NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 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 Property

Historic name Temperance Row Historic District

Other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Vicinity of Park, Grove, Walnut and University Streets ☐ not for publication

city or town Westerville ☐ vicinity

state Ohio code OH county Franklin code 049 zip code 43081

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this **X** nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property **X** meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant **x** nationally statewide ☐ locally. (☐See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara Powell Department Head, Inventory & Registration August 18, 2008

Signature of certifying official Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☑ entered in the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ☐ removed from the National Register
- ☐ other (explain):

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

Patrick Andrus 10/16/2008

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- X district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
43	15	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
43	15	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
Multiple Dwelling
Secondary Structure
EDUCATION: Library

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
Multiple Dwelling
Secondary Structure
EDUCATION: College

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Bungalow/Craftsman
20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	STONE, CONCRETE BLOCK, BRICK
roof	ASPHALT, CERAMIC TILE
walls	CLAPBOARD, SHINGLE, STUCCO, STONE, BRICK
other	

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

Please see continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

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

X **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

X **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1910 - 1935

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Baker, Purley A.; Russell, Howard Hyde; Cherrington, Ernest H.

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary location of additional data

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
X Other
Name of repository: WESTERVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY, OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **Approximately 11 acres**

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	334916	4443150	3	17	335088	4442891
2	17	334916	4442893	4	17	335108	4443125

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title organization William V. Merriman, Judith B. Williams and Beth A. Weinhardt date June 26, 2008

street & number Westerville Public Library, 126 S. State Street telephone 614-882-7277, ext. 160

city or town Westerville state Ohio zip code 43081

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

The Temperance Row Historic District is a predominantly early 20th century residential neighborhood in Westerville, Ohio, that is noteworthy for its strong association with the leading organizers and promoters of the Anti-Saloon League of America (ASLA) during the period from 1910-1935. The district is comprised of 43 contributing resources, including 27 houses, one six-unit rowhouse apartment building (counted as 6 resources), and 10 garages. There are nine non-contributing residential buildings and six non-contributing garages constructed after 1935.

Contributing homes in the district were built or gained significance between 1910 and 1935 when the area became known as "Temperance Row," a residential neighborhood developed by members of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Conceived along the lines of an agrarian-romantic movement, this 11-acre tract contains a significant number of homes designed in the rustic Craftsman style popularized during the early 20th century. The brick and frame bungalow home constructed in 1910 by ASLA General Superintendent Purley Baker (map 1, photos 1-2) set the tone for the neighborhood's subsequent development with Craftsman-influenced dwellings. Several of these use cobblestones obtained locally from nearby Alum Creek in foundations, porches or chimneys. The district also includes one cobblestone-constructed garage. Historic building types from the Craftsman period in the district include Bungalows, American Four Squares, two-story gable-front houses, and the brick rowhouse. Some of the homes share common design features, especially doors, multi-paned windows and window trim, leading to speculation about common construction contracts or builders. In addition to the contributing buildings constructed after 1909, the district is also home to a small number of structures that pre-dated the ASLA members' settlement. These include the mid-19th century frame cottage that was moved to accommodate the Baker home (map 16, photo 25) as well as two 19th century vernacular frame houses that occupy the east side of Grove Street (maps 10 and 12, photos 17-18).

The historic district's character as a distinct neighborhood is enhanced by the natural and institutional features that occupy three of its borders. On the west is Alum Creek, with the neighborhood topography sloping south and west from the corner of Park and Grove Streets to the creek's deep ravine beyond University Street. On the north the district is bounded by the campus of Otterbein College (founded 1847) and on the south it is bordered by historic Otterbein Cemetery (established 1856). Otterbein College owns and uses several of the district properties on the north boundary, and has maintained their residential appearance. To the east of the district, in the two blocks between it and commercially-oriented South State Street, is a residential area that developed much earlier than the Temperance Row neighborhood, during the mid-late 19th century.

The primary district streets are W. Park Street on the north, S. Grove Street on the east, W. Walnut Street on the south, and University Street on the west. W. Plum Street also intersects with Grove Street from the east, and Elmwood Place bisects the district between Grove and University. Importantly, Park, Grove and Plum Streets retain their early 1900s brick paving, contributing to the district's early 20th century character (photos 12, 18 and 22). There are several district locations where lush and mature vegetation illustrates a landscaped residential setting that follows the contours of the land. Many tall and mature trees exist on the tract, particularly in the vicinity of Park and Grove Streets, which was the first part of the property to be developed. The district has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, craftsmanship, feeling and association, with few intrusions that post-date the period of significance.

The Original Temperance Row Homes, West Side of South Grove Street (buildings 1-6)

The six houses on the west side of South Grove Street in the district became known as "Temperance Row" because they were built and occupied by lead organizers of the Anti-Saloon League of America beginning in 1910. All are contributing. They include the homes at 131 West Park Street and 67, 79, 101, 109 and 117 South Grove Street (map 1-6).

Set at a prominent angle facing the intersection of Park and Grove Streets immediately south of Otterbein College, "Greendale" was built in 1910 as the home of Purley and Lillie Baker (131 West Park Street, map 1, photos 1-2). Sited to take advantage of the sloping contours of the land to the southwest, the home has an exposed lower level at the rear. Clad in brick at the lower story and clapboard at the upper story, the generously-sized Bungalow features a broad front porch and a second-floor shed dormer across the main façade. A pair of small roof dormers, purlins at the eaves, multi-paned original windows and a large exterior gable-end chimney are all part of the intact Craftsman character of the home. Used today by Otterbein College, the home's interior features a large recessed fireplace area as well as original woodwork and light fixtures. While other buildings that the Bakers constructed (including a greenhouse and sanitary milk house) no longer stand, an important remaining building from their occupancy is the c. 1915 cobblestone garage now located at 60 University Street (map 37, photo 41). Another building associated with the Bakers is the home to the south at 67 South Grove (map 2, photos 3-4) that was built in 1923 and occupied by Lillie Baker following the death of Purley Baker in 1924. This house is a two-bay frame Dutch Colonial Revival with flared roof and broad side porch overlooking a landscaped yard. The property includes numerous trees and a flagstone walk leading to the front entry portico.

The brick and clapboarded home at 79 South Grove was built in 1910 by Rev. Howard Hyde Russell, the founder of the Anti-Saloon League of America (map 3, photos 4-7). This large 2-1/2 story home is a blend of Craftsman, Prairie and Colonial Revival styles. The façade is symmetrical, including the presence of two enclosed one-story porches to each side. The central entry has its original portico with rounded pediment, Doric posts and built-in seating. Other Craftsman features are the use of two materials (brick at the lower story and clapboard at the upper floor) and the flared hipped roof with exposed rafters at the eaves. The extension of the brick facing to the window sills of the second story gives the impression of a Prairie-style frieze. The home is used today by a fraternity associated with Otterbein College.

Across Elmwood Place to the south are three ASLA homes built in Ernest Cherrington's Elmwood Addition, which he platted on the original tract in 1911. These include 101 South Grove, built by Rev. Milo Kelser in 1912 (map 4, photo 7); 109 South Grove, built by Rev. Thomas Hare in 1913 (map 5, photos 8-9); and 117 South Grove, built by ASLA editor Samuel Fickel in 1916 (map 6, photos 10-11). The Kelser home is a frame American Four Square, the most modest of the original Temperance Row homes. It has a two bay façade, a broad brick front porch, and a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. An upper story band of narrow siding is reminiscent of the Russell house to the north. Next to it is the Thomas Hare home, built of hollow tile with a stucco finish and green ceramic tile roof, and featuring a unique cobblestone front porch with four large tapered columns. Finally, the Sam Fickel house is a rectangular clapboarded 2½-story dwelling with steeply-pitched gable roof, exposed rafters, multi-paned original windows and broad frame front porch. Both the home's foundation and its large south side exterior chimney are brick.

East Side of South Grove Street (buildings 7-14)

The east side of South Grove Street contains eight homes, seven of which are contributing. Among these are two 19th century structures built before the arrival of the Anti-Saloon League to this area in 1909, located at 127 West Plum Street

(map 10, photo 17) and 68 South Grove Street (map 12, photo 18). The building at 127 West Plum appears on Caldwell's 1872 Atlas as being the residence of Noah Hurlbut. It is a 1-½ story frame cottage with front porch at the gable end and a long enclosed wing on the west side. The home at 68 South Grove also is shown on the 1872 Atlas and appears to date from c. 1865. It is a two-story frame half-I house with gabled roof, clapboard siding, three bays on the first floor, and a side hallway entry door that is deeply recessed into the wall.

The remaining contributing homes on the east side of Grove are frame structures that were built between 1910 and 1920. Most have an association with Anti-Saloon Leaguers who lived in them during the period of significance, as described in Section 8 of this nomination. They include, from north to south, the Paul Kelser house at 111 West Park Street (map 14, photo 21) and the Charles Dehnhoff home at 58 South Grove (map 13, photo 20), both American Four Squares built about 1912. The Rev. Charles Sowers house at 126 West Plum Street (map 11, photo 18) is a c. 1910 vernacular two-story frame residence with porch. Finally, Charles Watts built the rustic shingled bungalow at 108 South Grove (map 8, photos 14-15) in 1913. It features a horizontal form with low-pitched gabled roof, shallow roof dormer, knee-brace brackets and an enclosed porch, along with its original two-car frame garage. To its south is a vernacular frame two-story cottage at 116 South Grove from about 1915 (map 7, photo 14). The 1938 Cape Cod at 98 South Grove Street (map 9, photo 16) is non-contributing because of age.

South side of West Park Street (buildings 15-17)

There are four contributing residential buildings fronting on West Park Street between Grove and University Streets, in addition to the Baker house at Park and Grove. The frame cottage at 145 West Park Street is the dwelling originally situated on this land when it was purchased by Purley Baker in 1909 (map 16, photos 23, 25). The house was moved "a few rods west" to this location by Baker in 1911 and likely modified by him. The Baker property's caretaker resided here in 1913. The house is 1-½ stories tall with gable end containing bargeboard and a flat-roofed front porch facing the street. The two side elevations are identical, with a center door sheltered by a rounded portico and flanked by windows with three-part sash. A pair of narrow gabled dormers occupies the roof slope on both sides. The house is used by Otterbein College today.

To its east is the house at 141 West Park Street, built in 1934-35 by lumber company owner Wilson Cellar (map 15, photos 23-24). This frame two-story house has elements of the English Revival (steeply-pitched front gable) and Colonial Revival styles (front entry pediment and side bay window), but also pays homage to the Craftsman neighborhood through the use of its bungalow-style front porch and massive limestone front chimney. The house is used by Otterbein College today. Finally, at the southeast corner of Park and University is 159 West Park Street, built in 1915 by Purley Baker and then sold to Rev. Edward J. Moore (map 17, photo 26). This home is a gable-front Craftsman style 2-½ story frame building with knee-brace brackets at the eaves, a large exterior brick chimney, and a brick front porch.

West side of University Street (buildings 18-27)

The eight contributing properties on the west side of University Street were built between 1917 and 1928. There are two non-contributing homes built in 1952 (map 27, photo 32) and 1990 (map 19, photo 28). At the southwest corner of University and Park Streets is the brick rowhouse apartment building located at 37-47 University Street (map 18, photo 27). Built by developer and ASLA editor and publisher Ernest Cherrington in 1917, this is the only example of early 1900s brick rowhouse construction in Westerville. Containing six units, the "Flats" as it is known locally is two stories with a flat roof. Dominant features are its wire cut brick, corbelled parapet roofline and three gable-roofed brick porches (each sheltering two entries with their original doors) with half-timbering in the gable faces.

Continuing to the south on University Street is a row of seven two-story frame residences. The houses at 75 and 77 University (maps 20 and 21, photo 28) were built c. 1925 and exhibit a simplified gable-roofed design with side porches. The four houses located at 83, 85, 87, and 89 University are part of Cherrington's Elmwood Addition, are very similar in design, and date from 1920, 1922 and 1928 (maps 22-25, photos 29-30). The four are constructed of frame and are two stories in height, with a gable-front two-bay façade and gabled front porch. Differences are found in the gable profiles, with variations of gambrel and straight roof lines at the porches (85 and 87 University) or clipped gables at both main roof and porch (83 and 89 University). Each house has a driveway to its south side, and two of the four have contributing garages from the period. The last contributing house in the row is 91 University Street (map 26, photo 31), a traditional frame bungalow built c. 1920 with original multi-pane windows, broad porch, wide eaves with knee-brace brackets and a large central gabled roof dormer.

Southwest corner of University and Walnut Streets (buildings 28 and 29)

Two significant Craftsman style homes are located at the corner of University and Walnut Streets, on sites overlooking the ravine that drops from both properties to the southwest. These houses, located at 115 University Street (map 28, photos 33, 36) and 181 West Walnut Street (map 29, photos 34-36), were constructed in 1914 and occupied by ASLA members. The homes share similar use of materials and stylistic features, including cobblestone foundation and porch treatment, clapboarded wall surfaces, wide eaves with knee-brace brackets, and identical front door treatment, window trim and multi-paned sash. They may have been based on Craftsman house-plan books of the period, or designed by the same architect. A search of local records did not reveal an architect for these houses.

The W. C. Johnson home at 115 University features a gabled front elevation, with elongated gabled roof to the south overlooking the ravine, where the traditional bungalow porch (screened) and roof dormer are located. The second floor is accentuated by a large band board that wraps the building. Banks of multi-pane/one windows are single or set in groups of two, three and four. Knee-brace brackets support the eaves. Of particular note is the front entry porch, with cobblestone piers, broad gable and built-in seating in the Craftsman motif. Cobblestone is also used for the piers of the side porch and at the building's foundation.

The home at 181 West Walnut, built for Rev. John G. Schaibly, is placed with its gable end to the side in a more traditional bungalow form. The dominant feature is the broad front porch (photo 35) housed below the sloping roof, where a large shed dormer occupies a central position. The porch has a massive feel with cobblestone foundation and piers, heavy wood posts and a wood railing with square spindles. The front door surround and window trim, as well as the windows, are identical in design to the house at 115 University. The Schaibly house is located immediately next to Otterbein Cemetery.

East side of University Street and Elmwood Place (buildings 30-37)

The east side of University Street developed later than other parts of the district because the rear of several Grove Street properties originally extended west to the road. As a result, six of the homes here post-date the period of significance for the district and are non-contributing. These include 82 University (map 31, photo 38, built 1959), 145 Elmwood Place (map 32, built 1983), three homes north of Elmwood Place that were built in 1990 (maps 34-36, photo 40), and the apartment building at 60 University (map 37, photo 42, built 1954). Each of these buildings is compatible in scale to the nearby historic properties. The two homes that were built here during the period of significance are the Russell Henderson house at 92 University Street (map 30, photo 37) and the Robert Moran house at 21 Elmwood Place (map 33, photo 39).

The Henderson home, built c. 1920 and occupied by the ASLA political cartoonist, is a wood-shingled rustic bungalow with cobblestone foundation, low sloping roof, knee-brace brackets at the eaves, porch with cobblestone piers and paired wood posts, and a massive exterior cobblestone chimney on the south side. The Moran house on Elmwood, constructed in 1912, is a frame bungalow with a recessed front porch, roof dormer, and multi-paned windows among its features.

The district contains a total of 10 contributing garages, including one- or two-car frame gabled garages. In addition, one garage is significant to the early development of the tract. It is the cobblestone garage built on the Baker property in about 1915 (60 University Street, photo 44). Access to the garage was gained from the rear of the property (at that time) on University Street. The cobblestones have been painted on the exterior, but remain unpainted and exposed on the interior. The garage is gable-roofed with paired doors on both front and rear. Side windows retain original multi-paned sash. It is used for storage and as a garden shed for the adjacent apartment building today.

Comprehensive Property List

Map #		Address	Date	Contributing	Garage
1	131	West Park Street	1910	Yes	n/a
2	67	South Grove Street	1923	Yes	n/a
3	79	South Grove Street	1910	Yes	n/a
4	101	South Grove Street	1912	Yes	contributing
5	109	South Grove Street	1913	Yes	n/a
6	117	South Grove Street	1916	Yes	non-contributing
7	116	South Grove Street	c. 1915	Yes	contributing
8	108	South Grove Street	1913	Yes	contributing
9	98	South Grove Street	1938	No	n/a
10	127	West Plum Street	c. 1870	Yes	contributing
11	126	West Plum Street	c. 1910	Yes	n/a
12	68	South Grove Street	c. 1865	Yes	n/a
13	58	South Grove Street	c. 1912	Yes	contributing
14	111	West Park Street	c. 1912	Yes	n/a
15	141	West Park Street	1934-35	Yes	n/a
16	145	West Park Street	c. 1855	Yes	non-contributing
17	159	West Park Street	1915	Yes	n/a
18	37-47	University Street (6 rowhouse units)			
		a.- 37 University Street	1917	Yes	n/a
		b.- 39 University Street	1917	Yes	n/a
		c.- 41 University Street	1917	Yes	n/a
		d.- 43 University Street	1917	Yes	n/a
		e.- 45 University Street	1917	Yes	n/a
		f. - 47 University Street	1917	Yes	n/a

Map #		Address	Date	Contributing	Garage
19	67	University Street	1990	No	n/a
20	75	University Street	c. 1925	Yes	n/a
21	77	University Street	c. 1925	Yes	n/a
22	83	University Street	1928	Yes	contributing
23	85	University Street	1922	Yes	non-contributing
24	87	University Street	1922	Yes	contributing
25	89	University Street	c. 1920	Yes	non-contributing
26	91	University Street	c. 1920	Yes	n/a
27	99	University Street	1952	No	non-contributing
28	115	University Street	1914	Yes	contributing
29	181	West Walnut Street	1914	Yes	n/a
30	92	University Street	1920	Yes	n/a
31	82	University Street	1959	No	non-contributing
32	145	Elmwood Place	1983	No	n/a
33	21	Elmwood Place	1912	Yes	contributing
34	142	Elmwood Place	1990	No	n/a
35	134	Elmwood Place	1990	No	n/a
36	72	University Street	1990	No	n/a
37	60	University Street	1954	No	contributing

The Temperance Row Historic District in Westerville, Ohio, is significant under National Register Criteria A, B and C. Under Criterion A, the district is significant for its association with Westerville's prominent role in the national temperance movement of the early 20th century. Westerville's selection as the headquarters for the Anti-Saloon League of America (ASLA) in 1909 brought a national focus to this small town north of Columbus, contributing to its growth and earning it a reputation as the "Dry Capital of the World." As a neighborhood that was developed and largely occupied by members of the ASLA between 1910 and 1935, the district helps to illustrate the impact that this organization and its promoters had on the community. Under Criterion B, the district is important for its association with the prominent and nationally-known founders and leaders of the ASLA, including general superintendent Purley A. Baker, league founder Howard Hyde Russell, and editor, publisher and general manager Ernest H. Cherrington, who each made their home in the neighborhood. The district's significance under Criterion C is based upon its local importance as an architectural assemblage of predominantly Craftsman style homes that reflect the romantic and agrarian ideals of its Anti-Saloon League owners as well as architectural trends of the period. Several of the homes make use of local materials that blend with the area's natural setting. The beginning date for the period of significance for the district is 1910, the year the first Temperance Row home was constructed. The ending date is 1935, two years following the repeal of Prohibition when the holdings of the ASLA had been folded into a newly-formed Temperance Education Foundation (which remained in Westerville) and the properties owned by the organization in this neighborhood had been sold.

This 11-acre tract of land gained significance when it was purchased in 1909 by the Anti-Saloon League's Purley Baker for development as a residential district of high quality. The tract was built up over the next two decades with homes of the ASLA's close-knit organizers, superintendents, publishers and managers. No fewer than 20 of the contributing residential buildings in the district were built for, occupied by or associated with ASLA personnel during the period of significance. In addition to Baker, Russell and Cherrington, these included field agents, accountants, bureau and district managers, the printing plant superintendent, publication editor, and political cartoonist. Within this leafy enclave across from Otterbein College and next to Alum Creek, the Anti-Saloon Leaguers lived their lives, raised their families, and by 1919, won their crusade for national Prohibition, the most powerful grass-roots political movement of its time.

The Anti-Saloon League of America

The Anti-Saloon League was founded at Oberlin, Ohio, on May 24, 1893. It was a new American temperance organization formed to work for unification of public anti-alcohol sentiment, enforcement of existing temperance laws, and enactment of anti-alcohol legislation. A resolution was passed to elect the Rev. Howard Hyde Russell state superintendent of this new organization - the Ohio Anti-Saloon League. Later the same year a similar organization was founded in the nation's capital. These two organizations formed the nucleus for the National Anti-Saloon League which was officially founded on December 18, 1895, in Washington, D.C. The name of this national organization was later changed to the Anti-Saloon League of America and Howard Hyde Russell was named as the first superintendent of the national league.

A leader of the league said of his organization, "It has not come...simply to build a little local sentiment or to secure the passage of a few laws, or yet to vote the saloons from a few hundred towns. These are mere incidents in its progress. It has come to solve the liquor problem." The organization's motto was "The saloon must go." Increased industrialization, urbanization and immigration were seen as the vehicles that allowed the saloon to take root in America's largest cities, creating a decline of social mores that could only be reversed by ending the alcohol problem, in the minds of the founders. ASLA leadership used local churches to carry their message to the people and solicit the funds to run the attack on the nation's saloons. Ernest Cherrington, in writing about the history of the league, said that "the movement was dependent

upon the church, first of all, for financial support. It was also dependent upon the church for the necessary influence and power to turn the tide..." Many of those who came to support and work for the league over the years were ordained Protestant ministers. In addition, the league drew heavy support from the country's rural areas, where people were traditionally more conservative than their urban counterparts.

Although the Anti-Saloon League struggled through the 1890s with organizational and financial difficulties, the early years of the 20th century brought greater success. Initially, the League wanted to make the country dry, not by national prohibition, but by local option. They believed that this could best be done through a grassroots effort that would be successful precinct by precinct, county by county, state by state. In 1903 the Reverend Purley Baker, superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, was elected to be general superintendent of the national league, based in Washington, D.C. Under his leadership a group of organizations that had been united in name only became a federation run by national leadership with national goals. Its program was centered on agitation, legislation and law enforcement. From the very beginning, the leaders used the printed word to take their message to the people, publishing their first periodical, *The Anti-Saloon*, in 1893. In 1896 *The American Issue* first appeared in Ohio; this publication became the national voice of the League in 1907. By 1908, the Anti-Saloon League of America had become a major national operation with 400 field and clerical workers in 43 states, a national office in Washington, D.C., and publishing offices in Chicago.

In 1919, the Anti-Saloon League played a significant role in the ratification of Prohibition, the 18th Amendment to the Constitution that prohibited the manufacture, sale, and transport of alcoholic beverages. With 300,000 donors and a speakers' bureau starring William Jennings Bryan, with state leagues raking in $1.5 million per year and the national headquarters almost $1 million more, with nearly two million in circulation of *American Issue*, it seemed that the liquor trust had finally been broken.

The ASLA and Westerville

Looking for a place to consolidate its vast operations in 1908, the ASLA narrowed its search to Ohio, which had been a springboard for the organization and most of its leaders. The town of Westerville, a dozen miles north of the state capital of Columbus, had several advantages: its wholesome small town atmosphere, its easy access to the railroad system, and its reputation for being dry. In fact, non-alcoholic Westerville was their kind of town. It was dry to its Christian core, from the abstemious United Brethren Church and its Otterbein College to an 1859 village ordinance prohibiting citizens "to give, sell, barter or in any way dispose of, either by retail or wholesale…wine, fermented cider, ale, porter, lager beer or spirituous liquors of any kind." As ASLA lawyer Wayne Wheeler noted at the time, "I am told that from time immemorial, Westerville has been so dry that you have to sprinkle the streets after a rain."

In 1909, the citizens of this community of 1,900 residents offered a site facing State Street and valued at about $10,000 to be used by the Anti-Saloon League of America for the erection of a printing plant. News of the League's active interest in Westerville hit the local headlines on January 7, 1909. Reported the *Public Opinion*, the town's newspaper, "Several other towns in Ohio are seeking to secure this (headquarters) building and (printing) plant, but Westerville from its central location, educational advantages and many improvements seems to have many of the features especially attractive to the league officers." In discussing the League's decision, Wayne Wheeler stated: "True, there were other places that offered more money, some even offered to buy the land and put up the building for the printing plant. Others promised even larger inducements, but I know of no place where a larger percent of the citizenship of the community took a larger and more active interest in extending the welcome." He added, "The committee also considered naturally the physical environment of the community in determining where the printing plant was to be established. Your community appealed to the committee because it is clean; not only clean morally, but clean physically. With shady avenues, paved streets, cement

walks, natural gas, artesian wells, pure water, sanitary sewers, electric lights and a good water plant, with steam and electric railroad connections, and with Otterbein University, which for the last fifty years has been an institution of high grade in all its social, political, intellectual, moral and religious life, laying special emphasis on the cause of civic righteousness, Christian temperance and the destruction of the liquor traffic."

Upon its selection by the ASLA, the town celebrated with a chorus of church, college and school bells, and victory bonfires blazed at night. In a letter to the editor, Westerville's mayor wrote "We are not able to welcome you as largely financially as some other villages would, but you will find that our hearts are larger than our pocketbooks. With our proximity to the state capital, we have none of the corresponding high rents, high-priced real estate, and places of vice and immorality." Editorialized the *Public Opinion*, "It is estimated that about 200 people will come to Westerville to live because of the location of the Anti-Saloon League headquarters here. Watch Westerville grow."

The Anti-Saloon League of America came officially and grandly to Westerville on February 12, 1909, not by coincidence the 100th birthday of teetotaling Abraham Lincoln. The town celebrated with morning ceremonies and an afternoon parade, and the ASLA officially accepted its offer of the 10-acre site and two houses on South State Street from the president of the Westerville Board of Trade. Shortly after, the American Issue Publishing Company (AIPC) was incorporated as the holding company for the Anti-Saloon League. The ASLA occupied the two Westerville houses as its national headquarters and built a large printing plant, which was dedicated in October 1909. From this printing headquarters 40 tons of anti-alcohol material poured every month by 1915, with the result that Westerville became the smallest town in America to have a first-class post office. The AIPC's most widely-circulated publication was *American Issue*, which was printed in separate state editions as well as in a national edition. Other publications included the *American Patriot*, *New Republic*, *National Daily*, and the *Anti-Saloon League Yearbook*. The plant operated 24 hours a day and employed 200 people. Trains stopped daily and picked up carloads of the anti-alcohol printed material as the movement toward Prohibition gained momentum in the late 1910s.

Once assured that Prohibition would be ratified, the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League turned their attention to eradicating alcoholism worldwide, founding the World League Against Alcoholism in 1919. Headquartered in Westerville and London, the World League worked as a central organization serving affiliate churches and temperance societies, providing advice, exhibits, literature, posters, speakers and research. In the 1920s, the World League was joined by two earlier organizations, the Scientific Temperance Foundation and the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, as the scientific research department and youth department respectively. The ASLA continued to be active during the 1920s, publishing the six-volume *Standard Encyclopedia of the Alcohol Problem*, edited by Ernest Cherrington, between 1924 and 1930.

While it gained success with national Prohibition, the Anti-Saloon League of America faced its most difficult challenge in the enforcement of the law. The ASLA's Department of Legislation worked to provide guidelines and demonstrate authority for enforcing the laws, but little could be done to put the laws into practice without governmental support. After 13 years of bootlegging and speakeasies, the 18th Amendment was finally repealed in 1933. By 1934, the end of Prohibition and the effects of the Depression had caused a sharp decline in financial support for the Anti-Saloon League and the World League Against Alcoholism. The result was that they merged into the Temperance Education Foundation, which remained at the headquarters building in Westerville for nearly 40 more years, until 1973. This building still stands and has been integrated into the Westerville Public Library.

The Anti-Saloon Leaguers

The organizers of the Anti-Saloon League who came to Westerville in 1909 found the quiet community to be very much to their liking as a God-fearing, liquor-hating, family-friendly town. These were men who were country-bred, many were ordained ministers, and they were dedicated anti-urban insurgents. According to historian Richard Hofstadter, the anti-saloon movement was "an aversion not merely to drunkenness and to the evils that accompanied it, but to the immigrant drinking masses, to the pleasurers and amenities of urban life…" As league founder Howard Hyde Russell said at the time, "I know how hard it is outside our larger centers to appreciate the tides of intemperance that swirl about the great cities. For seven years, I have seen a little something of what this means in New York City, the metropolitan and cosmopolitan maelstrom of our land….We need the influence from the peaceful countrysides which shall gather force and momentum and sweep wavelike upon our cities, so that total abstinence from alcoholic drinks shall at last become popular in these great metropolitan centers in our land."

Being country-bred did not mean that these were uneducated or unskilled men, in fact just the opposite. A publication of the liquor interests at the time cautioned that the Anti-Saloon League was not peopled by fanatics but rather by "men with unusual ability, financial capitalists with very long purses, subscribed to by hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who are solicited by their various churches, advised by well paid attorneys of great ability..." These were the men who brought their families to Westerville and built or occupied homes in the Temperance Row neighborhood starting in 1910. Among the roles they assumed with the Anti-Saloon League of America were superintendent, assistant superintendent, general manager, editor, lecture bureau manager, department manager, printing plant superintendent, state ASLA manager, field agent, cartoonist and accountant. Below is a discussion of each of the Anti-Saloon Leaguers who resided in the neighborhood during the period of significance, with the associated property identified by address and map number. It should be noted that other Anti-Saloon League leaders, as well as printing plant and office workers, lived in scattered locations in Westerville during this time. The Temperance Row neighborhood is distinctive, however, for its high concentration of homes built for or occupied by ASLA executives and managers.

<u>Rev. Purley A. Baker, General Superintendent</u>
131 West Park Street (map 1), 67 S. Grove Street (map 2), 145 W. Park Street (map 16)
Cobblestone garage at 60 University Avenue

As the General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, it was Purley Baker who brought his organization to Westerville and purchased the original 11½-acre tract that became home to so many of the Anti-Saloon League organizers and managers. Born on a farm in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1858, Baker fought liquor as a Methodist Episcopal minister for 16 years before answering the call in 1896 to join the staff of the three-year-old Anti-Saloon League in Columbus. Rising to ASLA general superintendent in 1903, he put the league in the national temperance movement spotlight by spearheading the defeat of incumbent Ohio Gov. Myron T. Herrick and winning passage of countywide local-option liquor legislation. Within three months, 57 counties voted "dry," closing 1,910 saloons in Ohio.

Baker and his wife Lillie built "Greendale," the home he called "the last stop this side of heaven" on his newly purchased tract of land in 1910, soon adding a greenhouse, garden, dairy building, and cobblestone garage. From Westerville, he commanded the forces of the league as they spread the dry message across the country. While he was in command, the decision was made to move toward national prohibition and the successful passage of the 18th amendment was achieved. Several months before Purley Baker died at home in 1924, he and Lillie donated their house to the league for a library.

The front rooms of the home were converted into editorial offices, and it was here that the six-volume *Standard Encyclopedia of the Alcohol Problem* was completed between 1924 and 1930. In 1930, the league offered the lower floor of Greendale to house a community library, marking the founding of the Westerville Public Library. The library remained here for a few years before moving to the second floor of the new municipal building. The property was sold by the American Issue Publishing Company in 1935. After several years of private ownership, the Baker property became the president's home for Otterbein College in 1947.

In return for their donation of Greendale to the league, the Bakers were given a $75-a-month annuity and a two-bedroom house to be built next door at 67 S. Grove. Lillie Baker lived in the new home until felled by a stroke in 1929. Both Purley and Lillie Baker are buried in a custom-built cobblestone mausoleum a block south in Otterbein Cemetery that is inscribed with Proverbs 11:18: "He that soweth righteousness hath a sure reward."

Prior to moving into Greendale in 1910, Purley and Lillie Baker lived first in the c. 1855 frame cottage that had previously existed on the property when purchased by them in 1909. It was moved to its current location by the Bakers. Later, this house at 145 West Park Street was occupied as a caretaker's house for the Baker property. William E. and Mary Banks are listed as caretakers residing there in 1913. Banks also delivered milk for Baker's Greendale Dairy. The house remained a caretaker's cottage until being sold by the American Issue Publishing Company along with the Baker property in 1935.

Rev. Howard Hyde Russell, ASLA Founder, General Secretary Lincoln-Lee Legion
79 South Grove Street (map 3)

Rev. Howard Hyde Russell was renowned as the founder of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, which he started in Oberlin, Ohio, in 1893. Born in 1855 to missionaries in the Minnesota Territory, Russell as a young man drove cattle, herded sheep and taught school in Colorado, ran county schools and a small-town newspaper and then practiced law in Iowa, where he married his partner's daughter, Lillian Davis. Moved by his wife to spiritual revival and abstinence from liquor, he took his young family to Ohio in 1883, studied theology at Oberlin College and became a Congregational minister.

From his pulpit, Rev. Russell worked against "Demon Rum" in northern Ohio, Kansas City and Chicago's south side before opening the office of his new Anti-Saloon League in Columbus in 1894. He merged the Ohio league with other temperance organizations the next year in Washington, D.C., and became the first general superintendent of the National Anti-Saloon League, later re-named the Anti-Saloon League of America. Russell billed the league as "The Church in Action Against the Saloon," and enlisted support from Columbus's heavyweight ministers, Catholic Bishop John A. Watterson and nationally-prominent Washington Gladden of First Congregational Church. From 1897 to 1901, he headquartered the national office in Delaware, Ohio, while his daughter attended college there. He then ran the New York league for eight years, before coming back to Ohio in 1909. He told the writer Ernie Pyle that he signed six million youth to abstinence pledges and personally raised $4 million to fuel the massive ASLA political and propaganda machine.

Russell and his wife Lillian built the large house at 79 South Grove in 1910 after being informed by Purley Baker that the tract was available for building, the second house on "Temperance Row." The Russells lived in the home only five years before selling it to fellow Anti-Saloon Leaguer Ernest H. Cherrington (see below) in 1915. After that, they resided in a two-story frame house across from Otterbein College, which is no longer extant. During his years in the house at 79 S. Grove, Russell was the general secretary of the Lincoln-Lee Legion, the abstinence pledge-signing arm of the ASLA which he had created in 1903. For this work he had a staff that included assistant secretary Milo Kelser, and field secretaries Paul Kelser and Chester Johnson. With long white hair under a wide-brimmed hat, flowing black cape and black umbrella, Russell was an institution around the Otterbein campus in his later years. He spoke often at chapel,

endowed a campus temperance speech contest and twice received honorary doctorates from the college. He retired from the league in 1937 and died at age 90 in a Westerville nursing home in 1946. Upon his passing, the Westerville *Public Opinion* wrote, "Dr. Russell, in a sense, is Westerville, because he has grown and lived with the town. Largely through his efforts this community was picked out for the national headquarters of one of the most influential organizations in the nation's history – the Anti-Saloon League. Irrespective of individual opinions of the league, the fact remains that its activities literally put Westerville 'on the map.'"

Ernest H. Cherrington, Editor and Publisher, General Manager, American Issue Publishing Company
79 South Grove Street (map 3), 37-47 University Street (map 18), Elmwood Place Addition

Ernest Cherrington worked with the Anti-Saloon League for 35 years, during which time he directed every department except the legal department. His most significant role was editor-in-chief of the *American Issue*, the Anti-Saloon League publication that was printed at the sprawling publishing plant next to the ASLA national headquarters on South State Street. As an editor and writer, Cherrington held a deep-seated belief that the alcohol problem would be solved ultimately through education of the public, especially the youth. He liked to say that the alcohol problem would be cured "not by the next election but by the next generation." Moving from Chicago to Westerville in 1909, he occupied a home on Park Street before purchasing the Russell home at 79 South Grove in 1915. He lived there with his wife Betty and children for 10 years before selling the home to the league for use as offices in 1925.

Cherrington was born in Hamden, Ohio, in 1877. He attended Ohio Wesleyan University. After teaching public school for a time in Ross County, Ohio, he turned to journalism and temperance, becoming editor of the Kingston *Tribune* in 1900. The following year he began working for the Ohio Anti-Saloon League. In his early years with the league, Cherrington moved up through the ranks from superintendent of the Canton district, to assistant Ohio state superintendent, and finally to superintendent for the state of Washington. In 1909 he was appointed editor in chief of the *American Issue* and the following year was named manager of the American Issue Publishing Company. He was also editor of the *American Patriot* from 1912 to 1916 and of the *National Daily* from 1915 to 1916, two other national publications published in Westerville.

In 1913, leading a march the *New York Times* called the largest prohibition demonstration ever held in Washington, Cherrington presented the ASLA's draft of a constitutional amendment outlawing the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquor. Over the next five years, he shipped as many as four to five tons of temperance literature every working day from Westerville, finally celebrating national Prohibition with an editorial in *American Issue* citing "the emancipation of a nation … a higher civilization." In 1919 he founded and headed the World League Against Alcoholism, also headquartered in Westerville, with the goal of taking the temperance cause world-wide.

Cherrington amassed a huge library of books and other printed materials at the publishing headquarters in Westerville. He published a yearbook from 1908 to 1932 and edited the six-volume *Encyclopedia of the Alcohol Problem* from 1924 to 1930. He also wrote three books on the temperance movement. In 1936 he became the executive secretary of the Methodist Church's Board of Temperance in Washington, D.C., for 12 years, before returning to Westerville in 1948. He died in Worthington in 1950. His personal papers and massive temperance collection were given to the Westerville Public Library in 1973.

A lasting legacy of Ernest Cherrington in Westerville is his role as a community promoter and developer of several subdivisions. His first was the 20-lot Elmwood subdivision (in the Temperance Row Historic District) which he laid out

south of the Baker and Russell homes in 1911. In 1915, he platted 30 lots in the Glenwood subdivision located south of the ASLA offices and later developed 58 lots in the Walnut Park subdivision to the east of the printing plant. His largest development was Westerville Park in the south end of the village, containing 159 building lots which he developed in the 1920s and 1930s. Cherrington was president of the Board of Trade for a time; today a Westerville park, street and school bear his name.

Rev. Milo G. Kelser, Lecture Bureau Manager
101 South Grove Street (map 4)

Milo G. Kelser was a 38-year-old Methodist minister in northern Ohio when Howard Hyde Russell persuaded him to move to Westerville in 1910 to join the Anti-Saloon League effort. He and his wife Leona purchased a lot from Ernest Cherrington and built this two-story frame house just south of the Russell home in 1912. Kelser spent 15 years with the ASLA as field manager of the league's Lecture Bureau. Through his efforts, speakers such as William Jennings Bryan, ex-Ohio Governor Frank Willis, William "Pussyfoot" Johnson, and his brother Paul Kelser traveled across the country, spreading the "dry" gospel and raising funds. He also worked with Howard Hyde Russell as assistant secretary of the Lincoln-Lee Legion. Outside of the league work, Kelser was active in the Westerville Methodist Episcopal Church, where he was editor of a weekly newsletter, president of the Brotherhood, Sunday school superintendent and financial secretary. Leona Kelser was elected three times to the Westerville School Board and served as clerk of the board from 1926-1948. Milo Kelser suffered a stroke and died at home in 1925; his wife died in Westerville in 1959.

Rev. Thomas M. Hare, State ASLA Manager
109 South Grove Street (map 5)

Rev. Thomas M. Hare headed five state Anti-Saloon Leagues and the one in the District of Columbia, also working there briefly as national legislative superintendent. Fresh from a four-year constitutional battle that turned West Virginia "dry" in 1912, he and his wife Addie came to Westerville and built this house in Ernest Cherrington's Elmwood subdivision. Like League founder Howard Hyde Russell, he was a lawyer and ordained preacher, the fourth minister on Temperance Row. Raised on a farm in Washington Court House, Ohio, Hare began his Anti-Saloon League work in 1900 as the head of the league's Canton and then Cleveland offices. He went on to serve as state superintendent in Wisconsin, South Carolina, Maryland and West Virginia before moving to Westerville. He also directed the Ohio league from 1923 to 1925. After his wife died in 1927, Rev. Hare sold the house to Rand Dustman, publicity director of the national league, and returned to Washington Court House. He bought the house back in 1929 and served as a supply pastor at the Grandview Heights Methodist Church in suburban Columbus. He died at age 76 in 1939.

Samuel Fickel, Managing Editor, *American Issue*
117 South Grove Street (map 6)

Sam Fickel started with the Anti-Saloon League in 1899 as a field worker in Cleveland. As a writer, editor, speaker and cartoonist, Fickel spent most of the next four decades with the league. Before coming to Westerville, he worked for the Illinois Anti-Saloon League for 15 years as assistant superintendent of the Chicago district and editor of the Illinois edition of the league's *American Issue* newspaper. In October 1915, Ernest Cherrington named him managing editor of the national publication and Fickel moved with his wife Bessie and two children to Westerville, building this home in the Elmwood allotment in 1916. Together, Cherrington and Fickel ran the paper for 18 years, raised their sons and daughters on Grove Street and worshipped at the Westerville Methodist Episcopal Church. In November 1933, two weeks after

Americans voted the country "wet," Fickel resigned from the league, writing to Cherrington that he needed to "devote my full time to the preparation and dating of a chalk-talk lecture, upon which I am pinning my entire hope and expectation for a living this winter." Five years later, the two were reunited in Washington, D.C., when Cherrington hired Fickel as a field worker for the Methodist temperance board. Both later returned to Westerville. Fickel died there in 1956.

Rev. Edward Jay Moore, Assistant General Superintendent, ASLA
159 W. Park Street (map 17)

Methodist minister and attorney Edward Jay Moore came to Westerville in 1915 as assistant general superintendent of the ASLA under Purley Baker and moved with his wife Lu into this four-bedroom house that Baker built that year. Moore entered the Ohio league in 1901 after pastorates in Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, and Cleveland and Ravenna, Ohio, He also ran leagues in Missouri for four years and Pennsylvania for three years. During WWI, the league sent him to France to investigate moral conditions among American troops. Moore moved to Columbus with his wife in 1925 and died there in 1935.

Charles E. Watts, Printing Plant Superintendent
108 South Grove Street (map 8)

Charles E. Watts was hired as superintendent of the American Issue Publishing Company plant in Westerville, building this Craftsman bungalow in the Temperance Row neighborhood in 1913. He remained at the plant for 13 years, overseeing the tremendous volume of printed material that was generated during that time. The plant employed some 200 workers at the height of its production. In about 1926, Watts moved to Sandusky, Ohio, to manage a private printing business, but returned to Westerville in 1928 when he went to work as foreman of the University Press plant at Ohio State University. He died in Berea, Ohio, in 1939 at the age of 67.

W. Chester Johnson, Harry Sowers
115 University Street (map 28)

W. Chester Johnson was at Howard Hyde Russell's side from the beginning, from their anti-liquor mission days in Chicago to the Ohio Anti-Saloon League's formative years in Columbus to their move to Westerville. In 1914, he built this large Craftsman five-bedroom house in the Elmwood subdivision, southwest of Russell's Grove street home. Johnson first clerked for the Ohio league and was in charge of an early rendition of Russell's pledge-signing Lincoln-Lee Legion. He worked many years in the field for Russell and Lecture Bureau chief Milo Kelser.

The house was occupied in 1918-1919 by Harry B. Sowers, who came from Cleveland to become assistant general manager of the American Issue Publishing Company. He later served as chief financial officer of the publishing company, the Anti-Saloon League of America, the World League Against Alcoholism and the Temperance Education Foundation. In addition, Walter G. Clippinger, president of Otterbein College for 30 years, lived in the house in retirement from 1940-1948 (outside of the period of significance). He was also president of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League in the 1930s.

Rev. John G. Schaibly, Ohio ASLA Field Agent
181 W. Walnut Street (map 29)

Methodist minister John G. Schaibly built this roomy Craftsman bungalow in Cherrington's Elmwood subdivision in 1914. He was an Ohio Anti-Saloon League field agent for five years. He left the league and the neighborhood after 24 state and county "dry" campaigns to return to the ministry in Duluth, Minnesota. He died in 1952.

Russell A. Henderson, American Issue Publishing Company Cartoonist
92 University Street (map 30)

Russell Henderson built this rustic bungalow in 1920, living here with his wife Gladys. He was the cartoonist for the American Issue Publishing Company, creating political cartoons for the cause. He began composing cartoons for the *American Issue* newspaper in 1915, then spent a year in Virginia enlivening the editorial page of the League's daily *Richmond Virginian*. In 1918 he returned to Westerville and continued producing cartoons for the League's publications. Examples of Henderson's political cartoons are attached to this nomination.

Rev. Charles H. Sowers, Manager of the Contributions Department
126 W. Plum Street (map 11)

Rev. Charles Sowers came to Westerville in 1912 to take charge of the Anti-Saloon League's Contributions Department and lived the rest of his life at 126 W. Plum, across the street from the Russell/Cherrington residence. A Muskingum County native and 1888 graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, he served Methodist churches in Columbus and five other towns. Sowers died at home in 1942. His wife, Margaret, sister of the Arkansas Anti-Saloon League superintendent, died in Westerville in 1953.

Clione Bailey, Literature Department
68 South Grove Street (map 12)

Clione Bailey was head of the Literature Department of the Anti-Saloon League under her brother, Ernest Cherrington. She and daughters Ruth and Helen moved to Westerville in 1917 after her husband's death in Gallia County, Ohio, buying this house at 68 South Grove from her brother, who lived across the street at that time. Clione died in Westerville in 1938 at the age of 58. Her daughter Ruth Bailey also worked in the league's Literature Department, was secretary to the president of Otterbein College for six years and later was head of the Office of International Students at Ohio State University.

Charles Dehnhoff, American Issue Publishing Company employee
58 South Grove Street (map 13)

Charles A. Dehnhoff worked for the American Issue Publishing Company (AIPC) for 17 years, mostly carrying interoffice mail and messages. He lived in this home with his wife Olive and daughter Hazel who both also worked at AIPC. The house was built in about 1912. Dehnhoff was still working as a messenger and living here in the 1930 Census. When he died in 1931 at age 71, a *Public Opinion* editorial recognized his behind-the-scenes value to the cause as "a true friend to all, thoughtful, considerate, accommodating...thorough, painstaking and dependable."

Paul P. Kelser, Debater
111 West Park Street (map 14), 91 University Street (map 26)

In the mid-1920s, one of the Anti-Saloon League's frequent newsmakers was Paul Kelser, younger brother of Lecture Bureau Manager Milo Kelser. His dramatized debates on the question, "Can the law be enforced?" attracted large crowds and helped league coffers. For example, 44 North Carolina debates held over only 35 days in the spring of 1924 drew 3,500 people and netted $8,422. Paul Kelser came to Westerville in 1912. He joined his brother as a canvasser in the league's abstinence-pledging department. His wife Ivah played the organ at the Methodist Episcopal Church for 35 years and was in charge of the church's dining room. In addition to living in this home, the Kelser family also lived at 91 University Street for a time, part of the Elmwood subdivision. Paul Kelser died in Westerville in 1961, his wife in 1972.

Harry C. Gibson, Field Agent
111 West Park Street (map 14)

The house at 111 W. Park was occupied in 1930 by Harry C. Gibson, an Anti-Saloon League field agent under Milo Kelser for three years. Gibson was a federal Prohibition agent from 1922-1924 in Minneapolis and Cleveland and worked for the Ohio Prohibition Commission in 1925-1926. He had political ambitions and ran seventh among 11 Republican primary candidates for Ohio governor in 1926.

Oscar G. Christgau, Assistant General Superintendent
75 University Street (map 20)

Oscar G. Christgau was the editor of the Illinois edition of *American Issue*, working under Illinois state superintendent F. Scott McBride. When McBride succeeded Purley Baker as general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America in 1924, he brought Christgau to Westerville as his assistant. Christgau lived for two years at 75 University Street before moving to Washington with McBride.

Jeptha C. Caris, Accountant, American Issue Publishing Company
87 University Street (map 24)

Jeptha Caris was an accountant for the American Issue Publishing Company from 1913-1928 and served as Westerville village auditor from 1925-1948. He built the house at 87 University Street in the Elmwood subdivision in 1922, and lived here until his death in 1969. The house remains in the family today.

Robert W. Moran, ASL Field Agent
21 Elmwood Place (map 33)

Robert W. Moran, an Anti-Saloon League field agent for three years, lived at 21 Elmwood Place from 1915-1919. He and his wife Ethel came to Westerville from Licking County and moved to Chillicothe in 1919.

Neighborhood Development and Architectural Significance

The tract of land on which the Temperance Row neighborhood developed was originally a farm owned by Abraham and Leah Winter in the mid-19th century. At his death in 1857, Winter willed the "homestead property on which we reside"

containing about 13 acres to his widow Leah and three daughters. The tract was bounded on the east by Grove Street, on the south by the cemetery, on the west by Alum Creek and on the north by South Street (later Park Street). This property is shown on the 1872 Atlas of Franklin County with a dwelling fronting on South Street (Park Street) and the identified property owner as L. Winters (sic). Leah Winter died in 1877, and the property was purchased at a public sale by her son-in-law John Guitner. In 1887, the tract was sold by Guitner to Frank and Rebecca Houghton. In the recorded abstract for this tract, the property was always described as containing 11½ acres plus a 1¼ acre parcel at the southwest corner. The 1872 atlas also shows that the property on the east side of Grove Street had been previously platted and was partially built up with residential buildings. Two of the district properties on South Grove Street date from this previous development.

The 11½ acre tract at the "old Houghton place" was the exact property purchased by Purley Baker in 1909. An interesting insight into Baker's plan for the property is revealed in an August 26, 1909 letter on ASLA letterhead from Westerville addressed to Mr. E. H. Cherrington at Chicago, where he relays that "I have purchased the eleven and one-half acre tract of land lying between the University in Westerville and the Cemetery. Russell wants a quarter or third of it. If you want a slice of it, make up your mind as soon as possible." Baker pushed the concept of the three leaders building at the same time, as Howard Hyde Russell wrote in a letter to his wife Lillian in October, 1909: "Baker will build in the Spring. He would like to have Cherrington and me do the same. He argues with some reason that we can all get a better contract if we can offer three houses for bids."

Baker had begun construction on Greendale by April 1910, with Russell shortly to follow with his home in June 1910. An article in the *Public Opinion* dated April 14, 1910, headlined "Private park will surround homes of Drs. P. A. Baker and H. H. Russell" described the development: "Dr. P.A. Baker is putting in the foundation for his fine new home at the corner of Grove and Park streets facing the college campus. His property and that of Dr. Russell adjoining it on the south, the old Houghton place, has a beautiful ravine running through it. Landscape gardeners are at work and the Alum creek front will be made especially beautiful. Ernest H. Cherrington, editor of the American Issue, has the property south of Dr. Russell and he will erect a fine house and beautify the grounds." Both Baker and Russell built their homes in that year (it is not known if they used the same builder). Ernest Cherrington opted instead to reside in a home on Park Street and to develop his part of the property as the Elmwood Addition, which he platted the following year.

The Baker property occupied the northern third of the tract while Russell's property occupied about half as much land in the center of the tract. Having chosen a rural location at the edge of town containing several acres of land, Baker was able to develop his property with an agrarian purpose. By 1913 he had built both a greenhouse (from which he sold tomato and cabbage plants in 1914) and a sanitary milk house from which he operated a dairy delivery service (he had purchased a local milk route in 1912). Lillian Baker, for her part, had an interest in gardening, according to local historians, and created a sunken garden behind the house, following the contour of the land. While these features are no longer extant, one remaining structure from the Bakers' occupancy is the unique cobblestone garage located down a slope from the Baker house and now associated with the property at 60 University Street. In addition, the original cottage sold by Frank Houghton with the property is the building located at 145 W. Park Street. It was moved by the Bakers to make room for their house and greenhouse, and was the home of the property's caretaker during the Baker occupancy.

The type of building that the Bakers chose for Greendale is a Craftsman bungalow. Having been raised in the Ohio countryside and believing, as other members of the Anti-Saloon League did, that a simple and wholesome country life is better for the human spirit, Purley Baker would have been attracted to the Craftsman idea being popularized at the time by Gustav Stickley and his magazine, *The Craftsman.* In 1909, Stickley published *Craftsman Homes: Architecture and Furnishings of the Arts and Crafts Movement*. In it, he describes his wish "that the Craftsman house may…be instrumental in helping to establish in America a higher ideal, not only of beautiful architecture, but of home life." He

goes on to say: "There is no question now as to the reality of the world-wide movement in the direction of better things. We see everywhere efforts to reform social, political and industrial conditions; the desire to bring about better opportunities for all ... But while we take the greatest interest in all efforts toward reform in any direction, we remain firm in the conviction that the root of all reform lies in the individual and that the life of the individual is shaped mainly by home surroundings and influences and by the kind of education that goes to make real men and women instead of grist for the commercial mill." As a reformer intent on individual responsibility, Purley Baker undoubtedly would have agreed. Another concept promoted by Stickley in the same 1909 article was a movement toward natural living. Using natural materials to blend with the environment is an important part of this concept, but he also promoted a return to cultivating the soil as part of a wholesome country life: "This, in brief, is the whole idea of the Craftsman home, - a pleasant comfortable dwelling situated on a piece of ground large enough to yield, under proper cultivation, a great part of the food supply for the family. Such a home, by its very nature, would be permanent and, with the right kind of education and healthful occupation for the children, would do much to stop the flow of population into the great commercial centers and to insure a more even division of prosperity throughout the land." For Purley and Lillie Baker, this included the introduction of a greenhouse and dairy, both of which they used to supplement their income.

Like many bungalows, the large size of the Baker home is masked by the use of the broad recessed front porch and second-story dormer, demonstrating modesty and restraint. The house takes advantage of the site, with a full lower level exposed at the rear where the land slopes, again making the home appear smaller than it actually is. It is extremely simple in its detail, but has characteristic Craftsman features that include battered piers at the porch, exposed purlins at the eaves, and multi-paned windows. The interior features natural woodwork and a large recessed fireplace in the living room. The foundation material used for this building is limestone, although Baker's interest in cobblestone is clear from the use of it in both the former garage and in his mausoleum at Otterbein Cemetery. Interestingly, Gustav Stickley included an article in the same 1909 publication entitled, "The Effective Use of Cobblestones." Cobblestones were a locally-available material found in Alum Creek.

While it is not known if Baker was familiar with Stickley's writings, he set a Craftsman tone for the neighborhood that was followed in many of the homes built for his fellow reformers over the next two decades. Included in the mix are both highly stylized and rustic bungalows, simple two-story gabled dwellings, and American Four Squares. These building types and styles were suited to both the natural setting of the neighborhood as well as the sensibilities of their owners. While it is possible that some of these homes had architects associated with the design, no evidence could be found of any professional involvement. However, certain shared attributes of some of the homes leads to speculation that they were constructed by the same builder, who made use of common designs and materials. It is likely that other, more modest homes in the district were derived from plan books that were popular in the early 1900s. As a developer, Ernest Cherrington might have relied upon these sources to have ready designs available for his buyers or himself.

The home built for Howard Hyde Russell at 79 S. Grove in 1910 might be considered a hybrid that contains elements of Prairie, Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. The overall form of the house is a large rectangular box with hipped roof and flared eaves. The height of the first story's brick walls, which extend to the sills of the second floor windows, gives the effect of a Prairie-style frieze at the top of the house. The front porch is a classical rounded pediment, while two built-in benches derive from the Craftsman style. The Russell house, while more "showy" in terms of ornamentation than the Baker home, is still largely restrained. In addition to the house, Russell built a three-car garage with servant's quarters above, located to the west of the house (no longer extant).

The three homes constructed to the south of the Russell property on Grove Street are more modest than either the Baker or Russell homes. As all three were built by Anti-Saloon Leaguers brought to Westerville to work for the organization, this

completed what many referred to locally as "Temperance Row." They include the American Four Square at 101 S. Grove, built by Milo Kelser in 1912; the Craftsman-influenced tile and stucco house with massive cobblestone front porch at 109 S. Grove, built by Rev. Thomas Hare in 1913; and the simple Craftsman-influenced two-story frame house with front porch at 117 S. Grove, built by Samuel Fickel in 1916. Architecturally, the neighborhood's Craftsman bungalows are among its most outstanding homes. Two are the architecturally distinctive frame Craftsman homes located at the foot of University Street, adjacent to Otterbein Cemetery and overlooking Alum Creek. The house at 181 W. Walnut is a traditional bungalow form while the house at 115 University is a modified bungalow turned on its side with a screened-in porch. Built for ASLA field workers in 1914, these buildings are very similar in style and construction, with shared features that include the extensive use of cobblestones for foundation, porch and chimneys; knee-brace brackets at the eaves; and identical windows and window trim. Two other significant bungalows in the district are very rustic, with a low profile and simple materials. One is located at 108 S. Grove and was built in 1913 for the superintendent of the American Issue Publishing Company printing plant. The second is located at 92 University Street and was built in 1920 for Russell Henderson, the ASLA's political cartoonist. The two have shingle siding, low-sloping gabled roofs and knee-brace brackets. The Grove Street example also features a long and shallow shed dormer with pair of windows. The University Street house is notable for its cobblestone foundation, porch supports and massive chimney.

Among the more modest homes of the neighborhood from the 1910s and 1920s are the simple frame bungalows built at 21 Elmwood Place in 1912 and at 91 University Street c. 1920, as well as the row of gable-front two-story frame homes at 83, 85, 87 and 89 University Street, built between 1920 and 1928. Larger homes from the same period include the gable-front house with knee-brace brackets and broad front porch at 159 Park Street, built on part of Purley Baker's property for his Assistant General Superintendent in 1915, and the American Four Square houses located at 58 South Grove Street and 111 W. Park Street, built c. 1912. A departure from these developments of the same period is the "Flats," the brick six-unit rowhouse constructed in 1917 by Ernest Cherrington at the corner of University and Park.

Despite the relatively modest designs of the houses, Temperance Row was not without its critics at the time, who called it "Grafter's Row." A political advertisement that appeared in the Columbus *Dispatch* on October 31, 1914, is revealing. It contained photos of the Baker, Russell, Kelser and Hare homes on South Grove Street with the caption "Misstatements of Home Rule Opponents." It was written in opposition to a bulletin from the Franklin County Dry Federation that contained "photographs of residence properties owned by brewery proprietors of Columbus, together with other real estate…that they own or control. In contrast with these illustrations are pictures of hovels along the Scioto River and in other sections of the city where they exist. The purpose of all this is to draw a moral, and the moral is that those engaged in the manufacture and sale of malt liquors can afford to live in palatial residences and own business property of large value, while the alleged victims of drink are forced to reside in almost uninhabitable hovels." Striking back, the sponsors of the ad showed pictures of "the palatial homes of some of the officials of the Anti-Saloon League in Westerville. By way of contrast, pictures taken of some shacks in that dry town are also presented, one of which is within 200 feet of the property of a prominent officer of the Anti-Saloon League." The advertisement argued "In point of beauty and magnificence of grounds, the homes at Westerville owned by Anti-Saloon League officials will stand out as the equal of any possessed by those who are in control of breweries in the city of Columbus. The argument that the manufacture of beer is a profitable investment is answered by the fact that it is no less profitable to serve in an official capacity against it."

Ernest Cherrington, who purchased the Russell property in 1915 and remained there until 1925, was never quite comfortable with the dichotomy. As his son, Ernest Cherrington, Jr., documented, "I think it bothered him at times that we lived for a decade in the finest house in Westerville, beside the large house of the superintendent of the National Anti-Saloon League, on South Grove Street. He cared not a whit that the liquor trade journals referred to that street as

'Grafter's Row,' but it was perhaps out of character that one who engaged in what we would now call 'social service' should enjoy more than the average level of comfort."

In the years following successful passage of the 18th amendment, the Anti-Saloon League of America and its Westerville activists continued their anti-alcohol work, focusing on enforcement and education. Importantly, both the Baker and Russell/Cherrington properties were used by the ASLA through the end of Prohibition, keeping a strong temperance focus in the neighborhood. Purley Baker had donated his home to the league for use as a library in 1923 and Ernest Cherrington had sold his property to the American Issue Publishing Company for use as offices in 1925. For the next nine years, these buildings, along with the original S. State Street headquarters and printing plant, continued to be used by the ASLA. Original league families still residing in the neighborhood at the time of the 1930 Census included Leona Kelser, widow of Milo Kelser, at 101 S. Grove; Rev. Thomas Hare at 109 S. Grove; Charles Dehnhoff, AIPC messenger, at 58 S. Grove; Clione Bailey at 68 S. Grove; Charles Sowers, ASLA department manager, at 126 W. Plum; and Jeptha Caris, auditor, at 87 University. In addition, a variety of other occupations were represented in the neighborhood at that time, including teacher, carpenter, oil producer, insurance salesman, airport manager and state highway inspector. The home of lumberman Wilson Cellar at 141 West Park Street was added to the neighborhood in 1934-35.

Following the repeal of Prohibition in 1933, circumstances demanded change. The holdings of the Anti-Saloon League in Westerville were folded into a new organization, the Temperance Education Foundation, in 1934. The American Issue Publishing Company began almost immediately to divest itself of its residential properties, selling 79 S. Grove in June, 1934; 67 S. Grove in September, 1934; and Greendale (known then as Baker Memorial Library) at 131 W. Park in 1935, all to private owners. The Temperance Education Foundation continued to use the original headquarters and printing plant on S. State Street until 1973, before donating the site for use by the Westerville Public Library. The printing plant was torn down in 1982.

Today, as the residential district most closely associated with the Anti-Saloon League and its leaders, the Temperance Row Historic District stands as an important reminder of the progress they made during the early years of the 20th century toward temperance reform. Its recognition on the National Register will help to document and illustrate Westerville's significant role in the national temperance movement as the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League of America, a standing which earned it the unofficial title of "The Dry Capital of the World." The only other remaining building closely associated with the Anti-Saloon League in Westerville is the original headquarters building on South State Street that was donated to the organization in 1909. This building, connected now to the Westerville Public Library, houses the Anti-Saloon League Museum, which contains a collection of temperance memorabilia and materials related to this significant grass-roots political movement.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The district is located in Westerville, Franklin County, Ohio, with the following boundaries:

Beginning at the intersection of West Park Street and South Grove Street, go west along Park Street to the west property line of 37-47 University Street; turn south and follow that line to its junction with the north property line of 67-71 University Street; turn west and follow that line to its intersection with the west property line of 67-71 University Street; thereafter, follow the west property lines of properties fronting University Street until reaching the south property line of 115 University Street; turn east and follow the south property lines of 115 University Street and 181 West Walnut Street until the intersection with W. Walnut Street is reached; turn west on West Walnut Street to the intersection with University Street; go north on University Street to the south property line of 92 University Street; turn east along this line and continue east along the south property line of 117 South Grove Street until South Grove Street is intersected; continue in an easterly direction along the south property line of 116 South Grove Street to the east property line of the same; go north along the east property lines of the properties fronting on South Grove Street to the intersection with West Park Street; then go west to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries reflect the 11½-acre tract of land purchased for residential development by Purley Baker after his arrival in Westerville as General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in 1909. This nominated area contains an intact collection of properties built for or occupied by organizers, managers and workers employed by the Anti-Saloon League of America beginning in 1910. In addition to its shared development history, the neighborhood is well defined by natural and institutional land uses on three sides that were present during the period of significance: Alum Creek on the west, Otterbein College on the north, and Otterbein Cemetery on the south. (Otterbein College and Otterbein Cemetery have histories that are separate and distinct from this neighborhood.) On the south, newer properties on the north side of Walnut Street are outside the district boundaries. On the east, the boundaries are drawn to include properties on the east side of South Grove Street that housed several Anti-Saloon League workers during the early 20th century and that physically relate to the original six "Temperance Row" homes on South Grove Street. Further to the east is a large residential neighborhood dating from the mid-late 19th century that does not share the development history or association with the Anti-Saloon League of America that the Temperance Row Historic District does.

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Temperance Row Historic District
Westerville, Franklin County, Ohio
Photos by Judy Williams, 2007-08

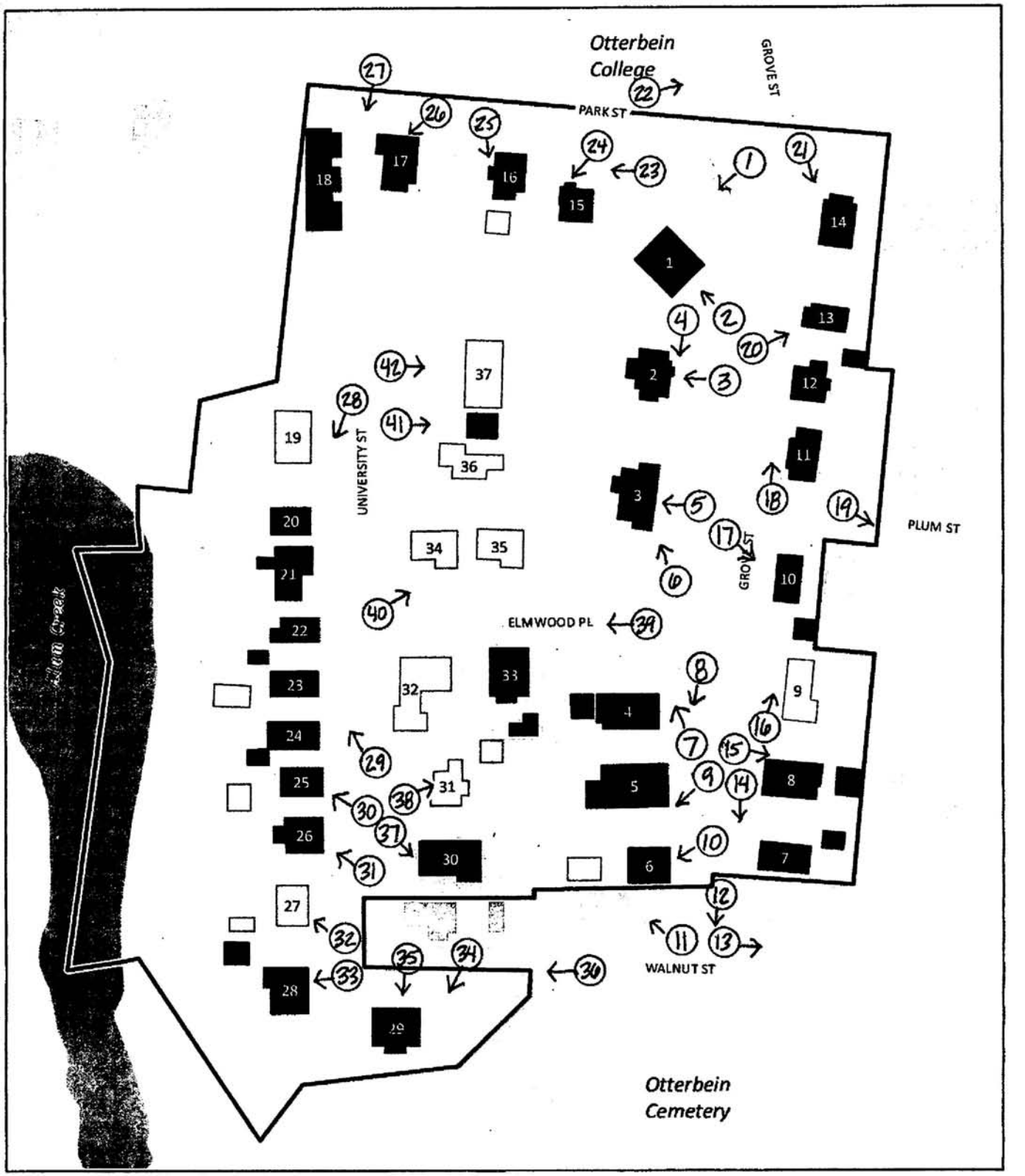
1. 131 West Park Street, looking southeast at front elevation
2. 131 West Park Street, looking west at front and east side elevations
3. 67 S. Grove Street, looking west at front elevation
4. 67 and 79 South Grove Street, looking south
5. 79 South Grove Street, looking west at front elevation
6. 79 South Grove Street, looking north at south and east elevations
7. 101 and 79 South Grove Street, looking northwest
8. 109 and 117 South Grove Street, looking southwest
9. 109 South Grove Street, looking southwest
10. 117 South Grove Street, looking southwest
11. Outside district, looking northeast from Walnut and Grove
12. Outside district, looking south on Grove toward Otterbein Cemetery
13. Outside district, looking east on Walnut from Grove Street
14. 108 and 116 South Grove Street, looking south
15. 108 South Grove Street, looking southeast
16. 98 South Grove Street, looking northeast
17. 127 West Plum Street, looking southeast
18. Looking north from the intersection of Grove and Plum
19. Outside district, looking east on Plum Street
20. 58 South Grove Street, looking southeast
21. 111 West Park Street, looking south
22. Outside district, looking north at Otterbein College from Park Street
23. 141 and 145 West Park Street, looking west
24. 141 West Park Street, looking south
25. 145 West Park Street, looking southeast
26. 159 West Park Street, looking west
27. 37-47 University Street, looking south from Park Street
28. 67-71, 75 and 77 University Street, looking southwest
29. 87 and 85 University Street, looking northwest
30. 89 University Street, looking northwest
31. 91 University Street, looking northwest
32. 99 University Street, looking northwest
33. 115 University Street, looking southwest
34. 181 West Walnut Street, looking southwest
35. 181 West Walnut Street, porch detail, looking southwest
36. 181 West Walnut Street and 115 University Street, looking west
37. 92 University Street, looking southeast

38. 82 University Street, looking east
39. 21 Elmwood Place, looking west toward 83 University Street
40. 142 Elmwood Place, looking northeast
41. Cobblestone garage, 60 University Street, looking east
42. 60 University Street, looking east

Additional images attached to the nomination:

43. Portrait of Purley Baker
44. Portrait of Ernest Cherrington and Howard Russell
45. Portrait of Wayne Wheeler and Purley Baker (front row), James White and Howard Russell (back row)
46. Portrait of Ernest Cherrington
47. Ernest Cherrington in his office
48. Milo Kelser and the Lecture Bureau staff, 101 S. Grove
49. Portrait of Tom Hare, 109 S. Grove
50. Portrait of Samuel Fickel, 117 S. Grove
51. Portrait of Edward J. Moore, 159 W. Park
52. Portrait of Chester Johnson, 115 University
53. Portrait of Robert Moran, 21 Elmwood Place
54. Russell Henderson cartoon in *American Issue* "And Now for the Big Jump," 1919
55. Russell Henderson cartoon in *American Issue* "Goliath's Pride," no date
56. Russell Henderson caricatures in *American Issue* "Russell Henderson in Washington"
57. American Issue Publishing Co. workforce, 1913
58. In front of printing plant with William Jennings Bryan, 1919
59. Portrait of J.C. Caris, 87 University
60. Purley and Lillie Baker mausoleum, Otterbein Cemetery

Temperance Row Historic District, Westerville, Ohio



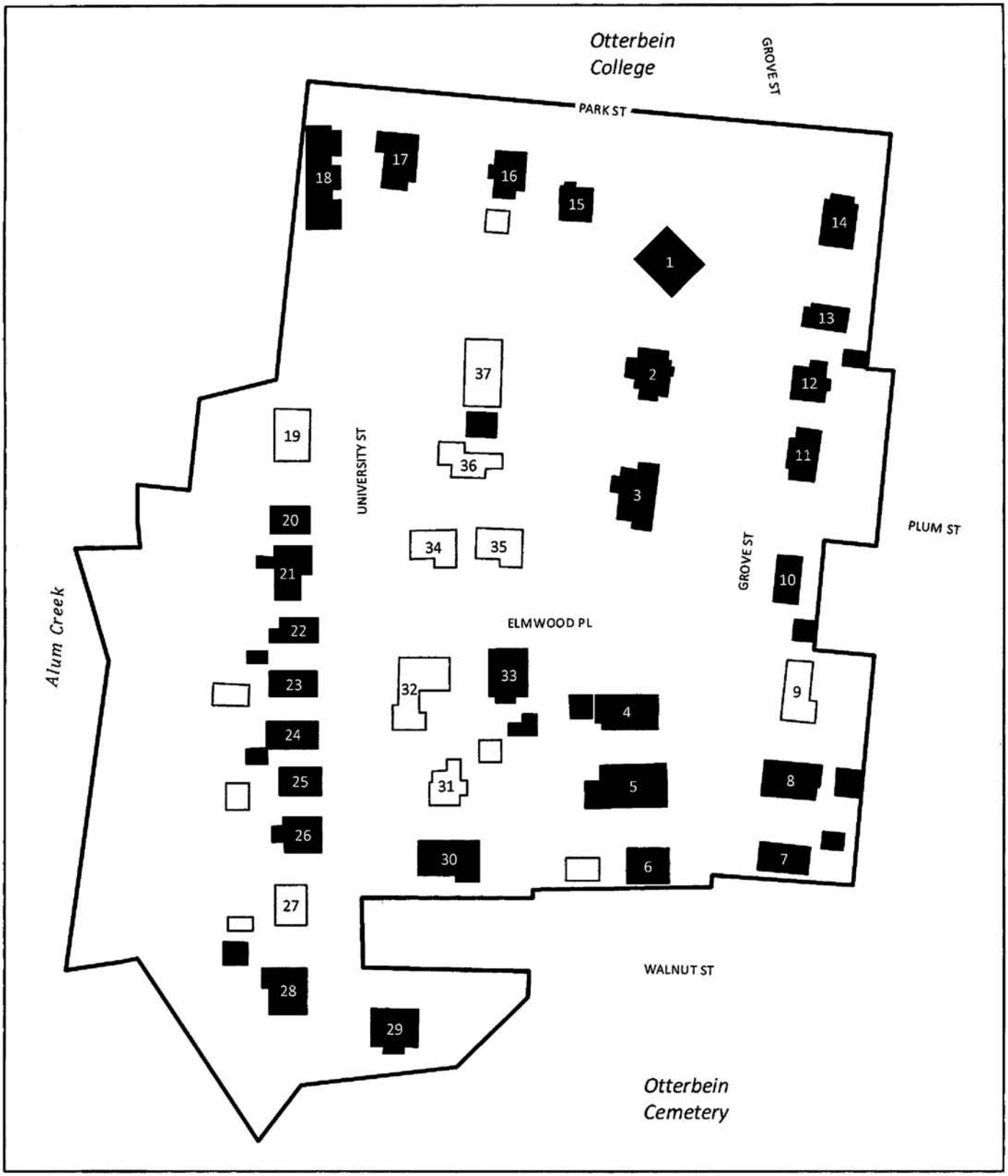
0 70 140 280 Feet

Contributing Structure

Non-Contributing Structure

Data Sources: USGS, Franklin County Auditor's Office

Temperance Row Historic District, Westerville, Ohio



0 70 140 280 Feet

Contributing Structure

Non-Contributing Structure

Data Sources: USGS, Franklin County Auditor's Office

131

67

ΠΚΦ

123

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