

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

995

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: Gaetz Music House
Other names/site number: Gaetz Music Store, 51-53 W. Long St./FRA-1132-18
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: 49-53 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Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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 nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

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

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

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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

12/2/2014

Signature of the Keeper

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commercial Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; 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

Gaetz Music House is a three-story Commercial-style building constructed c.1885 on the west side of downtown Columbus, Ohio. The building faces West Long Street at the corner of North Front Street. The building sits at the southeast corner of the intersection, abutted by a 7-story building on its east side and a 1-story building to the south, both of which date to the early 20th-century. Gaetz Music House is simple in design, featuring a six bay façade of red brick, original double-hung wood windows, stone sills and lintels, and storefronts at grade. Flush entries in Bay 1 and Bay 5 provide access to the commercial spaces. A simple paneled frieze of matching brick caps the building's façade. The building's interior includes historic pressed-metal ceilings, wood flooring, partition walls, wainscoting, and wood double-hung windows. Gaetz Music House retains a high degree of historic integrity, with the overall appearance and character of the building remaining largely unchanged from the historic period.

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Narrative Description

Gaetz Music House is a historic mixed-use building on the southeast corner of West Long Street and North Front Street, two blocks north of Columbus City Hall and one-quarter mile northwest of the Ohio Statehouse, which marks the effective center of downtown Columbus. The building's immediate area has historically been a transitional urban neighborhood consisting of light industrial, commercial, and business establishments. Gaetz Music House remains surrounded by several early 20th-century buildings, with the block fronting West Long Street completed by the 7-story Ohio Finance Building (constructed c.1910, NR nominated 2014) and another 4-story building from the period. The North Front Street side includes the adjacent 1-story building and a historic 6-story parking garage to its south. It is also directly across Long Street from the historic Central Building of Columbus YMCA (NR 1993).

The rectangular 3-story masonry building was completed c.1886 measuring approximately 55'x34', with the main frontage oriented east-west on West Long Street (Photo 1). The primary façade of Gaetz Music House faces north, reflecting a simplified Commercial style architecture of red brick. Defined by six bays, the first level storefronts are divided vertically by brick columns with two brownstone bands and a flush stone capital (Photos 1, 2). Rising from a rock-faced water table, the columns terminate at a smooth stone lintel that spans the entire length of the elevation. An additional stone band above the lintel divides the ground level from the upper two floors. An entry in Bay 1 and a second in Bay 5 provide access to the two separate commercial spaces. The existing single flush wood doors are non-historic replacements but are set in historic wood assemblies including three-quarter length sidelights and a tripartite transom above. The storefronts vary in width depending on the fluctuating column size between bays. Large single plate glass windows sit above wood bulkheads, capped by a 2-light transom. The storefront windows are currently covered with painted wood panels. The wood storefront assemblies are largely original despite some bulkhead panels being replaced and other minor cosmetic alterations for tenants in the recent past, none of which significantly impact the integrity of the architectural features.

The upper floors also reflect a six bay pattern although slightly skewed from the storefronts below (Photo 2). Typical second and third floor fenestration consists of original 1/1 double-hung wood windows with flush stone sills and lintels. These windows do not have any decoration or embellishment beyond their architectural function. Each bay on the upper level contains one window unit, with the exception of Bay 2 and Bay 5 which each have two divided units. A historic metal fire escape sits centered on the façade, stretching across Bays 3 and 4 on the second and third level. Unlike many buildings of this era and style, Gaetz Music House does not have an ornate projecting cornice, but rather has a simple cornice and paneled frieze created with brick corbels. Thin stone coping caps the parapet across the top of the building. Four brick chimneys rise above the parapet; two stand at the west elevation and two stand at the north elevation.

The 5-bay secondary elevation faces west to North Front Street and reflects the same style and characteristics of the north façade (Photo 3). One historic storefront fills the first bay on the ground level, matching the ones described above with two flanking brick columns, plate glass

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window covered by a painted panel, a 2-light transom, wood bulkhead, and stone banding that wraps the corner to divide the ground level from the second. With no voids in Bay 2 or 3, the fourth and fifth bays consist of narrow storefronts capped by a smooth stone lintel at the same height as the ground floor divide of Bay 1. A single-light transom remains above the covered window of Bay 4. Bay 5 consists of a solid wood door with brick infill above. The second and third floors have matching fenestration patterns, with single 1/1 double-hung wood windows in all but Bay 2. These original window units include a stone sill and flush lintel, matching the units on the north elevation. The corbeled brick cornice wraps from the north elevation to the west, and terminates at the south end of the building. Two brick chimneys are visible from the west side of North Front Street above the parapet wall.

The south elevation overlooks the roof of the adjacent one-story building to the south of Gaetz Music House (Photo 4). Three original 2/2 double-hung wood windows with stone sills and lintels are located at the east end of the elevation. As the windows can only be seen from the west side of North Front Street, the remaining elevation is solid red brick. Contemporary roofing material wraps the top of the building as the roof pitches to the rear. One red brick chimney rises above the roof line flush with the exterior wall, located at the east end of the building.

The interior of Gaetz Music House retains a significant level of architectural integrity. Historically divided into three and later two commercial spaces, the ground floor is now connected as one space reflecting its most recent use as a night club and bar (Photos 5, 6). Two bathrooms occupy the rear of the 49 W. Long section, with a large opening in the demising wall to the original Gaetz Music Store. This part of the building contains a bar with a small kitchen behind it, with access to the basement. A historic pressed-metal ceiling is intact in the Gaetz section of the space (51-53 W. Long section) and has been painted gold (Photo 8). Non-historic partition walls divide the space for function of the bar, kitchen, and public seating area. The original storefront windows are covered by painted plywood and the floors are covered with carpet (Photo 7). The basement is an unfinished space consisting of concrete floors, rough stone walls, and exposed wood joists above. Structural wood beams have been installed and shored with metal supports at an unknown date (Photo 12). The upper two floors are accessed through a single stair from an entry at 120 N. Front Street, located at the south end of the west elevation (Photos 3, 9). Historically used as residential flats, the spaces retain their original configuration with the historic partition walls intact, although all plaster has previously been removed from interior walls and ceilings (Photos 10, 11). The three-part plaster on the exterior walls remains largely intact, with all historic windows, trim, and corner blocks also remaining. Sections of historic baseboard also remain, and original wood floors have been retained throughout both floors with some deterioration. Wainscoting remains in the stairs, and historic fireplaces with glazed ceramic tile have also been retained.

Despite a 1945 Sanborn Map depicting an interior connection between the 49 W. Long Street storefront and the adjacent masonry building at the rear (114 N. Front Street), no physical evidence exists to support the notion. 114 N. Front Street was purchased by Charles Gaetz in 1931 when he acquired the single parcel. The two buildings remain under common ownership and are located on the same land parcel. Nevertheless, there is no visible evidence of a physical

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connection or historical evidence of a functional relationship between Gaetz Music House and 114 N. Front Street, and therefore are considered two independent buildings.

Gaetz Music House retains a high degree of historic integrity. While the building is small in scale with few decorative elements, Gaetz reflects the vernacular Commercial style architecture of downtown Columbus in the late-19th century. All original windows remain in the building, and the storefronts remain intact despite cosmetic alterations. All other original exterior materials and significant architectural details, including the stone banding, sills, and lintels have been preserved over the building's 125 year history. The 1976 book *Columbus: Architecture* was written in conjunction with the Columbus Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and details notable historic buildings of the city. Labeled as "Brick Commercial Building", the Gaetz building is specifically documented in Section 3 and described as having practically no decoration while the use of simple materials makes it an attractive and unpretentious structure.¹ Gaetz Music House clearly conveys its historic appearance and is reflective of the building's significance as commercial space in the evolving urban center of Columbus.

¹ Robert E. Samuelson, *Architecture: Columbus* (Columbus: The Foundation of The Columbus Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, 1976), 104.

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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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/music

Period of Significance
1919-1964

Significant Dates
1919

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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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.)

Gaetz Music House is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of commerce, as the building most closely associated with the significant wholesale and instrument repair business established by Charles A. Gaetz in the early 20th-century. After completing various apprenticeships with instrument manufacturers in Germany, Gaetz immigrated to America in 1909 to pursue work opportunities. He established C.A. Gaetz business in 1911 in Columbus, and moved into the nominated building as the permanent location for Gaetz Music House in 1919. In the early 1930s, Gaetz purchased the building and made his son Lloyd F. Gaetz a salesman and partner of the business. Gaetz Music House supported the local music industry for nearly four decades until Gaetz' death in 1957. The store continued to operate under L.F. Gaetz until his death in 1972. The period of significance begins when Charles A. Gaetz located his musical instrument business to the nominated building in 1919 and ends 50 years ago in 1964, per National Register guidelines.

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

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 the 1901 Sanborn Map (Figure 2), the parcels between 31-53 West Long Street contained multi-story masonry buildings, typical urban structures of a late-19th century American city. Franklin County Auditor records indicate that Gaetz Music House the building at 49-53 W. Long, at the corner of N. Front, was originally built c.1885. The three-story masonry building is noted as having three individual storefront units, with the second and third floors noted as containing residential flats. The architect and builder remain unknown, although the modest simplicity of the vernacular commercial design would indicate local resources were used in planning and construction. The 1899 Sanborn is the first map that shows the masonry structure on the corner of Long and Front, with a wood-frame dwelling at the rear. By 1920, Sanborns show the dwelling has been replaced with a masonry commercial building that faces onto North Front Street, unrelated to the nominated property.

Upon construction, 49-53 W. Long Street housed three long-term tenants in the first floor storefronts. Logan McCormick occupied 49 W. Long as an art dealer, selling paintings, photographs, and frames – and remained in business until c1930. H.W. O'Neill operated a grocery in 51 W. Long Street until M.J. Kingry Co. took over the business, eventually leaving the storefront when Charles Gaetz took ownership of the building. Finally, F. F. Vance established his printing, lithography, and engraving business in the 53 W. Long storefront until 1919, when Charles Gaetz first established his music business in the same commercial space.

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Charles A. Gaetz

US Census records indicated that Charles A. Gaetz, born in 1887, immigrated to America in 1907 from Germany at the age of 20, following suit of thousands of other German immigrants at the turn of the century. Documented in the *History of Ohio* by Charles B. Galbreath, the personal history of Charles Gaetz is impressive. At a young age Gaetz learned the trade of manufacturing and repairing musical instruments through an apprenticeship at a distinguished factory in the City of Graslitz. After three years developing his skills, he continued on to other factories in Europe to include work with the famous Kruspe brass instrument company in Germany. Paired with a traditional school instruction, Gaetz aimed to master the mechanics and techniques of all band and orchestral instruments. His developing expertise covered brass, woodwind, reed, and stringed instruments in addition to percussion. After arriving in America in the early 20th century Gaetz spent several years as a journeyman repair expert in New York City, Chicago, and Columbus.² It was in Ohio that he met his first wife, Monica, and settled in Columbus to found the beginnings of the C.A. Gaetz business. Despite variations in surname spellings, Charles A. Gaetz (Goetz, Getz) is listed in city directories beginning in 1909 as being a bartender in addition to having his musical instrument business on the east side of downtown. In 1914 Gaetz gained US citizenship and his music business continued to grow, occupying various spaces on the east side over the next five years until he was able to occupy, and then purchase, the existing building at 49-53 W. Long Street, where his business would continue to prosper for over fifty years.

Franklin County property transfer records note that the three-story building was purchased by Charles A. Gaetz in December 1931, therefore terminating his storefront lease. Now focusing solely on his commerce business, Gaetz's building purchase would mark the beginning of a long-standing contribution to the music industry of Columbus. Located at the north end of downtown, the building was in the transitional area of the city's previously industry-dominant region. Gaetz Music House originally occupied the single storefront at the west end of the building. The 1921 Sanborn Map (Figure 4) and information from city directories indicate that a grocery and art dealer occupied the remaining two storefronts in the building. The music shop first concentrated on the repair of instruments, but soon added a retail component to sell instruments of all kind. By 1924 Gaetz Music House expanded into the middle storefront of the building to formally occupy 51-53 W. Long Street. The Sanborn map of 1945 notes that the single commercial space at 49 West Long – the far east storefront of the nominated property – opens into the single story building at the rear. There is no remaining physical evidence of any interior connection between the two buildings, however, and although Charles Gaetz purchased the entire parcel in 1931, there is no evidence of a functional relationship between the rear building and his music business. City directories confirm the distinction between the two buildings, as the Gaetz business is never listed at 114 or 116 North Front Street, which has house a variety of unrelated retail and restaurant tenants over time.

² Charles B. Galbreath, *History of Ohio* (Chicago: American Historical Society, Inc., 1925), 1, accessed May 12, 2014, <http://www.heritagepursuit.com/Miscellaneous/Ohio1925VIIP300.htm>.

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Growth of Columbus

The City Plan, commissioned by the City of Columbus to reestablish the urban core of the city inspired a call to action for another shift in the city's development. After widening the Scioto River and establishing a retaining wall after the 1913 flood, many unattractive warehouses and the city's "vice district" were consequently removed. 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. New bridges spanned the river, and the Scioto was transformed from an industrial dumping ground to a reinstated city center for the people of Columbus.³ New establishments that took root in this area reflected the 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. In addition to humble businesses, the reestablishment of the urban core drew major construction including the 47-story Art Deco-style American Insurance Union Citadel (now LeVeque Tower) in 1927. With a growing downtown business of his own, Charles and Monica Gaetz moved to a quiet suburban street in Upper Arlington with their two children, Lloyd (b.1913) and Loretta (b.1915). Charles Gaetz was doing very well for himself and his family, striving to fulfill the American dream that historically drew many immigrants to the city.

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 Gaetz Music House included many banks, real estate agencies, private offices, and commercial establishments. The mid-1920s continued to shift the Columbus community away from crude industry to more refined business endeavors.

Music in the City

In addition to strong economic growth, the influence of immigrants and native Ohioans made for a city rich in culture. At the turn of the 20th century live music was the primary form of entertainment. Ballrooms and music venues dotted the city and furnished homes often included a piano at minimum.⁴ Ohio's capital city was at the crossroads of Route 40 and Route 23, major thoroughfares for east-west and north-south travel. Union Station was also a key terminus for railroad lines such as New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad. Due to its central location, Columbus was home for many touring music groups as well as a stopping point for bands on their way to other cities.⁵ With these varied regional influences, the distinctive sound of local musicians was undeniably diverse. Big band, marches, ragtime, and jazz; the evolutionary entertainment styles paralleled the driving interests in early 20th century Columbus. Columbus endured on a foundation of varied economic enterprises and diversified industries. 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

³ Lentz, 112.

⁴ Garrett, 9.

⁵ David Meyers et al., *Columbus: The Musical Crossroads* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2008), 8.

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government, commercial, industrial, and service employment.⁶ Entertainment interests did not slow as film, theater, and music continued to prosper. Columbus musicians began to produce records in the 1920s while continuing to perform live shows at local dance halls. With demand for music also came the necessity of instrument repair, manufacturing, and sales – Gaetz Music House was one of few companies in downtown to support the increasingly popular entertainment.

The well-known musicians to the Columbus scene began to make their way to bigger stages in other cities or became recording musicians for big-name singers, and several of them patronized Gaetz Music House. Jazz trumpeter Harry “Sweets” Edison was a Columbus native, who started with Columbus’s Earl Hood Orchestra in the early 1930s and went on to perform with the Count Basie Orchestra in New York for 12 years. A Columbus Dispatch newspaper article from January 30, 1991, captured Edison’s reflections on Columbus’s music scene before his death. Edison’s long jazz career included touring across the country, leading his own band, and later playing as a studio musician for Frank Sinatra, Billie Holiday, and Ella Fitzgerald. In recalling the start of his interests Edison noted, “It was my mom who bought me my first trumpet from the old Gaetz music store on Long Street. I think she put something like 25 cents down on it, and then it took her five years to pay it off at 50 cents a month.”⁷ Another celebrated jazz musician and Columbus native to underscore the importance of Gaetz Music House was Rahsaan Roland Kirk. Blind from a young age, Kirk was a jazz saxophonist known for his unusual techniques, exceptional skill, and theatrical performances that pushed the boundaries of traditional instrumentation. Born in 1935, Kirk pursued jazz until his death in 1977. A 2008 feature article in *Jazz Times* describes Kirk’s beginnings, “Though he was blind, he loved to go as a teenager to the Gaetz Music Store in Columbus and have the owner pull out strange instruments and describe them. That’s how Kirk found the mangled saxello, pulled from the shop’s cellar, that he turned into the ‘moon zellar’...and the straight alto that he customized as a ‘stritch’.”⁸ Not only was Gaetz a notable story in his own right for establishing a successful business, but the store was also an integral part of Columbus’s music history.

Second Generation Gaetz

Charles’s son, Lloyd F. Gaetz began working for his father as a salesman at the music store in 1931. By the late 1930s, Charles and his first wife Monica separated, and Loretta stayed with her mother at the family home as Charles moved to be with his son and daughter-in-law. Despite shifts in the family, Charles and Lloyd continued to work closely for the success of the store. A 1937 Plat map of the block notes that Charles Gaetz had ownership of the entire three-story building in addition to the adjacent single-story structure to the south, 114 N. Front Street (Figure 5). A 1945 Sanborn map shows an interior connection between 114 N. Front Street and the 49 W. Long Street storefront, occupied at that time by a dry cleaning establishment, but no physical evidence of the connection exists. The adjacent building is notable for being in Gaetz’s

⁶ Lentz, 116.

⁷ Bill Eichenberger, He Still Sends Forth Ever-so-sweet Sounds: *Columbus Dispatch*, January 30, 1991, accessed May 12, 2014, <http://infoweb.newsbank.com.webproxy3.columbuslibrary.org>.

⁸ Geoffrey Himes, “Rahsaan Roland Kirk: The Cult of Kirk,” *JazzTimes*, June 2008, 1, accessed May 12, 2014, <http://jazztimes.com/articles/17992-rahsaan-roland-kirk-the-cult-of-kirk>.

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ownership, but no evidence suggests any physical connection or functional association with the music store, and 114 N. Front Street is considered an independent building.

With the advent of World War II, early-1940s Columbus experienced significant physical deterioration. Like many American cities the post-war boom drew people further from the city to fill suburban developments while downtown struggled to remain an entertainment and retail center. A 1947 advertisement in a local newspaper lists a total of five music stores downtown mainly located along the Broad and High Street corridors. Gaetz Music House continued to service downtown Columbus through the period of urban decline. On July 27, 1957 Charles A. Gaetz died at the age of 70. After making a life for himself as a master of musical instruments, he left the family business in the care of his son, Lloyd. Gaetz Music House continued operations at a slightly scaled-back level until Lloyd F. Gaetz died in his Columbus home on July 21, 1972 at the age of 59. The building was sold to a realty company by the end of that year and remained vacant until the early 1990s when other commercial establishments moved in.

The urban renewal strategies of the 1950s and 60s resulted in the decline of the city's urban fabric as major interstate highways were constructed. The Slum Clearance and Redevelopment (SCAR) program of the early 1970s initiated efforts to level entire city blocks.⁹ Downtown Columbus was becoming increasingly vacant and much of the city's history would be destroyed in the coming decade. The block that includes Gaetz Music House consists of three late-19th or early-20th century commercial structures, all of which notably survived the mass demolition of urban renewal projects.

Gaetz Music House is significant as it remains a physical manifestation of the Gaetz family's important contributions to local commerce and music culture in Columbus's downtown district. The building represents the steadfast labor and determination of independent small business in Columbus's early commercial history. Gaetz Music House is the only remaining building representative of the Gaetz music business, while reflecting a respectable figure of the local German community. The building retains a substantial level of architectural integrity and maintains the contextual historic fabric of the block. For its association with the progression of Columbus commerce and music industry in the downtown district, Gaetz Music House is nominated to the National Register under Criterion A at the local level of significance. The period of significance begins when Charles A. Gaetz moved his business to the nominated property in 1919 and ends 50 years ago in 1964, per National Register guidelines.

⁹ Lentz, 134.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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<http://jazztimes.com/articles/17992-rahsaan-roland-kirk-the-cult-of-kirk>.

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

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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 # _____

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): FRA-1132-18

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.08 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: |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 328952 | Northing: 4425540 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The nominated property includes one of two unrelated buildings on a single parcel (Franklin County Parcel #010-039057-00), bounded by West Long Street on the north, Front Street on the west, an adjacent 7-story building on the east, and the south by a single-story building located on the parcel. This single-story brick commercial building that occupies the southern half of the same parcel is not associated with the nominated Gaetz Music House in any capacity.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundary includes all property historically associated with Gaetz Music House.

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

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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: Gaetz Music House

City or Vicinity: Columbus

County: Franklin

State: Ohio

Photographer: Peter Ketter, David Trayte

Date Photographed: February 2014, May 2014

Gaetz Music House

Franklin County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

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

Photo #1 (OH_FranklinCounty_Gaetz_0001)

Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast

Photo #2 (OH_FranklinCounty_Gaetz_0002)

North façade, camera facing south

Photo #3 (OH_FranklinCounty_Gaetz_0003)

West elevation, camera facing east

Photo #4 (OH_FranklinCounty_Gaetz_0004)

South elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo #5 (OH_FranklinCounty_Gaetz_0005)

First floor, opening in demising wall to Gaetz space, camera facing west

Photo #6 (OH_FranklinCounty_Gaetz_0006)

First floor, 49 W. Long parcel, camera facing south

Photo #7 (OH_FranklinCounty_Gaetz_0007)

First floor, storefront detail, camera facing west

Photo #8 (OH_FranklinCounty_Gaetz_0008)

First floor, Gaetz ceiling detail, camera facing south

Photo #9 (OH_FranklinCounty_Gaetz_0009)

First floor, entry from street, camera direction east

Photo #10 (OH_FranklinCounty_Gaetz_00010)

Second floor, typical interior, camera direction northeast

Photo #11 (OH_FranklinCounty_Gaetz_00011)

Second floor, stair, camera direction southwest

Photo #12 (OH_FranklinCounty_Gaetz_00012)

Basement, structure detail, camera direction southeast

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.

Gaetz Music House
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State



Figure 1: 49-53 W. Long Street, Columbus, Ohio, c.1980. *Architecture: Columbus*

Gaetz Music House
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

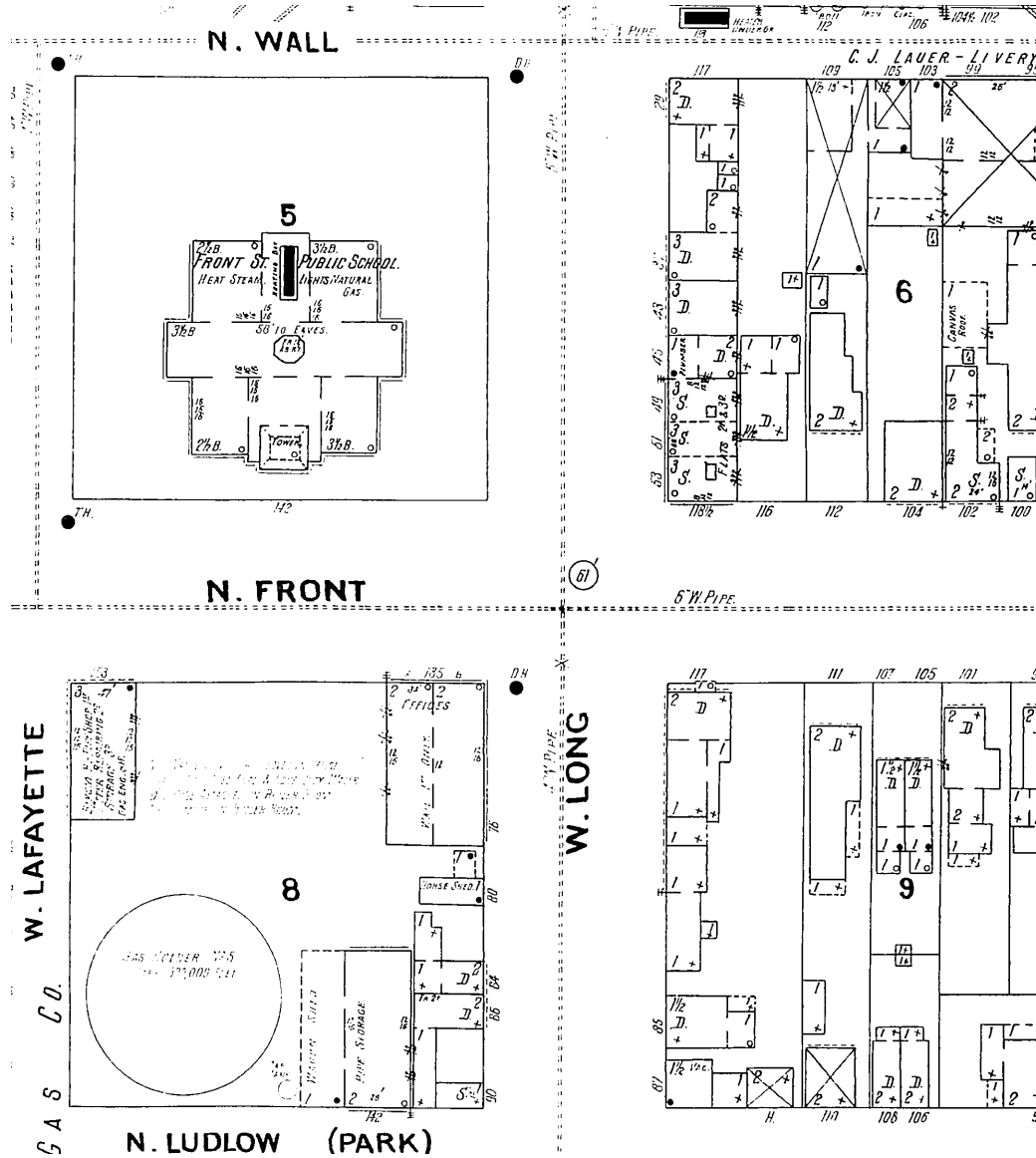


Figure 2: Detail of 1901 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1 Sheet 20.
Columbus Metropolitan Library

Gaetz Music House
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

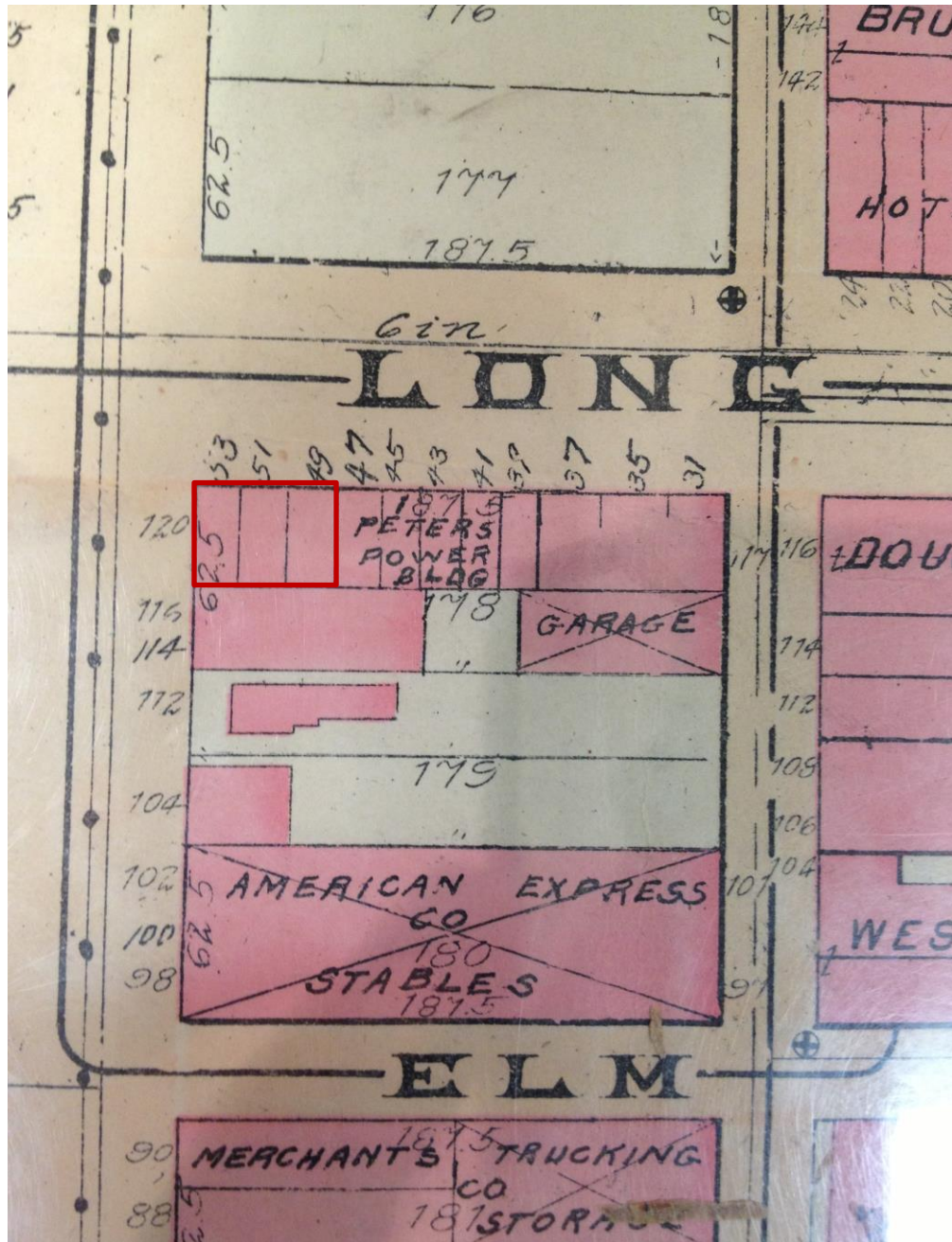


Figure 3: Detail of 1920 Baist's Real Estate Atlas, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1 Sheet 1.
Columbus Metropolitan Library

Gaetz Music House
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

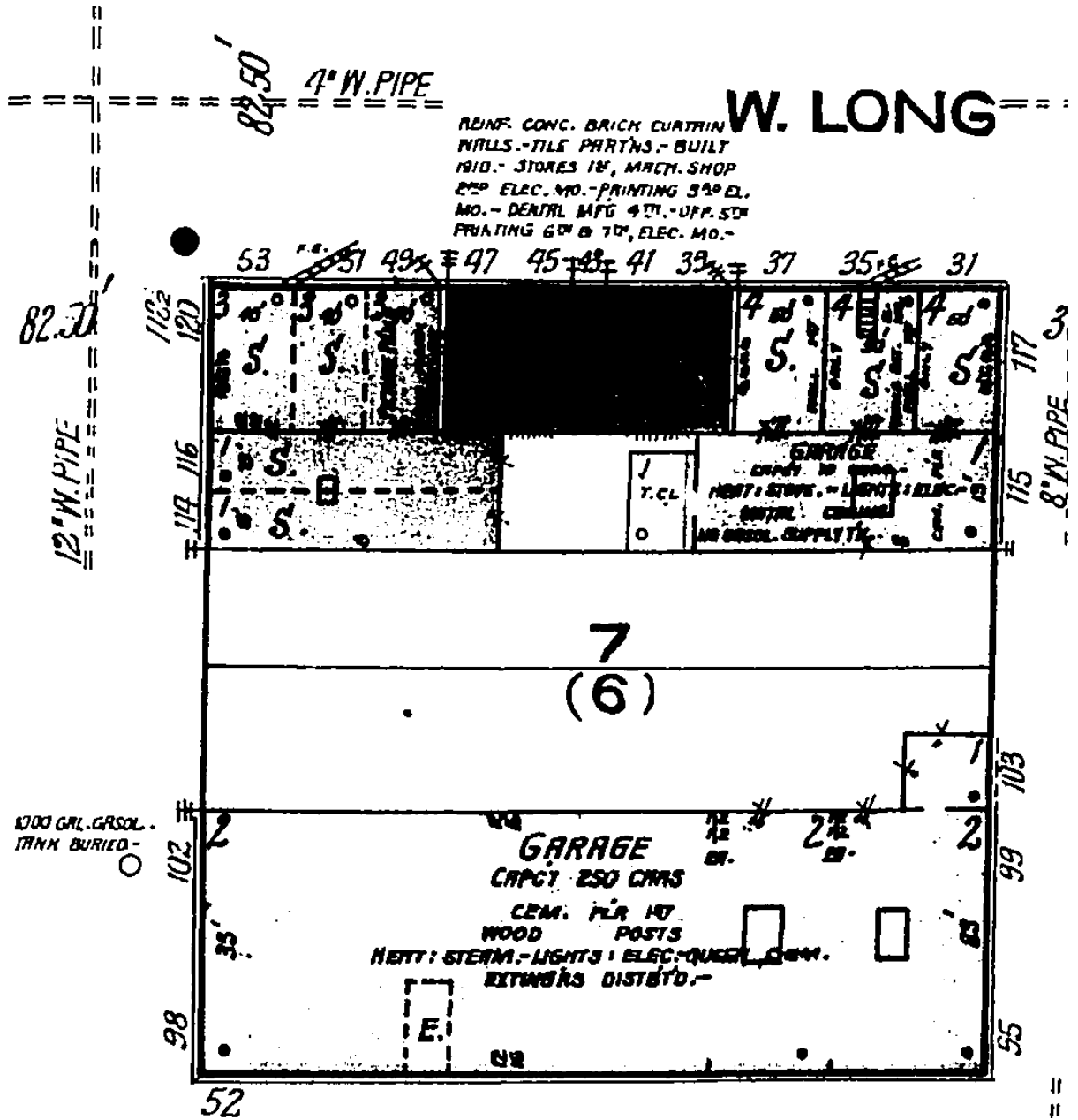


Figure 4: Detail of 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1 Sheet 33.
Columbus Metropolitan Library

Gaetz Music House
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

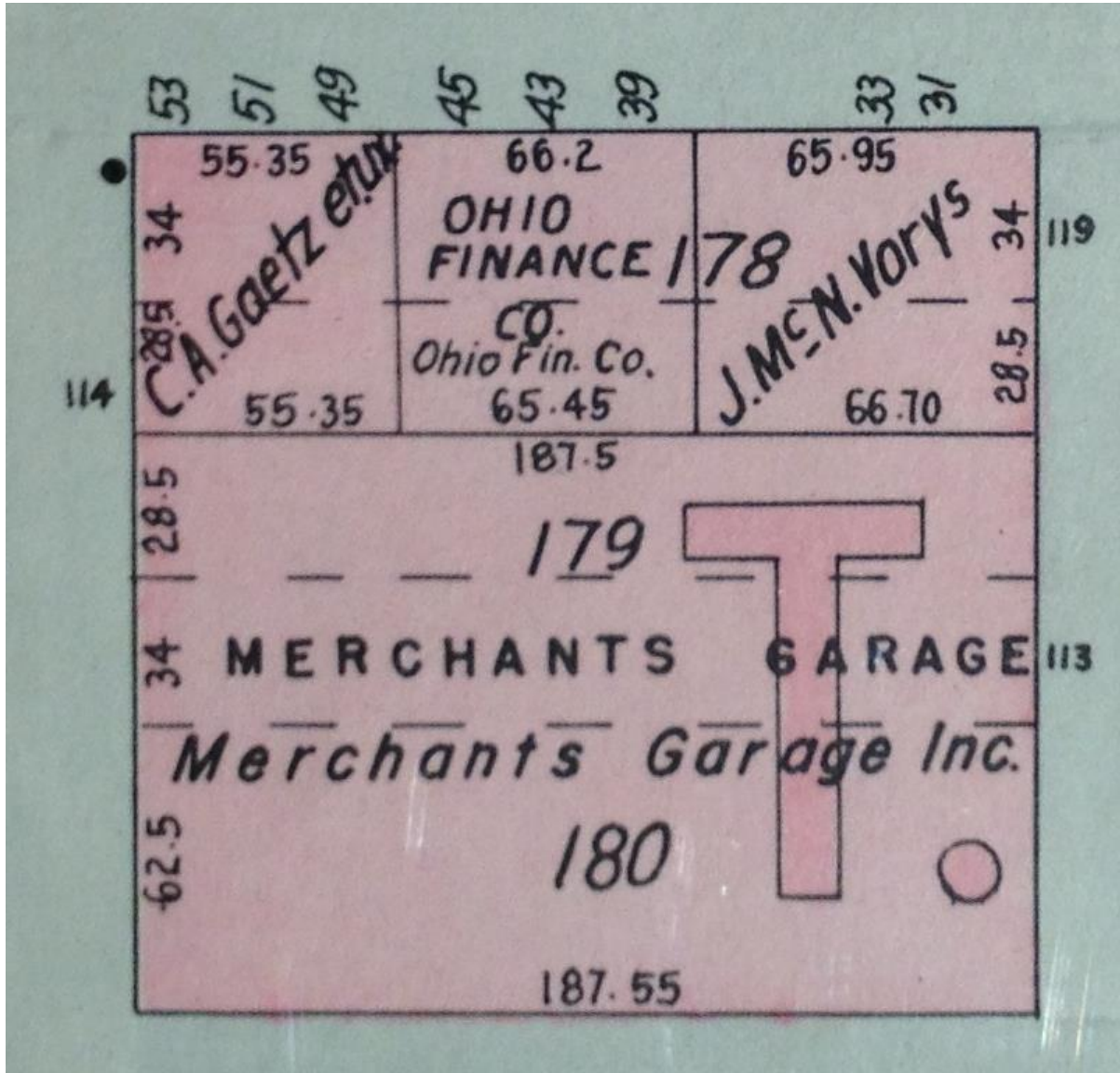


Figure 5: Detail of 1937 Plat Map, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1 Sheet 3. Columbus Metropolitan Library

Gaetz Music House
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

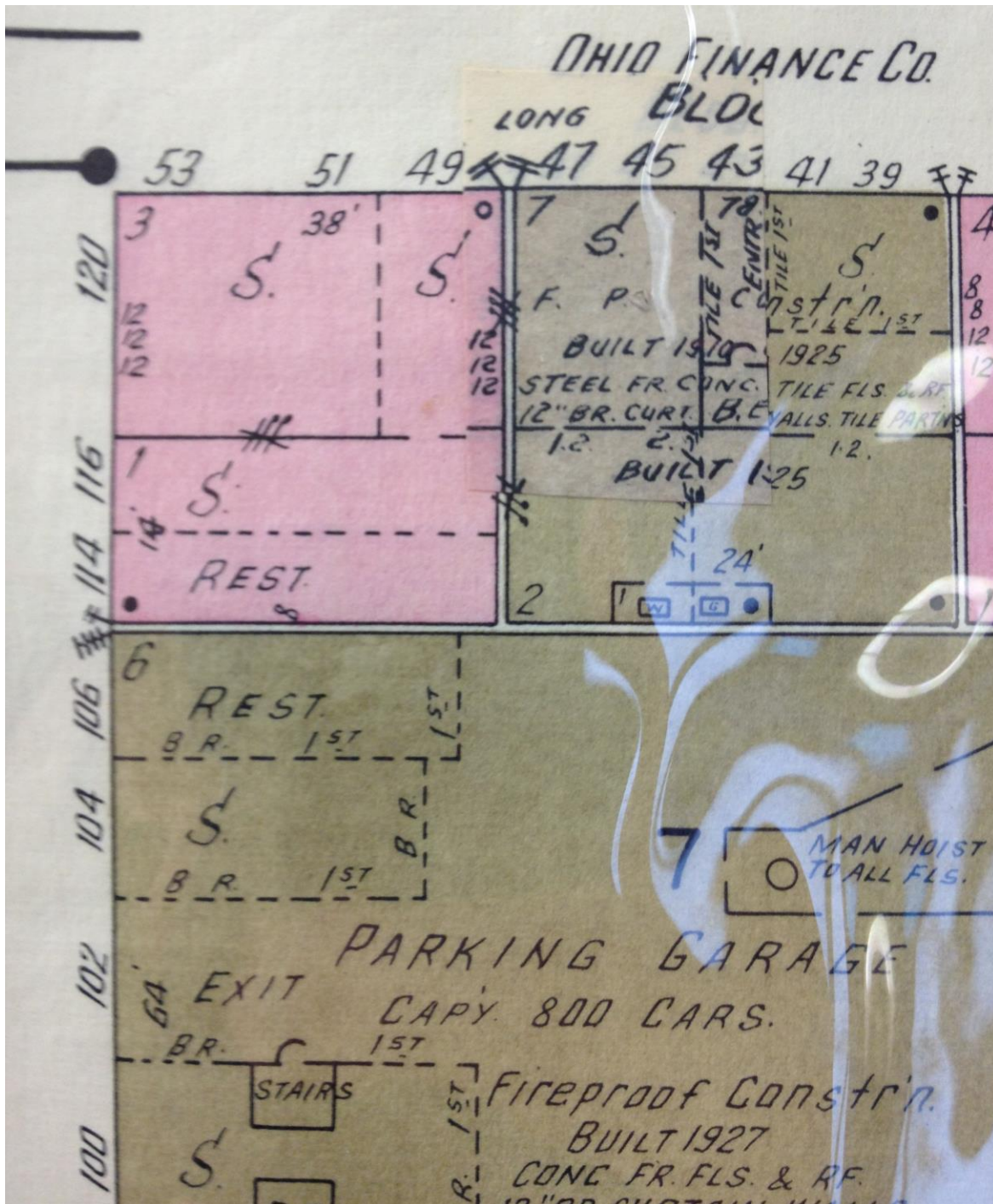


Figure 6: Detail of 1945 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1 Sheet 33.

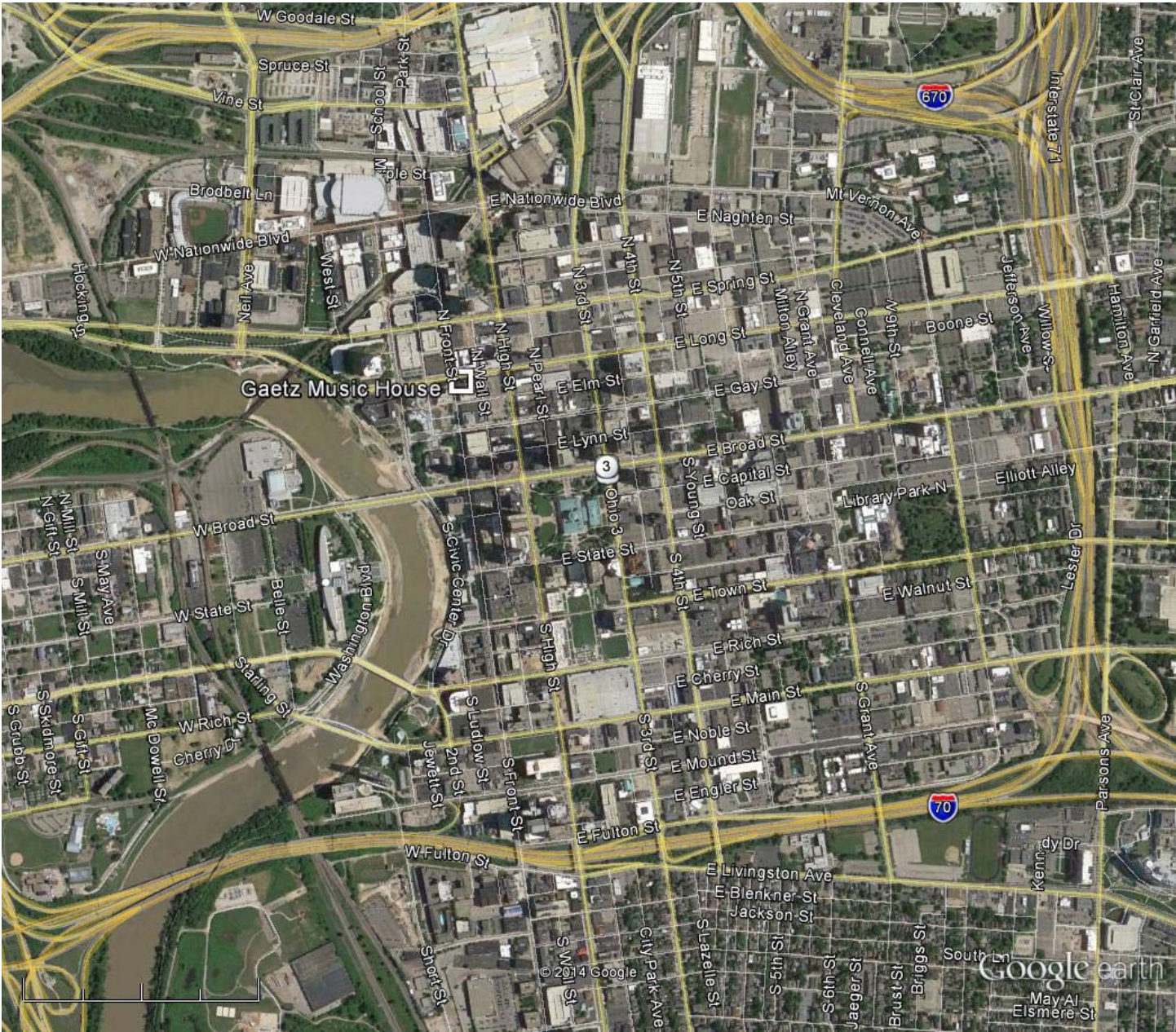
Gaetz Music House
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

LET THIS BE YOUR MUSIC STORE
Here you will find a broad variety of instruments to select from, each chosen from America's finest makes. Our convenient terms, professionally approved instruments and our broad service makes this the musical headquarters of Columbus.

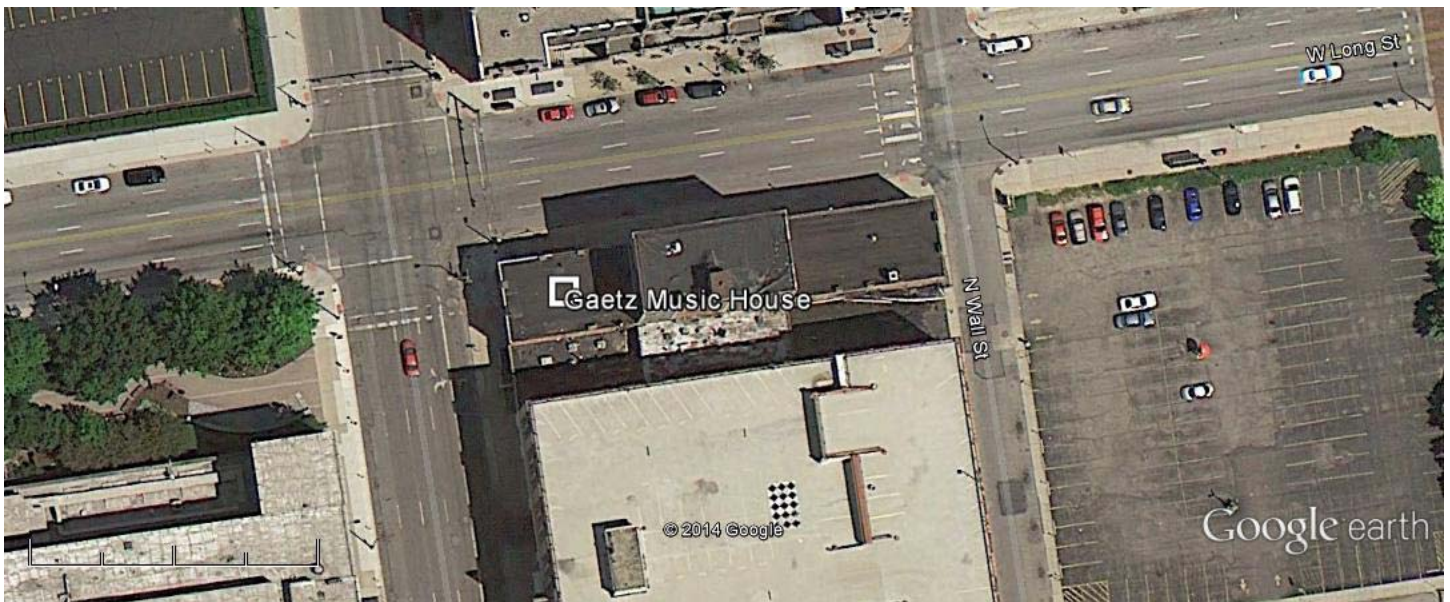
Gaetz Music House
Cor. Long and Front St. Opp. Y. M. C. A.

Figure 8: September 16, 1928 Columbus Evening Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio, Gaetz advertisement.



Google earth





Gaetz Music House

Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 328968 Northing: 4425766

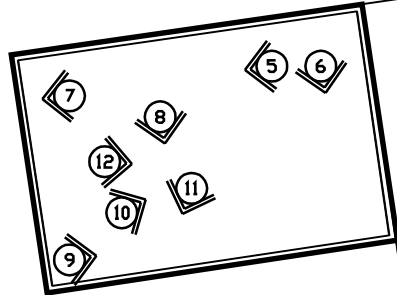
COLUMBUS YMCA
(NR 1993)

W. LONG ST.

FRONT ST.

N. WALL ST.

GAETZ MUSIC HOUSE
53 W. LONG ST.



NATIONAL REGISTER PHOTOGRAPH KEY
GAETZ MUSIC HOUSE
COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO



iPhone 4S
The new iPhone. The new Apple logo.

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www.ohioequities.com

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RESTAURANT
BARBERSHOP

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ONE WAY
←



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M/I Ohio Equities

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#19 224-2400
PETER MIDDLE

Call Peter Middle at 614-224-2400 for more information

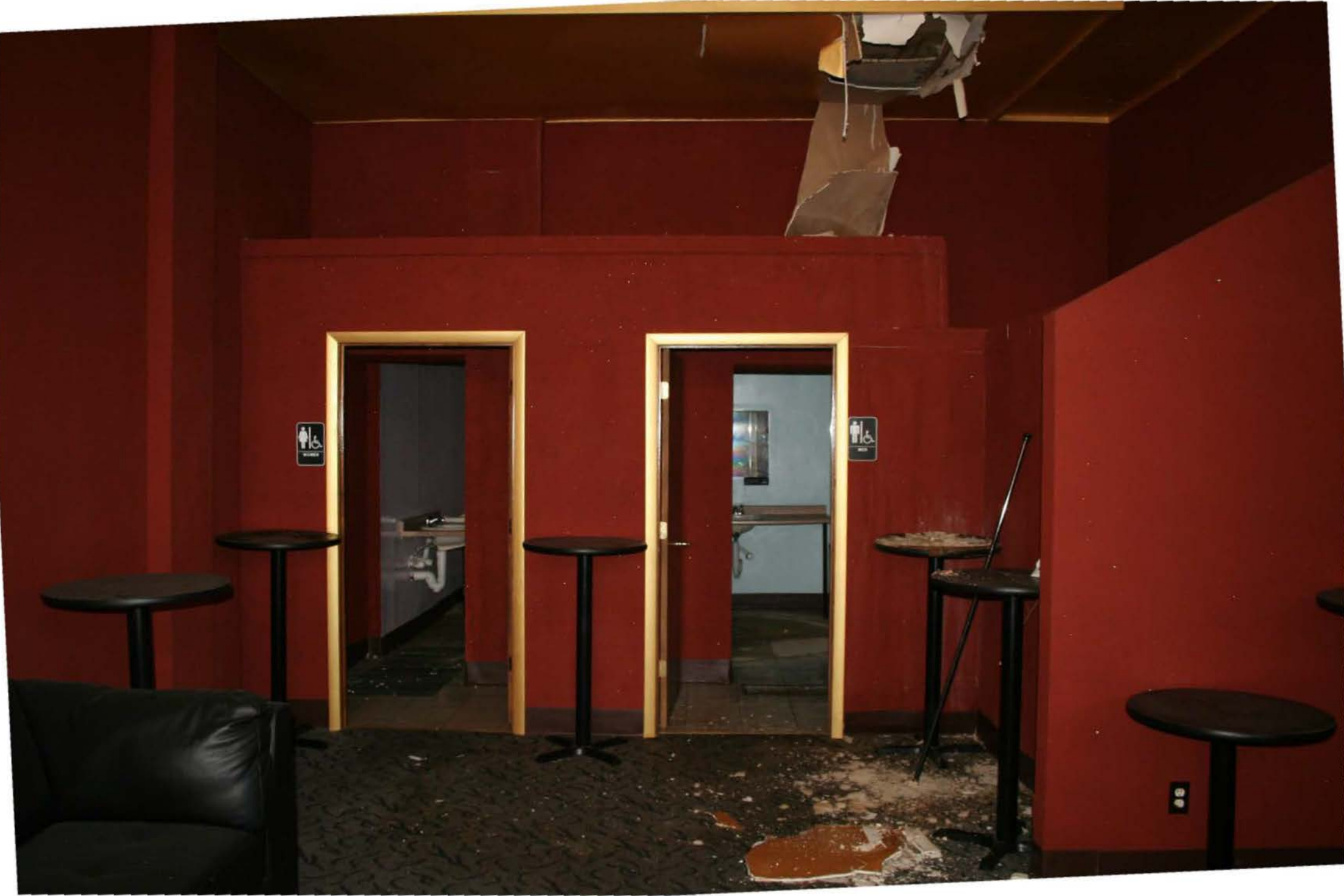
SAIGON PALACE RESTAURANT

FRONT ST





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Gaetz Music House
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: 14000995

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 Patrick Andrews

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.

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 Gaetz Music House 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: _____



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

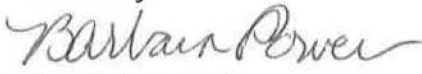
COUNTY

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