

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Ohio
COUNTY:	Franklin
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	MAR 20 1973



1. NAME			
COMMON: Sullivant, Lucas, Building			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 714 West Gay Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Columbus		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 15 Chalmers P. Wylie	
STATE: Ohio	CODE: 039	COUNTY: Franklin	CODE: 049

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS
☐ District ☐ Site ☐ Object	☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Private ☐ Both		☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress
PUBLIC ACQUISITION: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered			
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC			
Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No			
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☐ Park ☒ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
☐ Comments _____ _____ _____			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: O. K., Jr. and Iras K. Shurtz			
STREET AND NUMBER: 714 West Gay Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Columbus	STATE: Ohio	CODE: 039	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Franklin County Courthouse			
STREET AND NUMBER: 380 South High Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Columbus	STATE: Ohio	CODE: 039	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE:	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Ohio	COUNTY: Franklin	ENTRY NUMBER: MAR 20 1973	DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY			

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☒ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This small, unimposing building was built of brick circa 1822. It rests on a stone foundation which measures approximately sixteen by nine feet. Standing only one and one-half stories tall, the building is three bays by one bay.

In terms of the exterior, vast modifications have been done to the structure. The entire north wing which was of frame construction has been added sometime during the twentieth century. The stone foundation has been stuccoed over and the brick has been painted. The roofing material is of recent origin, and the chimney on the north side of the building is not original. It appears that the front door frame has been narrowed, and the original door removed. So-called modern conveniences in the form of electricity and plumbing have also been added.

No doubt the original part of the building was attractive when it was first constructed. Since its intended use was that of an office, there were originally only one room in the building. Since then it has been extensively partitioned.

Unfortunately, the present owner does not seem to be at all interested in the historic nature of the building. Gross neglect might sum up his treatment of this significant building. In addition, the neighborhood in which this building stands is also in a state of decay. Industrial developments, car dealerships, and classic urban decay are all a mark of this area. But the Lucas Sullivant Building is important enough to warrant greater attention.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Pre-Columbian | ☐ 16th Century | ☐ 18th Century | ☐ 20th Century |
| ☐ 15th Century | ☐ 17th Century | ☒ 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **built circa 1822**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☐ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☐ Religion/Philosophy | ☐ Other (Specify) _____ |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☐ Architecture | ☐ Landscape | ☐ Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| ☐ Art | ☐ Architecture | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☒ Commerce | ☐ Literature | ☐ Transportation | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☐ Military | | |
| ☐ Conservation | ☐ Music | | |

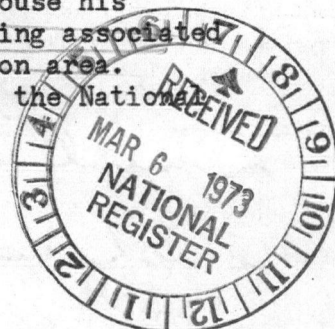
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lucas Sullivant was born in 1765 in Mecklenburgh County, Virginia. During the 1790s Sullivant travelled to the wilderness of Kentucky hoping to form a settlement there. Unfortunately, the Indians proved to be to hostile, and Sullivant headed north for the Scioto Country in Ohio. In the Fall of 1797, Sullivant found a tract of land on the west side of the Scioto River in Central Ohio. Soon Sullivant and the party that had followed him had platted a town and had named it Franklinton. Sullivant felt that eventually this area would become very significant to all Ohioans.

But floods and disease prevented the area's immediate growth. In fact, Sullivant had to give away some of his lots (on Gift Street) in order to attract the first band of settlers. Word spread and soon Franklinton was bustling. A toll bridge was constructed over the Scioto, a jail, a courthouse and other buildings were built in order to provide needed municipal services. Also Sullivant built this small building to house his office for land sales.

By about 1822 when this building was constructed, Franklinton had become the county seat for Franklin County. Like in Sullivant's dream, Franklinton had indeed become important. But unfortunately it would not last. By the 1860s, Columbus had become the county seat, the state capital, and had annexed Franklinton. Franklinton, its identity eradicated, entered into a period of urban decline.

Today little remains of this bustling, small town. Only a few buildings amongst the industrial and commercial buildings of today mark the location of the original Franklinton. The Lucas Sullivant Building, constructed to house his real estate offices, remains as the only building associated with Sullivant still standing in the Franklinton area. It deserves the recognition of being placed on the National Register of Historic Places.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Elmer, Frank L., The Preservation of Environmental Character,
Columbus, Ohio, May, 1971, privately printed.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 , "	0 , "		N 39° 57 ' 40 "	W 83° 1 ' 10 "	
NE	0 , "	0 , "				
SE	0 , "	0 , "				
SW	0 , "	0 , "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: $\frac{1}{2}$ acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Larry Alan Beers

ORGANIZATION

DATE

January 20, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:

1932 Forest Village Lane

CITY OR TOWN:

Columbus

STATE

Ohio

CODE

039

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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 National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

Name

Title

Date

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

Robert M. Utley
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

W. M. M. M. M.
Keeper of The National Register

Date

PROPERTY

Sullivan, Lucas, Buildings

STATE

Ohio

WORKING NUMBER

3.6.73.2492

TECH REVIEW

Photos

2

Maps

1

Franklin

CONTROL REVIEW

HISTORIAN

integrity of area is gone & occupants have
little interest; nevertheless, is locally
significant but not of a high order AMH 3/17/73

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ugly but I think we'll have to
accept it for its historical importance to the city
and to the settlement of Ohio. UH

ACCEPT
KH
3/8/73

ARCHEOLOGIST

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

qualifies historically
accept
call
2-9-73

BRANCH CHIEF

Locally
significant

OK
3/14/73

KEEPER

OK
3/14

National Register write-up

Send-back

Federal Register entry

5-1-73

Re-submit

Entered

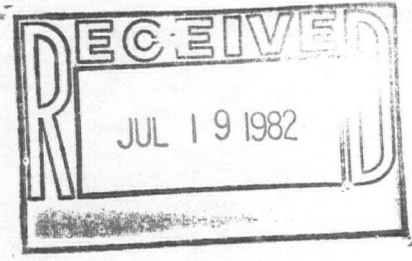
MAR 20 1973

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center I-71 & 17th Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43211 (614) 466-1500

July 7, 1982

Ms. Carol Shull
Acting Keeper
National Register of
Historic Places
National Park Service
440 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240



Dear Carol:

Enclosed is a proposal by the City of Columbus to relocate the Lucas Sullivant Building, Columbus, Franklin County, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

We feel the document makes a good case for the relocation. The new site is at the rear of the lot of the Harrison Headquarters, a property listed on the National Register in 1972. We feel the City is taking all the appropriate steps to avoid any adverse impacts on both properties. In addition, the relocation and new site have been approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board with the understanding that the historic archaeological resources would be taken into account in the project implementation. We are therefore requesting your concurrence in the proposed relocation so that the Sullivant Office may remain on the National Register.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "W. Ray Luce".

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/DS:vb

Enclosure

X.c: Susie Harpham



SULLIVANT HOUSE RELOCATION

CITY OF COLUMBUS, OHIO
RECREATION AND PARKS DEPT.

APPROVED

DATE

William C. [unclear]
DIRECTOR, DEPT. OF RECREATION & PARKS

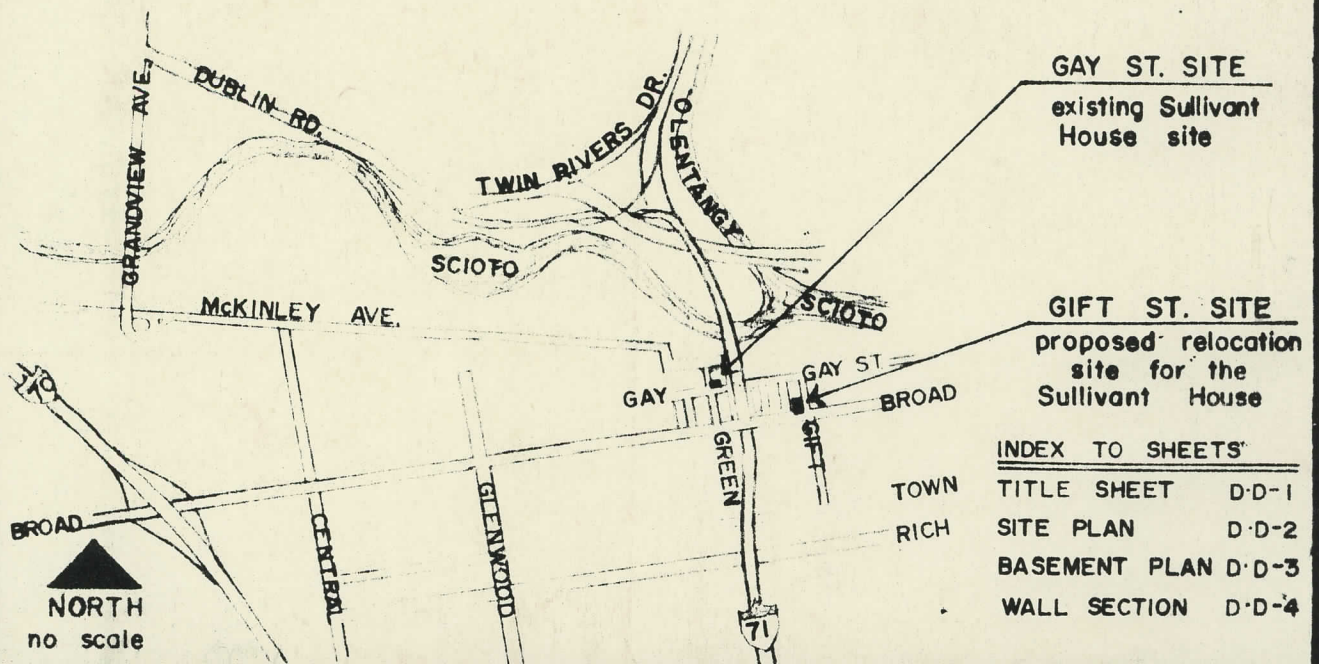
3-13-81

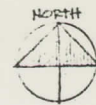
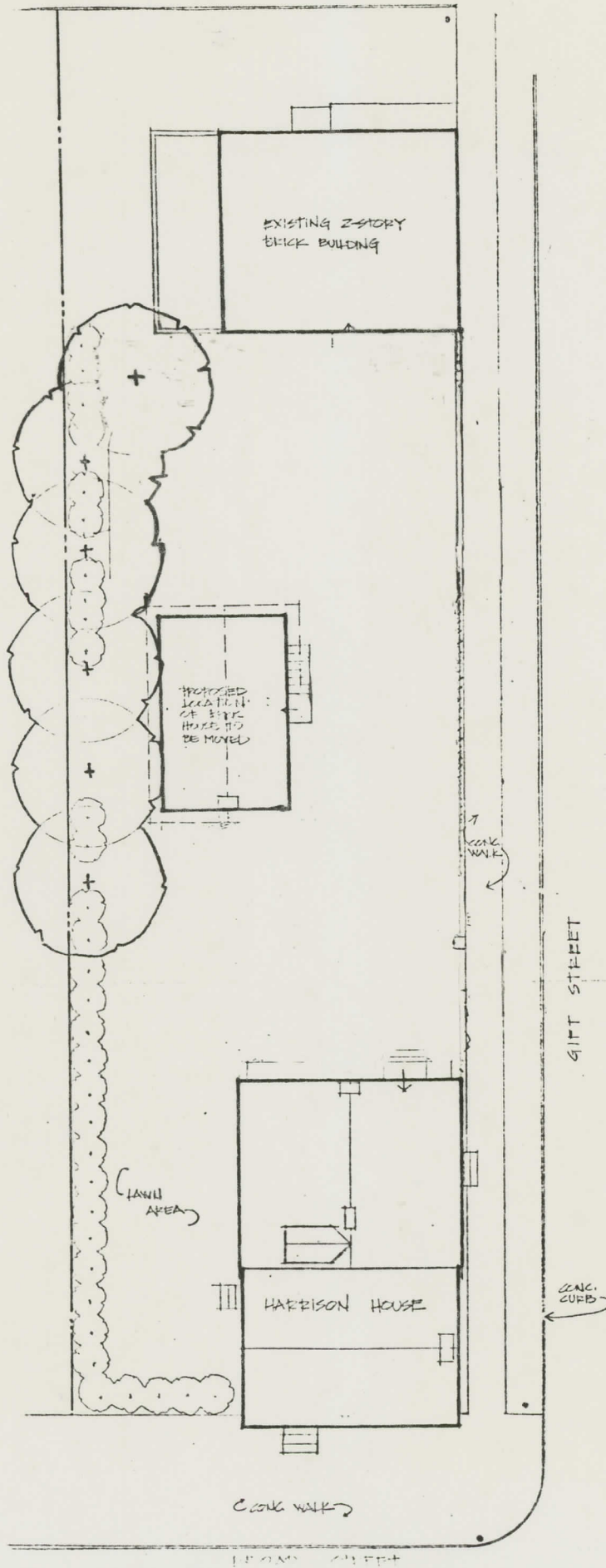
Roger Wells
PARK SUPERINTENDENT, RECREATION & PARKS

3/12/81

Michael [unclear]
CHIEF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT,
RECREATION & PARKS DEPT.

3-12-81





United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service *Substantive Review*

Proposed move

Sullivant, Lucas, Building
Franklin County
OHIO

Working No. 7/13/82-2032

Fed. Reg. Date: _____

Date Due: 8/27/82

Action: ☐ ACCEPT

☐ RETURN

☐ REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- ☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Criteria for relocating bldg. in
36 CFR 60.14 are satisfied
according to documentation received
herein.*

See letter.

Recom./Criteria Accept move.

Reviewer Sape

Discipline 8-19-82

Date Arch Hist.

☐ see continuation sheet

Concur with reviewer

See letter 8/29/82

Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered	☐ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ altered	☐ moved date _____
☐ fair	☐ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder Architect _____

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

- _____ summary paragraph
- _____ completeness
- _____ clarity
- _____ applicable criteria
- _____ justification of areas checked
- _____ relating significance to the resource
- _____ context
- _____ relationship of integrity to significance
- _____ justification of exception
- _____ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UMT References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- _____ Maps
- _____ Photographs
- _____ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



NPS Number 3/20/73

Title: SULLIVANT, Lucas, Bldg.

Loc. Franklin, Ohio

south AND east sides of Bldg.

①

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

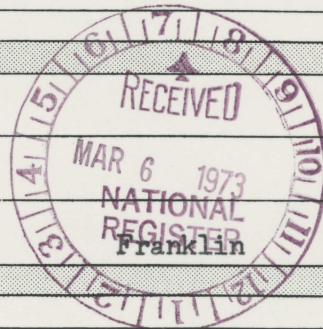
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Franklin	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 20 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Sullivant, Lucas, Building	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:		714 West Gay Street	
CITY OR TOWN:		Columbus	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Ohio	039		049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		Larry Alan Beers	
DATE OF PHOTO:		December 8, 1972	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		The Ohio Historical Society Columbus, Ohio	
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
This view shows the south and east sides of the building.			





NPS Number 3/20/73

Title: Sullivan, Lucas, Bldg.

Loc. Franklin, Ohio

West and North Sides of Bldg.

②

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

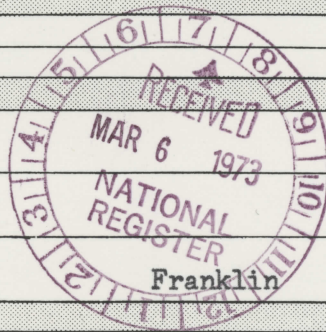
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Franklin	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 20 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Sullivant, Lucas, Building	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:		714 West Gay Street	
CITY OR TOWN:		Columbus	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Ohio	039	Franklin	049
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		Larry Alan Beers	
DATE OF PHOTO:		December 8, 1972	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		The Ohio Historical Society Columbus, Ohio	
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
This view shows the west and north sides of the building			





Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's Ohio
December, 1981
Proposed relocation site,
northwest

9-2-81



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's, Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's Ohio

December, 1981

Proposed relocation site, north-
west



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W, Gay St. Col's, Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's Ohio
December 1981
Relocation site, east



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's, Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's Ohio
December, 1981
Proposed relocation site, south



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's, Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's Ohio
December, 1981
Proposed relocation site, west



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's Ohio
December, 1981
Western edge of relocation site,
north.



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's, Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's Ohio
December 1981
western edge of relocation site,
south



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's, Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's Ohio
December, 1981
Rendering of relocation, west



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's, Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's, Ohio
December, 1981
facade & southern environ



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreations & Parks
420 W. Whittier St. Col's, Ohio
December, 1981
facade (south elevation)



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's, Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's Ohio

December, 1981

East & North elevation with
surrounding parking facilities



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's, Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's, Ohio
December, 1981
North elevation & n.e. environ



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's Ohio
December, 1981
Rear (north) elevation & environ



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's, Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's, Ohio
December, 1981
West elevation, showing rear wing
wall addition



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St.Col's,Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St., Col's Ohio
December, 1981
East elevation showing frame
additions & southeast environ



Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay St. Col's Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreation & Parks
420 W. Whittier St. Col's, Ohio
December, 1981
south (facade) and east elevation

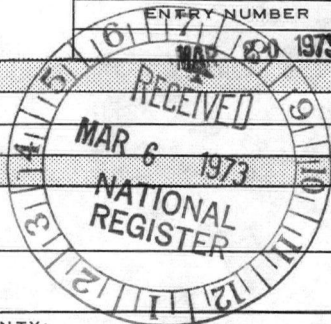


Lucas Sullivant Land Office
714 W. Gay Street, Col's Ohio
Col's Dept. Recreations & Parks
420 W. Whittier St. Col's, Ohio
December 1981
West & south front elevations

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Franklin	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER MAR 6 1973	DATE



1. NAME			
COMMON:		Sullivant, Lucas, Building	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
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CITY OR TOWN:		Columbus	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Ohio	039	Franklin	049

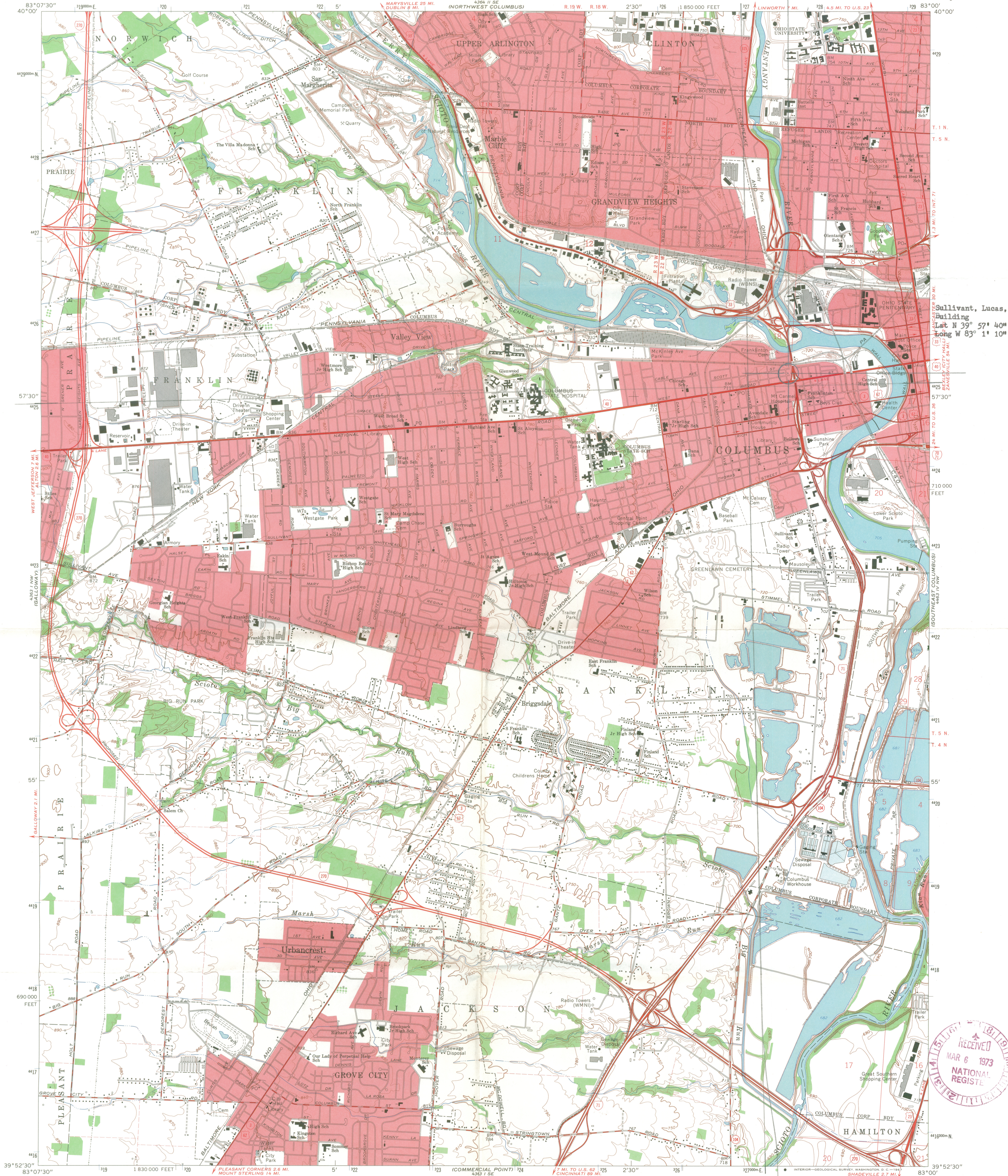
3. MAP REFERENCE	
SOURCE:	
USGS 7½' Series, Southwest Columbus Quadrangle	
SCALE:	1: 24,000
DATE:	1965

4. REQUIREMENTS
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SOUTHWEST COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE
OHIO—FRANKLIN CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 WEST COLUMBUS 15' QUADRANGLE



HB
2-17
E327480
N4425150

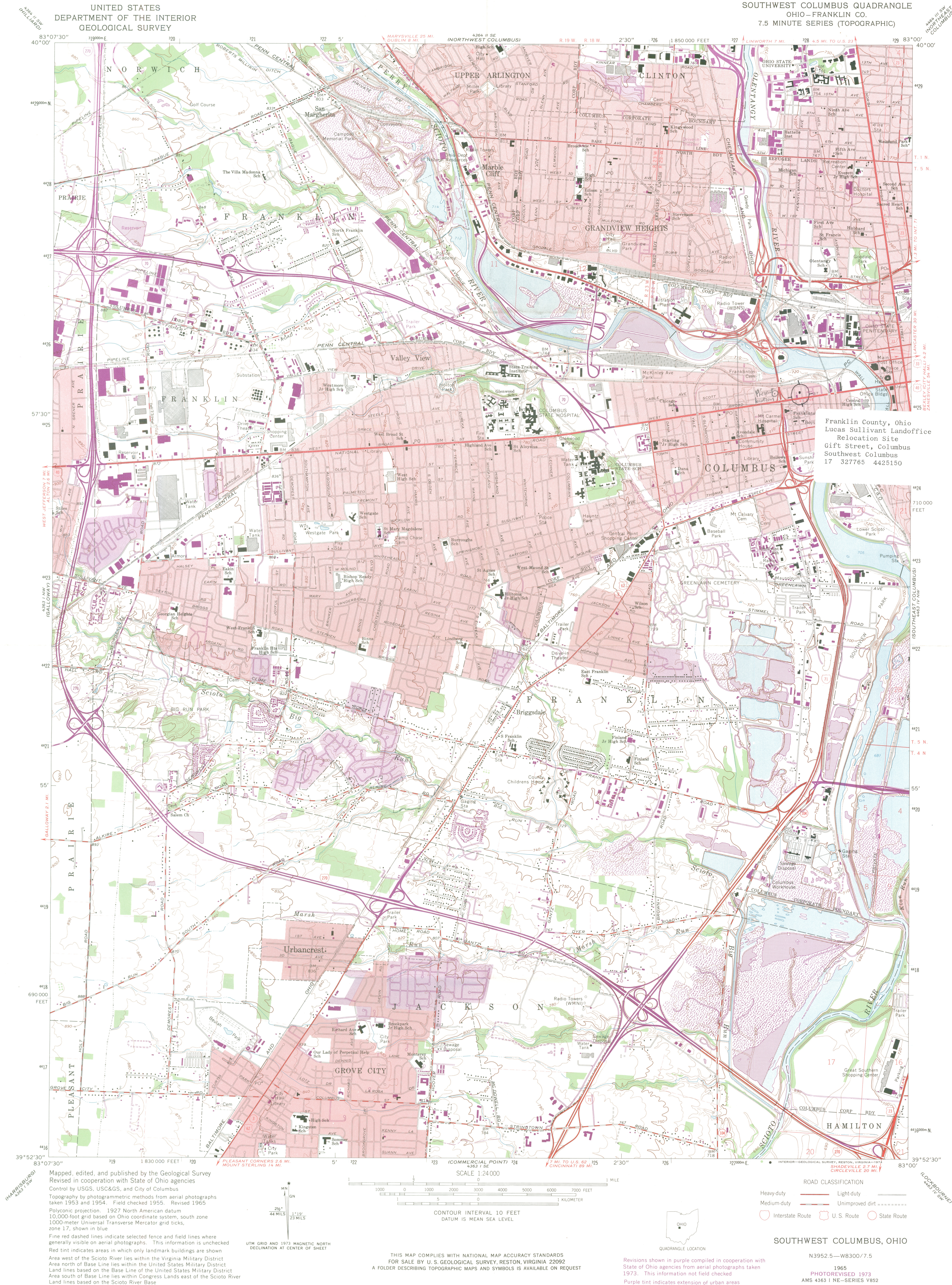
Sullivan, Lucas,
Building
Lat N 39° 57' 40"
Long W 83° 1' 10"

RECEIVED
MAR 6 1973
NATIONAL
REGISTER

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with State of Ohio agencies
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and City of Columbus
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1953 and 1954. Field checked 1955. Revised 1965
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Ohio coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Area west of the Scioto River lies within the Virginia Military District
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
Area south of Base Line lies within Congress Lands east of the Scioto River
Land lines based on the Scioto River Base

SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
UTM GRID AND 1965 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route
SOUTHWEST COLUMBUS, OHIO
NE/4 WEST COLUMBUS 15' QUADRANGLE
N3952.5—W8300.7/5
1965
AMS 4363 I NE—SERIES V852



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with State of Ohio agencies
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and City of Columbus
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1953 and 1954. Field checked 1955. Revised 1965
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Ohio coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
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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
Area south of Base Line lies within Congress Lands east of the Scioto River
Land lines based on the Scioto River Base

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 20192
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Ohio agencies from aerial photographs taken
1973. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

N3952.5—W8300/7.5
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1973
AMS 4363 1 NE—SERIES V852

8

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE OHIO

Date Entered MAR 20 1973

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hubbard (Col. William) House	Ashtabula Ashtabula County
Franklinton Post Office	Columbus Franklin County
Warren Public Library	Warren Trumbull County
Panay Methodist Church and Panay School District	Vicinity of Clarksville Clinton County
Administration Building (Lake Erie College)	Painesville Lake County
Founders Hall, Heidelberg College	Tiffin Seneca County
E. 2nd St. District (Abraham Hivling-Coates Kinney House & John Allen House)	Xenia Greene County
Cleveland Arcade	Cleveland Cuyahoga County
<u>Sullivant (Lucas) Building</u>	Columbus Franklin County

Hon. William B. ~~Also~~ Also Notified
 Hon. Robert Taft, Jr.
 Hon. John W. Stanton
 Hon. Chalmers P. Wylie
 Hon. William H. Harsha
 Hon. Delbert L. Latta
 Hon. Clarence J. Brown, Jr.
 Hon. Louis Stokes

Mr. Daniel R. Porter, Director
 The Ohio Historical Society
 Columbus, Ohio 43211

Director, Northeast Region

PHR

NRowland:1mp

3-29-73

Franklinton Area Commission
183 Hawkes Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43223



December 2, 1981

CHAIRPERSON

John Spinelli

VICE-CHAIRPERSON

Karen Jones

SECRETARY

Frances Mitchell

Mr. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

RE: LUCAS SULLIVANT LAND OFFICE

Dear Mr. Luce:

The Franklinton Area Commission is extremely interested in the proposed relocation of the Lucas Sullivant Land Office. The Franklinton Area Commission has indicated its deep commitment to help locate and organize the resources that can facilitate the relocation of one of this neighborhoods' most historic structures.

The Franklinton Area Commission has worked diligently over the years to help provide the needed community enthusiasm, and financial assistance, through allocation of CD dollars, to help make the Harrison House complex, the proposed new site for the Land Office, a keystone of preservation within the Franklinton neighborhood.

Moreover, the successful and timely relocation of the historic Lucas Sullivant Land Office is yet another invaluable piece of the stabilization/revitalization puzzle that the Area Commission has been trying to assemble along the West Broad Street corridor.

It is my hope as the Chairperson of the Franklinton Area Commission, as well as someone who is personally committed to preservation efforts in our Columbus neighborhoods, that this project can be accomplished in a reasonable time frame, and with the combined effort of all sectors of our neighborhood.

I hope you will keep me informed of the prognosis for success on this project, and encourage you to contact me if you need any additional information or community support.

Respectfully yours,

John Michael Spinelli
John Michael Spinelli
Chairperson, Franklinton Area Commission

The City of Columbus
Mayor Tom Moody



Department of Development

140 Marconi Boulevard
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Director Ralph W. Smithers

614-222-7763

December 14, 1981

Mr. David Simmons
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
I-71 and 17th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211

Dear David:

The Historic Resources Commission has been notified by the Columbus Department of Recreation and Parks of its intention after acquisition to relocate the Lucas Sullivant Land Office to the site of the Oberdier House at Gift and West Broad Streets. Since the building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, CDRP will submit documentation explaining why the move is necessary to save the building and requesting that the Land office remain listed on the National Register. The Historic Resources Commission has reviewed the documentation and is in agreement with the CDRP that removal of the building to its new location is necessary for two reasons. First, if left at its present site the building will almost certainly be demolished. Second, integrity of location has been lost. Its new site would more accurately portray its earlier context. Since Columbus has very few buildings that represent the city's early history, the Historic Resources Commission is especially concerned that the Land Office survive. The integration of the building into a historic park operated by CDRP and open to the public would be the best solution. Therefore we support their plans to relocate the building and urge that the building remain listed on the National Register.

Sincerely,

Henry L. Hunker, Chairman
Historic Resources Commission

Building Regulation
222-7433

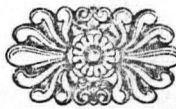
Code Enforcement
222-7260

Community Development
222-7336

Economic Development
222-8135

Planning
222-8172

HLH/KB/amo



Columbus Landmarks Foundation

December 15, 1981

Mr. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
I-71 and 17th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211

Dear Mr. Luce:

The City of Columbus, Department of Recreation and Parks is currently proposing to relocate the Lucas Sullivant Land Office, a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and maintain it thereafter on a site adjacent to the Harrison House, another National Register property, in the Franklinton neighborhood.

Columbus Landmarks Foundation strongly supports the proposal and urges you to recommend to Washington that this property maintain its National Register status after the relocation for the following reasons:

The property is currently endangered. It is surrounded by parking lots and alleyways and the site is proposed for parking.

The property is consistently vandalized and is progressively deteriorating at current location.

The move will place the property in a more visible location and more active area of the same neighborhood, therefore maintaining its historic Franklinton affiliation.

The new site will enable this important structure to share the attention on the Harrison House which is currently being rehabilitated.

Prior to the relocation, insensitive later frame additions will be removed, reviving the original small scale and architectural integrity of the structure.

This project has involved the cooperation and planning of the City government, the neighborhood commission and the local preservationists, illustrating the value of the structure to the Columbus community as a whole. The community deserves to see the distinction of the Lucas Sullivant Land Office maintained.

Sincerely,

Christopher R. Schraff
Christopher R. Schraff *KAM*

xc: ✓ Director Melvin B. Dodge, Columbus
Department of Recreation and Parks
Mr. John Spinelli, Chairman, Franklinton
Area Commission



**Columbus
Recreation & Parks
Department**

Room 127 — City Hall
90 West Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: (614) 222-7410



Mayor, City of Columbus
Tom Moody

Director and Secretary
Melvin B. Dodge

Recreation and Parks
Commission

President,
Catherine Gillie

Vice-President,
Stephen J. Gabay
F. M. Brockmeyer
Cleo L. Dumaree
Norman E. Folpe
Hugh Hindman, Jr.
Michael B. Karr
Harry E. Richter
Aurelius Thomas

Member of
The National Recreation
and Parks Association
and The Ohio Parks and
Recreation Association

December 22, 1981

Mr. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
I-71 & 17th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211

Re: Sullivant Land Office Relocation

Dear Mr. Luce:

The Columbus Recreation and Parks Department is submitting documentation and supporting materials pertaining to the relocation of the referenced historic structure. It is our hope that the historic site designation will be maintained after the relocation of the property.

If you have any questions or need any additional information, please do not hesitate to call (222-7520).

We appreciate the assistance given to us by your staff in the preparation of these documents.

Very Truly Yours,

Roger Wells
Superintendent of Parks

Enc.

RW/sh

LUCAS SULLIVANT LAND OFFICE RELOCATION

Background Information

The area of Columbus, Ohio referred to as Franklinton was the site of the first settlement in Central Ohio. Founded by Lucas Sullivant in 1790, Franklinton thrived and became the county seat in 1822. Across the Scioto River, the village of Columbus also thrived and, by 1860, became the capitol of Ohio. Franklinton was annexed by Columbus shortly thereafter and eventually lost its identity as the forerunner of Columbus.

The Lucas Sullivant Land Office (c. 1822) is one of the few remaining historic properties in the Franklinton area. Extensive demolition of Franklinton landmarks has created a city-wide concern for the historically significant properties that remain.

Neglect and disinterest by the present owners have permitted rapid deterioration of the Land Office. The structure is considered an eyesore by area residents and is on the City's spot demolition list.

The Columbus Department of Recreation and Parks (CRPD) is proposing the relocation of the Land Office in an effort to save it from destruction. It is imperative that relocation take place immediately. The Department is cooperating with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Columbus Landmarks Foundation (CLF) and the local Historic Resources

Commission (HRC) in following the guidelines and procedures to document the existing and proposed sites before moving the Land Office.

The Sullivant Land Office is designated as an historic site and the National Register nomination form is attached (Attachment A).

Reasons for the Move

On the present site, the Land Office is endangered. The land upon which the building stands is being sold to an adjoining auto dealership (Attachment B). The Land Office is being offered to the CRPD as a gift to Columbus with the stipulation that the structure be moved from the site immediately. Without CRPD participation, the Land Office will be demolished and the site will be paved for parking.

Present Physical Condition of the Structure

The historic integrity of the Land Office has been altered over the years. After being divided into several apartment units, a porch, steps, and a wooden frame addition were built and the exterior brick and foundation stone were painted red. A nine (9) foot hole in an interior wall, the result of a major fire, seriously weakened the structure. Repairs were not performed and the building was abandoned.

Most of the surrounding site is currently being used

as a parking lot. The enclosed photographs point out the severe effect of the commercial use on the Land Office site. All evidence of the original Land Office setting has been destroyed.

During the past several months, the CRPD, SHPO, CLF and HRC have been planning the relocation activities. Historic integrity has been taken into consideration in the preparation of the building for moving. The following procedures are proposed:

- Documenting the Land Office at the present site
- Final acquisition procedures
- Contracting for relocation (bids have been received and an apparent low bidder determined)
- Removal of the frame addition
- Shoring of the fire damaged north interior wall
- Removal of the concrete steps and porch floor
- Removal of the building
- Salvage, clean and store bricks from west wing wall
- Salvage, clean and store original foundation stones (for use in new foundation as representative of the original foundation)
- Clear debris

Copies of the CRPD bid documents are available upon request.

The New Setting and General Environment of the Proposed Site

The proposed site is within the boundaries of Franklinton and is 460 yards east of the present location (Attachment C). Originally plotted by Lucas Sullivant, the new site is 60 feet wide and 235 feet long and includes the Oberdier House and an additional building of a later period (c. 1890).

The Oberdier House, built at West Broad and Gift Streets in 1807, was one of the first homes built on the west bank of the Scioto River in Franklinton. Local historians contend the house was used by General William Henry Harrison as headquarters during his military campaign in 1812-13.

Today, the Oberdier House is commonly referred to as the Harrison House and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Moving the Land Office to the Harrison House site will reestablish its historic orientation and general environment (Attachment D). Clustering of the major remaining Franklinton landmarks will offer Columbus and the Franklinton neighborhood an opportunity to create a useful, historic setting for passive leisure activities.

Plans for the use of the historic structures include a facility for senior citizen activities, a display area for Franklinton memorabilia and a center for resource materials pertaining to preservation. Centralization of the structures within Franklinton will minimize access problems as well as

provide better maintenance and security. All structures will be handicapped accessible.

Procedures for Incorporating the Land Office into the New Site

- Coordination of various assisting organizations
- Determination of entry onto site
- Excavation for Land Office foundation
- Construction of block foundation
- Placement of Land Office on site
- Stabilization and securing of the structure until restoration can proceed
- Stone veneer attached to foundation walls
- Site grading

A plan indicating the location of the Land Office is attached (Attachment E).

Local Support for the Project

When the Harrison House was threatened with demolition in 1975, a group of concerned citizens formed the Columbus

Society for the Preservation of the Harrison House. The Society raised funds totaling \$45,000 for the purchase of the property. After acquisition, the Columbus Landmarks Foundation acted as a liaison between the City and the Society in negotiating the transfer of the property to the City.

In 1980, the CRPD assumed ownership of the Harrison House and proceeded with plans to make the building available to the public. The SHPO, CLF and the City jointly funded the structural stabilization of the Harrison House and secured it for future restoration.

As in the Harrison House project, there is strong support for the preservation of the Land Office from the public sector. Local businesses, civic groups, youth organizations, CLF, HRC, SHPO and various service organizations have pledged funds, time and volunteers for the relocation activities and the development of the cluster of Franklinton landmarks (Attachment F). An example of the community commitment to the area is a donation of time by the West Side Boys Club and Gladden Community House to salvage, clean and store the extra brick and foundation stone for later use.

The project has enthusiastic leadership and is the focal point for a large festival being planned for the 1982 Columbus Day celebration.

Funds from the Garden Council of Ohio will establish an

authentic 1812 landscape setting for the site. Garden Council members will purchase plant material, maintain the landscape and serve as volunteer docents for the Department.

The CRPD is committed to the preservation and utilization of the Franklinton historic structures. Relocation of the Land Office to the Harrison House site will strengthen the potential use and importance of the site. The Department has the resources required to preserve and maintain this historic structure before it is lost forever.

Lucas Sullivant + A Man With A Vision and His Legacy:

A new perspective on Columbus history.

by

James E. Addington

Prepared at the request of the Ohio Historic
Preservation Office and the Ohio Historic Site
Preservation Advisory Board.

25 February 1982

Summary

Historic research has provided some background data on the Franklinton area and those structures which remain from it's early settlement. In an effort to preserve one of the significant cultural resources, the Lucas Sullivant Building, the City of Columbus plans to move the structure to a new site north of the Harrison House. A preliminary inspection of the proposed site identified several historic archaeological features on the property. It has been proposed that a program of archaeological testing and data recovery precede the actual relocation of the Sullivant Building. It is anticipated that the information and materials recovered during this work will be useful in future efforts to develop and interpret these significant cultural resources.

Introduction

During a recent meeting of the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board, a proposal was made by the City Of Columbus to relocate a National Register site, the Lucas Sullivant Building, to another site which is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. While the discussion was originally concerned with the question of whether or not the building should remain on the National Register during it's move, a different topic was raised concerning the effect of the relocation on cultural resources at the proposed site for the relocation. This paper has been prepared to provide both background material on the first town located in central Ohio area and it's gradual change into it's present status as old neighborhood one mile west of the downtown area of Columbus. The perspective of historic archaeology is also introduced and it's potential role in the City's current plan for rehabilitation of a few selected historic buildings, reuse and interpretation to the public is briefly discussed.

Historic Background

The City of Columbus had it's humble beginnings in the mind of a young surveyor named Lucas Sullivant. Sullivant was one of a few brave men who ventured into the wilderness during the late 1700's to locate and survey lands due to soldiers who had served in the War of Independence. Much of his time was spent working in the Virginia Military District, that area to which Virginia retained her claim under the original charter of the Commonwealth. In the early 1790's, Sullivant's survey party had located warrants in the Scioto River Valley and along Big Darby Creek. He had become familiar with the area around the forks of the Scioto and Whetstone Rivers and conceived of a plan to locate a town at that spot. This town Sullivant named Franklinton and was the 11th town to be laid out within the State of Ohio.

Sullivant's townsite was located on two warrants that he surveyed for Robert Vance (Entry No. 1393) and Richard Stevenson (Entry No. 2668). In the spring of 1797, Sullivant finished laying out the town into lots, using the Philadelphia plan as his model. The Philadelphia plan consists of streets laid out into rectangular blocks around a public square. In the case of Franklinton, the central square was located at the intersection of two primary streets, Washington, named after the first President of the newly formed republic, and Franklin Street, named after the statesman and namesake for the town, Benjamin Franklin. This central square consisted of the four corner lots at

Washington and Franklin Streets. In later years, after Franklinton had lost it's individuality and had become West Columbus, Franklin Street would be known as West Broad. Washington Street was also renamed and became Sandusky Street. When the National Road reached Columbus in 1831, West Broad Street was selected as the route out of the city. Many people would take the National Road out of Columbus on their way to the west and pass through Franklinton shortly after crossing the Scioto River.

Today the site of downtown Franklinton is still visited by large numbers of travelers who would never know it as anything other than the intersection of Broad Street and the freeway, S.R. 315. The only tangible evidence of the former pioneer's town which remains as visible links to Columbus' beginnings is a bronze plaque located on Broad Street next to the freeway, a small modest red brick house situated one block north which Sullivant had built shortly before his death and used as a land office, the two-story brick house located three blocks east on Gift Street which served as the residence of Jacob Oberdier, an inn, and reportedly the headquarters of William Henry Harrison during the War of 1812, and the David Deardurff Log House located two blocks south on the corner of Gift and Culbertson Streets which served as the Franklinton Post Office. Just north of the original "in-lots" of the town on the bank overlooking the Scioto River is the original burial grounds and first church site for

Sullivant's town, the Franklinton Cemetery. These are the only apparent vestiges of the first settlement at the Forks of the Scioto River.

But it should be remembered that there is more to the story than meets the eye. Franklinton has undergone many changes which are reflected in the historic record, in the architecture of the buildings present, and in the ground itself.

Located as it was on the lower bank of the Scioto River in the center of the State, Franklinton was at the crossroads and had a role in many of the important events which shaped Ohio's history. When the first white settlers came, the area was a wilderness. The new town was laid out with many lots located in the woods while others straddled more open sections where the Indians had raised their crops. Due to a flood which occurred shortly before the first lots were to be sold in 1797, the townsite was shifted a little to the west onto high ground situated about one half mile back from the river.

In order to encourage settlement, Sullivant set aside lots on one street to be given away, i.e. Gift Street. According to the original plat of Franklinton, there were 32 available lots on Gift Street. At this time it is not known how many people took advantage of

Sullivant's offer. It is interesting that the two earliest remaining buildings in the area were both built about 1807 on Gift Street and represent the initial settlement of the town.

Following the selection of a new site for the state capital on the high bank of the Scioto River opposite Franklinton, many of the townspeople began to move across the river. This depopulation of Franklinton began in 1813 and escalated as time went on. In addition, new immigrants coming into the area moved to the developing town of Columbus. In 1824 the seat of county government was moved from the old brick courthouse on the public square in Franklinton, to the developing capitol city, Columbus. This occurred just one year after a great flood had occurred which was followed by sickness and deadly fevers. Many influential citizens died as a result, one of whom was Lucas Sullivant. Since Sullivant had been such an important pillar in the community and one of the leading supporters of the new capitol, it is probably more than just a coincidence that with his passing following the third major flooding of Franklinton (1797, 1805, & 1823) the seat of County Government was moved to the higher ground at Columbus, which was also the home of the most influential people of the county.

Prior to Sullivant's death, many of the residents of Franklinton had been largely dependant on him for their livelihood. Between 1820 and 1823 he had constructed a large flouring mill which was located north and west of town. Not far from the mill was the site where

horses and wagons had forded the river before bridges were built. In addition, Sullivant had extensive land holdings which stretched from the Scioto River west as far as Darby Creek. Many of the townspeople were Sullivant's employees, working either in the mill or clearing and farming his vast lands west of town. At the time of his death the population of Franklinton had stabilized about 300 people representing about 60 households. Lucas Sullivant's son, William S. Sullivant, returned from school in Athens and took over his father's business interests. He had studied and mastered the principles of water wheels and mill-gearing and remodeled the grist mills using his own plans. In 1831, William began using steam to power the grist mill, and by 1834, he had added a saw mill to the operation. When construction of the new state capital building was begun in 1839, William Sullivant received the contract to supply the stone. Stone quarrying along the Scioto River had begun about 1834 and with the state contract, became another important aspect of the Sullivant family's commercial enterprises.

The early Ohio Gazeteer, published in 1837 by Warren Henkins described Franklinton as a post town of Franklin Township, Franklin County situated about one mile west of Columbus. It contained about 60 houses and 332 inhabitants at the 1830 census; one store, and a large flouring mill. On account of its proximity to Columbus, the capital of the county and state, it is rather on the decline. Adjoining it, on the east, is a large prairie of about 200 acres. An incorporated company for the growth and manufacture of silk, has recently gone into operation in this place, and planted in the vicinity, a very large number of Mulberry trees (Jenkins 1837: 191).

While Franklinton was on the decline, Columbus was continuing to grow. German settlement in Columbus began in earnest about 1833 and was concentrated mainly in the south end of Columbus. Within 10 years a substantial German settlement had developed centered in the area between Main and Mound Streets. Many of these new immigrants were German farmers who had left their homeland because they were the most disrupted by political and economic conditions which were present in Prussia at this time. It has been suggested that many of these emigrants came to America because they saw the opportunity to attain the lifestyle of the urban German which was unavailable to them at home. Many of them were employed in construction of the National Road and Ohio Canal as laborers when these transportation arteries came through Columbus in the 1830's. Continued German immigration through the next two decades expanded the south side, forming what is today known as German Village. By 1850, one third of the population of Columbus was German or of German extraction.

Franklinton at this time had stabilized. Most of the early settlers who could afford to buy land in Columbus had already moved out. Land values in the flood prone bottoms were very low and many of the village residents simply could not afford to move. Some of these families continued to live in the same area well into the 20th century, acting as the stabilizing influence in a changing and deteriorating neighborhood. In the 1850's many of the original houses were empty and abandoned. The old court house on the village square was in an advanced state of deterioration. The southwestern quarter of the village was essentially empty except for a few buildings near the public square, including Lucas Sullivant's stately brick house which was built in 1800. The house remained as a Franklinton landmark until the 1960's when it was removed during construction of the Graham Ford dealership.

Because of the availability of vacant land along the National Road, this part of the town site was selected as the site for the 1851 Ohio State Fair (see attached map). The fairgrounds covered 44 of the original in-lots. The areas immediately west and south of the fairgrounds (which included many of the original outlots of the village) were open corn fields. The great influx of German immigrants into the Columbus area had a dramatic impact on both sides of the river. The majority of these people came from southern Germany and came into the area in large numbers, first by canal boat and later by train. There was a great demand for housing, first in south Columbus, and land values increased. In the Franklinton area, many lots were available which could be purchased at much lower prices and the surplus of new immigrants began to spill over across the river to the "bottoms". In 1862 Franklinton was incorporated within Columbus and lost it's former distinctiveness. What had been a large frontier town during the War of 1812 was now just another neighborhood within the expanding City of Columbus. The influx of Germans and other European groups into West Columbus resulted in a second settlement boom and construction period in the bottoms. New houses were constructed within the old village area and new streets were laid out in the agricultural fields to the east, west, and south. According to demographic maps of the area, initial resettlement occurred within Franklinton and the low lands east to the river. The period from 1860-1880 was a time of rapid growth which pushed settlement north to the river, west to the B & O Railroad at Glenwood Street and south to about Mound Street. By 1900 West Columbus had expanded west to the Hilltop area.

Following the Civil War, Columbus felt the effects of the Industrial Revolution. The city became a hub of railroad activity and by 1888 had 13 different railroad lines crossing within its boundaries. In addition, a number of manufacturing concerns had developed which employed large numbers of workers. In the 1870's, a car works was actively making railroad cars on a site now occupied by the parking area for Vets Memorial Auditorium. Most of the workers in the Franklinton neighborhood were blue collar workers at the car works or other local industries located on the north side of the river. Many of these workers were of German heritage, a fact not too surprising given the high percentage of German families in the area.

The West Columbus section of the city through the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries had become a stable residential area bordered on the north and northeast by railroads and industry. Home ownership was the general rule and property values were at a high level compared to their earlier values at the time of the mid-19th century. A major change occurred in March of 1913 when the Scioto River flooded most of the west side during a late winter storm. The effects of the great 1913 flood are well known. This single event, which resulted in a great loss of life and extensive property damages, caused another relocation of people. At that time many of the more prosperous families moved to other parts of the city, especially to the new addition which had opened up at that time on the Hilltop. Real estate prices in the bottoms declined rapidly, dropping to one-third to one half their previous values. This in turn brought an influx of lower economic families, with the consequent further deterioration of the neighborhood.

By 1921 a number of commercial enterprises had developed in the areas closest to the river and replaced many of the residences which had been destroyed by the 1913 flood. That section of the city between the original town of Franklinton and the Scioto River on the east was mixed and gradually becoming more commercial in character. It was referred to as "Middletown" by the old residents to the west and considered to be a rough, undesirable neighborhood. It was also one of the most mobile sections of the city with only about 22% of the residents actually owning their own homes in 1921. This contrasts with the western section of the neighborhood between Skidmore and Souder where home ownership was found among 38% of the residents.

The Lucas Sullivant Building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 just four (4) months after the Harrison House (Jacob Oberdier House) had been listed. During the late 1970's plans were conceived to move the Sullivant Building and the Old Franklinton Post Office (David Deardorf Log House) to the same lot that the Harrison House is located with the intention of grouping the last structures from old Franklinton. Although the status of this plan is not known to the writer at this time, it is known that the City of Columbus has been offered the Sullivant Building, provided it is removed from its present site on Gay Street. If the City does not move the building, it appears that the owner will tear it down since it recently suffered fire damage and has been condemned.

The proposed relocation site is directly north of the Harrison House on Gift Street. From one standpoint it is fitting that the building used by the founder of Franklinton as a land office should be given to the City and moved to the street where Sullivant had long ago given away lots in order to encourage settlement of his new town.

There is however another perspective that needs to be considered, that of the unseen remains of the town that may lie beneath the ground, i.e. the historic archaeological resources of Franklinton. Although the initial impression of this part of Columbus today is that it has been heavily disturbed as the area has changed, and it is unlikely that anything of importance could still be intact, this is not necessarily true.

As buildings are occupied for any length of time, patterns of behavior begin to create a site. Such things as pathways created in and out of buildings, daily activities performed in selected spots, methods of trash disposal and locations for dumping refuse, storage areas, play areas, work areas, landscaping and additions to or alteration of the building itself leave evidence of what occurred within and around a building. In essence an archaeological site is being created as people occupy an area. The amount of information that any one site may contain is usually determined by the length of occupation, the number of occupants, and the degree of preservation. Succeeding use of the site may disturb some of the earlier remains while at the same time leaving its own cultural record behind.

If one drives through the Franklinton area today, many different architectural styles and types can be seen, ranging from small single story houses to large commercial and medical facilities. Interspersed between these buildings are open spaces which may now be used as parking or storage areas, or simply vacant lots where buildings once stood. Closer examination of these open spaces as well as the ground around standing buildings will frequently reveal regular or irregular shaped depressions, half buried foundations, brick rubble or evidence of old sidewalks and driveway entrances. These are cultural remains left by former occupants. The archaeological study of a single site will

generally reveal something about its function, time period, site plan and perhaps construction. A number of sites taken collectively provides additional information on the neighborhood or community, changing patterns of land use, trade, technology, and perhaps general patterns prevalent during certain time periods or shared by different social, economic or ethnic groups.

The proposed relocation site for the Lucas Sullivant building is on Gift Street between The Harrison House at the corner of Gift and Broad, and a two-story brick house on the corner of Gift and Gay Streets. This area encompasses Lots 123 and 124 of Sullivants original town. Lot 123 was either sold or given to Jacob Oberdier who built the brick house about 1807 which was reportedly used as Harrison's headquarters during the War of 1812. A second two-story brick house north on Lot 124 appears to date to mid 19th century about the time when Franklinton lost its identity and became West Columbus. This second house therefore represents the second population boom in the area when large numbers of German emigrants were arriving. These two buildings and the sites around them therefore reflect the customs and lifeways of both the original frontier settlement of Ohio beginning shortly after Statehood, and the growth and development of the city at the time when the industrial revolution was creating dramatic changes in a predominantly agricultural society and European emmigration was reaching its zenith.

There are several apparent archaeological features in the grass covered yard between the two houses which are probably the remains of privies and cisterns. Since the precise site for the relocated Sullivant house is still not available, it is not possible to state whether or not the visible

features will be disturbed. Likewise it is not known what archaeological materials or features may still exist in other areas beneath the grass.

It is important that the efforts to preserve the Sullivant house and the other recognized buildings of Old Franklinton do not at the same time destroy the supplemental record of its archaeological resources. Archaeological, historic, and architectural research and preservation can and should go hand in hand. Through coordinated efforts by professionals and volunteers, the cultural heritage of Columbus can be retrieved and interpreted to its citizens.

This proposal encompasses that work on the grounds of the Harrison House which is necessary to identify and recover any significant archaeological remains that might be affected by the relocation of the Sullivant Building. Since the Sullivant Building is relatively small, the area which will need to be tested at this time will likewise be small. If this proposal is accepted by the city, the necessary work will be accomplished within a short period of time by a group of Columbus archaeologists and other volunteers under the direction of James Addington. There will be no cost to the City for the testing and recovery of materials from the area impacted. It is anticipated that grants and contributions from local groups will be solicited in the future for the analysis and curation of the archaeological materials and distribution of a report on the findings.

Proposed Scope of Work

The initial work on the Harrison House property will consist of mapping all buildings and features which are apparent on the surface. Following preparation of the site map, a grid will be established across the site and used to record the provenience of test pits, features and artifact concentrations. A systematic survey of the area will then be accomplished using a metal detector. All soundings will be noted and identified on the overall site map for future reference. This remote sensing technique should help identify any concentrations of metal artifacts and patterns of distribution which may locate disposal areas or former building locations.

Once the initial mapping and remote sensing has been completed, the actual relocation site will be staked out. Following removal of the sod, this area will be excavated by hand using standard excavation techniques. All excavated soils will be screened to maximize full artifact recovery. Excavation will continue until culturally sterile soils have been reached. Any features encountered will be defined, mapped, photographed and excavated. All materials recovered during these procedures will be bagged and retained for future processing and analysis.

Should time and man-power permit, limited testing will also be undertaken to define and identify those features which are now visible on the surface or which have been identified through remote sensing or historic research. Following completion of this phase of work any test pits which still remain open will be backfilled and the sod replaced.

Estimated Time Frame

The initial mapping of the site and remote surface survey will begin as soon as permission is granted by the City of Columbus. Actual testing will be restricted to either weekends or evenings, since this work will be done by volunteers, most of whom are employed fulltime as archaeologists or historians. Stripping of the sod and definition of features and archaeological remains should be completed within four field days. Excavation of any deep features will be undertaken in the most expeditious manner. Should it appear that a slight shift in the building's location would avoid any feature such as a buried well or cistern the City will be immediately contacted and advised. If a shift is not possible, then a sampling of the feature's contents will be obtained and the feature recorded and buried.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center I-71 & 17th Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43211 (614) 466-1500

March 1, 1982

Mr. Melvin Dodge
Columbus Recreation & Parks
Room 127, City Hall
90 West Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear Mr. Dodge:

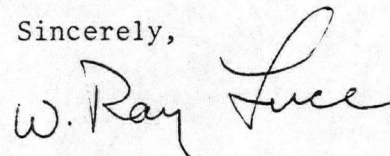
The proposal to relocate the Lucas Sullivant Building was reviewed by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board at their February 5th meeting.

The Board expressed their pleasure that the City had taken these steps to preserve this important central Ohio resource and voted to approve the move. This office must however, give assurances to the National Register offices that the placement of the building on the proposed new site will not adversely affect any other historic or archeological resources. It was brought to the Board's attention that some indications of potential historic archeological resources exist on portions of the surface of the proposed site. They therefore requested that you provide written assurance that these resources will be protected and analyzed in accordance with the enclosed archeological services proposal.

Historic archeology is an exciting new field of study in Ohio. The success of Alexandria, Virginia's urban archeology program has brought it to the attention of professionals throughout the country. Some work has been done in Cincinnati, but no other major city in the state has yet begun a serious program to study this aspect of their heritage. We see the Harrison House site and the Sullivant Building relocation as an excellent opportunity to bring Columbus to the forefront of these historic archeological efforts in the state.

Please let me know if you have any questions on the proposal. Implementation of the proposal can begin when we have an idea of your time schedule for the relocation.

Sincerely,



W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/das

Enclosure

Xc: Columbus Landmarks Foundation
John Spinelli, Franklinton Area Commission
Henry Hunker, Historic Resources Commission



MAR 12 1982

**Columbus
Recreation & Parks
Department**

Room 127 — City Hall
90 West Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: (614) 222-7410



Mayor, City of Columbus
Tom Moody

Director and Secretary
Melvin B. Dodge

Recreation and Parks
Commission

President,
Catherine Gillie

Vice-President,
Stephen J. Gabay
F. M. Brockmeyer
Cleo L. Dumaree
Norman E. Folpe
Hugh Hindman, Jr.
Michael B. Karr
Harry E. Richter
Aurelius Thomas

Member of
The National Recreation
and Parks Association
and The Ohio Parks and
Recreation Association

March 8, 1982

Mr. W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
I-71 and 17th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211

Re: Proposed Sullivant Land Office Relocation

Dear Mr. Luce:

In response to your letter of March 1, 1982, I have reviewed the proposal submitted by Mr. Jim Addington concerning the archeological survey of the proposed relocation site for the Sullivant Land Office. The Columbus Recreation and Parks Department agrees to the following activities as proposed by Mr. Addington:

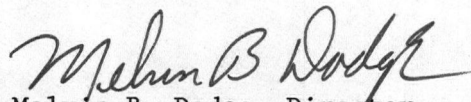
1. Mapping all buildings and features which are apparent on the surface.
2. Establishing a grid across the site.
3. Surveying of site with a metal detector.
4. Identification and excavation of the proposed Sullivant Land Office site.
5. Possible limited testing of prominent features.
6. Test pits backfilled and sod replaced.
7. Excavation activities performed by volunteers and requiring approximately four field days.

We are aware of the significance of historic archeology and will include the proposed activities in the relocation plan for the Sullivant Land Office. By so doing, the archeological resources

Mr. W. Ray Luce
March 8, 1982
page 2

will be protected and analyzed, thereby assuring that relocation activities will not adversely affect any historic or archeological resources.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Melvin B. Dodge". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Melvin" and last name "Dodge" being the most prominent parts.

Melvin B. Dodge, Director
Department of Recreation and Parks

MBD:jvh

cc: Kay Benton, Columbus Landmarks Foundation
John Spinelli



**Columbus
Recreation & Parks
Department**

Room 127 — City Hall
90 West Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: (614) 222-7410



**Mayor, City of Columbus
Tom Moody**

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Aurelius Thomas**

**Member of
The National Recreation
and Parks Association
and The Ohio Parks and
Recreation Association**

March 29, 1982

Mr. Randall G. Bundy
261 South Front Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Re: Sullivant Land Office Relocation

Dear Mr. Bundy:

I am enclosing information on the referenced project, for your use. Details of the proposed relocation can be found in the bidding document. Other pertinent information includes:

Bids were opened on October 21, 1981. Apparent low bid was \$24,966

The Department of Recreation and Parks will assume responsibility for the relocation. Monies for the project are identified in the Capital Improvements Program in 1983/84.

Plans for restoration of the Sullivant Land Office are not yet complete. Building will be relocated to the Harrison House site, set on a new foundation and the building will be secured until restoration plans are completed.

An archeological survey of the Harrison House site is planned for spring. It is estimated that the survey will take 2-3 weeks.

If you have any questions or need any additional information, please do not hesitate to call me at 222-7520.

Sincerely,

Susie Harpham
Grants Coordinator
Recreation and Parks Department

Encl.
cc: David Simmons



**Columbus
Recreation & Parks
Department**

Room 127 -- City Hall
90 West Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: (614) 222-7410



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and The Ohio Parks and
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April 22, 1982

Mr. James Addington
2590 Dibblee Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43204

Dear Mr. Addington:

This letter will serve as authorization from the Columbus Recreation and Parks Department for you and your staff to proceed with archeological surveying activities.

We understand that you will be working at the Harrison House site during the month of May.

The department is pleased to participate in this urban archeology project.

Very truly yours,

Roger Wells
Superintendent of Parks
Columbus Recreation and Parks Department
420 West Whittier Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 222-7520

RW:jmf

cc: Susie Harpham

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center I-71 & 17th Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43211 (614) 466-1500

June 7, 1982

JUN 17 1982

Ms. Iras K. Schurtz
2069 Clubhouse Road
Yacht Club Colony
North Fort Myers, Florida 33903

Dear Ms. Schurtz:

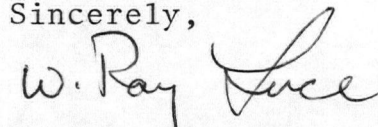
I am contacting you as owner of the Lucas Sullivant Building on West Gay Street in Columbus, Ohio.

As you are probably aware, the Columbus Recreation and Parks Department made a formal proposal to this office to acquire and relocate the Sullivant Land Office to the rear of the lot owned by them at 570 West Broad, known as the Harrison Headquarters. In order for the Sullivant Building to remain on the National Register of Historic Places the move had to be reviewed and approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. This was done at a recent meeting of the board.

Before we forward this formal relocation proposal to the National Register offices in Washington, D.C. to solicit their approval, we are contacting you for your formal concurrence with the proposal. For your convenience, we have provided a place at the bottom of this letter for you to sign and return. If however, we do not hear from you by July 23, we will assume that you approve of the proposal.

If you have any questions please contact David Simmons of my staff at the number above.

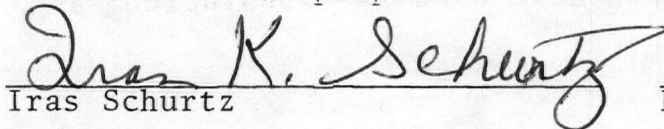
Sincerely,



W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/DS:vb
X.c: Susie Harpham, Recreation & Parks

I concur in the proposed relocation of the Sullivant Building.


Iras Schurtz

June 16, 1982
Date

Saxe 8-26-82
MacDougall 8-26-82

AUG 27 1982

Dr. W. Ray Luce
The Ohio Historical Society
Interstate 71 at 17th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211

Dear Dr. Luce:

Thank you for your letter of July 7, 1982, transmitting the documentation for the relocation of the Lucas Sullivant Building, Franklin County, Ohio, in accordance with National Park Service regulations 36 CFR Part 60.14.

Based on the documentation you submitted concerning the effect of the proposed move on the historic integrity of the building, we hereby approve the proposed move of the building to the lot of the General William Henry Harrison Headquarters (Jacob Oberdier House), also listed in the National Register.

We request that following the relocation of the building, you provide us with photographs of the building on its new site, revised maps, including a U.S.G.S. map, acreage, and a verbal boundary description for the entire property listing known as the General William Henry Harrison Headquarters.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the consideration of the preservation plans for this property.

Sincerely,

Bruce MacDougall



Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
Interagency Resource Management Division

cc: 710
Mid-Atlantic Region
FNP:E Saxe:lw:272-3504:8-26-82

Sys.8(nom)#2095

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN NR