



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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: Chesapeake High School
Other names/site number: Chesapeake East Elementary, Chesapeake Community Center
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: 3748 OH-7
City or town: Chesapeake State: Ohio County: Lawrence
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a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

DSHPO Inventory & Registration Barbara Powers 12/21/2017
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date
Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society _____
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
Signature of the Keeper

2/16/2018
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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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Community Center

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Neo-Classical Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Stone, Concrete

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Located just east of the center of the Village of Chesapeake and roughly 20 miles east of Ironton, the county seat, Chesapeake High School is a two-story, yellow brick school building, constructed in two large sections: 1924-25 and 1949. The 1949 ten-room addition is nearly the same size as the original 1925 building. The addition was built to house first through sixth graders, and replaced two overcrowded elementary schools. The nominated property includes the contributing school building and four noncontributing outbuildings. The original 1925 Chesapeake High School has subtle characteristics of the Neo-Classical Revival Style, while the elementary addition has minor characteristics of the International Style. The high school building maintains historic integrity and is little changed from its mid-20th century appearance.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Chesapeake High School building is located in a semi-rural, low density mix of commercial and residential buildings at the village's eastern edge. The residential buildings include a mix of early 20th century cottages and mid-20th century ranch houses. Chesapeake High School is located roughly one mile east of Symmes Creek which divides Chesapeake into its eastern and western portions. A gravel company is immediately to the west of the school property. Houses and businesses are across State Route 7 to the north and residential properties abut the east end of the school property. A grass tree lawn is directly in front of the original 1925 school building. (Photo 1) It is oval in shape and currently separates the building from the road, as it did

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historically. A paved parking lot is in front of the remainder of the school building and out to the eastern property line. A circa 1999 modular trailer (noncontributing) is approximately five feet away from the east elevation and additional parking extends beyond the trailer.

The school parcel is encircled by a line of trees on the east, south and west. To the south is a flat grassy lawn, terminating with a row of trees and the bank of the Ohio River forming the southern boundary of the parcel. A baseball diamond is on the southeast corner of the property. (Photo 6) It includes two concrete dugouts (noncontributing), constructed in 1999, according to the county auditor. A parking lot is behind the 1925 portion of the building, abutting the rear elevation. Raised planting beds and a picnic shelter are in the southwest corner of the parcel. (Photos 8-9) Situated on a blacktop pad, the picnic shelter is wood with simple square posts and a gable roof. It was constructed in 2008 and is noncontributing. A gravel walking path encircles the entire rear lawn.

Exterior

The original Chesapeake High School was constructed in 1924-1925. (Photos 1, 3-4) The façade has two projecting entrance bays with a stepped parapet wall and implied pilasters with stone Doric capitals. Decorative stone panels are set just below the capitals on each side of the doorway. The flat roof has a stepped parapet directly above the entrances. The 1925 portion of the building has replacement windows. The original window openings are intact, but the 12-over-12 sash were replaced c.1960 with hopper windows. The window openings have a continuous stone sill, and a row of soldier course bricks form a lintel over each individual window opening. At the ground level, a row of soldier course bricks provides a decorative element. A header course row, framed by horizontal projecting courses, forms a cornice above the first story windows. (Photos 3-4) The parapet walls and roof line have stone coping. A stone cornerstone from 1924 is near the east corner of the original façade. A second cornice, of raised courses and two rows of soldier courses, is present just below the roof line.

An addition was added in 1949, on the east end of the original school. (Photos 1-2, 4) It projects forward from the original building by roughly two feet. The 1949 addition maintains the established flat roof line, brick entablature, and continuous sills/stringcourses of the 1925 building. The addition has metal multi-light windows, with two operable sections: a lower hopper and an upper awing. A single entrance, with recessed doors, is in the easternmost bay. (Photo 5) It features a fluted stone spandrel above the doorway and a glass block window grid at the 2nd floor, with a stone surround. The window pattern on the 1949 addition is the same as the original windows, including the soldier course lintels and continuous stone sills.

A one-story office addition was built on the east end of the 1949 addition. (Photos 1-2) It has a flat roof with clay tile coping. The office wing is plain and has two window openings on the façade. They are vertically oriented, placed low on the elevation, and small in scale. They feature a fixed window on top and a hopper window below. The windows have simple header course sills. The Lawrence County Auditor indicates that this addition was constructed in 1950. However, given its materials, difference in design, and being so close to the time that the 1949

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addition was completed, it seems likely that the office addition was constructed later, closer to c.1960.

The east elevation consists of the one story wall of the office wing, where the parapet walls of the north and south elevations are visible. (Photo 6) A small square window opening is in the center of the east elevation. The second story of the 1949 addition is visible above the office wing. It features the same decorative brick coursing as the façade, a single window opening centered on the elevation, and two blind rectangular panels that flank the window opening. The panels are defined by header courses and stone corner panels.

The rear elevation of the office wing is identical to the façade, having the same two small window openings. (Photo 6) The rear elevation of the 1949 addition maintains the same window pattern as the façade, including the stone sills and soldier course lintels. The raised brick courses, forming a cornice above the first floor, is present on the addition, as is the soldier course row at ground level. A large chimney stack is present at the west end of this elevation. The chimney abuts a two story red brick addition that was constructed circa 1960. This narrow addition is between the 1949 chimney and the original gymnasium. (Photos 6-8) It has two-light awning style windows on its east elevation, and the openings have concrete sills. The south elevation of the narrow addition has a door opening near the corner.

The rear elevation of the 1925 school contains the one and a half story gymnasium. (Photos 6, 8) The gym is of red brick, differing from the blonde brick of the façade. It has five bays, four of which are multi-light metal windows. Each window opening has stone sills and soldier course lintels. The gymnasium's western bay contains a door on the first floor and a smaller nine-light window above it. A larger door opening, leading into the gymnasium, is just to the east in the next bay. Both door openings have replacement doors. A small one-story variegated brick addition is in the southwest corner of the rear elevation. (Photo 8) The county auditor dates this addition to 1950, and it was likely added at the same time as the 1949 addition, as the bricks are similar. Used for storage, it has a door on the south elevation and three window openings, which have been infilled with vinyl siding. An outdoor refrigeration unit is in front of the window openings. Above this small 1950 addition, the second floor of the original building is visible. Like the gymnasium, it is red brick. The window pattern is the same as the façade. The stringcourses and cornice line continue onto this elevation from the west elevation.

The west elevation contains the original building. (Photos 1, 3) It has paired windows centered on the elevation, and the same stringcourses as the façade. A solid brick wall is present behind the 1925 school, where the circa 1950 storage addition was added.

Interior

On the interior, the school building is configured with classrooms and offices off of a central corridor. (Photos 16, 18, 25) Doors into classrooms and offices are wood with nine-lights in the upper portion. A concrete block reception desk has been added in the corridor, just inside the

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central entrance and adjacent to the gymnasium. The floor in the corridor is concrete in some places and covered with linoleum in other areas. There is a stairwell at each entrance bay. (Photos 10, 21) Utilitarian in appearance, the stairs are concrete, have metal newel posts and balusters and a wood railing. Plaster walls are intact, and the plaster ceiling is also intact, except for the westernmost rooms. Throughout both sections of the school building, on both floors, many of the classrooms retain chalk boards. However, in the 1925 section, they appear to date from the 1960s, as they are aluminum framed and differ from the 1949 section of the building. The 1949 chalkboards are wood framed. (Photos 22-24, 26, 28)

The first floor of the 1925 Chesapeake High School contains offices, classrooms, gymnasium, and a kitchen. With the exception of the gymnasium, the building appears to have had alterations that were completed circa 1960, likely when the windows were replaced. The replacement windows, on the interior, have marble sills, characteristic of that era. In the offices and classrooms, some of the wood trim is intact, such as the baseboard and door surrounds. The kitchen is in the front part of the school building. It has ceramic block wainscoting and a service counter. (Photo 12) A large hood vent is present and a refrigeration unit, but the kitchen appears to have been altered in recent years, or some of the cooking equipment has been removed.

The gym retains its hardwood floor and original windows. (Photos 13-15) A row of bleachers is underneath the windows along the south wall. The north and east wall of the gym have ceramic tile wainscoting that matches the cafeteria. This tile treatment may be a later addition, potentially added at the same time the 1949 wing was constructed. The ceiling has exposed concrete beams. The plaster ceiling in the gymnasium has been covered with acoustic tiles. The east wall has two blocked in areas where windows were originally located. These openings have been infilled with concrete block where the circa 1960 addition was added. An elevated platform is in the southeast corner of the gym. It is accessed by a narrow wood panel door from the backstage area. A stage is at the eastern end of the gymnasium. It is accessed directly from the gymnasium, as well as a second door from the corridor. The stage has a wood floor and a drop ceiling.

The 1949 addition is characterized by ceramic tile block wainscoting in the corridor and stairwell. (Photos 18, 21, 25) It is of an orange-yellow color. At the eastern end of the school, the corridor ends at the circa 1960 office wing. The corridor extends into this space and three doors open off of it. The interior walls in this addition are concrete block. It has a drop ceiling and linoleum flooring.

On the 2nd floor, in the corridor, the south wall above the gymnasium has a row of clearstory windows. Overall, the 2nd floor is more intact than the 1st floor with the classroom configuration little changed. As with the first floor, rooms open off of a central corridor. The corridor has linoleum flooring, wood baseboard, and a plaster ceiling. The 1925 portion of the building has the same classroom materials as the 1st floor, including later chalkboards and linoleum flooring. (Photos 23-24) There are no cloakrooms present in the older portion of the school. The 1949 section of the second floor is the most intact, including wood door surrounds and the wood

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framed chalk boards. Here, the woodwork mostly remains unpainted. (Photo 26) The cloakroom niches in the classrooms are intact. The second floor also has the same ceramic tile wainscoting in this portion of the building, as the 1st floor.

The basement is utilitarian, containing mechanical and janitorial spaces. The building's construction method is evident in the basement, where formed concrete flooring is visible.

Historic Integrity

Chesapeake High School maintains historic integrity. Its setting is intact, including its location in a semi-rural area at the edge of a village. The setting retains the front tree lawn and the athletic fields and green space to the rear of the school. Each portion of the school building maintains historic materials typical of the era it was constructed. The combined elements of historic materials and craftsmanship, overall setting, and characteristic features of an early 20th century school, give the Chesapeake High School a sense of time and place.

Historic materials are largely intact and have not been removed or covered. The exterior of the 1925 building retains window openings and brick and stone detailing. The exterior of the 1949 building retains original windows and brick detailing. The interior of the 1925 school retains metal and concrete stairs, plaster walls and ceiling, wood gym floor, wood doors, and some wood trim. The interior of the 1949 addition retains tile block wainscot, wood doors, wood door and window surrounds, baseboards, chalkboards in most classrooms, and coatroom niches.

The floor plan and elements that convey the building's historic significance as a school are also intact. The double-loaded corridor configuration and circulation patterns are present. The majority of the classrooms are intact, with only a couple having been divided into smaller spaces. The gymnasium is extant. Physical education was mandated by state law in 1923, and new schools constructed after that year contained a gymnasium. In smaller school districts, a combination gymnasium/auditorium was sometimes designed, instead of a separate space for each function. The Chesapeake High School building continues to physically represent popular school features of the era.

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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.)

Education

Period of Significance
1925-1956

Significant Dates
1925
1949

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Dean, Levi J.
DeVoss & Donaldson

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Statement of Significance Summary

Chesapeake High School meets Criterion A for its significant representation of local education development. Previous to the construction of Chesapeake High School, there was no high school building in the school district and upper level students travelled to other school districts, including schools across the state line. Constructed in 1924-25, the new high school building enabled the village to serve the community's growing educational needs, including the implementation of a standardized high school curriculum. The period of significance is 1925, when the school opened, to 1956, when the building stopped serving as the high school. Chesapeake High School is being nominated at the local level of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (

Chesapeake - Village History

Due to topography, most of Lawrence County's villages and population are located along the Ohio River basin. Historically, the county's population was a little more evenly spread out, when clusters of 200-300 people lived around the numerous charcoal furnaces in the countryside. By the 1920s, a population shift to the southern townships, where the bulk of the population remains today, began to take place. Lawrence County is in the tri-state area and is part of the federally-defined Huntington-Ashland-Ironton Metropolitan Statistical Region. Outside of Ironton, the county seat, Chesapeake and Burlington are the largest villages in the county.

The earliest settlement in the Chesapeake area occurred in 1807, when the Kouns brothers of Pennsylvania settled about a mile west of Symmes Creek. The settlement became known as Kounston (or Kounstown). On the east side of Symmes Creek, a settlement known as Rockwood formed later in the 19th century. Rockwood had a burst of development after the Civil War, and even had its own newspaper, the *Rockwood Crescent*.

Located in Union Township, directly across the Ohio River from Huntington, West Virginia, Chesapeake has always had strong connections to that larger city. The Central Land Company of West Virginia held several hundred acres of land west of Symmes Creek in the 1800s. The Central Land Co. was associated with Collis P. Huntington, founder of that namesake city in 1871. Huntington always envisioned a bridge over the Ohio River and purchased land on the Ohio side to hold a location for the bridge. The bridge didn't materialize for five decades. Instead, a ferry service was operated, initially by the Frampton family, from Rockwood.

Eventually, a new plat on the west side of the mouth of Symmes Creek was proposed by the Central Land Co. It was decided in 1907 to incorporate this plat, the old Kounston settlement, and Rockwood as one village. The name Chesapeake had been associated with the area for a while, and it was suggested to name the new village Chesapeake. The first mayor was Tom C. Smith, and there were six allotted councilmen. The new village included a scattering of extant buildings, businesses, a post office (established in 1871), and a few churches. It had 541 residents during its first census in 1910.

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Subsequent to incorporation, municipal services and transportation improvements were installed in the village during the next two decades. The 1910s brought gas lines (1914), a telephone exchange (1915), and in 1917, the road between Chesapeake and Proctorville was paved. The 1920s brought the Chesapeake Electric Company in 1921 and city water in 1928, piped from Huntington (sewage was added in 1935). Collis P. Huntington's long ago dreamed of bridge was not constructed until the 1920s. Financed by a group of Huntington businessmen, it remained a privately held bridge until 1940, with a toll collected for its use. The bridge opened to traffic on May 23, 1926, and the dedication ceremony that day had nearly 10,000 people.¹ Population in Chesapeake by the 1930 census was nearly 1,100.

The old iron furnaces were starting to become technically obsolete by the 1880s, but many continued to operate until after World War I. As they closed c.1920, "Lawrence County underwent an economic transition from small charcoal iron furnaces and farming to a more diversified economy. The shifting of economic activities from the charcoal furnaces throughout the countryside to employment opportunities in Ironton and neighboring communities such as Russell and Ashland in Kentucky and Huntington in West Virginia, ordained that the townships located along the river became the most heavily populated."² Chesapeake benefitted from the county's population shift to the south, which occurred shortly after the village's founding. During the first two decades of the 20th century, Union Township was one of only three in the county to experience continuous growth.

Because of the flatter terrain along the Ohio River, road improvements occurred first in the southern townships. Chesapeake's location in this area and its proximity to larger population centers facilitated its growth in the 1930s and 1940s. Many of the industries in the tristate region had war-related applications, such as chemical plants in Ashland, KY and the International Nickel Company, which had built a massive factory in Huntington in 1923. As fighting increased before and during World War II, the region's industries regained production stability by the late 1930s, following an earlier decline during the Depression. During these decades, there were multiple employment opportunities in the vicinity. In 1940, Union Township's population was 4,974 and in 1950, it was 6,233 (twice the size of the next largest township, aside from Ironton's).

The village's neighbor, Huntington, also had a growing population in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1930, it registered 75,572 and in 1950, the city peaked at 86,353. By the mid-20th century, Chesapeake was noted as being a bedroom community for Huntington. As such, traffic jams were common on the bridge. "In the late 1950s and early 1960s, drivers waiting to cross the two-lane span clogged the city's downtown streets at the evening rush hour, and the Ohio side saw a similar traffic snarl in the mornings."³ A second bridge over the Ohio River into Huntington was built in 1968. On the Ohio side, it was located just west of the Chesapeake village boundary.

¹ 'Lost Huntington: The Sixth Street Bridge,' *The Herald-Dispatch*, February 24, 2014.

² Belcher, Gary. "The Distribution of Schools in Lawrence County, Ohio From 1816 to 1994: A Study in Historical Geography" (Diss. Ohio University, 1995), p.119.

³ 'Lost Huntington: The Sixth Street Bridge.'

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Although Chesapeake today is a dry community, it once had an interesting history of a thriving nightclub scene. The Continental Nite Club was located in the village and was advertised in 1940 as the tri-state's favorite supper club. (Attachment B) The club hosted famous comedians and performers, such as George Gobel and Mickey Rooney. The Continental also had a gambling component, which was reportedly connected to the Cleveland mafia.⁴ A one-time performer, Harry Jarkey, noted that the Continental was a gambling joint that in its early years was not legitimate, with a secret door accessing the gambling area.⁵ At some point the club's gambling component was legitimate, then becoming a well-known venue. "The Continental was one of the largest entertainment casinos in the Eastern United States!"⁶ Just off the Sixth Street Bridge into Huntington, about a half-dozen other small casinos were located on 3rd Avenue in Chesapeake. The strip was described as having 'a row of neon signs.' "Hard to believe but back in the Forties the little Ohio town lit up the night like a miniature Las Vegas."⁷ The Chesapeake area's population in 1966 was nearly 5,000 residents,⁸ an increase from approximately 4,000 in 1949.⁹ Today, the village is much quieter and its population hovers around 750.

Chesapeake High School and General Educational History

The Village of Chesapeake is located in Union Township. The first school in the area was a log building, constructed in 1816, a mile from the confluence of Symmes Creek and the Ohio River. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, a number of small schools were scattered throughout the township. Predominantly one and two-room buildings, township schools were located in the hamlets of Bradrick, Bethel, Bear Creek, Big Branch, Coryville, Getaway, Henson Hollow, Rankins Creek, Red Oak, Union, and Upper Chesapeake (Rockwood). These schools taught children through the 8th grade.

In Chesapeake, the largest village in the township, younger students were housed in multiple small schoolrooms, with the village eventually having a six-room school. There was no high school curriculum in Chesapeake, and upper grade students traveled to the village of Proctorville (4 miles away) or were ferried across the river to Huntington, W. Virginia. When the school season began in 1921, a group of 9th grade students, who traveled to attend Central Junior High School in Huntington, were sent home because the school was overcrowded.

As a result, and because by the early 1920s there were enough older students, parents began to push for Chesapeake to have its own high school. A high school curriculum was officially established in 1921, and the Chesapeake Board of Education leased the second floor of the Fraternal Hall Building. Twenty-eight freshmen and sophomores attended the inaugural year of Chesapeake High School.¹⁰ For two school years from 1921-23, high school students were

⁴ <http://www.geocities.ws/organizedcrimesyndicates/cleveland.html>

⁵ <http://classicshowbiz.blogspot.com/2013/01/an-interview-with-harry-jarkey.html>.

⁶ <http://local.townsquarepublications.com/ohio/lawrencecounty/03hist/topic.html>

⁷ <https://hubpages.com/entertainment/Memories-Of-Huntington-WV>

⁸ *A Story About Lawrence County, Ohio* (Huntington, West Virginia: Paul Brown Publishing Company, 1966), p.20.

⁹ Hutchison, 'Chesapeake, Ironton's Neighbor.'

¹⁰ *History of Lawrence County, Ohio, 1990* (Walsworth Publishing Co., 1990), p.29.

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housed in the local fraternal hall. For the next two school years, they switched buildings with the elementary school.

Several education-related actions occurred in 1923. Initially only having one instructor, the teaching staff was slowly enlarged and a principal was hired in 1923. That same year the school was upgraded from a second grade high school to having a First Grade Charter.¹¹ Charter classifications of first or second grade related back to the 1914 Rural School Codes Act, which set standards for teacher qualifications and school buildings. For example, a first grade one-room school had to have a building and schoolyard in good repair, separate screened privies or inside toilets for each sex, a fifty-volume library, a one-hundred square foot blackboard, a ventilated heating system, and a teacher with a minimum three-year training certificate.¹² A student graduating from a first grade one-room or consolidated school could attend an Ohio high school without taking an exam.

The year 1923 also marked the merger of the Union Township and Chesapeake school systems into one district. Upon the merger, the school district then had twenty-one teachers and one-thousand students. The first graduating class for Chesapeake High School received diplomas in 1924, and by the 1924-1925 school year, there were 77 students enrolled. The school had both a boys' and a girls' basketball team.

Construction for the nominated Chesapeake High School building began in 1924, and the new school building was ready for its first students in September 1925. With appropriate fanfare, the school was dedicated on Labor Day, September 7, 1925. The day-long dedication program included several speakers, recitations by Chesapeake school children, and musical performances by the Chesapeake American Legion band and the McQuade quartette from Huntington. The new school building contained twelve classrooms, two offices, a library, a clinic, and a combination gymnasium-auditorium.¹³

The architect for the Chesapeake High School was Levi J. Dean, while Central States Construction Company served as the builder for the school. Based in Huntington, Dean was a prolific West Virginia architect. Starting his firm in 1910, he is noted as enjoying "an extensive practice in the city and its southern hinterlands."¹⁴ Dean designed an assortment of buildings in the early 1900s. He designed houses in Williamson, a coal and railroad town; the 1918-20 Neoclassical Jackson County Courthouse; the 1924 B'Nai Israel Synagogue (Huntington), a combination Byzantine-Georgian building; the 1924-25 Ricketts House (Huntington), an exaggerated 16,000 square foot Cotswold cottage-bungalow hybrid for a real estate developer; and the 1924-25 Beaux-Arts Second Presbyterian Church (Huntington). He was also the company architect for the O.J. Morrison department store chain, a West Virginia concern, designing stores located around the state. Forming the firm of Dean and Dean, two of Levi's

¹¹ *Chesapeake High School Review* (Chesapeake, Ohio: Chesapeake High School, 1925), p.1.

¹² Belcher, "The Distribution of Schools in Lawrence County, Ohio From 1816 to 1994: A Study in Historical Geography," p.91.

¹³ Hutchison, D.D. 'Chesapeake, Ironton's Neighbor,' *Huntington Herald Advertiser*, December 19, 1949.

¹⁴ Chambers, Jr., S. Allen. *Buildings of West Virginia* (Oxford: University Press, 2004), p.244.

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sons later joined him in business. In the 1960s, Dean and Dean designed several large-scale campus buildings, including Marshall University. The firm continued to exist into the early 2000s.

In 1935-1936, the Chesapeake Exempted Village School District had thirteen buildings in use. There were nine in 1940, a likely result of continued consolidation efforts occurring throughout the county. As noted in the previous section, Chesapeake and Union Township experienced steady growth during the 1930s and 1940s, resulting in expanded student enrollment. By 1948, the school district was the second largest in the county, after Ironton, with 1,029 students.¹⁵ The continued population increase resulted in the need for more space. Built in 1949, a sizeable addition on the east end of the Chesapeake High School was constructed to serve as a new elementary school.

The new elementary school may also have been constructed under political pressure. In 1948, Ohio's governor, Thomas J. Herbert, visited several schools in southern Ohio. He was dismayed by the condition of many of the buildings.

Among the schools the Governor visited the worst was a seven room building in Chesapeake. The ceiling and roof were held up by wooden posts which were bent by the weight of sagging ceilings. Superintendent Joseph Riley told the governor that thirty-six families were sending fifty children to school in Huntington, West Virginia at a cost of \$100 a year. Because of the poor condition of the schoolhouses, parents were afraid to send their children to the Chesapeake schools. Ten of the twenty-two Chesapeake classrooms were declared unfit by the governor.¹⁶

The new elementary facility "housed most of the elementary students in the district; thus eliminating one and two-room buildings."¹⁷ The architectural firm of DeVoss & Donaldson designed the 1949 addition. Based in Portsmouth, Ohio, the firm had been in practice since at least the 1910s. Practicing throughout the state, but mostly in south-central Ohio, the firm designed theaters in Ironton, Sciotoville, and Frederickstown, multiple houses, and an office building in New Boston. DeVoss & Donaldson designed a school in neighboring South Point, between Ironton and Chesapeake. In Portsmouth, the firm designed the 1920s Mercy Hospital.

The 1924 Chesapeake High School continued to serve as the high school until 1956, when a new building was completed. Additional growth in the school district had necessitated the need for a larger, modernized high school. A new elementary school was also completed at the same time, and both buildings were dedicated in November 1956. Once the new 1956 high school building was completed, the old high school building fully became an elementary school, called

¹⁵ Belcher, "The Distribution of Schools in Lawrence County, Ohio From 1816 to 1994: A Study in Historical Geography," p.184.

¹⁶ Belcher, "The Distribution of Schools in Lawrence County, Ohio From 1816 to 1994: A Study in Historical Geography," p.175.

¹⁷ *History of Lawrence County, Ohio, 1990*, p.29.

Chesapeake High School
Name of Property

Lawrence, Ohio
County and State

Chesapeake East Elementary. This district-wide consolidation and construction campaign brought about the closure of the last of the one-room schoolhouses in Union Township.

Utilized until the end of the 1955 school year, Bethel School was one of the township's remaining one-room schools that was replaced by the new elementary school. Considered a neighborhood school with 10-15 students, Bethel was described by a former student as,

located at the road junction of two sparsely traveled county roads. The one-room frame building was built on a stone foundation within fifty feet of Symmes Creek. Large oak trees shaded the sides and back of the school and the playground was dirt, totally lacking any grass cover. Outhouses were located away from the school next to a very steep bank that went into Symmes Creek. Since Bethel did not have running water, parents brought water to school each day...¹⁸

The Chesapeake East Elementary operated from 1956 until 1987. The Chesapeake Union Exempted School District underwent another construction campaign in the late 1980s, when the 1950s high school and west elementary were replaced with new buildings in 1989. The old Chesapeake High School building was sold to the Lawrence Co. Port Authority in 1987. After the East Elementary was closed in 1989, the building became the Chesapeake Community Center, c.1990, remaining in that capacity today.

Historic Significance

Chesapeake High School is being nominated under Criterion A for its association with local educational patterns. The 1925 school building reflects the local community's desire to provide a high school curriculum for its youth and a modern structure in which to house it. Additionally, the 1949 addition reflects the community's growth and desire to provide an upgraded facility for the elementary students.

By the 1920s, Ohio's legislation governing schools had evolved over the previous century. The state's first law passed regarding schools occurred in 1825. It provided for public schools using property taxes and placed the responsibility for schools at the township level. In 1849, a law was enacted that permitted municipalities larger than 500 residents to apply for special district status, allowing them to fund schools out of city taxes and exempting them from township control. New laws in 1853 increased the number of months children were to attend school to six and, significantly, created a foundation for publicly funded high school curricula.

As the century progressed the acceptance of high school as part of a child's basic education increased. Due to an increasingly complex industrial workplace, high schools became important for advanced knowledge and skills. As high schools were more commonly seen as necessity rather than luxury, there was pressure on the government for them to be free as primary schools already were. Ohio's General Assembly responded to

¹⁸ Belcher, "The Distribution of Schools in Lawrence County, Ohio From 1816 to 1994: A Study in Historical Geography," p.171.

Chesapeake High School
Name of Property

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the public pressure in 1853, allowing for tax monies to be used for high school education.¹⁹

In 1914, the Rural School Codes Act was passed. The law shifted educational responsibilities from the township level to the county and created county school boards with a superintendent. City districts and villages with over 3,000 people were exempted from county oversight.

Although Chesapeake was not incorporated as a village until 1907, a Chesapeake School District, separate from the township, was designated by the 1880s. The 1887 *Atlas of Lawrence County* indicates a Chesapeake School District, as well as a Quaker Bottom School District around Proctorville. The district extended from the township line on the west to just before the hamlet of Coryville on the east, roughly 1.5 miles east of Symmes Creek. Following the 1914 Rural School Codes Act, the consolidation of school districts between townships and villages was common, particularly when the village was a little too small to support a high school on its own. This common Ohio trend is seen with the Chesapeake-Union Township merger in 1923, and the extant Chesapeake High School illustrates the pattern.

Chesapeake's fledgling high school program generated a need for a proper high school building to meet the growing requirements of state mandated high school curricula. In 1909, Ohio's General Assembly authorized school boards to offer agricultural, vocational, and domestic science classes. Further advancing this type of coursework in the public schools, the federal government passed the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, which provided grants for funding technical education. Legislation and a general increase in high school attendance caused a boom of construction for new high school buildings in the late 1910s and early 1920s. For example, in Lawrence County, at least five other high schools were constructed during the time period: South Point High School (1916), Rock Hill High School (1922), Dawson-Bryant High School (1924), Rome Rural High School (1925), and Kitts Hill High School (1927). Of these buildings, only the abandoned Dawson-Bryant High School is still standing. The Chesapeake High School is the last of the school district's historic buildings that is extant. The school building exemplifies the local pattern of educational history and high school construction for the Village of Chesapeake and the Chesapeake Union Exempted School District.

"The elementary schools of Chesapeake have long been recognized as among the best in Lawrence County. However, a common school education which was adequate a generation ago was not deemed satisfactory for the present. That the people are fully aware to the educational needs of the community is best shown by the fact that a bond issue for the erection of a high school building was carried with few dissenting votes. The building is now well under construction and it will provide school facilities equal to any in the county."²⁰ In the 1920s, residents of Chesapeake were excited about the prospects of their new school building. The Chesapeake High School building stands today as a reminder of this optimistic era of education and early 20th century community educational goals.

¹⁹ Kane, Kathy Mast and Nathalie Wright. *Canal Winchester School National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, 2007, #07000026, p.8-10.

²⁰ *Chesapeake High School Review*, p.1.

Chesapeake High School
Name of Property

Lawrence, Ohio
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Publications

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A Story About Lawrence County, Ohio, Huntington, West Virginia: Paul Brown Publishing Company, 1966.

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Chambers, Jr., S. Allen. *Buildings of West Virginia*, Oxford: University Press, 2004.

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Belcher, Gary. "The Distribution of Schools in Lawrence County, Ohio From 1816 to 1994: A Study in Historical Geography," Diss. Ohio University, 1995.

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The Panther (Chesapeake High School Yearbook), Chesapeake, Ohio: The Commercial Class, 1952.

Chesapeake High School
Name of Property

Lawrence, Ohio
County and State

We Are the Class of 1957 Chesapeake High School, 2007.

Wright, Nathalie. *Groveport School National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2009.*

Archives

Briggs Lawrence County Public Library – Phyllis Hamner Genealogy Room
321 South 4th Street, Ironton, Ohio 45638
Subject Files: Schools

Websites

Chesapeake High School:

TeresaHPIR, *Chesapeake Community Center*, January 14, 2013.

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Chesapeake and Lawrence County:

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Chesapeake High School
Name of Property

Lawrence, Ohio
County and State

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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.25

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: 38.433249 | Longitude: -82.429111 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Chesapeake High School
Name of Property

Lawrence, Ohio
County and State

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 375252 | Northing: 4254631 |
| 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 all of Parcels #23-098-1901.000 and 23-098-1900.000, as defined by the Lawrence County Auditor. See Attachment A – Maps.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the property historically associated with Chesapeake High School, during the Period of Significance, 1925-1956.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nathalie Wright
organization: Historic Preservation Consultant
street & number: 1535B Lafayette Dr.
city or town: Columbus state: OH zip code: 43220
e-mail nwright66@yahoo.com
telephone: 614-447-8832
date: October 13, 2017

Chesapeake High School
Name of Property

Lawrence, 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.)

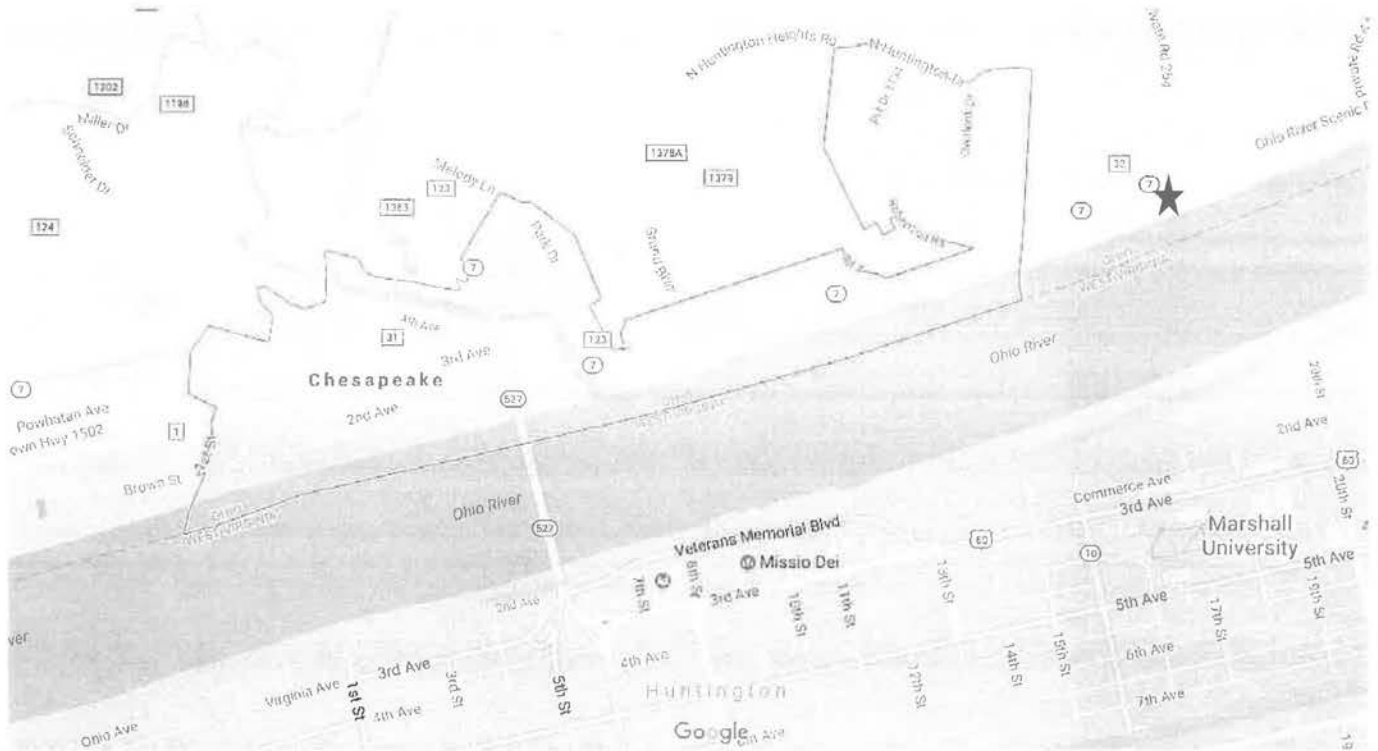
Photo Log

Photographer: Nathalie Wright

Date Photographed: March 20, 2017 and July 12, 2017

1. Chesapeake High School, streetscape view, looking southeast
2. Façade, looking southwest
3. Façade & west elevation, original 1925 building, looking southeast
4. Façade, 1925 school (in foreground) & 1949 addition, looking southeast
5. Façade, 1949 addition, entrance detail, looking south
6. East & south elevations, view from baseball field, looking northwest
7. South elevation, looking northwest
8. South elevation, looking northeast
9. Picnic shelter, rear lawn, & view toward Ohio River, looking southwest
10. 1st floor, 1925 building, entrance, looking north
11. 1st floor, 1925 building, office, looking west
12. 1st floor, 1925 building, kitchen, looking east
13. 1st floor, 1925 building, gymnasium/auditorium, looking south
14. 1st floor, 1925 building, gymnasium/auditorium, looking east
15. 1st floor, 1925 building, gymnasium/auditorium, looking northwest
16. 1st floor, 1925 building, corridor, looking east
17. 1st floor, 1925 building, classroom, looking east
18. 1st floor, 1949 building, corridor, looking east
19. 1st floor, 1949 building, breakroom, looking south
20. 1st floor, 1949 building, classroom, looking west
21. 1st floor, 1949 building, entrance, looking north
22. 1st floor, 1949 building, classroom, looking west
23. 2nd floor, 1925 building, classroom, looking southeast
24. 2nd floor, 1925 building, classroom, looking northeast
25. 2nd floor, 1949 and 1925 buildings, corridor, looking west
26. 2nd floor, 1949 building, classroom, looking southwest
27. 2nd floor, 1949 building, classroom, looking west
28. 2nd floor, 1949 building, classroom, looking west

Attachment A - Maps

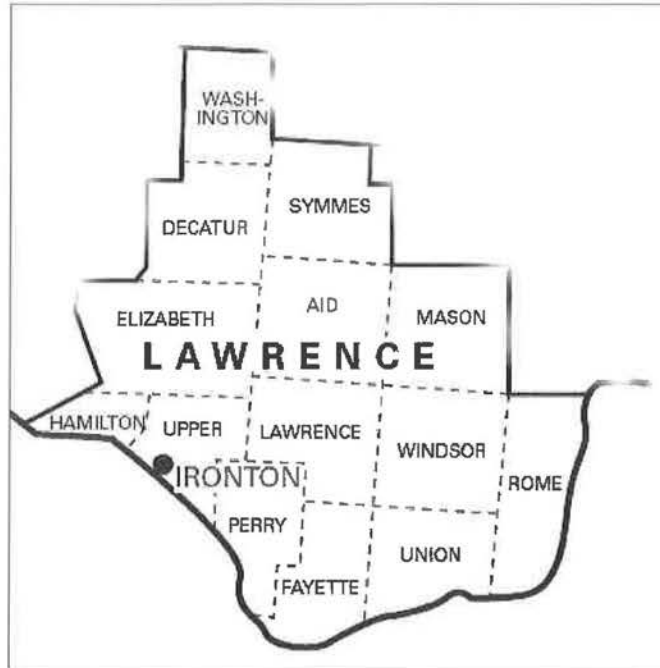


Chesapeake High School, 3748 OH-7, Chesapeake, OH. From Google Maps.

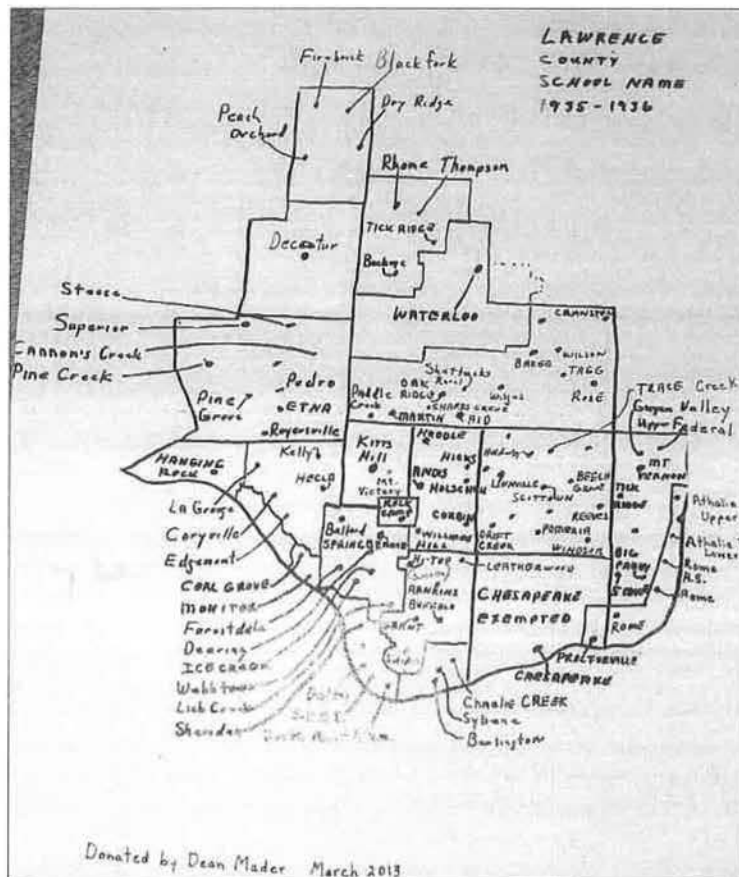


Aerial View. From Lawrence County Auditor, Parcel numbers: 23-098-1901.000 and 23-098-1900.000.

Attachment A – Maps

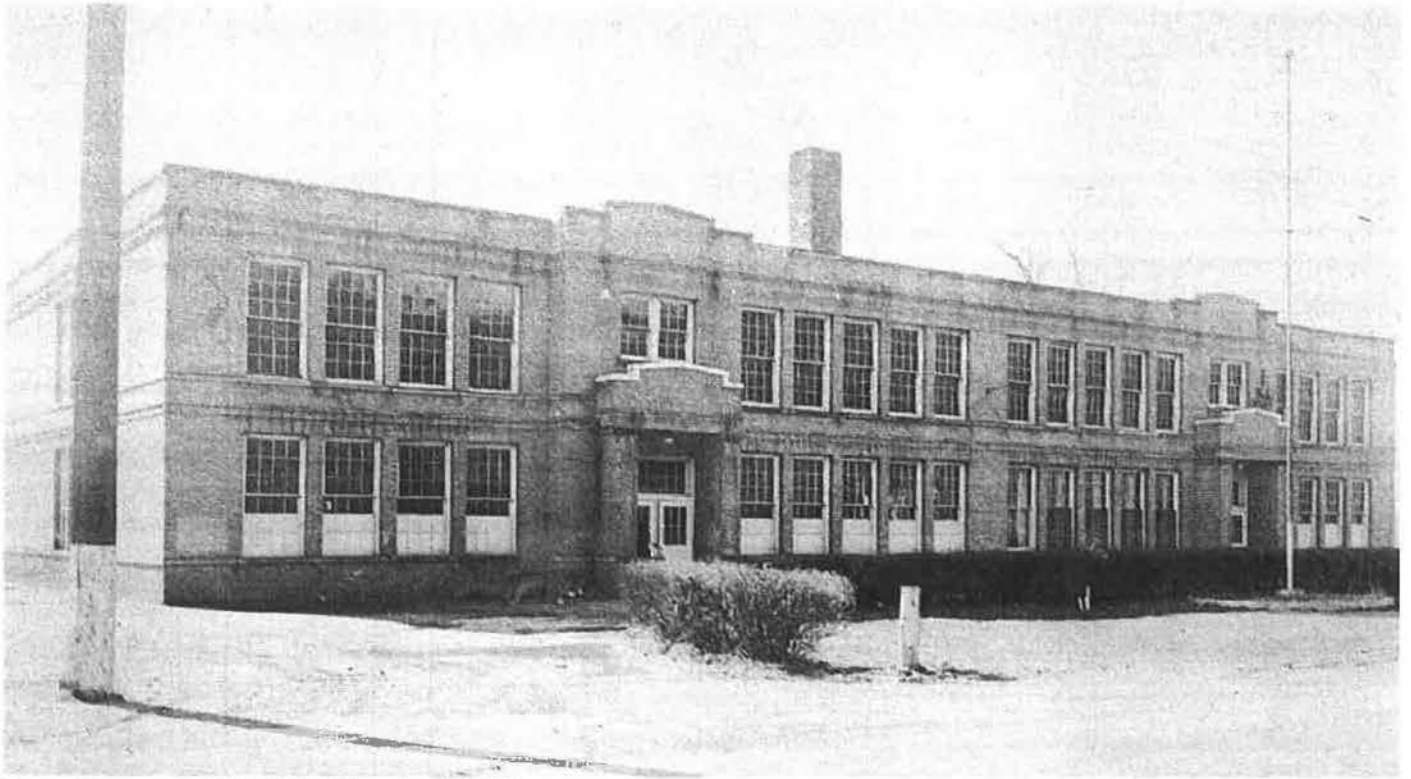


Lawrence County Map



Lawrence County School Districts, 1930s. From Briggs Lawrence County Public Library – Subject Files

Attachment B – Historic Images



From *Chesapeake High School Yearbook*, 1947.



c.1950. From http://theresashauntedhistoryofthetri-state.blogspot.com/2013_01_01_archive.html

Attachment B – Historic Images



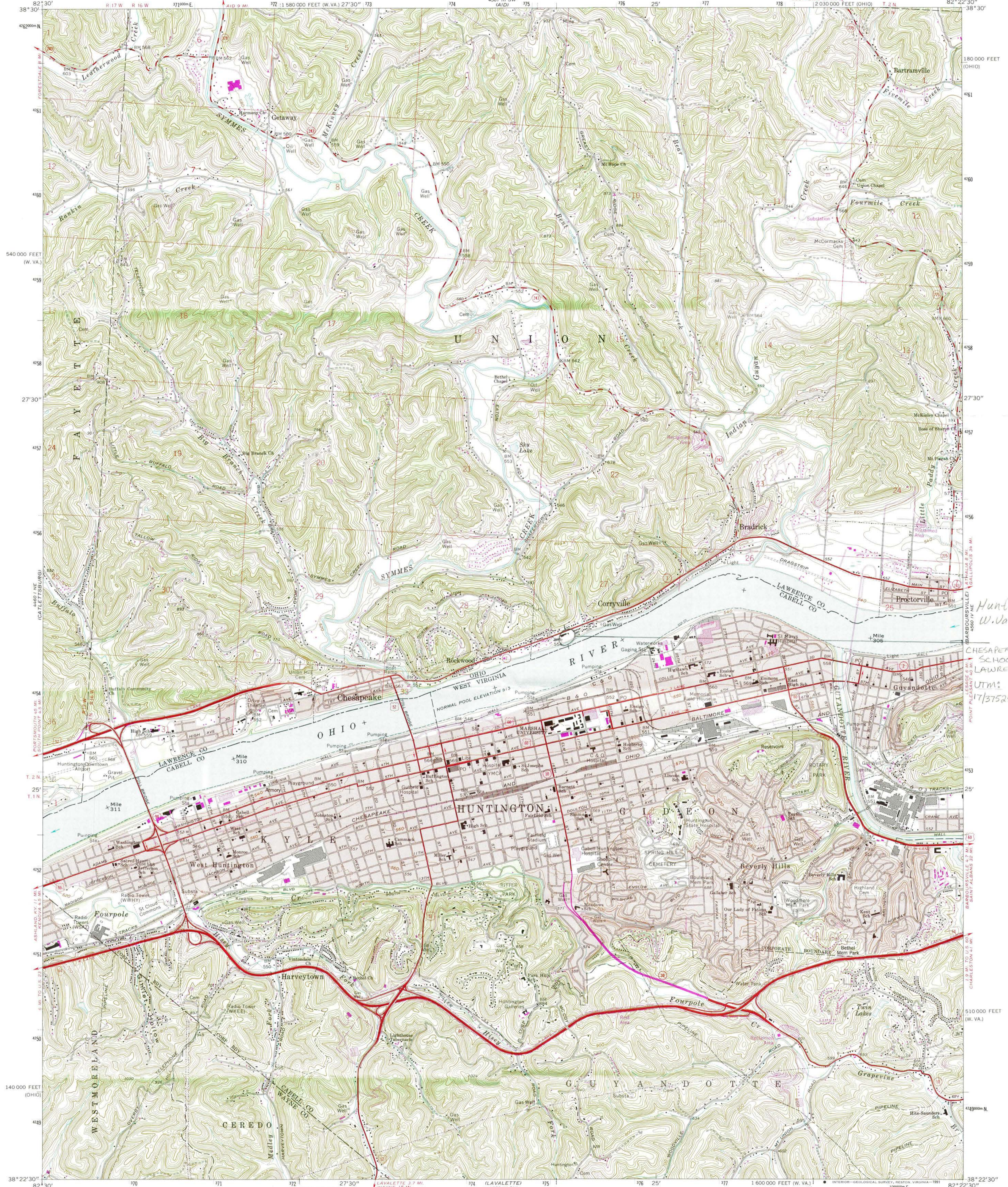
Rear elevation, 1952. From *The Panther* (Chesapeake High School Yearbook)



Gymnasium, 1947. From *Chesapeake High School Yearbook*.

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1940. From <http://classicshowbiz.blogspot.com/2013/01/an-interview-with-harry-jarkey.html>



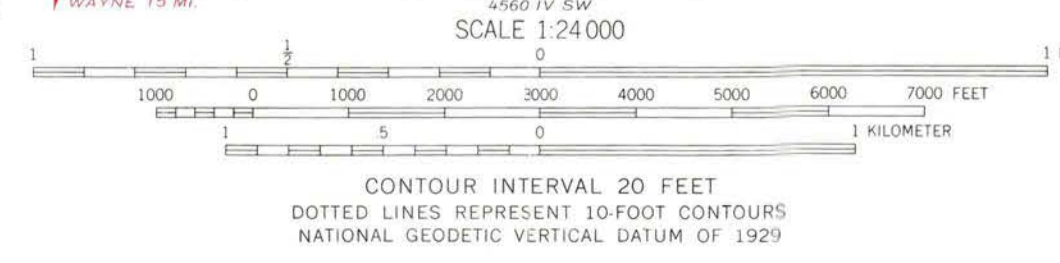
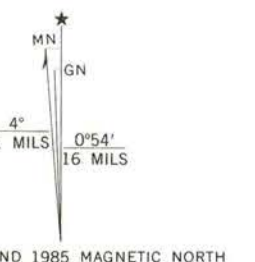
Huntington
W. Va. quad
CHESAPEAKE HIGH
SCHOOL
LAWRENCE CO.,
UTM:
17TJM2
17375252/425463

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with State of Ohio agencies
Control by USGS, USC&S, and USCE

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1955. Field checked 1957. Revised from aerial
photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1968
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum,
10,000-foot grids based on Ohio coordinate system, south zone,
and West Virginia coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17,
shown in blue

The state boundary as shown represents the approximate position
of the low water line as determined from U. S. Corps of Engineers
Ohio River charts, surveyed 1914, and supplementary information
photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1968
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Ohio area lies within Congress Lands east of the Scioto River
Land lines based on the Ohio River Base

The difference between 1927 North American Datum and North
American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5-minute intersections
is given in USGS Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by
dashed corner ticks



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
States of Ohio and West Virginia agencies from aerial photographs
taken 1983. This information not field checked
Map edited 1985



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

○ Interstate Route □ U. S. Route ○ State Route

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38082-D4-TF-024

1968
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DMA 4560 IV NW-SERIES V852



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THANKS





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The gym is open to all
members of the school
from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM
on school days only.
Thank you!













Numbers 3:1
PROVERBS 18:21
The words of the wise are like honey, sweet to the taste and beneficial to the soul.
The words of the foolish are like thorns, and they will pierce your soul.
The words of the wise are like silver, and the words of the foolish are like straw.
The words of the wise are like gold, and the words of the foolish are like lead.
The words of the wise are like a tree, and the words of the foolish are like a bush.
The words of the wise are like a city, and the words of the foolish are like a ruin.
The words of the wise are like a fortress, and the words of the foolish are like a wall of mud.
The words of the wise are like a lamp, and the words of the foolish are like a fire.









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Chesapeake High School

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: OHIO, Lawrence

Date Received: 1/8/2018 Date of Pending List: 1/29/2018 Date of 16th Day: 2/13/2018 Date of 45th Day: 2/22/2018 Date of Weekly List: 2/16/2018

Reference number: SG100002122

Nominator: State

Reason For Review: _____

X Accept Return Reject 2/16/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: All procedural requirements have been met; The nomination form is adequately documented; The nomination form is technically and professionally correct and sufficient.

Recommendation/ Criteria: ACCEPT

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

JAN - 3 8

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 Dec. 28, 2017
For nomination of the Chesapeake Irish to the National Register of
Historic Places: School, Lawrence Co. OH

- 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: _____



2018

December 28, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register
and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find seven (7) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
Myers Daily Market
Bruce-MacBeth Engine Company
620-622 Vine Street
Chesapeake High School
Medina Farmers Exchange
Newton Falls USO Center

COUNTY

Belmont County
Clark County
Cuyahoga County
Hamilton County
Lawrence County
Medina County
Trumbull County

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: George-Caldwell-Grum Farm, Belmont County; Bruce-MacBeth Engine Company, Cuyahoga County; Medina Farmers Exchange, Medina County; and Newton Falls USO Center, Trumbull County.

The Newton Falls USO Center nomination includes a letter from the City of Newton Falls objecting to the National Register nomination. Since this letter of objection is from a public owner and Newton Falls is not a Certified Local Government, the State Historic Preservation Office is not seeking a Determination of Eligibility for this property. The letter of objection does not prohibit the listing of the property in the National Register.

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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara Power".

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

Enclosures