National Register of Historic Places Registration Form





This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Pro	operty						
historic name _	Ohio Moli	ne Plow	Compan	y Building			
other names/site	e number	n/a					
2. Location							
street & number	343 North	Front S	treet				for publication
city or town	Columbus					n/æ	vicinity
		_ code OH	_ county _	Franklin	code _	049 zip o	code 43215
3. State/Federa	al Agency Certifi	cation					
Ohio Hi: State of Fed	storic Preser eral agency and bure	vation Off au	ice	Date OH SHPO Hational Register criteria. (ation sheet for	additional
	certifying official/Title			Date			
4. National Pa	rk Service Certif	ication	-	IN		Ω 1	
determined National Se determined National removed fr Register	the National Register e continuation sheet. I eligible for the Register e continuation sheet. I not eligible for the Register. om the National			Signature of the Keeper	Beal	<u>//</u>	Date of Action

Ohio Moline Plow Company Building Name of Property		County and State			
5. Classification					
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Res (Do not include pre	sources within Property	y e count.)	
XX private ☐ public-local ☐ public-State ☐ public-Federal	XX building(s) district site structure object		Noncontributing	sites	
Name of related multiple property is not part n/a	roperty listing of a multiple property listing.)	Number of cor in the National n/a	ntributing resources pro	Total eviously listed	
6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions) COMMERCE/wareho	use	Current Function (Enter categories from VACANT			
	·				
7. Description					
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) Late 19th and	20th Century	Materials (Enter categories from foundation	instructions) Concrete		
Revivals: Ita	lian Renaissance	wallsB	Brick		
(elements)					
		roofR	Rubber membrane		

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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The Ohio Moline Plow Company building is located at the northwest corner of North Front and West Naghten streets, just north of Nationwide Boulevard, in the northwestern portion of downtown Columbus. The building dates from 1913 and was built as office, warehouse, and sales space for the Ohio Moline Plow Company, the Ohio sales subsidiary of the Moline Plow Company of Moline, Illinois.

The building is in a former warehouse district once densely developed with late 19th and early 20th century buildings similar in size, scale, and materials to the Ohio Moline Plow Company building. Most of these buildings have been demolished over the past 30 years, but the urban setting retains some character of an industrial and warehouse area. A block to the southwest, several warehouses have been rehabilitated for office use, and a block to the northwest another former warehouse is now used as an architect's office. The land immediately around the Ohio Moline Plow Company building is vacant, and to the south and southeast are the large garage and office tower of the Nationwide Insurance Company. Immediately west of the building, a large sports arena is under construction; the arena facade facing the Ohio Moline Plow Company building has been designed to be compatible with the building in scale and materials. Two major railroad lines, located below street level, pass to the north and south of the building and contribute to the industrial/ warehouse feel of the area. Across the railroad to the north, the former warehouse buildings of the North Market Historic District are visible from the Ohio Moline Plow Company building.

The building is four stories high and measures five by nine bays. It has two principal facades, the shorter along Front Street and the longer along Naghten; these are the east and south elevations, respectively. The west and north elevations, which are along Ludlow Street and Worth Alley, respectively, are secondary facades with much plainer treatment and much less ornamentation than the principal facades. The building has a poured-in-place concrete frame, an exterior of golden-orange brick, and a flat membrane roof. The plan is trapezoidal, due to the pattern of the building's boundary streets, which do not intersect at right angles. The north and south walls are parallel, but the east and west are not, and none of the building's corners is a right angle.

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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

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The same architectural treatment is used on both principal facades. The building has a classic tripartite composition, which was popular at the time of its construction and whose elements were analogous to the base, shaft and capital of the classical column. In the Ohio Moline Plow Company building's composition, the relatively ornate first floor forms the base, upon which sit the three more plainly-detailed upper floors, which correspond to the shaft. The capital is represented by the building's parapet and cornice.

The building has elements of the Second Renaissance Revival style, a popular style for many kinds of public and private buildings early in the 20th century, but in the case of the Ohio Moline Plow Company building the design is very spare and unpretentious. Unlike most examples of the style, which tended to have highly-sculpted surfaces in high relief, the Ohio Moline Plow Company building is consciously understated, achieving its stylistic and ornamental effects through low-relief patterned brickwork and modest amounts of fine-grained limestone ornamentation. It has many of the style's important elements -- a rusticated first floor, with a stone band separating the first and the upper floors; plain wall surfaces and unornamented windows on the upper floors, in this case with pilasters separating each vertical row of windows; and a terminating cornice and parapet above the top floor. Window sills and other elements are done in light-colored limestone, but most of the building's ornamental effects are created solely through the use of patterned brickwork, which remains in good condition and is largely unaltered. This treatment extends from the first bay of the north wall, around the east elevation, and on to the west end of the south elevation. The decorative effect is enhanced at the southeast corner, where molded brick forms a rounded pilaster seemingly embedded in the wall and extending from foundation to cornice. The rest of the building -the west end and all but one bay of the north elevation -- is much simpler in design, consisting of plain brick walls with no ornamentation.

The windows on the south and east elevations are arranged in pairs. First floor windows are separated by brick piers, but the upper floor windows have only wood mullions between them. Six-over-one double-hung wood sash are used on these elevations, though many were removed at some time in the past and the openings were filled in with plywood. Windows on the north and west elevations are single, with a variety of types ranging from six-over-six to one-overone and six-over-one. Most freight doors on the south, west, and north elevations have been converted to overhead rolling steel doors of fairly recent date; two original freight doors on the south elevation have been covered with plywood but retain their original doors. These doors are made of wood and are hinged in the center and can be raised manually.

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The main entrance on Front Street has been altered by the installation of aluminum-and-glass entrance door, sidelights, and transom; the inner doorway has received a similar treatment.

On the interior, the building is dominated by the large "mushroom" columns that form the principal structure, with concrete floors and ceilings. The brick exterior walls are exposed, as are mechanical systems. Restrooms, elevators, and stairs are arranged along the north wall, leaving most of each floor clear and open.

The one exception to the generally stark interior is the office area on the second floor, which occupies the far east end of that floor. Here the space has been divided into spaces by means of wood and glass partitions, which extend to the ceiling and use large windows and transoms to transmit borrowed light to interior areas. The office area has had some partitioning installed and some ceilings lowered, but it remains in good condition and largely intact. The office area connects directly to the Front Street entrance door by means of a concrete stair which is plainly finished but which sports large brass handrails.

☐ Other

Name of repository:

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering

Record # ____

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

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The Ohio Moline Plow Company building is qualified for listing in the National Register under Criterion A because it is one of a dwindling number of structures associated with the wholesaling and warehousing activity that dominated the north end of downtown Columbus, Ohio in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is also qualified under Criterion C because its design typifies an important and increasingly rare building type in the architecture of Columbus: the early 20th century manufacturing, warehousing and wholesaling building which at one time could be found in abundance in the northern part of the downtown area. In addition, the building is an example of the trend toward all-masonry fireproof construction for commercial and industrial/warehouse buildings. In the early 20th century this new technology began to supplant the wood-and-masonry construction of the late 19th century, and the Ohio Moline Plow Company building is an early example among Columbus warehouse buildings.

At one time, dozens of warehouses occupied an area from the Scioto River to Grant Avenue, northward from Long Street to the North Market district, and to the railroad freight district around and east of the Union Station site on North High Street. Manufacturing, warehousing, and wholesaling activities were spread throughout this area, which was penetrated by numerous railroad spurs which provided essential access to the nation's rail system. Several railroad freight houses were mixed in among the factory and warehouse buildings, creating a dense and busy commercial/industrial district. The late 19th and early 20th century warehouse was the building type most strongly associated with this unique part of the city.

The location of the city's two earliest rail lines in the northern portion of the downtown determined how this area would develop. By the mid-1850s, four lines -- to Cleveland, Wheeling, Piqua, and Cincinnati, had converged at the site of Union Station at the northeast corner of High and Naghten streets. As Columbus and the hinterland it served grew quickly in the Civil War period and afterward, there was an increasing need for wholesalers and jobbers of all kinds to serve the area's constantly increasing commercial demands. The natural location for these enterprises was in the northern part of the downtown, close to the primary rail routes upon which all these firms depended for transportation. By the late 19th century, formerly vacant land, as well as land that had been used for residential purposes, had been largely converted to commercial use in a broad band from the Scioto River eastward to Grant Avenue. This included areas such as the North Market district; the Union Station district; the railroad freight house district north of Long Street and east of High Street; and the area between the rail lines around North Front Street and westward to the Ohio Penitentiary.

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This last area, where the Ohio Moline Plow Company building stands today, was a particularly dense area of warehousing and wholesaling activity. The 1976 publication *Architecture:* Columbus described this district at length:

By the early 1850s, the land to the east of the Penitentiary to High Street (Worthington Avenue at the time) had been divided into lots by the same pattern of streets which exists today. The lots were of standard size, twelve to a city block, with each block divided into quarters by narrow alleys.

The city's first railroad, the Columbus & Xenia, bisected this district in 1850, and by 1870 the character of the area was established. Virtually every lot contained either a residence or a business concern. Among the businesses were a slaughterhouse, a gas works, coal and lumber yards, a boiler works, a brass works and a saw factory. These were randomly sprinkled among the houses, and it can be assumed that this was never one of the city's desirable residential areas.

This pattern of land use continued through the 1890s, with the business and industrial concerns gradually crowding out the residences, until finally the area ceased to be residential entirely.

Over the decades since the 1850s this area has seen a rich and bewildering array of commercial and industrial enterprises, large and small, long- and short-lived, and even though it has been in decline for years, one can still imagine the tremendous tide of commerce which once flowed through its streets.

A review of city atlases from the late 1890s to the late 1930s graphically portrays this evolution in land use. The earlier land uses -- small homes and occasional vacant lots -- of the late 19th century, among which can be seen scattered industrial and warehouse/wholesaling businesses, shifted over time until the entire area was almost solid commercial, industrial, and warehouse/ wholesaling uses. This transformation was largely complete by the turn of the century, and through the first half of the 20th century this area was a vital component of the city's warehousing and wholesaling district.

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The warehousing and wholesaling buildings shared some common characteristics. Most dated from the period between 1880 and 1920 and were constructed of brick; they were several stories in height; they often had office areas as well as open space for storage and handling of goods; they usually were rectangular in form, with flat, sloping roofs; and they often had considerable ornamental treatment and distinctive architectural designs.

The Ohio Moline Plow Company building is an excellent example of the warehouse building type and of the fireproof construction that became popular in the early 20th century. Unlike warehouse buildings from the late 19th century, which typically had masonry walls but wood interior and roof structures, the Ohio Moline Plow Company building was a "modern" early 20th century structure of all-masonry construction. Its structural system is composed entirely of cast-in-place concrete, and the building is notable for being an early example of this kind of construction in Columbus. There is no evidence that the parent company used any standardized designs for its branch warehouses; the Ohio Moline Plow Company building appears to be entirely local in its structural and architectural designs. No information about a design architect has come to light, but it is known that the building was constructed by a well-known Columbus contractor, Robert H. Evans; Evans is shown as having taken out a building permit for the building on September 7, 1912. His firm specialized in state and county buildings, sewage plants, and bridges, as well as commercial buildings, in Ohio, West Virginia, and Indiana; in 1912 it completed the Ohio State Tuberculosis Hospital in Mount Vernon.

The building's significance is enhanced by its high level of integrity of design and materials. It retains all of its original patterned brickwork and stone trim and its impressive glass-and-wood office partitioning on the second floor. The interior is dominated by the substantial "mushroom" columns and floor slabs that form the primary structural system.

The Ohio Moline Plow Company building was built to house the Columbus sales office of the Moline Plow Company of Moline, Illinois, once a major national manufacturer of agricultural implements. The business which eventually became that company began in 1865 in Moline, with a limited line of fanning mills and hay rakes. Plows were soon added to the product line, and in 1870 the firm was incorporated as the Moline Plow Company. As successful new farming implements were developed, including an innovative corn planter, the company expanded into national and international markets. In 1925 the firm was acquired by the Moline Implement Company, which in turn was purchased in 1929 by the Minneapolis-

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Moline Power Implement Company. By this time the product line included tractors, threshers, combine harvesters, stationary engines, plows, and numerous other types of farm equipment. In 1962 Minneapolis-Moline became a subsidiary of the White Motor Corporation of Cleveland, following which the product line began to shift from agricultural equipment to trucks. By 1983, when White Motor reorganized as Northeast Ohio Axle, Inc., the Moline Plow Company and its line of innovative farm machinery had become a distant memory.

Research so far has revealed little of the history of the Ohio Moline Plow Company; it appears to have been incorporated as a separate subsidiary of the parent firm, perhaps for tax reasons, as a branch operation to handle sales and service in the company's central Ohio market. The North Front Street building appears to be the company's first location in Columbus; the building was completed in 1913, and the Ohio Moline Plow Company first appeared in city directories in 1914. The building was not a manufacturing plant; it was a sales and warehousing facility from which the company's implements and spare parts for them could be distributed. By 1914, the Moline Plow Company employed some 200 traveling salesmen, had numerous branch offices employing 300 people in the "all of the agricultural states," and had a shop force of 1,200 in Moline.

The Ohio Moline Plow Company did not stay in its new Columbus building for very long. By about 1920 it was shown in city directories as the sole occupant at 343 North Front Street, but by 1925 the Ohio Moline Plow Company was sharing space in its North Front Street building with the Washburn-Cosby Company and the Mutual Drug Company. The Ohio Moline Plow Company apparently was either contracting in size, or else had never completely occupied its building. In any case, unneeded space apparently was leased to other enterprises. By 1927 the company had left the North Front Street location entirely and was shown, under the new name of Moline Implement Company, at 55 Terminal Way, which ran east off North High Street south of Swan, just north of what was then the Union Station area and today is the site of the city's convention center. In this same year, there were 20 listings for agricultural implement makers in Columbus -- most of them around North High Street, in the North Market district, or in the North Front Street area -- including familiar names such as J.I. Case, John Deere, Massey-Harris, and Oliver. As the city grew and as the Depression forced many farmers off the land, however, the attrition rate of such firms was high, and they either went out of business entirely, merged with one another, or moved father out of the rapidlyurbanizing Columbus area so they could be closer to their customers.

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In 1927 the occupants of the Ohio Moline Plow Company building were the Samuel Stevens Company, wholesale grocers, and the Mutual Drug Company. The building has had various tenants over the years and was long associated with drug wholesalers; as late as the mid-1970s it was the home of the Capital Wholesale Drug Company. The building was acquired by Nationwide Insurance in the late 1980s and was used for storage for a period of time. It is currently under rehabilitation for restaurant and office use.

The North Front Street area, and the other warehousing/wholesaling districts to the north and east of Front Street, were the city's commercial core until after World War II. In the past half-century, the forces of suburbanization and the shift from rail to truck for much of the city's wholesaling business, both of which were encouraged and facilitated by huge government expenditures for new highways, have combined to cause a significant decline in the traditional core area. Scores of warehouse buildings have been demolished either for parking or for new development, or simply to clear the land.

At one time there were numerous warehouse structures in the vicinity of the Ohio Moline Plow Company building, in the area west of High Street and south of the North Market district. These buildings have, however, suffered a high rate of loss as the economics and space needs of wholesaling and other firms have changed, and as redevelopment of the northern part of downtown Columbus has progressed over the past 30 years.

National Register properties are among those lost in this period. They include the 1906 Monypeny-Hammond warehouse building, which was located on the west side of High Street at the north edge of the railroad; the Union Station Arcade, built in 1895 on the east side of the High Street Viaduct as an entrance to Union Station (not NR-listed but also demolished); the Northern Hotel at Vine and High streets, part of the North Market Historic District; and several buildings in the north end of the North Market District, the site of which is occupied by a new church. Currently, another structure in the district, along Spruce Street, is proposed for replacement by a parking garage.

Other individual structures and clusters of buildings -- such as the Acock Building to the north and the Marconi Square area to the south -- have survived in the area. Revitalization of these structures has brought new uses and new life to the area, as has happened in other warehouse areas such as the North Market and the Warehouse District along North Fifth Street.

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Before so many structures were demolished, the Columbus warehousing/wholesaling district would have qualified for listing in the National Register as a historic district, bounded by the Scioto River, Grant Avenue, Long Street, and the Innerbelt freeway. Even today, despite loss of many buildings and a good deal of its district character, the area is a good candidate for Multiple Property Documentation. As has been noted, the area already contains both individual and district National Register listings, and an MPD would facilitate nomination of several other qualified properties to the National Register.

At the present time, unfortunately, an MPD for this area is not feasible, though it is a desirable long-term goal. In the meantime, a gradual approach of nominating individual properties such as the Ohio Moline Plow Company building at least moves in the direction of eventual documentation of the entire area, and it contributes to a body of research and information that can be used in an MPD.

The Ohio Moline Plow Company building, though somewhat isolated and no longer part of a historic warehouse district, remains an important component of the area, a physical record of the evolution of warehousing and wholesaling architecture in Columbus. It retains all of the design elements and physical characteristics of its type; it represents innovation in fireproof warehouse design; and it is strongly representative of the bustling commercial activity that once took place here.

NPS Form 10-900-a OMB Approval No. 1024

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Contextual Analysis

In order to place the Ohio Moline Plow Company building in the context of local warehouse architecture, the form preparer undertook documentary research and field investigation in the northern downtown warehouse district of Columbus. As noted in the Statement of Significance, this area's proximity to the city's commercial core and to important railroad main lines made it the natural location of the city's greatest density of warehouse structures. Building uses ranged from storage and public warehouses to railroad freight houses, paper warehouses, chemical companies, agricultural implement wholesaling/supplying, and wholesale houses for plumbing, drugs, hardware, and numerous other goods.

The purpose of the research was 1) to evaluate the area's warehouse architecture and range of construction types in order to understand the Ohio Moline Plow Company building's place in that architecture; and 2) to quantify the extensive loss of warehouse buildings that has occurred in Columbus's northern downtown warehouse district since the World War II period.

The accompanying numbered map shows the locations of extant warehouse structures in the district. Construction dates range from the late 1880s into the 1950s, with the greatest concentration in the period between about 1909 and 1930. Construction types include traditional brick bearing-wall buildings with wood interior frames, floors, and roof structures; hybrid structures consisting of brick bearing walls with wood and iron or steel structures, partial concrete structures, or other combinations of materials; and "fireproof" buildings with frames, floors and roofs of reinforced concrete and brick curtain walls.

In the three tables below, the numbered buildings on the map are arranged by construction type. Dates are provided where known; some dates are estimates. Use designations are from the 1950s, with original or other uses noted if known; most of these buildings had a variety of uses over the years. Today some are vacant, some are undergoing rehabilitation, and some have been converted to new uses such as office space and hotel lofts.

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TABLE I

Brick Bearing Wall; Entirely or Primarily Wood Structure

No.	Date Name/Use	Other Information
5	c1900 Ramey Mfg. Co.	Made sheet metal, furnaces, caskets
8	c1900 Warehouse	No specific use noted
11	1908 Built as Bradford Shoe Co. Bldg (NR)	Builders' supplies whse. in 1950s
13	c1910 Listed only as "store"	No specific use noted
22	c1900 Whsle. plumber, factory supplies, retail (NR, North Market H.D.)	8 separate spaces in 5 buildings
24	1889 Columbus Transfer Co. Whse. (NR)	Now a restaurant & loft hotel
30	c1885 "T.V. Warehouse" in 1950s	Nat'l Biscuit Co. in 1937
32	1915 F.O. Schoedinger Co., sheet metal	Now Ballet Met headquarters
36	c1910 Motor Truck Corp. & Mack Intl. in 1937	
37	c1910 White Motors in 1937	
40	c1880 Furniture	3 store spaces plus upper floors

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TABLE II

Brick or Tile Bearing Wall; Mixed Iron/Steel, Wood, Concrete, or Other Structure				
No.	Date	Name/Use	Other Information	
2	1950	Infill between Central Ohio Paper bldgs.	Steel frame	
4	c1930	Paper warehouse		
6	c1935	Printing	Conc. block front, brick rear	
9	c1925	Auto body repair & painting	Brick-faced tile walls	
10	c1920	Printing		
15	c1935	Columbus Bolt & Forging Co. office	Modernistic design	
19	c1910	Hearn Die, Tool & Machine Co.		
20	c1910	Wholesale rugs & Linoleum	"Battleship," N. Mkt. H.D. (NR)	
21	c1900	Threshers & reapers, later wallpaper & beer whse., truck repair	Currently North Market (NR)	
25	c1910	Wholesale electrical supplies	Currently offices	
26	c1910	Wholesale produce, foam rubber whse.	Currently restaurant	
27	c1920	Loft building	Currently offices	
28	c1920	Jones, Witter dry goods whse., also auto brake repair	Currently being converted to motel, extensive alteration of character	
34	c1930	Awning factory & tin shop	Currently Capital City Awning	

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TABLE II -- continued

Brick or Tile Bearing Wall; Mixed Iron/Steel, Wood, Concrete, or Other Structure

No.	Date	Name/Use	Other Information	
38	c1920	Wholesale tobacco warehouse		
39	c1905	No specific use noted	Located in N. Market H.D. (NR)	

TABLE III

Brick Curtain Wall; Reinforced Concrete Frame, Floors and Roof Structure

No.	Date	Name/Use	Other Information
1	1915	Central Ohio Paper Co.	Currently appears vacant
3	1930	Paper Warehouse	Probably Central Ohio Paper Co.
7	1921	Wholesale Electrical Supplies	
12	1931	Atlas Linen Supply Laundry	South 1/2 earlier, steel structure
14	1913	Ohio Moline Plow Co. Building	3rd oldest concrete structure
16	1929, 1939	Dean & Barry, Manufacturers of Paints	North portion 1929, 1939; south portion c1900 wood structure
17	c1930	National Harvester Co. in 1937	In use as offices
18	1911	Motor Freight Stge. & Warehouse	Altered exterior; architect's office

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TABLE III -- continued

Brick Curtain Wall; Reinforced Concrete Frame, Floors and Roof Structure

No.	<u>Date</u>	Name/Use	Other Information
23	1916	Carlisle Furniture (NR: North Market H.D.)	East 2/3: c1890, iron structure West 1/3: 1916, concrete
29	1909	Throop-Martin Co. Wholesale Sash & Door Warehouse	Rear 1/3: iron beams, loading and warehouse area
31	1920	Wholesale Grocery Warehouse	
33	1920	Sceptic (sic) Furniture Dept.	No specific use noted
35	1925	Smith Bros. Hardware Co.	Rear warehouse: steel frame; being rehabilitated as offices

As the tables show, construction types overlapped through time. Wood frames were still being built after all-concrete frames had come into common use, and iron and steel construction persisted from about 1900 into the 1950s. However, different types of construction were predominant at different times. Wood frames, for example, were most common before about 1910; the latest all-wood example in the district is the F.O. Schoedinger building (#32) of 1915. Hybrid structures, which involved some wood but were built primarily of iron, steel, and some concrete, came into use about 1900, saw their most widespread use between 1910 and 1930, and persisted into the 1950s. All-concrete structures dated from 1909 (#32, Throop-Martin building), saw their highest popularity in the 1910s and 1920s, and persisted into the mid-1930s; the latest example in the district is the 1939 addition to the Dean & Barry building (#16).

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The Ohio Moline Plow Co. building falls into the early period of the all-concrete structures. It is pre-dated by two buildings, the 1909 Throop-Martin building (#29) on Chestnut Street and the 1911 warehouse, currently Acock Architects (#18), just northwest of the Ohio Moline Plow Co. building on North Front Street. The district includes ten other all-concrete structures; of these, seven are free-standing buildings and three are additions to earlier buildings of other construction types.

As was noted earlier, the entire northern downtown warehouse district of Columbus warrants National Register listing as a Multiple Property Documentation. It represents the evolution of the warehouse building type from the 1880s up to the World War II period and is important in the history of the city's architectural development. Some properties in the district have already been listed in the National Register. Two wood-frame properties from Table I above, the Bradford Shoe (#11) and Columbus Transfer Co. (#24) buildings, are individually listed. The North Market Historic District, which is centered on the current North Market (#21), includes several hybrid wood/iron/steel/concrete structures from Table II.

Currently, none of the all-concrete structures from Table III is listed in the National Register, with the exception of the rear addition of the Carlisle Furniture building (#23), which dates from 1916 and is part of the North Market district. Listing of the Ohio Moline Plow Co. building will begin to fill this gap and will be a step toward recognizing the significance of the entire warehouse district.

There have been excellent preservation projects involving buildings in the district, including the North Market (#21), the Carlisle Furniture building (#23), the Smith Bros. Hardware Co. building (#35), and others. However it is important to recognize how much historic fabric has been lost in the past, and to realize that threats to the district's buildings continue today. Some buildings are currently vacant and have uncertain futures; a warehouse on Vine Street in the North Market Historic District was recently demolished; and the Jones, Witter building (#28) has just undergone an insensitive rehabilitation that has significantly damaged its character. In the North Market Historic District, most of the c1880 former furniture building on North High Street (#40) is proposed for demolition.

The attached color-coded maps dated 1937 and 1998, which show warehouse building footprints, portray graphically how much the district has changed in six decades. A total of approximately 80 warehouse structures in 1937 has been reduced to about half that figure, with

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the greatest losses occurring in the area west of Front Street and in the former rail freight areas north and south of the former Union Station site (today the site of the Greater Columbus Convention Center). Among major losses of National Register-listed properties were the Monypenny-Hammond warehouse (NR) on High Street across from Union Station in the late 1970s; and the Union Station Arcade in 1976, a major contributor to the area's character even though not a warehouse structure. More recently, an entire block of commercial buildings was lost in the North Market Historic District for construction of a church; and the Northern Hotel at High and Spruce was demolished and the site left vacant.

As was noted above, the area around North Front Street was once one of the richest parts of the district in the amount and variety of historic warehouse structures. Today the Ohio Moline Plow Company building is one of the few survivors in that area and warrants National Register listing for its structural system, its architectural design, and its high level of integrity. In addition, its listing will be an important step forward in providing recognition and protection for an entire district that is an important component of Columbus's architectural heritage.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ohio Moline Plow Company Building Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio

Section number _____ Page _____10

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Plat Book of Columbus and Vicinity, Ohio. Philadelphia: Franklin Survey Company, 1937.

Acreage of Property UTM References (Place additional UTM ref	Less than one erences on a continuation sheet.)	
UTM References (Place additional UTM ref	erences on a continuation sheet.)	
Place additional UTM ref $1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$		
	0 4 10 14 41 2 5 0 61 0	
2	8 4 0 4 4 2 6 0 6 0 Northing	Zone Easting Northing See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary De Describe the boundaries	escription of the property on a continuation sheet.)	
Boundary Justificat (Explain why the boundar	ion ries were selected on a continuation sheet.)	*
11. Form Prepared	Ву	
name/title	Jeffrey Darbee, Historic Preser	rvation Consultant
	Benjamin D. Rickey & Co.	date1/4/98
street & number	593 South Fifth Street	telephone(614)221-0358
city or town		ate OH zip code 43206
Additional Docume		
Submit the following item	ns with the completed form:	
Continuation Sheet	s	
Maps		
A USGS ma	p (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property	ty's location.
A Sketch m	ap for historic districts and properties having large	ge acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs		
Representati	ive black and white photographs of the property	y.
Additional items (Check with the SHPO of	or FPO for any additional items)	
Property Owner	ne request of SHPO or FPO.)	
	ide Realty Investors, c/o Brian	n Ellis, President and C.O.O.
street & number	One Nationwide Plaza, 1-34-10	telephone
city or town	Columbus sta	ate zip code

Franklin Co.,

Unio Moline Plow Company Building

a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ohio Moline Plow Company Building Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio

Section number ______ Page ______11

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of Lots No. 57-63 of Neil and Dennison's Amended Subdivision, as the same is recorded at the Franklin County Recorder's Office, Columbus, Ohio.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the nomination encompass all of the land associated with the nominated property during its period of significance.

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86) OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ohio Moline Plow Company Building Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio

Section number Photo Log

Page 12

Photo Log

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Photographer:

Jeffrey T. Darbee

Date of Photo:

Summer, 1998

Negative Location:

Benjamin D. Rickey & Co.

593 South Fifth Street Columbus, OH 43206

Photo # Description

- 1 Looking northwest at Front Street (east) and Naghten Street (south) elevations.
- 2 Looking west at Front Street elevation.
- 3 Detail of entrance on Front Street, showing patterned brickwork and stone trim.
- 4 Looking northwest along south elevation.
- 5 Looking northeast at rear (west) elevation.
- 6 Looking southwest along north elevation from Front Street.
- 7 Looking south at north elevation.
- First floor, looking west at east stair to second floor, just inside Front Street entrance.
- 9 First floor, looking west from near east wall; south wall at left.
- 10 First floor, looking east toward east wall from middle of building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photo

Section number Log Page 13

Ohio Moline Plow Company Building Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio

Photo #	Description
11	Looking north, first floor, at freight elevator along north wall.
12	Looking north, first floor, in rear area; west wall on left
13	Second floor office area, looking north down stairs to first floor.
14	Looking north in corridor area of second floor offices.
15	Looking south in corridor area of second floor offices.
16	Second floor, looking east from warehouse area toward offices.
17	Looking northeast along wall dividing second floor offices from warehouse.
18	Second floor, looking west toward west wall.
19	Third floor, looking north along east wall toward north wall.
20	Third floor, looking west from east wall; south wall at left.
21	Third floor, looking southeast from near northwest corner.
22	Fourth floor, looking west along south wall from southeast corner of building.
23	Fourth floor, looking north along east wall (on right) toward north wall.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION	
PROPERTY Ohio Moline Plow Company Building NAME:	
MULTIPLE NAME:	
STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Franklin	
DATE RECEIVED: 5/11/99 DATE OF PENDING LI DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/10/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:	ST: 5/25/99 6/25/99
REFERENCE NUMBER: 99000701	
REASONS FOR REVIEW:	
APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNREQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL:	
COMMENT WAIVER: N	
ACCEPTRETURNREJECT6/0/99 DATE	1
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS: Batered in the Matienal Register	
RECOM./CRITERIA	
REVIEWER DISCIPLINE	
TELEPHONE DATE	
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached	SLR Y/N



OHIO MOHNE PLAN CO. BUILDING

Cowngus, Frankyn Co., OHIO

PHOTO 1

C. T C. A. A.



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Z O Z



COWMBUS, FRANKYN CO., OH
PHOTO 3

074 0111 N N



OHIO MOUNE PLOW CO. BUILDING COLUMBUS, FMAKUN CO., OH PHOTO 4



OHO MOLINE PLON CO. BUILDING COWMBUS, FRANKLIN CO., OH PHOTO 5

0/40111



COLUMBUS, FRANKLIA CO., OH

PHOTO 6



Cowngus, Frankun Co., OH

PHOTO 7



OHIO MOUNE PLOW CO. BUILDING COLUMBUS, FMMFLIN CO., OH PHOTO 8

075 0111 N 2



COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN CO., OH
PHOTO 9



COLUMBUL, FRAMELIA CO., OH
PHOTO 10



COLUMBUS, FAMELY CO., OH
PHOTO 11



OHIO MOLINE PLOW CO. BUILDING COLUMBUS, FRANKLIA CO., OH PHOTO IZ



CownBul, transus co., OH

PHOTO 13



OHIO MOLINE PLOW CO. BUILDING COLUMBUS, FRAMELIA CO., OH

PHOTO 14



OHIO MOLINE PLOW CO. BUILDING COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN CO., OH PHOTO 15



OHLO MOUNE PLOW CO. BUILDING COLUMBUS, FRANKLIF CO., OH PHOTO 16



COLUMBUS. FRANKLIA CO., OH

PHOTO 17

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OHID MOLINE PLOW CO. BUILDING COLUMBUS, FRANKLIA CO., OH PHOTO 18



OHIO MOUNE PLOW CO. BUILDING COLUMBUS, FRANKY CO., OH PHOTO 19



OHIO MOUNE PLOW CO. BULLDING COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN CO., OH PHOTO 20



OHIO MOUNE PLUM CO. BUILDING COLUMBUS, FRANKUN CO., OH PHOTO 21

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OHID MOLINE PLOW CO. BUILDING COLUMBUS, FRANKLIA CO., OH

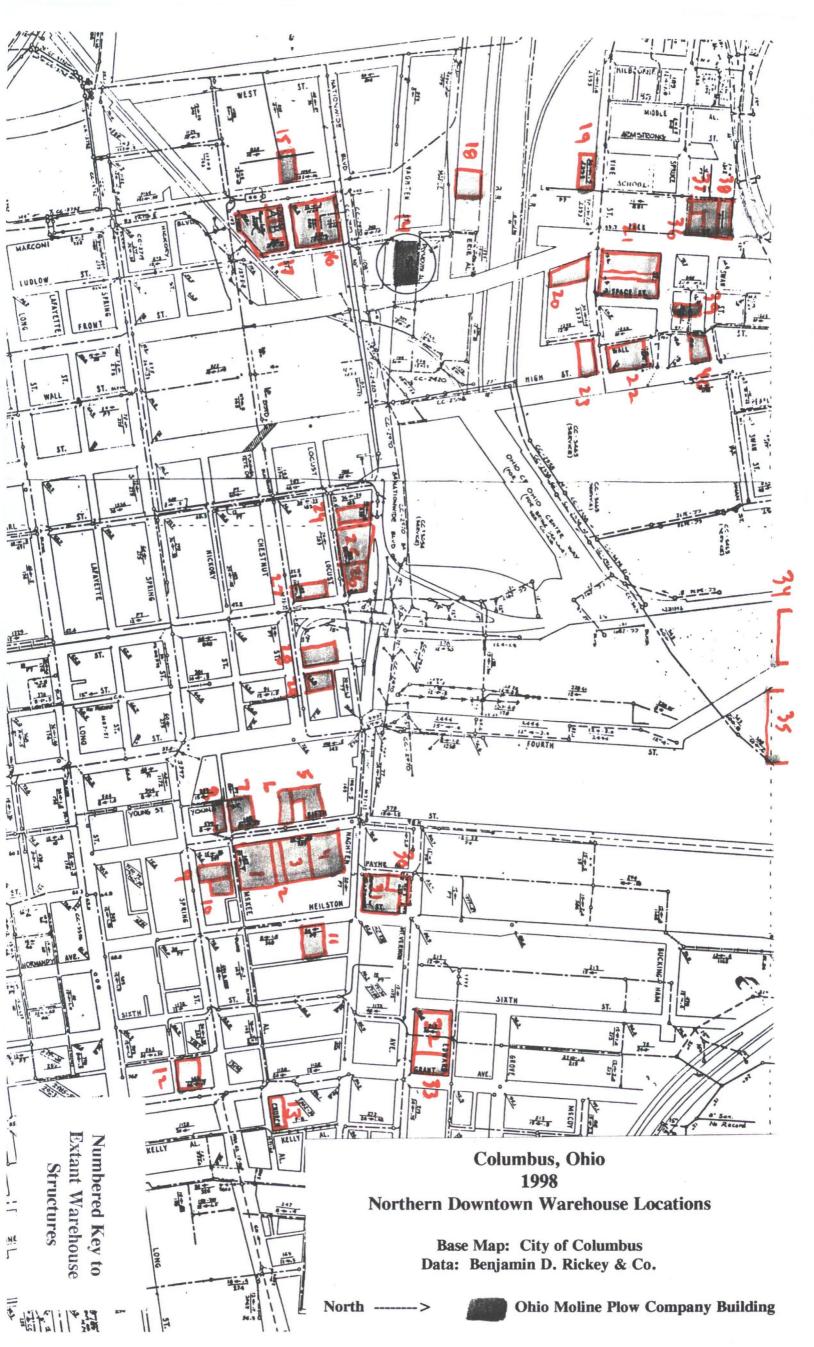
PHOTO 22

No.



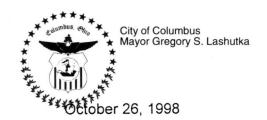
COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN CO., OH

PHOTO 23



Area South of Base Line lies within Congress Lands east of the Scioto River

Land lines based on the Scioto River Base



Department of Trade and Development

George J. Arnold, Director

Amos J. Loveday, Jr. State Historic Preservation Officer 1982 Velma Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497

Dear Mr. Loveday:

I am writing on behalf of the Historic Resources Commission regarding the nomination of the Ohio Moline Plow Company Building, located at 343 North Front Street, to the National Register of Historic Places. Following the presentation by Historic Preservation Officer Diane Cole at the October 15, 1998 H. R. C. meeting, the following motion was made, vote taken and results recorded:

Direct the Historic Preservation Office staff to write a letter in support of the nomination of the Ohio Moline Plow Company Building, located at 343 North Front Street, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, to the National Register of Historic Places.

MOTION: Fisher/Simpson (4-0-1) [Wolf] RECOMMEND APPROVAL

As the Motion indicates, the Historic Resources Commission recommends the nomination of the Ohio Moline Plow Company Building, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Should you need additional information please feel free to contact me at 645-6821 at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Kandy F. Black

Preservation Specialist

CC:

Brian Ellis, Nationwide Realty Investors

Historic Resources Commissioners

Stephen R. McClary, Planning Administrator

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

567 East Hudson Street Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030 614/ 297-2470 Fax: 614/ 297-2496

Visit us at www.ohiohistory.org/resource/histpres/





April 30, 1999

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief of Registration National Park Service National Register, History & Education Programs Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400 1849 C. Street, NW Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

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

NEW SUBMISSION

COUNTY

Ohio Moline Plow Company Building

Franklin

Old North End Historic District

Franklin

(Boundary Increase)

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

Amos J. Loveday, Jr.

State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures