

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

525

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.

RECEIVED 2280

JUL - 1 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: The Dawes Arboretum

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 7770 Jacksontown Road, SE

City or town: Newark State: Ohio (OH) County: Licking (089)

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local
Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A x B x C D

<u>Barbara Power</u>	DSHPO for Inventory & Registration	<u>June 27, 2014</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Ohio History Connection, State Historic Preservation Office</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:)

John Edward H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

8-11-16
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)

<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	buildings
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	landscape features
<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

LANDSCAPE/forest

LANDSCAPE/gardens

LANDSCAPE/natural features

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structures

FUNERARY/graves/burials

Current Functions

EDUCATION/horticultural facility

LANDSCAPE/forest

OUTDOOR RECREATION/hiking, picnic areas

LANDSCAPE/natural features

MUSEUM/house museum

MUSEUM/visitors center

LANDSCAPE/gardens

LANDSCAPE/objects

LANDSCAPE/conservation area

EDUCATION/archives

EDUCATION/history center

EDUCATION/educational center

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Dutch Colonial Revival

LATE 19th & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Neo-Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

WOOD:

Weatherboard

Shingle

Log

BRICK

STONE:

Sandstone

Granite

Slate

SYNTHETICS:

Fiberglass

GLASS

METAL:

Aluminum

ASPHALT

CONCRETE

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Dawes Arboretum was established in 1929 by Beman and Bertie Dawes. The Arboretum is located in Licking Township in the southern portion of Licking County, Ohio. In 1918, Beman Dawes purchased 140 acres of the old Brumback Farm known as “Woodland,” which offered gently rolling hills and several acres of mature trees native to Ohio. The family renamed the farm, “Daweswood” and the ca. 1867 Italianate style farmhouse became their country home. Now privately owned and overseen by a Board of Trustees, the grounds and buildings have been maintained by staff since 1919. The original locations for Beman’s trees and Bertie’s flowers have only ever been removed due to disease, land development or changing environmental conditions. Many of the historic buildings on the grounds have been preserved or reconstructed using the same materials and design.

Daweswood was a family retreat and a place to pursue Beman and Bertie Dawes’ horticultural interests. Beman chose the location specifically because it was in the center of the state with diversified soils and a good climate for hardy trees. It was Beman Dawes ambition to inspire others to plant trees. He started by planting just 50 sugar maples, but by 1929 the grounds had grown to 293 acres with 50,000 trees planted. The main grounds of The Arboretum was intended for public touring, including a one-way roadway to allow guests to drive the grounds and see all the display collections along with walking trails of varying difficulty. The rolling landscape offers a variety of views of the grounds, featuring tree collections that thrive in a mid-Ohio climate, including species from eastern mountain tops and swamp lands, oak, beech, maple, and other native Ohio trees.

When the Dawes family purchased the farm and buildings in 1918 from the Brumback heirs, all were in great need of repair. However, they wanted to salvage as much of the resources as possible, while at the same time keeping the historical integrity of the resources. For example, wood from the Brumback barns was repurposed to build the Log Cabin in the Deep Woods, and the brick farmhouse was modernized with plumbing and electric, but all the original features of the house, including the hardwood floors, were preserved. The ca. 1820 Springhouse was also rebuilt on the same location, and a new dairy barn was constructed in 1925 on the site of the Brumback sheep barn. Also in 1925, the Schoolhouse was converted into employee/guest housing by the Dawes family.

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Today, the Arboretum encompasses a total of 1,910 acres of immaculately maintained conifer and deciduous tree collections and display gardens, featuring 4,712 different types of woody plants and 16,414 total plants. This nomination includes 370 acres of what are the Arboretum's main grounds. Beman Dawes purchased land up until 1951 and additional land was purchased starting in 1961, but these purchased were not significant to the main grounds or district the nomination outlines. The district is bounded on the north by Davis Road, on the south by Ridgeley Tract Road, west by Licking Trails Road and the east by Jacksontown Road (State Route 13). Due to the large size of the boundary, the 370 acres has been divided into five distinct areas for the purpose of the nomination. These areas are referred to as; Daweswood, Garden Gateway, Woodlands, Dawes Lake, and Glacier Ridge.

Narrative Description

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Overall, Beman Dawes' vision for The Dawes Arboretum can be directly taken from the Deed of Trust:

...To encourage the planting of forest and ornamental trees and to demonstrate the value of the different varieties of trees for these purposes; for practical and scientific research in horticulture and agriculture, but particularly in the growth and culture of trees and shrubs able to support the climate of the state of Ohio; in order to give pleasure to the public and education to the youth; and to increase the general knowledge and love of trees and shrubs. (Deed of Trust 1929).

Daweswood Area – Contributing Landscape/2 Contributing Buildings/2 Contributing Structures/2 Contributing Objects/5 Non-Contributing Buildings (Photos 43-54)

When the Dawes family purchased the property in 1918, much of the property was farmland with two forested areas. This area of The Arboretum is the most north facing and features a forest maintained by the Brumback family located northeast of the Daweswood House. Nicknamed Park Woods or North End, this 12 acre forest is mostly lawn space with both planted and native trees. Park Woods features a collection of Walnuts to the east, laid in a triangular pattern by Beman Dawes meant for picnic grounds, and a collection of Beech near the Dawes Memorial. The Maple collection, specifically Sugar Maples, were transplanted by Beman and are the featured trees in Park Woods east of the Daweswood House. Cultivars of Rhododendrons and Azaleas are also significant, as Bertie Dawes laid these out for her driveway and gully east of the house. (Dawes 1917-1939).

Bertie's Garden is located northwest of the Daweswood House and features Bertie's favorite annual and perennial flowers with a north-facing stone retaining wall and steps. Another contributing object in Bertie's Garden is the Decorative Well with the same type stones as the retaining walls located on the north elevation of the house. The garden features tulips, roses, hyacinths, peonies, daisies and lilies and was renovated in 2014 by landscape architect Laura Burchfield with inspiration taken from Bertie's gardening journals. A small portion of the north side of her garden features herbs in honor of Beman's great-great grandfather Manasseh Cutler. The east entrance to the garden features a pergola constructed in 2014. Just east of the Daweswood House is a pergola,

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originally built in 1919 but reconstructed by staff in 1995. The Living Legacy Apple Orchard is located southwest of the Jones House; on the spot Bertie Dawes planted her orchard in 1926. Her original trees died and were replaced in 1987 with apple varieties grown in Ohio prior to 1850, like Early Strawberry and Summer Pearmain.

The Daweswood House (Contributing Building, Photos 1-9) was built by John Brumback in 1867. The house is first found on the 1875 map of Licking County.¹ The two-story brick dwelling was designed with elements of the Italianate style of architecture which dominated American houses constructed between 1850 and 1880 and was particularly common in the expanding towns and cities of the Midwest.² In Ohio, the number of building units peaked in the years between 1867 and 1873 which was also the height of popularity for the Italianate style.³ The ideals of the Italianate style came out of the Picturesque Movement of 18th century England, but were popularized in the United States by pattern books such as The Architecture of Country Houses (1850) by Andrew Jackson Downing and Samuel Sloan's The Model Architect (1852).⁴

The Daweswood House is an example of a Simple Hipped Roof sub-type of the Italianate style.⁵ Although the Simple Hipped Roof is the most common sub-type of the Italianate style, the four bay façade seen on the Daweswood House is rare.⁶ Elements of the Italianate style seen on the Daweswood House include; a brick exterior, a low-pitched hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, tall and narrow windows, sandstone lintels, sandstone hood molds, a brick belt course at the cornice, a sandstone belt course, and a sandstone foundation. The majority of the windows are the original six-over-six double hung wood windows; exceptions to this are the windows on the first story of the façade which are nine-over-six, and the lower sashes of two windows on the south elevation which were replaced with single panes. The side porches on the north and south elevations are also original to the Brumback farmhouse.⁷

The majority of the renovations and additions to the original Italianate style farmhouse occurred between the years of 1920 and 1930. First, when the Dawes family purchased the property from the Brumback's in 1918, the house had a simple unadorned front porch.⁸ Therefore, one major addition to the house was the Colonial Revival style porch which was added to the façade in 1928.⁹ Elements of the Colonial Revival style seen on the porch include five Classical columns (replaced with fiberglass in 1970), a balustrade, dentils, and a box cornice. Another major addition to the house was Bertie's Bedroom/Studio which was added to the house in 1929.¹⁰ Bertie's Bedroom/Studio addition also has elements of the Colonial Revival style which include; a brick exterior, balustrade, symmetrical fenestration pattern, fanlights over the windows and doors, and dentils at the cornice. Also in 1929, Staff Quarters were added to the second story of the west elevation above the kitchen.

¹ Everts, 1875

² McAlester, 2013

³ Gordon, 1992

⁴ McAlester, 2013

⁵ McAlester, 2013

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Historic Photograph on file at Dawes Arboretum Archives

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Ledger DA78/01/5437

¹⁰ BBD Diary "A Line A Day" 11/03/1929

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Other alterations include the living room chimneys which were added to north and south elevations in 1920;¹¹ discrepancies in the color of brick and brick pattern can be seen only upon close inspection. In addition, what was originally a window on the second floor of the façade was converted to a door; likely the same time the front porch was added ca. 1928. More recent additions include the handicapped accessible rear entrance and vestibule which was added to the west elevation in 1986. Due to the style of the addition, with balustrade and window types that match Bertie's Bedroom/Studio, this addition is compatible with the architectural character of the house. Today, the house functions as a house museum that is open to the public for tours from March through October.

In 1836, John Brumback donated part of his land to Licking Township for the construction of a school for the local area children. The original schoolhouse (ca. 1836) was likely made of simple hand hewn log construction. According to historic mapping; this first schoolhouse building was located on Ridgely Tract Road east of Lake Drive Road and west of the Shawnee RR tracks.¹²

The date of construction for the One-Room Schoolhouse/Guest House (Contributing Building, Photos 19-22) at its current location is not documented, but was likely sometime between 1875 and 1909 as it is first seen on the 1909 Thornville quad map as the *Broomback School* (Figure 3). According to historic photographs, the design of the ca. 1890 One-Room Schoolhouse was a wood frame building that includes a front gabled roof with wide eaves, 3 windows on two elevations, a single door with a transom on the façade, and a bell tower. The school officially closed in 1920 after educating three generations of Licking Township children.

In 1925, the Schoolhouse was converted into employee/guest housing by the Dawes family. The 1925 renovation has elements of the Colonial Revival style, the same style as the renovations and additions on the Daweswood House. Elements of the Colonial Revival style seen on the Guest House include; a Palladian window on the façade, six-over-six double hung windows, shed roof dormers, exposed rafter tails on dormers, and a semicircular arch over the front entrance. Later alterations include a carport addition which is now a covered porch area. The Guest House is considered a contributing building since the renovations were done during the period of significance. Currently the building functions as a Guest House for the Dawes Arboretum.

The Pumphouse (Contributing Structure, Photos 25-26) is located approximately 20' southeast of the Daweswood Springhouse. The Pumphouse and Gazebo were built in 1927 by Beman Dawes in order to provide protection for the original spring that ran under the Springhouse. Beman Dawes hired landscaper, H.A. Albyn to complete the masonry work on the Pumphouse and likely repairs to the Springhouse at the same time. According to historical records about the construction of the Pumphouse:

“A single hand-cut sandstone block ten feet long formed the foundation on the north side. This stone also provided protection from the east-west watercourse.”¹³

¹¹ Letter DA78/06/4839

¹² Everts, 1875

¹³ Romine, 2008

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The Dawes Memorial (Contributing Structure, Photos 27-28) is located approximately 700' northeast of the Daweswood House. It is surrounded by the Dawes Family Cemetery in an area that was Beman Dawes favorite part of the grounds. Construction of the memorial began in July of 1941 and was completed by February 26, 1942. Clifton H. Presbrey designed the Memorial with elements of the Neo-Classical style of architecture. The Presbrey design was inspired by the circular temples of ancient Etruria and Rome. The design includes a circular colonnade composed of ten Doric columns and the colonnade supports an entablature cut from two monolithic blocks of granite. Two large roof stones form a vaulted ceiling and carved into the monument's soffit is a quotation by Henry Van Dyke¹⁴:

"HE THAT PLANTETH A TREE IS THE SERVANT OF GOD, HE THAT PROVIDETH A KINDNESS FOR MANY GENERATIONS, AND FACES HE HATH NOT SEEN SHALL BLESS HIM."

The stone Beman and Bertie Dawes chose was *Barre Vermont* granite; known for its clear grain, beautiful texture, and permanency. All exposed surfaces were hammered into a smooth, dull finish. One of the most time consuming aspects of the construction involved caring the border design for the sarcophagus and the ten wreaths which decorate the frieze. A combination of oak and beech leaves comprise the majority of the decorative carving.

Non-contributing resources in the Daweswood landscape area include educational facilities constructed outside the Period of Significance and two recently reconstructed buildings. These are the Archives Building (2012) and the History Center/Garage (1923) renovated into a History Center in 1983; Daweswood Smokehouse (ca. 1820) reconstructed in 2011; Daweswood Springhouse (ca. 1820) reconstructed in 2008; and Guest House Carport (1990).

Garden Gateway Area – Contributing Landscape/1 Contributing Building/1 Contributing Structure/5 Non-Contributing Buildings/4 Non-Contributing Structures (Photos 55-61)

The entrance, and heart of The Arboretum's central grounds, features two historically significant tree collections. The Cypress Swamp is a manmade facsimile of a southern cypress swamp using southern native bald-cypress with a wooden boardwalk to walk over the swampland. Beman placed this grove of wet-tolerant trees in a pocket of Bennington silt loam, a poorly drained soil. It is one of the northernmost reproducing cypress swamps in the country. The swamp features 117 trees or bald-cypress, some over 80' tall, and cone-shaped structures that form above the roots of the trees known as cypress knees.

The Japanese Garden was installed in 1964 by Professor Makoto Nakamura of Kyoto University, Japan. The Japanese Garden consists of two gardens. The first is a *kare sansui*, or dry landscape that represents an American landscape similar to the Grand Canyon featuring boulders and raked crushed granite. The second is an example of the Hill and Pond style, or *Chisen-Kaiyu-shiki*. Included are rocks, gravel, hills, and waterfalls that flow into a mirror pond, with a Katsura tree forest. Two white oak arched bridges reach over to an island as well as stepping stones that cross a mirror pond. The garden's only building is a cypress wooden pavilion called the Resting House, designed for relaxation and meditative study. This building although originally built in

¹⁴ Vermillion, 1989

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1964, was completely reconstructed in 2014. Incorporated into the landscape of the Japanese Garden are three wooden bridges, originally constructed in 1965 and reconstructed in 2015. The new bridges replicate the design, size, and materials of the original versions.

The northwest section of Garden Gateway features the Tripp Higgins Education Pond, a manmade pond constructed in 1984. The east side of the pond has the Jo Higgins Memorial Swing built in 2013. Southwest of the pond is the Granite Analemmatic Sundial, built in 1991. Eagle Gate (Contributing Structure, Photos 40-42) sandstone gates built in 1925 southeast of the Schoolhouse, was relocated in 1986 to its current location due to increased traffic and car accidents off of State Route 13. The Eagle Gate originally marked the entrance to Daweswood House and was named for the two copper eagles that once perched atop the main pillars. They were built of sandstone in 1925; the eagles were added four years later. Eagle Gate's original location was off of State Route 13 southeast of the one-room schoolhouse. They are now located 920 feet south and 150 feet west of their original location. Over the decades, the increase in Route 13 traffic and accidents made the entrance location hazardous. In 1986 Eagle Gate was dismantled to accommodate increased visitation and rebuilt using the original materials in its current location with a monetary gift from ALLTEL Ohio, Inc.

The Jones House (Contributing Building, Photos 10-13) is located approximately 275' south of the Daweswood House. The Jones House was built in 1919 by the Dawes family as the home of the Arboretum's first Superintendent and longtime resident, Harry Jones. The house has elements of the Dutch Colonial Revival style of architecture which include; original wood siding, a gambrel roof, original wood windows with multi-paned upper sashes, a central interior brick chimney, a large shed roof dormer, lunette vents in gable ends, and a six-room floor plan with side hall. Although the house is a nearly identical replica of the *Van Dorn* model from the Sears & Roebuck Catalog, no evidence was found during the research for this nomination that the Jones house was built using a kit purchased from the Sears & Roebuck Catalog.

There have been few alterations and only one addition to the Jones House. The only addition is a small, one-story rear kitchen addition on the west elevation which was added some time in the 1930s or 1940s (no official records of the addition were found). Today, the Jones House functions as office space for the Arboretum.

Non-contributing resources include the Visitors Center with Bonsai House and Bonsai Shade Display House (all constructed in 1980), Summer House (1986), Main Shelter House (1987, Photo 37), Azalea Glen Shade Structure (1995), two windmills (2010-2012), the Zand Shelter House and the Zand Education Center (both 1980 additions to the Zand Education Center). The Zand Education Center was created in 1975 when the 1925 Dawes Dairy Barn was remodeled into a classroom facility. A 1830s blacksmith shop was reconstructed in 1998 (Photo 33).

Woodlands Area – Contributing Landscape/4 Contributing Buildings/1 Non-Contributing Building (Photos 62-64)

The other, and largest, original forest on The Arboretum's grounds, named the Deep Woods by the Dawes family, features 40 acres of thickly wooded American beech and Sugar Maple. Other species present are red maple, white and red oak, hickory and ash. This forest has a natural

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aesthetic with many trees that are over 200 years old. A gazebo was installed in 2011 in the northeast portion of the woods known as Woodland Garden.

When the Dawes family purchased the property in 1918, one of the buildings included a ca. 1820 barn made of hand-hewn logs. According to a newspaper article in the archives at Dawes (an undated and unknown source), the Log Cabin (Contributing Building, Photos 14-17) was built in 1925 on the same site as the barn:

“Mr. Dawes has built a log cabin in the heart of a dense thicket in the rugged fashion of pioneer days. When the farm was purchased an old barn, thought to be 100 years old was found on this site. Built of logs hewn by hand from the gigantic tree so abundant in those days this structure was standing the stress of storms and usage as though built of iron. The barn was dismantled and the log beams were used in the erection of a cabin retreat on the same spot. The completed structure presents a truly rustic appearance with the conveniences of the modern age carefully worked in. The floor is of hardwood and each section is kept in place by wooden pegs as in olden days.”

It is unknown if the barn was built by the Brumback family or not. In a note written by Bertie Dawes on the back of a photograph of the Log Cabin states:

“We wished to preserve the good logs from the old tumble down barns – so made this cabin out of them.”¹⁵

According to the Dawes family 1926 tax return, the Log Cabin was built in 1925. The tax return asks “what additions have been done since April 12, 1925” in which Beman answered “1 log farm made into a log cabin.” The Dawes family’s purpose for the cabin was as a quiet spot to observe nature. It was also used by the family as a popular spot for picnics and entertaining. In 1994 the cabin was renovated and modified as a sugarhouse. It is currently open to the public in late winter for maple syrup tours.

The one-story cabin was built by the Dawes family to represent an early pioneer dwelling. Architectural elements on the cabin include; a low-pitched side-gabled roof, symmetrical 3-bay façade, and a full-length inset porch with four simple unadorned logs as columns. Early newspaper articles relate the cabin’s fireplace was made from local stones and the mortised log window sills added to the cabin’s rustic appearance.¹⁶ Alterations to the cabin include the removal of a one-story lean-to with chimney on the south elevation that is seen in the 1925 photograph of the cabin. Other alterations include the stranding metal seam roof and the Ventilator on the roof, which was added during the 1994 renovation to permit steam from the evaporator to escape from the cabin during the process of making maple syrup. Just to the north of the Log Cabin is the 1996 Log Cabin Wood Storage Shed (Non-Contributing).

The Deep Woods Springhouse, ca. 1925 (Contributing Building, Photo 18) is located approximately 75’ east of the Log Cabin over a small ravine. A clipping from 1932 states the Log Cabin was built facing a gully (i.e. ravine) so it is assumed the Springhouse was built at the same time as the Log Cabin (ca. 1925) and was built using the same hand-hewn logs as the Log

¹⁵ Vermillion, 1987

¹⁶ Ibid

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Cabin.¹⁷ The Springhouse at the Log Cabin is a simple utilitarian structure with a low-pitched front-gabled roof covered with wood shingles. There is a single board and batten door similar to the doors seen on the log cabin. At the time of the Arboretum's founding in 1929, there was a barn constructed of hand-hewn logs thought at the time to be approximately 100 years old. This barn was dismantled by the Dawes family to construct the Log Cabin and the Springhouse.

There is limited information available about the buildings within the Hickory Hill section of the Woodlands at the Arboretum. The buildings are not seen on a USGS map until 1961, however, it is known that their construction pre-dates the Dawes family ownership. In addition, their type and style also indicate an earlier date of construction likely sometime between 1900 and 1920. They were likely built by one of the heirs of John Brumback; when Brumback died in 1899 the land was divided between his heirs. Since the Dawes acquired the property in 1925, the buildings at Hickory Hill have been primarily used for storage.

The Hickory Hill Barn, ca. 1900-1920 (Contributing Building, Photo 23) is an example of the Raised Basement Barn type. This type of Barn is basically an English Three Bay Barn with a raised earthen driveway ramp. This is a common barn type built within eastern and western Ohio.¹⁸ Other architectural elements seen on the barn include wood clapboard siding on the exterior, a cross-gabled roof, and exposed rafter tails.

The second building within the Hickory Hill section of the Woodlands at the Arboretum is the Hickory Hill Summer Kitchen (Contributing Building, Photo 24). Similar to the Barn, limited information is available for this building. It dates to a similar period as the barn (ca. 1900-1920) and has some elements of the Craftsman style of architecture that include; wood clapboard siding, front gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails, brackets, and an original wood paneled door. The Hickory Hill Summer Kitchen is currently used by the Arboretum for storage purposes.

Dawes Lake Area – Contributing Landscape/1 Non-Contributing Structure (Photos 65-69)

Dawes Lake is a manmade 12 acre freshwater lake located in the south end of The Arboretum. Plantings of firs, ash, pines and various conifers in the surround the lake front. Cypress trees and knees are in the eastern end of the lake, and the island is surrounded by dawn redwood, eastern white pine, Urban elm and a variety of birch trees. The lake includes a small island reachable by a wood bridge (built in 1965/reconstructed in 2000). Vegetation-eating grass carp, also known as white Amur fish, were added to the lake as a biological tool to control nuisance aquatic plants in 1988; big mouth bass, blue gills and perch are also present.

One of the most recognizable landmarks on the southern edge of our main grounds is the planting of 2,660 foot long American arborvitae spelling out "DAWES ARBORETUM" located south of Dawes Lake. Designed by Beman, the individual letters reach up to 147 feet wide and 186 feet from top to bottom. After 60 years the plants grew to an unmanageable size and a volunteer core in 1990 and 1991 replanted the entire hedge letters with American arborvitae. An observation tower (non-contributing) was installed in 1988 so visitors could better view the

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Gordon, 1992

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hedges.

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Pershing Avenue is a half mile tree bordered drive on the site of old plank toll road from Route 40 to Newark that pioneers used before the arrival of canals and railroads. It was named Pershing Avenue after military leader General John J. Pershing and is where many of our military Tree Dedications have taken place. Pershing Avenue is lined with larger growing tree species like sycamore, maple, ginkgo and birch. Just southeast of Pershing is the Buckeye collection which features the Buckeye 17 dedication and an oak collection to the south planted in the 1930s. Southeast of Pershing Avenue is a boardwalk constructed in 2000 at the dwarf conifer collection.

The Dawes Lake Area includes several new bridges that include the bridge at Dawes Lake Island, 1965 (reconstructed in 1998); the bridge at Dawes Lake Parking Lot, 2000; and the bridge at Dwarf Conifer Trail, 2002. The boardwalk and these infrastructural improvements do not detract from historic appearance of landscape and features and were considered not substantial in size and appearance to be counted as Non-contributing.

Glacier Ridge Area

The Glacier Ridge Area (Photos 70-73) was acquired in parcels over time by the Dawes family, but never utilized during their lifetime. The Glacier Ridge Area landscape features were developed by staff post-1965 and although they are not part of the historical landscape for the Dawes Arboretum the type of plantings and nature of the landscape design compliment the historical landscape in their scale and appearance.

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPES/OBJECTS

Within the 370 acre boundary for this nomination are 4 contributing landscape features and 2 contributing objects:

Contributing Landscapes (4):

- Daweswood Area (Photos 43-54)
- Garden Gateway Area (Photos 55-61)
- Woodlands Area (Photos 62-64)
- Dawes Lake Area (Photos 65-69)

Contributing Objects (2):

- Bertie's Garden Retaining Wall & Steps (1926) (Photos 51-52)
- Bertie's Garden Decorative Well (Photo 53)

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES

Within the 370 acre boundary for this nomination are 7 contributing buildings and 3 contributing structures:

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Contributing Buildings (7):

- Daweswood House (ca. 1867) – Contributing Building (Photos 1-9)
- Jones House (ca. 1919) – Contributing Building (Photos 10-13)
- Log Cabin (ca. 1925) - Contributing Building (Photos 14-17)
- Deep Woods Springhouse (ca. 1925) – Contributing Building (Photo 18)
- Guest House/One-Room Schoolhouse – (ca. 1836/1925) – Contributing Building (Photos 19-22)
- Hickory Hill Barn (ca. 1900) – Contributing Building (Photo 23)
- Hickory Hill Summer Kitchen (ca. 1900) Contributing Building (Photo 24)

Contributing Structures (3):

- Pumphouse at Daweswood Springhouse (ca. 1927) – Contributing Structure (Photos 25-26)
- Dawes Memorial (1942) – Contributing Structure (Photos 27-28)
- Eagle Gate (ca. 1925/moved in 1986)

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS (Photos 29-39)

Non-contributing buildings were either built after 1965, have been moved or reconstructed, are not significant to the vision of the Arboretum, and or no longer maintain integrity to be considered contributing:

Non-Contributing Buildings (11):

- Archives Building – 2012 (Photo 29)
- Daweswood Smokehouse – ca. 1820/reconstructed in 2011 (Photo 30)
- History Center/Garage – 1923/renovated into a History Center in 1983 (Photo 31)
- Daweswood Springhouse – ca. 1820/reconstructed in 2008 (Photo 32)
- Blacksmith Shop – 1835/reconstructed in 1998 (Photo 33)
- School House/Guest House Carport – 1990 (Photo 34)
- Visitors Center – 1980 (Photo 35)
- Resting House in Japanese Garden – 1964/reconstructed in 2014 (Photo 36)
- Main Shelter House – 1987 (Photo 37)
- Zand Education Center/Dawes Dairy Barn – 1925/remodeled into classrooms in 1975 (Photo 38)
- Log Cabin Wood Storage Shed - 1996

NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Non-contributing structures were either built after 1965, have been moved or reconstructed, are not significant to the vision of the Arboretum, and or no longer maintain integrity to be considered contributing:

Non-Contributing Structures (5):

- Azalea Glen Shade Structure – 1995
- Summer House – 1986

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- Observation Tower at Dawes Lake - 1988
- Zand Windmill – 2012
- Power Plant Windmill – 2010

Integrity - The Dawes Arboretum nominated property retains historic integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, association and feeling. The nominated 370 acres of the main grounds includes the most historically significant tree collections, gardens, and buildings that are associated with the Dawes family and their vision for the Arboretum. The major landscape areas referred to as; Daweswood, Garden Gateway, Woodlands, Dawes Lake, and Glacier Ridge represent the original and major land acquisitions by Beman and Bertie Dawes. These areas retain the overall design, circulation and landscape features associated with Beman and Bertie Dawes' development and overall vision for the property and its development as an arboretum. Additionally the historic buildings associated with the property during the period of significance remain. These include the Italianate style Brumback farm (with Colonial Revival style additions by the Dawes) and others constructed prior to the purchase by the Dawes family including the One-Room Schoolhouse/Guest House (renovations by the Dawes), Hickory Hill Barn, and Hickory Hill Summer Kitchen. Other contributing buildings associated with the Dawes Family include the Jones House, Log Cabin, Log Cabin Springhouse, and Dawes Memorial. All of these buildings, whether preserved by the Dawes or constructed as part of their development of the property, reflect the overall development, use, and vision for the property by Beman and Bertie Dawes and their children.

Archaeological Potential - The property is not being considered for National Register eligibility for archaeological significance, and comprehensive archaeological survey has not been undertaken at the site. However, sites such as this one with such longevity of use provide the potential to yield additional archaeological information. There may be historic Native American and earlier Euro-American archaeological sites on this property and based upon the known sites nearby such as the Newark Earthworks there may prehistoric sites within the nominated boundaries.

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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.)

CONSERVATION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1917-1965

Significant Dates

1917, 1918, 1925, 1929,

1951, 1953, 1958, 1965

Significant Persons:

Dawes, Beman & Bertie

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architects/Builders:

Architects: Jones, Charles/Presbrey, Clifton H.

Foresters: Scherer, Norman/Secrest, Edmund

Landscape Architects: Albyn, Herbert (H.A.)/Dawes, Beman & Bertie/ Jones, Frederick/

Nakamura, Makoto

Contractors: Luberg, C.M.

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

Dawes Arboretum is nominated to the National Register under Criterion B for its historic association with Beman and Bertie Dawes and Criterion C for its significant landscape design. The Dawes Arboretum is also significant as a well-preserved and interpretative property with a strong historical component to its grounds. The Period of Significance begins in 1917 with the initial move onto the land by the Dawes family and ends in 1965 with the last large land development overseen by the cofounders' descendants.

Under Criterion B, the arboretum, established in 1929 by Beman and Bertie Dawes, contributed to the American Conservation Movement of the early twentieth century. The movement originated in the nineteenth century as a reaction to industrialization and urbanization. Ohio witnessed a 150-year period of forest removal, a trend that didn't start to reverse until after World War II. By 1916, Ohio was depleted of trees. From the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry website: "...Ohio was nowhere near as forested as it was 100 years before with only 10 percent of the state with forest cover [in 1916]." Few men had the land, money and education to reverse the trend. Fortunately for Ohio, Beman Dawes was the industrialist that decided to turn his oil profits into nature preservation. His new estate, purchased in 1918, allowed native species to continue to grow while plantings of non-natives were encouraged for scientific research and public enjoyment. Beman and Bertie's passion for nature evolved into a public space to encourage tree plantings, research, and educational programming. After Beman and Bertie Dawes' passing, their sons continued to oversee Arboretum development and installed gardens that were either a goal of Beman's, like Dawes Lake in 1956, or complemented their father's vision, like the Japanese Garden in 1965.

The Dawes Arboretum is significant under Criterion C for its landscape and architectural design. The landscape type is as a traditional arboretum featuring a variety of trees and woody plants that thrive in mid-Ohio with tags or plaques that identify the trees, country of origin and accession numbers that correspond to plant records. The landscape style is Naturalistic, defined by The Cultural Landscape Foundation's website: "...A style that is derived from the use of constructed features that are made to blend with their settings and appear natural, rather than man-made." The Dawes family did not use landscape architects but instead let nature tell them where to plant and build and did not try to manipulate the grounds to appear in a way that was not part of the natural landscape. The plantings were overseen by Beman Dawes with assistance from Edmund Secret and Norman Scherer identifying the best tree species and placements. Local architect Charles Jones was used for more complicated projects, like planning the number of arborvitae needed for the "DAWES ARBORETUM" hedge letters and designing the buckeye trees in a "17" pattern. Another characteristic of the Naturalistic landscape style is its rustic style of architecture, seen in the Log Cabin, wooden bridges and trails.

The setting for the arboretum and designed landscape envisioned and development by Beman, Bertie and members of the Dawes family was the earlier farm property turned country estate and retreat by the Dawes' ownership. The first phase of construction began in 1867 with the

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Italianate style Brumback family farmhouse that was expanded and remodeled with Colonial Revival style additions by the Dawes. Additional contributing buildings that were constructed prior to the purchase by the Dawes family include the One-Room Schoolhouse/Guest House, Hickory Hill Barn, and Hickory Hill Summer Kitchen. Other contributing buildings associated with the Dawes Family include the Jones House, Log Cabin, Log Cabin Springhouse, and Dawes Memorial.

The Jones House was built by the Dawes Family for the Arboretum's first Superintendent, Harry Jones. When the Dawes family purchased the property in 1918, they made good use of the wood from several abandoned barns on the property. Using this wood, they built the Log Cabin and Springhouse in the Deep Woods. Finally, the Dawes Memorial was built in 1942 in the Neo-Classical Revival style on the Dawes' favorite part of the grounds as the couple's final resting place. Carved into the monument's soffit is a quotation by Henry Van Dyke (Vermillion, 1989): *"HE THAT PLANTETH A TREE IS THE SERVANT OF GOD, HE THAT PROVIDETH A KINDNESS FOR MANY GENERATIONS, AND FACES HE HATH NOT SEEN SHALL BLESS HIM."*

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

HISTORIC CONTEXT AND EVOLUTION OF THE PROPERTY

BRUMBACK YEARS (1831-1917)

When blacksmith John Brumback married in 1828 he settled on the farm of his father-in-law, Samuel Davis. Three years later John purchased the farm. John continued to blacksmith while concentrating on agriculture and raising livestock, specifically sheep. By 1866, the Brumback farm had grown to 581 acres. A year later, the brick farmhouse that John designed for his family was completed. An avid supporter of education, John Brumback was determined to provide proper schooling for his children. He helped organize and build a small primary school on his property known as the Brumback One-Room School (now known as the Guest House). After John's passing in 1899, it would be almost 20 years before a large portion of the farm was purchased by Beman and Bertie Dawes to become The Dawes Arboretum.

DAWES YEARS (1917-1958)

Beman Gates Dawes was born in Marietta, Ohio in 1870. His father, Rufus Dawes, was a Civil War General and served with the 6th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and later became part of the famed Iron Brigade. After the war, Rufus started a family in Marietta and opened up the Dawes Lumber Company in 1872. His main business was supplying railroad ties on the many railroad spurs that were constructed around the hills of southern Ohio. Beman worked in his father's business in 1889:

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“My father taught me to size up a tree, calculate its age and lumber value at a glance, I soon was noticing every tree I encountered — and developing a respect for ones that I knew had been growing for years and years. It got so I hated to see these giants cut down.” (Goulder, 1954)

In 1892 Beman purchased half interest in the Lincoln Coal Company in Lincoln, Nebraska where his older brother Charles Dawes was established. Charles will be Vice President of the United States under Calvin Coolidge from 1925-1929 and an early Tree Dedicator at The Arboretum. Beman’s move to Lincoln was advantageous not only professionally, but also personally when he met local woman Bertie Burr. Bertie was born in Lincoln in 1872 and was the daughter of Carlos C. Burr, an attorney who served as Mayor of Lincoln and State Senator. Bertie loved the outdoors and was a self-taught naturalist. She enjoyed gardening, fishing, shell and butterfly collecting, bird watching, and photography. At the age of 19, she was awarded the Gold Lifesaving Medal for saving two women from drowning in the Big Blue River in 1892 (*San Francisco Chronicle* 1892). Bertie married Beman in 1894 and two years later moved to Ohio where Beman became president of the Newark Gas, Light and Coke Company in Newark.

In 1904 Beman was elected to the U.S. Congress as Representative for the 15th District, where Marietta was located, and served two terms as congressman in Washington D.C. After serving in Congress, Beman returned to Ohio where in 1914 he began consolidating oil and gas companies under the name of Ohio Cities Gas Company. After discovering a huge oil field on leased property in West Virginia, the company decided to focus solely on oil production and renamed the business in 1920 to The Pure Oil Company. The company’s headquarters were located in Columbus, and in 1915 Beman purchased a house at 840 East Broad Street (demolished) for his wife and five children.

The American Conservation Movement centered on preserving natural features in America. President Theodore Roosevelt was concerned with urbanization and industrialization aftereffects of pollution, exploitation of land and depletion of resources. Forests were razed for a century in favor of buildings, crops and extraction of natural resources. Beman likely linked his oil company and father’s lumber business contributing to the tree depletion. From the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry website:

“The American forestry movement started in 1875 with the creation of the American Forestry Association. Seven years later, the first American Forest Congress was held, creating the momentum to preserve and restore the nation's forests. Ohio was at the forefront of this movement, creating a state forestry agency in 1885. Ohio's legislature transferred the state forestry bureau to the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in 1906, thus creating what would become the modern day Division of Forestry.”

The Division of Forestry was buying land in Ohio to become State Forests starting in 1916. By preserving and reforesting Ohio, The Division wanted land owners to eventually practice forestry on their own private forests.

Although the Dawes family primarily lived in Columbus, they enjoyed their excursions to Newark to picnic on the wooded Brumback farm. During one of these visits, Beman saw lumbermen preparing to cut down some of the large trees on grounds. Beman bought off the

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lumbermen and negotiated with property owner Rebecca Brumback for ownership of the land in 1917. The offer was accepted, and the Dawes family purchased 140 acres of Woodland farm, including the ca. 1867 brick farmhouse in 1918. Beman continued to expand by buying neighboring farmland; by the time The Dawes Arboretum was dedicated he had a total of 293 acres. For Beman and Bertie, The Dawes Arboretum was a place to pursue their outdoor hobbies and studies.

“It is believed by Mr. Dawes that too few people are interested in forests, and his greatest ambition... is to inculcate interest in planting trees.” (Fisher, 1929)

By 1929, Beman Dawes was ready to officially dedicate The Dawes Arboretum. This likely came from the relationship he built with Joy Morton from the Morton Arboretum in Illinois and Tree Dedicator in 1927. Much of the language from Morton’s Deed of Trust is found in Dawes’ as well. Beman Dawes’ vision for The Dawes Arboretum can be directly taken from the Deed of Trust:

...To encourage the planting of forest and ornamental trees and to demonstrate the value of the different varieties of trees for these purposes; for practical and scientific research in horticulture and agriculture, but particularly in the growth and culture of trees and shrubs able to support the climate of the state of Ohio; in order to give pleasure to the public and education to the youth; and to increase the general knowledge and love of trees and shrubs. (Deed of Trust 1929).

Beman stayed with Pure Oil as president and later Chairman of the Board until his retirement in 1947. The money earned from Pure Oil not only paid for the land development, but also the endowment he set up for his arboretum to ensure its continuation and expenses after his passing. A small group of farmhands were employed to take care of the grounds, including the first superintendent Harry Jones in 1919, which also included the running of the Daweswood Farm and a dairy operation.

STAFF YEARS (1958-PRESENT)

In 1958, more than 1,000 varieties of trees and shrubs were recorded and the acreage had grown to 525. After Beman and Bertie’s deaths in 1953 and 1958, their eldest son Beman Gates Dawes Jr. was Chairman of the Board and oversaw all Arboretum development until 1968. Other sons Carlos Burr Dawes and Henry Dawes also acted as Chairman from 1968 to 1975.

Without the influence of Beman, the staff began to focus more on the farm instead of the trees. Jim Sandford, son of Arboretum superintendent E.A. Sandford, recalls what his father had been recruited to operate in 1955: “It [The Dawes Arboretum] just had not been run from an arborist standpoint. It was more operated on the basis on being perhaps a farm, and oh by the way, there was an arboretum on it” (Sandford 2015). As The Dawes Arboretum’s first staff arborist, Sandford applied his scientific knowledge to build back up the tree collections. With the focus back on trees and education, trained arborists, naturalists, educators, administrative staff and a historian were hired in the late 1960s to properly maintain the grounds and preserve the trees Beman worked so hard to develop. Educating the youth has always been a focus of The Arboretum, starting with Beman Dawes allowing local Boy and Girl Scout troops to hold nature

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studies and retreats at The Arboretum in 1930. Starting in the 1960s, school groups have visited Dawes to enhance their scientific and local history studies. Children may learn the process of tapping trees to produce maple syrup, studying plant labels to identify tree species or walking the Tree Dedication trail to learn about the notable dedicators that helped plant a tree on grounds.

Tree test plots at Dawes have been used for studies at Ohio State University and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, due to the early association Beman had with Assistant Professor Norman Scherer and State Forester Edmund Secrest. The Arboretum also works with organizations such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rutgers University and the U.S. National Arboretum on tree trials, diseases and identifying tree species. ODNR now reports that 31% of Ohio is forested with 8.1 million acres in Ohio are in tree cover.

Many gardens and tree collections, like Conifer Glen in 1990, were staff developed for beautiful display collections. Land purchases were ongoing, expanding past the main grounds to outlying properties known as the East Side and Dutch Fork Wetlands. Dawes family members are still active at The Arboretum and four out of twelve trustees are great-grandchildren of Beman and Bertie. With a staff of over 40, The Dawes Arboretum is immaculately maintained and conserved under our mission statement of increasing the love and knowledge of trees, history, and the natural world.

LANDSCAPE HISTORY

Daweswood: The oldest section of the Arboretum was purchased in 1918 from Rebecca Brumback, though the Dawes family had used the property beginning in 1917 to function as a country retreat from Columbus. The former Brumback farm was an ideal spot for the new residents to pursue their interests in horticulture, conservation, and nature.

For Bertie Dawes, her interests included planting the garden surrounding the house known as *Bertie's Garden*. Bertie's Garden was designed by Bertie and laid out by local gardener Frederick Jones in 1917. The garden's flowers changed yearly and featured a stone retaining wall and steps built by landscaper H.A. Albyn in 1926. Gardening was Bertie's favorite hobby and she kept gardening journals documenting yearly what she planted, quantities, the cost, how well they did and any anecdotes she noticed while gardening. These journals tell of Bertie's roses planted in circular patterns, hollyhocks by the smokehouse, and tulips lining the stone retaining wall. Bertie made notes in gardening books and magazines to inspire and develop her ideas about where flowers should grow. One of her garden rules is as follows:

"Let things grow where they want to mostly, not where you want them to, if they don't like it!"
(Dawes 1921-1935)

Bertie also took great interest in preserving the neglected buildings of the old Brumback farm. Not only did Bertie oversee the preservation of the old farmhouse, but also the surrounding outbuildings including the Springhouse, Smokehouse, and Blacksmith Shop. In addition, the Dawes family built a Dutch Colonial Revival style house in 1919 for the Arboretum's first Superintendent, Harry Jones. Other historic resources in the Daweswood section of the Arboretum include the Dawes Memorial and Family Cemetery. Located in what was Beman

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Dawes favorite part of the grounds is the Dawes Memorial which was completed in 1942 and designed with high style elements of the Neo-Classical Revival style.

For Beman Dawes, his interests were to plant as many groups of trees as he could get his hands on. Beman Dawes spoke on his first tree plantings during a tree dedication in 1933:

“The first systematic planting done at the Arboretum was in 1917 and consisted of the moving of about 50 fairly large Sugar Maples from the woods [Deep Woods] to the grove in front of the brick house.”

Norman Scherer, Assistant Professor of Forestry at Ohio State University, acted as a consultant with the reforestation starting in 1923. Scherer suggested trees for Beman to plant that would thrive in Ohio and offered proper identification of species with scientific names. A newspaper article titled *“Daweswood Where Trees Reign Supreme”* further explains their working relationship:

Through the assistance of Professor Norman W. Scherer...Mr. Dawes has planted practically every known variety of trees which will grow in this latitude. He explained, too, that an unusual number will thrive in Ohio because it is the southern boundary of the northern timber line and the northern boundary of the southern timber line.

Another partnership was developed between Beman and Edmund Secrest, State Forester with the Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station (now renamed Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center) in Wooster and namesake of the Secrest Arboretum, who supplied Beman with advice, contacts, ordering plant material, and supervised early plantings. Beman began ordering huge specimen trees from Henry Kohankie & Son in Painesville in 1926. Many of these early plantings were done by landscaper and nursery owner H.A. Albyn of Newark. Trees at Daweswood, and eventually at every part of The Arboretum, had small plaques listing the common and scientific names either at the base of each tree or on a hanging tag.

Park Woods, within the Daweswood section of the Arboretum, is the most concentrated area of Tree Dedications. Tree dedications are seen throughout the grounds and consist of a bronze plaque at the base of the tree identifying the dignified individual or group honored. Tree Dedications at Dawes include such notables as Admiral Richard Byrd in 1932, John Glenn in 1968, Gene Tunney in 1931 and Osa Johnson in 1940. The inspiration for tree dedications came from Beman out of a trip to the Dawes ancestral estate named Mt. Ephraim in Kent, England: *“On one of our trips to England, Mrs. Dawes and I spent a weekend on a country estate and were much interested in a big chestnut tree that was planted upon the return of the then head of the house from the Battle of Waterloo. The bronze plaque commemorating the event had little to say as to the accomplishments of the returning hero...From this I got the idea...that it would be a very interesting and instructive thing if we had distinguished men plant trees. Accordingly, I wrote three of my personal friends, - Governor James M. Cox; General John J. Pershing and General Charles G. Dawes [Beman’s older brother and Vice President under Calvin Coolidge], outlining my idea of having trees planted by distinguished men and asking if they would start the thing off. I then felt sure I would have no trouble in getting other distinguished men. Each of them planted a tree and this was the start of the trees planted by distinguished men and notable organizations.”* (Beman Dawes, September 30, 1945, memorandum to trustees).

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Garden Gateway: The Garden Gateway section encompasses the main entrance to the Arboretum, the Visitors Center, the Zand Educational Center, the Cypress Swamp, and the Japanese Gardens. The Cypress Swamp was likely inspired by Beman and Bertie's winter stays in Florida. Having a home in Jupiter Island, they traveled all over the southern state, inspired from the many swamps they saw. A trip to the Big Cypress Swamp in the Everglades reminded Beman of Edmund Seacrest's letter in 1925 which suggested the planting of bald-cypress trees in a boggy spot on his grounds (Edmund Seacrest to Paul Miller). Beman decided to try his own cypress swamp on his property by purchasing bald-cypress trees from the Marietta State Nursery in Reno, Ohio in 1928 with planting completed in 1930. Bald-cypress are a southern species, yet the trees still reproduce despite the freezing Ohio winters.

In 1962, Beman Gates Dawes Jr., the eldest son of the cofounders and Chairman of the Board, contacted Professor Makoto Nakamura to design a Japanese garden for The Arboretum. Japanese gardens are an art form with a focus on the beauty of the natural landscape. The garden was to compliment the Bonsai collection started in 1960. The design process began in 1963 and by 1964 the garden was completed. Professor Nakamura intended the garden to be an experiment in the exchange of two cultures as opposed to a classic garden. He worked with local stone and plants suited to the climate of central Ohio, yet translated these components into the Japanese garden vernacular.

Woodlands: The Woodlands section of the Arboretum was a place for the Dawes family to conduct their nature studies. This forest was allowed to thrive as nature intended, with fallen trees and wild growth and animals taking over where they may. Although referred to as a virgin forest, it in fact was mowed by the Log Cabin area for trap shooting and was more open than its present condition. Beman hand selected most of the trees for transplanting at Daweswood from the Deep Woods and Bertie kept journals of her bird watching activities by the newly built cabin. The Log Cabin, built using the wood of the old Brumback barns, was built to centralize their nature studies. Beman would invite his fellow businessmen out for rustic dinners in the Log Cabin in the 1940s. Wealthy Columbus men were treated to a barbeque dinner with tours into the Deep Woods and neighboring farmland to generate interest in nature and trees. In addition, there is a Spring House located just adjacent to the Log Cabin over a small ravine.

Dawes Lake: Although Beman Dawes did not live to see Dawes Lake; it was a part of his original vision for The Arboretum. The idea of Dawes Lake was mentioned as far back as 1929 and was to be located close to the hedge letters (Fisher 1929). Overseen by Beman Dawes Jr., the lake was completed in 1956. Contractor C.M. Luburg was to carry out the construction of the lake with engineering requirements drawn up by the United States Department of Agricultural Soil Conservation Services. The lake was always intended to have fish, as both Beman and Bertie loved to fish and owned a fishing lodge in Manitoulin Island, Canada.

The hedge letters within the Dawes Lake section of the Arboretum were inspired by Beman and Bertie's son-in-law, David Harold Young. Young flew with the 35th Aero Squadron and 96th Aero Bombing Squadron in World War I. He also later worked for The Pure Oil Company and helped to create their aviation department. A family story jokingly suggests that Young had

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trouble finding the nearly 300 acre arboretum from the air. As it turned out, the hedge lettering did become a navigational aid to pilots as The Arboretum was under a flight path to and from the 1929 opening of the Port Columbus International Airport. The hedges were placed on either side of Pershing Avenue. Beman was very involved with the placing of the letters, as he worked as an engineer at the age of eighteen:

“Be [Beman] put in stakes for his big planting of Dawes Arboretum to be seen from the sky.”
(Dawes 1927-1931).

Architect Charles Jones configured the number of plants needed for each letter in 1930. The plants installed were eastern arborvitae, a rapidly growing evergreen species. The original plantings were done in 1930 for “DAWES” and 1942 for “ARBORETUM.” After 60 years the plants grew to an unmanageable size and a volunteer core in 1990 and 1991 replanted the entire hedge letters with American arborvitae.

Two important tree dedications are also located in the Dawes Lake area, one is Pershing Avenue. Once known as the Avenue of Elms, this road was originally planned to be the entrance to The Dawes Arboretum (Dawes 1927-1931). It was lined with 210 American elms that were planted in 1927; elms are considered a very American tree and were popular to line driveways because of the canopy effect they have. Unfortunately, Dutch elm disease destroyed all of these elms by 1960 and they were later replaced with Christine Buiseman elms (Beman Gates Dawes Jr. to trustee Rufus Beach). These elms also began to decline and a variety of large tree species were planted in the original spots starting in 1985. Lining the avenue with a variety of tree species means no one disease can destroy all of the trees at one time.

Military leader, and Dawes family friend, General John J. Pershing dedicated the road in 1929 and now it features a variety of tree dedications that are dedicated to military service units or individuals who served our country in military service. Beman Dawes had great respect for military service, likely inspired from his father. He contributed to the war effort in World War I by cutting down black walnut trees at Daweswood for the government in 1917 for gun stocks and airplane propellers (Bertie Dawes, *Daweswood Photographs*, 1917, The Dawes Arboretum, Newark, OH). Located just northeast of Pershing Avenue is the other tree dedication known as the Buckeye 17. In 1939, Governor John Bricker dedicated 22 Ohio buckeye trees to the state of Ohio. The trees were planted in the shape of “17” to signify that Ohio was the 17th state to enter the Union in 1803. The “17” was also drafted in 1939 by Charles Jones.

The Dawes Arboretum has been established since 1929 to promote the love and knowledge of trees, history and the natural world. The continued reforestation and historical interpretation of the gardens and buildings through public programs shows the successful legacy of the Dawes family and their contribution to nature in Licking County.

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Sandford, Jim. 2015. Interviewed by Kevin Steinbach for The Dawes Arboretum. February 5.

Sobiech, Stanley. 1985. *Ohio Historic Inventory Form LIC-462-22*. On file at Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Columbus, OH.

Vermillion, David A. March 1987. *Historical Pursuits: A Woodland Retreat*. The Dawes Arboretum Newsletter, Newark, Ohio.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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): _____

The Dawes Arboretum
Name of Property

Licking County, Ohio
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 370 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17	Easting: 378570	Northing: 4426941
2. Zone: 17	Easting: 379745	Northing: 4426835
3. Zone: 17	Easting: 379315	Northing: 4424965
4. Zone: 17	Easting: 378351	Northing: 4425054

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

The Dawes Arboretum is located within Licking Township, Licking County, Ohio. It is located south of the city of Newark and north of the unincorporated community of Jacksontown. The approximate location in which the 370 acre boundary for this nomination is located begins in the southwest at the intersection of Ridgely Tract and Licking Trail Roads; northwest at the intersection of Licking Trail and Davis Drive Roads; northeast at the intersection of Davis Drive and Jacksontown Roads (State Route 13); and ends in the southeast at the intersection of Jacksontown (SR 13) and Ridgely Tract Roads. Please refer to the UTM references above for each of these four mentioned points.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary does not include the entirety of the 1,910 acres of The Dawes Arboretum, but instead encompasses what is referred to as the 370 acres of the main grounds. This acreage includes the most historically significant tree collections, gardens, and buildings that are associated with the Dawes family and their vision for the Arboretum.

The Dawes Arboretum
Name of Property

Licking County, Ohio
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Leslie Wagner/Historian
organization: The Dawes Arboretum
street & number: 7770 Jacksontown Road
city or town: Newark state: Ohio zip code: 43056
e-mail: lmwagner@dawesarb.org
telephone: 740-323-2355
date: February 18, 2016

name/title: Diana Welling/Architectural Historian
organization: Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
street & number: 1441 King Avenue
city or town: Columbus state: Ohio zip code: 43212
e-mail: dwelling@lawhon-assoc.com
telephone: 614-481-8600
date: February 18, 2016

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.

* See Addendum 3
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map

* See Addendum 3
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

The Dawes Arboretum

Name of Property

Licking County, Ohio

County and State

Photographs

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

The Dawes Arboretum Historic District in Newark, Licking County, Ohio
Diana Welling & Leslie Wagner, Photographers
May 2015 - January 2016

Photo Log

- Photo 1. Daweswood House, East Elevation
- Photo 2. Daweswood House, South Elevation
- Photo 3. Porch details, South Elevation
- Photo 4. Daweswood House, South Elevation Details
- Photo 5. Daweswood House, ca. 1928 Front Porch on East Elevation
- Photo 6. Daweswood House, Bertie's Bedroom/Studio on Northeast Elevation
- Photo 7. Daweswood House, North Elevation
- Photo 8. Daweswood House, West Elevation
- Photo 9. Daweswood House, South Elevation
- Photo 10. Jones House, East Elevation
- Photo 11. Jones House, South Elevation
- Photo 12. Jones House, West Elevation (showing 1930s addition)
- Photo 13. Jones House, North Elevation
- Photo 14. Log Cabin, South Elevation
- Photo 15. Log Cabin, East Elevation
- Photo 16. Log Cabin, West Elevation
- Photo 17. Log Cabin, North Elevation
- Photo 18. Deep Woods Springhouse, West Elevation
- Photo 19. Guest House/One-Room Schoolhouse, Northeast Elevation
- Photo 20. Guest House/One-Room Schoolhouse, Southeast Elevation
- Photo 21. Guest House/One-Room Schoolhouse, North Elevation
- Photo 22. Guest House/One-Room Schoolhouse, Southwest Elevation
- Photo 23. Hickory Hill Barn, North Elevation
- Photo 24. Hickory Hill Summer Kitchen, Looking South
- Photo 25. Daweswood Pumphouse, Looking East
- Photo 26. Daweswood Pumphouse, Looking West
- Photo 27. Dawes Memorial, Looking West
- Photo 28. Dawes Memorial & Dawes Family Cemetery, Looking Southeast
- Photo 29. Archives Building, Looking Northwest
- Photo 30. Daweswood Smokehouse, Looking Northeast
- Photo 31. History Center, Looking Southwest

The Dawes Arboretum

Licking County, Ohio
County and State

Name of Property

- Photo 32. Daweswood Springhouse, Looking South
- Photo 33. Daweswood Blacksmith Shop, Looking Northwest
- Photo 34. Guest House Carport, Looking East
- Photo 35. Visitors Center, Looking Northeast
- Photo 36. Japanese Garden Resting House, Looking South
- Photo 37. Main Shelter House, Looking Southwest
- Photo 38. Zand Classroom Area/Dawes Dairy Barn, Looking West
- Photo 39. Natural Resources Office, Looking Northwest
- Photo 40. Eagle Gate at Daweswood Entrance, Looking Southwest
- Photo 41. Eagle Gate South, Looking South
- Photo 42. Eagle Gate North, Looking East
- Photo 43. Daweswood - Park Woods, Looking West
- Photo 44. Daweswood - Park Woods, Looking Northeast
- Photo 45. Daweswood Walnuts, Looking Northeast
- Photo 46. Daweswood Beech, Looking East
- Photo 47. Daweswood Maple Collections, Looking West
- Photo 48. Daweswood Rhododendrons, Looking West
- Photo 49. Daweswood - Bertie's Garden, Looking Northwest
- Photo 50. Daweswood - Bertie's Garden, Looking West
- Photo 51. Daweswood - Bertie's Garden Retaining Wall & Steps, Looking South
- Photo 52. Daweswood - Bertie's Garden Retaining Walls, Looking Southeast
- Photo 53. Daweswood - Bertie's Garden Decorative Well, Looking Southeast
- Photo 54. Daweswood Legacy Apple Orchard, Looking Southwest
- Photo 55. Garden Gateway - Cypress Swamp, Looking Southeast
- Photo 56. Garden Gateway - Cypress Swamp, Looking East
- Photo 57. Garden Gateway – Japanese Garden, Looking Southeast
- Photo 58. Garden Gateway - Japanese Garden, Looking East
- Photo 59. Garden Gateway - Japanese Garden, Looking East
- Photo 60. Garden Gateway - Japanese Garden, Looking Southeast
- Photo 61. Garden Gateway - Japanese Garden, Looking West
- Photo 62. Woodlands - Deep Woods, Looking North
- Photo 63. Woodlands - Deep Woods, Looking South
- Photo 64. Woodlands - Deep Woods, Looking East
- Photo 65. Dawes Lake, Looking West
- Photo 66. Dawes Lake - DAWES ARBORETUM LETTERS, Looking Northwest
- Photo 67. Dawes Lake - Pershing Avenue, Looking South
- Photo 68. Dawes Lake - Pershing Avenue, Looking North
- Photo 69. Dawes Lake - Buckeye 17, Looking Northwest
- Photo 70. Garden Gateway/Garden Ridge, Looking East
- Photo 71. Garden Gateway/Garden Ridge, Looking East
- Photo 72. Garden Gateway/Garden Ridge, Looking East
- Photo 73. Garden Gateway/Garden Ridge, Looking East

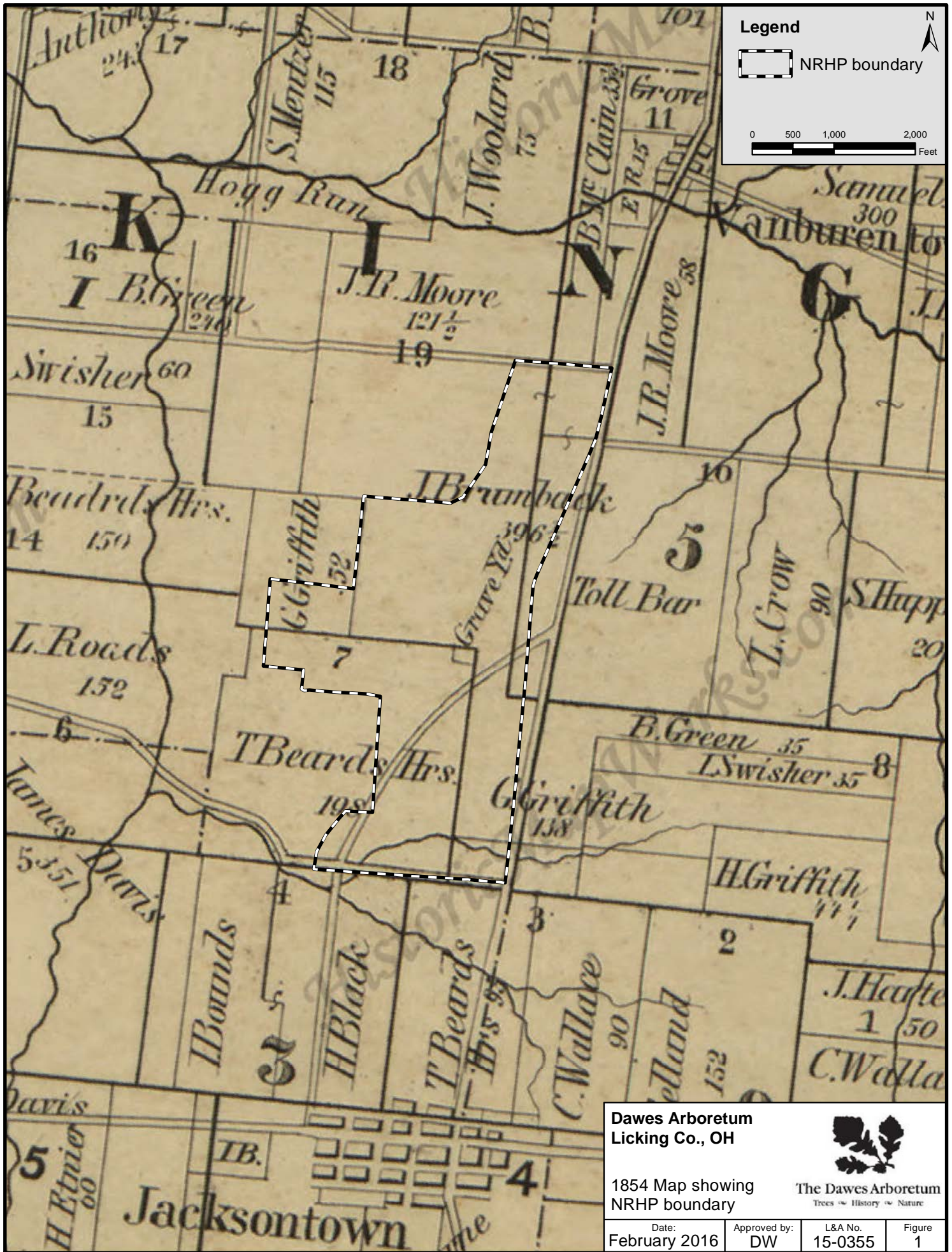
The Dawes Arboretum
Name of Property

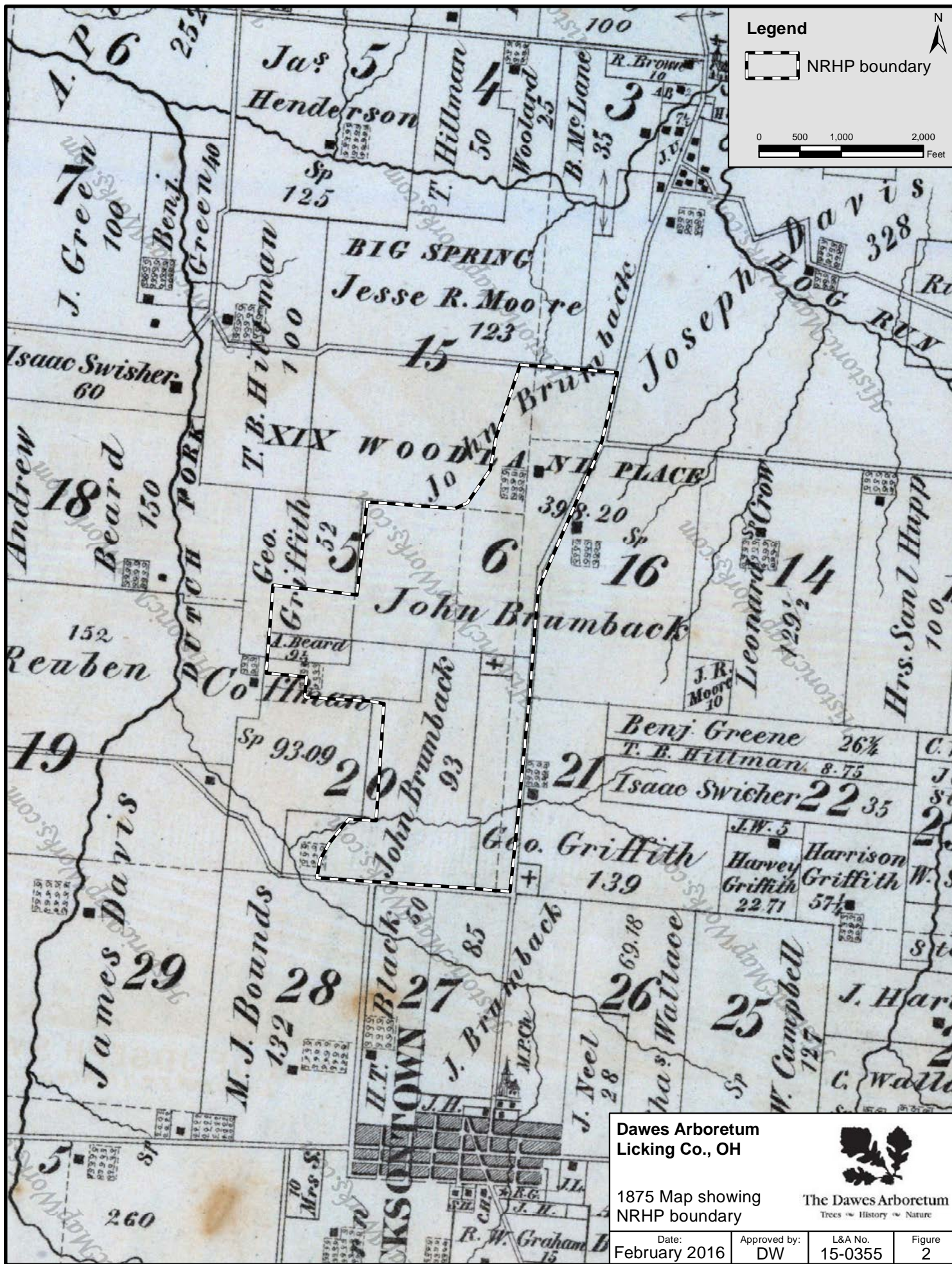
Licking County, Ohio
County and State

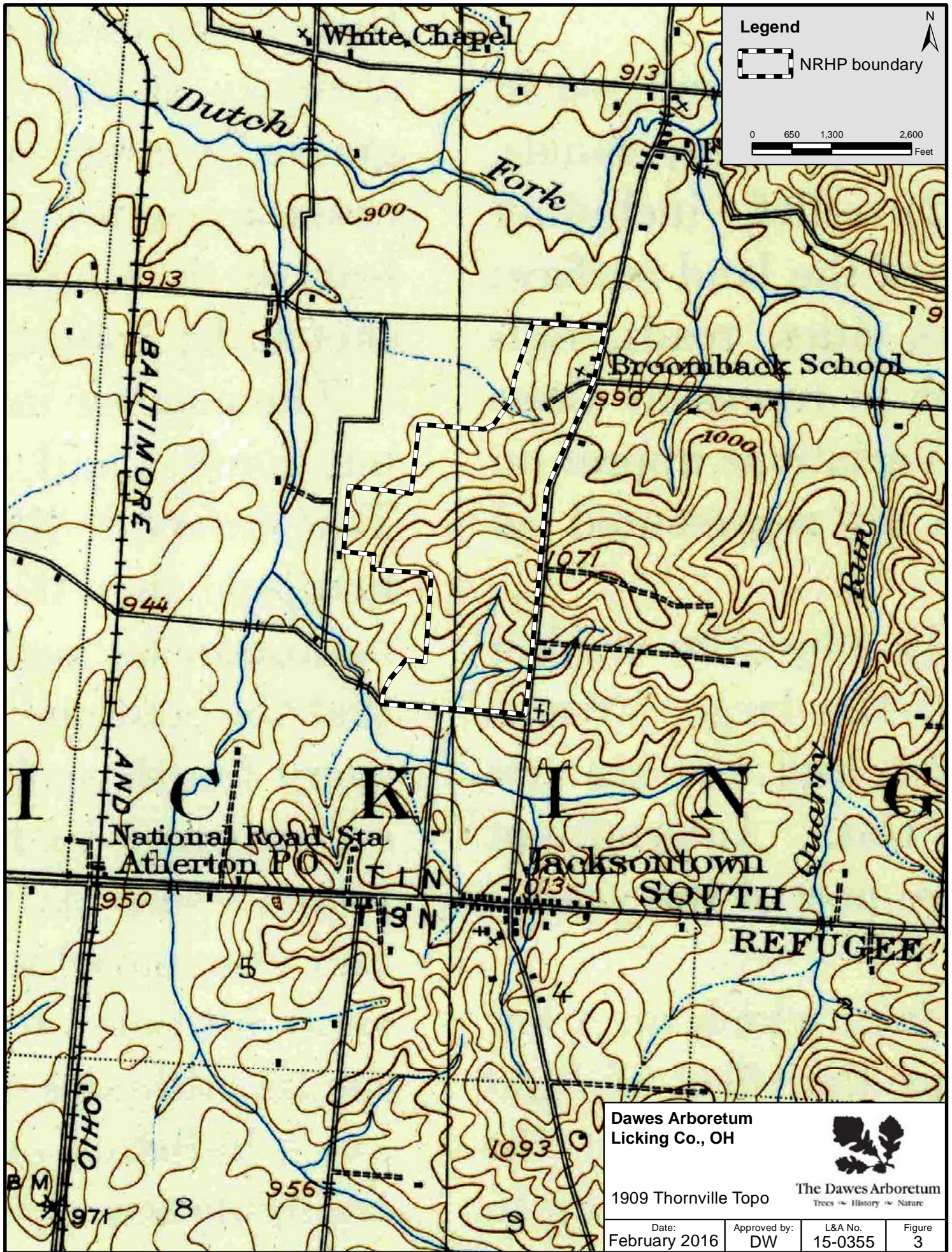
- Figure 1. 1854 Map of Licking Township, Licking County showing NRHP boundary
- Figure 2. 1875 Map of Licking Township, Licking County showing NRHP boundary
- Figure 3. 1909 Thornville Topo
- Figure 4. 1961 Thornville Topo
- Figure 5. Aerial Photograph showing NRHP boundary
- Figure 6. Modern Topographic Map showing NRHP boundary
- Figure 7. Modern Topographic Map showing NRHP boundary and UTM coordinates
- Figure 8a. Photo Location Map 1 of 2
- Figure 8b. Photo Location Map 2 of 2
- Figure 9a. Site Map 1 of 4
- Figure 9b. Site Map 2 of 4
- Figure 9c. Site Map 3 of 4
- Figure 9d. Site Map 4 of 4

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

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







Daws Arboretum
Licking Co., OH



1909 Thornville Topo

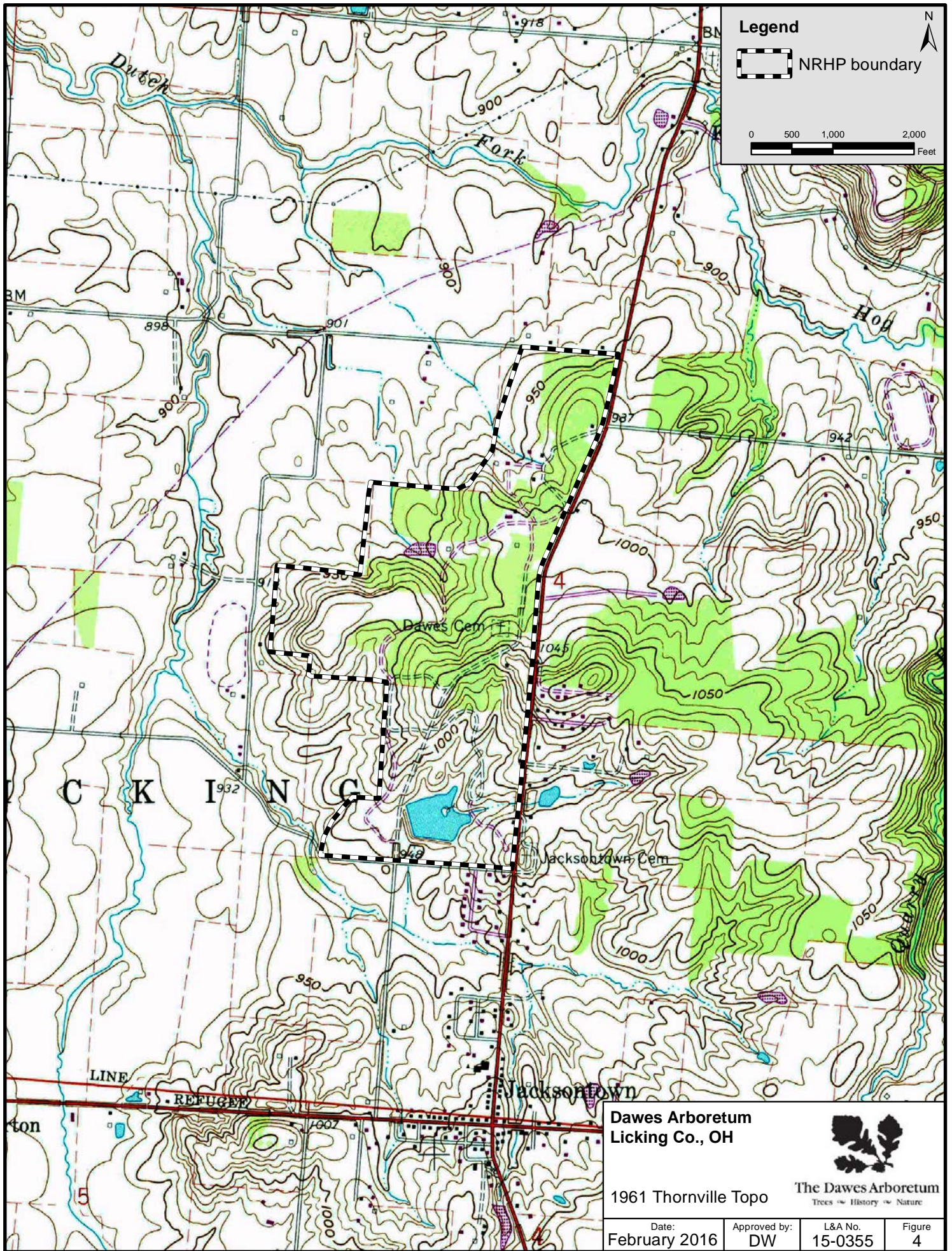
The Daws Arboretum
Trees ~ History ~ Nature

Date:
February 2016

Approved by:
DW

L&A No.
15-0355

Figure
3



Legend

NRHP boundary

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

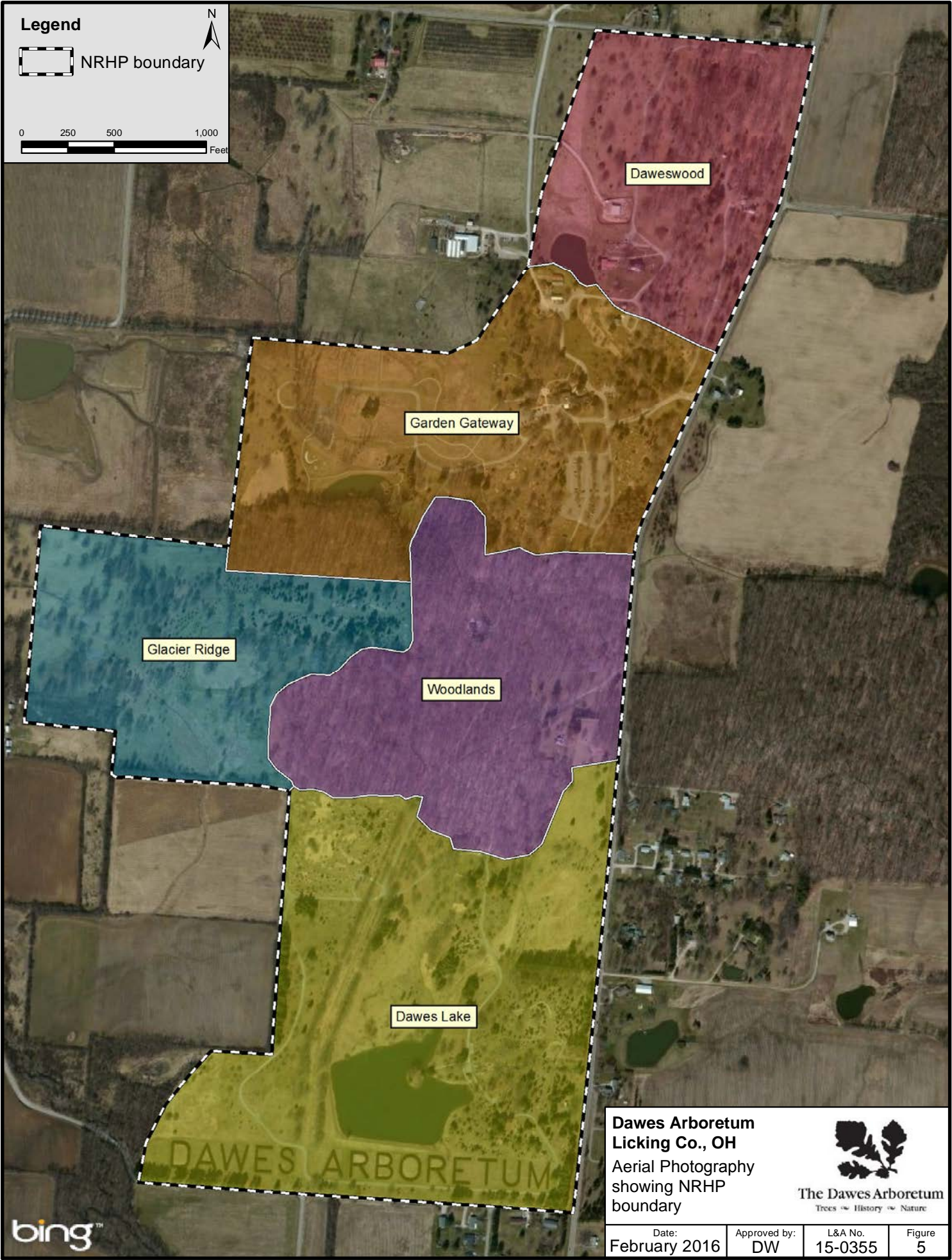
N

Daves Arboretum
Licking Co., OH

The Daves Arboretum
Trees ~ History ~ Nature

1961 Thornville Topo

Date: February 2016	Approved by: DW	L&A No. 15-0355	Figure 4
------------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------



Legend

 NRHP boundary



0 250 500 1,000
Feet

Daweswood

Garden Gateway

Glacier Ridge

Woodlands

Dawes Lake

DAWES ARBORETUM

Dawes Arboretum
Licking Co., OH
 Aerial Photography
 showing NRHP
 boundary



The Dawes Arboretum
 Trees ~ History ~ Nature

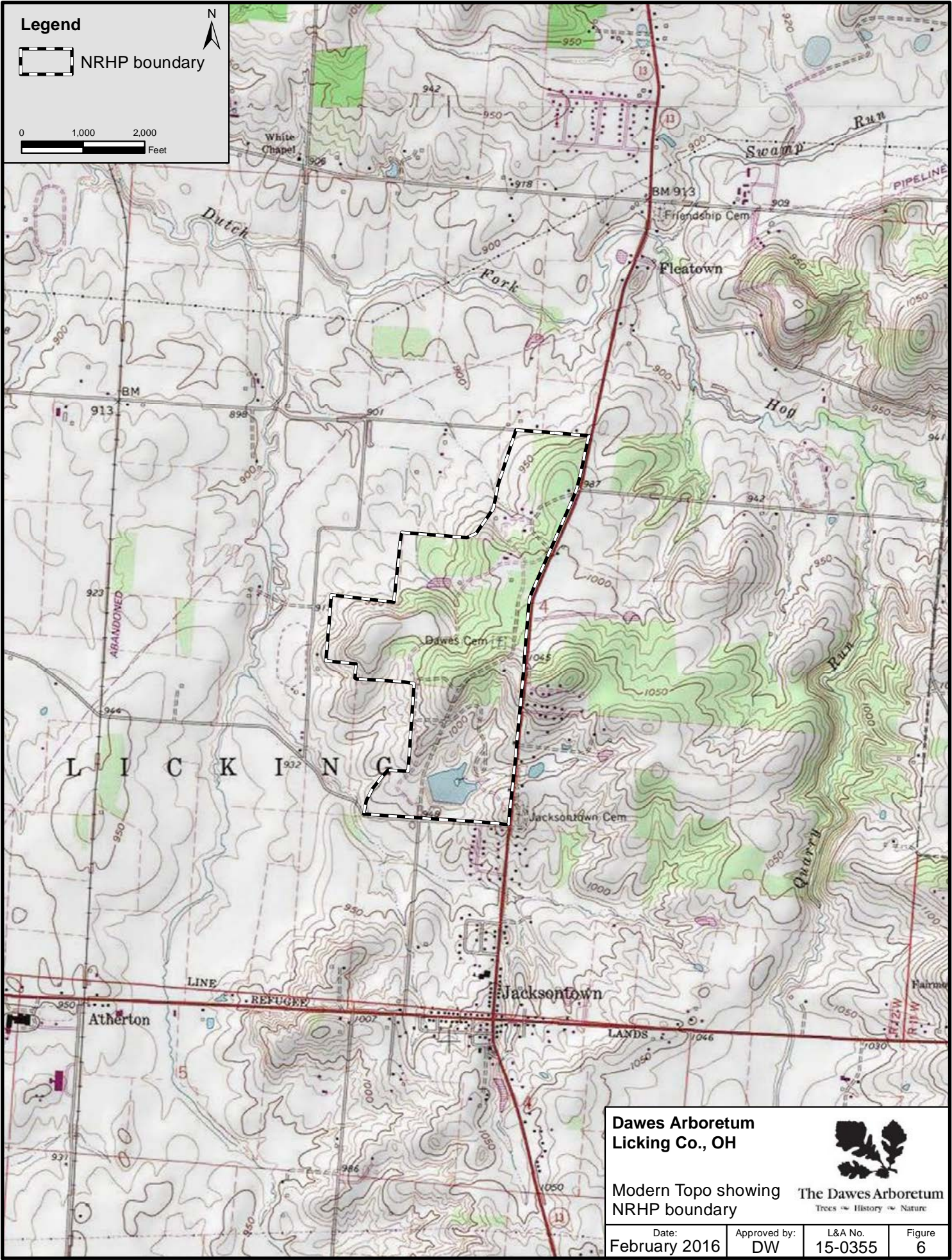
Date: February 2016	Approved by: DW	L&A No. 15-0355	Figure 5
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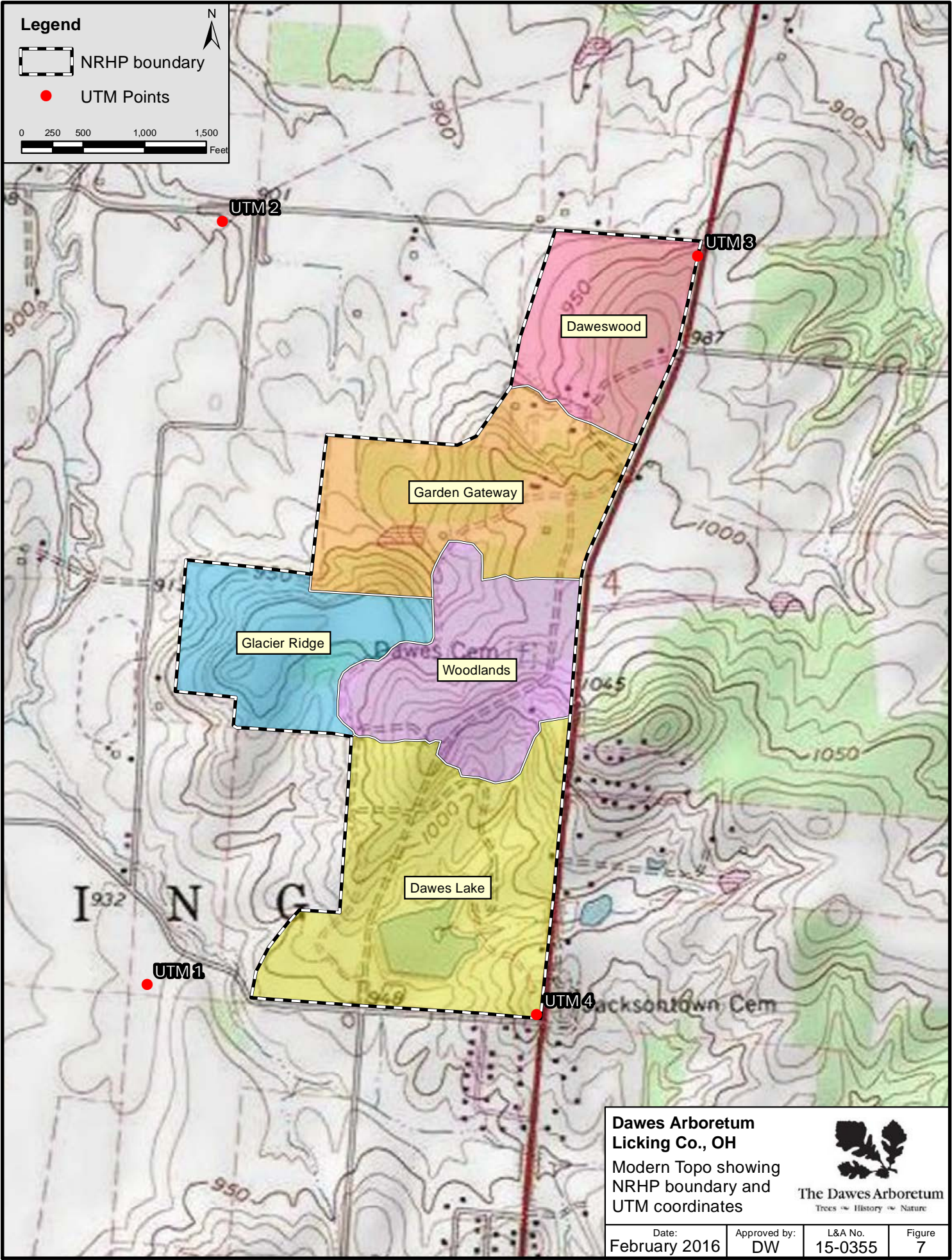


Source: Bing

File Name: Modern Aerial.mxd

Edited: 2/9/2016 By: afraley

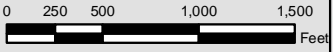




Legend

 NRHP boundary

 UTM Points



UTM2

UTM3

Daveswood

Garden Gateway

Glacier Ridge

Woodlands

Daves Lake

UTM1

UTM4

Daves Arboretum
Licking Co., OH
 Modern Topo showing
 NRHP boundary and
 UTM coordinates



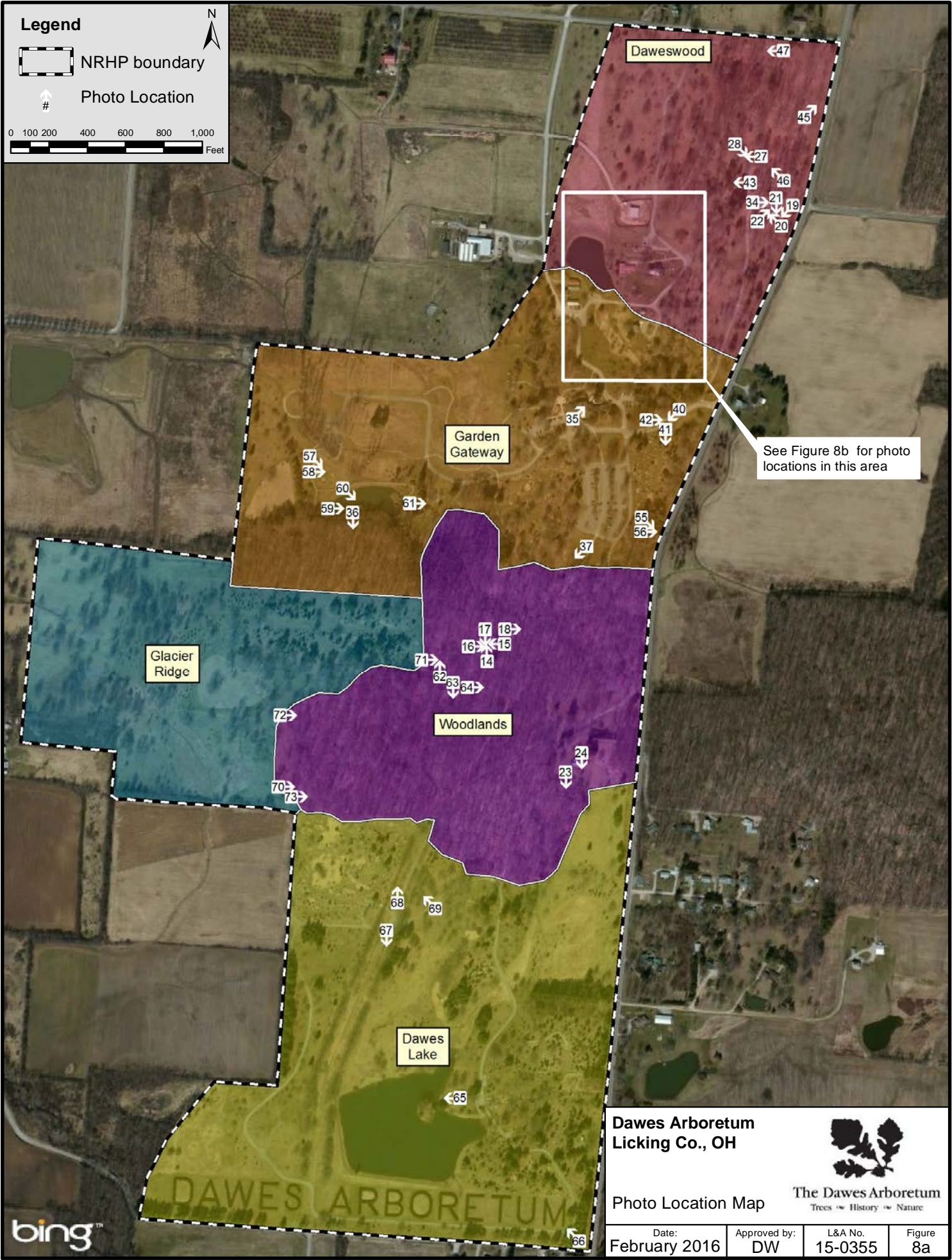
The Daves Arboretum
 Trees ~ History ~ Nature

Date: February 2016	Approved by: DW	L&A No. 15-0355	Figure 7
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Source: ArcGIS Online basemaps

File Name: Modern Topo.mxd

Edited: 3/9/2016 By: afraley



Legend

NRHP boundary

Photo Location



See Figure 8b for photo locations in this area

Dawes Arboretum
Licking Co., OH



The Dawes Arboretum
Trees ~ History ~ Nature

Photo Location Map

Date: February 2016	Approved by: DW	L&A No. 15-0355	Figure 8a
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Legend

NRHP boundary

Photo Location #

0 50 100 Feet

bing™

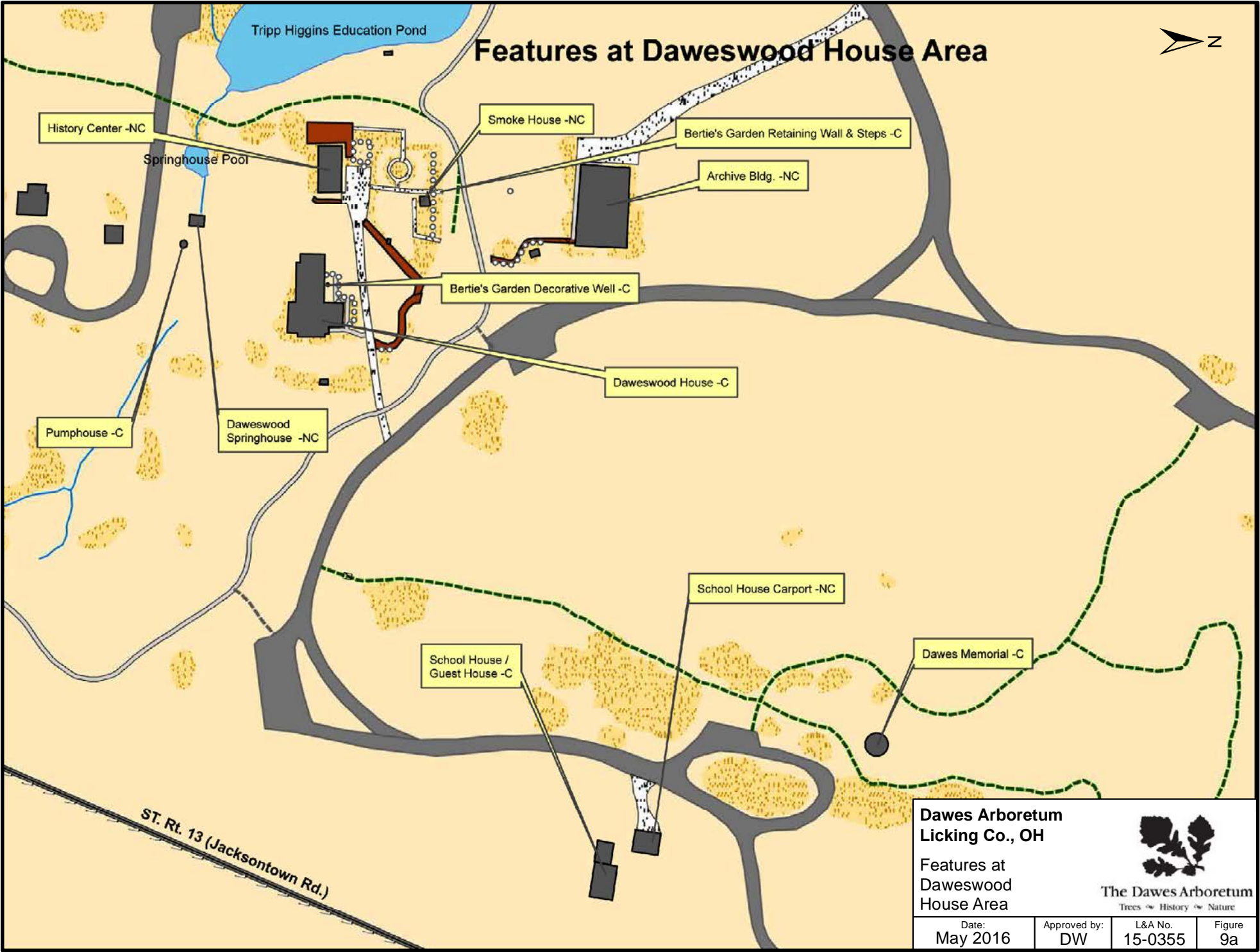
Dawes Arboretum
Licking Co., OH

The Dawes Arboretum
Trees ~ History ~ Nature

Photo Location Map

Date: February 2016	Approved by: DW	L&A No. 15-0355	Figure 8b
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Features at Daweswood House Area



Dawes Arboretum
Licking Co., OH

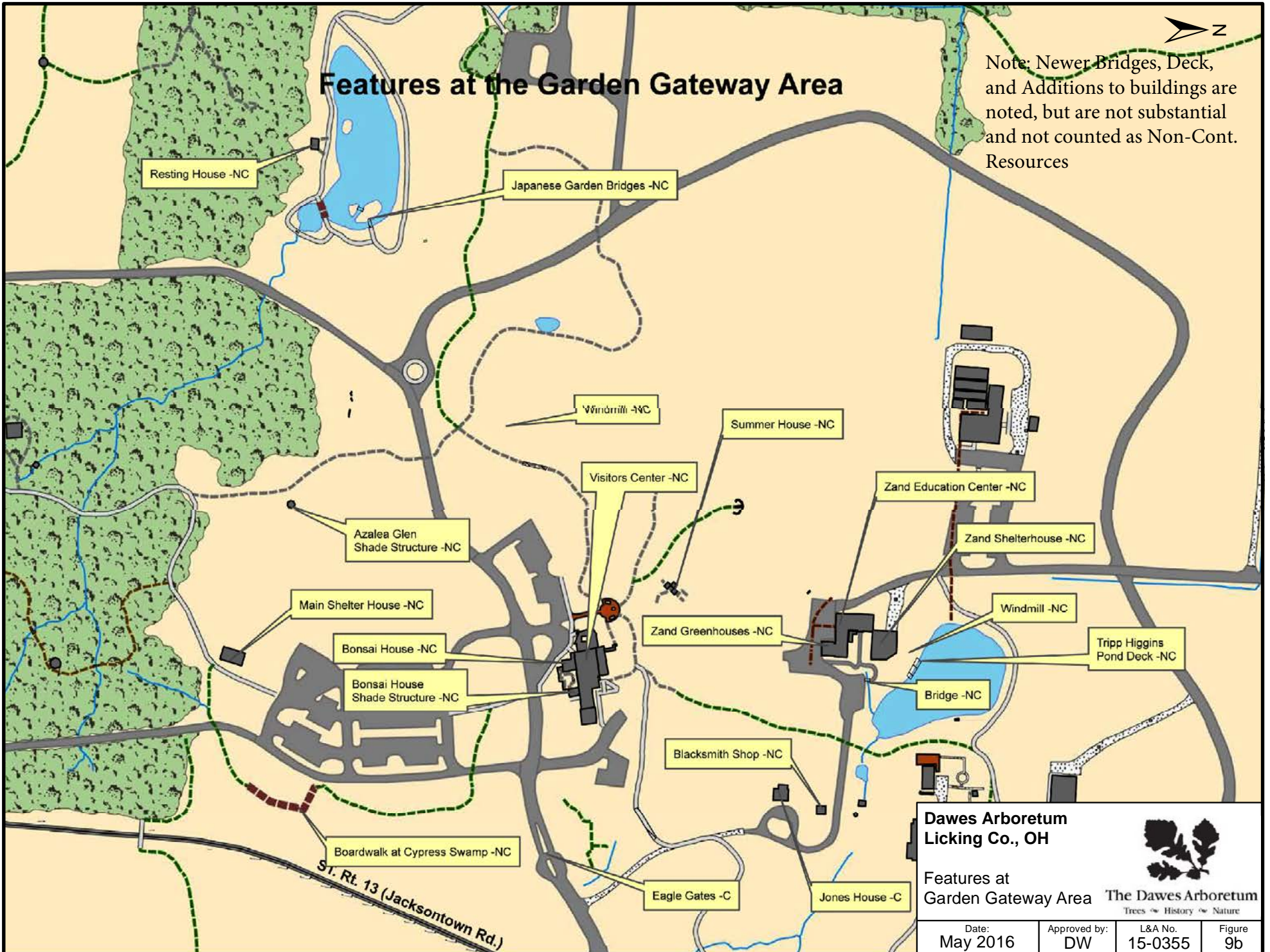
Features at
 Daweswood
 House Area

The Dawes Arboretum
 Trees ~ History ~ Nature

Date: May 2016	Approved by: DW	L&A No. 15-0355	Figure 9a
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Features at the Garden Gateway Area

Note: Newer Bridges, Deck, and Additions to buildings are noted, but are not substantial and not counted as Non-Cont. Resources



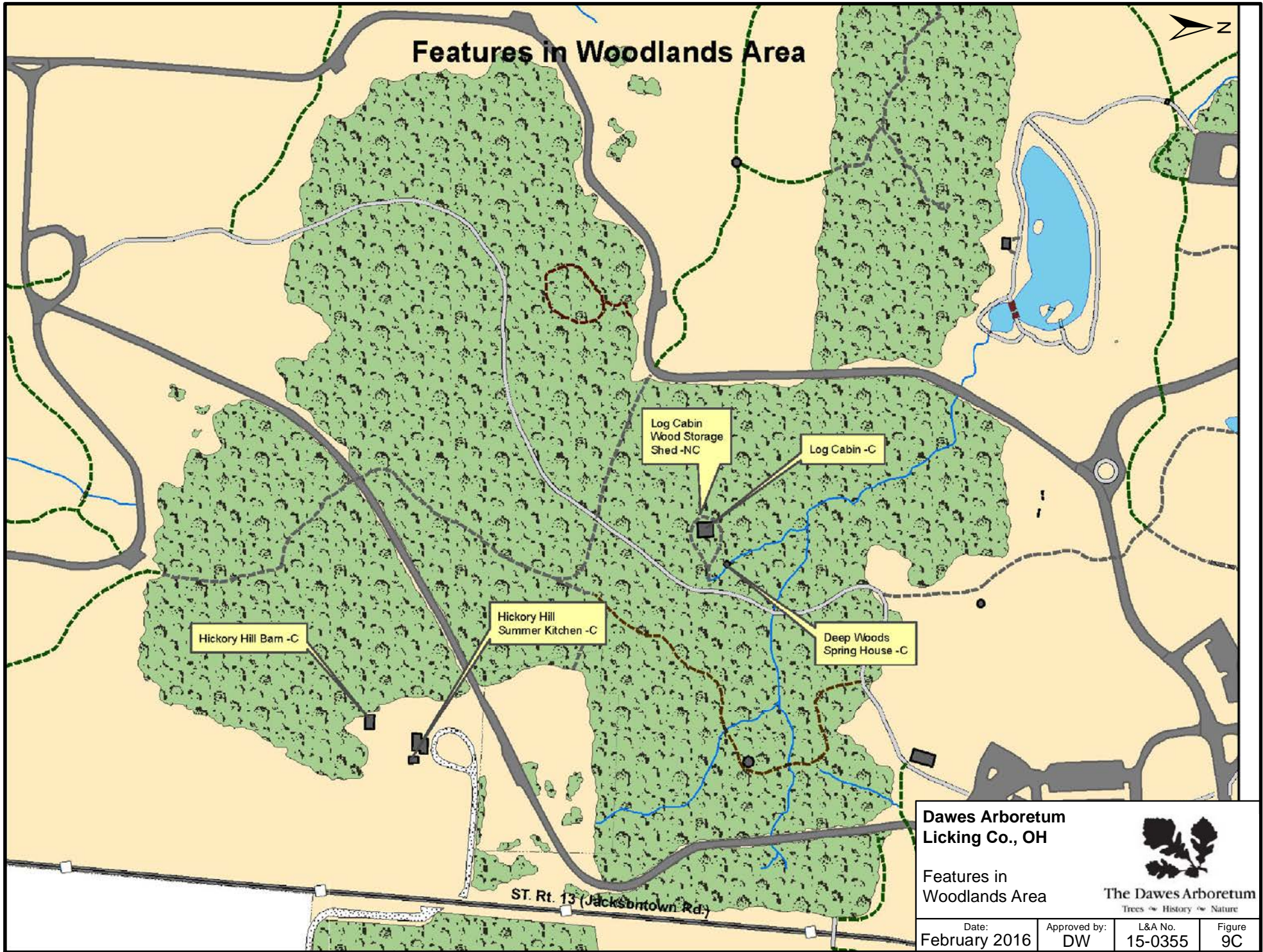
Dawes Arboretum
Licking Co., OH



Features at
Garden Gateway Area

The Dawes Arboretum
Trees ~ History ~ Nature

Date: May 2016	Approved by: DW	L&A No. 15-0355	Figure 9b
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Dawes Arboretum
Licking Co., OH



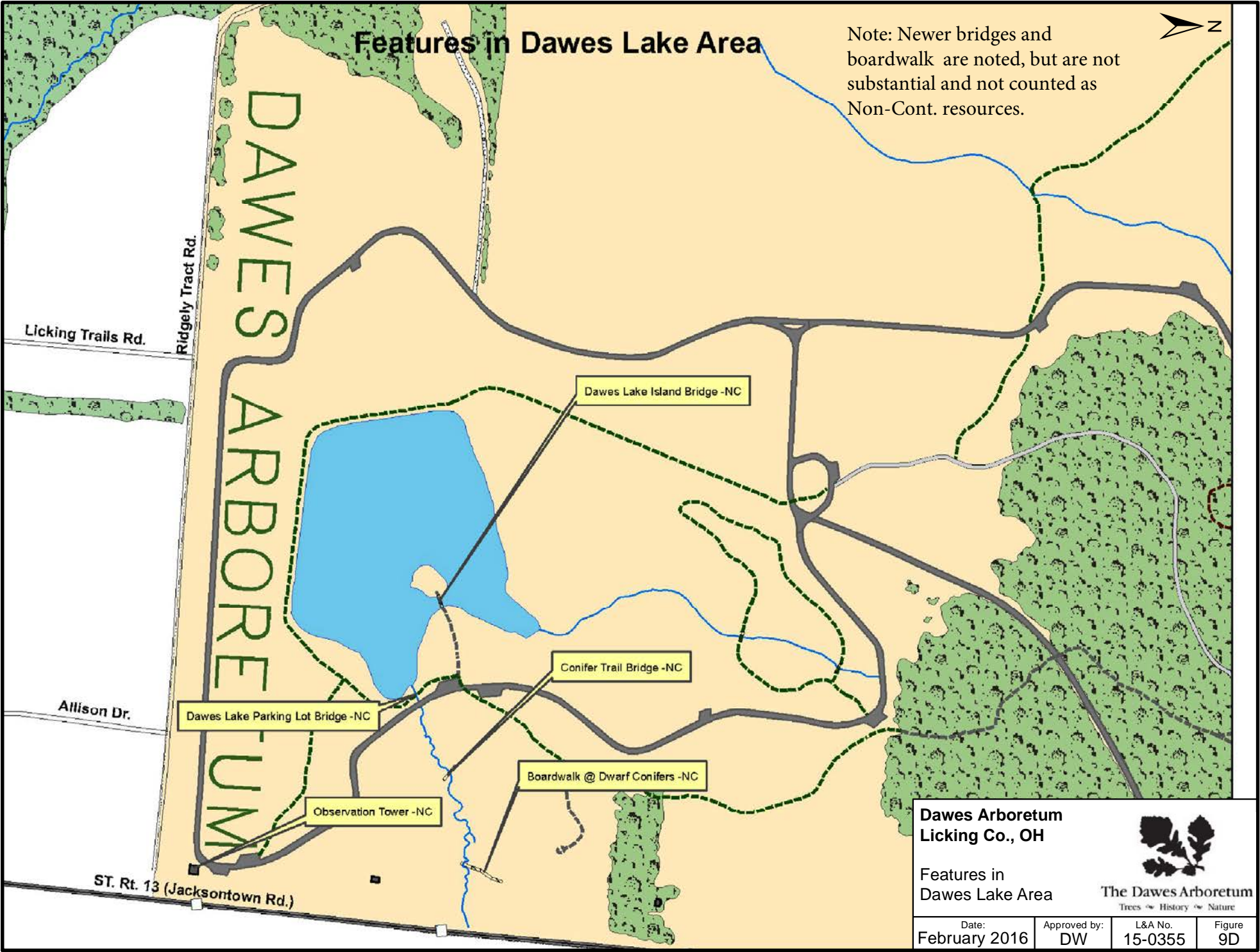
The Dawes Arboretum
 Trees ~ History ~ Nature

Features in
 Woodlands Area

Date: February 2016	Approved by: DW	L&A No. 15-0355	Figure 9C
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Features in Dawes Lake Area

Note: Newer bridges and boardwalk are noted, but are not substantial and not counted as Non-Cont. resources.



Dawes Arboretum
Licking Co., OH

The Dawes Arboretum
Trees ~ History ~ Nature

Date: February 2016	Approved by: DW	L&A No. 15-0355	Figure 9D
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OPEN

Visitors
Center

Garden Shop

Le Dairy Association
NOW SERVING
WHIT'S
FROZEN CUSTARD
Since 1948







Zand
Education Center







































































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Dawes Arboretum, The
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Licking

DATE RECEIVED: 7/01/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/26/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/10/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/16/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000525

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8.11.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



Mission Oaks Foundation

P.O. Box 445 - 1865 Norwood Boulevard
Zanesville, Ohio 43702
740-450-8050
office@missionoaksgardens.org

January 25, 2016

JAN 27 2016

Mike Ecker,
Director of Horticulture
The Dawes Arboretum
7770 Jacksontown Road SE
Newark, Ohio 43056

Dear Mike,

Mission Oaks Public Gardens would not exist were it not for the historic and horticultural standards set by The Dawes Arboretum and it's professional staff. Having an Arboretum equal to the top twenty five percent of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums worldwide is and has been a tremendous influence in the development of horticulture in the State of Ohio and surrounding states over many years.

The standards the Board of Trustees and the staff have established speak for themselves when one drives through the entrance and enters the Visitor's Center. The entire staff is not only very accommodating to everyone but reaches out to visitors with special needs.

Beman and Bertie Dawes's decision to establish Dawes Arboretum in 1929 was very timely. Their contribution has, no doubt, reached far beyond their expectations. Recognizing their vision in 1929 and their contribution to our culture as a National Historic Site would be timely and deserved.

Very truly yours,

Albert H. Hendley Jr. Trustee

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 June 27, 2016
For nomination of the Dawson Arboretum to the National Register of
Historic Places: Licking 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 (2 discs)
- 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: _____



RECEIVED 2280

JUL - 1 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

June 27, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register
and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl. (2280)
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find one (1) new National Register nomination for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.


NEW NOMINATION
Dawes Arboretum

COUNTY
Licking

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Dawes Arboretum, Licking County, OH to the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Sincerely,

for  Barbara Power

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

Enclosures