street and North Front Street, in the northwest section of downtown Columbus. The surrounding area has historically been a transitional urban neighborhood consisting of light industrial, commercial, and business establishments. Sitting approximately 3 blocks north of Columbus City Hall and one-quarter mile north of the Ohio Statehouse, the Ohio Finance Company Building is located directly across Long Street from the historic Central Building of Columbus YMCA (NR 1993). Ohio Finance Company's west boundary is defined by the adjacent Gaetz Music House (NR nominated 2014).

The original, rectangular section of the 7-story reinforced concrete and brick building was completed in 1910 measuring approximately 66' x 34', with the main frontage oriented east-west along West Long Street (Photo 1). In 1925 a 2-story steel frame addition was constructed at the rear, matching the width of the original building and extending 28.5' to the southern boundary of the parcel.

The primary north façade of the Ohio Finance Building consists of textured red brick with simple stone details. Defined by five bays, the base of the building is two stories in height, with four bays of original storefronts flanking a recessed central entry (Photo 2). Decorative stone surrounds the entry with two Doric columns carved in relief at the corners of the entry opening. Each storefront consists of a wood bulkhead, one large undivided plate glass window, and a one full-light door with narrow transom. Three of the four storefronts retain decorative prism glass transom that span the window and entry (Photo 5). The storefronts are divided by a brick pilaster that terminates at a stone base. Two non-historic awnings span each half of storefronts on either side of the entry. A non-historic suspended awning covers the main building entry. The second level begins the typical fenestration pattern of the façade. A typical unit consists of three 1/1 double-hung wood windows, with the exception of the central bay above the entry which consists of two 1/1 double-hung wood windows. A continuous sill stretches across the entire façade under the second level windows. The building base terminates at the top of the second story, defined by a smooth and simple band of stone, corbelled brick dentils, and square stone blocks at each column line between bays.

The shaft of the building is four stories high, topped with a single story "entablature" level to complete the typical tripartite composition of early 20th-century commercial architecture (Photo 2). The third, fourth, and fifth levels have a similar fenestration pattern to the second level (as described above), although the windows are slightly taller and each unit includes a stone sill. The sixth level also has similar fenestration as the floors below, but deviates from the typical window with rounded arch tops on each unit and brick spandrels above each bay. The building shaft is divided from the top floor by a smooth continuous stone band with brick corbelling at sill-level of the seventh floor. The fenestration pattern of the top level matches the arrangement and size of floors 3-5, with 6/1 double-hung wood windows. A low-pitched pedimented parapet stretches across the three central bays of the building, capped with stone coping and two courses

Ohio Finance Building

Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio

County and State

of brick laid in a header bond below. The main façade exhibits typical commercial architecture of this era while utilizing pared down details to express the stylistic character.

The secondary elevation faces south into the center of the block, overlooking the two-story addition that abuts the parking deck on the adjacent parcel. The elevation is defined by the concrete framing, expressed on the exterior, which establishes four bays on the rear of the building (Photo 4). Bays 1, 3 and 4 consists of typical window units as described on the front elevation: three 1/1 double-hung wood windows. Bay 2 is larger than the others as it combines a typical bay width and the narrow central bay expressed on the main façade. Three single 1/1 double-hung wood windows exist on each floor, with the central unit sitting lower on the elevation than the two flanking. This fenestration pattern denotes the existing circulation core on the interior of the building. An undecorated red brick elevator enclosure extends beyond the main roof line at the center of the elevation, flush with the exterior wall. Significant concrete spalling has occurred on the west and east corners of the building.

The west elevation rises four stories above the adjacent 3-story building (Photo 4). Modern lighting fixtures on the fourth level illuminate a modern billboard that stretches from the bottom of the fifth floor to the top of the seventh. A stepped parapet parallels the roof slope from the front of the building to the rear. The east elevation rises three stories above the adjacent 4-story building (Photo 3). Concrete floor slabs are visible on the exterior at the sixth and seventh level. A historic painted advertisement reading 'The Peters / Realty Co. / For Rent / Light Manufacturing' dates to c.1915. The outline of the painted signage rises from the bottom of the sixth level to the top of the seventh. A stepped parapet matches the one described on the west elevation above.

Upon entering through the recessed central entry, a short hall with terrazzo flooring and crown molding ends at the historic elevator, installed at an unknown date (Photo 7). The adjacent stairwell to the west of the elevator includes historic painted concrete stairs with metal railings, establishing a central circulation core at the rear of the building (Photo 9). Two store fronts flank the central hall, each defined by one original plate-glass window with an adjacent door. The narrow commercial spaces extend to the rear of the 1925 addition, defined by non-historic partitions and dropped ceilings (Photo 6). A small hall connects both units at the rear of the building. The two storefronts on the west side of the building's central entry are currently occupied, but retain a similar configuration as described above.

The floors above the storefronts each reflect a distinct period of use, ranging from historic office use to contemporary mixed-use. The second floor has been built out for modern office use with non-historic partitions, carpeting, lighting, boxed columns, and a modern HVAC system (Photo 8). A light well at the rear of the building contains original 1/1 wood double-hung windows, although the opening has previously been roofed over at an unknown date. The third floor consists of two units; one of which was used as a salon in the 1990s and has been tailored with contemporary wood flooring, drywall partitions, and modern light fixtures (Photo 10). Exposed concrete ceilings and beams, reflecting the building's original industrial use, remain throughout in addition to original windows. The second unit on this floor has been configured as a two bedroom residential unit, with non-historic partitions and plumbing. The fourth through seventh

Ohio Finance Building

Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio

County and State

floor all have a restroom in the central core off the stairwell, typical of the original building configuration. The fourth floor reflects occupancy in the 1950s as office space (Photo 11). A terrazzo floor, wood trim, and crown molding define the stairwell at this level. A solid wood door opens to the elevator lobby, with matching wood trim and paneled ceiling typical of the entire floor. The windows were boxed out to form a wide pointed arch with a decorative radiator grill beneath the sill. Crown molding, baseboards, decorative trim, and paneled ceilings dating to the 1950s remain throughout the partitioned offices of the fourth floor.

The fifth floor maintains the original office characteristics of the Ohio Finance era when the company assumed occupancy in 1925 (Photo 12). The stairs lead to an open corridor in the east-west orientation with the adjacent elevator. Half-light doors with patterned glass open to partitioned office spaces that vary in size. The majority of the larger offices are undivided open space, while smaller enclosed spaces delineate the corners of the building. Historic baseboards, window trim, and plaster walls on wire lathe remain through the floor and are typical of the fifth and sixth floors in the building. The original flat ceilings with expressed concrete beams have been covered by panels measuring approximately 12"x 24". Uncovered radiators remain throughout the office spaces. While the sixth floor consists of the typical characteristics described above, the hall doors include operable transoms with matching patterned glass. The original windows on the north elevation are defined by the rounded arch top spanning all window units of each bay. A ladder extends from the switch-back landing between the sixth and seventh floor, providing access to the roof. The seventh floor has a solid door separating the stair from the elevator and office space (Photo 13). This large undivided space spans the majority of the building's width, with a small enclosed room at the east end. Boxed columns, baseboards, radiators, patterned tile, and a flat concrete ceiling define the top level. The basement consists of storage rooms of concrete walls, floors, and slabs above. The large boiler is housed in the east half of the building. All floors have evidence of extensive water damage on the rear exterior wall. The original wood windows on the south elevation on floors three through seven were all replaced with vinyl units in the mid-1980s. Despite efforts to address water infiltration, the interior of the south elevation walls are primarily exposed brick as all plaster has been lost. The north façade maintains all original double-hung wood windows. Minor patches of plaster delamination are consistent throughout the building.

Despite over fifty years of shifting use, the Ohio Finance Building retains a high degree of historic integrity. The design of the simple Commercial Style façade is effectively unchanged from its original construction. Replacement windows installed on the secondary elevation are fully compatible with its historic character, and the appearance of the storefronts have not significantly changed despite the addition of some non-historic elements. The majority of historic interior and exterior materials remain, including the brick and concrete walls, terrazzo flooring, wood trim and baseboards, plaster walls, windows, and interior doors. Contemporary interior modifications are cosmetic in nature. The building is clearly distinguishable as the Ohio Finance Building, with evidence of its developmental commercial history.

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING/DEVELOPMENT
COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1910-1960

Significant Dates

1910
1925

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Ohio Finance Building

Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Ohio Finance Building is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of commerce, as the building reflects the evolutionary progression of business in downtown Columbus between the 19th- and early-20th centuries. Originally referred to as the Peters Power Building, the 7-story structure was predominately used for light industrial purposes until the early 1920s. Reflecting the development of downtown industry, the building gradually became office space with little manufacturing left in the building. Renamed the Crumrine Building after a major advertising agency took residency; the building continued to transition to more refined business space. In 1925 the Ohio Finance Company moved into the building, eventually occupying the structure in its entirety until the late 1950s when Columbus Transit Company assumed dual residency. The period of significance begins with construction of the building 1910 and ends in 1960 when its association with the Ohio Finance Company ended.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Columbus has historically been a city of continued growth and development, reflecting cultural and economic shifts since the early 19th century. By 1850 the city was undoubtedly changing, with rapid growth spurred by the arrival of the canal and National Road. With the construction of the Columbus & Xenia Railroad in 1858 and two other railroads in the works, Columbus' expansion was just beginning. The dawn of the Industrial Revolution brought continued expansion of a sophisticated railroad system, and Columbus began a period of accelerated economic growth in 1870. Access to coal, wood, iron resources and cheap labor through rising immigration fueled the major industries developing in the city. The majority of immigrant populations arriving from Germany and Ireland, but the expansion of the railroad system provided access to areas of southern Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia that would also add to the available workforce. The city was dominated by manufacturing industries of buggies, glass, shoes, iron and steel, and many breweries. By 1900 more than 15 rail lines entered the city moving more freight tonnage than any other city of similar size.¹ The population as a result increased by approximately 300% between 1870 and 1900, as people moved into the city to fill the growing work force.

As Columbus industry prospered, other important businesses were emerging as well. The rise of commerce, finance, and real estate influenced a shift in the downtown industries that had been located along the Scioto River, defined by the factories, mills, and warehouses of the early 19th century. The urban core of downtown business expanded, and the large industrial establishments were pushed to the fringes of the city coupled by their need for large amounts of space.² The rise of Columbus' business district had an air of excitement as aesthetic improvement paralleled the

¹ Betty Garrett and Edward R. Lentz, *Columbus: America's Crossroads* (Tulsa: Continental Heritage Press, Inc., 1980), 101.

² Ed Lentz, *Columbus: The Story of a City* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2003), 90.

Ohio Finance Building

Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio

County and State

rise of business. When streetcars became electrified in 1890 the face of the city would forever be altered. This technological advancement allowed for the working class and poorer districts to move beyond downtown to establish streetcar suburbs, with easy access to downtown. As major manufacturers and population moved away, many buildings were left vacant and business expanded in the city. Slow development c.1910 led to three and four-story brick structures being demolished, a building stock that had defined the streets for 50 years. In replacement rose steel frame low-rise skyscrapers between five and fifteen stories tall.³

The city of Columbus has historically anchored around the major thoroughfares of Broad Street in the east-west direction and High Street in the north-south direction. At the intersection of North Front Street and West Long Street, four blocks north of Broad and two blocks west of High Street, a group of 19th century masonry structures found themselves in the middle of the changing landscape. According to 1901 Sanborn Maps (Figure 2), the parcels between 31-53 West Long Street contained multi-story masonry dwellings, typical urban housing structures of the late-19th century. The 1921 and 1945 Sanborns (Figures 4, 6) note that in 1910 a 7-story steel frame structure was built in the middle of the block, occupying the parcels of 39-47 West Long Street. The architect and builder remain unknown, but by 1913 the building was referred to as the Peters Power Building. City directories indicate that storefronts existed on the first level, while the upper stories included machine shops, clothing manufacturers, and printers. Following its original use as a light industrial and manufacturing facility, the building's subsequent development and use reflected the shifting character of the area near the Scioto River from heavy industry to business and commerce.

The 1908 City Plan, commissioned by the City of Columbus to reestablish the urban core of the downtown, inspired a call to action for another shift in the city's development. After the flood of 1913, the City Plan materialized to a reality in response to the wide-spread destruction in the downtown vicinity. Between 1918 and 1921, new civic buildings were constructed around the downtown area that included education facilities, a police station, and eventually a new city hall building in 1926. The Scioto River was transformed from an industrial dumping ground to a reinstated city center for the people of Columbus.⁴ The businesses that took root in this period reflected these significant efforts of change. Integrated with small manufacturers and suppliers were merchants, hotels, wholesale distributors, financial institutions, office buildings of varying height, and entertainment venues. The industrial complexes and surrounding residential dwellings that defined Columbus' streets a decade before were being replaced with high density commercial blocks. By 1923 the nominated building was commonly referred to as the Crumrine Building, reflecting the advertising agency of Arthur M. Crumrine Co. that occupied the top two floors (Figure 8). Two lower floors of the building sustained as light manufacturing and the remainder of the building transitioned to general office space, further embodying the changing urban fabric of the surrounding city.

1921 Sanborn Maps depict the shifting urban fabric of area in which the nominated property sits. North High Street extends in the north-south orientation to the immediate east of the building. High Street was defined by commercial blocks of mixed use buildings, department stores, hotels,

³ Garrett, 107.

⁴ Lentz, 112.

Ohio Finance Building

Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio

County and State

and banks. North Front Street and Water Street run parallel to High Street one and two blocks to the west. These two streets were remained identified by major industries such as Columbus Bolt Works Co., Edwin Smith Co. and shoe factory, The Pure Oil Co., Ohio Fuel Gas Co., various lumber and planing mills, and automotive manufacturers. The one block shift between Front Street and High Street was somewhat stark in the first two decades of the century. With the nominated property sitting in the middle of the block, the building was a physical embodiment of the transitional nature of this area. To the west, light industry still held strong to the river, while to the east a new urban landscape of downtown Columbus was rising. As the Crumrine Company shared the building with several light industrial uses, the building's function mirrored the surrounding changes while straddling the line between old industry and new commerce.

Although many cities in the country witnessed explosive growth during the 'Roaring Twenties', Columbus continued to exhibit rapid development and economic prosperity while maintaining stable manufacturing industries. With commerce flourishing, automobiles and real estate interests added to the business opportunities. Financial institutions and insurance companies increased. The urban neighborhood surrounding the Crumrine Building included many banks, real estate agencies, and private business offices. The mid-1920s continued to shift the Columbus community away from crude industry and to more refined business endeavors. In 1925 the Crumrine Building underwent a third change in identity as the Ohio Finance Company offices were established on the second floor. An advertisement for Ohio Finance Company c.1930 (Figure 9) describes the loan company's specialty in providing financial assistance with furniture, pianos, precious stones, and automobiles. Company President Joseph H. Dyer was an attorney with an additional office on the fourth floor. When Ohio Finance Company moved into the building, a two story steel-frame construction was built at the rear of the building, extending to the adjacent southern parcel. In 1925 Ohio Finance Building was also occupied by at least four other finance or insurance companies. By 1929 Ohio Finance Company occupied the second, fourth, and fifth floors of the building, with other office tenants and storefront commerce filling the remaining space.

The establishment of Ohio Finance Company is a direct representation of the driving interests in early 20th century Columbus. Unlike other cities in the region such as Detroit, Cleveland, or Akron, Columbus was not dominated by few industries. Instead, Columbus endured on a foundation of varied economic enterprises in addition to acting as the home for state government. A moderate boom in the 1920s allowed for only a moderate bust in 1930s as other cities fell to the Great Depression. Columbus fared better due to the diversified economy balanced among government, commercial, industrial, and service employment.⁵ By 1935 Ohio Finance Company continued to demonstrate impressive growth, acquiring an additional floor of occupancy in the building to include an auditing department, an employees' room, and a directors' room in addition to the main offices. One year later, Ohio Finance Company opened their printing department on the top floor of the building, occupying all but one level and indisputably justified the local title as the Ohio Finance Building.

⁵ Lentz, 116.

Ohio Finance Building

Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio

County and State

1937 Plat Maps show that the block between North Front and North High Street remained a critical pivot point of transition from old industry to developing commerce and business. At this point many few industries remained, including Ohio Fuel Gas Company and small suppliers. In place of the other establishments noted in the 1921 Sanborn described above rose civic buildings, office blocks of the growing real estate business, and parking decks to support to automobile popularity. The introduction and rapid expansion of Ohio Finance Company within the 7-story commercial block at 43 W. Long Street accentuates the significance of the building within the evolutionary urban landscape. The Ohio Finance Building exhibits physical characteristics and a functional history that parallels the developmental history of Columbus.

With the advent of World War II, early-1940s Columbus experienced significant increase in physical deterioration. Like many American cities the post-war boom drew people further from the city to fulfill suburban developments while downtown remained an entertainment and retail center, although not for long. By 1950 Ohio Finance Company shrank to only 2 floors of the building. The Columbus Transit Company began to acquire space in the building starting in 1954 and slowly began to establish a headquarters on multiple floors just as Ohio Finance Company did nearly twenty years prior. Between 1955 and 1960 Ohio Finance Company and Columbus Transit Company shared the building until Ohio Finance Company closed its doors by the end of 1960. 43 West Long Street continued to be referred to as Ohio Finance Building until 1967 when the property was listed as the West Long Building. Columbus Transit Company occupied the building at decreasing volume until the company left in 1970. For nearly fifteen years the seven-story building remained vacant until it was once again utilized as minimal office space with commercial storefronts in the mid-1980s.

The urban renewal strategies of the 1950s and 60s resulted in the decline of the city's urban fabric as major interstate highways were completed. The former streetcar suburbs emptied as highways led people further from downtown resulting in an economic and physical decline in the heart of the city. The Slum Clearance and Redevelopment (SCAR) program of the early 1970s initiated efforts to level entire city blocks.⁶ Additionally the increasing reliance upon automobile commuting into the downtown resulted in large expanses of surface parking lots replacing formerly dense urban blocks of commercial storefronts and office buildings during this same time period. Downtown Columbus was becoming increasingly vacant and much of the city's downtown history would be destroyed in the coming decade. The block that includes the Ohio Finance Building consists of three late-19th or early-20th century commercial structures, all of which were spared from demolition, but are now somewhat isolated from other concentrations of buildings.

Ohio Finance Building is significant as it remains a physical manifestation of the long evolutionary history of local commerce and business in Columbus' downtown district. The building reflects the progressive changes in economic stability; from industrial manufacturing to refined financial institutions, general offices for the everyday businessman to the transportation headquarters of the city's streetcars and buses. The building retains a substantial level of architectural integrity and maintains the historic fabric of the block. For its association with the

⁶ Ibid, 134.

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

progression of Columbus commerce and business in the downtown district, the Ohio Finance Building is nominated to the National Register under Criterion A at the local level of significance. The period of significance begins with the building's construction 1910 and ends in 1960 when Ohio Finance Company ceased use of the building.

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Barrett, Richard E. *Columbus 1910-1970*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.

Columbus City Directories. Columbus Metropolitan Library. Columbus, Ohio.

Garrett, Betty, and Edward R. Lentz. *Columbus: America's Crossroads*. Tulsa: Continental Heritage Press, Inc., 1980.

G.W. Baist Real Estate Atlas. Columbus Metropolitan Library. Columbus, Ohio.

Henderson, Andrew. *Forgotten Columbus*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2002.

Hunter, Bob. *A Historical Guidebook to Old Columbus*. Athens: Ohio University Press, 2012.

Lee, Alfred, and W. W. Munsell. *History of the City of Columbus, Capital of Ohio, Vol. 1*. New York and Chicago: Munsell and Co., 1892.

Lentz, Ed. *Columbus: The Story of a City*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2003.

Plat Map Books. Columbus Metropolitan Library. Columbus, Ohio.

Samuelson, Robert E. *Architecture: Columbus*. Columbus: The Foundation of the Columbus Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, 1976.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Columbus Metropolitan Library. Columbus, Ohio.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

___ previously listed in the National Register

___ previously determined eligible by the National Register

___ designated a National Historic Landmark

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.09 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

3. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17 Easting: 328972 Northing: 4425541

2. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

3. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

4. Zone: _____ Easting : _____ Northing: _____

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property consists of one parcel (Franklin County Parcel #010-019942-00), bounded by West Long Street on the north, an adjacent 3-story building on the west, an adjacent 4-story building on the east, and a 7-story parking deck on the south.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundary includes all property historically associated with the Ohio Finance Building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: David Trayte and Peter Ketter
organization: Sandvick Architects Inc.
street & number: 1265 W. Sixth Street
city or town: Cleveland state: Ohio zip code: 44113
e-mail pketter@sandvickarchitects.com
telephone: 216-621-8055
date: May 5, 2014

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Ohio Finance Building

City or Vicinity: Columbus

County: Franklin

State: Ohio

Photographer: Peter Ketter, David Trayte

Date Photographed: February 2014, May 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (OH_FranklinCounty_OhioFinance_0001)
Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast

Photo #2 (OH_FranklinCounty_OhioFinance_0002)
North façade, camera facing south

Ohio Finance Building

Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio

County and State

Photo #3 (OH_ FranklinCounty_OhioFinance_0003)

East elevation, upper level, camera facing southwest

Photo #4 (OH_ FranklinCounty_OhioFinance_0004)

Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Photo #5 (OH_ FranklinCounty_OhioFinance_0005)

North façade, storefront detail, camera facing southeast

Photo #6 (OH_ FranklinCounty_OhioFinance_0006)

First floor, typical storefront interior, camera facing north

Photo #7 (OH_ FranklinCounty_OhioFinance_0007)

First floor, entry detail, camera facing south

Photo #8 (OH_ FranklinCounty_OhioFinance_0008)

Second floor, office interior, camera facing east

Photo #9 (OH_ FranklinCounty_OhioFinance_0009)

Third floor, typical painted concrete stair, camera facing southeast

Photo #10 (OH_ FranklinCounty_OhioFinance_0010)

Third floor, residential interior, camera direction east

Photo #11 (OH_ FranklinCounty_OhioFinance_0011)

Fourth floor, office interior, camera direction northwest

Photo #12 (OH_ FranklinCounty_OhioFinance_0012)

Fifth floor, typical office interior of 5th and 6th floors, camera direction east

Photo #13 (OH_ FranklinCounty_OhioFinance_0013)

Seventh floor, office interior, camera direction west

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State



THE CRUMRINE BUILDING
COLUMBUS OHIO

Figure 1: 39-45 W. Long Street, Columbus, Ohio, Associated Advertising March 1921.
Columbus Metropolitan Library

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

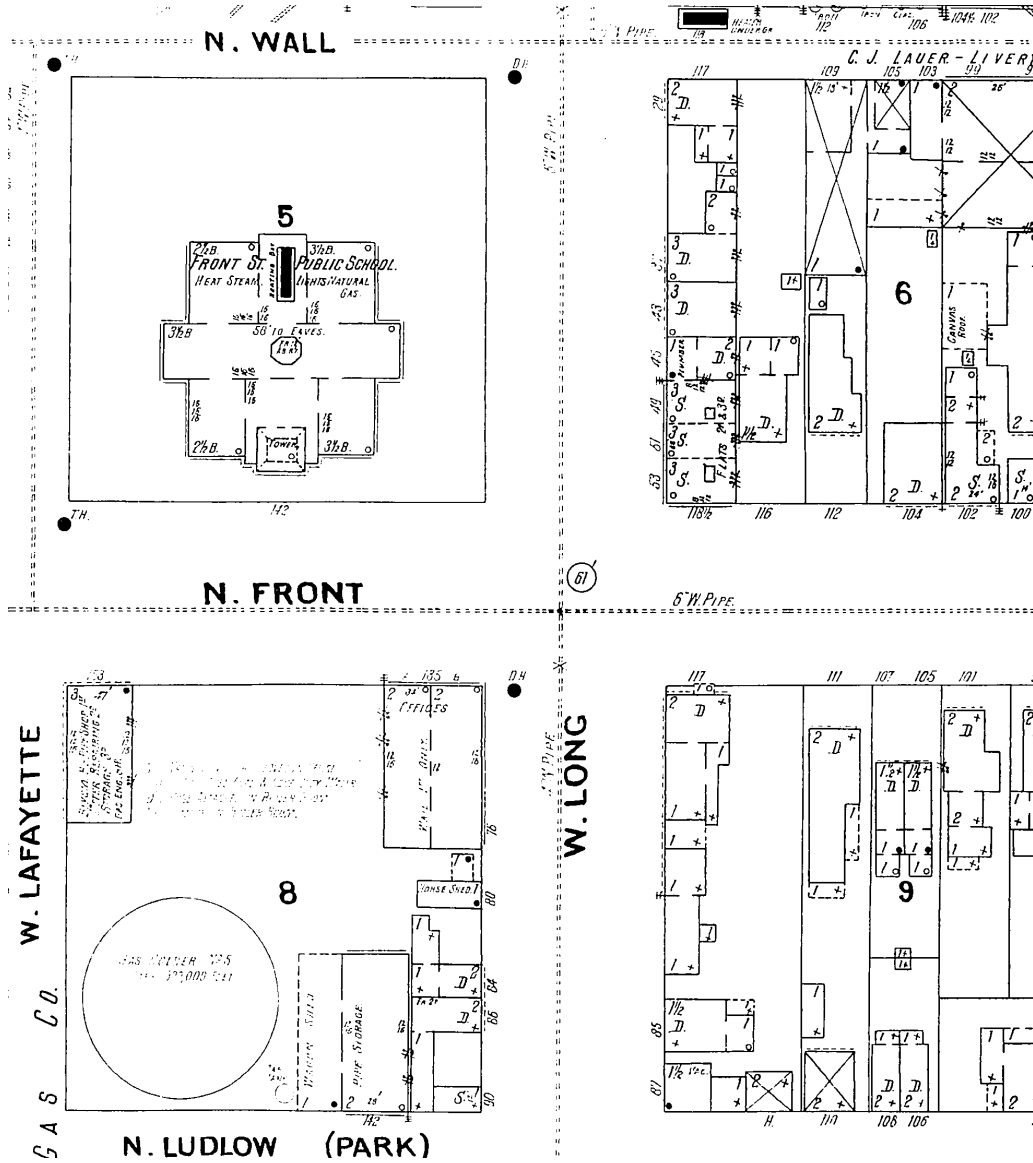


Figure 2: Detail of 1901 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1 Sheet 20.
Columbus Metropolitan Library

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

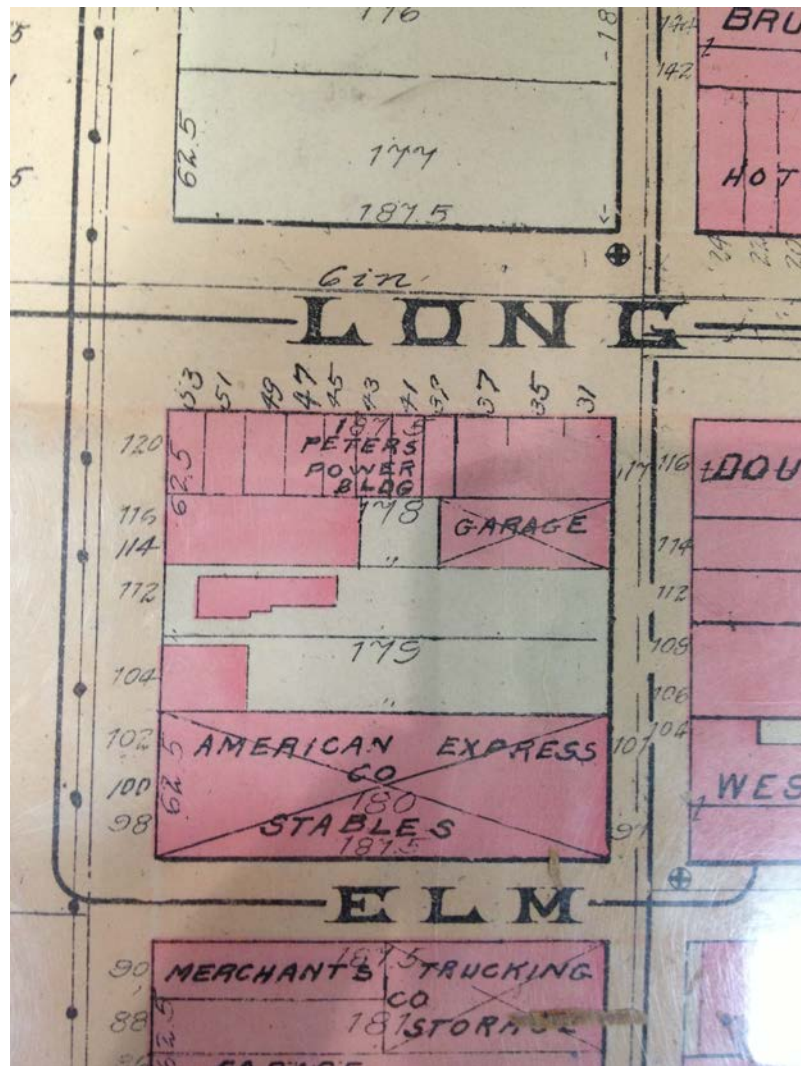


Figure 3: Detail of 1920 Baist's Real Estate Atlas, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1 Sheet 1.
Columbus Metropolitan Library

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

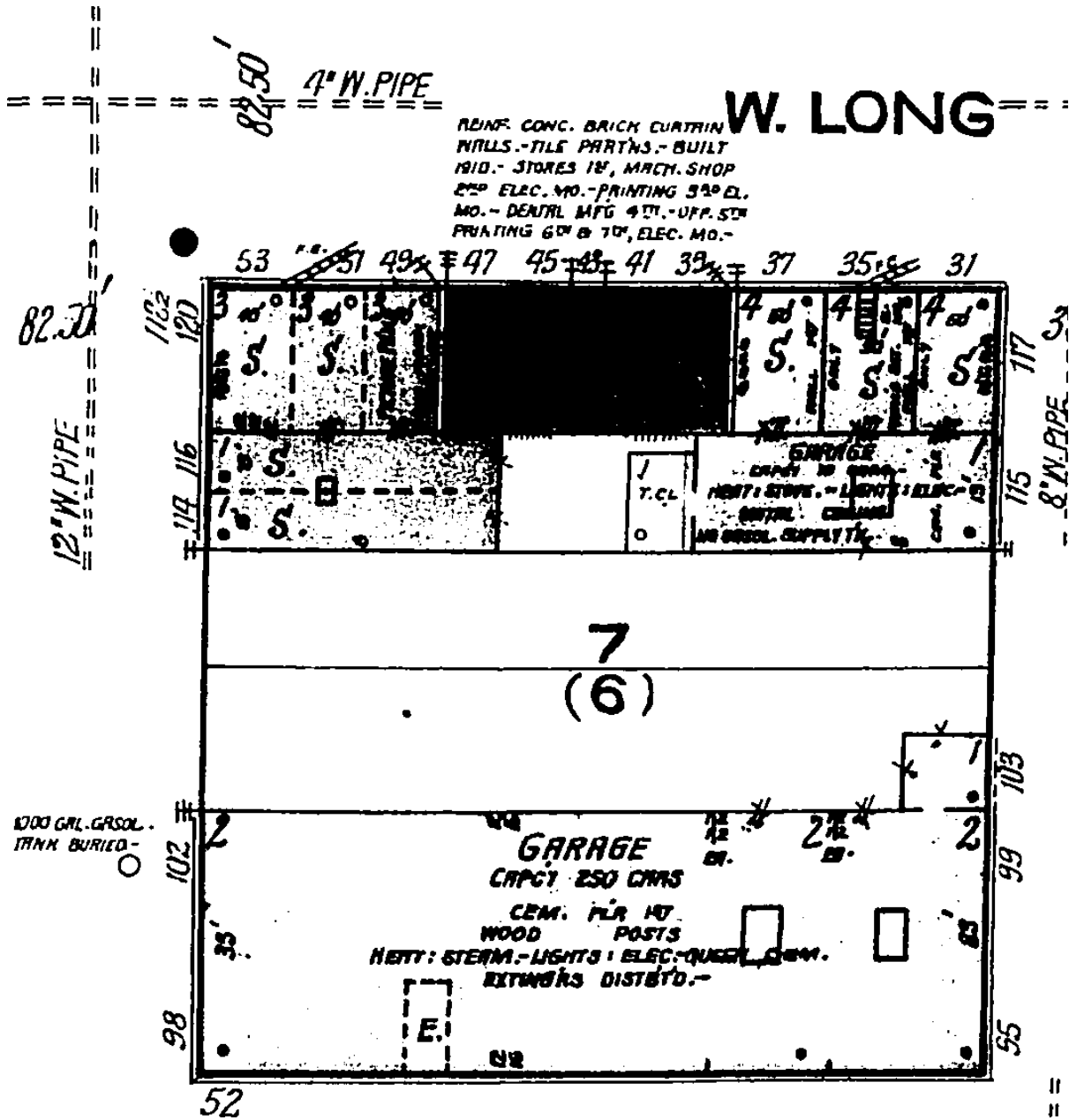


Figure 4: Detail of 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1 Sheet 33.
Columbus Metropolitan Library

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

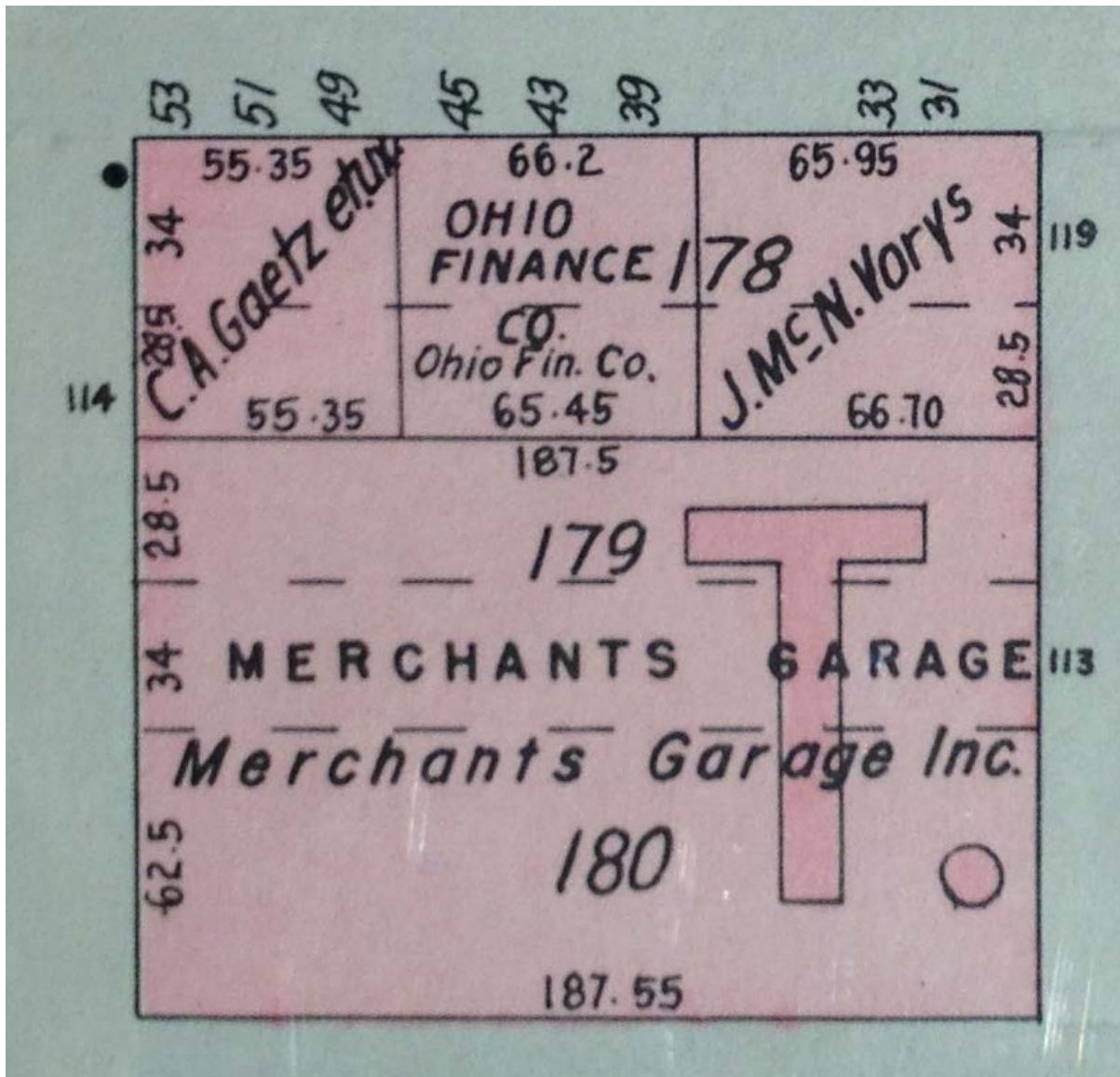


Figure 5: Detail of 1937 Plat Map, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1 Sheet 3. Columbus Metropolitan Library

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

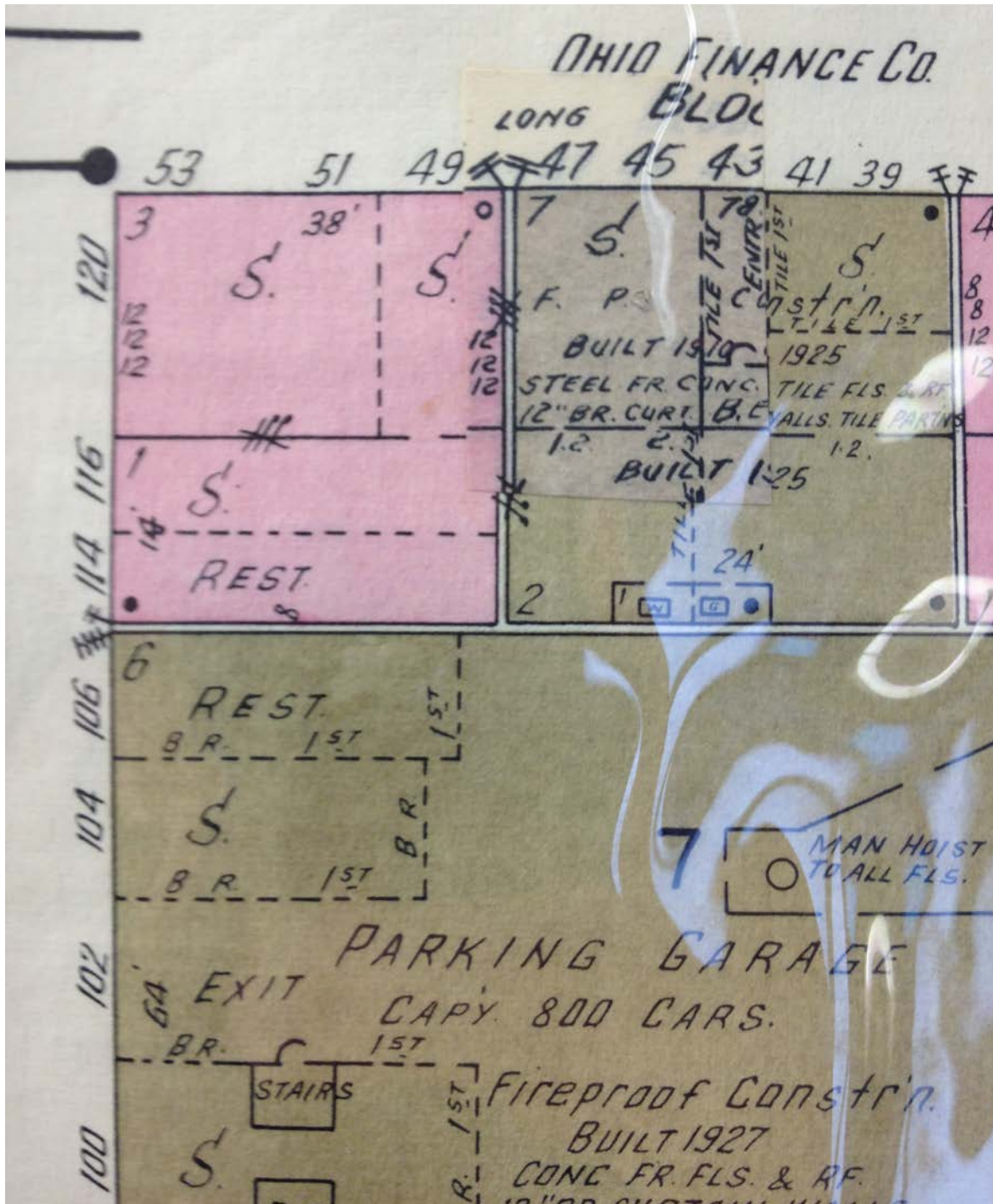


Figure 6: Detail of 1945 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1 Sheet 33.

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

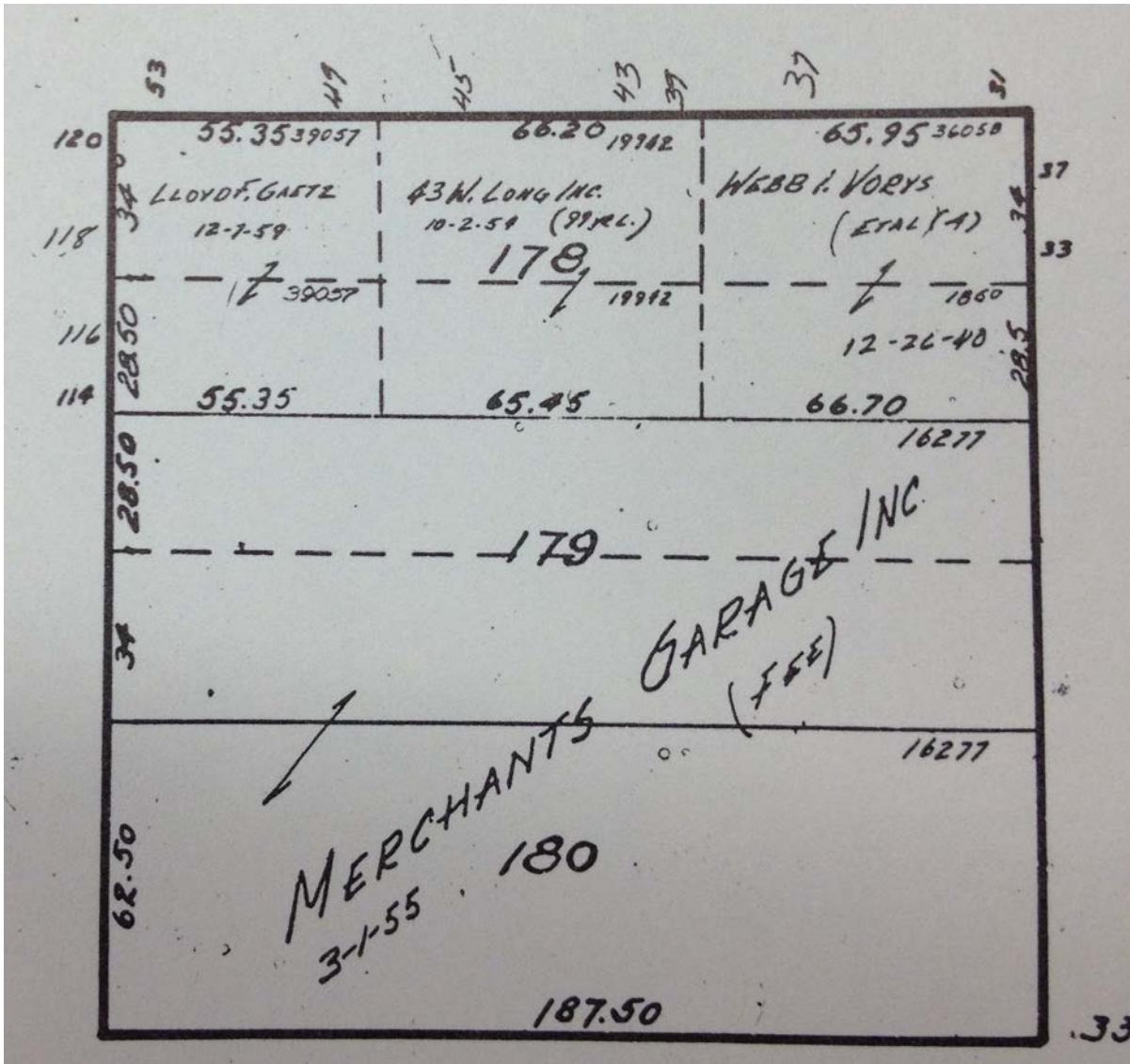


Figure 7: Detail of 1964 Plat Map, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1 Sheet G14. Columbus Metropolitan Library.

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

An Announcement of Appointment and Expansion

THE ARTHUR M. CRUMRINE COMPANY is pleased to announce the association of Mr. Frank B. White as its Vice-President and the expansion of its facilities to include a Chicago Office at 76 West Monroe Street with Mr. White in charge.

He will serve as Counsellor at Agricultural Advertising, Farm Markets and Community Development in connection with the Advertising and Merchandising Service of this Company.

Mr. White's large acquaintance and wide experience as an advertising man, his beliefs, principles and policies, measure up and fit in splendidly with the required standards of service of The Arthur M. Crumrine Company.

For many years Mr. White has served as counsellor and adviser to advertisers, advertising agencies, group interests, associations, chambers of commerce, on matters per-



THE CRUMRINE BUILDING
COLUMBUS OHIO

taining to advertising, salesmanship, distribution, trade expansion, emphasizing the buying power of the farmer and the selling power of Farm Papers. His belief in the farm market is shared by us. His progressive policies have our approval.

While The Arthur M. Crumrine Company is primarily an advertising institution, we are interested, none the less, in all problems of our clients. Service as we define and practice it is honest co-operation. With the acquisition of Mr. White and the expansion of our service, including the Chicago Office in the greatest agricultural city in the world, our facilities will be greatly enlarged.

Mr. White has become a part of this organization. This organization is back of Mr. White. We invite your favorable consideration and bespeak for him an opportunity to explain more in detail what the Crumrine service means.

THE ARTHUR M. CRUMRINE CO.

Arthur M. Crumrine, President and General Manager

ADVERTISING

245 West 55th Street
New York, N. Y.
Harry R. Palmer, V. P.,
in charge

CRUMRINE BUILDING
43 WEST LONG STREET
COLUMBUS, OHIO

76 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois
Frank B. White, V. P.,
in charge

Figure 8: Crumrine Building in *Associated Advertising*, March 1921, v12 p41. Columbus Metropolitan Library.

Ohio Finance Building
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State



Figure 9: Advertisement in Columbus City Directory, c.1930. *Columbus Metropolitan Library.*

COLUMBUS YMCA
(NR 1993)

W. LONG ST.

FRONT ST.

N. WALL ST.

OHIO FINANCE BUILDING
43 W. LONG ST.



NATIONAL REGISTER PHOTOGRAPH KEY
OHIO FINANCE BUILDING
COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO



Ohio Finance Building
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio Zone: 17 Easting: 328972 Northing: 4425541



Google earth



Ohio Finance Building, Franklin County, Ohio





FOR LEASE
CALL 512-855-1111

RENTAL

NO PARKING

Handwritten graffiti on a brick wall to the right of the main building.



iPhone 5c



SAIGON
PALACE
VIETNAMESE
RESTAURANT



FOR LEASE
404-4619

39

MURPHY
404-4619

NO PARKING
ST. MARK'S STREET

404-4619

NO PARKING
ST. MARK'S STREET



38

FOR LEASE
Call Ohio Equities
(614) 228-4000
GREEN MARKET













501

ENTER 502



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Ohio Finance Building
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 10/17/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/12/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/28/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/03/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000994

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: Y PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/2/2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER Patricia Adams

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 12/2/2014

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



October 7, 2014

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Keeper of the
National Register
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find two (2) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

Gaetz Music House
Ohio Finance Building

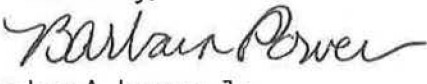
COUNTY

Franklin
Franklin

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the Gaetz Music House and the Ohio Finance Building nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

for 

Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio History Connection

Enclosures



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on Oct. 7, 2014
For nomination of the Ohio Finance Bldg. to the National Register of
Historic Places:

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence
 Paper PDF
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: _____