

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

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: 1918-1939 Kent St., 783-879 Lyman St., 822-1958 Clay Ct., 851-853 Bowman Ave., 2012-2030 Kent St., Hanford Park (no physical address on Alum Creek Dr.), 1993 Kenton St.

City or town: Columbus State: Ohio County: 049 Franklin

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

<u>Barbara Power</u> DSHPO Inventory & Registration <u>Oct. 28, 2013</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

*Patrick Andrus*  
Signature of the Keeper

*12/24/2013*  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

**Category of Property**

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



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**Number of Resources within Property**

<u>75</u>	<u>19</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>76</u>	<u>19</u>	Total <b>95</b>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**  
**Historic Functions**

Domestic/single dwelling  
Religion/religious facility/church  
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation/park

**Current Functions**

Domestic/single dwelling  
Religion: religious facility/church  
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation/park

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

Other: Cape Cod

**Materials:**

Principal exterior materials of the property:  
Walls – brick , weatherboard, concrete block;  
roof – asphalt shingle;  
foundation – concrete block;  
Other – metal

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## Narrative Description

### Summary Paragraph

The Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District is located two miles southeast of downtown Columbus and is situated east of the Driving Park neighborhood. Nelson Road, a major north-south artery, forms the western edge of the district and separates it from other residential areas to the west. The district is next to a major curve of Interstate 70, which runs a generally east-west course through Columbus and Franklin County. The interstate runs east-west coming out of downtown, and in the vicinity of Nelson Road makes a sharp turn to the south. This sharp curve separates the district from the older portion of the Hanford Village neighborhood, which lies to the north, and from Alum Creek, a major waterway, and the City of Bexley, a residential suburb, to the east. The expressway interchange between Interstate 70 and Alum Creek Drive, another major north-south artery, is positioned on the east edge of the district and takes up land that originally belonged to the Carver Addition. The district is also positioned one block north of Livingston Avenue, a major east-west transportation artery.

The Historic District contains 94 buildings of which 75 contribute to its character and significance. The contributing buildings consist of 70 single-family houses, four garages, and one church. The district also contains 19 non-contributing buildings, consisting of nine single-family houses and 10 garages. The houses are non-contributing because of alterations, while the garages were constructed outside of the period of significance for the district. The one contributing site is Hanford Park.

The district includes five non-contiguous contributing properties: Hanford Park, a small public recreational space, four dwellings separated from the main development by the construction of Interstate 70, and St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church; all five of these properties contribute to the significance of the district. The park was developed as an original recreational space for the addition, using land donated for that purpose by developer Ivan H. Gore in 1950. (Photos 20 & 21) The park is included in the district for its role as a community meeting place and recreation spot for the district during the period of significance. The four dwellings were part of the original subdivision and although the some of dwellings are deteriorated and one has been damaged by fire, they retain an original sense of scale, architectural form, proportions and materials, and therefore contribute to the district. St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church was constructed in 1958 and sits to the north of the Carver Addition. It is a vernacular concrete block building. The church is being included in the district as a non-contiguous contributing property due to its role in the social life of the district's residents during the latter part of the period of significance.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Carver Addition subdivision plat was submitted to Franklin County in January 1945, and housing construction took place from 1945 to 1947. The Cape Cod style, one-and-a-half story, gable roofed, wood-framed with brick façade homes are located in a post-war curvilinear subdivision.

All houses in the district are small one-and-a-half-story gabled Cape Cod structures designed in a very simplified version of the Colonial Revival style, which gives the district a traditional and architecturally conservative look. Each house originally had a five-room configuration with two bedrooms, a living room, a bathroom, and an eat-in kitchen. The unfinished upstairs could be configured into two more bedrooms. Each house featured a full basement with an 8-foot ceiling, walls made of standard 8-inch block, and a poured concrete floor.

A total of 146 houses were built in the Carver Addition; all but two were small gabled Cape Cod dwellings. The other two houses were of an unknown type and were demolished in the 1960s. Among the Cape Cod dwellings, side-gabled and front-gabled variants were offered. The most common house type was side-gabled, with 112 examples built, while 32 front-gabled houses were constructed. Six lots in the Carver Addition plat were left empty.

The developers incorporated some facade variations into the side-gabled type: some examples had symmetrical facades while others had asymmetrical fronts. (Photos 2 and 25) Some of the units also had picture windows while others did not. (Photo 14)

Today the district features 60 examples of side-gabled houses and 19 front-gabled examples. All Cape Cod houses in the subdivision were built with red brick first-floor facades and all but a few of the houses retain this original feature. The original construction also featured wood six-over-six and six-over-one double-hung windows, wood-mullioned picture windows, and modest Colonial Revival wood door surrounds. Three different designs of door surrounds were used in the subdivision to provide a sense of variety. The majority of the houses retain the original Colonial Revival door surrounds. Some houses retain the original picture and double-hung windows, although many houses in the district feature at least some replacement windows. Most of the replacement windows in the district are compatible with the original Colonial Revival style and form of the houses. (Photos 1-18)

The side and rear walls of the dwellings appear to have originally been clad in wood siding, referred to in one source as redwood siding. This original siding is only visible today on one house, a fire-damaged unit that is one of the district's non-contiguous contributing properties. (Photo 22) On the district's other dwellings, the original siding is covered by aluminum or synthetic siding that in most cases effectively mimics the shape, size and spirit of the original redwood siding. A smaller number have asbestos siding over the redwood siding.

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The houses in their original form were very uniform and consistent in scale and materials and this sense of uniformity is one of the main character-defining features of the district. The similarity of the houses reflects the mass production aesthetic of the post-World War II era, a time in which a large amount of housing was needed quickly to accommodate returning World War II veterans. Although modest changes have been made to almost all of the houses, the uniformity of scale, form, and materials is still evident in the district today. The residences are consistent with much of the FHA-financed post-WWII housing construction in which the houses tended to be small in size and relatively simple in design to keep construction costs low. Like the Levittown, New York subdivision in 1947, the houses of the Carver Addition may have been influenced by the 1940 version of the FHA Minimum House, a design for a small Cape Cod house that the FHA considered to embody the minimum amount of space and amenities for small single-family houses. The Cape Cod house type featured a side-gabled roof and a compact boxlike form, usually with the space under the house's roofline used for one or more bedrooms to augment the first floor living area. These compact houses made the most of interior living space with little area devoted to formal public rooms like entrance halls or dining rooms. The compact form of the Cape Cod also allowed these houses to be built on relatively small lots, so a large number of these homes could be fitted into a relatively small amount of land.

The Carver Addition's street layout was also typical of suburban single-family housing developments of the post-World War II years. Lots in the plat were 100 to 160 feet deep and 44 to 50 feet wide. The road layout was mostly composed of straight streets to allow for long uninterrupted blocks containing large numbers of houses. The principles of the early twentieth century City Beautiful school of planning as reinterpreted by the FHA were reflected in the relatively small number of entrances to the subdivision, and also in the inclusion of an s-curved street (Clay Court) in the center of the development. The curved street slowed down traffic in the subdivision and the limited number of entrance points discouraged cut-through traffic and contributed to a sense of privacy and quiet. (Figure 19)

The uniform and consistent streetscape is given a sense of variety by a changing placement of front and side gable houses with different setbacks for each depending on the street. The streetscapes have an arrangement of 2-4 side gable houses in sequence punctuated by a single front gable house. Houses on Lyman Avenue and Gault Street have the rear of the houses aligned so that the front gable houses jut farther into the front yard. Houses on Clay Court have the same pattern of side gable and front gable houses but the setback is uniform in the front and the rear of the houses are not aligned; the rectangular front gable houses extend farther into the back yard. (Photo 4)

Although the district's street layout and buildings have changed, the original sense of spacing setback, scale, rhythm, street layout and privacy is still very evident. The neighborhood retains a sense of privacy and quiet since there are still only two street entrances to the subdivision. The street layout still contains the curvilinear section of Clay Court that slows down traffic and

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discourages cut-through traffic. (Photos 13 and 17) Most of the houses have their original sense of scale and proportion; additions to the houses have mostly been built on the rear and only a few of the houses have been widened with side additions or have broken up the subdivision's original setback pattern with front additions. Garages have been added to some of the houses but they tend to be detached and are recessed back from the street. Concrete sidewalks are present and abut the curb. As a result of all this the subdivision's original consistency of scale, setback, spacing, and layout has been retained.

Three of the Carver Addition's major streets, Bowman Avenue, Lyman Avenue, and Kent Street, were long and straight, each running almost from one end of the subdivision to the other. Bowman and Lyman Avenues both ended in an intersection with another of the development's streets, but Kent Street dead-ended in a cul-de-sac, another common feature of postwar FHA-influenced subdivision layouts. A third straight street, Gault Street, was shorter, but also ran almost the entire width of the southern portion of the subdivision, ending in an intersection with Bowman Avenue. (Photo 4 and 5) The three original roadway entrance and exit points to the development were a northwest entrance from Nelson Road via Kent Street, a southwest entrance from Nelson via Gault Street, and a southeast entrance from Livingston Avenue via Bowman Avenue.

The original subdivision layout was altered in the mid-1960s by the construction of Interstate 70 and the Alum Creek Drive Interchange on the north and east sides of the Carver Addition. The interstate's construction created a physical barrier between the Carver Addition and older portions of the Hanford Village community to the north. The interstate construction destroyed most of Kent Street on the subdivision's north end, and on the east side of the Carver Addition all but a small portion of Bowman Street was destroyed. (Figure ) However, the south and west portions of the Carver Addition along Lyman Avenue, Gault Street, and Clay Court remained largely intact.

Today, Kent Street is only a small stub on the north end of the subdivision, the north end of Clay Court dead-ends into a small court that was made out of a stub of the remainder of the north end of Bowman Avenue, and the east end of Gault Street dead-ends on the east side. The interstate construction retained the two road access points to the neighborhood from Nelson Road, but eliminated the portion of Bowman Avenue that connected to Livingston Avenue on the south. The State of Ohio demolished or relocated 67 of the subdivision's original 146 homes in connection with Interstate 70 construction. However, the remaining portion of the Carver Addition retains all of the original houses built in this portion of the subdivision and still has the look and feel of a residential development of the years immediately following World War II. No new residences have been added since the last of the original dwellings was completed in 1947.

Four original Carver Addition houses on the east end of Kent Street were retained during the Interstate 70 construction project. (Photos 22-26) However, because of the location of the



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houses, the dwellings ended up isolated from the main Carver Addition subdivision once Interstate 70 was completed. These four houses are now on the northeast side of Interstate 70 whereas the rest of the Carver Addition sits south and west of the interstate. The four Kent Street houses have a high level of integrity and are being included in the district as a contributing non-contiguous area. None of the houses have significant additions and they all retain their sense of scale and proportion. All four also retain the original brick facades and the size and shape of window and door openings on the facades and also on most of the side walls. The houses have been re-clad in vinyl or aluminum siding or asbestos cladding but these materials mimic the overall feel of the original wood siding. Three of the four houses also retain at least some of their original wood windows. One of the houses has sustained interior and some exterior damage due to a fire, but the original form and proportions of the house have survived, as well as the original brick façade and the size of original door and window openings.

St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church was built in 1958 just to the north of the Carver Addition in the older portion of the Hanford Village neighborhood. (Photos 27-28) The construction of Interstate 70 in the mid-1960s physically separated the church building from the Carver Addition. The church played a very important role in the life of the district during the late 1950s and early to mid-1960s and is being included in the district. The church is a 30' by 56' gable-front one-story concrete block building that sits on a grass lot just north of Interstate 70. The building features a facade with metal double doors and one small vertical window, and the side walls have a series of small single-light vertical fixed metal windows. The facade originally included a small tower-like structure and a metal casement window, but the church removed these features in a recent remodeling project. Although the facade has been altered, the building retains its original overall shape and form. The church sits in an area that is characterized mostly by industrial, commercial and warehouse development with some remaining residential structures evident. The church is north of the main roadway of Interstate 70, just west of the Alum Creek Drive exit ramp of the highway.

The level of integrity of the remaining houses in the Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District is high. Some exterior alterations have been made to all the units. Most of the changes involve replacement of original cladding or windows with products that are compatible in design with the character of the district. Many of the houses have also undergone addition of small, unobtrusive, and highly reversible flat-roofed front porches or side carports. Permanent additions have been made to some of the houses but these tend to be on the rear and therefore not highly visible from the street. These alterations have for the most part been carried out in a way that has preserved the most important character-defining features of the properties. Due to the fairly plain character of the houses and their uniform construction, the main features that define the character of the district are the form, height, and proportion of the houses, the character of the facades, the pattern of setback from the street and the spacing between the houses.

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In considering whether the existing dwellings add to the significance of the district determining contributing and non-contributing status in the district, each house was considered for its role in maintaining the character of the district as a whole. The cumulative effect of all alterations for each house was weighed against the degree to which the original form and materials of the house had been retained.

Character-defining features that were the most important when considering integrity were the original red brick facades, the shapes and sizes of the original door and window openings (especially on the fronts of the houses), and retention of the original height, scale, setback, and gabled rooflines of the houses. (Photos 15-16) Features such as window light configuration and cladding of side and rear walls were given careful consideration when assessing integrity, but these factors were given less weight than considerations related to facade configuration and materials, and the overall form, scale, and proportion of the houses.

If a property retains sufficient elements of façade, proportion, setback, and spacing to contribute to the overall look and feel of consistency and uniformity that gives this district its sense of post-World War II character, it continues to contribute to the significance of the district despite the loss of some original architectural detail and materials. However, dwellings that had lost historic integrity due to significant alterations; those where the original form, proportion, street setback, or relationship to other houses had been destroyed; and buildings constructed outside the period of significance are considered non-contributing.

In terms of cladding, retention of the original brick red façade was essential for contributing properties. However, installation of replacement cladding on the rear and side walls of contributing houses was considered minimally detrimental as long as the replacement material was an asbestos, wood, vinyl, or aluminum shingle or horizontal lap siding that was consistent with the Colonial Revival character of the dwellings. Replacement cladding in the front gables of the gable-front houses in the district was considered to be only mildly detrimental to integrity as long as the original red brick veneer had been retained on the facade's first floor. Re-cladding with stucco on side and rear walls was also considered to be only minimally detrimental if the integrity of the house was good in other aspects.

Window replacement was considered to have a fairly minor impact on integrity as long as the original window opening proportions were retained for openings visible from the street (especially windows on the brick facades), and as long as the replacement window was generally compatible with the simplified Colonial Revival form and character of the dwellings. Replacement of original six-over-six or six-over-one wood windows did not result in a major integrity loss as long as the double-hung window format was retained with the replacement window. Likewise, it was not a major integrity loss if an original multi-light wood picture window was replaced by a single-pane wood, metal or vinyl picture window as long as the opening was not converted to an architecturally incompatible format inconsistent with the

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original form of the house, such as a casement or horizontal sliding windows. Front door replacement was also not a major integrity loss as long as the new door was architecturally compatible with the Colonial Revival style and the front door opening's size was not altered.

Addition of wood or metal porches to the front of the houses also did not significantly diminish the integrity of contributing properties as long as the porches were visually unobtrusive, easily reversible and did not result in the removal or alteration of window openings or brick veneer on the fronts of the houses. The overwhelming majority of porch additions in the district currently consist of metal awning or thin shed roofs supported by thin wrought iron posts. Small carports added to the side walls of the houses similarly do not have a major negative effect on the integrity of contributing properties as long as they are reversible and visually unobtrusive.

Attached garages and other additions do not result in a major loss of integrity for contributing properties as long as they are at the rear of the house or recessed from the front of the house in a way that the form of the original facade and the shape and roofline of the original house are still discernible. To avoid serious integrity loss, the additions also should not be so large as to distort the original form and scale of the house. Roof dormer additions on the rear or sides of the houses are a minor integrity loss for contributing properties; front dormer additions also do not represent a major integrity loss for the house as long as the dormers are relatively small and do not consist of a large shed-roof dormer that covers the entire front roof on the side-gabled units.

A few houses in the district have had their original brick veneer facades re-clad in sandstone, limestone, or imitation stone. In general, this alteration breaks up the architectural uniformity and consistency of the district. Houses that have this alteration, replacement windows, or aluminum or vinyl siding or additions have sustained a serious loss of integrity and are non-contributing. These properties retain few or none of the original exterior construction finishes of the district.

The district contains few landscape features that reflect the original character of the Carver Addition due to the natural death and replacement of trees and other plants that occurs over time in all residential communities. The original development may have been planted with some maple trees in front yard spaces, but most of these trees reached the end of their typical life cycle during the 1990s and early 2000s, and few remain. The subdivision was built with sidewalks 36 inches wide next to the poured concrete curb. There is no tree lawn. A two-foot sidewalk leads to the front porch of each house while another two-foot sidewalk runs along the front of the house to the driveway parallel to the street. Many of the original sidewalks are still in situ, and all replacement sidewalks are located in the same position, adjacent to the curb, as the originals.

Curb cuts and driveways were included in the initial construction. The presence of driveways with curb cuts on each residential lot reflects the importance of automobile transportation in the post-World War II years. Automobile garages were not included in the original development; the

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developer thought they could be added by the homeowner. Detached garages added to the properties before 1967 were considered to be contributing early modifications to the district.

The streets of the district play an important role in maintaining the district's integrity as a post-World War II suburban landscape. The layout is a typical post-World War II mix of long, straight streets suitable for including long blocks of houses uninterrupted by street intersections, and a central s-curved street (Clay Court) that slows down traffic. The district also has limited roadway access points which tends to isolate it from surrounding arterial roads and commercial streetscapes, another common feature of the post-World War II suburban landscape. However, due to the construction of Interstate 70, only some of the Carver Addition's streets survive in their original configuration. Streets that are mostly unaltered include Clay Court, Gault Street, and Lyman Avenue. Bowman Street and Kent Street were truncated during the Interstate 70 development, and only small stub portions of these two streets survive.

Hanford Park, one of the district's two discontinuous elements, was built in the mid-1930s. Playground equipment was purchased in 1938 with the assistance of the Columbus Urban League. In 1950, Ivan Gore, the developer of the Carver Addition, donated parcels 23-26 of the subdivision, which included 300 feet of frontage on Alum Creek, to the Village of Hanford for additional parkland. These parcels had not been developed previously. A portion of this addition survives. The playground and a 1951 shelter house were destroyed by highway construction. The remainder of the park, which had little landscaping initially, retains good integrity. It remains an open, grassy playing field. (See Photos 20 & 21)

In conclusion, the Hanford Village Historic District retains the seven aspects of integrity. The district retains integrity of location in that the remaining portions of the Carver Addition are in their original location and the remaining streets, real estate parcels, and houses of the district are in their original locations.

The district also retains integrity of design. Although portions of the Carver Addition layout were destroyed by the construction of Interstate 70 in the 1960s, the remaining portions of the subdivision retain the original street layout, lot sizes, setbacks, and spacing between housing units. Only a small number of the housing units in the district have additions that are large enough to have altered the spatial relationship among the housing units and between each house and the street. Residential lot sizes have for the most part not been altered, and no new housing or other major buildings have been added to the layout.

Although the setting of the district changed with the construction of Interstate 70 and the Alum Creek Drive Interchange, the overall character of the district's setting has retained some consistency. Even before the construction of the interstate, the Carver Addition was an urban housing development that was surrounded by major roadways on three sides: Alum Creek Drive on the east, Nelson Road on the west, and Livingston Avenue on the south. The district

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originally had more spatial continuity with the older portion of Hanford Village to the north, but this was changed by the construction of Interstate 70. The district continues to exist in an urban setting surrounded on three edges by major arterial roads.

The district also retains integrity of materials. Almost all of the district's dwellings retain the original red brick facades that are one of the most important character-defining features of the district. Many of the dwellings retain the original Colonial Revival wood front door trim, and some houses retain original wood doors and multi-light wood windows. All dwellings currently have replacement cladding on the side and rear walls. The integrity of workmanship of the district is visible in the craftsmanship of the masonry of the remaining brick facades and in the wood details of the front door trim.

The surviving consistency of street layout, lot sizes, spacing between buildings, street setbacks, and the scale and design of the district's houses gives the district a sense of historic feeling. The sense of a postwar development of small-scale, uniform Cape Cod houses built on an FHA-influenced suburban street layout is still very evident in the district despite the small changes made to most of the houses. The district's reflection of postwar FHA mass-production housing design principles is very evident and gives it a sense of historic association for the years from 1945-1947 during which the development was planned and constructed, and for subsequent years during the period of significance in which the district functioned as an African American residential neighborhood with a strong sense of community identity.



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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

- 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

#### Areas of Significance

Community Planning and Development  
Ethnic Heritage/Black

#### Period of Significance

1943-1963

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**Significant Dates**

1946-48

1958

1963

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Ivan H. Gore/builder

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

The Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District is significant under Criterion A. The Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District was part of an African American municipality located between Columbus and Bexley, Ohio. The Carver Addition is a FHA suburb composed of Cape Cod houses built for African American veteran in 1946-47. St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church, built in 1958, and Hanford Park, built in the 1930s, provided the religious and social village landscape that gave community support and identity to an emerging black middle class. The Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District is also significant for its place in African American Ethnic Heritage. Hanford Village illustrates the limits and struggle that African Americans engaged in related to their rights as citizens in a segregated environment. The subdivision is notable for the being the home of a number of the Tuskegee Airmen while they were based at Lockbourne Army Air Force Base southeast of Columbus, Ohio, from 1946-49.

The district represents a northern, pre-classic civil rights era, post-World War II, FHA associated suburb constructed for and marketed to African American veterans. Hanford Village and the Carver Addition illustrate the intersection of northern segregation and federal housing policy. The Carver Addition was located in Hanford in order to limit the expansion of existing African American neighborhoods in central Ohio. After its construction, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) used the Carver Addition as an example of a successful African American suburb in educational and marketing materials to bolster support for additional housing opportunities for blacks nationwide. In this manner, the district's resident African American veterans, including the Tuskegee Airmen, helped to dispel white preconceptions about blacks and housing in the same manner that the veterans had proved they were capable in the military.

The Areas of Significance are Community Planning and Development and Ethnic Heritage/Black. The Period of Significance is 1943-1963, which coincides with the initial planning of the Carver Addition subdivision through its truncation by the federal interstate highway construction of Interstate 70. The Carver Addition, St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church, and Hanford Park all have good integrity and all convey the feeling, associations, and workmanship of the period of significance.

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

### *Historical Background*

Hanford Village is located in Columbus, Ohio, in Franklin County, between Alum Creek on the east and Nelson Road to the west and between Payne Street and Livingston Avenue to the north and south respectively. (Figure 8) While Hanford Village's location on the first terrace of Alum Creek makes it a likely location for prehistoric settlement and subsistence activities, a review of the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office site files indicates that no prehistoric sites are recorded there. Hanford Village is located within the Refugee Tract of the U.S. Military District: land set aside in 1785 for British subjects residing in Canada who supported the American Revolution continuously from 1776 to 1783, whose land and possessions had been seized by the British during this period.

The future site of Hanford Village would be subdivided into smaller and smaller parcels over time. The U. S. Military District was divided into sections in 1799. The village site was subdivided and partly added into the Martin Stages and Fairwood Addition in 1871. The Martin Stages and Fairwood Addition were further subdivided into the Michael Haviland et al subdivision in 1894.

Hanford Village was incorporated December 31, 1909, having surpassed the population mark of 250 people. The original village limits were Main Street to the north and Livingston Avenue to the south. The eastern boundary was the center of Alum Creek, and the western boundary was Lilley Avenue.<sup>1</sup> Sociologist Mary Louise Mark reports that during this period the residents of the village were almost exclusively white.<sup>2</sup> However, the western boundary of Hanford, Lilley Avenue, was also the City of Columbus's corporation limit.

In 1913, Columbus annexed the western two-thirds of the Village of Hanford as well as the section from below Main Street to Payne Avenue. The annexation removed Hanford's tax base, which had included the Buckeye Cleaning Company, the Eastside Lumber Company, City Ice and Fuel, Boggers Coal and Building Supply Company and a large mill. Village residents were left with the area closest to Alum Creek that contained no industry or large business concerns and also happened to be the lowest and most flood-prone part of the village.

The African American population of Hanford increased during the teens and 1920s due to the Great Migration of families northward from Alabama and Georgia.<sup>3</sup> More and more African Americans moved in, not only from the Deep South but also from other black sections of Columbus such as the South Seventh Street community and the "Bad Lands" area located around

<sup>1</sup> Jennifer Gariety, *Mid-Century Modern: Columbus*. Columbus: Ohio Historical Society, 2011, p.6-11

<sup>2</sup> Mary Louise Mark, *The Negroes in Columbus*, Columbus: The Ohio State University Press, 1928, p. 25

<sup>3</sup> Thomas, p. 2

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Third Street and Naughten Avenue.<sup>4</sup> In 1913, the village elected its first African American mayor, Avery Bowman, who would later be the namesake of the street in the historic district nomination area. Roderick McKenzie, a University of Chicago-trained sociologist, mapped Hanford Village as an African American enclave in 1921.<sup>5</sup> The majority of the housing in old Hanford, the area north of the Carver Addition, was built in the teens and shortly before and into the 1920s.<sup>6</sup> St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church was established in 1923. The congregation purchased the Kenton Street lot on which the church currently stands in 1927. Hanford's pre-1923 development was similar to other sections of Columbus developed before zoning ordinances were enacted in the city. Objectionable industries such as coal yards and lumber planing mills were located next to houses, reducing the desirability and value of the residential properties. In Hanford, a rendering plant was located near Alum Creek off of Main Street.<sup>7</sup> Houses themselves were built without regard for setbacks or density guidelines. The remainder of the village was left without paved streets, lights, indoor plumbing or water.<sup>8</sup> It was also noted at the time that these industrialized areas, often adjacent to the railroad, were reserved for African Americans.<sup>9</sup>

Hanford Village was sparsely settled in the 1930s with a population of 220 residents.<sup>10</sup> The mapping of property conditions by the Works Progress Administration in 1936 shows a majority in the African American enclave without indoor plumbing and many of the houses in poor repair.<sup>11</sup> However, conditions were worse in the former portion of Old Hanford above Payne Avenue where an African American majority lived in tenancy in buildings that not only lacked indoor plumbing, but also were deemed completely unfit for habitation by the WPA.<sup>12</sup> In addition, the federal Home Owners Loan Corporation had delineated Hanford as Grade D, effectively redlining the village and rendering it unable to receive government mortgage insurance—thereby institutionalizing the segregation of the neighborhood.<sup>13</sup>

However, the residents of Hanford themselves made improvements during the late part of the Great Depression. In addition, the Columbus Urban League and the teachers at the East Main Street School successfully advocated for city water service for the village. Playground equipment was purchased for the park with the assistance of the Columbus Urban League. Columbia Gas

<sup>4</sup> Mark, p. 25

<sup>5</sup> Roderick McKenzie, "The Neighborhood: A Study of Local Life in Columbus, Ohio" *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 27, No. 2 (September 1921) p. 148

<sup>6</sup> Corzilius, Real Estate Inventory of Columbus, Ohio, Works Progress Administration, Plate 27

<sup>7</sup> 1922 Columbus, Ohio Sanborn Map,

<sup>8</sup> Aristes Thomas, *The Village of Hanford: Fortieth Year 1902-1942*, Hanford Business Club, 1942, p. 2

<sup>9</sup> James Rodabaugh, "The Negro in Ohio" *The Journal of Negro History*, Vol. 31, No. 1, (Jan. 1946) p.26

<sup>10</sup> Albert Dawson, *The Columbia System: A History*. New York: J.J. Little and Ives Co. 1037, p. 163

<sup>11</sup> Corzilius, Portfolio D, Plate 27H

<sup>12</sup> Corzilius, Portfolio D, Plates 20E, 20H

<sup>13</sup> Ohio State University Columbus HOLC map



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provided natural gas for the village by 1936.<sup>14</sup> The Works Progress Administration conducted music classes. Resident Betty Willis Carroll remembers learning to play the piano from a WPA music instructor. In addition to individual music lessons the WPA organized a youth orchestra for the teens of Hanford. Future village solicitor and Lyman Avenue namesake Webster S. Lyman played with the WPA youth orchestra. In the 1940s members of the youth orchestra formed the Tippie Dyer Orchestra, a Columbus jazz band. The WPA also organized activities for resident youth at Hanford Park. Activities during the summer of 1940 included sewing lessons, volleyball, and organized softball games with members of other recreation centers. The Columbus Urban League also supplied playground leaders to supervise organized crafts and games. (Figure 12) In the spirit of the WPA, a dozen Hanford youth could look forward to a softball game led by WPA and Urban League recreation advisors and watched over by a WPA supervisor and timekeeper. The WPA supervisor reported that the youth orchestra park concerts and games attracted crowds of up to 300 people and “a wonderful community spirit existed among them.”<sup>15</sup>

Besides their stated goal of community betterment, the Hanford Community Club’s goals included building a children’s shelter house in the park, a goal accomplished by at least 1951.<sup>16</sup> The Hanford Community Club began in the 1930s as a paid membership community organization. The Club, in their own words, was a watch-dog and an advisor to the village. The Community Club set attempted to set the tone for Hanford. They urged residents not to quarter livestock and to tidy up Hanford in general. In many ways, the Hanford Community Club reacted to practices that whites used to justify residential segregation.

Hanford residents, naturally proud of their accomplishments, described them in a 1942 souvenir history of the village. The village history hints at a vertically integrated African American social enclave where blacks of various social classes lived together. Since economic opportunities were limited, African American class division was expressed not by income but through behavior, compartment and achievement.<sup>17</sup> The 1942 history ends with Hanford’s stated desire, “to be the cleanest little village in Ohio, morally and physically.”<sup>18</sup> In this manner, the residents of Hanford challenged the white perceptions on which segregation rested.

<sup>14</sup> Dawson, p. 163

<sup>15</sup> WPA Hanford Village reports, Columbus Urban League Papers, Ohio Historical Society

<sup>16</sup> Gariety, see pictures of shelter house in appendix of Columbus Modern.

<sup>17</sup> Andrew Wiese, *Places of Their Own: African American Suburbanization in the Twentieth Century*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2004, p. 144, Farah Gafford. “It was a Real Village: Community Identity Formation among Black Middle Class Residents in Pontchartrain Park” *Journal of Urban History*, 39(2012) p. 37

<sup>18</sup> Thomas, p. 2

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### History of Nominated Property

The district is located in the middle to southern portion of the former Hanford Village, Ohio. It consists of three discontinuous areas: the Kenton Street parcel containing St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church; Hanford Park; and the remnant of Kent Street off Alum Creek Drive and the original Carver Addition subdivision. The district was truncated by interstate highway construction in the mid-1960s. (Figure )

The Carver Addition began in a wartime footing. The National Housing Agency (NHA) was created in 1942 to coordinate wartime housing production, but housing programs for blacks consisted more of promises than production. Wartime homes allocated for minorities, always too few anyway, were often not built when allocated to cities. Minority wartime housing was difficult to build due to ardent local white opposition and, as a result, was in short supply in northern cities. The Columbus Urban League estimated in 1946 that in the previous 26 years only 300 new houses had been built for African Americans. Site selection for NHA wartime housing was placed in local hands by the federal government; that local control meant that new houses for blacks were only constructed in areas that were already traditionally African American.<sup>19</sup> In the north this meant that new housing often had to go into the center city—whereas Southern cities in the post-war, pre-civil rights period housed minorities by building subdivisions on the outskirts of their expanding cities. Consequently, there are far more African American suburbs in the south than in the north.<sup>20</sup>

The FHA was responsible for privately financed housing through its regional and district offices. In late 1944, provisions were made to allow non-migrant African American housing through the H-2 program.<sup>21</sup> However in northern cities, such as Columbus, there were very few areas within the crowded urban city center suitable for development of housing for blacks, given that local opposition precluded adding more African American housing outside traditionally black neighborhoods.<sup>22</sup> Federal officials noted the impossibility of locating racial minorities outside the area to which they are restricted.<sup>23</sup> Overcrowding in Columbus and an influx of 3,000 African American wartime workers forced the issue slightly, however, and restrictive covenants were lifted on four blocks of the city.<sup>24</sup> The forty houses built in the Taylor, Fifth Avenue, Woodland, and Leonard Avenue areas were less than incidental compared to the number of people moving to the city. The dependence on local financial institutions for mortgages added an additional

<sup>19</sup> Robert Clifton Weaver, *The Negro Ghetto*, New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1948, p. 144

<sup>20</sup> Wiese, p. 115

<sup>21</sup> The earlier H-1 program was not managed by the FHA but rather the NHA and focused largely on public housing projects. The H-2 program could be private or public but the emphasis was on privately financed housing.

<sup>22</sup> Weaver, p. 144

<sup>23</sup> Arnold Hirsch, "Containment on the Home Front: Race and Federal Housing Policy from the New Deal to the Cold War" *Journal of Urban History*, 2000:26, p. 161

<sup>24</sup> Weaver, p. 85

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barrier. Consequently, few minority H-2 housing allocations were used. The program allocated 29,770 housing units for the Midwest in total. Of these, 7.5 % were earmarked for blacks. As of September 30, 1945, a total of 11 units were built in the Midwest, 217 were under construction and 617 were to be started. 1,320 allocated units remained unused.<sup>25</sup>

The development in Hanford Village was originally planned as African American wartime housing by the NHA.<sup>26</sup> The NHA prioritized 400 homes for African Americans in Columbus, and the Columbus Urban League urged Columbus FHA director A. L. Guckert to find a builder and use the housing allocations. Six months after the allocations were granted only a few houses had been built in Columbus. The Urban League continued to urge the local FHA office to find a small builder but then another six months passed and then a year and still nothing was built.<sup>27</sup>

Columbus builder Ivan H. Gore and his then-partner Wilburn Kerr spotted the opportunity and got an option on some acreage in Hanford Village. Prior to development the Carver Addition was used as an orchard and a dump. Since there were allocations, the opportunity for FHA insurance, and a white-hot housing market, there was conceivably no risk and only profit in the subdivision's future for its developers.

Gore and Kerr were experienced developers in Columbus. Gore had moved to Columbus in 1915 after attending the University of Michigan and began working for Ben and King Thompson's Upper Arlington Land Company in 1918 as a lot salesman. He quickly branched out in the booming Columbus real estate market and began developing his own subdivisions.<sup>28</sup> Gore became the president of the Columbus Board of Realtors in 1936 and was later a member of the Franklin County Planning Commission. Gore used different partners and investors for various projects. However, Kerr was also an experienced builder by the time of the Carver Addition.

The project to put African American housing in Hanford received some publicity in the local press.<sup>29</sup> Local opposition to additional African American housing was immediate and concerted. When the project received tentative FHA approval in July of 1944, the Berwick Civic Association, representing a white restrictive covenanted community one and half miles away, began a multipronged effort to derail it. Knowing that unless the housing allocations were used within a certain time period they would be lost, the Berwick Civic Association attempted to stall the mortgage insurance process by demanding an investigation into FHA approval by the head office in Washington, D.C. At the same time the civic association began to call the contractors to

<sup>25</sup> Weaver, p. 145-146

<sup>26</sup> Weaver, p. 221

<sup>27</sup> Ohio Urban League, Columbus Urban League Papers, Ohio Historical Society, p.6

<sup>28</sup> "Real Estate Developer Dead at 71" Columbus Dispatch, March 3, 1963, p. 6A

<sup>29</sup> Ohio Urban League, p. 6

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voice their opposition. Only their call to the Franklin County commissioners was futile as the commissioners indicated no inclination to get involved on either side.<sup>30</sup>

The campaign was successful. Gore and Kerr refused to continue the project unless “responsible parties” would support it.<sup>31</sup> But the objections and publicity frightened only one of the partners, presumably Kerr, since Gore later renewed his interest in Hanford.<sup>32</sup> Gore may also have been somewhat thicker skinned and may have had a more liberal attitude than Kerr. Gore was listed in the 1930s secret Columbus Police Department notebook of alleged Communists due to his official duties in the Eviction League, “a known Communist organization.” The entry notes that Gore, in 1936, was “known to be very radical and dangerous agitator.”<sup>33</sup> It’s an interesting juxtaposition with his role as president of the Columbus Board of Realtors at the time.

The protests were not unusual. White residents and real estate professionals used and sought racial covenants that banned African American residents under the belief that their presence would lead to overcrowding and physical deterioration of a neighborhood. In addition, whites thought that the physical deterioration could spread like a disease. Consequently, addition of African American residents or expansion of black neighborhoods would negatively affect white property values. There was also a belief that African Americans were a financial risk given the belief that the property they purchased was destined to become devalued.

Other wartime minority group housing projects built at the same time as the Carver Addition also had bitter opposition, although they, too, were located in traditionally African American enclaves. The construction of Day Village in Baltimore was stalled by the objections of nearby white residents who were against any new homes *within* the traditionally black enclave.<sup>34</sup> The Princeton Park subdivision in Chicago, also located within a black enclave, led to a petition drive against it that garnered 11,000 signatures in 1943.

Not only were whites against the project, but a civil rights organization, the Columbus Vanguard League, was also vigorously opposed to the new subdivision. A branch of the Congress for Racial Equality, the Vanguard League protested that the Carver Addition project would cement racial segregation; it urged people to boycott the venture until all federal housing opportunities in

<sup>30</sup> Bush, Dewilda, “Hatellers Frustrate New Housing Development in Hanford; Project Halted” *Ohio State News*, p. 21

<sup>31</sup> Bush, Dewilda, “Hatellers Frustrate New Housing Development in Hanford; Project Halted” *Ohio State News*, p. 21

<sup>32</sup> Ohio Urban League, p. 6

<sup>33</sup> Columbus Police Department, *Communist Sympathizers Notebook*, Columbus Metropolitan Library, p. 77

<sup>34</sup> Federal Housing Administration, “Another Successful Negro Project” *Insured Mortgage Portfolio*, Third Quarter, 1947, p. 28

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Columbus were open to African Americans. At the time, the only housing alternative for blacks was the segregated Poindexter Village public housing project.<sup>35</sup>

The project and its imminent cancellation were viewed by the African American community with mixed feelings. In the view of the black press there were two key aspects to the housing problem: restrictive covenants and the fact that there simply were not enough houses.<sup>36</sup> It was noted that while the housing shortage was severe, the palliative effect of 150 new houses was offset by the facts that they were restricted to a historically black enclave and would only serve to reinforce segregation in the long term.<sup>37</sup> In addition, placing the houses in Hanford took the pressure off groups in Columbus proper who enforced restrictive covenants, again serving to reinforce segregated residential housing patterns.<sup>38</sup>

After Gore and Kerr were frightened off by the publicity, Hanford mayor Fred Clay and village solicitor W. S. Lyman formed the Hanford Building Association to use the allocations by acting as developer to build what was advertised as between 100 and 150 houses in Hanford.<sup>39</sup> The houses, which were based on same design as those later built, required a \$500 down payment. (Figure 14)

In October 1944, the Hanford Construction Company was formed by C. H. Benbow, D. I. Dutoit, and E. J. Davis. Dutoit had previously formed the Walmar Corporation in May 1944, which constructed some of the minority FHA wartime houses in the Fifth Avenue, Taylor, Woodland, and Leonard Avenue areas. Consequently, the Hanford Building Association's advertisements with W. S. Lyman as the agent showed the previously constructed wartime allocation brick Cape Cods rather than those with redwood siding. Although advertised in the black press, the project floundered when financing was not forthcoming and \$10,000 could not be raised.<sup>40</sup>

Interestingly, in the end, the official reason given for the project's failure was a lack of labor and building supplies—which may indeed have been a contributing factor as local suppliers, laborers, and financiers stonewalled the project.<sup>41</sup>

In the meantime, the war ended. The project switched from wartime housing to a veteran's occupancy preference, and its financing was insured by the FHA and the Veterans

<sup>35</sup> "VL Hits Negro Housing" *Ohio State News*, November. 11, 1944, p. 3

<sup>36</sup> Editorial, *Ohio State News*, September 2, 1944, p. 7

<sup>37</sup> Editorial, *Ohio State News*, September 2, 1944, p. 7

<sup>38</sup> Editorial, *Ohio State News*, July 8, 1944, p. 7

<sup>39</sup> "Hanford to have 100 New Homes Despite Protests of Berwick Association." *Ohio State News*, October 14, 1944, p. 2

<sup>40</sup> Harrison Sayre, "Effective Methods of Securing Federal, State and Local Action" Meeting minutes from Ohio Urban League Executive Secretaries Council, Sept. 29-30, 1945, Columbus Urban League Papers, Ohio Historical Society, p. 6-7

<sup>41</sup> Weaver, p. 144



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Administration. The FHA insured the mortgage, and the Veterans Administration guaranteed the loan. However, there were maximums for each agency's loan guarantees, and veterans often had to get two mortgages to realize the full cost of a house. This forced the veterans not only to seek two separate mortgages, but also to pay for two separate appraisals, a practice that Columbus FHA director A. L. Guckert and Senator Joseph McCarthy agreed was "asinine."<sup>42</sup>

It appears that Gore acquired the Hanford Construction Company from Benbow, Davis and Dutoit after the Hanford Building Association financing fell through. Gore and two new partners, New York carpentry framing contractors Jack Friedman and Herman Epstein, joined the Hanford Construction Company as partners in August 1945. The building material shortage continued unabated during the period of construction, but the New York partners had connections to building supplies from the east.<sup>43</sup> When questioned by Senator Joseph McCarthy before an October 1947 Senate subcommittee Gore was unapologetic about his recent purchases of black-market nails and rock lath.<sup>44</sup> There was general agreement in the committee room that many of these illicit building supplies came from the New York region.<sup>45</sup> Friedman and Epstein's value as partners was likely even greater because they were probably not readily swayed by local opposition to African American housing.

The Hanford Building Company built 146 FHA-approved Cape Cod houses in the Carver Addition, and Gore was the agent for the sales. He originally sold the houses for \$6,500 with a payment schedule of \$125 down and a payment of \$42.88 a month for twenty years. Later, there would be no down payment for veterans. (Figure 14 & 16)

Like wartime housing, post-war housing was at a premium for minority veterans. The war's end in Europe and Japan did not affect domestic racial problems. The FHA's racial conundrum with African American housing continued during the mid-to-late 1940s. It would have to either break its practice of not insuring homes in neighborhoods threatened by blight or establish new African American neighborhoods. Robert C. Weaver, a member of the Roosevelt administration who later became the first African American cabinet member when appointed Secretary of Housing and Urban Development by President Lyndon B. Johnson, pointed out that the former practice occasionally occurred, but the latter never did. Hanford Village had been given a Grade D, i.e. red-lined, by the federal government in 1936 via the Home Owners Loan Corporation residential security map.<sup>46</sup> (Figure 10)

<sup>42</sup> Joint Committee on Housing, Eightieth Congress, First Session, Proceedings at Columbus, Ohio, October 31, 1947, p. 844

<sup>43</sup> Posey, See Gariety, Appendix E.

<sup>44</sup> Joint Committee on Housing, p. 856

<sup>45</sup> Joint Committee on Housing, p. 856-857

<sup>46</sup> Ohio State Library HOLC map project. Columbus, Ohio, HOLC residential security map, 1936.

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In northern cities, the FHA estimated that only 0.2 percent of habitable, non-seasonal residential units were available for sale or rent for black veterans after the war.<sup>47</sup> And that limited selection for blacks was not of even moderate quality. Hanford Village resident Henry Bolden maintained that if not for the development he would have been forced to rent a house in a poor, rundown [Columbus] neighborhood.<sup>48</sup> In addition, the previous problems of finding vacant sites within traditionally African American enclaves continued after the war, stymieing efforts to provide housing for black veterans.<sup>49</sup> Hanford Village was selected for the Carver Addition, like the wartime housing project before it, because the site was located entirely within what was considered a traditionally African American municipality.<sup>50</sup> The site was acceptable in a northern city because it did not enlarge the area of Columbus where blacks could live.<sup>51</sup> Hanford Village resident and Tuskegee Airman William Watkins, although grateful for his new home, carried a certain bitterness for only being allowed to live in one small section of Columbus, which was a constant reminder of northern segregation.<sup>52</sup> Even though freedom was won overseas, restrictive housing patterns continued for African Americans domestically. Winning a world war did not expand the rights of black veterans in regard to where they could live in Columbus, Ohio.

However, there were some small changes in racial attitudes in the federal bureaucracy at the war's end. National Housing Agency administrator Wilson Wyatt strongly believed that veteran's benefits in housing were for *all* veterans and that the constituent agencies of the NHA, which included the FHA, "had a responsibility to spread their benefits to all."<sup>53</sup> To this end, regional representatives of the NHA encouraged government offices, lenders, and builders to produce private and public housing for minority veterans. It is during this period that construction of the Carver Addition started. The Columbus Dispatch reported that once again "there was opposition from a good many quarters."<sup>54</sup> However, according to all press accounts the opposition fell on deaf ears as the FHA and the new federal policy helped trump local opposition. Opposition may have also been overcome by techniques used by the FHA and private developers in the subdivisions developed slightly before Carver but included in the same round of FHA promotional literature. The construction of Day Village was opposed in 1943-44 until the developer convinced the nearby white community that the project would improve rather than detract from area.<sup>55</sup> When white opposition was mollified FHA approval was obtained. It's

<sup>47</sup> Housing and Home Finance Agency, p. 5

<sup>48</sup> Gariety, See Welsh-Huggins *USA Today* article in Appendix E.

<sup>49</sup> Weaver, p. 154

<sup>50</sup> Although there were three white families in Hanford the white establishment considered Hanford an African American community since at least 1921. It was also described as a black municipality by the Ohio Works Progress Administration Guidebook in 1940.

<sup>51</sup> Weaver, p. 221

<sup>52</sup> Gariety, See Welsh-Huggins *USA Today* in Appendix E.

<sup>53</sup> Weaver, p. 149

<sup>54</sup> Posey, Fred "Hanford Population Expected to be Trebled as Building Boom Mushrooms 146 New Homes." Columbus Dispatch, See Gariety, Appendix E.

<sup>55</sup> Federal Housing Administration, p. 27-28

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possible that by 1945 the use of FHA guidelines and pending FHA approval would satisfy local opposition.

Housing for minorities gained another advocate when Raymond Foley was appointed commissioner of the FHA in July 1945. Foley had successfully constructed wartime housing in Detroit in his role as a FHA director in Michigan. While Foley was not a committed integrationist he did believe that homeownership encouraged residential stability and therefore discouraged blight. He also believed that federal housing programs should be available to all. But Foley understood the barriers. He allowed that suitable site selection, availability of financing, and the high costs of houses all presented challenges to providing homes for African American veterans.

Foley was instrumental in reframing the Carver Addition, and African American housing in general, from a local problem to a shining national example. In November 1946 Foley sent a memorandum, *Material for FHA Offices on Minority Group Housing*, to all employees of the FHA to inspire and cultivate further interest in the mission of housing African American veterans. Accompanying the memorandum was a collection of successful case studies to be shared with local real estate professionals, lenders, and builders to encourage more development. The Carver Addition in Hanford Village was one of those success stories.<sup>56</sup> The FHA continued to promote the Carver Addition. It was touted in the FHA publication "Mortgage Portfolio" in 1947 as an example of a development that encouraged minority participation in federal loan programs and provided sound and well-designed neighborhoods with all utilities and facilities.<sup>57</sup>

The case study packet and articles in FHA publications were intended to dispel myths about African Americans and housing. It was noted that the new developments did not fall into disrepair, mortgages were paid on time, and civic life ensued with sports teams, social organizations, and youth groups. Most importantly, it was noted by the FHA that these subdivisions were developed in isolation but still had a remarkable community spirit: both houses and grounds were exceptionally well maintained.<sup>58</sup> The initial dozen FHA African American housing developments illustrated, according to the FHA, "the possibilities of profitable investment by private enterprise that are available on all sides in the field of Negro housing when planned and operated from a long-range point of view."<sup>59</sup> Since the first group of FHA black subdivisions was often located in previously settled African American enclaves, they directly challenged prevailing white racial attitudes about the way blacks lived, particularly for white private enterprise. The message from the FHA was simple. Blacks did not equal blight, contrary to previous federal policy and popular belief. And there was the distinct possibility of a profitable investment.<sup>60</sup> In this manner, the problem of housing African American veterans could

<sup>56</sup> Weaver, p. 150

<sup>57</sup> Federal Housing Administration, p. 11

<sup>58</sup> Federal Housing Administration, p. 12

<sup>59</sup> Federal Housing Administration, p. 27

<sup>60</sup> National Housing Agency, p. 112

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be solved by private enterprise. Perversely, successful developments also bolstered the theory that the African American housing problem could be solved without integration.

The enthusiasm spread to all levels. Columbus-area FHA director A. L. Guckert, speaking at a November 1946 Urban League housing conference, named Hanford Village as one of “the best buys in the state.” More importantly, Guckert pointed out, “not one loan insured by the FHA for Negroes has been in default for as long a period as ten days.” He went on to state that because of this record FHA financing was now freely available to African Americans in the southern Ohio region.<sup>61</sup> The Carver Addition helped pave the way for increased access for African Americans to FHA financing, which had lower interest rates and better terms than other mortgages available.

However, in order to be eligible for FHA financing a subdivision had to meet certain design principles. The Carver Addition illustrates the FHA planning principles used at the time. The minimum standards for house, street, and subdivision design principles in the end served an important purpose—resale value. If the FHA couldn’t resell the property after a foreclosure it would be stuck with it in its portfolio. Consequently, while the FHA admitted that the new residents would appreciate the FHA design elements they would mean more to the developer and the builder since it created a livable and saleable house through a long lifetime.

As a result, Carver Addition had limited access and a curvilinear street design. Sidewalks were smooth for easy snow removal. The houses were designed for maximum efficiency during the construction process. Wall lengths are in even increments and basement and ceiling heights are in 8 foot increments to minimize the need for cuts during the construction process, saving time and material. The houses’ rectangular design provides maximum square footage while using less material than buildings designed with an ell. The interiors are designed with privacy and space maximization in mind by including all closets in one wall and stacking the stairways over each other. Molding was simple and standardized. The houses were constructed to be affordable and attractive and to hold their value over a long period of time. Passing architectural fancy was eschewed in favor of timeless practicality.

Initially, returning veterans from various branches of the service lived in the George Washington Carver Addition. World War II army veteran Sam Mason, who purchased 1941 Clay Court, saw service in Italy and received a Combat Infantry badge, a Bronze Star, and a Purple Heart. Mason later became the commander of the American Legion 12th District. Resident Henry Bolden, Jr., drove supply trucks in Belgium and France before buying a house in the Carver Addition at 895 Bowman Avenue.<sup>62</sup>

Lt. Col. Lovell Tipton, residing at 794 Lyman Avenue, was drafted into the Army in 1941 and was commissioned as an artillery officer. He left the service in 1943 as a captain and coastal

<sup>61</sup> “Financing of Homes Available UL Speaker Declares” *Ohio State News*, November 23, 1946, p. 16

<sup>62</sup> Welsh-Huggins, See Appendix E in *Gariety*.

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artillery officer and joined the Ohio National Guard in 1947. After the war the Ohio National Guard maintained segregated units, and then-Lt. Col. Tipton commanded the 137th Antiaircraft Artillery, an African American National Guard unit.<sup>63</sup> Tipton's unit would remain segregated until 1952 in an apparent concession to white officers who did not wish to serve under black command.<sup>64</sup>

In March 1946, Army Air Corps members of the 477th Composite Group were moved to Columbus. Houses were still being constructed at the Carver Addition. This air group consisted of the 99th Fighter Squadron, the legendary "Red Tails", in addition to the 617th Bombardment Squadron, 602nd Engineer Squadron, 118th Base Unit and a unit of the Army Air Force band.<sup>65</sup>

Although the Tuskegee Airmen were an effective and celebrated unit, their active duty members were not welcomed by white Columbus, and many influential citizens openly opposed the move. On January 22, 1946 the War Department announced it *might* send the 477th Composite Group to Lockbourne AAB. The next day, *The Columbus Citizen* published a front page article that stated, "The unit has been a bone of contention since its organization. It has been called, 'a trouble making outfit.' Its history has been stormy and includes one riot at Freeman Field, near Vincennes when officers of the group attempted to take over the Officer's Club."<sup>66</sup>

The riot mentioned in the article was in reference to the unit's recent and well-publicized challenge of the armed forces segregationist status quo. Their attempt to integrate the officers club at Freeman Field in Seymour, Indiana, in March and April of 1945 resulted in the arrest of 101 African American Army Air Corps officers - all later acquitted. The editor of the *Citizen*, Don Weaver, continued to denigrate their service in meetings by referring to them as "servants" not fit to fight for America.<sup>67</sup> Weaver also maintained, "this is still a white man's country."<sup>68</sup> The incident escalated into war of letters between Weaver, the Vanguard League, NAACP, and Jack Howard, son of the publisher Roy Howard. The Scripps-Howard Company, the *Citizen's* publisher, steadfastly backed their editor when civil rights groups asked for personnel changes at the paper. Weaver maintained that his words had been twisted and clarified, "This is my personal opinion - it is a fact - whether right or wrong - that the Negroes in this country are considered

<sup>63</sup> William Donnelly, "Disappointments and Distresses: The 37th Infantry Division during the Korean War" *Ohio History*, Vol. 109, p. 51

<sup>64</sup> Donnelly, p. 59

<sup>65</sup> Lynn Holman and Thomas Reilly, *Black Knights: The Story of the Tuskegee Airmen*, New York: Pelican, 2001, p. 208

<sup>66</sup> "Lockbourne May be All Negro Base" *The Columbus Citizen*, January 23, 1946, p. 1

<sup>67</sup> Lawrence Scott and William M. Womack, *Double V: The Civil Rights Struggle of the Tuskegee Airmen*, East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1998, p. 273

<sup>68</sup> Buchholtz, p. 118



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servants and we should not send our servants to war to fight for us because we cannot take the results – such as worshipping them as heroes.”<sup>69</sup>

The article reporter eventually admitted that “rioting” in regard to the Freeman Field affair was a bit of hyperbole. The reports that the residents of Groveport, Ohio, were circulating a petition to the War Department opposing the move also turned out to be exaggerated. However, the mayor of Groveport made it clear to reporters that, “No Negroes live there and no residents employ colored help.”<sup>70</sup> Weaver himself refused to back down and maintained the black community was being overly “sore” and wrote in another editorial, “Minorities need tolerance from the majority but the majority also needs some tolerance from minorities.”<sup>71</sup> The atmosphere in Columbus was less than welcoming for the Tuskegee Airmen in 1946.

While Columbus did not have the clear racial delineation of the Jim Crow South, its segregation and racism were just as real. Tuskegee Airman and Carver Addition resident Major Haile noted that he was refused service because of his race at a restaurant on Livingston Avenue shortly after moving to Hanford. Historian Andrew Wiese notes that black suburbanization during the 1940s and 1950s “reinforced racial distinctions in the housing market and society” rather than ameliorating them.<sup>72</sup> Restrictive covenants, legally binding sections of property deeds, outlawed blacks from living in most of Columbus. For veterans who had just returned from fighting fascism in Europe and the Pacific it was a bitter pill to swallow, and the irony was not lost on the black press. The *Ohio State News* called the white residents of Berwick “hatelers,” a word play on Hitler, when they squashed the proposed wartime housing project in Hanford Park. *Ebony* magazine in a 1946 editorial compared restrictive covenants to the wartime Warsaw Ghetto in Poland.<sup>73</sup> Consequently, inhabitants of new black suburbs relied on their community’s existing social and cultural networks and places, such as St. Mark’s Missionary Baptist Church and Hanford Park, rather than go into hostile white institutions.

The 477th Composite Unit announced its arrival in Columbus in the afternoon of March 20, 1946 with a flyover of the central city. The B-25 Mitchell bombers of the 617th Bombardment Squadron escorted by the P-47 Thunderbolts of the 99th Fighter Squadron “roared” over downtown Columbus before landing at Lockbourne.<sup>74</sup> The flight path would have been over the Columbus Citizen’s offices located downtown on South Third Street.

<sup>69</sup> Wood, Ted “Columbus Citizen Publishers Back Editor in Attack on 477th; Col. Davis Calls Story, ‘Highly Inaccurate’” *Ohio State News*, February 16, 1946, p.2

<sup>70</sup> Wood, p. 2

<sup>71</sup> Weaver, Donald, “Fellow Citizen” *The Columbus Citizen*, January 28, 1946, p. 7

<sup>72</sup> Wiese, p. 113

<sup>73</sup> “The House We Live In” *Ebony*, January 1946

<sup>74</sup> Editorial, *Ohio State News*, March 23, 1946, p. 7,



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Members of the unit purchased new homes in the Carver Addition. Aircraft mechanic and Pacific theatre World War II veteran Major Haile, who resided at the intersection of Gault Street and Bowman Avenue, was assigned to the 99th Fighter Squadron when the unit transferred to Lockbourne and remained at the base in a civilian capacity after he retired from the service. 2nd Lt. Theopolis W. Johnson purchased a house at 870 Lyman Avenue in 1947. Johnson, originally from Carbon Hill, Alabama, was trained as a twin-engine bomber pilot and was a member of 477th Bombardment Group at Lockbourne AAB. The war ended a few weeks after Johnson graduated from flight school, but he did see service in the Korean War.<sup>75</sup>

The term Tuskegee Airmen is misleading. The Tuskegee units also included women, such as 2nd Lt. Irma "Pete" Dryden, an army nurse, who purchased a house at 813 Clay Court in 1947. (Figure 18) Dryden joined the army in 1943 at the age of 23 after attending nursing school at New York City's Harlem Hospital. She would eventually marry Charles Dryden, a member of the second pilot class and a P-40 fighter pilot in Italy, whom she met on her first day at the base.<sup>76</sup>

The Hanford veterans formed American Legion Post #690 in 1946. Located in Hanford Park it numbered 77 members a year later. Its use as a polling place and fire station continued to make Hanford Park a destination for the community.

The enthusiasm of Columbus builders for minority housing appears to have waned after Hanford. Although the Carver Addition was seen as a national success there were few additional housing units constructed in Columbus for blacks. Temporary housing, 80 units for black veterans, was constructed on Maryland Avenue in 1947. It is likely that suitable building sites, those that would not expand black neighborhoods, were simply not available.

In 1947, the 477th Composite Group was inactivated and the 332nd Fighter Group was reactivated, and in July 1947 Congress established the National Security Act that created the United States Air Force. The 332nd Fighter Group continued to train at Lockbourne and participated in exercises throughout the country. The integration of the armed forces spelled the end of the Tuskegee Airmen. Lockbourne was deactivated on June 1, 1949, and its personnel were sent to other bases throughout the world. The segregated Tuskegee Airmen included approximately 1,800 enlisted personnel and 290 officers, including army nurses and four female Air Force officers, by the end of their stay at Lockbourne.<sup>77</sup>

By 1950, the population of Hanford had grown to 922 inhabitants. Life in Hanford looked inward. Social activities continued to center around the park, where youth sports teams continued

<sup>75</sup> Homan and Reilly, p. 36

<sup>76</sup> Homan and Reilly, 2001, p. 90, also see Siek, Stephanie, 2012

<sup>77</sup> "U.S. 'Air Force Integration' Plan Starts at Lockbourne: Kill 332nd" *Ohio State News*, May 21, 1949, p. 3

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to play softball. The new shelter house provided another focus in the park and a place for refreshments to be sold for the benefit of the sports teams.

Hanford residents challenged racial stereotypes. Developer Ivan Gore expressed surprise that his building supplies were not stolen during construction. This prompted a sharp reply from Hanford clerk, Aristes Thomas, who replied that not one Hanford youth was in the hands of the juvenile system. Lawns were “well-taken care of and attractive.”<sup>78</sup> The Hanford American Legion sent young African American men to Buckeye Boys State every year to learn about state government. Hanford sports teams drew a crowd to the park when they competed against other teams in softball. In addition, there were many social clubs for dinner parties and get-togethers. As resident Lucy Wright stated, “Everybody knew everybody else.”<sup>79</sup> And churches such as St. Mark’s Missionary Baptist Church provided a place where new and old Hanford residents could gather and meet in worship. St. Mark’s Missionary Baptist was also available for other gatherings. The Scottish Rite Masons of Eureka Lodge No. 5 held Saturday meetings at the church in the early 1950s.<sup>80</sup> Consequently, the church functioned as a meeting place for people other than the congregation in the same way that the American Legion hall served more than just veterans. The buildings served the community at large, too.

In 1954 the City of Columbus mounted a campaign in Sharon, Marion, Mifflin, and Clinton townships that promoted the benefits of annexation. Benefits offered to the townships included better police and fire protection, infrastructure improvements such as street lights and water, and lower fire insurance for homeowners.<sup>81</sup> These benefits were also listed in brochures distributed by the Columbus Urban League, which, while not advocating either position, merely wanted people to get the facts.<sup>82</sup>

In 1955, the City of Columbus attempted to annex Hanford Village in response to a petition circulated by a neighborhood group called the Hanford Civic League. Of 223 voting-age adults, 173 signed the petition in favor of annexation. However, Hanford’s mayor, Fred Clay, and city solicitor, Webster S. Lyman, fought the annexation, taking the case to the Ohio Supreme Court where they lost in 1959. In the meantime, the City of Columbus annexed the remainder of Marion Township, denying the village the tax revenue needed to sustain itself. Consequently, the Hanford Civic League noted that citizens were tired of paying the City of Columbus for services such as fire and police protection that would be provided free if annexed.<sup>83</sup> Annexation seemed to split residents along generational lines. Many of the veterans of Carver Addition voted for

<sup>78</sup> Thomas, p. 1

<sup>79</sup> Randolph, p. 4

<sup>80</sup> Boyenton, Ted “Champ Ezzard Charles, Ted Berry Honored at Stow Follies” *Ohio State News*, April 5, 1950, p. 10

<sup>81</sup> City of Columbus Plan for Annexation

<sup>82</sup> Columbus Urban League Papers

<sup>83</sup> Gariety, Appendix E, See May 28, 1959 newspaper article by Dick Lynch.

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annexation while some older residents preferred not to change their governing structure.<sup>84</sup> In addition, the racial director for the Cleveland FHA office threw his support behind the annexation effort and suggested that the resident, veteran, and American Legion district commander and member of the Hanford post, Sam Mason, could also help with the effort in Hanford.<sup>85</sup> Ironically, the Hanford Civic League was represented in court by Columbus attorney W. Harrison Smith, the architect of Columbus Mayor Richard Sensenbrenner's annexation plan, a clue to the city's eagerness for annexation at the time.

In 1958, St. Mark's Missionary Baptist built its new church. Members included longtime Hanford mayor Fred Clay, who was a deacon. Civic leader Richard Fielder, a founder of the Hanford Building Association, was also a member of the church, making the church a center for not only worship but also very likely political conversation. In addition, St. Mark's was the only church to construct a new building, indicating a level of community support not seen in the other two churches at the time. The new church was said to be a beautiful addition to the community.

Hanford Village and the Carver Addition experienced continued civic and environmental trauma with the construction of the federal interstate highway system. Planners subscribed to the University of Chicago School of Sociology theory that urban blight was analogous to a disease, which, if uncontrolled, would spread from unhealthy parts of the body to healthy sections. The construction of the interstate highway system could be used to control the spread of blight in the urban setting. The 1962 Wilbur Smith & Associates report "Looking Ahead to the 1980s: Serving Ohio's Traffic," prepared for the Ohio Department of Transportation, enumerates some of the benefits of urban interstate highway construction. It noted that interstate highways not only provided greater mobility to the former urban population, usually white, that had moved from the center city, but also acted as a land-use or blight control. The report goes on to note that the demolition associated with interstate highway construction not only sped urban redevelopment but could also act as a barrier to keep blight from spreading to other neighborhoods and creating more slums.<sup>86</sup> In essence, highway construction would control blight by leveling overcrowded African American neighborhoods hemmed in by restrictive covenants, and thereby spur new development. Just as important, interstate highways were thought to serve as walls or barriers to stop the spread of blight to adjacent neighborhoods.

Like the earlier National Housing Agency, interstate planning was run with substantial input from the local level, which was assumed to provide knowledge of where to best deploy interstate highways for the greatest economic benefit as well as racial control and containment. It is no accident or coincidence to topography and engineering that Interstate 70 runs straight and true

<sup>84</sup> Welch papers

<sup>85</sup> Hubbard, Dehart, meeting notes Columbus Urban League Papers, Ohio Historical Society

<sup>86</sup> Wilbur Smith, *Looking Ahead to the 1980s: Serving Ohio's Traffic*, Prepared by Wilbur Smith and Associates for the Ohio Department of Transportation, 1963, p.118

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through miles of African American neighborhoods before curving through Hanford Village to avoid white suburbs located to the east.

The construction of the interstate split Hanford in half in the 1960s. Approximately 60 houses were either moved or demolished for interstate construction. The Carver Addition was separated from its local institutions such as St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church and Hanford Park by a highway that towered over the village. The construction episode shook the social structure of the village.<sup>87</sup> However, the church continued to provide a social and cultural touchstone for the remaining residents. And the Hanford spirit continued. Residents offered each other advice on good places to move and offered financial assistance.<sup>88</sup>

Although planned since 1949, the specter of imminent interstate construction created an atmosphere of fear throughout the east side of Columbus.<sup>89</sup> An apparent paucity of information appears to be one culprit. During a public hearing on the proposed route five area businesses, with apparent prior knowledge of the route, appealed the alignment since it would cut off access from their properties or bisect them. At the same meeting, during an informal question and answer session, some Hanford Village residents were apparently informed for the first time that most of their homes would be purchased to make room for the expressway.<sup>90</sup>

The uncertainty of whether one's home was in the proposed highway alignment, coupled with practical fears such as pulling children from school and the price offered by the state for one's house, competed with problems caused by segregation. Since there were limited areas in Columbus where African Americans could live and these areas were often the target of urban renewal activities, residents wondered if the next house they purchased would also be taken away by the state. And since these areas were already overcrowded, the question, "Where can I go where they'll allow colored people?" was a typical worry.<sup>91</sup> It has been noted by legal scholars that areas perceived as blighted did not get the same legal protections where eminent domain was involved that more affluent neighbors received at the time. The imminent highway construction shattered lives. A few villagers felt that some residents never recovered from the ordeals the little village suffered.<sup>92</sup> One Carver Addition resident was so enraged that his house would be taken by the state that he set it on fire. It was yet another instance where full citizenship was not realized for the residents of Hanford: veterans who had fought for their country in Europe and the Pacific had their homes demolished in the service of a racist sociological theory.

<sup>87</sup> Kevin Kidder, "Pioneering Subdivisions: Community not as tight-knit anymore" *The Columbus Dispatch*, March 16, 2008, Section H, p. 1

<sup>88</sup> Thomas, p. 2

<sup>89</sup> Columbus Dispatch, "X-Way buying by State Stirs Fear on East Side" *Columbus Dispatch*, August 14, 1961 14A

<sup>90</sup> Columbus Dispatch, 3A

<sup>91</sup> Columbus Dispatch, 14A

<sup>92</sup> Randolph, p. 5

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While some houses were demolished in 1964, at least 16 were sold to contractors. By moving the state-seized houses to nearby white neighborhoods, the contractors could take advantage of the locational price differential between white and black neighborhoods and sell the formerly black-owned houses for a gain even after the cost of moving the dwelling was factored in. The C. W. Bryant Company purchased 8 houses for \$112.00 a piece and foresaw a tidy profit by moving and re-selling them.<sup>93</sup> (Figure ) The demolition or removal of around 60 homes and a portion of the park threatened to rend the social network of the village.

Carver Addition residents, who had previously avoided the poor conditions of segregated inner city housing patterns forced on other African Americans, moved to the Linden, Driving Park, and Southfield neighborhoods.<sup>94</sup> Nonetheless, the remaining park and the church continued to be gathering spots for the remaining residents of the community and for those who returned to visit.<sup>95</sup> Hanford's American Legion Post 690 still held community picnics at the park in the 1970s. Former resident Mildred Welch hosted a series of village reunions in Hanford Park during the 1980s and continued the park's function as one of the focal points of village social life.<sup>96</sup> St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church continues to serve residents who return for services although they live elsewhere and provides a tangible link between the Hanford of old and today.

## Conclusion

The Carver Addition was among the first wave of privately financed minority subdivisions offering returning northern black veterans new suburban-style housing opportunities. Peripheral black enclaves such as Hanford provided room for expansion within their boundaries, but were unable to expand beyond them due to annexation and the racial restrictions used by private developers in new suburbs.<sup>97</sup> In the early post-war but pre-civil rights period there were very few places for northern black neighborhoods to expand. However, these developments paved the way for later African American suburbs. The good financial record of the Carver Addition residents allowed even more African Americans to get FHA financing. The residents of Hanford Village and the Carver Addition challenged prejudice and racial stereotypes as veterans and homeowners.

While the FHA insured other similar developments that were marketed to minorities in the pre-civil rights period of the mid-1940s to early 1960s, there is a distinction according to the time they were built. Mid-war and immediate post-war developments like the Carver Addition were built in black enclaves because of residential segregation. Developments such as Day Village in Baltimore, Chrysler Homes in Detroit, Princeton Park in Chicago, and Carverdale in Oklahoma

<sup>93</sup> Columbus Dispatch, p. 1B

<sup>94</sup> Albrecht, Robert, "Hanford Village Survives" *The Columbus Dispatch*, February 11, 1987, p. 8

<sup>95</sup> Gariety, See Daft *Columbus Dispatch* article in Appendix E.

<sup>96</sup> Mabel Watkins, "Hanford Village Reunion" *The Call and Post*, Aug. 8, 1985 p. 8B

<sup>97</sup> Wiese, p. 190



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City share the same urban context as the Carver Addition. The list can be further refined by housing type. The single-family developments include the Carverdale Addition in Oklahoma City, Melrose Park in Memphis, TN, and the Carver Addition in Columbus, OH, while the others are row houses or garden apartments. Subdivisions included in the original 1946 FHA promotional packet, *Material for FHA Offices on Minority Group Housing*, with the Hanford Village's Carver Addition have already received recognition. The Mayfair Mansions development was listed in the National Register in 1989 under Criterion A, with a Criterion G consideration in 1989 for its role in African American suburban development. The Carverdale Addition was determined eligible for National Register inclusion in 1996 under Criterion A, with a Criterion G consideration.<sup>98</sup>

Suburban African American suburban developments fostered by the successful example of the Hanford Village Carver Addition have also been determined eligible or listed in the National Register. In 1949, the FHA noted that the minority lending market was still underdeveloped but highly successful and growing.<sup>99</sup> The previous minority lending experiences, such as the Carver Addition, were so successful that in 1950 more FHA minority mortgages would be insured than in all previous years combined.<sup>100</sup> It pointed out the successful FHA track record of Joseph Bartholomew who later developed Pontchartrain Park, New Orleans, and W. J. Edwards who developed Edwards Heights in Oklahoma City.<sup>101</sup> Edwards Heights, a black suburb located near Carverdale, was listed in the National Register in 1996. The Pontchartrain Park subdivision, opened in 1955 for middle-class African Americans in New Orleans, Louisiana was determined eligible for listing in the National Register in 2006.<sup>102</sup> Berkeley Square, built in 1954 in Las Vegas, was listed in the National Register in 2009 as one of the first African American suburban subdivisions and for its role in civil rights and the quest for modern housing.<sup>103</sup> The Hanford Village Carver Addition, built in 1946-1947, provided one of initial examples of successful FHA financing for African American suburban development that fostered the support and impetus for the subsequent black communities that are listed or determined eligible for the National Register.

After 1950, many African American FHA suburban developments were constructed in southern cities. However, not only were these suburbs on the outskirts of cities and not located in traditional black enclaves, they were constructed with an eye on the impending *Brown v. Board*

<sup>98</sup> City of Oklahoma Planning Department, *Reconnaissance Survey of Portions of Oklahoma City*. Oklahoma City Planning Department, July 1994, p. 15-16

<sup>99</sup> Margaret Kane, "A Wider Field for Mortgage Lending" *Insured Mortgage Portfolio*, Washington D.C. : Federal Home Administration, Fourth Quarter, 1949, p. 11

<sup>100</sup> Kane, p. 17

<sup>101</sup> Kane, p. 17

<sup>102</sup> Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Fema Section 106 Notices for Louisiana*, Electronic Document, <http://www.crt.state.la.us/culturalassets/fema106/readnotice.asp?NoticeID=8>, Accessed October 17, 2013.

<sup>103</sup> National Park Service, "African American History Month Feature 2011: Berkeley Square, Las Vegas, Nevada" Electronic Document, [http://www.nps.gov/nr/feature/afam/2011/Berkley\\_Square.htm](http://www.nps.gov/nr/feature/afam/2011/Berkley_Square.htm). Accessed October 17, 2013



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*of Education* Supreme Court decision. Southern municipalities noted that previous minority developments had been more separate than equal in regard to planning and amenities. Consequently, post-1950 developments usually have associated parks, pools, and other recreational and educational facilities meant to bolster their case for continued segregation. The Carver Addition was developed before this mindset became prevalent. It is rooted in the northern segregative practices inherent in northern federal wartime housing, which were focused on not expanding the footprint of black neighborhoods. At the same time the Carver Addition is a product of increased federal focus on African American housing problems during and immediately after the war. The Carver Addition became a national example for African American housing. The Carver Addition is in the first group of post-war suburban FHA developments built and marketed to African American veterans. These subdivisions were subsequently used by the FHA as marketing tools to promote minority subdivisions throughout the country. Hanford is significant because it represents a change in the federal response to the housing shortage for African American veterans. Hanford is also notable for its role as an example of a successful minority subdivision. The example of the Carver Addition made it possible to build tens of thousands of additional homes for blacks in the late 1940s through the 1960s.

Hanford and the Carver Addition are part of the civil rights movement. The veterans of the Carver Addition proved themselves as Tuskegee Airmen and in other branches of the service where they fought for their rights as full-fledged citizens of the United States. The actions at Freeman Field hastened the integration of the armed forces. In Columbus, the veterans continued to challenge white prejudices about housing and the African American community. Hanford residents challenged the prevailing white prejudice that African Americans were unworthy of decent housing and that their mere presence would reduce property values. They challenged the perception that blacks were unworthy of loans. They challenged the white perception that blacks could not maintain a neighborhood; that the presence of an African American meant that urban blight was imminent.

With the aspects of local white hostility in mind, the cultural and religious institutions that the neighborhood relied upon become even more important. St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church and Hanford Park served as cultural and social centers. They enabled black residents, many of whom were not originally from the area, to build a community identity as proud middle-class residents of Hanford. The church and park were clearinghouses for information about housing, jobs, and politics as well as providing a social structure for continued advancement and achievement. The Carver Addition, Hanford Park, and St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church represent an intersection in the broad pattern of the history of civil rights, federal housing policy, and the segregated armed forces. The proposed district provided not only shelter and gathering places but a path to middle-class American citizenship that had been previously denied to the residents of the community.

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Hanford Village George Washington Carver  
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Hanford Village George Washington Carver  
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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

The historic district is composed of these previously recorded historic resources.  
FRA-09870-22, FRA-09871-22, FRA-09872-22, FRA-09873-22, FRA-09874-22, FRA-09875-22, FRA-09876-22, FRA-09877-22, FRA-09878-22, FRA-09879-22, FRA-09880-22, FRA-09881-22, FRA-09882-22, FRA-09883-22, FRA-09884-22, FRA-09885-22, FRA-9886-22, FRA-0987-22, FRA-09888-22, FRA-09889-22, FRA-09890-22, FRA-09891-22, FRA-09982-22, FRA-09993-22, FRA-09984-22, FRA-09895-22, FRA-09896-22, FRA-09897-22, FRA-09898-22, FRA-09899-22, FRA-09900-22, FRA-09901-22, FRA-09902-22, FRA-09903-22, FRA-09904-22, FRA-09905-22, FRA-09906-22, FRA-09907-22, FRA-09908-22, FRA-09909-22, FRA-09910-22, FRA-09911-22, FRA-09912-22, FRA-09913-22, FRA-09914-22, FRA-09915-22, FRA-09916-22, FRA-09917-22, FRA-09918-22, FRA-



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09919-22, FRA-09920-22, FRA-09921-22, FRA-09922-22, FRA-09923-22, FRA-09924-22,  
FRA-09925-22, FRA-09926-22, FRA-09927-22, FRA-09928-22, FRA-09929-22, FRA-  
09929-22, FRA-09930-22, FRA-09931-22, FRA-09932-22, FRA-09933-22, FRA-09934-22,  
FRA-09935-22, FRA-09936-22, FRA-09937-22, FRA-09938-22, FRA-09939-22, FRA-  
09940-22, FRA-09941-22, FRA-09942-22, FRA-09943-22, FRA-09944-22, FRA-09945-22  
FRA-09946-22, FRA-09947-22, FRA-09948-22, FRA-09949-22, FRA-09951-22

**Geographical Data**

<b>Acreage of Property</b>	<u>Carver Addition</u>	<u>12.11 acres</u>
	St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church	less than 1 acre
	Kent Street	less than 1 acre
	<u>Hanford Park</u>	<u>2.48 acres</u>

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Carver Addition NAD 27**

1. 17/333684 4424155
2. 17/333973 4424145
3. 17/333930 4423709
4. 14/333654 4423723

**St. Mark's Missionary Church NAD 27**

1. 17/333837 4424255

**Hanford Park NAD 27**

17/333916 4424287

**Verbal Boundary Description**

See map with district boundaries.

The boundaries of the discontinuous portions are 1993 Kenton, St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church, parcel number 010-122608-00; Hanford Park, no physical address on Alum Creek Drive, parcel number 010-216815-00) and four houses originally in the Carver Addition but truncated by highway construction include; 2012 Kent Street, parcel number 010-122643-00; 2018 Kent, parcel number 010-122644-00; 2024 Kent Street, parcel number 010-122645-00; 2030 Kent, parcel number 010-122646-00.

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### Boundary Justification

The Hanford Village George Washington Carver Historic District consists of three discontinuous elements; the Carver Addition, St. Mark's Missionary Church; and Hanford Park/ remnant area of Kent Street. The elements are separated by mid-1960s interstate highway construction (I-70).

The boundaries for the Carver Addition coincide with the remaining original boundary and area of the original development. The boundary for Hanford Park and the Kent Street remnant are the extant houses parcel lines and the existing border of the park. The remainder of the development between Kent Street near Alum Creek Drive and the rest of the Carver Addition was destroyed during Interstate 70 construction. The boundary for the third discontinuous area, St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church is the property parcel lines.

In all cases, the boundaries of the discontinuous parcels conform to the original development boundaries where construction has not truncated the district. The district is considered non-contiguous because the different elements have been separated by highway construction yet each portion has sufficient significance and integrity to meet National Register criteria.

### 1. Form Prepared By

name/title: Rory Krupp, principal,  
Roy Hampton, architectural historian

organization: Owen & Eastlake ltd

street & number: P.O. Box 10774

city or town: Columbus state: OH zip code: 43201

e-mail rkrupp@oweneastlake.com

telephone: 614-439-9068

date: April 30, 2013

### 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 Continuation Section, Section 9 Page 1
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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- See Continuation Pages, Section 9 page 2-3
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

A list of all property owners has been included with the nomination form.

**Photo Log**

Property: Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District  
City: Columbus, Ohio  
County: Franklin County  
Photographer: Rory Krupp  
Date: April 2013  
File Location: 1356 Hamlet Street Columbus, Ohio 43201

**Photo # Description**

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 1 of 28 | (OH_Franklin County_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District_0001)<br>1928 Gault Street, West elevation, Front elevation, camera facing north east  |
| 2 of 28 | (OH_Franklin County_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District_0002)<br>1934 Gault Street, Front elevation, camera facing north east  |
| 3 of 28 | (OH_Franklin County_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District_0003)<br>1927 Gault Street, East elevation, north façade, camera facing south  |
| 4 of 28 | (OH_Franklin County_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District_0004)<br>Gault Street streetscape looking west at north side of street. Camera facing west.  |
| 5 of 28 | (OH_Franklin County_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District_0005)<br>Gault Street looking east towards Alum Creek Drive, camera facing east.   |
| 6 of 28 | (OH_Franklin County_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District_0006)<br>Lyman Street looking northwest from intersection of Gault and Lyman. West side of street. Camera facing north north west. |

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- 7 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0007)  
Lyman Street looking north from in front of 873 Lyman, camera facing north with Interstate 70 in distance,
- 8 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0008)  
Looking east down Clay Court from intersection of Clay Court and Lyman Avenue. Camera facing east.
- 9 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0009)  
849 Lyman Street, side elevation to the north, front elevation facing east, camera facing west.
- 10 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0010)  
West side of Lyman Street from in front of 838 Lyman. Camera facing north west Number 10 & 11 are of the same image
- 11 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0011)  
Looking east to 788 Lyman Street showing east facing front facades. Camera facing east.
- 12 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0012)  
Intersection of Kent and Lyman. Camera facing east. Interstate 70 bridge on right side background
- 13 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0013)  
Clay Ct from 1937 Clay Ct. Camera facing north showing FHA curvilinear street design
- 14 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0014)  
858 Clay Ct. North façade, east side elevation. Camera facing South south east.
- 15 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0015)  
841 Clay Ct. East façade and south side elevation.
- 16 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0016)

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- 841 Clay Ct. show east façade with original windows and door surround.
- 17 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0017)Clay Ct. from 821 Clay Ct. Camera facing south
- 18 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0018)  
Clay Ct. Camera facing South south west
- 19 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0019)  
Intersection of Bowman and Clay Ct. from beside 1963 Clay Ct. Camera facing southeast with Alum Creek Rd. in background
- 20 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0020)  
Hanford Park from parking lot with remnant of Kent Street in background, camera facing due south
- 21 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0021)  
Hanford Park from basketball court behind Kent Street remnant houses. Camera facing northwest
- 22 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0022)  
Kent Street remnant near off Alum Creek Drive, camera facing northeast
- 23 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0023)  
Last house on Kent, next to Alum Creek Road. Camera facing northeast
- 24 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0024)  
Kent Street remnant street view. Camera facing east.
- 25 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0025)  
2012 Kent Street. Westernmost house on Kent Street remnant. Camera facing north northeast
- 26 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District\_0026)  
Rear of houses on Kent Street remnant. Camera facing east

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- 27 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver  
Addition Historic District\_0027)  
St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church east elevation (left) front  
elevation (right) camera facing southwest
- 28 of 28 (OH\_Franklin County\_Hanford Village George Washington Carver  
Addition Historic District\_0028)  
St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church west elevation (left) front  
elevation (right) camera facing southeast

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Figure 16: Ivan H. Gore's Hanford Construction Company advertisement, 1946  
Figure 17: Hanford advertisement promoting veterans preference, 1946  
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Figure 1: Carver Addition Photo Key

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Figure 2: Hanford Park Photo Key



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Figure 4: Non-contiguous district parcels boundary map

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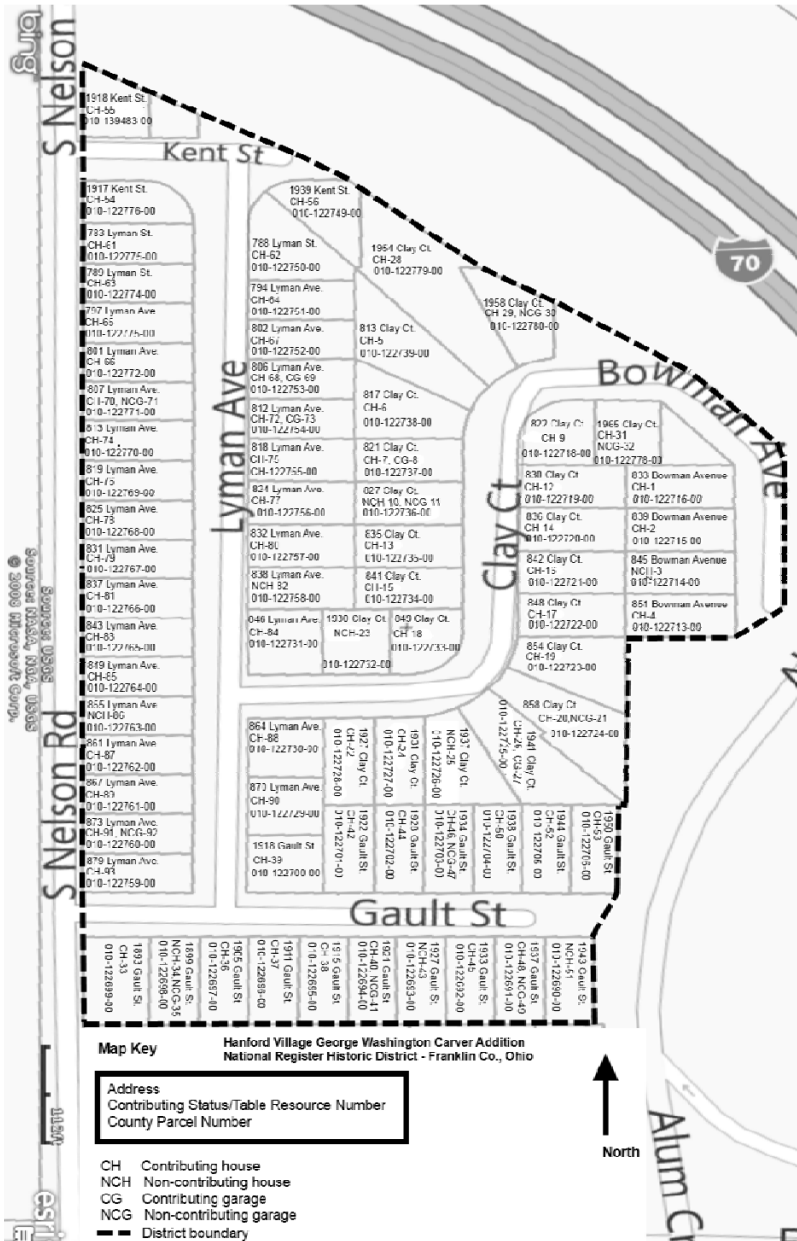


Figure 5: Carver Addition District Boundary with Contributing and Non-contributing Elements



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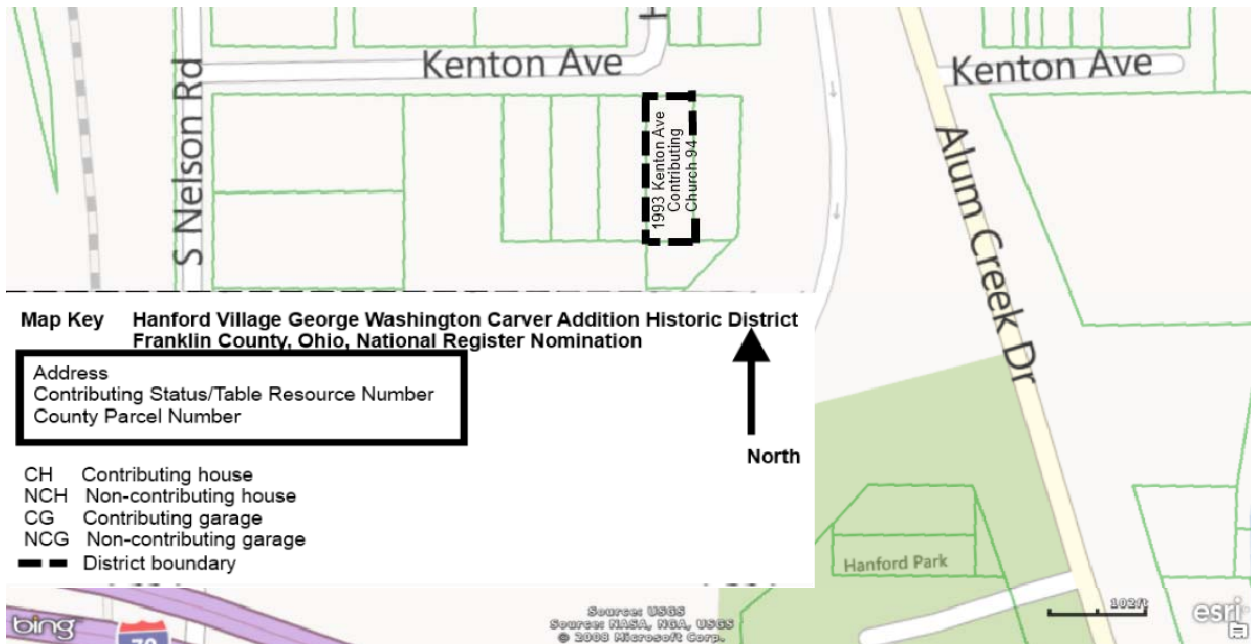


Figure 6: Contributing elements map/ St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church



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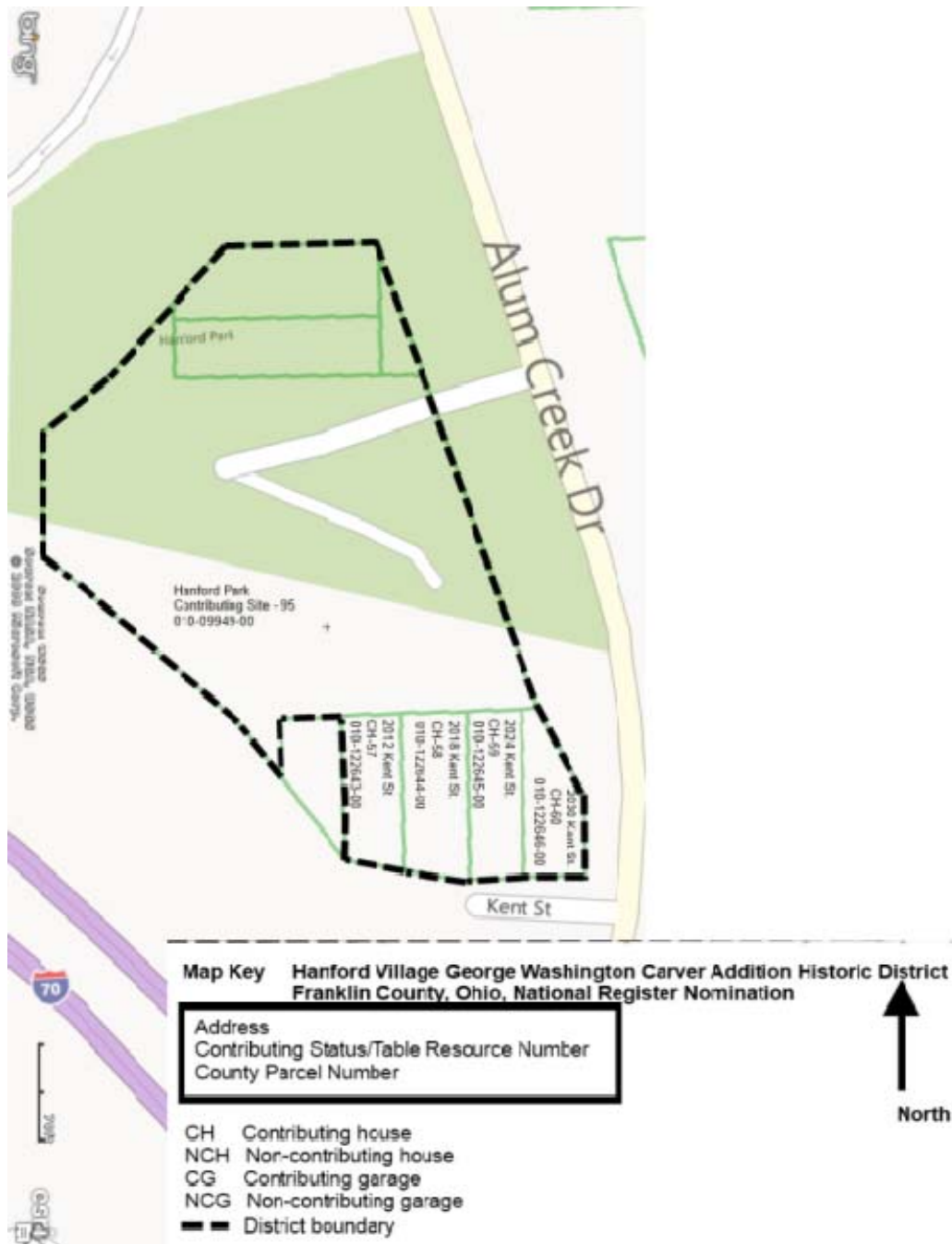


Figure 7: Contributing elements map showing Hanford Park and Kent Street.

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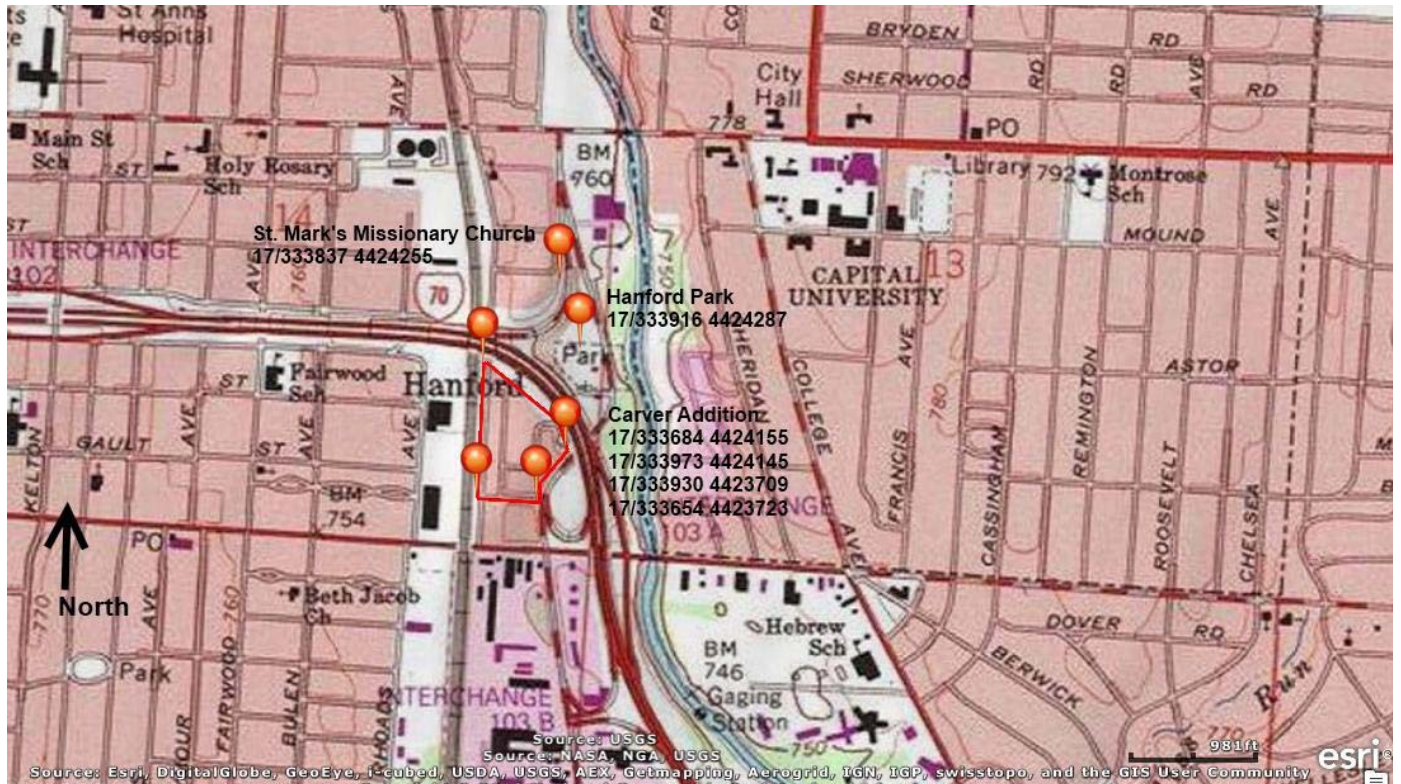


Figure 8: Hanford Village located on USGS Southeast Columbus 7.5 minute quadrangle map, North American Datum 1927

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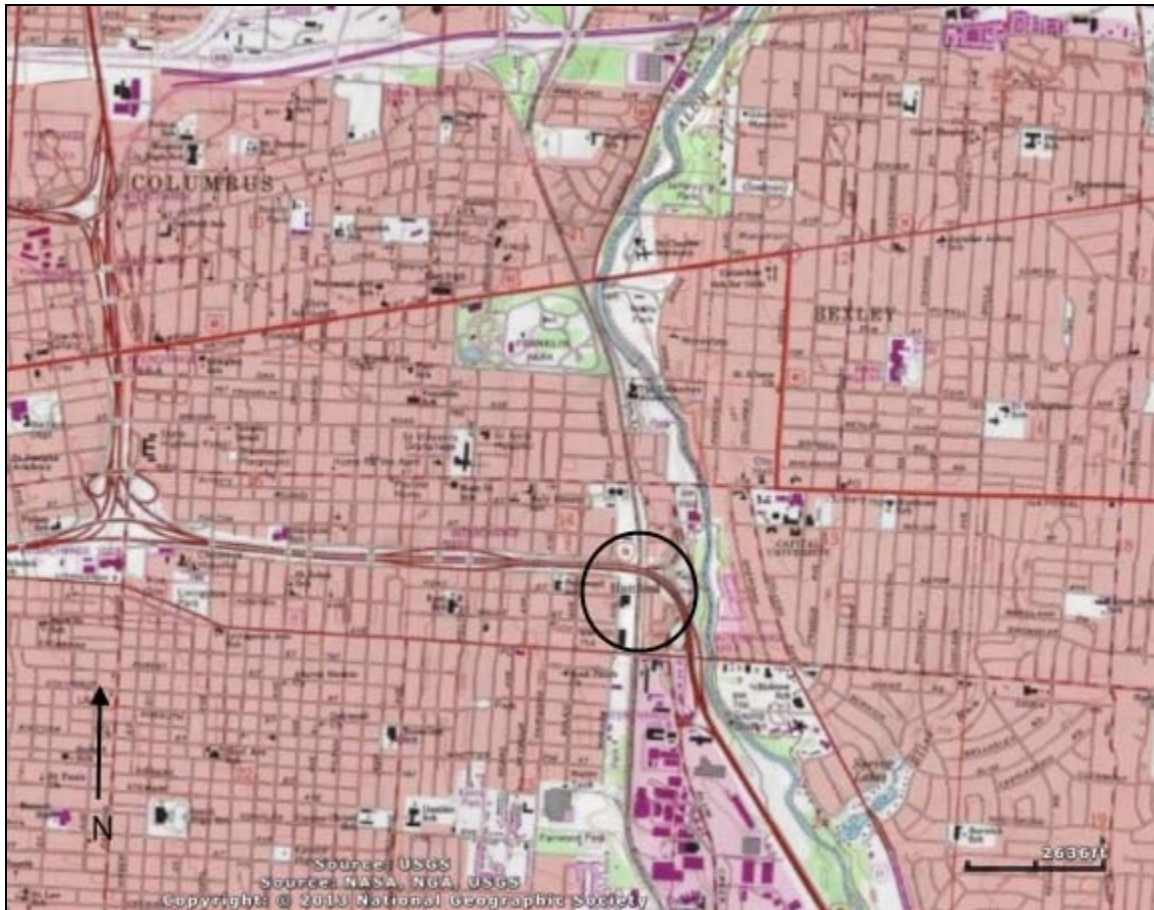


Figure 9: Hanford Village located on USGS Southeast Columbus 7.5 minute quadrangle map, North American Datum 1927 (smaller scale map)



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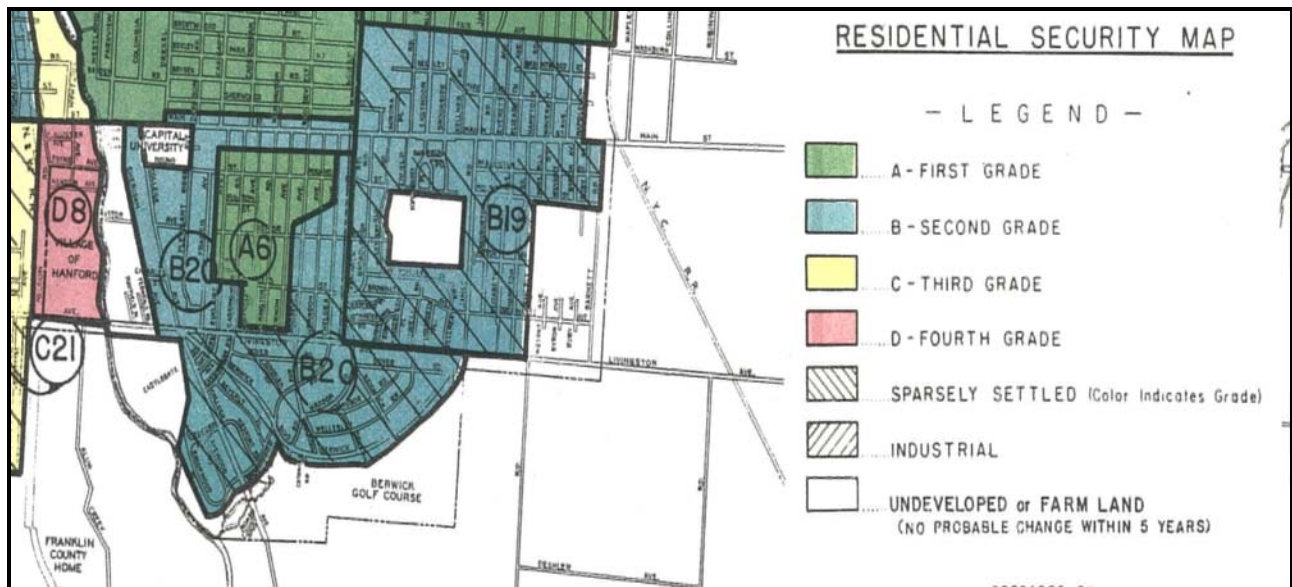


Figure 10: Home Owners Loan Corporation Residential Security Map showing Hanford Village redlined, 1936.

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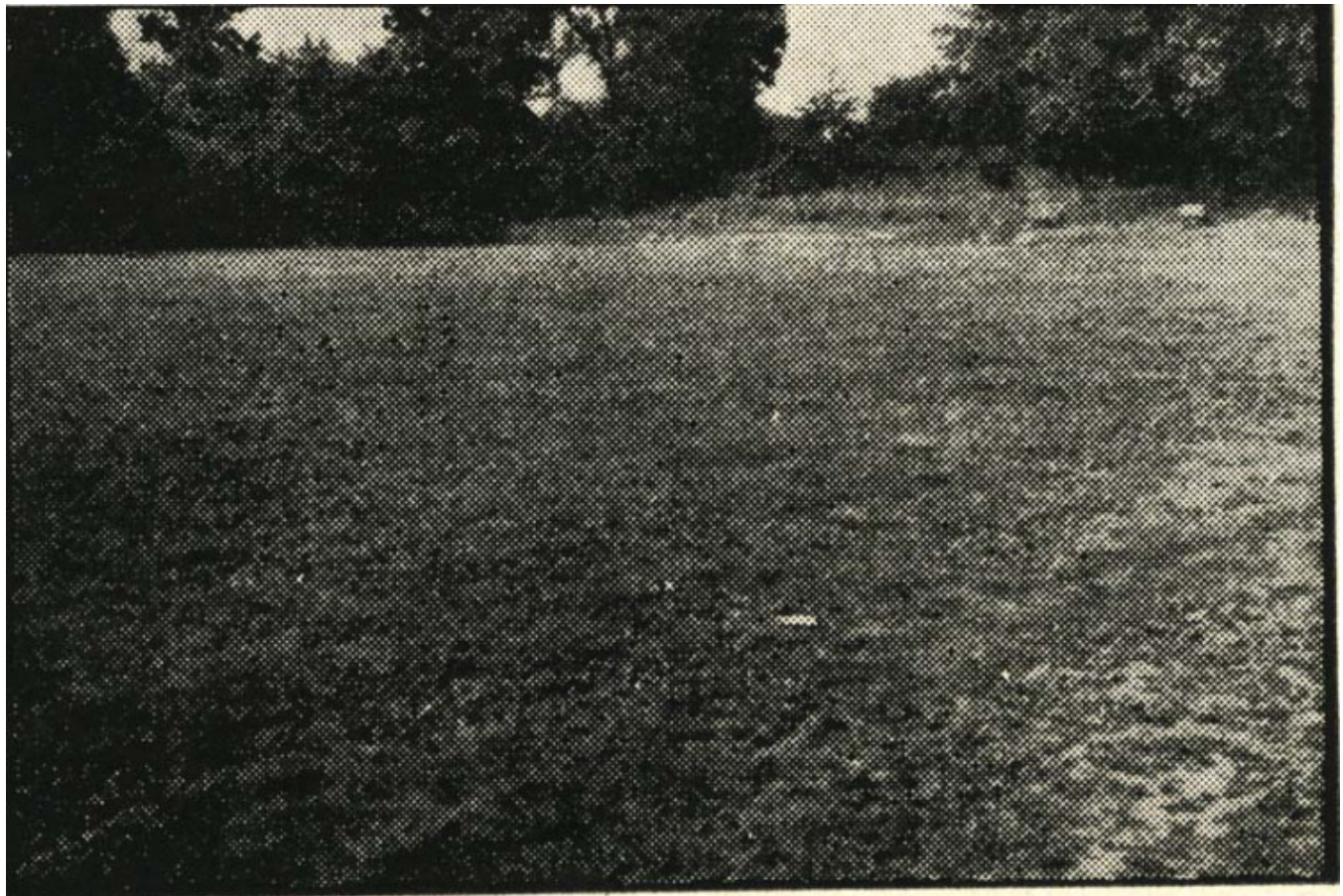
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This is a general view of the Hanford Village playground, for which we are raising funds to acquire playground equipment and to erect a shelter house.

Figure 11: Hanford Park before playground equipment installed in c. 1938



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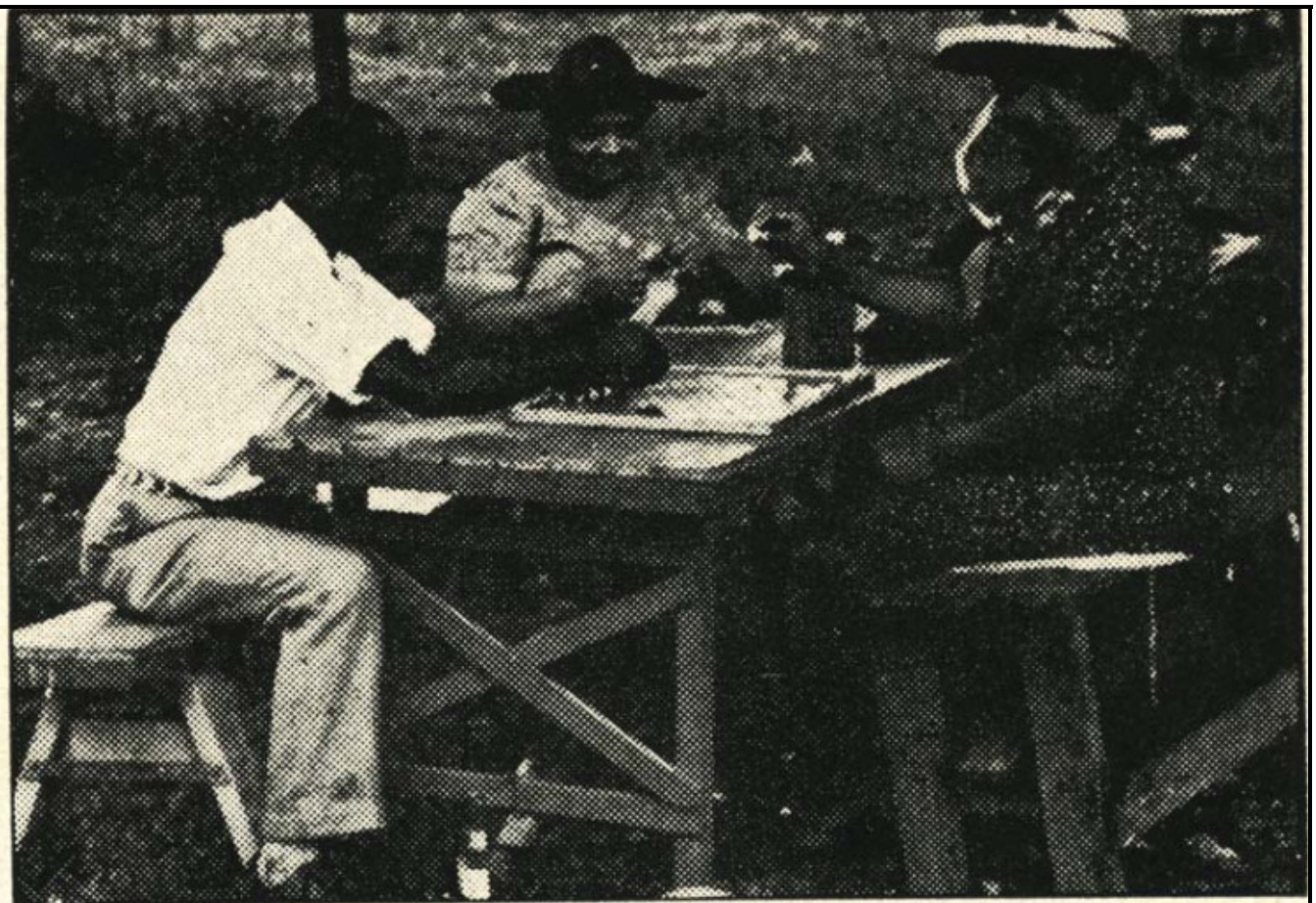
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Seated at a picnic table in the Hanford playground are a Village resident (left) and two recreation workers.

Figure 12: Works Progress Administration or Columbus Urban League recreation workers  
c.1940



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Figure 13: Hanford City Council, c. 1942 back row, Mayor Fred Clay at desk and Marshal William Beatty. Seat at table, left to right, council members – Jesse Holliman, Conley Bowman, Walter Thomas, William Holliman, William Robinson, and Charles Ward, Village clerk

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**ARE YOU GOING TO BE ONE  
OF THE ONE HUNDRED?**



HOUSES PICTURED ABOVE THE THE TYPE TO BE BUILT IN HANFORD VILLAGE

**100 MODERN HOUSES TO BE  
BUILT IN HANFORD VILLAGE**  
CHOICE SITES - NEAR LIVINGSTON AVE.  
**ONLY \$500 DOWN**  
**FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED -- ACT NOW!**

FOR FULL INFORMATION CALL OR SEE

**The Hanford Building Association**  
825 E. Long St. (Theresa Bldg.) — AD. 6760, Columbus, Ohio  
**W. S. LYMAN, AGENT**

Fred Clay, Mayor of Hanford Village, President; Charles Thornton, secretary;  
Frank Thomas, William Holliman, Conley Bowen, Jesse Holliman, Richard Fielder

Figure 14: Hanford Building Association advertisement, October 1944.

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Figure 15: Carver Addition Plat Map, 1945

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Figure 16: Ivan H. Gore's Hanford Construction Company advertisement, 1946

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Figure 17: Hanford advertisement promoting veterans preference, 1946

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Figure18: Tuskegee Airmen Irma and Charles Dryden who lived at 813 Clay Court



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Figure 19: Original Carver Plat over current satellite imagery

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Figure 20: Carver Addition house being moved for highway construction

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Figure 21: C. W. Bryant and Company moving a house from the Carver Addition

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Figure 22: Home of former mayor Fred Clay demolished for road construction, 1964

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Figure 23:

**Table of Resources**

The following table contains a list of the contributing and non-contributing properties in the district. These properties are arranged alphabetically by street name and then numerically by street address.

	Street Address/ County Parcel Number/Ohio Historic Inventory Number	Construction Date (Franklin County Auditor)	Carver Addition Plat Lot No.	Integ rity	Type (front gabled or side gabled)	District Status contributi ng/ noncontrib uting	Alteration Notes
1	833 Bowman Av. 010-122716-00 FRA-09945-22	1947	90	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding
2	839 Bowman Av. 010-122715-00 FRA-09946-22	1947	89	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding, wood deck on side
3	845 Bowman Av. 010-122714-00 FRA-09947022	1946	88	Good	Side Gabled	Non- Contribu ting	Replacement door, front window openings altered, large shed dormer on front roof
4	851 Bowman Av. 010-122713-00 FRA-09948-22	1946	87	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vertical metal cladding, upper half of brick veneer removed from facade
5	813 Clay Ct. 010-122739-00 FRA-09941-22	1947	114	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Original doors and windows, vinyl siding
6	817 Clay Ct. 010-122738-00 FRA-09940-22	1947	113	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding
7	821 Clay Ct. 010-122737-00 FRA-09939-22	1947	112	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement windows, vinyl siding, small front porch and side carport added
8	821 Clay Ct. 010-1227-37-00 FRA-09939-22G	Pre-1967	112	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu ting	Tar paper exterior



Hanford Village George Washington Carver  
Addition Historic District

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	Street Address/ County Parcel Number/Ohio Historic Inventory Number	Construction Date (Franklin County Auditor)	Carver Addition Plat Lot No.	Integ rity	Type (front gabled or side gabled)	District Status contributi ng/ noncontrib uting	Alteration Notes
9	822 Clay Ct. 010-122718-00 FRA-09938-22	1947	93	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors, some original windows, aluminum siding
10	827 Clay Ct. 010-122736-00 FRA-09937-22	1947	111	Poor	Side Gabled	Non- Contribu ting	Large front addition, replacement windows and doors, carport added on side
11	827 Clay Ct. 010-122736-00 FRA-09937-22G	Post-1967	111	N/A	Front Gabled block garage	Non- contribu ting garage	N/A
12	830 Clay Ct. 010-122719-00 FRA-09936-22	1947	94	Fair	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, shed front dormer added
13	835 Clay Ct. 010-122735-00 FRA-09935-22	1946	110	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, gabled dormers on front roof
14	836 Clay Ct. 010-122720-00 FRA-09934-22	1945	95	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors, some original windows, vinyl siding
15	841 Clay Ct. 010-122734-00 FRA-09933-22	1946	109	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement door, original windows, asbestos shingle cladding
16	842 Clay Ct. 010-122721-00 FRA-09932-22	1946	96	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding, small front porch, side carport
17	848 Clay Ct. 010-122722-00 FRA-09931-22	1946	97	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding



Hanford Village George Washington Carver  
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	Street Address/ County Parcel Number/Ohio Historic Inventory Number	Construction Date (Franklin County Auditor)	Carver Addition Plat Lot No.	Integ rity	Type (front gabled or side gabled)	District Status contributi ng/ noncontrib uting	Alteration Notes
18	849 Clay Ct. 010-122733-00 FRA-09930-22	1946	108	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement door, some original windows, vinyl siding
19	854 Clay Ct. 010-122723-00 FRA-09929-22	1946	98	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, small front porch
20	858 Clay Ct. 010-122724-00 FRA-09928-22	1946	99	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement door, original windows, vinyl siding, small front porch added
21	858 Clay Ct. 010-122724 FRA-09928-22G	Post-1951	99	N/A	Two-car front gable garage	Non- contribu ting	N/A
22	1927 Clay Ct. 010-122728-00 FRA-09923-22	1946	103	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, small front porch, side carport
23	1930 Clay Ct. 010-122732-00 FRA-09924-22	1946	107	Poor	Side Gabled	Non- Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, obtrusive large gabled front porch
24	1931 Clay Ct. 010-122727-00 FRA-09925-22	1946	102	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding, front porch and side carport added
25	1937 Clay Ct. 010-122726-00 FRA-09926-22	1946	101	Poor	Side Gabled	Non- Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding, large front addition,

Hanford Village George Washington Carver  
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	Street Address/ County Parcel Number/Ohio Historic Inventory Number	Construction Date (Franklin County Auditor)	Carver Addition Plat Lot No.	Integ rity	Type (front gabled or side gabled)	District Status contributi ng/ noncontrib uting	Alteration Notes
26	1941 Clay Ct. 010-122725-00 FRA-09927-22	1947	100	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Original door, replacement windows, vinyl siding, small front porch added
27	1941 Clay Ct. 010-122725-00 FRA-09927-22	1947-1951	100	Good	Single -car front gabled block garage	Contribu ting	Replacement doors
28	1954 Clay Ct. 010-122779-00 FRA-09942-22	1947	115	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding, front porch added
29	1958 Clay Ct. 010-122780-00 FRA-09943-22	1947	116	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, front porch added
30	1958 Clay Ct 010-122780-00 FRA-09943-22G	Post 1967	116	N/A	Two-car front gabled garage	Non- contribu ting	N/A
31	1965 Clay Ct. 010-122778-00 FRA-09945-22	1947	92	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, front porch and side carport added
32	1965 Clay Ct. 010-122778-00 FRA-09945-22G	Post-1967	92	N/A	Garage	Non- contribu ting	N/A
33	1893 Gault St. 010-122699-00 FRA-09906-22	1946	73	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Original door, replacement windows, vinyl siding, small front porch added
34	1899 Gault St. 010-122698-00 FRA-09907-22	1946	72	Poor	Front Gabled	Non- Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, large front addition

Hanford Village George Washington Carver  
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	Street Address/ County Parcel Number/Ohio Historic Inventory Number	Construction Date (Franklin County Auditor)	Carver Addition Plat Lot No.	Integ rity	Type (front gabled or side gabled)	District Status contributi ng/ noncontrib uting	Alteration Notes
35	1899 Gault St. 010-122698-00 FRA-09907-22G	Post-1967	72	N/A	Two-car front gabled garage	Non- contribu ting	N/A
36	1905 Gault St. 010-122697-00 FRA-09908-22	1946	71	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, small front porch added
37	1911 Gault St. 010-122696-00 FRA-09909-22	1947	70	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding?
38	1915 Gault St. 010-122695-00 FRA-09910-22	1947	69	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding
39	1918 Gault St. 010-122700-00 FRA-09911-22	1946	74	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, stucco cladding on side and rear, small front porch added
40	1921 Gault St. 010-122694-00 FRA-09912-22	1946	68	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding, small front porch added
41	1921 Gault St. 010-122694-00 FRA-09912-22G	Post-1967	68	N/A	One car front gabled garage	Non- contribu ting	N/A
42	1922 Gault St. 010-122701-00 FRA-09914-22	1946	75	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding
43	1927 Gault St. 010-122693-00 FRA-09914-22	1946	67	Poor	Side Gabled	Non- Contribu ting	Replacement siding and windows, brick front covered in imitation stone

Hanford Village George Washington Carver  
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	Street Address/ County Parcel Number/Ohio Historic Inventory Number	Construction Date (Franklin County Auditor)	Carver Addition Plat Lot No.	Integ- rity	Type (front gabled or side gabled)	District Status contributi- ng/ noncontrib- uting	Alteration Notes
44	1928 Gault St. 010-122702-00 FRA-09915-22	1946	76	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding
45	1933 Gault St. 010-122692-00 FRA-09916-22	1946	66	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding
46	1934 Gault St. 010-122703-00 FRA-09917-22	1946	77	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding
47	1934 Gault St. 010-122703-00 FRA-09917-22G	Post-1967	77	N/A	One car front gabled garage	Non- contribu- ting	N/A
48	1937 Gault St. 010-122691-00 FRA-09918-22	1946	65	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Original door, replacement windows, vinyl siding
49	1937 Gault St. 010-122691-00 FRA-09918-22G	Post-1967	65	N/A	Two car front gabled garage	Non- contribu- ting	N/A
50	1938 Gault St. 010-122704-00 FRA-09919-22	1946	78	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, small front porch added
51	1943 Gault St. 010-122690-00 FRA-09920-22	1946	64	Poor	Front Gabled	Non- Contribu- ting	1 <sup>st</sup> floor re- clad in stone, including front, also has replacement siding and windows
52	1944 Gault St. 010-122705-00 FRA-09921-22	1946	79	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding
53	1950 Gault St. 010-122706-00 FRA-09922-22	1946	80	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, stucco cladding on sides and in front gable

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	Street Address/ County Parcel Number/Ohio Historic Inventory Number	Construction Date (Franklin County Auditor)	Carver Addition Plat Lot No.	Integ rity	Type (front gabled or side gabled)	District Status contributi ng/ noncontrib uting	Alteration Notes
54	1917 Kent St. 010-122776-00 FRA-09870-22	1947	155	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, unroofed wood deck added to front
55	1918 Kent St. 010-139483-00 FRA-09871-22	1947	1	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding, small dormer added to front roof
56	1939 Kent St. 010-122749-00 FRA-09872-22	1947	128	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, gabled side addition, small front porch added
57	2012 Kent St. 010-122643-00 FRA-09873-22	1947	17	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Original doors and windows, asbestos cladding. Non- contiguous contributing property
58	2018 Kent St. 010-122644-00 FRA-09874-22	1947	18	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors, some original windows, vinyl siding, small gabled dormer on front roof, small unroofed concrete deck added to front. Non-contiguous contributing property
59	2024 Kent St. 010-122645-00 FRA-09875-22	1947	19	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors, some original windows, vinyl siding, small unroofed deck added to front. Non-contiguous contributing property

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	Street Address/ County Parcel Number/Ohio Historic Inventory Number	Construction Date (Franklin County Auditor)	Carver Addition Plat Lot No.	Integ rity	Type (front gabled or side gabled)	District Status contributi ng/ noncontrib uting	Alteration Notes
60	2030 Kent St. 010-122846-00 FRA-09876-22	1947	20	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors, windows boarded up, asbestos cladding, small gabled dormers added to front roof. Non- contiguous contributing property
61	783 Lyman Av. 010-122775-00 FRA-09877-22	1947	154	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding
62	788 Lyman Av. 010-122750-00 FRA-09878-22	1947	129	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding
63	789 Lyman Av. 010-122774-00 FRA-09879-22	1947	153	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Original door, replacement windows, asbestos cladding, small front porch and side carport added
64	794 Lyman Av. 010-122751-00 FRA-09880-22	1947	130	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, brick facade painted gray, small front porch added
65	797 Lyman Av. 010-122773-00 FRA-09881-22	1947	152	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Original door, replacement windows, vinyl siding
66	801 Lyman Av. 010-122772-00 FRA-09882-22	1947	151	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement door and windows, aluminum siding, small front porch added
67	802 Lyman Av. 010-122752-00 FRA-09883-22	1947	131	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, front porch added



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68	806 Lyman Av. 010-122753-00 FRA-09884-22	1947	132	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding
69	806 Lyman Av. 010-122753-00 FRA-09882-22G	1947-1951	132		One car wood frame front gable garage	Contribu ting	Replacement door
70	807 Lyman Av. 010-122771-00 FRA-09885-22	1947	150	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu ting	Original door, replacement windows, vinyl siding
71	807 Lyman Av. 010-122771-00 FRA-09885-22G	Post -1967	150	N/A	One car front gabled garage	Non- contribu ting	N/A
72	812 Lyman Av. 010-122754-00 FRA-09886-22	1947	133	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors, some original windows, vinyl siding, deck added to side
73	812 Lyman Av. 010-122754-00 FRA-09886-22G	1947-1951	133	Good	Two car side gabled garage	Contribu ting	Asbestos siding replacement doors
74	813 Lyman Av. 010-122770-00 FRA-09887-22	1947	149	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors, some original windows, vinyl siding, small front porch and side carport added
75	818 Lyman Av. 010-122755-00 FRA-09888-22	1947	134	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding, unroofed concrete stoop added to front
76	819 Lyman Av. 010-122769-00 FRA-09889-22	1947	148	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, small front porch added

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	Street Address/ County Parcel Number/Ohio Historic Inventory Number	Construction Date (Franklin County Auditor)	Carver Addition Plat Lot No.	Integ- rity	Type (front gabled or side gabled)	District Status contribu- ting/ noncontrib- uting	Alteration Notes
77	824 Lyman Av. 010-122756-00 FRA-09890-22	1947	135	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding, side carport added
78	825 Lyman Av. 010-122788-00 FRA-09891-22	1947	147	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding, side carport added
79	831 Lyman Av. 010-122767-00 FRA-09892-22	1946	146	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Original door, replacement windows, aluminum siding, enclosed front porch, side carport
80	832 Lyman Av. 010-122757-00 FRA-09893-22	1946	136	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, asbestos cladding, enclosed front porch
81	837 Lyman Av. 010-122766-00 FRA-09894-22	1946	145	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement door and windows, vinyl siding
82	838 Lyman Av. 010-122758-00 FRA-09895-22	1946	137	Good	Front Gabled	Non- Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, shed roof addition constructed on each side of front
83	843 Lyman Av. 010-122765-00 FRA-09896-22	1946	144	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement door and windows, vinyl siding, front porch added
84	846 Lyman Av. 010-122731-00 FRA-09897-22	1946	106	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement door, new windows, vinyl siding, two small gabled dormers on front roof

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	Street Address/ County Parcel Number/Ohio Historic Inventory Number	Construction Date (Franklin County Auditor)	Carver Addition Plat Lot No.	Integ- rity	Type (front gabled or side gabled)	District Status contributi- ng/ noncontrib- uting	Alteration Notes
85	849 Lyman Av. 010-122764-00 FRA-09898-22	1946	143	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement door and windows, vinyl siding, small front porch added
86	855 Lyman Av. 010-122763-00 FRA-09899-22	1946	142	Poor	Side Gabled	Non- Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, large dormer covers most of front roof
87	861 Lyman Av. 010-122762-00 FRA-09900-22	1946	141	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, front porch and side carport added
88	864 Lyman Av. 010-122730-00 FRA-09901-22	1946	105	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, side carport added
89	867 Lyman Av. 010-122761-00 FRA-09902-22	1946	140	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, small front porch and side carport added
90	870 Lyman Av. 010-122729-00 FRA-09903-22	1946	104	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, side carport added
91	873 Lyman Av. 010-122766-00 FRA-09904-22	1946	139	Good	Side Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl siding
92	873 Lyman Av. 010-122766-00 FRA-09905-22G	Post-1951	139	N/A	Two car front gabled garage	Non- Contribu- ting	N/A
93	879 Lyman Av. 010-122759-00 FRA-09906-22	1946	138	Good	Front Gabled	Contribu- ting	Replacement doors and windows, vinyl

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							siding, small front porch added
94	1993 Kenton Av. St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church 010-122608-00 FRA-09951-22	1958	N/A	Good	N/A	Contribu ting	Facade altered, replacement doors and windows. Non- contiguous contributing property
95	Hanford Park 010-09949-22 FRA-09949-22	c. 1935	N/A	Good	N/A	Contribu ting	Truncated by INTERSTATE 70 in 1964

























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SAINT MARK MISSIONARY  
BAPTIST CHURCH  
1993 Kenton St  
(614) 252-4999  
Order of Service  
Wed. Midweek Devotion and  
Bible Study 7:30p.m.  
Sun. Sunday School 9:30a.m.  
Sunday Worship 11:00a.m.  
REV. A. M. SHAW  
PASTOR



HOLTZMAN AVE

KENTON

SALE BY ORDER OF  
BAPTIST CHURCH  
1000 West 10  
814-251-4888  
Date of Sale:  
The above property is  
being sold "AS IS"  
and without warranty  
of any kind. The  
buyer shall be responsible  
for all taxes and  
fees. For more information  
contact:  
Mr. R. M. Bandy  
814-251-4888





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 11/08/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/09/13  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/24/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/25/13  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000980

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 12/24/2013 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The historic district is a pre-Civil Rights era, sequestered, post-World War II, FHA associated suburb constructed for and marketed to African American veterans.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER Patricia Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 12/24/2013

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

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



October 30, 2013

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

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

NEW NOMINATION

Big Four Depot

COUNTY

Butler

Hanford Village George Washington  
Carver Addition Historic District

Franklin

**The enclosed disks contains the true and correct copy of the nominations for the Big Four Depot and Hanford Village George Washington Carver Addition Historic District 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,

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

Enclosures

**OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

*Ohio Historic Preservation Office*

800 East 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211 ph: 614.298.2000 fx: 614.298.2037

[www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials are submitted on Oct. 30, 2013  
For nomination of the Hanford Village George Washington Carver HD to the National Register of  
Historic Places:

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- Photographs = TIFs only 1-28
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s) Electronic
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
- Piece(s) of correspondence
- Other Electronic NR submission = copy of signed NR 1st page

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: \_\_\_\_\_