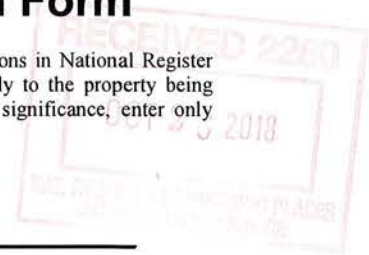


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

563210

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Glenn, John, Boyhood Home

Other names/site number: John & Annie Glenn Museum

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: 72 W. Main Street

City or town: New Concord State: OH County: Muskingum

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

X national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A X B ___ C ___ D

<i>Barbara Power</i>	
DSHPO Inventory & Registration	October 18, 2018
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
___ State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection _____	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

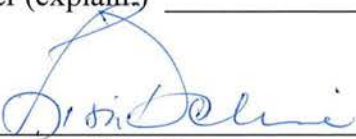
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

12/10/18
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE: Museum

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood Shake

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The John Glenn Boyhood Home is a two-story, frame Bungalow house. It is located on West Main Street (the old National Road) in New Concord, Ohio, within a small village setting. The house maintains historic integrity, reflecting the time period that John Glenn lived there and overall Glenn family ownership. The house has been moved twice, both times with Glenn family involvement. It was moved in the late 1940s, by John Glenn's father, and again in 2001, by the John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation. The nominated house continues to reflect the boyhood home of John H. Glenn, Jr.

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Narrative Description

Setting – Current and Historic

The John Glenn Boyhood Home is located within the village of New Concord. It is situated within a largely residential portion of the village, on U.S. Route 40. U.S. Route 40, along New Concord's Main Street, is also the historic National Road, which dates to the early 1800s. The Glenn House was relocated to this site in 2001. The front of the house, facing U.S. Route 40, is a few steps above grade. However, the rear (south) of the parcel slopes several feet downward, creating an exposed basement level at the rear. The museum entrance is at the rear basement level. A decorative plaza is on the west side of the entrance. It is defined by a concrete block wall and brick pavers. A circular concrete block planter is within the paved area. The back of the lot contains a small, paved parking area. Behind the house to the south, beyond the parking lot, are the railroad tracks and an undeveloped wooded hillside.

A wooden picket fence frames the John and Annie Glenn Museum property on the north and on the east. (Photo 1) An Italianate house is on the eastern side of the Glenn house. Spragg Alley separates the Glenn house from the neighboring Italianate house. A circa 1900 house defines the property line on the western edge. (Photo 2) The Glenn House has a deeper setback from the sidewalk than the two neighboring houses. The overall area is characterized by two-story houses, from the late 1800s and early 1900s, interspersed with late 20th century one-story commercial buildings. Muskingum University is visible to the north, looking across U.S. Route 40.

The John Glenn Boyhood Home was originally on the west side of New Concord, just at the village's edge. The original setting was partially rural, being at the edge of the village. The house was situated on a rise above the National Road, next to a few neighboring houses. An 1820s stone S-bridge carried the road over Fox Creek, just below the house.

In the late 1940s, after World War II, the National Road was widened through New Concord. Because of this, the Glens moved their house, and Muskingum County Auditor's records show that the move was completed by 1949. They relocated it to the northwest corner of Westview Drive and State Route 83. After John Glenn's historic Earth-orbit in 1962, the portion of the state route through the village was renamed Friendship Drive, in honor of his spacecraft Friendship 7. Roughly a mile north of the original location, the 1949 setting was removed from the National Road and a little more removed from the village center.

In 2001, the John Glenn Boyhood Home was moved again - to the south side of U.S. Route 40 and closer to the village center. Although the new location is less rural in character than the original, it did return the house to within proximity of the National Road. The current setting is more in line with the original setting, than where the house was located in the 1940s to the 1990s. At the time of the second move, it was also restored and some elements that were missing after the first move, such as the front porch, were reconstructed. The Glenn House now more closely reflects its original appearance.

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Exterior

Built in 1923, the John Glenn Boyhood Home is a Bungalow house type. (Photos 1, 3-4) It has some elements of the Craftsman style, including deep eaves, wood knee braces, wood shingle siding, and tapered porch columns. Most windows throughout the house are nine-over-one wood windows with a simple wood surround, including wood sills. The house has wood storm windows. The symmetrical façade has a centered front door, flanked by sets of paired windows. There is a centered roof gablet at the 2nd story. A wood nine-light fixed window, with a window on either side of it, is within the gablet. The off-center front porch is two bays, only covering the door and one window bay. The porch posts, apron, and stair knee walls are also faced with wood shingles. The front porch is a reconstruction from 2001-2002. A brick chimney is off-center within the roof surface. The house sits on a new concrete block foundation. It is a raised foundation, placing the front of the house a few steps above ground level.

The east elevation has two nine-light fixed windows at the 1st story and paired six over one windows in the center of the elevation. (Photo 3) An eight-light wood door leads into an enclosed side porch. The side porch has a gable roof. Two windows are present on the 2nd floor, and an attic vent is at the gable peak.

The west elevation of the house has paired windows on the 1st floor, near the front of the building, and a single window to the rear. (Photos 4-5) A side entrance is centered on this elevation. It has a gable roof with large knee braces. Two windows are at the 2nd story, and an attic vent is in the gable end.

A wood single-sided addition, designed by the architectural firm of Stubbs and Addis, was added to the back of the house in 2002. (Photo 5) The rear elevation has a single nine-over-one window on the original east side of the house. The rear elevation of the addition has three windows on the first floor and three on the second floor. The east elevation of the addition has a single nine-over-one window at the 1st floor, while the west elevation of the addition has nine-light fixed window. The ground floor of the rear addition provides public access into the building, at the basement level, from the adjacent parking lot. A gabled porch covers the new entrance on the rear elevation.

Interior

Throughout the interior of the house, there are simple wood door and window surrounds typical of the 1920s. Interior doors are wood, with two vertical panels. On the 1st floor, the doors have glass door knobs, while the 2nd floor has metal doorknobs instead of the more decorative glass. There is a wood floor throughout the house, except in the bathroom and kitchen where the floor is linoleum. The wood floor in the living/dining rooms has narrower and higher quality floor boards, than what is found in the remainder of the house, where the flooring is of wide plank. The living room and dining room have high, contoured wood baseboards. The wood baseboard in the remainder of the house is plainer in profile and smaller. The wood trim work throughout the house remains unpainted, except in the kitchen and rear 1st floor bedrooms.

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In his 1999 memoir, John Glenn describes the 1st floor of his childhood home, as “the downstairs of the house had a living room and dining room across the front. The kitchen and two bedrooms, including the one my parents shared, were in the back.”¹ The house presently maintains this configuration. On the 1st floor, the front room and dining room extend the entire width of the front of the house. (Photos 6-8) The two rooms are separated by an open, arched doorway. The dining room has a built-in, wood corner cupboard adjacent to the arched opening. The two dining room windows on the east wall are nine-light fixed windows. The living room is characterized by a brick fireplace, on the south wall. When the house was moved in the 1940s, the fireplace was relocated from the interior wall of the living room to the end wall. The 2001 move of the house restored the fireplace to its original location within the room. The fireplace mantel is wood and slightly Colonial Revival in style.

The kitchen has wood cupboards and linoleum countertops with aluminum trim work. (Photo 9) A multi-light door in the kitchen leads to a side porch on the east elevation. The large corner bedroom at the rear of the house belonged to the senior Glens, John’s parents. (Photo 10) The small bedroom at the back of the house was Jean’s (John’s sister) room. The bathroom has a large ceramic pedestal sink and pinkish tiles that appear to date from the 1950s. There is an enameled bathtub also from the same era. A secondary entrance is on the west elevation of the 1st floor. (Photo 8) It provides direct access to the stairs and the 2nd floor. A door separates the living room from the side entryway. The stairs are wood.

The 2nd floor has four bedrooms. John Glenn’s bedroom is in the front, northeast corner of the house. (Photo 11) It has a sloped ceiling due to the roof angle. A narrow walk-in closet separates the two front bedrooms. The closet has a fixed nine-light window. The other front bedroom also has an angled ceiling. Two bedrooms are on the other side of the hallway, at the back of the house. They have the same detailing as the front bedrooms.

The 2002 addition, at the back of the house, has a large L-shaped room, containing memorabilia, the elevator, and stairwell. Although the addition contains matching windows and wood surrounds, as the original house, this room is clearly a modern addition. The wood baseboard differs from the rest of the house. The room and stairs are carpeted, and there are metal handrails on each side of the stairwell. (Photo 12) On the 1st floor, the addition connects at the small bedroom. On the 2nd floor, it connects to a rear bedroom. When the addition was added, a small upstairs bathroom, located where the hallway on south side of the house is, was removed.

Because the house was moved and is on a new foundation, the entire basement area is of new materials. In the basement, the entrance vestibule has tile flooring, a stairwell, and elevator. A room underneath the house provides classroom space and restroom facilities for visitors to the museum. (Photo 13) It has a concrete floor and wood baseboards similar to the rest of the addition.

¹ Glenn, John with Nick Taylor. *John Glenn: A Memoir* (New York: Bantam Books, 2000), p.10.

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Historic Integrity

The John Glenn Boyhood Home, in spite of being moved, reflects the elements of historic integrity necessary for listing, as outlined by the National Register of Historic Places requirements. The Glenn House continues to reflect its form as a Bungalow house type on the exterior and on the interior, the original room configuration is intact. The form of the house is evident despite the 2002 rear addition. The rear addition blends with the original house, but is distinctive enough to be read as a later addition.

The John Glenn Boyhood Home also exhibits some basic elements of the Craftsman style, as well as maintaining basic design features of the era. Craftsman elements include the tapered porch columns, deep eaves, and knee braces. It also retains historic materials from the 1920s, including exterior wood shingle siding and the windows. On the interior, historic materials include wood door and window surrounds, baseboards, and floor. Other features, reflecting craftsmanship of the era, include the dining room built-in cabinet, the fireplace mantel, and the wood doors.

Most importantly for this property, the Glenn house maintains integrity of setting and location within its village context. As discussed in the Statement of Significance, New Concord was profoundly important to John and Annie Glenn. They viewed their hometown community as a touchstone throughout their adult lives. Every personal history written about John Glenn discusses the vital role that New Concord played in the formation of his character and life. Glenn himself praised New Concord, saying “you can start from here and go anywhere.”²

There was a deep bond between the Glenns and New Concord. The village repeatedly and happily opened its arms to welcome the Glenns, no matter the occasion for their return. Following John Glenn’s passing, a Muskingum University publication highlighted this special relationship.

For Americans across the nation, the passing of John Glenn meant the loss of another national icon... For us here in New Concord, the loss hits just a little bit differently... What makes Glenn more important to this area at this point of time is the fact that throughout all his success, he still kept New Concord and the Muskingum community close to his heart. Whenever Glenn had a big announcement to make, like when he decided to retire from the Senate, he came back to Brown Chapel to address the community. He always made trips back to the area, especially when he became a member of the Board of Trustees for Muskingum University... At the end of the day, John Glenn will always have a special place in this area. He will be dearly missed.³

In this manner, the Glenn House’s relationship with the village is as important as the childhood home itself. New Concord remains a small village, associated with a small university. It retains

² Harman, Dr. Jeff and Dr. Diane Rio, *John Glenn Tour Video*, John & Annie Glenn Museum Foundation, Brainstorm Media, Inc., 2004.

³ Morgan, Chris. “Editorial: John Glenn more than an American hero,” *The Black and Magenta*, Volume 121, Issue 4, March 2017, p.2.

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its linear plat, related to the National Road, and numerous 19th and early 20th century buildings. John Glenn, in his memoir, discusses the rural character of his youth, where he explored the woods and Fox Creek near the house's original location. This setting also is still very intact. Additionally, he mentions the railroad's proximity to the village. The railroad tracks are present, and the current location of the John Glenn Boyhood Home returned the house to within the vicinity of the tracks. Finally, there are many properties associated with the life of John Glenn that are intact throughout the village. These include the older Muskingum University buildings, the campus' central lake, the National Road stone s-bridge, and the building where his father's plumbing business was. Cumulatively, this all contributes to the historic setting of the John Glenn Boyhood Home, which has the strongest tangible connection to John Glenn's life.

John and Annie Glenn were instrumental in the logistics of the move and the restoration efforts, during the 2001-2002 project. They provided valuable insight into the work conducted on the house. Because of their involvement, the house maintains historic integrity and continues to have the appearance that his parents (who built the house), as well as the community at large, would recognize. In 2004, John and Annie Glenn, along with Annie's sister, Jane, visited the newly completed John & Annie Glenn Museum. He commented "we feel very fortunate that this home has been restored, and it's just as it was, when I was growing up here...In fact, when I step in the front door, it really looks to me just like it did when I lived here."⁴

⁴ Harman, *John Glenn Tour Video*.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION: Space

Period of Significance

1923-1968

Significant Dates

1923

1949

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

John H. Glenn, Jr.

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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

The John Glenn Boyhood Home is being nominated at the national level of significance under Criterion B, as the property most closely and significantly associated with Lt. Colonel John Glenn (July 18, 1921 – December 8, 2016). Glenn is nationally significant as a highly decorated Marine pilot during World War II and the Korean War, the first American to orbit the Earth, and a U.S. Senator for four terms. The boyhood home is being nominated for association with John Glenn and his significance as one of the seven original astronauts chosen for America's space program. Established in 1958, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was a new federal agency formed to accelerate the United States' space exploration goals. Although he achieved national recognition and significance as an astronaut during the American-Russian Space Race, Glenn's boyhood home and hometown remained a touchstone for him throughout his prodigious career. Due to the nature of his career, John Glenn moved multiple times throughout his adulthood, but he consistently returned to New Concord, Ohio, to celebrate his achievements and announce future plans. The Period of Significance is 1923, when the Glenn family moved into the house, to 1968, the 50-year cutoff. The house was moved twice: once by his father during the Period of Significance and again in 2001, under consultation with John and Annie Glenn. The John Glenn Boyhood Home meets the requirements for listing under Criteria Consideration B as the property most importantly associated with Glenn. The nominated house is the single surviving property most closely associated with John Glenn during the period that he gained national significance.

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

Background History

New Concord

New Concord is situated in Union Township, Muskingum County, roughly 15 miles east of Zanesville, the county seat. The first settlers arrived in 1803 from Pennsylvania. Zane's Trace passed through Union Township, facilitating this early settlement. Immigrants to the area were predominantly of hearty Scots-Irish stock. Although this group of pioneers had been in the New Concord vicinity since the early 1800s, the village was not formally platted until 1828. In 1827, the area was surveyed for the first federally-funded road, dubbed the National Road, which was the impetus for platting a village. Passing through Union Township, the route of the National Road also traversed the property of Judge David Findley. Judge Findley recorded the new town plat for New Concord, on March 24, 1828.

As the National Road was completed through the area in 1830, New Concord blossomed into a larger village, becoming a relay station on the road. By 1849, James Findley platted an addition to the original New Concord plat. A third addition occurred in 1855. The early settlers in the

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New Concord vicinity were largely Presbyterian, with two churches organized near the settlement before it was formally organized. As the village grew, other denominations were established within the village, including a Baptist church. The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1836.

With a population of only 200, the early inhabitants of New Concord were very interested in public education. The interest in education also extended to the idea of higher education. As a result, local citizens desired to form an academy which was incorporated on March 13, 1837. This new educational facility was located on a hill overlooking the village of New Concord. A brick building was constructed in 1838, and the institution became the Muskingum College. The college was open to local residents of any denomination, and the facility was greatly expanded with a large addition in 1874. In 1884, the college was opened to female students. In August 1877, Muskingum College was transferred to the United Presbyterian Church, which then assumed management for the institution of higher learning. However, it remained open to anyone of any denomination. A Muskingum County historian noted that, "Muskingum College has been fortunate in its location. The people of New Concord and vicinity are staunch earnest friends of education while the morals and intelligence of the community are above the average."⁵ In 2009, the college became Muskingum University.

By the end of the 19th century, New Concord was a healthy, thriving village serving travelers on the National Road, the surrounding township, and visitors and students to Muskingum College. Main Street, as the National Road was named through the village, was lined with buildings for several blocks. The Central Ohio Railroad, later to become the B&O Railroad, was constructed on the south side of New Concord, paralleling the National Road. There was a depot, which also brought additional people to the village. The village was large enough to support three fraternal societies, including the New Concord Lodge of the International Order of Odd Fellows, the Hanson Post of the GAR, and the New Concord Silver Coronet Band, which was one of the most distinguished musical organizations in Muskingum County.

John Glenn - Childhood

By the early 1920s, New Concord was a prosperous community of roughly 900 people, a wide variety of businesses, paved sidewalks, and gas-lit streets. It was an ideal location for John H. Glenn Sr. to go into the plumbing trade. Glenn Sr., typically referred to by his middle name of Herschel, was a World War I vet. Following the war, he was employed by the B&O Railroad before becoming apprenticed as a plumber.

John H. Glenn, Jr. was born on July 18, 1921, in nearby Cambridge, Ohio. In August 1923, Herschel, his wife, Clara, and their toddler son relocated from Cambridge. Herschel had entered into a business partnership with a New Concord plumber. He built a house on the western edge of New Concord, just outside the commercial center. He installed the plumbing and furnace himself, and local lore maintains that the house was a Sears kit house (to date, there is no information to substantiate this). The house had four large upstairs bedrooms for boarders; the

⁵ Everhart, J.F. *History of Muskingum County, Ohio* (J.F. Everhart & Co., 1882), p.423.

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idea being to rent rooms to college students to offset the cost of the house. In his memoir, John Glenn notes that “we always had upstairs boarders, even after the college decided that all the students should live on campus.”⁶

Herschel Glenn’s business partnership did not last long, and he then established his own plumbing business. It was located at 42 E. Main Street (the 1910s building, now housing a florist, is still extant). Called the Glenn Plumbing Company, it was operated by both of John Glenn’s parents. His mother, a former teacher, managed the store, while his father worked on job sites. Later in the 1920s, he established a satellite Chevy dealership, for a Zanesville dealer, at the plumbing store. Remodeling to create space for a one-car showroom, he had a small car lot behind the building. About 1926, the Glenns adopted a baby girl, named Jean.

John Glenn had a pleasant childhood in New Concord. He and his friends roamed the wooded countryside, explored the village, and roller-skated around the quadrangle at Muskingum College. By all accounts, he was a likeable, hardworking, studious youth. He was determined and ambitious from a young age. At age 11, he, along with some friends, created a Boy Scout-like club, called the Ohio Rangers. He washed cars to earn money, which he saved to buy a bicycle. The bicycle enabled him to get a paper route and earn more money. He also worked for his father in the summertime, digging trenches and laying pipe. Early on, he had a knack for building upon his current success.

During the Depression, Herschel Glenn’s businesses struggled, and there was some worry over losing the house. They did not and overall the family fared better than others in the community. Herschel leased two acres south of their home, between the National Road and the railroad tracks. Here, a large garden was planted, and it was in addition to the family garden behind the house and another at the car lot. John was in charge of tending all the gardens, thus contributing to the family’s well-being by putting food on the table and selling surplus produce – he was the town’s unofficial rhubarb supplier.

John Glenn entered high school in 1935, where he participated in sports, earned good grades, and emerged as a class leader. In the fall of 1939, he enrolled at Muskingum College, like other local kids did and his mother before him. Although his first college years were happy and flourishing, Europe was at war, and John was convinced that the United States would eventually enter the war too. In early 1941, against his parents’ wishes, he signed up for the Civilian Pilot Training Program. Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the program paid for the instruction to obtain a pilot’s license, plus provided related college credits. The program was a dream come true for John Glenn. He’d been fascinated with flight since he was 8 years old, when he and his father took a ride around Cambridge in an old biplane. He excelled at the training program, based at the New Philadelphia, Ohio airport, and received his civilian pilot’s license on July 1, 1941.

⁶ Glenn, *John Glenn: A Memoir*, p.9.

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As John was wrapping up his junior year of college, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. Though his parents wanted him to wait until finishing college before enrolling in the military, he felt it was right to go immediately. Glenn later reflected that “the influence of New Concord’s parades, of our pride in the flag, and of my playing echo taps with Dad was strong. I knew my responsibility, and I thought it was important to get going.”⁷ He withdrew from Muskingum College, and by March of 1942, had been accepted into the U.S. Navy’s flight school.

The Glenn family and John’s fiancé came to the train station to see him off. Shortly, before leaving he had proposed to his childhood sweetheart, Anna Margaret Castor, who was called Annie. The two had known each other since they were toddlers and had dated since their teenage years. John Glenn had been listening to and watching trains come and go from the village all his life. Now, he was at the New Concord depot, stepping onto one of those trains, taking him away from everything he’d known.

John Glenn – Military, Space, and Political Careers

After attending a succession of flight schools around the country and transferring to the Marines, John Glenn completed his training in March 1943. Now commissioned, he was allowed to be married. On a 15-day leave, he returned to New Concord, where he and Annie were married on April 6th. They married in her family church, College Drive Presbyterian Church, and had a short honeymoon at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel in Columbus.

Following the wedding, John and Annie Glenn relocated to the Marine Corp Air Station at Cherry Point, North Carolina. However, they were soon sent to California, and for the remainder of 1943, John Glenn was bounced around to different units, setting a nomadic pattern that would remain for their next few decades. On January 6, 1944, Glenn received orders to ship to Midway Island. At this point, Annie returned to New Concord to live with her parents while John was deployed. Glenn spent a year in the Marshall Islands, flying 59 missions, being hit by anti-aircraft fire five times, and dropping countless bombs. For his WWII service, he was awarded two Distinguished Flying Crosses and 10 Air Medals.

Following his deployment, Captain Glenn was stationed on the east coast. After the war was over in August 1945, John Glenn’s father tried to persuade him to join the family plumbing business in New Concord. Although Glenn wasn’t sure of his future plans, he knew he did not want to run the business. Upon receiving a permanent Marine commission, Glenn decided that military service would be his career. As before, he was bounced around from squadron to squadron, and then in 1946, he was sent to China for several months. At this point, Annie again returned to New Concord to live while John was deployed.

In early 1953, Glenn volunteered for deployment during the Korean War. And once more, Annie packed up and relocated to New Concord. By this point, she and Glenn had two children: a son, Dave, and a daughter, Lyn. While in Korea, John was accepted to a pilot exchange program with the Air Force, which allowed him to fly a different fighter jet. This exchange gave him the air to

⁷ Glenn, *John Glenn: A Memoir*, p.69.

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air combat experience that he had wanted for a number of years. The Korean War ended on July 27, 1953, and John Glenn left the war with more medals and three confirmed MiG kills. Now having fought in two wars, John Glenn applied to be a Marine test pilot and was accepted into the Naval Air Test Center at Patuxent River Naval Air Station in Maryland. He remained there for two years and then in 1956 was transferred to the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics in Washington, D.C. This position leveraged him the opportunity to set a speed record during a trans-continental flight. Dubbed Operation Bullet, Major Glenn orchestrated the flight and was selected to fly one of two Crusader airplanes from California to Bennett Field in Brooklyn. The second plane, flown by a Navy pilot, was not able to complete the flight due to mechanical issues. On July 16, 1957, the trans-continental flight took 3 hours and 23 minutes, including three in-air refueling connections. As coincidence would have it, the flight path took him within ten miles of New Concord. Knowing roughly when he would be flying over, Glenn's parents and a few friends were outside hoping to catch a glimpse of the plane or its vapor trail. Due to the speed of the plane and weather conditions, throughout the eastern leg of the flight, sonic booms occurred frequently. Though it wasn't planned, two sonic booms reverberated over New Concord as Glenn passed through the area. One neighbor, so unnerved by the noise and tremor, came running down the street, exclaiming to his mother, "Johnny dropped a bomb! Johnny dropped a bomb!"⁸

The success of Operation Bullet made Major John Glenn a national hero, suddenly recognized on the street by strangers. The flight also earned Glenn a 5th Distinguished Flying Cross, awarded by the Secretary of the Navy. John and Annie Glenn had always returned to New Concord to visit family and during the times she was left home during deployments. However, the awarding of the Distinguished Flying Cross signaled the first time that New Concord would begin to play a different role in Glenn's life. He was given the Distinguished Flying Cross medal by Brigadier General Roberts during a ceremony in New Concord.

John Glenn's trans-continental flight was short lived in its celebrations, because on Oct 4, 1957, the Soviet Union sent a satellite into orbit around the earth. "The competition between the United States and Russia, earthbound till then, suddenly moved into the heavens. A small metal ball had struck competitive terror into the hearts of America's public and its policy makers."⁹ Ever the explorer, in 1958, John Glenn applied for the United States' newly formed space program (see next section, NASA/Space Race, for more detail), and at 37, he was the oldest of the seven astronauts ultimately chosen. Often, he was viewed as the informal leader or public speaker for the group.

After ten pre-empted flight attempts, Glenn was launched into space on February 20, 1962. In a small space capsule, named Friendship 7 by his young children,¹⁰ Glenn made three orbits around Earth, lasting 4 hours and 56 minutes and totaling 81,000 miles. Due to guidance system

⁸ Glenn, *John Glenn: A Memoir*, p.226.

⁹ Van Riper, Frank. *Glenn: The Astronaut Who Would be President* (New York: Empire Books, 1983), p.117.

¹⁰ Glenn, *John Glenn: A Memoir*, p.324. Glenn asked his son, Dave, and daughter, Lyn, to help name the space capsule as means of allowing them be a part of the mission. Their mission was to choose a name that reflected how America felt about the rest of the world.

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issues, he had to manually operate the capsule, at various times during the flight. After Glenn had completed the second orbit, mission control became concerned that Friendship 7 might have a loose heat shield. If the heat shield would have come free of the space craft during the re-entry through Earth's atmosphere, John Glenn would not have survived the intense heat. The only solution that could be reached was to not deploy the retro packs upon entry, as was planned, with the hope the heat shield would stay in place. As history has shown, it worked and Glenn safely splashed his capsule into the Atlantic Ocean. Though he had been considered a national hero following Operation Bullet five years earlier, he was now a hero of magnified proportions across the United States and the free world.

John Glenn resigned from NASA in January 1964, after nearly two years of promotional tours for the agency, duties related to the other Mercury flights, and assisting with new astronaut training and spacecraft design. He retired from the U.S. Marines on January 1, 1965, at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Wishing to continue in the vein of public service, he attempted a run for the Ohio seat in the U.S. Senate, in 1964. Over the previous two years, he had befriended John and Robert Kennedy, which also influenced his decision to run. Ultimately, he withdrew from the campaign, following an injury sustained during a fall. He then entered the business world, signing on with Royal Crown Cola as an executive in early 1965, and investing in Holiday Inn franchises. He tried another senate run in 1970, but lost in the primary.

In 1974, Glenn made a third attempt at the U.S Senate, fighting both the machinations of the Ohio Democratic Party as well as the other candidate. He fought a ruthless primary campaign against his opponent, Howard Metzenbaum. It was a contentious battle, and the campaign was considered "the bitterest and surely the most expensive primary race in the state's history,"¹¹ but this time John Glenn won. He won reelection in a landslide victory in 1980, and soon began setting his sights on the White House.

On April 21, 1983, Senator John Glenn announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential primary. He returned to New Concord for the announcement, which was held in the John Glenn High School gymnasium. The following year he withdrew from the primary, after losing too many votes to Walter Mondale. Glenn remained in the senate, winning two more elections. On February 20, 1997, again back in New Concord (this time at Muskingum College), Glenn announced that he would not seek re-election at the end of his term. In January 1999, he retired his Ohio senate seat.

Lt. Col. John Glenn had one more space exploration goal, however. Much as he had doggedly angled for opportunities in the past, Glenn wanted to fly on the space shuttle. He believed that there was scientific value in studying the aging process in space, and he believed that he was the right former, aging astronaut to do the mission. Once Glenn passed the physical tests and the scientific proposal had been peer reviewed, NASA agreed, announcing on January 16, 1998, that John Glenn would return to space. Launched on October 29, 1998, he (at age 77) took part on a nine-day flight aboard the space shuttle Discovery, mission STS-95.

¹¹ Van Riper, *Glenn: The Astronaut Who Would be President*, p.251.

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Glenn spent the rest of his life dedicated to public service, including the establishment of John Glenn Institute of Public Service and Public Policy at the Ohio State University, in conjunction with Muskingum University and the Center of Science and Industry in Columbus. Lt. Colonel John H. Glenn, Jr. died on December 8, 2016, and Annie Glenn relocated in early 2018, leaving Ohio, to live with their daughter, Lyn. At the time of his death, he was the last surviving member of the original Mercury astronauts.

NASA/Space Race

Though the U.S.S.R. fought Hitler alongside the Allies during WWII, it was a tense alliance. After WWII, distrust between the country and western nations (particularly the United States) soon developed. There was growing concern among western nations that the Soviet Union intended to expand its borders, influence, and the reach of Communism. The United States response was to ‘contain’ the Soviet Union and a general buildup of military arms. This buildup resulted in an arms race, which included nuclear weapons, with the Soviet Union. The term Cold War had been used as early as 1945, by writer George Orwell,¹² and it was a broad name that encompassed everything from politics and ideology to the arms race and the space race.

The Operation Bullet supersonic flight that John Glenn undertook in 1957 was itself meant to be a show of power, a demonstration of force to the Soviet Union. “The mid-fifties after the Korean War were a time of keen competition with the Soviet Union in aviation. It was a competition that would soon grow frenzied over the Russians’ perceived advantage in the exploration of outer space. One measure of the competition was the performance of military planes - which nation could fly higher and faster.”¹³ But, less than three months after the record-setting supersonic flight, the biggest catalyst for the space race between the two nations was the Soviet launch of Sputnik on October 4, 1957.

The Sputnik launch began a multi-year competition of high-stakes one-upmanship, blasting forward in an attempt to be the first nation on the moon. Launched on an intercontinental ballistic missile, Sputnik was the first man-made object sent to orbit the Earth.

Sputnik’s launch came as a surprise, and not a pleasant one, to most Americans. In the United States, space was seen as the next frontier, a logical extension of the grand American tradition of exploration, and it was crucial not to lose too much ground to the Soviets. In addition, this demonstration of the overwhelming power of the R-7 missile – seemingly capable of delivering a nuclear warhead into U.S. air space – made gathering intelligence about Soviet military activities particularly urgent.¹⁴

Sputnik emitted signals for 23 days that could easily be picked up by ham radio operators, until its battery was exhausted. It was visible to the naked eye at dawn and twilight hours, causing great distress when it passed over American air space. There was near hysterical concern that if

¹² <https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/cold-war-history>

¹³ Van Riper, *Glenn: The Astronaut Who Would be President*, p.112.

¹⁴ <https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/cold-war-history>

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Russia got there first, via missile or in person, it would then claim ownership of the moon. This quickly seemed to be a valid fear, as a month later, on November 3, 1957, Sputnik II was launched. A larger spacecraft, a small dog was onboard it, making the Russian canine the first living creature to travel in outer space. Though the dog only survived four days, it provided the opportunity to gather data on a living organism existing in space, and it was widely assumed that the Soviets were close to launching a manned space flight.

The U.S. responded to Sputnik with its own scientific satellite program, dubbed Vanguard. But, it had been a much delayed launch process, after weather and technical glitches derailed early attempts. Most embarrassing of all, as the international community watched, a Vanguard TV-3 rocket exploded two seconds after its blast off on December 6, 1957 – the ejected satellite left beeping dejectedly in the weeds. The following day, at the United Nations headquarters, “the Soviet delegation formally offered financial aid to the United States as part of a program of technical assistance to backward nations. America’s humiliation was complete.”¹⁵

The United States’ first space experiments came from a multitude of entities, including increasingly contentious friction between the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The branches were conducting their own rocket and missile test launches, which had begun to create in-fighting within the fledgling space program. Launched in relative secrecy from Cape Canaveral, late at night on January 31, 1958, the United States finally put its first satellite, Explorer I, into orbit. The satellite was attached to an Army Redstone rocket, under the Army Ballistic Missile Agency. The Navy’s Vanguard program was redeemed in early March, with another successful American satellite launch. Later in the month, Explorer III made it aloft, bringing the United States’ satellite total to three. However, both of these programs had just as many failures as successes.

As exploration efforts were underway, the Senate was forming committees to study the idea of a permanent space agency. Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, who strongly believed in the idea of a space agency, spearheaded many of these efforts. At the same time, an advisory committee was recommending to President Dwight Eisenhower that the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), which had been around since 1915, be redefined. In an effort to efficiently structure a national space program and remove the internal military tug-of-war over space operations, President Eisenhower pushed for the establishment of NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration). Speaking before Congress on April 2, 1958, he promoted the idea of a single space entity that would be civilian lead. Eisenhower strongly advocated for NASA to be a civilian agency, rather than military, in order to avoid further escalation of the Cold War. The old NACA would serve as the core and the various military space programs would be folded in as well. Congress agreed and the planning for NASA was quickly in progress, and on October 1, 1958, by law NASA was officially a new agency.

It took two years for NASA to be fully organized and operational. In the meantime, the Department of Defense and the Advanced Research Projects Agency, established February 7,

¹⁵ Dickson, Paul. *Sputnik: The Shock of the Century* (New York: Walker & Company, 2001), p.159.

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1958, filled the gap, continuing exploration with the launch of unmanned lunar probes. Despite NASA's slow build-up pace, the agency's first mission was swiftly planned. "Only one week after NASA was formed, Administrator Glennan gave the go-ahead to Project Mercury, America's first manned spaceflight program."¹⁶

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration began the search for volunteer astronauts for the manned space program, by sorting through the records of 508 military test pilots.¹⁷ Because the space race had created such a sense of urgency, the agency's intention was to expedite the selection process. In January 1959, 110 astronaut candidates were invited to Washington, D.C., under top secret orders, to learn about Project Mercury. Interested candidates underwent months of intensive tests and study. By spring 1959, the initial 110 invitees had been winnowed down to the nation's first seven astronauts. After months of secrecy to develop the program and choose the astronauts, they were formally introduced during a news conference on April 9, 1959. Called the Mercury 7 astronauts, three of them were Air Force pilots, three from the Navy, and John Glenn represented the Marines.

Project Mercury, which centered on manned space flight, was the initial focus of NASA's nascent space program. The project's single goal was to observe human performance in space, the impact of weightlessness on humans, and the safe return to Earth. However, for every successful bit of American progress, the Russians responded with something more advanced. In the fall of 1959, they first landed a probe on the moon and then flew behind the moon. The big advancement came on April 12, 1961, when the Soviets launched the first human into space. Major Yuri Gagarin spent 89 minutes in a single orbit of Earth, before safely returning back to land. The United States responded with Alan Shepard's sub-orbital flight three weeks later, but it was a 15 minute flight going 300 miles. President John Kennedy and, now Vice President, Lyndon Johnson were both advocates of America's space program. Congress supported it, the public supported it, but the country seemed to always be a step behind. In three and a half years, from December 1957 to May 1961, twenty-five satellites were launched, but only ten were successful.¹⁸

Over Project Mercury's five year existence, 1958-1963, six manned space flights occurred, and the program advanced America's space technology. Alan Shepard became the first American in space on May 5, 1961, during a 15 minute suborbital flight. The second happened a few weeks later on July 21, when Virgil Grissom made a similar flight. John Glenn's pioneering three-orbit voyage, the third manned Mercury flight on February 20, 1962, made him the first American to achieve the goal. Three months later, Scott Carpenter duplicated the three-orbit flight, confirming the mission's success. On October 3, 1962, Walter M. Schirra made a six-orbit flight. The final Mercury manned space flight occurred on May 15-16, 1963. Piloted by L. Gordon Cooper, it lasted 22 orbits and was designed to test the effects of a full day in space.

¹⁶ Dickson, *Sputnik: The Shock of the Century*, p.192.

¹⁷ Glenn, *John Glenn: A Memoir*, p.242.

¹⁸ Dickson, *Sputnik: The Shock of the Century*, p.218.

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Donald K. Slayton was the only one of the original seven astronauts that did not fly during the Mercury program.

Project Mercury was only one of NASA's three primary ventures – the other two being Project Gemini and Project Apollo. Each one had multiple phases, testing and advancing new technology and boundaries, building upon knowledge gained from the previous project mission. Project Gemini focused on long-duration flights, of up to two weeks, and the astronaut's ability to withstand the longer flight times. The two-man Gemini flights also initiated space walks and docking while in orbit. Project Gemini, which was active from 1962 to 1966, is considered a bridge program between the early explorations and the moon landing.

Announced on July 28, 1960, Project Apollo's primary goal was a moon landing. The Project Apollo era occurred from 1961 to 1975. By 1964, there were 250,000 people across the country employed in jobs that directly or indirectly related to the lunar landing goal.¹⁹ The Apollo I mission suffered a heartbreaking setback on January 27, 1967, when the three astronauts onboard died in an electrical fire on the launch pad. Despite the many early setbacks, embarrassments, and loss of life, the United States ultimately won the space race, being the first to land on the moon. On July 16, 1969, three American astronauts (Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins) landed their lunar craft on the moon. Apollo 11 had succeeded, and Neil Armstrong (another Ohio native) became the first human to walk on the moon. "Sputnik and the intensity of the American reaction to it, more than any other single event, marked the start of the space race; the Apollo 11 mission to the Moon ended it."²⁰

Historic Significance – Criterion B

The John Glenn Boyhood Home meets Criterion B for its association with John H. Glenn, Jr. A highly decorated Marine pilot, Glenn was one of the original Mercury 7 astronauts. The Mercury Project was an important NASA program, which laid the foundation for the United States' 1969 moon landing. The John Glenn Boyhood Home is the best property to reflect Glenn's significant career.

The space race with the Soviet Union was an anxious, dynamic, and significant period of American history. The space race had wide-ranging military, and even political, implications. "The widespread assumption was that the race to the Moon was a surrogate war with the Soviet Union – a contest on a new playing field."²¹ By most accounts, the Russians were beating the United States by putting up the first satellites and manned orbital flights. For a few years, the U.S. lagged behind the Soviets, but the pursuit was on, and NASA's Mercury Project was the first phase in achieving lunar landing. Alan Shepard and Gus Grissom manned the first two Mercury space flights, both gaining valuable information for the first American orbit of Earth.

¹⁹ Dickson, *Sputnik: The Shock of the Century*, p.218.

²⁰ Dickson, *Sputnik: The Shock of the Century*, p.222.

²¹ Dickson, *Sputnik: The Shock of the Century*, p.119-220.

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Flying in Friendship 7, John Glenn manned the third Mercury flight, and his success furthered the overall mission, in reality and symbolically. His role in the space race was integral to America's success.

In February 1962, the American program moved forward when John Glenn orbited Earth three times and returned to a hero's welcome replete with a huge ticker-tape parade in New York City and command appearances at the United Nations, a joint session of Congress, and the White House. Glenn's orbit provided a hearty boost in national pride, making up for at least some of the earlier Soviet first.²²

John Glenn's orbital flight on February 20, 1962 made him a national hero, a household name, and a recognizable figure in American history. The *Zanesville Times Recorder* on March 4, 1962 printed a Washington UPI news article, describing the national mood after Glenn's successful flight.

The Glenn space flight ended a period of more than four years in which there were feelings of frustration and bewilderment in the United States. That period also began with a space event – the launching of the world's first artificial satellite by Russia on Oct.4, 1957...Friendship 7 seems to have convinced Americans that their world and times actually are better than they had suspected...A few weeks ago, the dominant theme of such talks seem to be fallout shelters, milk contamination by radioactive strontium and schools. Now, people talk about Glenn, Glenn, Glenn.²³

In the following two years, Glenn promoted NASA, helping to keep public and political support intact for the evolving space program. And, he fervently hoped that he'd be assigned to another space flight. That was not to be, and in fact, his hero status worked against his wish for another mission. Orders coming from the very top kept him grounded, as "secretly, fearing a demoralizing accident, President John F. Kennedy refused to let the astronaut fly again."²⁴ John Glenn had become too important as the successful face of America's space program.

Though they did have several houses associated with them, the Glenns were a nomadic couple. However, both John and Annie Glenn continued to be deeply connected to their hometown of New Concord, Ohio. The village always remained a home base for them. Several times, when John was deployed overseas for a lengthy period, Annie moved back to New Concord, staying with her parents in the comfort of her childhood surroundings. John Glenn never lived in New Concord again after leaving for WWII service, in 1942, but his momentous achievements were celebrated publicly in New Concord with his friends and family.

²² Dickson, *Sputnik: The Shock of the Century*, p.218.

²³ "Confidence In America Is Released By Col. Glenn's Successful Flight," *The Sunday Times Recorder*, March 4, 1962.

²⁴ Porter, Lorle, PhD. *John Glenn's New Concord* (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2001), p.117. Kennedy's reluctance is also discussed in the documentary *John Glenn: A Life in Service* (WOSU Public Media, 2013).

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Though hundreds of miles away from NASA's space centers, New Concord, with its population of roughly 2,100, also served as a media epicenter, tracking Glenn's televised orbit and the hometown reaction. "A few months ago New Concord, population 2,171, was just one of 10,000 such small towns scattered across the nation. Today, it is the best-known small town in the world."²⁵ All three television networks and dozens of newspaper and radio reporters, plus scores of cameramen, swarmed the village each time Friendship 7 was scheduled to launch. "Hordes of press crowded into tiny New Concord in anticipation of the orbit attempt which was scheduled for January 27, 1962. Delay after delay followed, ten in all, and the village's streets became a staple on U.S. television. Muskingum College students, and every man, woman, child, cat, and dog in the village were interviewed."²⁶ In fact, Muskingum College took on the task of facilitating public relations with the national media.

Annie Glenn, the Glenn children, and her parents watched the February 20th orbit from Arlington, Virginia. John Glenn's parents, sitting in their New Concord home, also watched the orbit on TV, while CBS News watched them. Following the successful landing of Friendship 7, the Ohio State Highway Patrol ushered the senior Glenns to the Muskingum College gymnasium, where 1,200 people had also watched the space flight. Hershel and Clara Glenn were greeted with cheers and a standing ovation. They had become famous by association and participated in a televised press interview.

Upon the completion of John Glenn's mission, President Kennedy personally phoned Annie and the children. He also spoke with Glenn, who was resting on the Navy destroyer, *Noa*. Kennedy declared the country's pride and gratitude for his safe return. He also noted, "I have just been watching your father and mother on television and they seemed very happy."²⁷ The next day, Kennedy also called Mr. and Mrs. Glenn. He then sent a plane for them, and they flew from the Zanesville Municipal Airport, where 3,000 well-wishers watched the departure,²⁸ to Andrews Air Force Base. There, they boarded Air Force One, with President Kennedy, Annie, the grandchildren, and their old friends, Annie's parents. The contingent flew to Cape Canaveral to welcome Glenn back to the U.S.

New Concord also hosted an official parade, on Saturday, March 3, 1962. It was the third parade to celebrate Glenn's orbit, after Washington, D.C.'s and New York City's. The Glenn's were flown on a NASA plane to Zanesville and then driven by motorcade to New Concord, along with Ohio's governor, Michael DiSalle. Roughly a dozen NASA officials were also present in New Concord. It was a massive event, with 50,000 people descending on the village streets to watch the parade. The Ohio State Highway Patrol estimated that there were between 75,000 and

²⁵ New Concord Grows Fast On America's Space Map, "The John Glenn Story: America's 20th Century Pioneer," *The Times Recorder*, March 3, 1962, p. 29.

²⁶ Porter, p.105.

²⁷ Kennedy: 'We Are Proud Of You,' "The John Glenn Story: America's 20th Century Pioneer," *The Times Recorder*, March 3, 1962, p. 29.

²⁸ In New Concord..., "The John Glenn Story: America's 20th Century Pioneer," *The Times Recorder*, March 3, 1962, p.28. The John Glenn Story was a special 40-page publication with dozens of articles.

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100,000 in total attendance for the day's activities.²⁹ Thousands of people lined the 11-mile route from the Zanesville Municipal Airport to New Concord. There were 5,000 celebrants at the airport alone, when the Glenn entourage landed that morning, and another crowd was waiting at departure time that evening.

The day's first event was at Muskingum College - a private luncheon for 200. The luncheon was followed by the parade that wound through the village, passing by the Glenn home on Bloomfield Road (2nd location of the house) and the Glenn Plumbing Co. (now under new ownership). There were thirteen cars in the parade, containing friends, extended family, NASA representatives, and regional elected officials. Additionally, there were four bands and four Color Guard units. Spectators stood 30 deep in some places and could even be found sitting on top of phone booths and in the tree tops.

The parade concluded back at Muskingum College for a ceremony and press conference, held in the school's gymnasium, which had just been renamed in his honor. Roughly, 2,400 people were in attendance there. During his speech, Glenn made jokes, talked about the space program, and reflected on the path life had taken him.

“From a swim in the college pool to outer space is a big jump and it could happen nowhere else in this country.” At that moment, his emotions showing visibly, Glenn paused, and then said: “It's great to be an American, it's great to be home.” And he said it in a town of 2,127 people, the only spot in the United States where it had the most significance – his own hometown of New Concord.³⁰

The sentiment of Glenn returning to his roots to mark milestones occurred on multiple occasions. Earlier, he had received his 5th Distinguished Flying Cross— not on a Marine base or in Washington, D.C. – but at a welcome home celebration during the annual Labor Day weekend potato and flower show in New Concord. Glenn, and his record-setting transcontinental flight, was significant enough that a Marine Brigadier General would travel to rural Ohio for the medal ceremony. He announced his 1984 presidential run and his Senate retirement in 1997 in New Concord.

Later, the pattern of New Concord public celebrations was repeated, when Glenn flew aboard the space shuttle in 1998. The world's attention was once again turned to the small village. After the flight, John and Annie traveled extensively, promoting NASA's goals. A parade was held in New York City; Columbus, Ohio; and home – New Concord.

Analysis of Other Homes Associated with John Glenn

²⁹ Gonder, Alan. “Spaceman Is Star Of Big Show,” *The Sunday Times Recorder*, March 4, 1962.

³⁰ Kimberly, Regine. “Col. Glenn Reports: It's Great To Be American And It's Great To Be Home,” *The Sunday Times Recorder*, March 4, 1962.

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Due to the transient nature of Glenn's career, he and his wife, Annie, moved across the country several times. Always the glue holding the family together and the quintessential Marine Corps wife, Annie packed up their household and headed for a new location roughly twenty-four times.³¹ From base housing to small apartments to suburban houses to a Manhattan high-rise to one of Columbus' first Mid-Century Modern apartment towers, John and Annie Glenn lived in various residences throughout the United States. Too numerous to mention them all, there are a few key properties that bear examination for their association with John Glenn.

The Glenns owned two Ranch houses during the era when John was associated with NASA: one in Arlington, Virginia and one outside Houston, Texas. The Glenns built the Arlington house from stock builders' plans in the spring of 1958, occupying the house in June. As John worked at the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics in Washington, D.C., the Arlington house eliminated the long commute from the Patuxent River Naval Air Station (in Maryland) that he had been doing for two years. Located on N. Harrison Street, John, Annie, and the children lived in the house for four years. They lived there during the time of Glenn's astronaut training and the 1962 space flight. The Mercury 7 project was initially headquartered in Langley Air Force Base, 180 miles further south in Virginia. Throughout Glenn's intensive training, he lived at the base and commuted home most weekends. Although Annie, Dave, and Lyn watched John's Earth orbit from the Arlington house, and it is noteworthy for that, the Glenn's association with this house was brief. Given their lifelong attachment to John's boyhood home and New Concord, where both he and Annie grew up, the Glenn House in Ohio is more broadly and directly associated with the entire arc of John Glenn's military/space/legislative career.

Selling their house by the end of the summer, 1962, the Glenns (along with the six other Mercury 7 families) relocated to Texas in July, because NASA's new Manned Spacecraft Center headquarters, about 20 miles south of Houston, had just been completed. Upon arrival in Texas, the Mercury 7 astronauts temporarily lived at the Lakewood Yacht Club, until their permanent living arrangements were finalized. In anticipation of the upcoming move, Annie Glenn and Rene Carpenter had traveled to Houston together in January 1962 to find homes. As the two couples had become good friends, the wives chose neighboring lots on Sleepy Hollow Court, in the partially developed Timber Cove subdivision. Their lots were located at the head of a canal that led to Taylor Lake. The women contracted with the developer, Marsters' Construction Co., for the construction of their new houses, which were modern Ranch houses with no front facing windows. The Carpenter and Glenn houses were completed in October, 1962. Five of the Mercury 7 astronauts, along with many NASA employees, all lived in the same Taylor Lake development. The Glenns, Carpenters, Grissoms, and Schirras chose the Timber Cove neighborhood, while the Coopers chose the El Lago Estates subdivision across the lake. The community swimming pool in Timber Cove was even shaped like the Mercury space capsules. As the Gemini and Apollo missions came onboard, the new class of astronauts also populated these subdivisions around Taylor Lake. The Glenns lived in their Timber Cove home until late 1967, when they relocated to Manhattan following a promotion that John had received at RC Cola. John Glenn had already completed his 1962 space flight when the family moved to the

³¹ Porter, *John Glenn's New Concord*, p.99.

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Houston area. They occupied this house when he retired from NASA and military service, then transitioning into a business career. This house does not appear to be the best representative of Glenn's military/space career. Furthermore, given the context of the neighborhood, the house would more likely qualify for National Register listing within a historic district, associated with the broader development of the space program in Houston and the neighborhood of choice for astronauts and NASA employees.

Other Ohio properties include housing during Glenn's tenure as a U.S. Senator. Based in the Columbus metro area, John and Annie lived in a few different locations. They resided in Summit Chase, a 1965 high-end apartment tower turned condominium complex, in the suburban municipality of Grandview Heights. In a summer 1974 *Cleveland Magazine* profile, it was noted that the Glens had just moved into a new \$140,000 cathedral-ceiling home, along the Scioto River. In the final decade of John's life, they lived in a downtown Columbus condominium high-rise. Additionally, at the same time, they still maintained a house in Maryland, in suburban Washington, D.C. None of these locations reflect a direct association with the significance of John Glenn's military and space career.

Finally, John Glenn's birthplace in Cambridge, Ohio is still extant, and the house received a state historic marker in November 2017. As Glenn only lived there until the age of two and there are other properties linked to him, it does not meet the threshold for Criteria Consideration C, related to nominating birthplaces. In fact, in an Associated Press article about the dedication of the marker, it was noted that the New Concord house had a more direct association with Glenn. "An effort had failed to have his Cambridge home listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Officials said the National Park Service considered his home in nearby New Concord, beginning at age 2, 'most suitable' because it's where Glenn lived during a historically significant period in this life."³²

Criteria Consideration B

The John Glenn Boyhood Home has been relocated twice, and it meets Criteria Exception B, related to moved properties. Herschel Glenn moved the house in the 1949, because of a road-widening project along U.S. Route 40 (National Road). Being on a hilltop above the road, it was determined that the hillside would be destabilized as a result of the project. The new site was a vacant lot a few blocks north of the original location, and the move occurred after John Glenn had left for military duty. His parents remained in the New Concord home until their respective deaths. His father, Herschel Glenn, passed away in 1967 and his mother in 1971. John Glenn inherited the house and then used it as a rental property. From its construction in 1923 to the point when John Glenn donated it to Muskingum College in 1999, the house remained in the ownership of the Glenn family.

In 2000, the college leased the house to the John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation. Wishing to establish a permanent museum in the house, the organization desired to move it to a

³² Smyth, Julie Carr. "John Glenn's Ohio Birthplace Places Historic Marker," *U.S. News & World Report*, November 9, 2017.

Glenn, John, Boyhood Home
Name of Property

Muskingum, Ohio
County and State

location that could accommodate tour buses. A vacant site on Main Street (the old National Road) was secured, and the house was moved in 2001. This effort was the culmination of several years of campaigning by Muskingum College and the local school districts for a New Concord museum, recognizing the Glenn's significant lives and continued connection to the region. Current Executive Director of the John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation, Dr. Barbara Hansen recalls that

With the house having been leased to the John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation, the foundation board began the daunting challenge of balancing hopeful American travelers seeking a glimpse of John Glenn's small town past with that of respecting the deep humility of John and Annie who sought no personal recognition. Through multiple conversations, the Glens were aware of the repeated query of village visitors seeking a tangible remnant of John and Annie's roots, perhaps a home, their neighborhood, a street, or a school. John and Annie consistently replied that over their lifetimes they had received numerous recognitions and did not seek a shrine dedicated to themselves. Further foundation board reflection resulted in a broadening of the vision that the home would serve as an educational center for future generations, teaching the importance of community and the significance and value of service to others. The Glens agreed to this vision for the home and today's board, staff, and volunteers ascribe to this purpose.³³

Once the concept of the museum was agreed upon, John and Annie Glenn were instrumental in providing assistance during the relocation and restoration of the house. For example, during the first move, the front porch was removed, and through photographic evidence and the Glens' recollections, it was reconstructed. After the restoration was completed, John Glenn toured the house and commented about how much it still looked like he remembered. In addition to the Glenn House itself, New Concord was integral to John Glenn's life. And, although his boyhood home was relocated, it remains in New Concord, continuing to reflect the setting of his early life (see the Narrative Description for more detail on the setting and historic integrity of the house).

The second move, in 2001, actually returned the house to a closer approximation of its original setting, near the village center and along the National Road. In his 1999 memoir, Glenn reminisced that the National Road "carried quite a bit of traffic, and you could sit on the porch and watch the cars and trucks go by with their tires humming on the bricks and feel like you were at the center of the world."³⁴ Though the house is now on the south side of the historic roadway, instead of the north, this sentiment of being on the porch watching the busy world go by is still true. Through its continued village setting and placement on the historic National Road, the John Glenn Boyhood Home meets Criteria Exception B.

³³ Email communication between Barbara Hansen, Ph.D., Executive Director Board of Trustees for the John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation, and Nathalie Wright, July 23, 2018. Dr. Hansen, in consultation with Jack Taylor, provided this summary of the Foundation's background and its discussions with the Glens regarding formation of the museum. Both Dr. Hansen and Mr. Taylor have respectively spent 22 years on the Board of Trustees and were involved in the negotiations with the Glens to establish the museum.

³⁴ Glenn, *John Glenn: A Memoir*, p.10.

Glenn, John, Boyhood Home
Name of Property

Muskingum, Ohio
County and State

Summary

While John Glenn was only one of seven original astronauts, his role and legacy are immensely important in the historical canon of American space exploration. Throughout his public service career, from the military to space to politics, Glenn returned to tiny New Concord repeatedly to make announcements and to celebrate achievements. The town was extremely important to him and his wife, Annie. In the foreword to Dr. Lorle Porter's *John Glenn's New Concord*, he quoted Tennyson, "I am a part of all I have met," then wrote "And for Annie and me, those 'parts,' those influences of family, friends, and community, of the values, ethics, and religious beliefs we grew up with in New Concord, have indeed formed the core of our lives."³⁵ John Glenn's boyhood home is the New Concord property most closely associated with him and his significant career.

³⁵ Porter, *John Glenn's New Concord*, p.7.

Glenn, John, Boyhood Home
Name of Property

Muskingum, Ohio
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Glenn, John, Boyhood Home
Name of Property

Muskingum, Ohio
County and State

Articles, Reports, and National Register of Historic Places Nominations

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Clark, Jay. “County Fair Atmosphere,” *The Sunday Times Recorder*, March 4, 1962.

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Glenn, John, Boyhood Home
Name of Property

Muskingum, Ohio
County and State

“The John Glenn Story: America’s 20th Century Pioneer,” *The Times Recorder*, March 3, 1962.

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Archives

John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation Archives
72 W. Main Street, New Concord, OH 43762

Email communication between Barbara Hansen, Ph.D., Executive Director Board of Trustees for the John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation, and Nathalie Wright, July 23, 2018.

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https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/apollo/missions/index.html, Accessed May 8, 2018.

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 # _____

Glenn, John, Boyhood Home
Name of Property

Muskingum, Ohio
County and State

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: John & Annie Glenn Museum Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .654

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 39.993298 Longitude: -81.736322

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17 Easting: 437144 Northing: 4427049

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Glenn, John, Boyhood Home
Name of Property

Muskingum, Ohio
County and State

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

The nominated boundary includes all of Parcels #66-27-10-15-000 and #66-27-10-17-000, as defined by the Muskingum County Auditor. The majority of the house is located on Parcel #66-27-10-15-000, but the dividing line cuts through the edge of the house near the west elevation, which is included within Parcel #66-27-10-17-000. The two parcels create an L-shaped lot that includes the house, plaza near the rear entrance, and the associated parking lot behind the house. See Auditor's map in Supplemental Images section.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the property associated with the John Glenn Boyhood Home.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nathalie Wright
organization: Historic Preservation Consultant
street & number: 1535B Lafayette Dr.
city or town: Columbus state: OH zip code: 43220
e-mail nwright66@yahoo.com
telephone: 614-447-8832
date: October 1, 2018

Glenn, John, Boyhood Home
Name of Property

Muskingum, Ohio
County and State

Photo Log

Photographer: Nathalie Wright

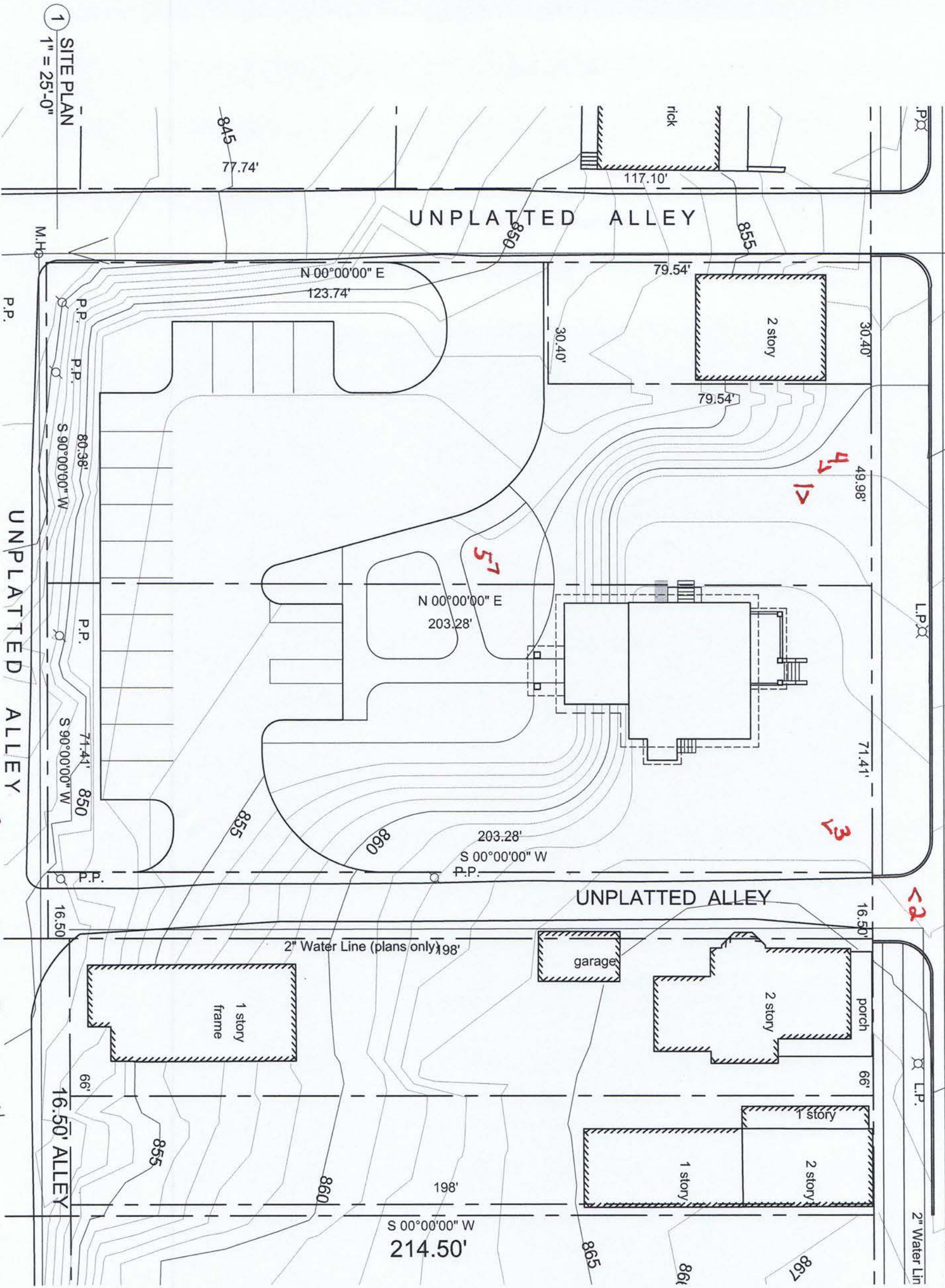
Date Photographed: April 13, 2018

1. Streetscape view, looking east
2. Streetscape view, looking west
3. Façade & east elevation, looking southwest
4. Façade & west elevation, looking southeast
5. West & rear elevations, looking northeast
6. 1st floor, dining room, looking west
7. 1st floor, living room, looking east
8. 1st floor, living room, looking southwest
9. 1st floor, kitchen, looking north
10. 1st floor, Mr. & Mrs. Glenn bedroom, looking southwest
11. 2nd floor, John Glenn bedroom, looking southeast
12. 2nd floor, 2002 addition, looking east
13. Basement, looking north

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

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

MAIN STREET



1 SITE PLAN
1" = 25'-0"

Photo Sketch Map National Register of Historic Places nomination

GLENN JOHN, BOYHOOD HOME

MUSKINGUM CO., OH

SK-01

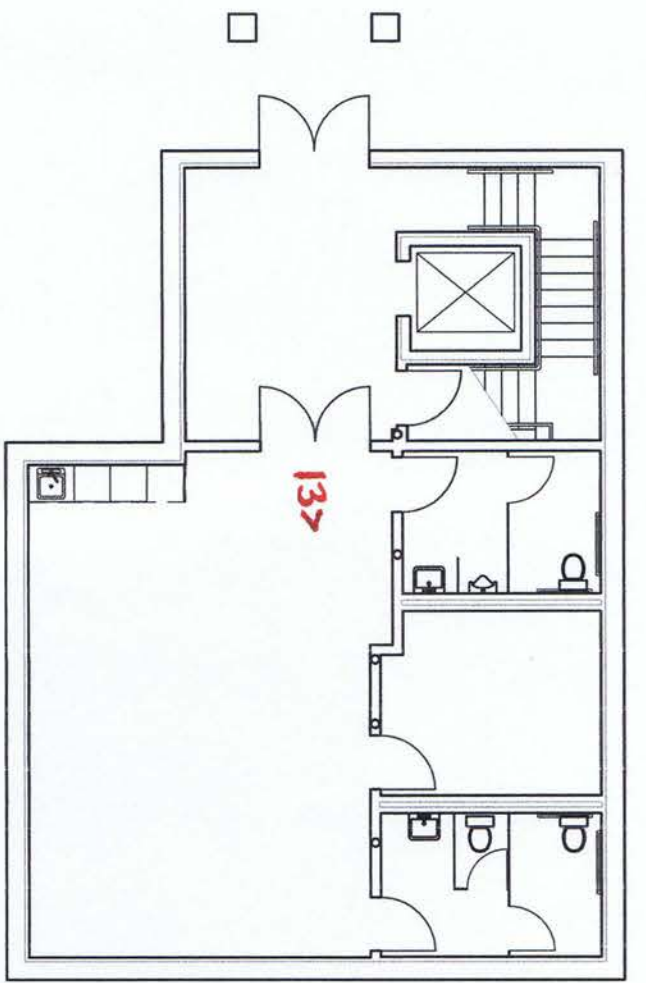
JOHN AND ANNIE GLENN MUSEUM
CURRENT SITE PLAN

OHC Project No.: CP----- Date: 19 JULY 2018

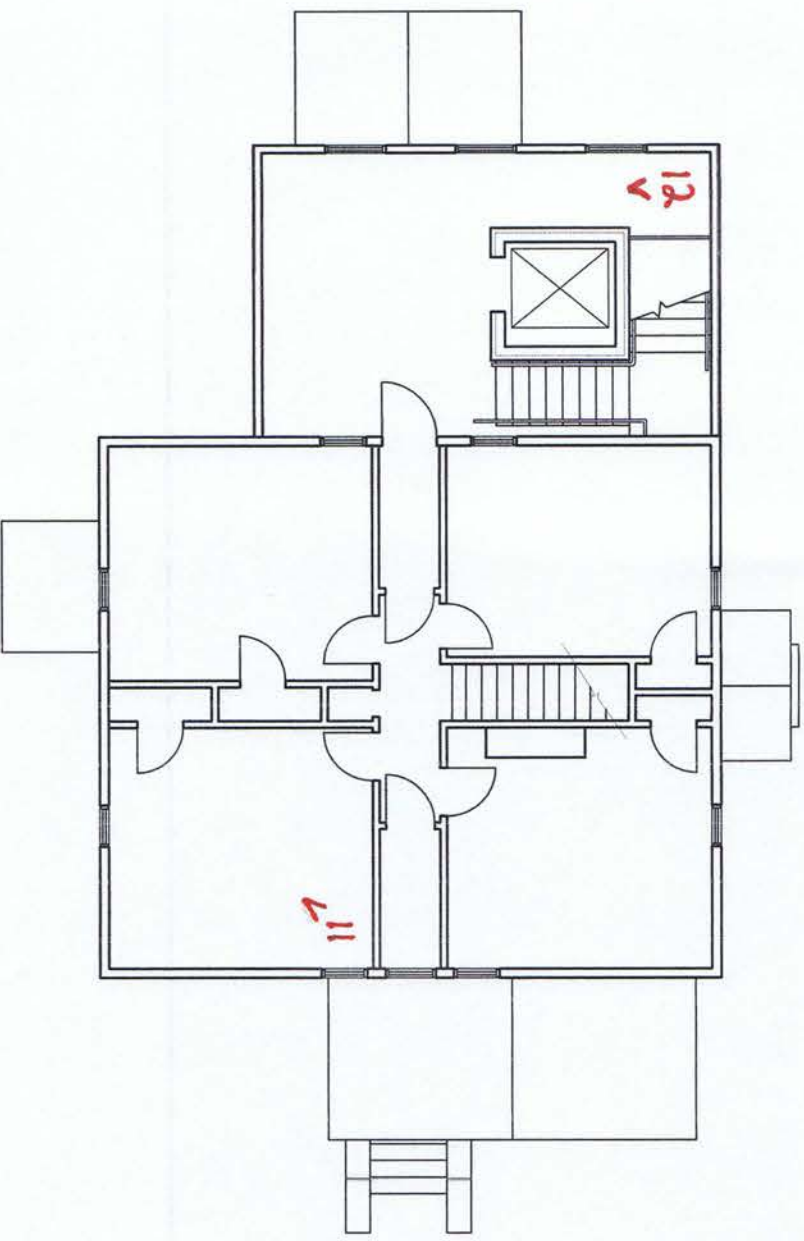
OHIO HISTORY CONNECTION

800 EAST 17TH AVENUE
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43211

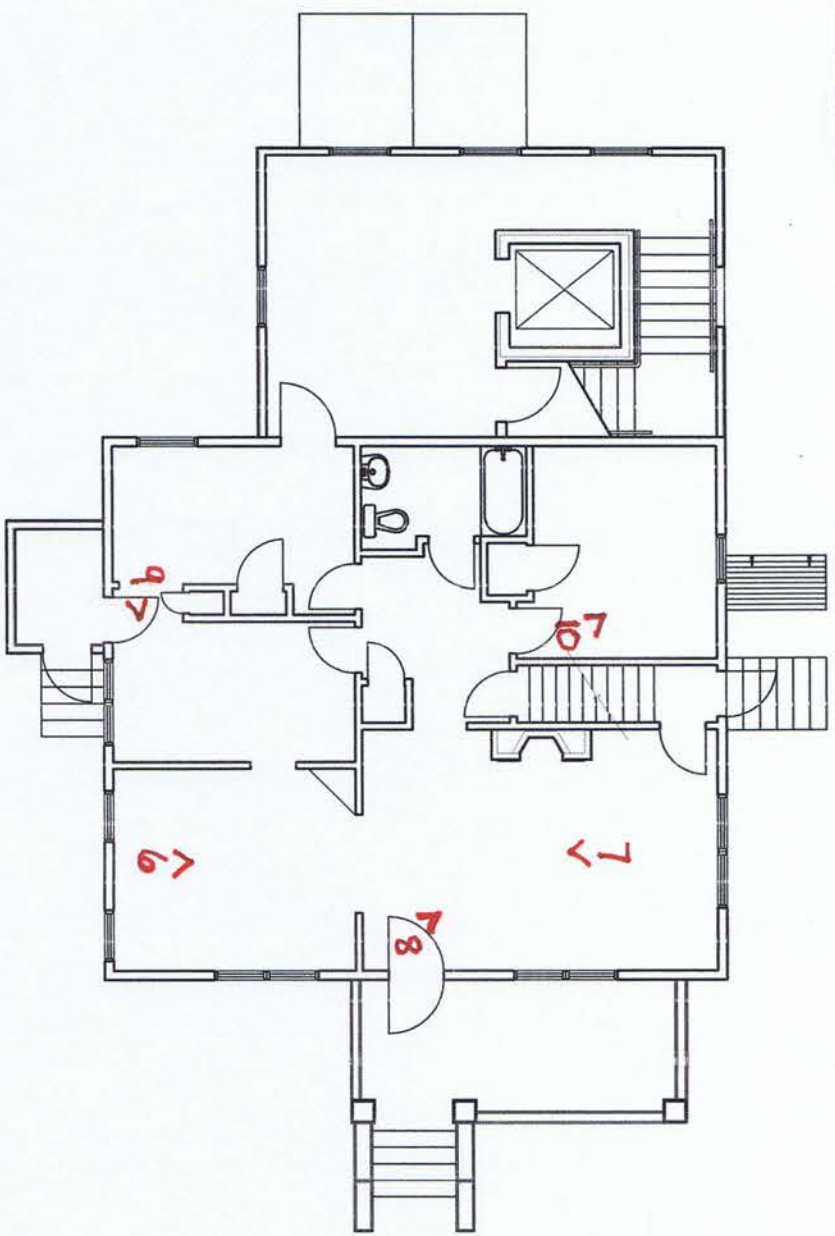




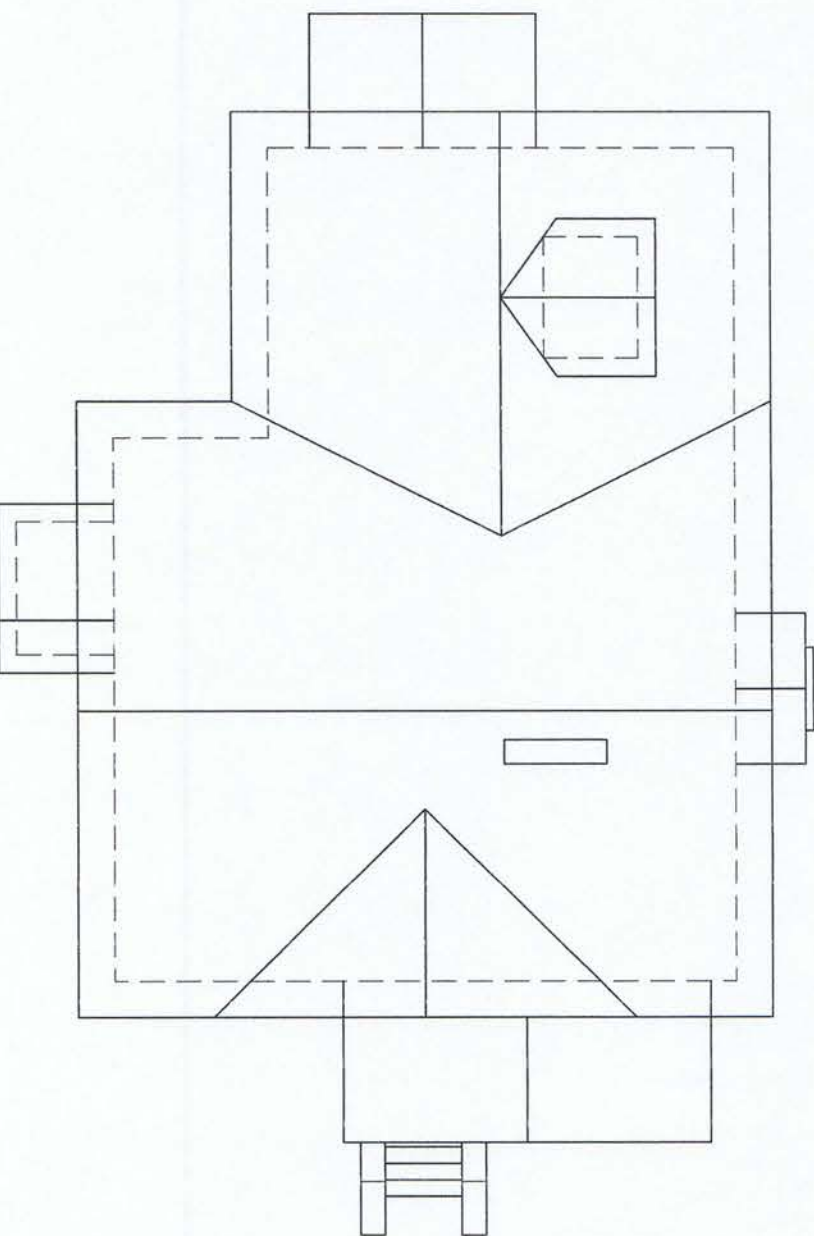
1 BASEMENT PLAN
3/32" = 1'-0"



3 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
3/32" = 1'-0"



2 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
3/32" = 1'-0"



4 ROOF PLAN
3/32" = 1'-0"

GLENN, JOHN, Boyhood Home
MUSKINGUM CO., OH

Interior Photo Sketch Map National Register of Historic Places nomination

SK-02

JOHN AND ANNIE GLENN MUSEUM
CURRENT PLANS

OHC Project No.: CP-----

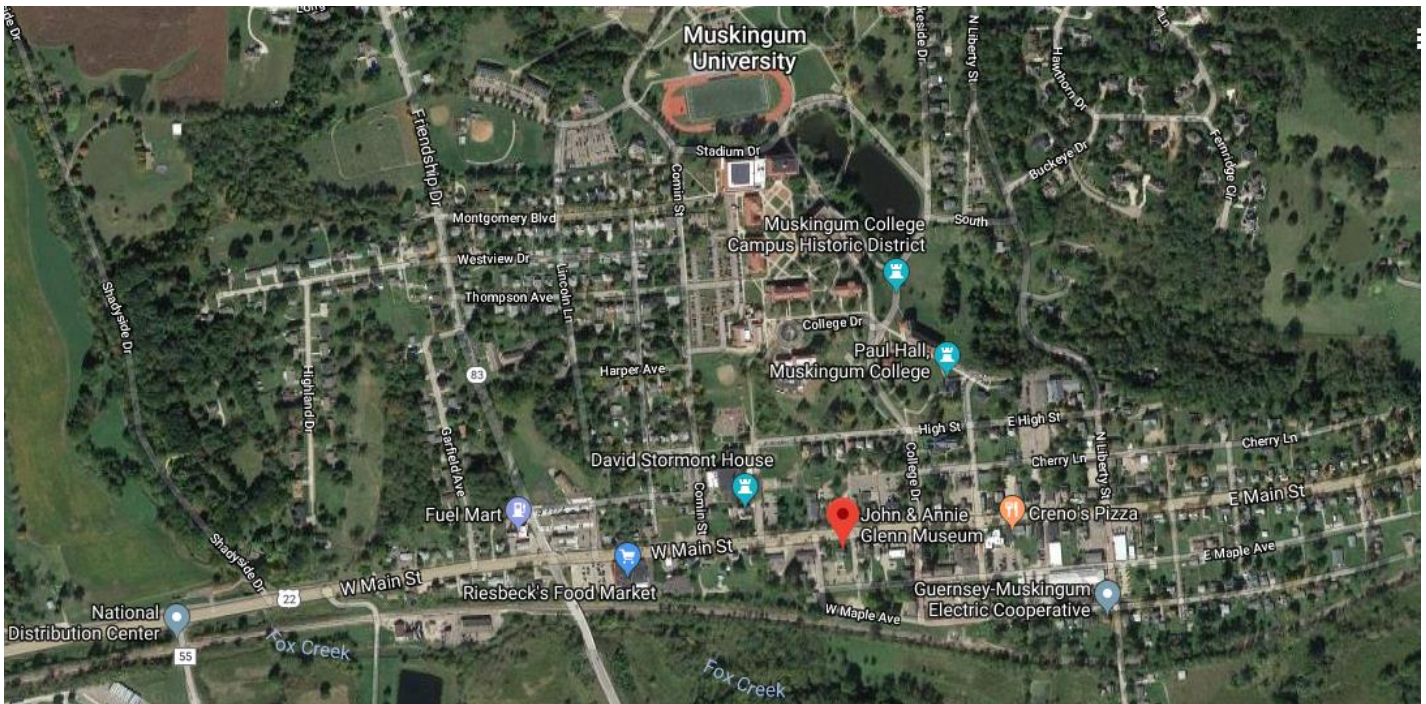
Date: 19 JULY 2018

OHIO HISTORY CONNECTION

800 EAST 17TH AVENUE
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43211



Location Maps

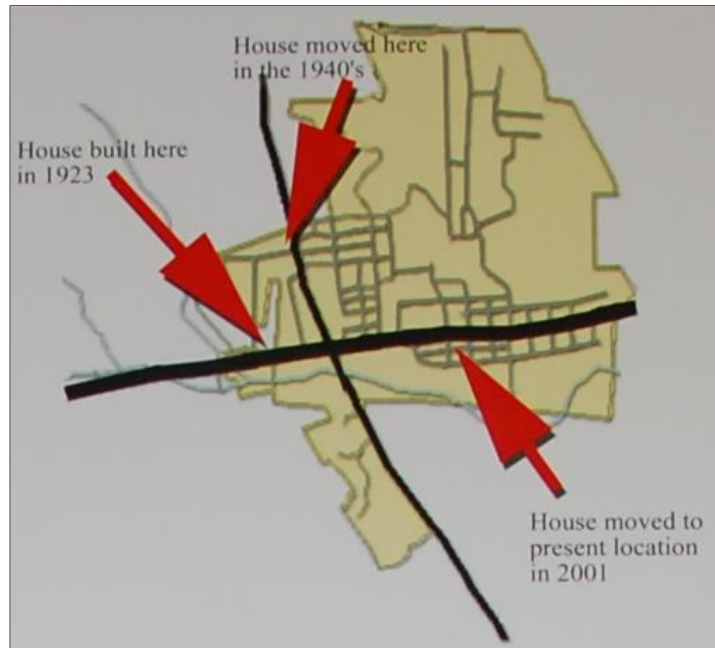


Aerial View, 72 W. Main Street. From Google Maps.



Muskingum County Auditor's map. The nominated boundary includes all of Parcels #66-27-10-15-000 and #66-27-10-17-000.

Previous House Locations



The three locations of the Glenn House. From John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation Archives.



LEFT: Glenn House, original location on Shadyside Terrace, date unknown. From John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation Archives. RIGHT: Approximate original location of the Glenn House and old National Road alignment, 2018.



John and his sister, Jean, on the porch, c.1930. From John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation Archives.

Previous House Locations



LEFT: Glenn House location 1940s-2001, at the corner of Westview and Friendship Drive. During this time period the house had a hood over the door, instead of the porch. From John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation Archives.
RIGHT: Moving the house, 2001. From Brian Addis, Architect, LLC.



Moving the house, 2001. From Brian Addis, Architect, LLC.



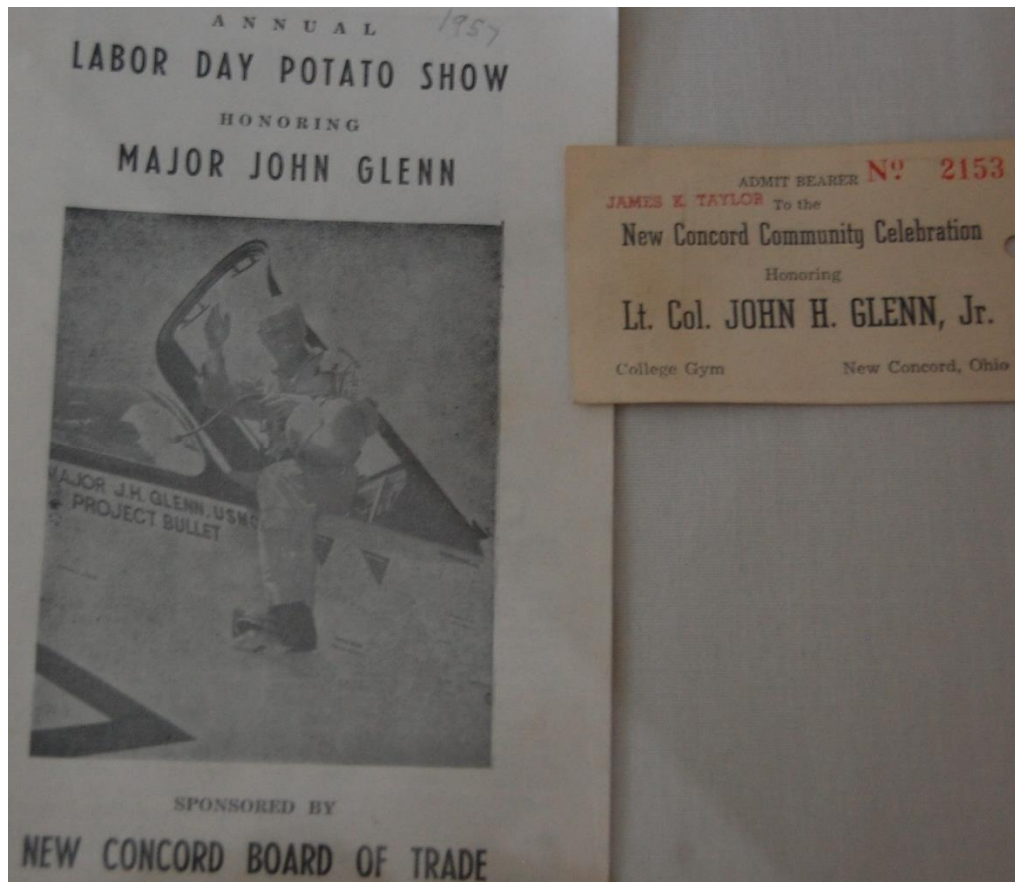
John and Annie Glenn addressing spectators during the 2001 house move. From Brian Addis, Architect, LLC.

Historic Images – 1957 Operation Bullet



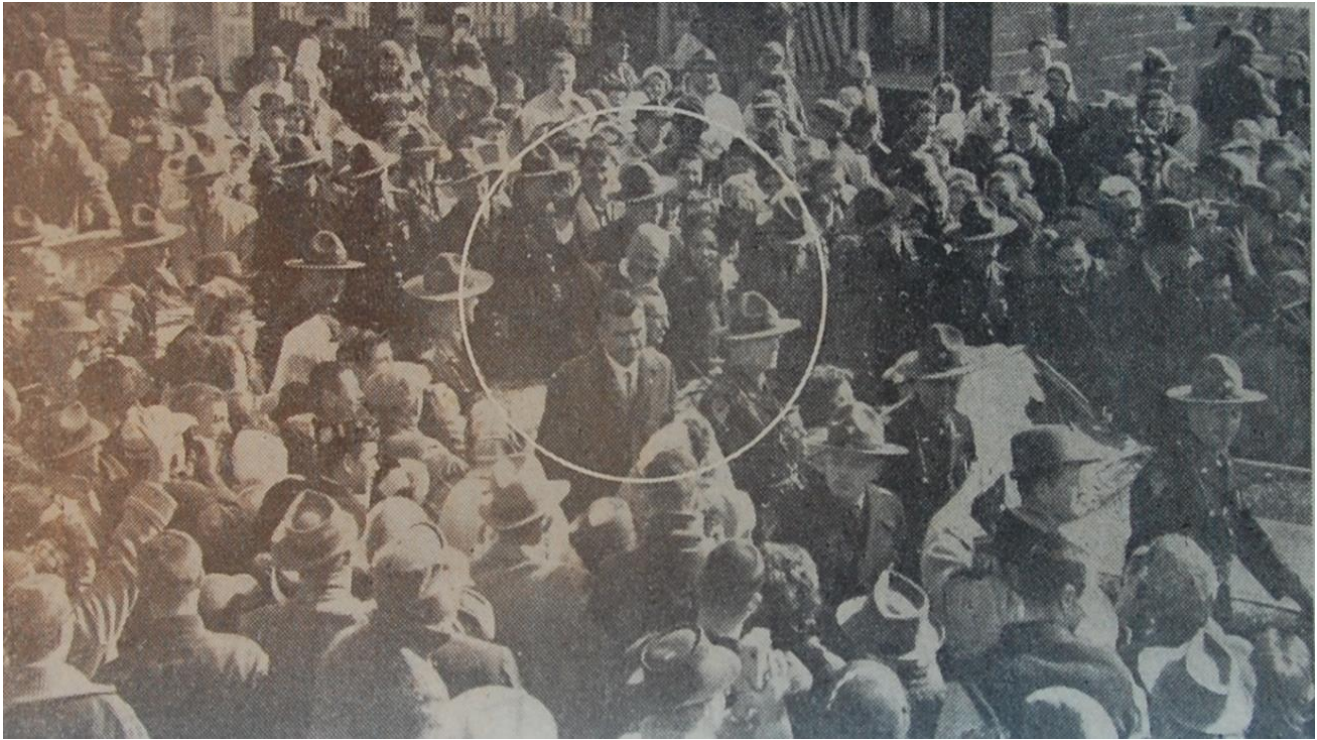
Major John Glenn, Jr. in cockpit of jet

From John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation Archives.



Celebration of John Glenn – Awarding of the Distinguished Flying Cross in New Concord. From John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation Archives.

Historic Images – 1962 New Concord Parade



From “Glenn Greeted By 75,000 On Visit To New Concord.”



From John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation Archives.

Historic Images – 1962 New Concord Parade



The parade route went past the Glenn Home, at its 2nd location. From “Photo Highlights of Glenn’s Gala Homecoming.”



LEFT: Gaining elevation for a better view of the parade. RIGHT: Getting into the spirit with homemade space capsule hats. From “Photo Highlights of Glenn’s Gala Homecoming.”

Historic Images – 1962 New Concord Parade



From *Zanesville Times Recorder*, March 3, 1962, p.9A.



From *Zanesville Times Recorder*, March 4, 1962.



Sign put up at New Concord's edges, within days of Glenn's orbit. From John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation Archives.

Historic Images – 1988 New Concord Parade



From John and Annie Glenn Museum Foundation Archives.





JOHN & ANNIE
GLENN
MUSEUM

← Parking









NEW LINCOLD IS
HOME OF
LT COL JOHN W. GLENN, JR.
PURCHASER OF
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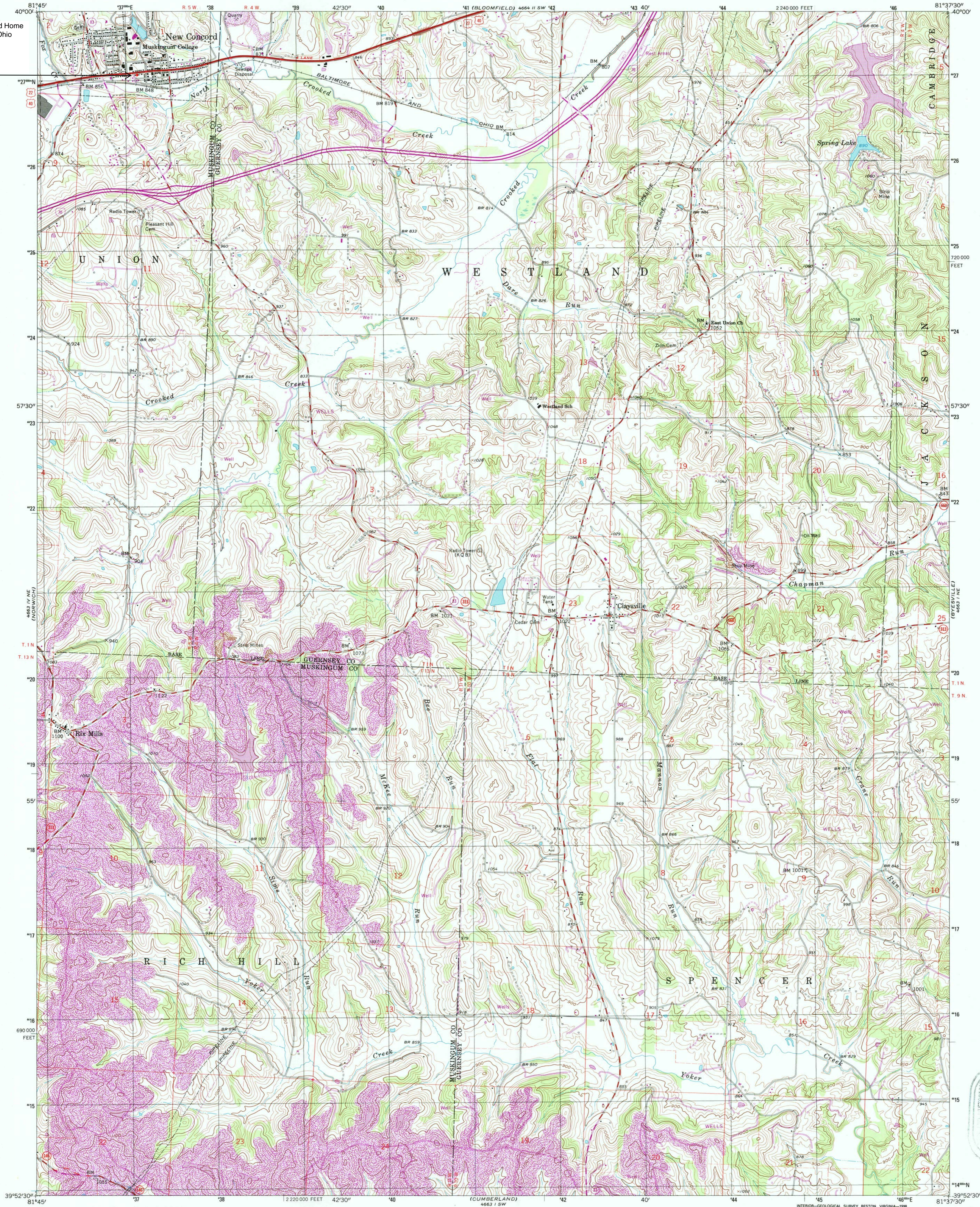




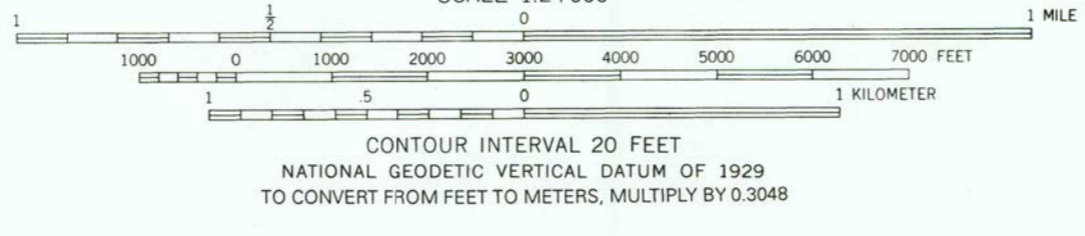
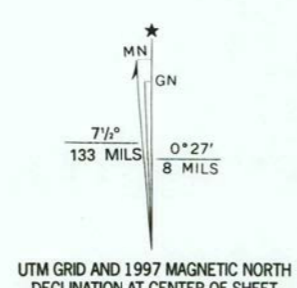




Glenn, John, Boyhood Home
Muskingum County, Ohio
NAD 1927, Zone 17
Easting 437144
Northing 4427049



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1960. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1972 and 1975. Photorevised using imagery dated 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1961. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1997.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Ohio coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic).
1 000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
Area north of Base Line lies within the United States Military District. Land lines based on the Base Line of the United States Military District east of the Scioto River.
Land lines based on the Ohio River Base.
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
MAY 31 1998
REC'D FILE COPY

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

NEW CONCORD, OHIO

1994

NIMA 4663 1 NW-SERIES V852

ISBN 0-507-87453-8
9 780607 874532

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 10/26/2018 Date of Pending List: 11/16/2018 Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2018 Date of 45th Day: 12/10/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 12/10/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 12/10/18

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

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



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials are submitted on October 22, 2018
For nomination of the Clem, John Bayhood to the National Register of
Historic Places: Hemig, Muskingum Co, OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence
 Paper PDF
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: National level of significance
moved property



October 22, 2018

Julie Ernstein, Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Ernstein:

Enclosed please find 4 new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

Wickersham House
Ontario Building
Glenn, John, Boyhood Home
Timken Vocational High School

COUNTY

Greene
Lucas
Muskingum
Stark

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the information to the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Wickersham House; Glenn, John, Boyhood Home; and Timken Vocational High School.

The John Glenn Boyhood Home is nominated at the National level of significance under Criterion B. The property also meets Criterion Consideration B for a moved property.

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

Sincerely,

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

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

Enclosures