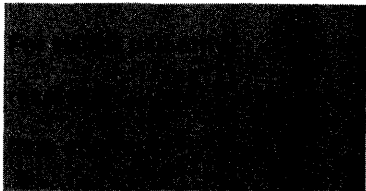


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



82

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Sandusky Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory:History-Architecture)

2. Location

street & number

not for publication

city, town Sandusky

vicinity of

congressional district 13-Don Pease

state Ohio

code 039

county Erie

code 043

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | N/A | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple public and private (see Continuation Sheet)

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Erie County Recorders Office

street & number 120 W. Washington St.

city, town Sandusky,

state Ohio

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Ohio Historic Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Ohio Historical Society

city, town Columbus

state Ohio

7. Description

| | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
| ___ excellent | ___ deteriorated | ___ unaltered | ___ original site |
| <u>X</u> good | ___ ruins | ___ altered | ___ moved date _____ |
| ___ fair | ___ unexposed | | N/A |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

I. The original plat of Sandusky was bounded by Shelby Street on the west, Meigs Street on the east, and Monroe Street to the south. Sandusky Bay is its northern border. The town was platted with the Masonic compass and square superimposed on a simple grid, which accounts for several diagonal streets. The present city covers 9.1 square miles of land and 5.8 square miles of water for a total of 14.9 square miles.

Most important in the original plat was the town square, Washington Park, and of lesser importance, the small triangular parks created by the diagonal streets. The town square's southern section has always included schools, churches, and public buildings. Grace Episcopal Church, on the eastern edge of the park, was built in 1835, and is the oldest building still standing on the square. Throughout the years it has had several additions. In 1856-1858 the steeple was changed from a central one to two, one at each front corner. The church is next to what is now part of Adams Jr. High, originally Sandusky's second high school building. In the late 1970's this building had its third story and towers removed and the interior renovated. An early 20th Century junior high building is behind it. Neither of these schools are included in this nomination.

At the southwest corner of the eastern section of Washington Park is Emmanuel United Church of Christ.⁽²²⁾ Emmanuel is a small vernacular building built in 1866 to house Sandusky's oldest German Protestant congregation. An addition to the north blends with the original limestone building.

Sandusky has more limestone buildings than any town in Ohio, and possibly in the nation. An Italianate limestone, the Lester Hubbard House,⁽²⁾ faces the southeastern part of the park. It is now offices, but the exterior, with its stone porches and Italianate touches, is much the same as when built in 1852. Next to the Hubbard House is the First Church of Christ Scientist,⁽¹⁾ a fine Neo-Classical building erected in 1922-1924. Its classic portico with columns and lamps is all original.

Facing the small triangular parks along the east side of the square are other notable 19th Century buildings. The Joseph Root House,⁽³⁾ 1852-1854, is a fine example of Renaissance Revival in limestone. It has iron tracery on the roof and above the front entry. It is now the Universalist-Unitarian Church. Across from Grace Church is Science Lodge No. 50 F & A M,⁽⁴⁾ built in Romanesque style of sandstone, 1889-1890. After a 1943 fire, two square towers were removed and the roof changed from gabled to flat. Next, going south, is an apartment, formerly the Ebenezer Lane House,⁽⁴⁾ an Italianate built in 1853. Several frame additions were added, but the integrity of the house remains, with its curving stairway leading up to the first floor entry over the above ground basement. This house faces a triangular park which was landscaped in 1972, and which won a national award from the American Society of Landscape Architects.

On Wayne St., south of the park, are three houses already on the National Register, the Oran Follett House, a Greek Revival, J. O. Moss House, an Italianate, and the Augustus Moss House, a Gothic Revival, all built of limestone.

On the west side of Washington Park is the Erie County Court House, a Second Empire building "modernized" as a WPA project in the 1930's into an Art Moderne building. It is not included in this nomination. South of the Court House is the Erie County Jail,⁽⁴⁾ a limestone of Eastlake architecture still used as jail, offices, and residence. An old addition on the west and a cement block addition to the

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Sandusky MR Area, Erie County, Ohio

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Description

II. east have increased the capacity of the crowded facility. In the front of the Court House is the Boy With the Boot fountain.⁽⁸¹⁾ The metal statue has become a Sandusky symbol and the spot is a summer gathering place for court house workers, strollers, and newly-weds being photographed.

Across from the northwest section of the park is the U.S. Post Office,⁽⁸²⁾ an imposing brick Neo-Classic building with a curved portico and pillars. Across the street is the First Presbyterian Church,⁽⁵¹⁾ a Romanesque Revival of limestone built 1853-1855. An alteration to the front changed the doorway and the window tracery in 1926-1927, and an addition to the north added an education wing in 1970.

On the corner of the park, on the northeast side of the western section, is the Popcorn Wagon.⁽⁷⁶⁾ The original wagon that used to tour downtown selling its wares is now permanently fixed on a concrete slab.

Sandusky's commercial district is north of Washington Park between it and Sandusky Bay. A former dwelling, the Lucas Beecher House, a Greek Revival limestone facing the park, is already on the National Register, as are two blocks on the north side of Water St. east and west of Columbus Avenue. Another noteworthy block is on the east side of Columbus Avenue between Water and Market.^(#13-24) It consists of the Graham Drug Store,⁽¹³⁾ a sandstone Second Empire building with some formstone changes at the street level; Frank Schnaitter Tailoring,⁽¹⁴⁾ a sandstone Victorian functional with minor first floor changes; the Women's Building,⁽¹⁵⁾ similar to the Tailoring Co. except for a distinguishing tin cornice; the Moss Building,⁽¹⁶⁾ a Victorian functional limestone with minor street level changes; the Donahue Hardware,⁽¹⁷⁾ a handsome building with a 1914 brick facade over an 1853 limestone building; the Star Theatre,⁽¹⁸⁾ a brick and terra cotta building at the site of Sandusky's first stone house; the Union Bank,⁽¹⁹⁾ a Second Empire roof line over a brick building faced with glazed brick; and the Cooke Building,⁽²⁰⁾ a large Italianate limestone covered with cement, which has various shops with different facades. This group of buildings was erected between 1850 and 1914.

Other downtown buildings are worthy of note. Stone's Block,⁽²¹⁾ a High Victorian at the corner of Market & Columbus, Sandusky's main intersection, has an ornate cornice and wide windows. Several street floor changes have been made. At the other end of this block to the east is the Lea Block,⁽⁵⁷⁾ built in 1895 of buff brick with metalwork trim on the cornice and rounded Romanesque features. First floor facades have been "modernized". Farther east on Market is the Italianate commercial recently restored, Facer's Store.⁽⁵⁸⁾ This is a fine example of a small commercial building.

Two former bank buildings are in the downtown. They are the Commercial Banking & Trust Co.,⁽⁷⁵⁾ now a church, an example of Beaux Arts, with pillars and tile roof, and the Third National Bank,⁽⁶¹⁾ now their accounting department, a Neo-Classic structure with pillars and pediment.

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Description

III. Two theaters are worthy of notice. The State Theatre,⁽¹²⁾ a 1928-1929 "movie palace" with all the ornate decorations of the era including a canvas "sky" that once moved, is a short way from the waterfront on Columbus Ave., Sandusky's main street. The Ohio Theatre,⁽⁶⁰⁾ on W. Market, is an earlier (1912-1913) theater decorated with colored tiles, faces, and ornate finials.

Sandusky has several fine buildings owned by the city, all in limestone. They include Engine House #1,⁽⁶³⁾ a Greco-Egypto-Functional building used as Sandusky's Central Fire Station, and the #5 Fire Station,⁽⁵⁶⁾ with its bell tower. The East End limestone fire station on Sycamore Line is already on the Register.

The Sandusky Board of Education owns a series of limestone school buildings. In this category are: the Sixth Ward School,⁽⁶⁾ an Italianate built in 1874 with its bracketed roof; the Eighth Ward School,⁽⁷⁾ 1885, with its ornate Victorian Gothic decorations; the Seventh⁽⁶¹⁾ and Ninth⁽⁶⁴⁾ Ward Romanesque style Schools (1890 & 1894). Another, Sycamore School is already on the Register.

Several parochial schools merit attention. They are: St. Mary's Girl's Grade School,⁽³⁷⁾ now a convent, built to educate children of German Catholic immigrants; St. Mary's School,⁽⁵²⁾ now a high school, built in 1909 for the same purpose; and the Lutheran School,⁽⁵⁵⁾ now a part of Jackson Junior High School, built for Sandusky's German Lutheran descendents. All of these buildings are being utilized fully and maintain their original facades. A reminder of Sandusky's educational past is also the West Market School,⁽³⁹⁾ 1843. The vernacular building was later a small industry and is now used for storage.

Several Sandusky churches outside the immediate downtown area are worthy of note. Holy Angels Church,⁽⁷⁰⁾ the oldest (1841-1845) standing Roman Catholic Church in the Diocese of Toledo, was extended 35 feet in 1902, when a tower was also added. Sts. Peter & Paul Church,⁽²⁷⁾ attributed to Patrick Keely, has a Trinitarian theme, with triple windows, doors, etc. St. Mary's Church, a German Gothic, is already on the Register. The First Congregational Church,⁽²⁶⁾ a Richardson Romanesque, and Zion Lutheran,⁽²⁸⁾ also Romanesque, are examples of late 19th Century architecture. The Carnegie Library close by, in the same mode, is already on the Register.

Reminders of the German population are: historian Ernst Von Schulenburg's⁽⁵⁾ simple cottage with a recessed porch; the Jacob Murschel Saloon,⁽³⁸⁾ a simple Italianate with a fascia board; the Wagner Palace,⁽⁴⁷⁾ an ornate Second Empire with a tower on a flat iron building; and Hemminger's Saloon,⁽⁶²⁾ with a fine High Victorian facade. Fox's Brewery-Diamond Wine Co.⁽⁴⁶⁾ was used from 1854 and the Bavarian Brewery⁽⁵³⁾ built shortly after (1857) are good examples of the vernacular architecture of these industries and the only survivors, with the exception of the E & K Winery, already on the Register. Other buildings associate with what was once one of Sandusky's biggest industries are: the John Stang House,⁽³¹⁾ a Mission-Georgian built by a brewer in 1922; the Herman Engels House,⁽⁴²⁾ a brick Second Empire right around the corner from his winery; the August Kuebler House,⁽⁷³⁾ with its exuberant Eastlake architecture, home of another brewer. In addition, the Kuebler-Stang Block,⁽⁴⁴⁾ a limestone flat iron was a commercial building on Hancock St. in a neighborhood shopping area.

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Description

IV. Cedar Point is an amusement park located on a peninsula between Lake Erie and Sandusky Bay. It is now within the city limits and is visited by millions of tourists each year. George Boeckling, the genius who first developed Cedar Point, left several buildings of merit connected with him. The Daniel C. Muller Carousel⁽⁹⁾ (1912) on the Midway is a fine example of carousel art, and is one of the few completely built by Muller. The Coliseum,⁽⁹⁾ a 1905 convention and meeting hall is still utilized today in the park. A Cedar Point hotel, The Breakers, is already on the National Register. The Boeckling House,⁽³⁰⁾ 614 Columbus Ave., an imposing Second Renaissance Revival structure with a canopy and garlanded monitor, is now the Knights of Columbus Home. The Boeckling Building,⁽⁶²⁾ 103-105 W. Shoreline Dr. on Sandusky's waterfront, was used as winter offices for the park. Its Spanish motif has an amusement park flair and is now used as offices. The Stoll House,⁽⁹²⁾ 531 Wayne St., an exuberant brick Queen Anne, was built by a man who once owned half of Cedar Point. Little changed exteriorly, it is now a nursing home.

A building associated with Lake Erie is the Cedar Point Rear Range Light,⁽¹⁰⁾ at the tip of the Cedar Point peninsula. It was built in 1862 as a light house. The vernacular limestone is now used as a Coast Guard station. The light tower has been removed, but the rest of the structure remains. L. A. Kerber's Grocery,⁽⁷²⁾ with its ornamental fascia board, was built to service ships in port. The first floor has been slightly altered. Bing's Hotel,⁽⁸⁷⁾ a Romanesque Revival limestone with arched windows, was a hotel for lake travelers. The building is now used for offices and the street floor facade has been altered. The only other lake hotel remaining, the Exchange nearby, is already on the National Register.

The Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, the first in Ohio, built several houses to attract workers and executives. The Wallace House,⁽⁵⁴⁾ a limestone at 325 Lawrence, is a vernacular with symmetrical lines. The Melville-Milne House next door and the Mad River Block close by are on the Register. The Rice Harper House,⁽⁵⁰⁾ 403 E. Washington St., has one wing that was built by the railroad.

Two industries that were extremely important in the development of the community were the Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. and the American Crayon Co. Hinde & Dauch, which pioneered corrugated shipping boxes, has several buildings of importance still evident. Their first office and factory⁽⁸²⁾ (1906-1907) was a rebuilding in brick of three older buildings. This was later used by the crayon company for one of their divisions, and has stood empty for many years. H & D's second factory,⁽⁶⁷⁾ a large Sullivan-esque brick with terra cotta trim, is on one of the waterfront docks. It is now owned by Westvaco, which bought out H & D and is partially utilized by them. The Hinde & Dauch office built in 1926,⁽³⁶⁾ a simple Neo-Classic building, is now used as offices by the Board of Education. The inventor who was responsible for much of H & D's early machinery was James J. Hinde.⁽⁴¹⁾ His house is a unique fieldstone built 1894 and has little external changes. The Taylor-Frohman House,⁽³³⁾ an imposing Colonial Revival at 1315 Columbus Ave., was the home of Sidney Frohman, an H & D president for many years. Dauch, another partner, lived in a Gothic Revival on Wayne St., already on the Register.

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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Description

V. American Crayon Co. began in the kitchen of the vernacular brick at 1411 Hayes Ave.⁽⁴⁸⁾ The house has since acquired a porch and awnings, but is essentially the same as many other small brick houses built here during this period (1850).

Sandusky's first lawyer and Mad River Railroad promoter was Eleutheros Cooke, and several houses survive which he built. The oldest still standing building in Sandusky is the Cooke House (1827) at 410 Columbus Ave.⁽²³⁾ A Greek Revival limestone, with a typical doorway with pilasters and lights,⁽²⁴⁾ it has an early 20th Century brick porch. Next to this is a limestone double house, vernacular, also with an above ground basement. The entrance stairs have been changed about thirty years ago. The house where Cooke spent his final years is a Greek Revival with a battlement roof and a fan-lighted entry at 1415 Columbus Ave.⁽³⁴⁾ It originally stood at the corner of Washington Row and Columbus Ave. and was dismantled and moved to its present site in 1878. Several other fine houses are near this. They include the S. B. Hubbard House,⁽³¹⁾ 1205 Columbus Ave., a Queen Anne with a conical tower, and the Henry Graefe House,⁽³⁵⁾ 1429 Columbus Ave., a massive Georgian Revival, with a front portico with Corinthian columns. Also on this block is the Taylor-Frohman House, already mentioned.

Dwellings designed to house newcomers to the community were the Barney House,⁽⁴⁰⁾ 215-213 Fulton St., a large vernacular limestone with quoins and frieze windows; and the Converse-Mertz Apartments,⁽⁷⁸⁾ of brick in Greek Revival design, attributed to Sheldon Smith.

Single dwellings worthy of note are the Godfrey-Johnson House,⁽²⁵⁾ 417 Columbus Ave., an Italianate with the original colored glass house number and a fine iron porch; the Walter Simpson House,⁽⁴³⁾ 521 Hancock St., a Renaissance Revival, with its decorated porch and roof line; the Wadsworth House,⁽⁵⁰⁾ 519 Huron Ave., a Romanesque Revival in brick, with curved windows and entrance; the Laurence Cable House,⁽⁶⁵⁾ 910 W. Monroe St., a simple but imposing limestone Eastlake; the Mallory House,⁽⁷⁴⁾ 410 Warren St., a small Federal limestone with stepped gables; the William Simpson House, 230 E. Washington St., a frame Italianate with an exceptionally fine iron porch; the McKenster-Groff House,⁽⁷²⁾ 334 E. Washington St., an early Gothic Revival limestone with pointed windows that was designed by Sheldon Smith; the Townsend House,⁽⁸³⁾ a Gothic Revival in limestone with Italianate brackets and a fine two story porch; the Frank Cable House,⁽⁸⁴⁾ 809 W. Washington St., a limestone Queen Anne with a polygonal turret; the Marshall House,⁽⁹¹⁾ 514 Wayne St., a frame Italianate with frieze board panels and brackets; the March House,⁽⁹³⁾ 532 Wayne St., with its decorative cast iron window moldings; the Moss-Foster House,⁽⁹⁴⁾ with pillared portico; and the Boalt House,⁽⁹⁵⁾ 631 Wayne St., a brick Italianate with a double front door with canopy.

Several commercial buildings are outside the downtown. The Ross Hardware, 708 Hancock St. has an ornate Eastlake zinc facade.⁽⁴⁵⁾ Some changes have been made at street level. A limestone blacksmith shop at 321 E. Market St.,⁽⁵⁹⁾ Rear, has crude rubble walls and double doors with wrought iron strap hinges. The Erie Co. Oil Products Co.⁽¹¹⁾ (1922) has a tin tile roof with four square corner projections. Wichman's Grocery,⁽⁸⁹⁾ 1118 W. Washington St., is a brick Eastlake with stone trim and a decorative roof line. The Lotz Store,⁽⁸⁰⁾ 1119 W. Washington St., across the way,

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Description

VI. is a 1850-1852 vernacular of brick with simple stone lintels and sills. The street floor has been altered.

Two rectories, or priests' residences, are worthy of note. St. Mary's Rectory (11) is Chateau style, built in 1893 of limestone, and has a rounded tower and a stone belt course. Sts. Peter & Paul Rectory (29), a limestone Italianate, has roof brackets and returns. It was built in 1871, and a very old addition is to the south. Both rectories are now connected to their churches.

Important to Black Sanduskians is the vernacular St. Stephen's Church (66), a frame building with twin square steeples that was built by the congregation in 1879. The church was moved back from the curb to its present site in 1922.

Methodology

Sandusky has twenty-seven buildings or groups of buildings listed on the National Register as the result of individual nominations prior to 1979. Between February 1, 1979, and October 19, 1979, citizens under the sponsorship of the Old House Guild, the local preservation organization, surveyed the entire building stock of the City of Sandusky. They selected over 1,700 buildings, structures and objects for possible inclusion in the Ohio Historic Inventory. The team's goal was to survey all nineteenth century buildings as well as those of the early twentieth century that were historically or architecturally significant. Inventory teams also noted on each form the possibility for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

Eight editors rechecked each inventory form and considered each building for inclusion in the Ohio Historic Inventory. 1,457 buildings, structures and objects met the standards the Guild had set and were entered in the Inventory. Also evaluated at this time was each property's possible eligibility for the National Register. This potential National Register list was further studied in the summer of 1980 by a team of six citizens knowledgeable in architecture and history, and 125 buildings and objects seemed to fulfill the National Register criteria and were selected for potential nomination.

This list was reviewed and carefully scrutinized by the coordinator of the survey project and the regional preservation officer of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. Reduced by thirty buildings, a list of 95 buildings and objects was finally selected for nomination to the National Register because of their architectural quality and integrity, & their importance to the history of Sandusky in one of the areas of the community's history identified during the survey work as being important: transportation, immigration, social history, education, recreation, industry-invention, and technology. The nomination was prepared between September 1980 and March 1981.

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Description Summary

Following is a summary of the themes of significance for the Sandusky nomination. A larger explanation within the city's history is included in section 8.

Transportation

Because of Sandusky's geographic position it has always been a major terminus for both overland and water transportation. The following properties reflect this heritage: 10) U.S. Coast Guard Building; 21) Jupiter Discount (Stone's Blade); 38) Musschel Saloon (Lake Shore Hotel); 49) Firelands Apartments (Lane House); 54) Bates House (Wallace House); 71) Erie Oil Products Company; 80) Harper House; 87) Bing's Hotel.

Immigration

Sandusky has seen two major immigrant populations who have shaped the history of the community through their cultural institutions and industries, the Irish and Germans. These properties represent that heritage: 5) Von Schulenburg House; 11) St. Mary's Rectory; 22) Emmanuel Church; 27) Sts. Peter & Paul Church; 28) Zion Lutheran Church; 29) Sts. Peter and Paul Rectory; 30) Stang House; 37) St. Mary's Girls Grade School; 42) Engels House; 44) Hancock-Elm Building; 52) St. Mary's School; 62) Worth-More Furniture; 65) Cable House; 46) Fox's Brewery; 53) Bavarian Brewery; 55) Jackson Jr. High School (Lutheran School).

Social History

A number of properties represent Sandusky's varied social history: 23) Cooke House; 25) Godrey House; 34) Cooke House; 56) No. 5 Fire Station; 66) St. Stephens AME Church; 76) Red Popcorn Wagon; 81) Boy With Fountain; 89) Science Lodge No. 5; 94) Moss-Foster House.

Education

The educational heritage of the city is reflected in a number of schools which have significant architectural styling but one school in particular is important as the sole survivor of the first public school system in the city; 39) West Market School.

Recreation

Sandusky has for many years been a summer resort-vacation land because of its lake-front location. Most of these properties relate to Cedar Point amusement park but several are early 20th century movie theatres: 8) Muller Carousel; 9) Coliseum; 30) Boeckling House; 68) Sandusky Chamber of Commerce; 12) State Theatre; 60) Ohio Theatre.

Industry-Invention

Sandusky was home to a major paper company, Hinde and Dauch, whose founder, James Hinde, was responsible for inventions which revolutionized the industry. One property is included because it represents a major early industry for which all other examples have been lost. Properties relating to this theme are as follows: 36) Hinde & Dauch Paper; 41) Hinde House; 48) Curtis House; 69) Hinde & Dauch Paper; 88) Hinde & Dauch Paper; 59) Stoffel Blacksmith Shop.

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Description Summary continued
Architecture

The properties in this category are included both for stylistic reasons and because of the construction materials used. Sandusky is the "limestone capital" of the state and these buildings help define the community both historically and in a contemporary sense. Limestone Buildings: 4) Erie County Jail, 6) Sixth Ward School; 24) Cooke House; 40) Barney House, 63) No. 1 Fire Station, 67) Osborne School; 70) Osborne School; 70) Holy Angels Church, 83) Elizabeth Apartments.

Federal Building: 74) Mallory House

Greek Revival Building: 78) Converse-Mertz Apartment

Victorian Gothic - Gothic Revival Buildings: 7) Eighth Ward School (Campbell)
79) McKenster-Graff House, 27) Sts. Peter & Paul Church, 70) Holy Angels Church.

Italianate Buildings: 2) Hubbard House, 6) Sixth Ward School (Barker), 58) Facer's Store, 77) Simpson House, 91) Marshall House, 93) March House, 95) Boalt House.

Second Empire: 13) Echo Night Club, 47) Wagner Palace

Renaissance Revival: 3) Root House, 43) Simpson House

Victorian Commercial: 13)-20) Columbus Avenue Historic District; 85) Wichman's Grocery, 86) Cronin's Tavern (Lotz Store).

Romanesque: 26) First Congregational Church, 50) Wadsworth House, 51) Old First Church, 57) Lea Block, 64) Monroe School, 67) Osborne School, 87) Bing's Hotel, 90) Grace Episcopal Church.

Queene Anne: 32) Hubbard House, 84) Cable House, 92) Stoll House.

Eastlake: 42) Ross Hardware, 73) Erie County Detention Home.

Georgian and Colonial Revival: 33) Taylor-Frohman House, 35) Grafe House.

Chateauesque: 11) St. Marys Rectory

Neoclassic: 1) First Church of Christ Scientist, 61) Third National Bank, 82) U.S. Post Office.

Beaux Art: 75) Cavalry Temple.

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) recreation |

Specific dates 1827-1926

Builder/Architect Various (see inventory forms)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The historic resources of Sandusky include a fine quality and quantity of limestone buildings, plus dwellings and structures of other materials, which reflect life from its early days into the first part of this Century. Parks, which were part of the original plat, influence housing patterns. The influx of Germans, in the middle of the 19th Century and later, into what had been a New England town transplanted to Ohio, left their mark in thriving beer and wine industries. Several local inventions created industries. Cedar Point, an amusement park now within the city limits, attracts visitors from all over the Mid West. The earliest railroad in Ohio began here, and Sandusky was the central point for the longest electric railway. Sandusky's place on Lake Erie and its role as county seat both have had a profound influence on the growth of the community. In addition, Sandusky has all the attributes of other small cities, with public buildings, churches, and residences offering pleasant living to its inhabitants.

Sandusky was platted in 1818 and incorporated in 1824. It is in the western part of the Western Reserve known as the Firelands, because it was land set aside for those who were burned out during British raids on American coastal towns. Its plan was that of a typical New England town, centered around a square. The enthusiastic Mason who drew the plan, Hector Kilbourne, superimposed the triangle and square Masonic symbol on the grid design and created the diagonal streets and triangular parks.

Located on the finest natural harbor on Lake Erie, Sandusky Bay, its early settlers came by water from the East. In 1835, the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad began here. The railroad built housing to attract workers to the young community. Other railroads followed, and in 1872 the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad began service through the south side of Sandusky, with an accompanying expansion of housing in this section of the community. A street railway company began operation in 1883, and houses and shops grew up along the lines. The Lake Shore Electric Railway from 1901 provided service from Toledo to Cleveland, south to Lima, and north to Detroit. Its general offices were here.

Sandusky had a large influx of Irish and German settlers and many buildings are associated with them. The Germans brought their wine and beer-making skills with them and wineries and breweries, along with neighborhood saloons, proliferated and prospered until Prohibition. Ernst Von Schulenburg wrote Einst und Jetzt (Sandusky Then & Now), the history of the community's Germans. Both the Irish and the Germans left their legacy in schools and churches.

Many immigrants were stone masons, attracted to the community because of the large amount of limestone available between 12-18 inches under the soil. The collection of limestone buildings that resulted, in virtually every style of Victorian architecture, is unequalled elsewhere.

Three industries have had a profound influence on the community. The Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. revolutionized the shipping industry with the invention of the corrugated shipping box. H&D had factories, mills, and offices all over the eastern U.S. It has been sold to the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.

(Continued)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Sandusky MR Area, Erie County, Ohio

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

Significance

II. The American Crayon Co. was the result of the merger of three companies in 1890: Western School Supply, Sandusky; Parmenter Crayon Co., Waltham, Mass.; and Tiffin Crayon Co.; Tiffin, O. with main offices here. Western School Supply began with the perfection of school chalk by W. D. Curtis in the 1860's.

Cedar Point, an amusement park, was developed by G. A. Boeckling beginning in 1897. It has grown to be the largest ride capacity park in the United States. Sandusky young people for generations have worked their way through college with their summer jobs at "The Point".

The downtown commercial area is between Sandusky Bay and the original town square, Washington Park. Across the Bay from the foot of Columbus Ave., Sandusky's main street, is Johnson's Island, where a camp for Confederate prisoners was located during the Civil War.

Washington Park is a Victorian park still, with fountains, raised flower beds and winding paths. The south portion of the park has always contained the Court House, schools and churches, and the sidewalk running from east to west in the center of the park is a former carriage path of access to these buildings. A triangular park to the east was landscaped in a modern manner in 1972 and won a national award for design.

The most elegant street in the last part of the 19th Century was Wayne St. Several buildings have been lost, but many fine residences remain. Columbus Ave., south of Scott and east of Campbell, was also a fine residential area, with a variety of houses of Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival architecture.

Sandusky's limestone schools and government properties--fire stations, jail, and post office--are an outstanding collection. The schools are still being utilized, as are the jail and post office, but only one limestone fire station remains in use. There is some agitation for replacement of the jail, post office and fire station.

The limestone churches here are also fine architectural examples. Holy Angels Church is the oldest Roman Catholic Church in the Toledo Diocese. Although the original front was added to, the essential church building remains. Two other Roman Catholic churches, one of which is already on the Register, a Lutheran Church, an Episcopal Church, a Presbyterian Church, and two United Churches of Christ are worthy of note. St. Stephan's AME Church is a frame vernacular building of folk art charm.

Fine commercial buildings remain. Two blocks along Water St. are already on the National Register. The east block of Columbus Ave. between Water and Market Sts. is on this nomination because of the fine collection of buildings dated between 1850 and 1914. Other worthy commercial buildings are scattered throughout the downtown and the community.

(Continued)

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Sandusky MR Area, Erie County, Ohio

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

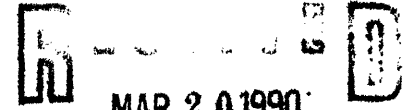
PAGE 2

Significance

III. Several small vernacular buildings and objects are notable. A limestone blacksmith shop on E. Market St. and a 1922 gas station at the corner of Tiffin Ave. and W. Monroe St. are survivors of another time. The Boy With the Boot fountain and the Popcorn Wagon, both in Washington Park, have become important symbols for Sanduskians.

Because Sandusky is the county seat, as well as because of its significant location, many prosperous businesses resulted. The community which began with a handful of New Englanders now has 33,000 residents, plus a large suburban population in Perkins township to the south.

An important early settler was Eleutheros Cooke, Sandusky's first lawyer and railroad promoter. Several dwellings he built are included in this nomination. Joseph Root, a prominent Sanduskyan who served in Congress 1845-1851, left behind a distinguished limestone. The cottage where Ernst Von Schulenburg recorded the history of his fellow Germans remains. Other dwellings include those of doctors, merchants, bankers, priests, industrialists, insurance agents, brewers, vintners, railroaders, and even a bell hanger. A hotel and two boarding houses are also included. This nomination represents a cross-section of the basic interests of the community, plus a collection of architectural styles from Federal and Greek Revival to the architecture of the early 20th Century. These styles were usually developed here in a less sophisticated fashion than in larger cities or those which there was a renowned architect. Still, representative works of Sheldon Smith, Levi Till, the Feicks, a church attributed to Patrick Keely, and unknown designers created a pleasing blend of architecture that endures to the present.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNATIONAL
REGISTER

Historic Resources of Sandusky, Ohio MRA Amendment

Section number 8 Page

Development of Amusement Parks

The emergence of a large American middle class after the Civil War led to the development of summer resorts throughout the country. These appealed to those who wanted to enjoy simple amusements while in a rural fresh air environment. Parks were usually located in the country near bodies of water. There was access to these places by boat, train, and electric railway, which all ran excursions to bring the masses to these resorts.

The first parks provided, from the 1870s, picnic areas, bathing facilities, fishing piers, band concerts, dancing, and outdoor games such as archery. Each area had its own small park to provide entertainment for local people as well as to attract visitors.

After World War I, these parks grew in popularity. The country became more affluent, and had more leisure time. Automobiles made the parks more accessible, and the number of amusements grew to attract more and more people to the parks. Amusements usually consisted of carousels, roller coasters, ferris wheels, fun houses, and other rides of various names which moved people up and down and around to provide simple but dizzying thrills.

The Great Depression of the 1930s dealt a blow to these small parks. Many did not survive. Others lingered through World War II, only to find that customers were looking for more sophisticated thrills than these places now provided. Development pressures, with the move to the suburbs, made the land they were on more valuable as housing allotments. Economically, the small parks could not compete with the large theme parks which developed in the 1950s, such as Disneyland. The amusement rides which had been in the old parks were abandoned and fell into disrepair. Carousels, particularly, which had once been considered among the finest of the rides, became more valuable broken up and sold to antique dealers for the beauty of the animals. Cedar Point was a small regional park which did not collapse after World War II. Purchased by a group of businessmen from Cleveland, its Midway was completely rebuilt. Several theme areas (Kiddieland, Frontiertown) were developed and the best amusement park rides from around the world were installed. These included all the newest thrill rides from the 1950s to the present, as well as three of the traditional historic carousels made by the acknowledged masters of the craft. In addition, a rare racing derby was purchased from Euclid Beach, Cleveland, shortly before that park's demise.

Cedar Point is the largest tourist attraction in Ohio. It has over three million visitors a year and ranks eighth nationally in attendance, in spite of the fact that it is open only 119 days per year.

The Daniel Muller carousel was placed on the NR as part of the MRA of Sandusky in 1982. This is an amendment to the multiple resource nomination.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hansen, At Home in Early Sandusky (Sandusky, 1975)
Erie County deeds and tax records
Peeke, Centennial History of Erie Co. (Sandusky, 1925)
Sandusky Area Sesquicentennial, Portraits From the Past (Sandusky, 1968)
Sandusky City Directories, 1855-1922

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property See inventory forms

Quadrangle name Sandusky

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

See inventory forms

A

| | | |
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| Zone | Easting | Northing |
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| N/A | | | |

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
|-------|------|--------|------|

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ellie Damm, President

organization Old House Guild of Sandusky

date March, 1981

street & number 429 Lawrence St.

telephone 419-625-9331

city or town Sandusky

state Ohio

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

W. Ray Luce

title

SHPO

date 8/31/82

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See continuation sheet for listing
Keeper of the National Register

date

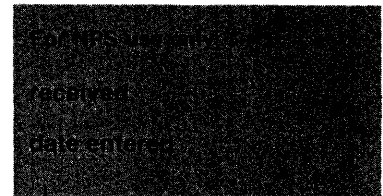
Attest

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Item number Page 1 of 9
Multiple Resource Area dnr-11
Thematic Group

Name Sandusky, Multiple Resource Area
State Ohio

Nomination/Type of Review

| | | <i>Attestment</i> | Date/Signature |
|--|---|-------------------|--|
| ✓ 1. Masonic Temple | Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION | Keeper | <u><i>Thomas Lee Boyd</i></u> 1/20/83 ✓ |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| ✓ 2. Columbus Avenue Historic District | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u><i>Thomas Lee Boyd</i></u> 1/20/83 ✓ |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 3. First Church of Christ Scientist | Entered in the National Register | <i>for</i> Keeper | <u><i>Delores Byers</i></u> 10/20/82 |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 4. Hubbard, Lester, House | Entered in the National Register | <i>for</i> Keeper | <u><i>Delores Byers</i></u> 10/20/82 |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 5. Root, Joseph, House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u><i>Thomas Lee Boyd</i></u> 10/20/82 |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 6. Erie County Jail | Entered in the National Register | <i>for</i> Keeper | <u><i>Delores Byers</i></u> 10/20/82 |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 7. Von Schulenburg, Ernst, House | Entered in the National Register | <i>for</i> Keeper | <u><i>Delores Byers</i></u> 10/20/82 |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 8. Barker School | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u><i>Thomas Lee Boyd</i></u> 10/20/82 |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 9. Campbell School | Entered in the National Register | <i>for</i> Keeper | <u><i>Delores Byers</i></u> 10/20/82 |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 10. Muller, Daniel C., Carousel | Entered in the National Register | <i>for</i> Keeper | <u><i>Delores & Byers</i></u> 10/20/82 |
| | | Attest | _____ |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**National Register of Historic Places
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date entered _____

Continuation sheet _____ Item number _____ Page 2 of 9

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Sandusky Multiple Resource Area
State Ohio

| Nomination/Type of Review | Date/Signature |
|--|--|
| 11. Coliseum Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Bruce MacDougal 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 12. U.S. Coast Guard Building Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 13. St. Mary's Rectory Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 14. Stone's Block Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Bruce MacDougal 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 15. Emmanuel Church Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 16. Cooke, Eleutheros, House (410 Columbus Ave.) Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 17. Cooke - Robertson House Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Bruce MacDougal 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 18. Godfrey-Johnson House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 19. First Congregational Church Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 20. Sts. Peter & Paul Church AND RECTORY | Keeper <u>Bruce MacDougal 1/20/85</u> Attest _____ |

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Name Sandusky Multiple Resource Area
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Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Zion Lutheran Church

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/20/82

Attest

22. ^{W. Davis} Sts. Peter & Paul Rectory

Keeper

Combined with Church

Attest

✓ 23. Boeckling, G. A., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Tommy Lee Dugan 10/20/82

Attest

24. Stang, John, House

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/20/82

Attest

25. Hubbard, S. B., House

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/20/82

Attest

26. Taylor-Frohman House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Tommy Lee Dugan 10/20/82

Attest

27. Cooke, Eleutheros, House
(1415 Columbus Ave.)

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/20/82

Attest

28. Graefe, Henry, House

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/20/82

Attest

29. Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.
(407 Decatur St.)

Substantive Review

Keeper

Tommy Lee Dugan 10/20/82

Attest

30. St. Mary's Girls Grade
School

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Delores Byers 10/20/82

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Sandusky Multiple Resource Area
State Ohio

| Nomination/Type of Review | Date/Signature |
|--|--|
| 31. Murschel House Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 32. West Market School Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Bruce MacDargel 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 33. Barney, Freeland T., House Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 34. Hinde, James J., House Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 35. Engels, Herman, House Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Bruce MacDargel 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 36. Simpson, Walter, House Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 37. Kuebeler-Stang Block Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 38. Ross Hardware Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Bruce MacDargel 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 39. Fox's Brewery-Diamond Wine Co. Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 40. Wagner Palace Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |

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Name Sandusky Multiple Resource Area
State Ohio

| Nomination/Type of Review | Date/Signature |
|---|--|
| * 41. Curtis, William D., House Substantive Review | Keeper <u><i>Ronnie MacDougal 10/20/82</i></u> Attest _____ |
| 42. Lane, Ebenezer, House Entered in the National Register | <i>for</i> Keeper <u><i>Delores Byers 10/20/82</i></u> Attest _____ |
| 43. Wadsworth, James, House Entered in the National Register | <i>for</i> Keeper <u><i>Delores Byers 10/20/82</i></u> Attest _____ |
| * 44. Old First Church Substantive Review | Keeper <u><i>Ronnie MacDougal 10/20/82</i></u> Attest _____ |
| 45. St. Mary's School Entered in the National Register | <i>for</i> Keeper <u><i>Delores Byers 10/20/82</i></u> Attest _____ |
| 46. Bavarian Brewery Entered in the National Register | <i>for</i> Keeper <u><i>Delores Byers 10/20/82</i></u> Attest _____ |
| * 47. Bates-Cockrem House Substantive Review | Keeper <u><i>Ronnie MacDougal 10/20/82</i></u> Attest _____ |
| 48. Jackson Jr. High School Entered in the National Register | <i>for</i> Keeper <u><i>Delores Byers 10/20/82</i></u> Attest _____ |
| 49. No. 5 Fire Station Entered in the National Register | <i>for</i> Keeper <u><i>Delores Byers 10/20/82</i></u> Attest _____ |
| * 50. Lea Block Substantive Review | Keeper <u><i>Ronnie MacDougal 10/20/82</i></u> Attest _____ |

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Name Sandusky Multiple Resource Area
State Ohio

| Nomination/Type of Review | | Date/Signature |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 51. Facer's Store | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melona Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 52. Stoffel, Henry, Blacksmith Shop | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melona Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 53. Ohio Theatre | Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Bruce Mac Burch 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 54. Third National Bank | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melona Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 55. Hemminger Saloon | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melona Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 56. Engine House #1 | Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Bruce Mac Burch 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 57. Monroe School | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melona Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 58. Cable, Laurence, House | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melona Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 59. St. Stephens's AME Church | Substantive Review | for Keeper <u>Amador Day 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 60. Osborne School | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melona Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |

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Multiple Resource Area
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State Ohio

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 61. Boeckling Building Entered in the National Register Keeper Delores Byers 10/20/82
Attest _____
- 62. Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. (401 W. Shoreline Dr.) Substantive Review Keeper Tommy Lee Dwyer 10/20/82
Attest _____
- 63. Holy Angels Church Entered in the National Register Keeper Delores Byers 10/20/82
Attest _____
- 64. Erie County Oil Products Co. Entered in the National Register Keeper Delores Byers 10/20/82
Attest _____
- 65. Kerber's Marine Grocery Substantive Review Keeper Tommy Lee Dwyer 10/20/82
Attest _____
- 66. Kuebeler, August, House Entered in the National Register Keeper Delores Byers 10/20/82
Attest _____
- 67. Mallroy, Ogden, House Entered in the National Register Keeper Delores Byers 10/20/82
Attest _____
- 68. Commercial Banking & Trust Co. Substantive Review Keeper Tommy Lee Dwyer 10/20/82
Attest _____
- 69. Red Popcorn Wagon Entered in the National Register Keeper Delores Byers 10/20/82
Attest _____
- 70. Simpson, William A., House Entered in the National Register Keeper Delores Byers 10/20/82
Attest _____

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Multiple Resource Area
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Name Sandusky Multiple Resource Area
State Ohio

| Nomination/Type of Review | Date/Signature |
|--|--|
| 71. Converse-Mertz Apartments <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper <u>Bruce Ha-Danzel 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 72. McKenster-Groff House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 73. Harper, Rice, House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 74. Boy with the Boot Fountain <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper <u>Bruce Ha-Danzel 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 75. U. S. Post Office Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 76. Townsend, William T., House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 77. Cable, Frank, House <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper <u>Bruce Ha-Danzel 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 78. Wichman's Grocery Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 79. Lotz, Henry, Store Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 80. Bing's Hotel <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper <u>Bruce Ha-Danzel 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |

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State Ohio

| Nomination/Type of Review | Date/Signature |
|--|--|
| 81. Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. (409 W. Water St.) Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 82. Grace Episcopal Church Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 83. Marshall, James E., House <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper <u>Bruce Van Dongen 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 84. Stoll, Adam J., House Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 85. March, George, House Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 86. Moss-Foster House <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper <u>Bruce Van Dongen 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 87. Boalt, John, House Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ |
| 88. Schine State Theatre Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 10/20/82</u> Attest _____ Keeper _____ Attest _____ Keeper _____ Attest _____ |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

3/24/90

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Sandusky MRA Erie County

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION TO THE COVER

(1 page on the Development of Amusement Parks)

for Keeper *Patrick Andrews 5/4/90*