Form 10-900	OMB No. 1024-0018 56-1271
ited States Department of the Interior ional Park Service	RECEIVE
ational Register of Historic Pla	aces Registration Form
1. Name of Property	Num -
Historic name: _East Liberty School, District No	o. 11 Nati. Reg. of Historic Place National Park Service
Other names/site number: N/A	STATE OF OCTOR
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: <u>3492 S. Arlington Road</u>	
	OH County: Summit
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A	the second
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National H	listoric Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this <u>X</u> nomination <u>registering property</u> the documentation standards for registering proper Places and meets the procedural and professional In my opinion, the property <u>X</u> meets <u>d</u> I recommend that this property be considered sign	erties in the National Register of Historic l requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. loes not meet the National Register Criteria.
level(s) of significance:	local
$\underline{X}A \qquad \underline{B} \qquad \underline{X}C \qquad \underline{D}$	
Barban Power DSHPO Inven	tory & Registration May 10, 2017
Barban Corre DSHPO Inven Signature of certifying official/Title:	ntory & Registration May 10, 2017 Date
1.	Date
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date Society
Signature of certifying official/Title: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical	Date Society Government
Signature of certifying official/Title: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal (Date Society Government

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Name of Property Summit County, OH County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- 1/ 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:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many box Private:	es as apply.)
Public – Local	x
Public - State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)	X
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Summit County, OH County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)			
Contributing	Noncontributing		
1	0	buildings	
		sites	
		structures	
		objects	
1	<u> 0 </u>	Total	

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____0

6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) EDUCATION: School

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) VACANT/NOT IN USE United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Name of Property Summit County, OH County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.) LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>Brick, Sandstone</u>

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The East Liberty School, District No. 11 is located at 3492 South Arlington Road, the center of the hamlet of East Liberty, Green Township, City of Green. The 1890 building is an excellent example of Romanesque Revival district schoolhouse architecture and one of two known extant Romanesque Revival district schoolhouses in the State of Ohio. The property is situated on Summit County Parcel #2804636, with a lot size of .538 acres. The building resides on the west side of South Arlington Road to the north of the main intersection with East Turkeyfoot Lake Road (State Route 19). The building's façade, east elevation, faces South Arlington Road. The property is accessed from Warner Alley, off of South Arlington Road with a small paved parking lot to the west and rear of the building. To the north and west of the building is cleared land and wooded acreage with a tributary from Cottage Grove Lake running in an east-west direction towards the north of the building. A small florist and gift shop is to the south of the building separated by Warner Alley. The building was moved by the City of Green in December 2015¹ approximately 500' to the north of its original site at 811 East Turkeyfoot Lake Road (Summit County Parcel #2816152) to 3492 South Arlington Road (Summit County Parcel #2804636) to rescue it from demolition from a Circle K development. The building maintains its orientation of the façade facing one of the two main streets within the hamlet. The schoolhouse remains located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of South Arlington and East Turkeyfoot Lake Roads. The former site is now part of the parking lot of the Circle K convenience store and gas station. The Circle K buildings were constructed on the site of a demolished house, the former building site and immediate northwest corner of South Arlington and East Turkeyfoot Lake Roads.

¹ The Suburbanite.com. "After delay, East Liberty Schoolhouse moves north," 29 December 2015.

Narrative Description

EXTERIOR (Photos 1-11)

Summit County, OH County and State

The 1890 East Liberty School is an excellent example of a brick rectangular plan schoolhouse designed in the Romanesque Revival style. The façade is composed of five bays and measures thirty seven feet by sixty feet, six inches. The original sandstone base and water table rest on a new concrete block foundation. The one-and-one-half story building is defined on the exterior by its monochromatic red brick construction, round arched fenestration, belt courses and corbelled roof line. The centrally located projecting entrance is further distinguished with a double leaf glass replacement doors added between 1956 and 1975 capped with a historic fanlight outlined with a pediment roof. The stone keystone above the fanlight has carved lettering reading "AD 1890 Dist' NO 11." A belt course of canted soldier brick with rusticated stone accents at building corners separates the first and upper one-half stories. The 6/6 double hung round arched topped windows flank the corbelled center bay, which is further delineated by corbelled brick extending from the eaves to the belt course. The central round arched attic window with stone sills has been infilled with wood. A heavy wood frieze outlines the chamfered hipped roof, simplified from the original design. Historic images show a bell gable at the peak of the center bay hipped roof, which was removed in 1938 and relocated to the East Liberty - Church of the Nazarene at 700 East Turkeyfoot Lake Road; and recessed entry with wood panel double doors.² (Historic Images, Figures 6,7,13,15)

The south elevation is composed of a trio of 6/6 round arched windows with a smaller segmental arched double pane attic window infilled with wood at the gable end. Based on an 1892-93 historic image, the round arched windows on the façade appear to be original. (Historic Images, Figure 6). Masonry repair indicates a similar configuration at the north elevation with the trio of windows replaced by large sliding double garage doors and a steel lintel, likely occurring when the building was used for auto storage under ownership of L. L. Parks in 1937.³ The rear west elevation is comprised of four bays of round arched windows with glazing removed and in-filled with wood. A central lateral chimney has been removed with evidence of masonry repair. (Photo 9)

Arched windows have stone sills and triple row brick headers with rusticated stone accents at the springing line. Wire mesh protective panels have been installed over round arch windows on the primary and south elevation. Contemporary utilitarian single pole light fixtures project from the façade over the main entry and over garage doors on the north elevation.

² Schweikert, Staci E. *District 11 Schoolhouse at East Liberty*. Presentation to Green City Council, 2015. Green Historical Society Collection; Bev Kepler-Coss Collection. Akron-Summit County Public

Library, Special Collections; City of Green; Akron Beacon Journal 7 April 1975.

³ Ibid.

INTERIOR (Photos 12-20)

County and State

Summit County, OH

No historic drawings remain to determine the original plan of East Liberty School as a one or two room district schoolhouse. Narrative and oral history indicate that the school contained two classrooms by 1910, but there is no evidence of demising walls creating two physically separate classrooms. An open classroom configuration is shown in an undated historic image. (Historic Images, Figure 8)

A central round arched entrance leads to the large open room interior. Painted plaster walls with painted wood wainscot extending from floor to window sill height are at the south, west and east walls. Elongated round arched windows exhibit milled wood casings with bullseye motif corner blocks. Windows on the west elevation have infilled recessed shelving. Modern peg board panels have been installed above the wainscot; possibly at the black board locations. Tall ceilings are finished with acoustical tile. Suspended fluorescent lighting and carpeting complete the interior finishes. A 37' x 17' open mezzanine has been added to the north, demonstrating contemporary material including plywood walls and flooring, treated wood columns and stairs. After closing the school in 1927, the building was sold in 1937 to L.L. Parks and used for auto storage before remaining vacant for 10 years. It was used as Nicholas Square Furniture Store beginning in 1956 until Mr. Square's death in 2002, followed by the family periodically reopening the store.⁴ The schoolhouse was purchased by the Circle K in 2015, who donated the building to the City of Green in 2015.

INTEGRITY

The East Liberty School, District No. 11 demonstrates some deterioration and minor modifications yet it is in good condition and maintains a significant level of the Romanesque Revival historic architectural integrity. This is exhibited in both exterior and interior architectural elements. The five-bay symmetrical façade retains masonry work including stone base and water table, monochromatic red brick construction, round arched fenestration, canted soldier brick belt course with rusticated stone accents and corbelled roof line. The original 6/6 double hung round arched topped windows flank the corbelled center bay, which is further delineated by corbelled brick extending from the eaves to the belt course. Arched windows have stone sills and triple row brick headers with rusticated stone accents at the springing line. A stone keystone above the entry fanlight is carved lettering reading "AD 1890 Dist' NO 11" designating use as a schoolhouse.

Interior elements demonstrate the retention of historic fabric, materials, and craftsmanship including the large open room plan with painted plaster walls, painted wood wainscoting, milled wood casings with bullseye motif, and tall windows allowing for light. The development of rural

⁴ Ibid; Schweikert, Staci E.

Summit County, OH County and State

education in Ohio during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is represented by the East Liberty School, District No. 11.

The building is situated on a lot approximately 500' to the north of its original site with the façade facing South Arlington Road to a lot with wooded acreage and tributary from Cottage Grove Lake running east-west to the north. Cleared land is to the north and rear west of the building. Warner Alley and a small florist and gift shop buffer the school building from the Circle K gas station to the south. The general environment retains a country setting and association with the northwest corner of the main intersection of East Turkeyfoot Lake and South Arlington Roads at the center of the hamlet of East Liberty. The building was rotated 90 degrees to allow the façade and schoolhouse entry to face the main South Arlington Road. Wooded lots and a two-story retail shopping building are located across the street to the east. The East Liberty School, District No. 11. retains the historic country setting at the northwest quadrant of the main intersection of East Turkeyfoot Lake Turkeyfoot Lake Road and South Arlington Road at the center of the hamlet of East Liberty Setting at the northwest quadrant of the main intersection of East Turkeyfoot Lake Road and South Arlington Road at the center of the hamlet of East Liberty.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Name of Property Summit County, OH County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Х

Х

Х

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

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Name of Property

> Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) EDUCATION ARCHITECTURE

Summit County, OH County and State

Period of Significance 1890-1927

Significant Dates

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Summit County, OH County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The East Liberty School, District No. 11 is being nominated under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the area of Education as representative of the development of rural education in Ohio within the hamlet of East Liberty, Green Township during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent representation of a Romanesque Revival style district schoolhouse. The period of significance begins in 1890 with construction of the East Liberty School, District No. 11 at 811 East Turkeyfoot Lake Road and continues to 1927 when it ceased to operate as a school.

Although the school was moved from its original location, the current site retains a country setting and the school's location in the northwest quadrant of the main intersection of East Turkeyfoot Lake and South Arlington Roads at the center of the hamlet of East Liberty. The property meets the requirements for listing under Criterion Consideration B as a moved property because it has been moved to a location compatible with its original site. The new site is sufficient in size and character to represent the qualities associated with rural Summit County schoolhouses during the period of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Early Education in Ohio and Summit County

The importance of education was recognized as a priority from the earliest days of formation of the State of Ohio. The government began surveying for the sale of land in the 1790s and set aside Section 16 of each township – composed of 640 acres or 1/36th of each township – for support of a public school. In 1802, framers of the Ohio Constitution reaffirmed that no law should prevent the poor from equal participation in such schools endowed by the government. In most cases rental income from the 640 acres of land, which was most likely virgin forest, was too little to support public schools. Parents who wanted their children to be educated were forced to pay to enroll them in a subscription school. These subscription schools were the first schools in Ohio and conducted for 8-12 week terms between spring planting and autumn harvest. Ministers were often the most educated persons in pioneer communities, and it was not unusual for them to teach in a subscription school as a source of income. The log cabin subscription school buildings were never intended to be anything more than a temporary accommodation on the frontier, and for the most part no longer remain.⁵ Church sponsored academies became common, although it was rare for a school run by a particular minister to last any length of time.

⁵ McCormick, Virginia E. *Educational Architecture in Ohio*. Kent: The Kent State University Press, 2001, 9-10.

Summit County, OH County and State

In 1808, the Ohio legislature officially chartered the first academies in Dayton, Chillicothe and Worthington with local residents subscribing to the school through the offering of labor and building materials rather than cash. Vernacular frame or brick school buildings were constructed by local carpenter-builders generally as generic Federal I-shaped structures one-room deep.⁶ Legislative action in the early years of the State's history was confined mainly to passage of acts providing for the leasing of the school lands and the incorporation of seminaries and other private institutions.⁷

Public education in Ohio began in 1825 when the Ohio legislature established a property tax to support public schools and required townships to form school districts with directors elected by voters. These funds were insufficient in most cases to construct buildings and pay teachers. Most schools continued to be built by community labor, gradually producing a network of one-room schoolhouses within a two-mile walking distance of every student.⁸

In 1838, a provision was made for a state superintendent of schools to which the Honorable John Lewis was appointed. As a result of his suggestions, a law was passed providing for a uniform system of schools, with county superintendents and township inspectors. In 1845, the first teachers institute was held and in 1848 a law was passed appropriating money for the purpose of teacher training. These early schools were conducted with all pupils sitting in one room and reciting to a single teacher. Any systematic graduation or grade classification was impossible; the chief impediment being the lack of suitable and sufficient school buildings. It was not until about 1850 that a specific course of study was adopted for grades. Akron was the forerunner in the establishment of a school board in 1847 which had full control over all schools in the town, followed by a state law passed in 1849 allowing any incorporated town or city to do the same.

One of the most significant pieces of educational legislation in Ohio during the nineteenth century was the Akron Act of 1847. With the rapid growth of Akron, there were 690 children between 4 and 16 years of age with about one-half attending public and private schools taught in a variety of rooms "temporarily hired and unsuited for the purpose in many respects." A committee organized by Reverend Jennings of the Congregational Church proposed to incorporate the town of Akron into a single school district with taxes to support free schools for all children; elect a six member school board for their management; and make graded school free to everyone with qualifying exams for those beyond primary grades. The legislature adopted this

⁶ McCormick, 12.

⁷ Doyle, William B., Dr. Samuel Findley. "The Public Schools," *Centennial History of Summit County, Ohio and Representative Citizens,* Chicago: Biographical Pub. Co., 1908,173.

⁸ Gulliford, Andrew. *America's Country Schools*. Third Edition. Niwit: University Press of Colorado, 1996. Originally published Washington D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1984, 35; McCormick, 30-31.

Summit County, OH County and State

plan which became the model for graded schools throughout the state of Ohio. The law was extended over the next two years to include any incorporated town or city if approved by a majority of voters, and in 1850 to include all townships or special districts having at least 500 people.⁹

The State of Ohio adopted a new constitution in 1851 with the statement that "The General Assembly shall make such provisions, by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State; but no religious or other sect or sects shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of the state"¹⁰ By 1855, a free grade level system had been permanently established in the state supported at the expense of the State and by local taxation.¹¹

Schoolhouses in Ohio

The majority of brick one-room schoolhouses built after the Civil War used mass vernacular construction material and had hardwood wainscoting halfway up the wall inside the classroom. Brick vernacular schools can be found throughout the United States, particularly in the Midwest with bricks baked in local kilns with colors reflecting native clays. Because of their sturdy construction and easy adaptability, brick schools became plentiful – helping reinforce the popular conception of the little red schoolhouse. School districts hired expert masons to construct the walls. The buildings tended to follow two major design tenants: (i) they were symmetrical from the front, with a door squarely in the middle, or if they had two doors, the front view was always symmetrical; and, (ii) the door faced the adjacent local road, perhaps as a symbol of the building's access to anyone in the rural community. ¹²

Brick schoolhouses were constructed in some Ohio communities from an early date, depending on the availability of a skilled mason, but their number increased dramatically after the passage of extensive school legislation by 1853, following revision of Ohio's constitution. Responsibility for local school funds and ownership of school properties was assigned to newly created township school boards composed of one representative from each sub-district. This authority to own land and school buildings offered more stability than schools conducted on land leased or gifted by local farmers trying to educate their children.¹³ The state placed great emphasis on buildings, reporting in the 1855 *First Annual Report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools*, "the ultimate success of our whole system of Common Schools depends as

⁹ McCormick, 47.

¹⁰ Doyle, William B., Dr. Samuel Findley, 173.

¹¹ Knight, George W. *History of Educational Progress in Ohio*. Available at Rootsweb, <u>http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~henryhowesbook/education.html</u>, 138.

¹² Gulliford, 185-186.

¹³ McCormick, 36.

Summit County, OH County and State

much on a thorough reform in the construction, furniture, and care of school houses, as upon any other single circumstance whatever."¹⁴ State Commissioner Hiram Barney urged school directors to remind local citizens that the expense of providing a suitable school building would not recur for a generation. The number of school buildings more than doubled in Ohio from 5,984 in 1853, to 12,602 in 1858 with an average value of \$340.¹⁵

By the 1870s, small frame school houses had often replaced the earliest structures. For the third generation of schoolhouses, plan books reflecting popular architectural styles played a significant role in the shaping of American buildings. Architectural designs were made easily available for replication by carpenters and other builders anywhere in the country. Many of the one-room schoolhouses built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century were brick, often incorporating the distinctive characteristics of local builders with elements of popular architectural styles.¹⁶ Fred Schroeder in his book *The Little Red Schoolhouse* states,

Despite these patterns, the architect-designed plans generally failed in rural schools. One way or another, the vernacular asserted itself. Exemplary schools might be built in the cities of New England, but invariably the scaling down of size along with the necessary paring down of appropriations simplified and obscured main stream styles, and, like irrepressible mongrels, the rural school houses continued to assert and reassert their homely design genesis as a house for holding school. The final product was a native American architectural style.¹⁷

The priority that communities placed on education was reflected in the number and popularity of sturdy brick school houses built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Ohio.¹⁸ Throughout the last half of the 19th century, state commissioners of common schools devoted efforts towards improving the design of school buildings, frequently including good examples in their annual reports.¹⁹ The simple brick vernacular symmetrical wood frame or brick Front Gable type rectangular plan one-room school house proliferated within the state.

By the nineteenth century, a belfry or belltower usually placed above the entrance to the school had become a status symbol for many districts, replacing use of a hand bell. Some schools had simple roofs protecting their bells while others had elaborate bell towers. Schools built in the

¹⁴ Barney, Hiram H. First Annual Report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools Columbus: Statesman Steam Press, 1855, 45-46; McCormick, 36.

¹⁵ McCormick, 36.

¹⁶ Gulliford, 166.

¹⁷ Gulliford, 167.

¹⁸ McCormick, 38.

¹⁹ McCormick 42.

1880s had often received a vestibule and bell tower by 1910. A subscription for a bell was often taken up among the community. The bell became used for calling children, warning of danger, or ringing at Christmastime. The bell was a source of community pride. However, by the twentieth century, bell towers on rural schools came to be a relic of the past and did not represent twentieth century virtues of efficiency, economy and progress. ²⁰ In 1890, Ohio reported 12,813 schoolhouse buildings in the state. ²¹

Romanesque Revival District Schoolhouses in Ohio

The Romanesque Revival style first emerged in Munich, Germany in ca. 1830, where it was called the Rundbogenstil or round arch medieval style. Beginning in the mid-1840s in America, by the 1850s and 1860s it became popular in the design of new churches and public buildings. It surpassed its predecessor, the Gothic Revival style, in popularity throughout the second half of the nineteenth century. The Romanesque Revival style was applied to a wide variety of building types such as railroad stations, civic buildings, schools, armories, commercial buildings, factories and masonry dwellings. The style began to appear in Ohio after completion of the 1846-1855 Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C. designed by architect James Renwick, Jr. (1818-1895) (NHL, NR# 66000867). The Smithsonian demonstrated the picturesque quality of the Romanesque Revival. The defining element of the style is the semi-circular or round arch used for all fenestration. Other distinguishing elements include masonry construction with broad smooth wall surfaces of monochromatic brick or ashlar masonry laid with thin mortar joints; belt or string courses marking horizontal divisions; carved archivolts; brick corbelling and arcaded corbel tables; square or polygonal towers; hipped or pointed roofs; and 6/6 or 4/4 windows on side elevations. The Romanesque Revival style is connected to the German tradition of brick architecture.22

The more elaborate Romanesque Revival style brick district school house was unusual in Ohio. The 1873 Washington Heights School documented on the National Register (NR# 75001430) located 8100 Given Road, Indian Hill, Hamilton County; and, the East Liberty School, District No. 11 in Green Township which is the subject of this nomination.

The one-room, rectangular plan, 1873 Washington Heights School, with 53'x 26' classroom, opened with an enrollment of 52 students. The building is noticeably larger than the common

²⁰ Gulliford, 174.

²¹ Report on Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census, 1890, Part II. Available at *https://books.google.com/books?id=JL5NAQAAMAAJ*.

²² Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780 A Guide to the Styles. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1992, 61; Gordon, Stephen C. How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory. Columbus: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992, 81; New York Architecture. Romanesque Revival. Available at http://www.nyc-architecture.com/STYLES/STY-Romanesque.htm.

Summit County, OH County and State

32' or 36' x 24' school building of the era, designed to accommodate 40 students within the range of the teacher's voice. The red brick building with corbeled detailing has a projecting vestibule with double door entry and circular fanlight, with round arched windows and door accented by a double row of headers with keystone. The interior walls have wainscoting extending from the floor meeting the lampblack coated plaster board to create a large expanse of blackboard. A belfry housed the cast iron school bell added in 1879.²³ The building has a brick contemporary one-story addition to the rear.

The Romanesque Revival architecture of the 1890 East Liberty School, District No. 11 is demonstrated by the five-bay masonry symmetrical façade with round arched fenestration. The monochromatic masonry work includes stone base and water table, canted soldier brick belt course with stone accents, and corbelled brick. Interior elements demonstrate typical school house craftsmanship including the large open room with painted plaster walls, painted wood wainscoting, and milled wood casings with bullseye motif. The East Liberty District No. 11 Schoolhouse measures 37'x 60'6" and was likely designed to accommodate two classrooms based on its larger size, although there is no evidence of demising walls. The single door entry of the East Liberty District No. 11 school building and central chimney and stove location indicates design as a district schoolhouse divided for use into two classrooms. Little is known of the original schoolhouse plan or reasoning for accommodation for growth of the school. Green Township population dropped from 1,911 in 1890 to 1,109 in 1900, perhaps not realizing projected growth.²⁴

The 1884 Madison Township School building (status unknown) designed by Columbus architects Terrell and Morris for Madison Township, Franklin County was cited as an excellent example of a school building by state school commissioners who presented a rendering of the building in their 1884 annual report. It was designed in brick and stone with slate roof in the Richardson Romanesque style.²⁵ (Historic Images, Figure 19) Constructed at a cost of \$2,000, it seated up to 50 students with blackboards and double venting for fresh air. The red brick 1889 Boyd School (NR# 80003103) (extant) located south of Township Road 361 on SR 201, Berlin, Holmes County is similar, but modified into a simpler Italianate design with round arched windows with keystones. The building was named for teacher Floyd Boyd and operated as a school until 1952.

The later 1900 Pansy School District No. 7 (extant) located on SR 730, in the vicinity of Clarksville, Clinton County is a one-room vernacular red brick school house building (Pansy

²³ McCormick, 35-36; Washington Heights School (NR# 75001430).

 ²⁴ Bulletins of the Twelfth Census of the United States, *Population of Ohio by Minor Civil Divisions: 1890 and 1900.* ²⁵ McGenzi I: 42-42

²⁵ McCormick 42-43.

Summit County, OH County and State

Methodist Church and Pansy School Historic District NR# 73001398) with late Romanesque Revival elements and 29' x 40' floor plate. The building exhibits decorative brickwork in a label design at the roof eaves of the façade with round arched entry with keystone supported by pilasters and single door with fanlight. The interior exhibits wide board wood floors, plaster walls with blackboards lining the rear and side walls and chimneys at either side where heating stoves once stood.

Green Township

Green Township was organized and platted in 1809 comprised of approximately six square miles, part of the Congress Lands so called for their survey and sale by government agents rather than sale to private companies. Known as Town 12, Range IX, Green Township is situated just south of the Connecticut Western Reserve at the 41st parallel. In 1840, Green Township became part of Summit County with a population of 1,536 people.²⁶ Unlike most Western Reserve townships, Green Township developed without a village at its geographical center.²⁷ Instead, between 1809 and 1900, five unincorporated hamlets formed throughout the Township including: Aultman, Comet, East Liberty, Greensburg and Myersville. These small independent rural hamlets emerged at major crossroads and contained higher concentrations of population within the Township. Each hamlet included churches, schools, post office, blacksmith shops, tanneries and mercantile services providing basic needs to the surrounding agricultural community and often spanned no more than one-quarter mile.²⁸ The defining characteristics of a hamlet included no internal street system or business core. Typical functional units included residences, farm outbuildings, a school, a church, blacksmith shop or garage, and a tavern. Most of the citizens were farmers, with professionals limited to preachers and teachers. Hamlets are typically associated with the initial settlement period, due to the arrival of homesteaders and the need for a place to receive and send mail. The U.S. Congress had the power to establish post offices and postal roads, often located in general stores, became a powerful centralizing force of the rural landscape.

The earliest three hamlets in Green Township included: the smaller hamlet of Comet established in 1827; Greensburgh or Greensburg established in 1828 with an Inland Post Office; and East Liberty established in 1839 with a Summit Post Office. Green Township developed largely due to two stage coach routes, one running east-west on Greenburg Road, and the Massillon to Middleburg stage coach route which ran north and south on present day State Route 21. Land

²⁶ Lane, Samuel Alanson, *Fifty Years and Over of Akron and Summit County*. Akron: Beacon Job Department, 1892, 796.

²⁷ Lane, 798.

²⁸ Winstel, Jeffrey. *The Unincorporated Hamlet, A Vanishing Aspect of the Rural Landscape*. Cultural Resources Management Information. Washington D.C: U.S Department of the Interior National Park Service Cultural Resources, 25.

Summit County, OH County and State

surrounding these hamlets was agricultural and rich in coal which became Green Township's second leading market product until declining in the early 1900s. The economy then shifted from farming and coal mining to small businesses, manufacturing and industry.²⁹ The arrival of the railroad in the 1870s brought the hamlet of Aultman the clay manufacturing industry and the establishment of a grain elevator by Ferdinand Shumaker from Akron. Myersville followed in 1876 and was the location of a railroad passenger station where coal from East Liberty and farm products were transported to the grain elevator and other destinations in Summit and Stark Counties.

Agriculture and wheat production were the major commodities of Green Township and defined its rural character. Turkeyfoot Lake and a small section of the Tuscarawas reservoir provided bodies of water and numerous creeks for agriculture and afforded sites for water powered mills.³⁰ "Well-kept farms, neat and comfortable residences, mammoth barns, and magnificent horses and cattle" defined Green Township by 1891.³¹ The Township was largely underlain with coal with an extensive mine under operation by the Lake View Coal Company, near East Liberty in 1891.³² Coal mines were discovered on many area farms as late as 1880s making coal mining the second most common job, next to farming. The production of lime for building purposes was throughout different portions of the Township, with the manufacture of drain tile from the clay along the Valley railway in the southeast corner as an extensive industry. Green Township had an overall population of 1,911 in 1890. ³³

Citizens did not authorize incorporation of a three mile square village at the center of Green Township until 1988, with the remainder of the Township later incorporated in 1991. In 1992, the population exceeded 5,000 and the village was officially declared the City of Green.³⁴

Education in Green Township

The early settlers of Green Township were Pennsylvania Dutch Germans, and immigrants from Germany and France. The first settler who purchased land from a federal agent was John Kepler from Center County, Pennsylvania. Earlier settlers had established themselves as squatters in the Township while the State of Ohio was still establishing counties after surveying of the Congress lands. They settled in Section 16 at the center of the Township, however no town was platted on

²⁹ Community History. City of Green. Green Historical Society. Available at <u>http://www.cityofgreen.org/history;</u> The Hamlets of Green. Green Historical Society. Available at <u>http://www.greenhistoricalsociety.com/hamlets-of-green.html</u>

³⁰ Lane, 798.

³¹ Lane, 801.

³² Ibid.

³³ Lane, 798, Christy, 19.

³⁴ Community History. City of Green.

Summit County, OH County and State

the site. The first homes, schools and institutions were log houses built from the abundant surrounding forest. The migration to Green was fueled by the pursuit of a growing new religion. Green was part of the first Evangelical Circuit west of Pennsylvania and played a crucial role in the development of the Evangelical Association in the Midwest. Early settlers Conrad & Catherine Dillman offered their home as a meeting place for the newly formed congregation, led by circuit preachers. The first Evangelical Church in Ohio, Emanuel Evangelical was constructed just outside of Greensburg in 1838. As the congregation grew, larger churches were constructed in 1851 and 1889. The congregation at Greensburg hosted several conferences of Evangelical leadership, including the first held west of the Allegheny Mountains.³⁵

Possibly the first school in the Township was taught by William Triplet with children assembled at an old shanty on township Section 16 land. A German school was also taught east of East Liberty in 1823 by a Mr. Crum, in a log school house erected about two years previously. Mrs. Herring, daughter of Andrew Kepler of East Liberty remembered subscription schools stating, "[i]n those days, they had to pay 50 cents a month for each scholar, and if a teacher failed to secure enough scholars, no school could be held for two or three years." Her sister Mrs. Paulner remembered working the farm, "I had to plow many a day for my father, and no time to go to school." ³⁶

An 1856 Summit County map shows the two main hamlets of Greensburg[h] and East Liberty in Green Township. (Historic Images, Figure 1) The only labeled educational building in Green Township in 1856 was the two-story red brick Green Seminary located in Greensburg. Citizens of Greensburg organized a stock company offered in shares of \$50 each for purposes of building a seminary college. The Greensburg Seminary Association associated with the Evangelical Church raised enough money to build the school located on the site of what is now the residence at 4718 Massillon Road. One of the stockholders was A. Leopard who owned a brick yard located in the southeast portion of the center of Greensburg off Main Street (Greensburg Road), and was likely the source of brick for the building.³⁷ Greensburg Seminary was established in 1855 located on one acre on the southwest quadrant near the center of town at the intersection of Main Street (Greensburg Road) and Massillon Road (SR 241). The Seminary opened its doors to 8 men and 11 women, growing quickly with 98 students the following year. Lack of finances

³⁵ Green Historical Society. *History of Green*. Available at <u>http://www.greenhistoricalsociety.com/history-of-green.html</u>

³⁶ Perrin, William Henry. *History of Summit County Illustrated*. Chicago: Baskin & Battey, Historical Publishers, 1881, 603.

³⁷ Map of Summit County, Ohio, Cuyahoga Falls. Philadelphia: Matthews & Taintor, 1856. Akron-Summit County Public Library, Special Collections; Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio,1874. Philadelphia: Tackabury, Mead & Moffett, 1874. Akron-Summit County Public Library, Special Collections, 129.

Summit County, OH County and State

and the Civil War led to closure of the school in 1865, and the building was demolished in 1885. A wood frame dormitory built in 1856 and associated with the school remains today just west of the square on the north side of the street at 2235 Greensburg Road. ³⁸ The Green Historical Society makes note of an early frame school house at the corner of Massillon and Turkeyfoot Lake Roads which no longer remains.³⁹

The 1874 Atlas of Summit County shows the two main hamlets of Greensburg[h], and East Liberty in Green Township, each with a schoolhouse. (Historic Images, Figure 2) The Greensburg District No. 7 Schoolhouse was located on Main Street (Greensburg Road) to the east side of the main intersection on the south side of the street adjacent to the Methodist Church located to the rear and west.⁴⁰ Summit County property records indicate an 1869 brick house at 2320 Greensburg Road remains on the site which may incorporate the earlier Greensburg District No. 7 school building.⁴¹

The hamlet of East Liberty, four miles northwest of the hamlet of Greensburg, was laid out in 1839 by John Castetter, of Pennsylvania,⁴² and generally maintained the characteristic store, tavern, post office (Summit), and "sundry mechanical establishments." ⁴³ Castetter ran the post office and the town tavern. Families represented the German Pennsylvania Dutch heritage including the Keplers, Buchtels from Pennsylvania and the German Boettlers⁴⁴ family who settled in the hamlet.⁴⁵

The 1874 map shows East Liberty at the crossroads of East Turkeyfoot Lake and South Arlington Roads with a "Watering Place" at the center intersection. A Reformed Church, Green Cemetery, Evangelical Church, hotel, blacksmith, store, harness shop and school are noted on the map. The school is situated at the same location as the 1890 East Liberty School, District No. 11 on East Turkeyfoot Lake Road, Lot 8 adjacent to the Evangelical Church located to the east on Lot 7; with a house in 1852 carved out of Kepler family farmland.⁴⁶ Both the school and church

³⁸ Green Historical Society. *History of Green*.

³⁹ Green Historical Society. One-room Schoolhouses. Available at <u>http://www.greenhistoricalsociety.com/early-schoolhouses.html</u>.; Christy, 60.

⁴⁰ Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio,1874, 129.

⁴¹ City of Green Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County Tax Records, Plat Maps. Summit County Fiscal Office. Parcel # 2810263, building date 1869; Christy, 36-38.

⁴² U.S. Population Census, 1850.

⁴³ Lane, 800.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Christy, Judith P. *Green-Our Heritage, Our Home*. Green: Green Local School District- Office of Curriculum and Instruction, 2002, 18.

⁴⁶ Summit County Atlas and Tax Maps, drawn by Bev Kepler-Coss. Bev Kepler-Coss Collection, Akron-Summit County Public Library, Special Collections; Combination Atlas Map of Summit County,

Summit County, OH County and State

lots were acquired by Rebecca Peters in 1859, shortly before her marriage to farmer John Stein in 1860.⁴⁷ Rebecca Peters Stein was born in 1840 in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania in 1840, the daughter of teacher and East Liberty - Summit Postmaster John Peters and wife Katherine, who came to Ohio in 1846.⁴⁸ Her husband John Stein was born in Germany in 1820 and together they had 11 children.⁴⁹ The Stein family would have been motivated to find a school for their children and offered land for a school house in East Liberty. The schoolhouse remained on the property until 1890 when she sold Lot 8 to the Board of Education.⁵⁰ There are no records indicating if her father John Peters taught at the East Liberty School before his death in 1869.⁵¹

In February 1890, the East Liberty School Board appointed a committee to investigate sites for a new school building.⁵² In May 1890, they reported demolition of the old East Liberty School.⁵³ The new brick East Liberty School, District No. 11 was completed in the same year. (Historic Images, Figures 6-7); the architecture and picturesque Romanesque Revival style with red brick masonry construction located at the center of East Liberty reflected the German heritage and commitment to education within the community. A bell gable with school bell was located proudly at the roof over the front entry.

The 1892-93 school year included 32 students in the primary, 26 students in the upper grades, and two teachers Mr. Wesley Buchman and Miss Elsie Miller. (Historic Images, Figure 16) The student body included 12 members of the Kepler family. The Board of Trustees was comprised of members: Joel Staver, Clerk; Frank Kreighbaum; and Huston Kreighbaum.⁵⁴ Mrs. Helen Workinger Franks at the age of 18 years taught 1st-4th grades at the school from 1910 to 1912. She recalled earning \$45 per month of which \$3 paid the janitor, who rang the school bell in the morning and started the stove fire. The school bell rang at 8:00 am to remind students to leave for school and again at 9:00 am for the start of class. Fifteen minute recesses were scheduled at 10:30 and 2:30 pm with a "noon hour" for lunch which children brought with them to school and kept in tin boxes on shelves by the door. Along one classroom wall was a long "recitation desk." An entire class would go up to the bench and sit while they recited their lesson for the day. (Historic Images, Figure 8) Mrs. Franks taught about 30 students in four grades and stated that

Ohio,1874.

⁴⁷ Summit County Marriage Records, 1840-1980.

⁴⁸ Akron Beacon and Republican, 21 March 1896.

⁴⁹ U.S. Population Census, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.

⁵⁰ Akron Beacon Journal 7 May 1890; Summit County Atlas and Tax Maps, drawn by Bev Kepler-Coss.

⁵¹ Ohio Find a Grave Index 1787-2012. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

⁵² Akron Beacon Journal, 8 February 1890.

⁵³ Akron Beacon Journal, 7 May 1890.

⁵⁴ East Liberty Schools. Akron: Catron & Curtice, Prompt Printers, 1892-93. Available at Green Historical Society Photos and Archives Collection.

Summit County, OH County and State

teaching four grades at once was a problem, but they did the best they could with an overflow situation after the 1910 consolidation. She recalled that in the other room, was another teacher instructing grades 5th-8th. ⁵⁵

Oliver Kepler, who lived behind the school building and was one of Green's first settlers "would complain that he did not know when the children studied, because they always seemed to be outside, either playing or making trips to the outdoor restroom."⁵⁶ His son Clayton Kepler attended the school and "[i]n the spring and the fall they [the students] wouldn't go so regularly ... [he] remembers plantings and harvests when sons and daughters were needed in the fields." ⁵⁷ An 1895-96 Term Souvenir Program indicates 12 girls and 15 boys attending the school in the "Advanced Department." ⁵⁸ (Historic Images, Figure 17)

Consolidation

By 1891, Green Township had grown to contain 14 school districts, each one potentially having its own one-room school house, with an additional joint school district at the southern border of Green Township and Jackson Township. (Historic Images, Figures 3-4) District 6 contained a "second room" in Aultman and Greensburg.⁵⁹ By 1910, the Summit County Atlas noted that the Township was reduced to eight school districts and was working towards consolidation into two schools with East Liberty absorbing three districts and Greensburg taking in five districts.⁶⁰ (Historic Images, Figure 5) In 1913, an addition of 8 rooms was made to the Greensburg School creating the first consolidated high school in the township.⁶¹

Consolidation of the East Liberty School required its use as a two classroom schoolhouse with an additional "portable building" constructed to the rear north to accommodate students which can be seen in an undated aerial image of East Liberty. (Historic Images, Figure 9) In 1926, the school and portable building were accommodating approximately 90 students. Thirty 6th -8th grade students attended under the tutelage of teacher Mr. Wilcox in the "left room"; thirty-eight 1st-3rd grade students in the "right room"; and the 4th and 5th grade in a "portable building" to the

⁵⁵ Akron Beacon Journal 7 April 1975.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Souvenir of East Liberty School. Term of 1895-96. Green Historical Society. Available at http://www.greenhistoricalsociety.com/east-liberty-german-school.html.

⁵⁹ Schweikert, Staci E. District 11 Schoolhouse at East Liberty; Illustrated Summit County Ohio. Akron: Akron Map & Atlas Co., 1891; Green Historical Society, One-Room Schoolhouses.

⁶⁰ Atlas and Industrial Geography of Summit County, Ohio. Akron: The Rectigraph Abstract & Title Company, 1910,137.

⁶¹ Green Historical Society, Brief History of Kleckner School.

Summit County, OH County and State

rear of the school building.⁶² (Historic Images, Figures 13-15) The school was operating beyond capacity.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, professional educators and school administrators pushed for consolidation and country schools were gradually abandoned. The issue of consolidation created a bitter debate throughout the United States. Books published between 1908 and 1925 advocated rural consolidation in glowing terms. Mabel Carney in her book *Country Life and the Country School* (1912) stated "the one-teacher school system, as frequently maintained, has served its day...It has no place in the highly complicated social life of today, in which competition is the keynote of the age..."⁶³ However, schoolhouses had become integral to rural life. Andrew Gulliford in his book *America's Country Schools* states,

Rural people knew, however instinctively, that to lose their school meant to lose the focus of their community. Boards and trustees of one-room schools went to great lengths to try to keep their schools open; they specifically hired teachers with children of their own who would attend the school and augment declining enrollment. The loss of a one-room school symbolized an abrupt entry into the 20th century and a shattering of community spirit of the original settlers. Parents feared that if their children left the community to attend school elsewhere, they might one day leave permanently. And as country schools consolidated, the exodus from the farms increased. ⁶⁴

A 1914 survey by the U.S. Bureau of Education compiled a report from 18 states. At this time, Ohio had approximately 9,000 one-room schools, with consolidation becoming the trend, and the state no longer recommended designs for one-room schoolhouses. Some communities no longer survived after their one-room schoolhouse closed, with many communities defined by their school district boundaries.⁶⁵

In 1927, the East Liberty community constructed a new school building to the east of the District No. 11 School at 811 East Turkeyfoot Lake Road, likely as the result of the push towards consolidation and need for additional space. One student remembers marching up the street with the entire student body after returning from the Thanksgiving Holiday in 1927 to the new school at 946 East Turkeyfoot Lake Road. The new school remained in use by East Liberty until 1983 when it was sold to Chapel Hill Christian School and was recently demolished.⁶⁶ The East

⁶² Oral History, Interview notes with unidentified former student of East Liberty District No. 11

Schoolhouse. Bev Kepler-Coss Collection, Akron-Summit County Public Library, Special Collections. ⁶³ Gulliford, 42-43.

⁶⁴ Gulliford, 43.

⁶⁵ McCormick, 46.

⁶⁶ The Suburbanite.com. "After delay, East Liberty Schoolhouse moves north," 29 December 2015.

Summit County, OH County and State

Liberty School, District No. 11 was vacated in 1927 and used sporadically for community events such as those conducted by the Green Community Institute (Historic Images, Figure 18). The building was sold in 1937 to L.L. Parks during the Great Depression and used for auto storage before remaining vacant for 10 years. It was used as Nicholas Square Furniture Store beginning in 1956 until Mr. Square's death in 2002, followed by the family periodically re-opening the store.⁶⁷ The schoolhouse was purchased by the Circle K in 2015⁶⁸, who donated the building to the City of Green in 2015. (Historic Images, Figures 10-12).

Green Township One-room Schoolhouses

In addition to the East Liberty School, District No. 11, remnants of early schoolhouses in Green Township include:

The Storebox (Foust) District No. 3 Schoolhouse

Located at the southwest corner of Cottage Grove and East Turkeyfoot Lake Road. Summit County property records indicate that the house located on Parcel# 2814333 at 3912 Cottage Grove was constructed in ca. 1882. Historic resources indicate that the school was later converted to a residence.⁶⁹

1878 Heckman (Willow Grove) District No. 5

The schoolhouse was located at northeast corner of Heckman and Mayfair, address 4325 Mayfair Rd., Parcel# 2812429, now a vacant lot. The schoolhouse may have been moved to another lot.⁷⁰

Ca. 1885, 1901 Aultman (Lauby Rm.2) District No. 6 Schoolhouse

The Board of Education gained title to the property in 1901, and may have had a schoolhouse on the lot. The vernacular Front Gable wood frame building was sold by the Board of Education in 1923 and converted for use as a private residence. The belfry was removed, a hipped roof front porch added, first floor windows were reduced in size on the façade and side elevations, and a second floor added to the interior. ⁷¹

Greensburg District No. 7 Schoolhouse

The 1874 Atlas Map indicates the Greensburg[h] schoolhouse was located on Main Street (Greensburg Road) to the east side of the main intersection on the south side of the street adjacent to the Methodist Church located to the rear and west.⁷² Summit County property

⁶⁷ Ibid; Schweikert, Staci E.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Christy, 39; City of Green, Summit County Tax Records, Plat Maps. Summit County Fiscal Office.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Green Historical Society, Aultman School.

⁷² Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio, 1874, 129.

Summit County, OH County and State

records indicate an 1869 brick house at 2320 Greensburg Road remains on the site which may incorporate the earlier Greensburg District No. 7 school building.⁷³

1885 Lichtenwalter (Shaffer/Maple Grove) District No. 13 Schoolhouse

The schoolhouse was lost to fire in August 2016.

1887 Comet District No. 14 Schoolhouse

The schoolhouse was "located a short distance west from the post office," with largest enrollment of 28 students. ⁷⁴ Status unknown.

Criterion Consideration B – Moved Properties

The East Liberty School, District No. 11 is an important local representation of nineteenth century rural education in Green Township. The 1890 Romanesque Revival school house building was constructed in the northwest quadrant of the main intersection of South Arlington and East Turkeyfoot Lake Roads to the west of Warner Alley, at the center of the rural hamlet of East Liberty. Prior to moving, the school was set back from the main road with a sizeable lot of green grass, with a neighboring commercial building to the west and Warner Alley to the east. A single family dwelling resided on the east side of Warner Alley at the intersection of East Turkeyfoot Lake and South Arlington Roads. The new lot is owned by the city and adjacent to the north of the original site and Warner Alley.

The partially wooded .538 acre lot retains a country setting with Cottage Grove Lake tributary running east-west to the north. The site conveys a country setting and general environment compatible with the historic location and significance of the property as a rural schoolhouse. The building is set back with a span of green grass and trees at the street. A small florist and gift shop along Warner Alley buffer the building from the commercial Circle K gas station to the south at the main intersection of South Arlington and East Turkeyfoot Lake Roads. The building maintains a relationship with its historic environment and setting. It is oriented to the main street of South Arlington Road to the east, rather than the Circle K to the south.

The development of rural education in Ohio during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is represented by the East Liberty School, District No. 11. The brick schoolhouse is an excellent representation of the picturesque Romanesque Revival style and is unusual in Ohio with only two known extant examples in the State. The East Liberty School, District No. 11 at its moved location retains the architectural features conveying the Romanesque Revival style and

⁷³ City of Green, Summit County Tax Records, Plat Maps. Summit County Fiscal Office.

Parcel # 2810263, building date 1869; Christy, 36-38.

⁷⁴ Christy, 39.

Summit County, OH County and State

reflects integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. (Historic Images, Figure 6; Photo 3)

Conclusion

For almost 250 years the country school was the backbone of American education and remains a powerful cultural symbol, often remembered as the "little red schoolhouse." Local schoolhouses functioned not only as schools but served to hold meetings, cast ballots, participate in fundraisers and celebrations. The school housed activities bringing communities together and the identity of rural communities became intrinsically linked with their schools.⁷⁵ Green Township followed the course of rural educational growth beginning with early log or shanty subscription schools for students balancing education and farm life. More substantial wood frame or brick public buildings became the next generation of schoolhouses for a population of 1,911 people.⁷⁶ With the movement towards consolidation, the East Liberty School, District No. 11 and Greensburg School, District No. 7 became the two remaining operating district schools by the 1920's, of which only East Liberty remains intact.

The development of rural education in Ohio during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is represented by the East Liberty School, District No. 11. The picturesque Romanesque Revival style brick style schoolhouse is indicative of the German and Pennsylvania Dutch roots of the community. It is an excellent representation of a Romanesque Revival style and is unusual in Ohio with only two known extant examples in the State. The importance and meaning of the East Liberty School remains instilled in the City of Green whose citizens paid for the move of the building 500' to the north of its original site in 2015 to rescue it from demolition.

⁷⁵ Gulliford, 35.

⁷⁶ Lane, 798.

Summit County, OH County and State

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National Register Nominations

Boyd School (NR# 80003103)

Pansy Methodist Church and Pansy School Historic District (NR# 73001398)

Smithsonian Institution (NHL, NR# 66000867)

Washington Heights School (NR# 75001430)

Summit County, OH 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
- X Other

Name of repository: Green Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____.538 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: ______(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. Latitude: Longitude:
- 2. Latitude: Longitude:
- 3. Latitude: Longitude:
- 4. Latitude: Longitude:
- Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):



Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is situated in the City of Green, County of Summit and State of Ohio. The boundary of the historic East Liberty School, District No.11 follows the boundary of Summit County Parcel #2804636.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary includes the parcel property associated with the re-location of the building in December 2015.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title:	Wendy Hoge Naylor, Diana Wellman		
organization:	Naylor Wellman, LLC		
street & number:	92 East Washington Street		
city or town:	Chagrin Fallsstate: OH	I zip code:_44022	
e-mail:	naylor@naylorwellman.com; wellman@naylorwellman.com		
telephone:	440-247-8319		
date:	September 6, 2016		

Summit County, OH County and State

Summit County, OH County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs Photo Log

Name of Property: East Liberty School, District No. 11

City or Vicinity: Green

County: Summit State: Ohio

Photographer: Diana Wellman

Date Photographed: July, 2016

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

1 of 20.

1. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0001): Facade, camera direction SW.

2. (OH Summit East Liberty School, District No.11 0002): Facade, camera direction SW.

3. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0003): South and East elevations, camera direction NW.

4. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0004): Façade, Main Entrance, camera direction NW.

5. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0005): Facade, 1890 date and Dist No. 11 carved into keystone, camera direction W.

Summit County, OH County and State

6. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11_0006): East elevation window detail, camera direction W.

7. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0007): South elevation, camera direction N.

8. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0008): South elevation window detail, camera direction N.

9. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0009): South and West elevations, camera direction NE.

10. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0010): West elevation, camera direction NE.

11. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11_0011): South and West elevations, camera direction SE.

12. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0012): Interior, Main Entrance, camera direction E.

13. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0013): Interior, classroom, camera direction S.

14. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0014): Interior, classroom, camera direction W.

15. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0015): Interior, classroom, non-historic mezzanine level, camera direction NE.

16. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0016): Interior, classroom, non-historic mezzanine level, camera direction NW.

17. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0017): Interior, Main Entrance, camera direction SE.

18. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0018): Interior, classroom, under non-historic mezzanine level, camera direction NW.

19. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11 _0019): Interior, classroom, under non-historic mezzanine level, camera direction NE.

20. (OH_Summit_East Liberty School, District No.11_0020): Interior, Typical window detail, camera direction E.

United States Department of the Interior

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EAST LIBERTY SCHOOL, District No 11 Summit County, OH

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation - Location and Boundary Map Page 1



United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

EAST LIBERTY SCHOOL, District No 11 Summit County, OH

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

EAST LIBERTY SCHOOL, District No. 11 Summit County, OH

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation - Photo-key - 1st&Mezzanine Page _____







United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps



Figure 1. East Liberty in Green Township, 1856 No school building indicated

Source: Map of Summit County, Ohio, Cuyahoga Falls. Philadelphia: Matthews & Taintor, 1856. Akron-Summit County Public Library, Special Collections.

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Page 1
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps

Page 2



Figure 2. East Liberty, Summit P.O., Green Township, 1874 School indicated by arrow

Source: Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio,1874. Philadelphia: Tackabury, Mead & Moffett, 1874. Akron-Summit County Public Library, Special Collections, 129.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 3



Figure 3. East Liberty, Summit P.O., Green Township, 1891 School indicated by arrow

Source: Illustrated Summit County Ohio. Akron: Akron Map & Atlas Co., 1891. Akron-Summit County Public Library, Special Collections.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps

Page 4



Figure 4. Green Township School Districts, 1891 East Liberty District No.11 indicated by star

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 5



Figure 5. East Liberty, Summit P.O., Green Township 1910 School indicated by arrow.

Source: Atlas and Industrial Geography of Summit County, Ohio. Akron: The Rectigraph Abstract & Title Company, 1910. Akron-Summit County Public Library, Special Collections.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 6



Figure 6. East Liberty School, District No. 11, Photo ca. 1892-93

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 7



Figure 7. East Liberty School, District No. 11, Photo ca.1892-93

Source: East Liberty Schools. Akron: Catron & Curtice, Prompt Printers, 1892-93. Green Historical Society Photos and Archives Collection.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 8



Figure 8. East Liberty School, District No. 11, Interior, Photo undated

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 9



Figure 9. Hamlet of East Liberty, Photo, undated. East Liberty School, District No. 11 with portable building, indicated by arrow

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 10



Figure 10. East Liberty School, District No. 11, Photo January, 1956

Source: Summit Memory, Akron Beacon Journal Photo Collection. Available at <u>http://summitmemory.org</u>

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 11



Figure 11. Arieal view of East Liberty, East Liberty School, District No. 11, Photo 1956 School indicated by arrow

Source: Summit Memory, Akron Beacon Journal Photo Collection. Available at <u>http://summitmemory.org</u>

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 12



Figure 12. East Liberty School, District No. 11, Photo 1975

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 13



Figure 13. East Liberty School, District No. 11 with students at front entry, Photo 1926-1927 School year Grades 1-3

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 14



Figure 14. East Liberty School, District No. 11 with students at front entry, Photo 1926 School year Grades 6-8

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 15



EAST LIBERTY SCHOOL Front row, 1-r: Paul Koonshock, Paul Hadinger, Wayne Gougler, Robert Kepler, Wayne Hoover, Clarence Rininger, Hamlin, Frenest Ritter, Franklin Greenleaf, William Ritter, 2nd row: Carl Wagenkneckt, _______Swartz, Violet Reed, Hazel Greenleaf, Beulah Greenho, May (?) Swartz, Catherine Pearson, _______Swartz, ______, ______, Bessie (?) Sholley, ______, 3rd row: Olive Ridgeway (Teacher), Virginia Higginbach, Una Vandersall, Rose Hadinger, Marian Pearson, ______, 4th row: Elizabeth Hadinger, Dorothy Hunter, Etha Strostaker, Susie Lamb.

Figure 15. East Liberty School, District No. 11 with students at front entry, Photo undated

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 16

9년12년2년2년2년2년2년2년12년12년12년1<u>년</u>2년2년2년2년2년2년2년 East Liberty Schools. The following are the names of pupils who attended above school during the school year of 1802-3. · A de A -5 . A. W. A. S. * * NAMES. * * + + NAMES. + + Laura M. Faust. Cartis L. Kepler, Og Hattie Kreighbaum, Iva E. Thornton, Alice L. Stahl, Della M. Bettler, Win, Oscar Rininger, Roswell J. Kepler, Homer Bettler, Huston Thornton, William A. Ritter, Otis C. Kreighbaum, Lewis E. Bettler, Bertha A. Staver, Hattle Brumbaugh, Neille Reneile, Portla Thomas, Susie E. Staver, Mary J. Pearce, Melzer R. Thomas, Clarence L. Kepler, Homer E. Warner, Charles R. Ritter, Herbert N. Bettler, 6 George Kreighbaum, Augustus A. Kepler PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. George R. Ritter, William F. Rennis, George W. Stahl, Frederick O. Stahl, Sadie J. T. Rennle, Camilla R. Staver, Clara N. Switzer, Frank R. Kepler, Maggie B. Bettler, Luia P. Bettler, Nellie B. Kepler, Rhna A. Kepler, George C. Kepler, Otis Kepler, Mabel V. Thornton, Susie J. Vandersall, Aura B. Warner, John A. Kepler, Frederick Moor, William H. Pontions, James Tyrrell, Thomas Tyrrell, Lloyd O Thornton Emma I. Kepler, Vesta O. Kreighbaum, Lottie A. Pontious, Maud M. Pontious, Cland E. Bettler, Ford E. Kepler, William H. Reifsneider, Curtis C. Reifsneider, Earl B. Warner. "Good learning and good manners are two good companions; happy when together, ought never to part." - CILARLES SUMMER. The teachers are thankful to both pupils and parents for the many kindnesses received, and can look over the term's work with much pleasure. JOEL STAVER, Clerk, Board of Trustees. J. WESLEY BUCHMAN, 1 TEACHERS. ELSIE L. MILLER. HUSTON KREIGHBAUM.) -

Figure 16. East Liberty School Students, 1892-93

Source: East Liberty Schools. Akron: Catron & Curtice, Prompt Printers, 1892-93. Green Historical Society Photos and Archives Collection.

(Expires 5-31-2012)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 17



Figure 17. Souvenir of East Liberty School Advance Department, Term of 1895-96

Page 18

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps

day, January 106, 8.00 p. m. 31. G. Carrany, Peniding PROGRAM Cable Parity AUNT JULIA'S PRANES Green Township A Cossely in Three Arts By Hope Metalain Community Institute 16 At Def Corposev and His Head ini Ari EAST LIBERTY SCHOOL Rideh Adams ph An Cast of Characters Monday and Tuesday, January 9, 10, 1933 sites Notass-field factor, who has stered more and statements in Walkington pring main, who approximately builting factors have been built into a state of the state of the statements for the and Johnson's statedy solution who have all the statements for the Database of the statement of the statement of the statements of the Database of the statement of the statement of the statements of the Database of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the Database of the statement of the st Mr. William Superve-Her New York Inwjer STATE SPEAKERS. Direc-The present. Science: A living many Max Any Parker, Kingstelle, Ohio Beny Leislah, Versilie, Ola Art L --Henry's loving name, meeting, Art IL --Same, a week laws, Art III--Same, new days laws, early evening, age secondaries, a hashed of generation will be given us the p-denoing the heity models in the enviroing semine such day. Leach served by Fase Liberty Huma and Schael League time familed by the courses of Smith-Plana topy seen . PROGRAM Turnley, Jamary 10th, 10:00 a.m. Monthly, Jammy 9th, 10:00 a. m. natural and a state of the second Diet ... he Sailed Away? Tenenham" Sign Ger F.A.C-LS Miss Any I Realing Joint LE The Six Blad Mis Joint LE Ose Art Play: "Esenies" nic: "State Song" De Girld' Glee Chil et of Car Tundey, 1-13 p. m. Moodey, 1115 p. m. Report of Caroninias Report of Canninau The Greenenial Marker Garles Talk Rose Weight ng the Farm Hone Bodget Ng Musikg, 8.00 p. m. finit fernishel by the sambined ordentrum of Governing and East Libro-ander the diversity of Governing. Libro-Control of Control of Control of Control of Control One Userspiesed Yorks. Minit South Control of Control of Control of Control One Userspiesed Yorks. Minit STATE SPEAKIES. Ten of tables States Connects

Figure 18. Green Township Community Insititute Program at East Liberty School, January 9&10 1933

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Liberty School, District No. 11 Summit County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation–Historic Images & Historic Maps Page 19



Figure 19. 1884 Madison Township School, Franklin County (status unknown) Richardson Romanesque, Architects Terrell and Morris, Columbus

Source: Lithograph, Ohio School Report, 1884; McCormick, Virginia E. *Educational Architecture in Ohio*. Kent: The Kent State University Press, 2001, 42-43.









































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination						
Property Name:	East Liberty School, District No. 11						
Multiple Name:							
State & County:	OHIO, Summit						
Date Recei 5/19/201			of 16th Day: I 13/2017	Date of 45th Day: 7/3/2017	Date of Weekly List: 7/6/2017		
Reference number:	SG100001271						
Nominator:	State						
Reason For Review:							
Appeal		PDIL	PDIL		Text/Data Issue		
SHPO Request		Landscape	Landscape		Photo		
Waiver		National	National		Map/Boundary		
Resubmission		Mobile Res	Mobile Resource		Period		
X Other		TCP	TCP		Less than 50 years		
		CLG					
X Accept	Return	Reject	7/3/2	2017 Date			
Abstract/Summary Meets Registration Requirements.							
Recommendation/ Criteria							
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.

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 <u>May 12,2017</u> For nomination of the <u>East Liserk School</u> to the National Register of Historic Places: Dishet No. 11, Summit Co, Oth

1

~	Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form						
	Paper PDF						
	Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document						
	Paper PDF						
	Multiple Property Nomination form						
/	Paper PDF						
V	Photographs /						
	Prints VTIFFs						
_	CD with electronic images						
V	Original USGS map(s)						
/	Paper Digital						
V	Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)						
	Paper LPDF						
	Piece(s) of correspondence						
	PaperPDF						
	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:						



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May 11, 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 five (5) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nominations submission.

<u>NEW NOMINATION</u> Lagonda National Bank Yuster Building Masonic Temple Price Hill Lodge No. 524 Traction Company Building East Liberty School District No. 11 <u>COUNTY</u> Clark Franklin Hamilton Hamilton Summit

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copies of the nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: <u>Yuster Building, Franklin County</u>; <u>Masonic Temple Price Hill Lodge No. 524</u>, <u>Hamilton</u>; <u>Traction Company Building</u>, <u>Hamilton County</u>; and East Liberty School District No. 11, Summit County</u>.

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, Mau

Lox A. Logan, Jr. Executive Director and CEO2000 State Historic Preservation Officer Ohio History Connection

Enclosures