

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Narrative Description

Historic Context/ Architectural Examples

The Worthington village plat was conceived in New England in 1802 by forty proprietors who organized the Scioto Company for western settlement. The year of 1803 was an important one in the founding of the village, evident in the fact that twelve cabins were built by an advance party, one of which was the multipurpose log cabin in which they held a church service the first Sunday after the first eleven families arrived. The multipurpose building, a double log cabin, also housed the school, community meetings, and social activities. In March of that year the Scioto Company members bought 16,000 acres in the U.S. military district; half of this land became Worthington. In May land was cleared, corn was planted, and shelters were erected, in order to serve the first 100 settlers, who arrived in October. August of 1803 saw the Scioto Company vote to name the town after Thomas Worthington, one of Ohio's first senators. It also voted for each member of the company to make a contribution in support of the library, which was officially founded in December. Also taking place in December of 1803 were the first public meeting, the opening of a public house, and the first Christmas ball, all serving the needs of the first settlers.

Worthington was surveyed in 1803 by a team under the direction of James Kilbourn, and later recorded, when town lots were legally divided among company members. The 1803 map of Old Worthington (see page 1 of MAPS section) shows these original land divisions. This original town plat established the New England character of the village with a public square bounded on the east by a school lot and church lot — each containing 1 ½ acres — surrounded by 160 residential and commercial lots of ¾ of an acre. The architecture of the proposed historic district reflects growth and change in that village from 1803 to 1955, a period that saw it evolve from a frontier village to a market village for surrounding farms and then into a residential and commercial suburb of metropolitan Columbus.

Community Sites and Structures

The **Worthington Village Green** bisected north and south by High St. and east and west by Granville Rd. maintains the four quadrants of the original public square and continues to be used as it has for nearly two centuries for a variety of public events such as holiday celebrations, festivals and concerts. The most significant structures adjoining it are the Gothic Revival **St. John's Episcopal Church** (1827-31) (site #172) at 700 High Street on the original church lot, and the Colonial Revival **Worthington Presbyterian Church** (1926) (site #177) at 773 High Street, all previously listed in the National Register (Worthington MRA 2/15/80). Recent research suggests that St. John's was probably designed by Rev. Norman Nash, an Episcopal minister who was at that time working with Rev. Philander Chase on the design of the Kenyon College Hall and had in 1823 designed a very similar Gothic Revival building for St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Narrative Description (continued)

Although constructed a century later, the Presbyterian Church reflects a conscious effort on the part of the community to retain a New England architectural style — a philosophy that led to the establishment in 1967 of an architectural review board and local legislation to control architectural style within the historic village.

Even older than the Episcopal Church is **St. John's Episcopal Cemetery** where the first burial, Revolutionary War veteran Abner Pinney, was made in 1804. Until Methodist and Presbyterian congregations established cemeteries about 1840, this cemetery served the entire community. Tombstones in this cemetery include several of the Scioto Company founders of the village — including three Revolutionary War veterans — several veterans of the War of 1812 and the Civil War. It also includes early burials of free African-Americans, a small number of whom lived and worked in Worthington from soon after its founding.

Three school buildings located within this historic district reflect architecturally the changes occurring in public school education during the 19th and early 20th century. The **Worthington Union School** (1856) (site #43) at 67 E. Granville Rd. was previously listed on the National Register (Sharon Township Hall), but its historic significance has been enhanced during the ensuing twenty years because it is now believed to be one of the earliest and best preserved surviving example of the “Union Schools” built in Ohio after the “Akron Law” made it possible for cities and towns to combine school districts and provide buildings with multiple classrooms for graded classes. This four-room building is a restrained example of early Italianate architecture featuring segmentally arched windows and entries, and a modestly bracketed roof. Recent research has proven its construction by Columbus masons Chambers and Smith.

The **Worthington High School** (1915) (site #77) on 300 W. Granville Rd., currently vacant and under consideration for renovation as a community cultural arts center, reflects Worthington's population growth in the early 20th century and the school board's decision to build on the eighty-acre school farm on the west side of the village that the original proprietor's had set aside to be rented for school support. The township was still quite rural and one of the site attractions was space for agricultural plots for an agricultural program that would qualify the district for vocational agriculture under the Smith-Hughes Act. Designed by well-known Columbus architect Frank Packard, the building's most distinguishing features are the arched entry towers on either end of the facade.

Kilbourne Middle School (1937-38) (site #42) at 50 E. Granville Rd. is an excellent example of the Neoclassical architecture that dominated educational construction in the years between World War I and World War II. Designed by Lima architects McLaughlin and Associates, its central entry is accented by stone pilasters crowned by a pediment and a two stage cupola that contains the bell shipped from Pittsburgh in 1807 by James Kilbourne for the original Worthington Academy. The auditorium on the west end features arched window bays that compliment the adjacent 1931 public library. The first “junior high” school in the United States was erected in Columbus twenty years earlier, but this building, designed with six elementary and four junior high classrooms, was the first building in Worthington to provide junior high pupils in this community an auditorium

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 3

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Narrative Description (continued)

with stage, a gymnasium with lockers, a library-study hall, as well as a home economics classroom and cafeteria.

The **Kilbourne Commercial Building** (1807-08) (site #165) at 679-681 High St. is a Federal brick structure previously listed on the National Register. Its historical significance has been enhanced by research that suggests it is the oldest commercial building in Ohio in continuous commercial use on its original site. It retains its original ground floor division into three commercial establishments with separate entries originally designed to accommodate James Kilbourn's retail store that evolved into the Worthington Manufacturing Company, his land surveying business, and central Ohio's first newspaper *The Western Intelligencer*. This structure influenced the direction of commercial development in early Worthington, creating a concentration south of the public square. The pre Civil War buildings on the west side of this block from the Kilbourne Commercial Building south survive virtually intact, although facades were "modernized" during the post World War II growth period. The south end of this block is anchored at the corner of New England Ave. by the **Worthington Inn** (1834, 1853, 1900, 1983) (site #157) previously listed on the National Register. It evolved from the 1834 Cowles family residence into an 1853 hotel operated by William Bishop. A turn-of-the-century fire while the Van Loon family was operating it as "Hotel Central" destroyed the roof, and it was rebuilt with a third floor addition and the mansard roof that now establishes it as a Second Empire central Ohio landmark.

The gable-front, Federal style **Masonic Museum** (1820) (site #154) at 634 High St. was built for New England Masonic Lodge No. 4, the fourth in Ohio. It reflects the significance of the Masonic order in pioneer Worthington and Worthington's leadership role in the Ohio Masonic community. Previously listed on the National Register, the contract for this building's construction and its cornerstone identify local carpenter Chauncey Barker as its "architect" and Arora Buttles as the "chief operative mason." The skill of these two craftsmen is seen in the Flemish bond brick work accented by a keystone arch in the gable facade, and the fine dentil trim that highlights the cornice. It now serves as the Ohio Masonic Museum.

Residential Buildings

Although some of Worthington's most historic and architecturally significant buildings are reflected in its churches, schools, and commercial structures, the volume of the community's residential architecture best illustrates the effects of change from 1803 to 1950, from village to suburb.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 4

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Narrative Description (continued)

1803 to 1820

Federal style brick or frame homes were the predominant choice as early Worthington residents replaced their first temporary log homes. The oldest surviving residence, the Orange Johnson House (c 1811, 1819) is an example of this Federal style added to an early six room brick structure. It is previously listed on the National Register. The **Snow House** (c.1815-16) (site #264) at 41 W. New England Ave. is a five-bay brick previously listed on the National Register that typifies this style. Also previously listed is the braced frame **Adams-Bishop-Heath House** (c.1817-18) (site #174) at 721 High St. With four rooms on each floor it approaches Georgian styling as it reflects the booming prosperity of the period following the War of 1812, and the opportunity to rent rooms to students attending the thriving Worthington Academy which was then located across the street.

Another architectural trend in the post-war era reflected the growth of the Worthington Manufacturing Company near the river and the desire for commercial space in the village. The **Buttles-Pinney-Brown House** (1818) (site #426) at 12 E. Stafford Ave. and the **Ripley House** (c.1818-19) (site #151) at 623 High St., both previously listed on the National Register, reflect gable-end construction that offered a commercial room with an entry from the main street and family living space to the rear. Both have Flemish bond brick construction on the gable-end facade, common bond on the sides. From the south side, each appears to be a typical five-bay Federal residence with a central entry.

1820 to 1860

The economic depression that followed the national banking crisis of 1819 caused the collapse of the Worthington Manufacturing Company and had a devastating effect upon Worthington's development. The establishment in 1814 of Columbus as the state capital fourteen miles south attracted many of the community's most capable young men. Worthington lost population between 1820 and mid-century and there was little new construction.

A notable example from this period is the **Mattoon-Woodrow House** (c.1837-38) (site #283) at 72 E. North St., a five-bay Federal brick previously listed on the National Register for its association with Ansel Mattoon, one of the founders of the Worthington Anti-Slavery Society. It was also the home of Rev. Thomas Woodrow, minister of the Worthington Presbyterian Church in the 1850s and later grandfather of President Woodrow Wilson. It was moved in the 1930s from its original site a block west on the main street. This was quite common in Worthington as commercial space on High St. became valuable. It was also true for the **Scanland-Skeele House** (c.1837-38) (site #120) at 700 Hartford St., a double-galleried frame home that was turned to the west from its original northern orientation on its site facing Granville Rd, also previously listed on the National Register.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 5

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Narrative Description (continued)

Worthington's economic stagnation can be seen even more clearly in some of the more modest residences that were considered worth moving. The modest vernacular frame homes at **72 E. Granville Rd.** (site #44) and **782 Hartford St.** (site #122) were both moved from the main street and may well date from before 1820, although both have subsequently had significant additions. The Granville Rd. building, previously listed on the National Register, is a typical hall-and-parlor residence and the Hartford St. a typical gable-end design. A similarly modest 1 ½ story vernacular residence was the **Turk-Gilkey House** (c.1834 & 1920) (site #272) at 108 W. New England Ave. that was enlarged in 1920 into a two-story home on its original site. It is a historically significant structure because the original owners were Henry and Dolly Turk, the first African-American family to own property in Worthington. In 1856 they repaid a personal loan from several Methodists and received their title to this property.

The most architecturally significant residence erected in Worthington during this period was the **Old Episcopal Rectory** (1841-45) (site #266) now at 50 W. New England Ave. Built facing the public square, just south of St. John's Episcopal Church, it housed fifteen rectors before being moved twice to currently serve as museum and headquarters for the Worthington Historical Society. This Greek Revival building with classical gable pediment crowning its three-bay facade was described when originally listed on the National Register.

1860 to 1895

Unlike many Ohio towns that grew rapidly in the post-Civil War era, Worthington remained a sleepy village. There was modest growth toward the east because the first railroad between Columbus and Cleveland passed a mile east of the public square, but it failed to have significant economic impact upon the village. Worthington has no cluster of noteworthy Victorian homes, but individual examples reflect specific architectural trends.

Like most towns, the most distinguished homes in this period were built for Worthington's most successful businessmen. What is now **Sharon Memorial Hall** (1861) (site #58) at 137 E. Granville Rd. was previously listed on the National Register. Built for Horace and Henrietta Wright, who operated a lumber mill to the north, this home was a five-bay Italianate with stone surround framing the entry. Its character was dramatically changed by the addition of a classical portico with Doric columns early in the 20th century. A notable Queen Anne home at **36 Short St.** (1887) (site #375) was built for James Wright, who for many years operated the community's largest general store. It is distinguished by a cut-away-corner bay beneath a projecting gable.

But economic opportunities in the village were limited and a few of the most notable homes in this period were erected by persons who had ties that made them prefer to live in Worthington and ride the railroad to business interests in the capital city. The **Hart-Fay-Robinson House**, a massive Italianate home at 64 W. Granville Rd

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 6

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Narrative Description (continued)

(1868-69) (site #65) was completed for Lucy Hart, shortly after the death of her husband railroad contractor Russell B. Hart — a grandson of Asahel Hart, the Kilbourn nephew and brick mason who built some of the earliest structures in Worthington. It was previously listed on the National Register. One of Worthington's architectural gems is the Second Empire **Topping-Evans House** (c.1842 & 1883) (site #48) at 92 E. Granville Rd. Whitfield Evans, a great-grandson of one of Worthington's original proprietors David Bristol, was a tinner who sold stoves and furnaces in both Worthington and Columbus. Newspaper accounts suggest he did much of the construction of the mansard roof himself, raising the roof of a modest brick home previously owned by the Toppings, another founding family. This structure has previously been listed on the National Register, but recent evidence suggests that its mansard roof may have been the inspiration for the renovation that created the enlarged hotel that is now the Worthington Inn.

One of the interesting architectural legacies of this period is the **Ohio Central Normal School Principal's Cottage** (c.1820 & 1871) (site #376) now at 38 Short St. This Carpenter Gothic residence with bargeboard trim, previously listed on the National Register, was remodeled to its present style for Mr. & Mrs. John Ogden who opened a normal school for teacher education on the site of the former Worthington Female Seminary. The original single-story dwelling that served the seminary principals was already on the site when the Methodists purchased this property in 1839. The Carpenter Gothic renovation and addition dates from 1871 and typifies the economical trend in Worthington to renovate earlier construction.

After the Civil War Worthington shops and churches were appealing to retiring farmers and some who moved into the village built attractive homes. An example is the **Holt House** (1892) (site #337) at 675 Oxford St., built for Samuel and Julia Holt, the granddaughter of a Scioto Company pioneer and a retired farmer who served for many years as clerk of the Sharon Township Trustees and Board of Education. This is an exceptionally nice Queen Anne home with an octagonal bay tower, wrap-around porch, and fish scale siding.

1895-1910

Although Worthington actually lost population in the 1820s, it stabilized with approximately 400 residents from 1840 to 1900. But a dramatic change occurred after the completion of the electric street railway in 1893. Trains arrived from Columbus every half hour, turned around at the public square, and departed for the return to Columbus.

One of the first persons to take advantage of the possibility of living in Worthington and commuting to Columbus was Henry Fay who re-platted the block between Oxford and Evening Streets, Granville Rd. and Stafford Ave. into thirty rather than the original ten lots. It was no longer necessary for each family to have a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 7

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Narrative Description (continued)

3/4 acre lot with a barn for the family cow, horse, and chickens. The **Gardner House** (1896) (site #67) at 80 W. Granville Rd., previously listed on the National Register, was the first to be built in this subdivision and its size and Queen Anne style established a standard of excellence. Lyman Gardner was the President of the Worthington Savings Bank, the community's first bank.

One of the most favored architectural styles during this period was the two-story gable-front-and-wing with side porch. Examples can be found at **655 Hartford St.** (1890) (site #105), **49-51 W. Granville Rd.** (1895) (site #63), **912 Hartford St.** (c.1898) (site #138), **675 Hartford St.** (site #112), **790 Oxford St.** (1903) (site #353), and **39 W. Stafford Ave.** (1913) (site #388). These were middle-class family homes of frame construction and their erection on lots a block away from the main street began to define a distinction between commercial and residential streets in the village.

1910-1940

During the teens and twenties **American Foursquares** in brick or frame, **Bungalows** and **Colonial Revival** styles became the architecture of choice as Worthington began to grow.

The brick at **668 Hartford St.** (1910) (site #109) and frame at **569 Oxford St.** (c.1915) (site #322) typify the **American Foursquares** with full front porch and third floor dormers. Other good examples are **118 E. New England Ave.** (1920) (site #258), **771 Oxford St.** (1920) (site #348), **897 Morning St.** (1925) (site #238), and **700 Evening St.** (1926) (site #30). Homes were being built by individuals in all four quadrants rather than by a developer on a single street.

Bungalows were a popular style for those wishing a more modest size home. **674 Hartford St.** (1900) (site #111) is perhaps the earliest example of the style in the village. **695 Oxford St.** (1908) (site #344) is an unusual interpretation with an eyebrow-arched porch entry. Columned porches are common in Worthington as are gable dormers, and again the style is represented throughout the village with examples at **108 W. Granville Rd.** (1909) (site #72), **687 Hartford St.** (1910) (site #115), **88 W. Granville Rd.** (1919) (site #68), **557 and 601 Oxford St.** (c.1920) (sites #319, 329), **678 Evening St.** (c.1920) (site #27), **39 W. Granville Rd.** (1922) (site #60), **38 W. Stafford Ave.** (1925) (site #439).

The **Mission** style is represented at **126 W. Granville Rd.** (1920) (site #76) in a bungalow whose red tile roof is most unusual for the village.

The **Craftsman** style was less common in Worthington but **561 Oxford St.** (1920) (site #321) is a nice example with gable front, triple window, fish-scale siding and wooden shingles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 8

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Narrative Description (continued)

The gambrel-roofed **Dutch Colonial Revival** was not common in Worthington, but good examples can be found at **28 W. Granville Rd.** (1922) (site #59), **672 Evening St.** (1925) (site #26), and **109 W. Stafford Ave.** (1930) (site #447).

Typical **Colonial Revival** homes from this period are **123 W. New England** (1923) (site #275) with a columned entry, **822 Oxford St.** (1925) (site #359) and **610 Evening St.** (1941) (site #22).

Like most towns with access to a railroad, Worthington builders could order delivery of the 'Honor Bilt' homes advertised and sold by Sears, Roebuck, and Co. ready to construct on the owner's lot. Styles such as those mentioned above were both sold by Sears and erected by local builders. It can be very difficult to prove a home's 'Honor Bilt' origin in the absence of mortgage records, but some are known to survive in Worthington. The '**Crescent**' model at **111 E. New England Ave.** (1925) (site #255) is a modest five-room home distinguished by an arched-gable portico supported by clustered columns and tripartite windows on either side. The '**Mitchell**' at **96 W. South St.** (c.1916) (site #415) features a Tudor Revival facade with high and low gables, the latter forming a vestibule highlighted by an arched entry.

Variations of **Tudor Revival** architecture were quite popular with Worthington builders in the years preceding the Great Depression. These typically featured a gable facade with a sloping roof and side dormers, and a gable entry.. Examples are at **33 E. South St.** (1926) (site #387), **135 W. Stafford St.** (1927) (site #455), **55 and 125 W. New England Ave.** (1928) (sites #268, 276), and **107 W. Stafford St.** (1930) (site #445). Two of the finest **Tudor Revival** homes in the village are the stone residence at **670 Morning St.** (1929) (site #217), built as a parsonage for the Methodist Church, and **875 Oxford St.** (1929) (site #367) a brick with casement windows featuring diamond-paned lights.

1940s

Like the rest of the country, Worthington saw little residential construction during the Great Depression, when few people could afford a new home, and during World War II when there was a shortage of building materials.

Two **Cape Cod** style homes at **915 Oxford St.** (1938) (site #374) and **562 Evening St.** (1941) (site #15), however, forecast a style that would become quite popular in the immediate post-war era. An excellent example can be seen in the cluster of six **Cape Cod** homes built during 1949-50 on **Hartford Ct.** (sites #78 to 85) , the village's first circular cul-de-sac — a trend that would become popular in suburban housing developments in subsequent decades.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 9

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Narrative Description (continued)

One of the first **Ranch** style homes in Worthington is at **123 W. North St.** (1940) (site #313), an unusual example with the suggestion of a French chateau in its circular entry. It is an early forerunner of the ranch style that would become dominant in residential developments of the 1950s and 60s.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 10

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

National Register of Historic Places

Properties Located within the Boundaries of the Proposed Historic District

St. John's Episcopal Church
700 High Street

Worthington Union School (Sharon Township Hall)
67 E. Granville Road

Orange Johnson House
956 High Street

John Snow House
41 W. New England Avenue

Scanland-Skeele House (Capt. J. S. Skeele House)
700 Hartford Street

Travis Scott House
72 East Granville Road

Topping-Evans House (J. R. Topping House)
92 E. Granville Road

Jonathan Park House
91 E. Granville Road

Episcopal Rectory
50 East New England Avenue

Mattoon-Woodrow House (Ladd-Mattoon House)
72 E. North Street

Buttles-Pinney-Brown House (Sidney Brown House)
12 East Stafford Avenue

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 11

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Adams-Bishop-Heath House (Demas Adams House)
721 High Street

Worthington Village Green
High Street and Granville Road

Kilbourne Commercial Building (Sign of the Sun)
679-681 High Street

Old Worthington Inn (Hotel Central)
649 High Street

Masonic Museum (New England Lodge)
634 High Street

Dr. Longenecker Office Building
633-635 High Street

Worthington United Presbyterian Church
High and West Granville

Ripley House
623 High Street

Hart-Fay-Robinson House (Cyrus Fay House)
64 W. Granville Road

Ohio Central Normal School Principal's Cottage (President's House)
38 Short Street

Bishop-Noble House
48 W. South Street

Gardner House
80 W. Granville Road

Sharon Township Memorial (Horace Wright House)
137 East Granville Road

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 12

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

List of Contributing and Non-contributing Buildings

List of Contributing Buildings

Street Name	Property No.	Street Address	Approximate Date of Construction	Contributing	Notes
Clearview	1	101	1953, R 1988	Y	Ranch
	8	120	1952	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	9	123	1953	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	10	130	1946	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	11	135	1934	Y	Colonial Revival
Evening St.	12	551	1949	Y	Cape Cod
	13	552	1954	Y	Ranch
	14	555	1941	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	15	562	1941	Y	Cape Cod
	16	565	1939	Y	English Cottage
	17	570	1940	Y	Colonial Revival
	18	571	1954	Y	Vernacular
	19	575	1954	Y	Ranch
	20	578	1941	Y	Colonial Revival
	22	610	1941	Y	Colonial Revival
	24	630	1936	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	26	672	1925	Y	Dutch Colonial
	27	678	1920	Y	Bungalow
	28	686	1955	Y	Vernacular
	29	690	1913	Y	Bungalow
	30	700	1926	Y	American Four Square
	33	784	1949	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	34	788	1889	Y	Cottage
	35	794	1938	Y	English Cottage Revival
	36	798	1917	Y	Vernacular
37	802	1950	Y	Colonial Revival Influence	
38	806	1940	Y	Vernacular	
40	920	1950	Y	Vernacular	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 13

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

List of Contributing Buildings (continued)

E. Granville Rd	42	50	1938	Y	Colonial, Georgian Influence
	43	67	1856	Y	Italianate
	44	72	C1820	Y	Early Worth R 1940, 76
	45	73-89	1953	Y	Vernacular
	46	84	1918	Y	Bungalow
	47	91	1869, R 1893	Y	Queen Anne
	48	92	1845, R 1884	Y	French Second Empire
	49	95	1827	Y	Federal (moved 2003)
	51	99	1904	Y	Cottage
	53	109	Pre 1920	Y	Vernacular, Colonial Influence
	54	116	1920	Y	Cottage
	55	119	1897	Y	Farmhouse
	56	120	1920	Y	Bungalow
	57	132	1885	Y	Farmhouse
58	137	1861	Y	Italianate with Greek Portico	
W. Granville Rd	59	28	1922, R 1997	Y	Dutch Colonial
	60	39	1922	Y	Bungalow
	61	43	1910	Y	American Four Square
	62	44	1924	Y	Dutch Colonial
	63	49-51	1895	Y	Farmhouse
	64	63	1884	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	65	64	1869	Y	Italianate
	66	75	1954	Y	Ranch
	67	80	1896	Y	Queen Anne
	68	88	1919	Y	Cottage
	69	93	1873, R 1920	Y	Colonial Revival
	71	100	1907, R 1925, 1950	Y	Vernacular, Colonial Revival Influence
	72	108	1909	Y	Bungalow, Craftsman Influence
	73	109	1900	Y	Dutch Colonial
74	115	1915	Y	Bungalow	
75	118	1920	Y	Vernacular	
76	126	1920	Y	Bungalow	
77	300	1915	Y	Worthington HS Annex, Frank Packard Architect	

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 14

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

List of Contributing Buildings (continued)

Hartford Court	78	1	1949	Y	Vernacular
	79	2	1950	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	80	3	1949	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	81	4	1949	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	82	5	1949	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	83	6	1949	Y	Vernacular
	84	7	1950	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	85	8	1950	Y	Cape Cod Influence
Hartford St.	86	525	1936	Y	Colonial Revival
	88	565	1920	Y	Bungalow
	89	570	1920	Y	Bungalow
	90	573	Pre 1920	Y	Vernacular
	91	577	Pre 1920	Y	Dutch Colonial
	92	580	1857	Y	Early Worthington
	93	583	Pre 1920	Y	Italianate Influence
	94	590	1950	Y	Vernacular
	95	594	Pre 1920	Y	Dutch Colonial
	96	601	1920	Y	Vernacular
	97	608	1929	Y	Craftsman
	98	615	Pre 1920	Y	Dutch Colonial
	99	616	1920	Y	Homestead
	100	617	Pre 1930	Y	Homestead
	101	620	Pre 1920	Y	Bungalow
	102	628	1937	Y	Craftsman
	104	654	1937	Y	Vernacular
	105	655	1890	Y	Farmhouse
106	662	1850, R 1852, 1863	Y	Farmhouse	
107	665	1919	Y	Colonial Revival	
108	667	Late 1880's	Y	Queen Anne	
109	668	1910, R 1980	Y	American Four Square	
110	671	Early 20 th Century, R 1957	Y	Dutch Colonial Influence	
111	674	1900	Y	Bungalow	
112	675	1904	Y	Farmhouse	
113	680	1800	Y	Farmhouse	
114	686	1869	Y	Farmhouse	
115	687	1910	Y	Bungalow	
116	688	1938	Y	Cape Cod	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 15

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

List of Contributing Buildings (continued)

Hartford St.	117	689	1890	Y	Farmhouse
	118	694	1955	Y	American Legion Building
	120	700	1827, R 1937	Y	Early Worthington
	121	764	1945	Y	Barn
	122	782	1817, R 1982	Y	Early Worthington
	129	862	1902	Y	Vernacular
	130	868	1929	Y	Vernacular
	131	874	1940	Y	Vernacular
	132	876 (was 926)	1925	Y	Homestead
	138	912	1898	Y	Farmhouse
High St.	141	544	1919	Y	Craftsman with Four Square Influence
	143	556	1905	Y	Farmhouse to Vernacular
	146	571	1865	Y	Italianate
	147	579	1903	Y	American four square
	148	597	1938	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	149	600	1926	Y	Gothic Vernacular
	150	615	1900, R 1965	Y	Farmhouse
	151	623	1818	Y	Federal
	153	633-635	1834, R 1917, 1985	Y	Federal
	154	634	1820, R 1957	Y	Federal – South Wing
	155	640	1950	Y	Cape Cod
	157	649	1834, 1854 1986 R	Y	Federal Mansard (Worthington Inn)
	158	656	1900	Y	Greek Revival
	159	657-661	1875 (R1972)	Y	Vernacular
	160	660	1900	Y	Colonial Revival
	161	666	Early 20 th Century	Y	Colonial Revival
	162	669	1875, 1972	Y	Vernacular
	163	671	1821, R1972	Y	Early Worthington
	164	677	1915	Y	Colonial Revival
	165	679-681	1804, R 1984	Y	Early Worthington
	166	688	1950	Y	Vernacular
	168	692-694	1903	Y	American Four Square
	171	698	1860, R 1966	Y	Early Worthington
	172	700	1827, R 1917	Y	Gothic Revival
	173	711	1925	Y	American Four Square

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 16

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

List of Contributing Buildings (continued)

High St.	174	721	1818	Y	Federal
	175	751-753	1827	Y	Early Worthington
	176	752	1927, R 1931, 1956, 1979	Y	Colonial Revival
	177	775	1829, R 1926, 1958,1991	Y	Colonial Revival
	180	808	1825, R 1859, 1890	Y	Greek Revival
	185	879- 881	1870	Y	Farmhouse – Gothic Styling
	188	888	1855	Y	Farmhouse
	189	891	1875	Y	Farmhouse
	193	923	1952	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	194	956	1811 1819	Y	West Wing Federal
Morning St.	195	550	1875, R 1893	Y	Farmhouse
	196	560	1950	Y	Colonial Revival
	197	563	1926	Y	Vernacular
	198	570	1949	Y	English Cottage
	199	571	1948	Y	Vernacular
	200	579	1948	Y	Colonial Revival
	201	580	1950	Y	Cape Cod
	202	587	1948	Y	English Cottage
	203	590	1948	Y	Colonial Revival
	204	595	1948	Y	English Colonial Revival
	205	600	1948	Y	Split Level
	206	601	1948, R 1980	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	207	606	1949	Y	English Cottage
	208	611	1895	Y	Farmhouse
	209	612	1928	Y	Vernacular
	210	617	1929	Y	Farmhouse
	211	618	1928	Y	Bungalow
	212	621	1917	Y	Cottage
	213	626	1928	Y	Colonial Revival
	214	630	1940	Y	Colonial Revival
	215	634	1940	Y	Colonial Revival
	216	656	1864	Y	Farmhouse

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 17

Worthington Historic District
 Franklin County, OH

List of Contributing Buildings (continued)

Morning St.	217	670	1929	Y	Tudor
	218	675	1914	Y	American Four Square
	219	680	1861	Y	Farmhouse
	220	685	1851	Y	1895
	221	686	1923	Y	Bungalow
	222	701	1847, R 1900	Y	Farmhouse
	223	707	1913	Y	American Four Square
	224	764	1954	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	225	770	1953	Y	Cape Cod
	226	771	1908	Y	Cottage
	227	777-779	1917	Y	Double - Farmhouse
	228	778	1953	Y	Cape Cod
	230	784	1924	Y	Cape Cod
	234	796	1948	Y	Farmhouse
	237	847	1920	Y	Farmhouse
	238	897	1925	Y	American Four Square
	239	899	Early 20 th Century	Y	Farmhouse
	240	901	1915	Y	Vernacular
	241	905	1915	Y	Dutch Colonial Influence
	242	907	1915	Y	American Four Square
E. New England	243	26	1913	Y	Vernacular
	244	38-40	1890	Y	Cottage
	245	48	1920	Y	Craftsman
	247	79	1906, R 1927	Y	Farmhouse
	248	93	1880	Y	Farmhouse
	249	95	1925	Y	Craftsman
	250	96	1923	Y	Craftsman
	251	98	1941	Y	Colonial Revival
	252	100	1928	Y	Homestead
	253	103	1923	Y	Bungalow
	254	106	1866	Y	Vernacular - Bungalow
	255	111	1925	Y	Cottage
	256	112	1935	Y	Cape Cod
	257	117	1900	Y	Bungalow - Craftsman
	258	118	1920	Y	American Four Square
	260	130	1947	Y	Cape Cod Influence

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 18

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

List of Contributing Buildings (continued)

W. New England	261	11	1927, R 1989	Y	Vernacular
	262	25	Early 20 th Century	Y	Vernacular
	263	39	1920	Y	Vernacular
	264	41	1816	Y	Federal
	265	44-46	1929	Y	Colonial Revival
	266	50	1845, R 1926, 1980, 1997	Y	Greek Revival
	267	51	Early 20 th Century	Y	Bungalow
	268	55	1928	Y	English Revival
	269	59	1915	Y	Bungalow
	272	108	1834, R 1920	Y	Federal Influence
	273	115	1926	Y	English Revival
	274	117	Pre 1920	Y	Vernacular
	275	123	1923	Y	Colonial Revival
	276	125	1928	Y	English Cottage Revival
	277	127	1930	Y	Colonial Revival
	278	129	1924	Y	Tudor Revival
E. North St.	281	43	1955	Y	Vernacular
	282	49	1955	Y	Vernacular
	283	72	1838	Y	Federal
	285	105	1943	Y	Ranch
	286	110	1951	Y	Vernacular
	287	116	1953	Y	Vernacular
	288	117	1953	Y	Vernacular
	289	128	1952	Y	Vernacular
	290	129	1953	Y	Vernacular
	291	139	1953	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	292	140	1948	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	293	148	1948	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	294	149	1954	Y	Vernacular
W. North St.	296	30	1954	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	298	40	1951	Y	Cape Cod
	299	41	1931	Y	Vernacular
	300	46	1951	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	301	51	1820	Y	Early Worthington
	302	52	1950	Y	Cape Cod Influence

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 19

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

List of Contributing Buildings (continued)

W. North St.	304	68	1951	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	306	86	1939	Y	Cape Cod
	309	97	1950	Y	Vernacular
	310	105	mid 20 th Century	Y	Dutch Colonial
	311	111	1940	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	313	123	1940	Y	Vernacular
	316	129	1940	Y	English Cottage Influence
Oxford St.	317	541	1921	Y	Cottage
	318	551	1915	Y	Cottage
	319	557	1920	Y	Bungalow
	321	561	1920	Y	Homestead
	322	569	1915	Y	American Four Square
	323	573	1918	Y	American Four Square
	325	581	1857	Y	Farmhouse
	326	587	1894	Y	Farmhouse, altered
	329	601	Pre 1920	Y	Craftsman
	330	609	1913	Y	Bungalow
	331	614	1880	Y	Farmhouse
	332	615	1935	Y	Ranch
	333	633	1900	Y	Bungalow
	334	653	1931	Y	Farmhouse
	335	659	1950	Y	Colonial Revival
	336	665	1949	Y	English Revival
	337	675	1900	Y	Queen Anne
	338	676	1915	Y	Vernacular
	339	679	1951	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	340	682	1910	Y	Homestead
	341	685	1951	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	342	688	1895	Y	Farmhouse
	343	689	1900	Y	Vernacular
	344	695	1908	Y	Bungalow – Craftsman
	346	703	1908	Y	Bungalow
	348	771	1920	Y	American Four Square
	349	779	1926	Y	Vernacular – Bungalow
	350	783	1952	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	351	784	1950	Y	Cape Cod
	352	787	1919	Y	Homestead
	353	790	1903	Y	Vernacular – Farmhouse

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 20

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

List of Contributing Buildings (continued)

Oxford St.	354	800	1926	Y	Cape Cod Influence
	355	803	1925	Y	Tudor
	356	810	1939	Y	Vernacular
	357	817	1928	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	358	821	1941	Y	Colonial Revival
	359	822	1925	Y	Colonial Revival
	360	837	1925	Y	Colonial Revival
	361	844	1920	Y	Cottage
	362	849	1938	Y	Colonial Revival
	364	860	1950	Y	Vernacular
	365	870	1949	Y	Cape Cod
	366	872	1920	Y	Farmhouse
	367	875	1929	Y	Tudor
	368	876	1940	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	369	880	1950	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	370	881	1950	Y	Cape Cod
	371	886	1940	Y	Cape Cod
	372	898	1954	Y	
	374	915	1938	Y	Cape Cod
Short	375	36	1887	Y	Queen Anne
	376	38	1820	Y	Greek Revival
	377	40	1905	Y	American Four Square
	379	45	1930	Y	Craftsman Influence
	380	51	1941	Y	English Revival
	381	53	1900	Y	Vernacular
	382	54	1915, R 1995	Y	Homestead
	383	59	1850	Y	Early Worthington
	384	60	1910	Y	American Four Square
E. South St.	386	30	1904, R 1980	Y	Farmhouse
	387	33	1926	Y	English Cottage Revival
	388	39	1926	Y	Dutch Colonial
	389	40	1906, R 1980	Y	Farmhouse
	390	48	1905, R 1980	Y	American Four Square
	391	51	1940	Y	Cape Cod
	392	52	1905, R 1989	Y	American Four Square

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 21

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

List of Contributing Buildings (continued)

	393	58	Early 20 th Century	Y	Farmhouse
	394	75	1938	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	396	129	1954	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	397	130	1950	Y	Vernacular
	398	136	1951	Y	English Cottage Influence
	399	141	1928	Y	Colonial Revival
	400	142	1950	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	401	145	1937	Y	Colonial Revival
	402	148	1948	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	403	156	1946	Y	Vernacular
	404	162	1946	Y	Vernacular
	405	165	1937, R 1945	Y	English Cottage Revival
	406	168	1949	Y	Vernacular
W. South St.	407	36	1834, R 1857	Y	Early Worthington
	408	41	1923, R 1955	Y	Vernacular
	409	47	1903	Y	Vernacular
	410	48	1857, R 1885	Y	Farmhouse
	411	55-57	1905	Y	American Four Square
	412	60	Pre 1920	Y	Vernacular – Colonial Influence
	413	61	1913	Y	Bungalow
	414	77	1938	Y	Cape Cod
	415	96	1916	Y	English Cottage
	416	99	1941	Y	Colonial Revival
	418	102	1915	Y	English Cottage
	419	111	1939	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	420	117	1939	Y	Cape Cod
	421	123	1940	Y	Colonial Revival
	422	131	1941	Y	English Cottage
	423	139	1941	Y	Colonial Influence
	424	143	1942	Y	Cape Cod
	425	147	1942	Y	Cape Cod
E. Stafford Ave	426	12	1823	Y	Federal
	428	54 / 56	1951	Y	Colonial Revival
	429	58 / 60	1951	Y	Cape Cod Influence

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 22

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

List of Contributing Buildings (continued)

W. Stafford Ave	436	28	1930	Y	Farmhouse
	437	31	1933	Y	Bungalow
	438	35	1913	Y	Bungalow
	439	38	1925	Y	Bungalow
	440	39	1913	Y	Farmhouse
	441	40	1929	Y	Bungalow
	442	45	1924	Y	Vernacular
	444	55	1920	Y	Farmhouse
	445	107	1930	Y	English Cottage Influence
	446	108	1933	Y	English Cottage Influence
	447	109	1930	Y	Dutch Colonial
	448	110	1924	Y	Bungalow
	449	111	1938	Y	Colonial Revival
	450	112	1924	Y	English Cottage Revival
	451	117	1940	Y	Colonial Revival Influence
	453	123	1955	Y	Cape Cod
	454	126	1926	Y	Vernacular
	455	131	1927	Y	English Cottage Revival

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 23

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

List of Non-contributing Buildings

Street Name	Property No.	Street Address	Approximate Date of Construction	Non-contributing	Notes
Clearview	2	103	1962	N	
	3	104	1957	N	
	4	105	1960	N	
	5	111	1963	N	
	6	112	1960	N	
	7	117	1960, R 1984	N	
Evening St.	21	600	1981	N	
	23	620	1957	N	
	25	666	1985	N	
	31	702	1978	N	
	32	710	1978	N	
	39	900	1958	N	
Granby St.	41	5960	1988	N	Look up in quad books and auditors records
E. Granville Rd.	50	96 - 100	1960's	N	
	52	108	1966	N	
W. Granville Rd	70	94	1987	N	
Hartford St.	87	550	1961	N	
	103	630	1956	N	
	119	695	1965	N	
	123	788		N	Vacant Lot
	124	796	1971	N	
	125	798	1971	N	
	126	802 - 814	1970	N	
	127	805		N	Worthington Public Lib.
	128	809		N	Worthington Public Lib.
	133	878 - 906	1976	N	
	134	881 - 891	1976	N	
	135	893 / 899	1976	N	
	136	901 / 907	1976	N	
137	910	1981	N		

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 24

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

List of Non-contributing Buildings (continued)

High St.	139	529	1970	N	Cape Cod Influence
	140	530	1970	N	Colonial Influence
	142	547	2001	N	Guernsey Bank
	144	559	1958	N	vernacular
	145	570	1968	N	
	152	627	1993	N	
	156	644-654	1990	N	
	167	689-691	1975	N	
	169	695	1975	N	Federal Revival
	170	697	1980	N	
	178	777	1993	N	
	179	800	1968	N	
	181	820	1997	N	
	182	825	1985	N	
	183	867	1983	N	
	184	870	1986	N	
	186	882	1987	N	
	187	885	1980's	N	Contemporary
	190	895-905	1962	N	
191	900	1959	N		
192	911	1970	N		
Morning St.	229	780	1978	N	
	231	785	1960	N	
	232	790	2001	N	Colonial Revival
	233	791	1960	N	
	235	833-839	1957	N	
236	837	1957	N		
E. New England	246	49		N	Parking lot
	259	123	1961	N	
W. New England	270	99	1968	N	
	271	100	1958	N	
	279	140	1962	N	
E. North St.	280	33	1964	N	
	284	100	1958	N	

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 25

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

List of Non-contributing Buildings (continued)

W. North St.	295	20	1991	N	
	297	31	1980	N	
	303	60	1963	N	
	305	70	1957	N	
	307	92	1962	N	
	308	96	1963	N	
	312	112	1962	N	
	314	124	1962	N	
	315	128	1962	N	
Oxford St.	320	560	1956	N	
	324	574	1981	N	
	327	588/602	1981	N	
	328	593	1958	N	
	345	696	1984	N	
	347	704	1984	N	
	363	850	1977	N	
	373	907	1958	N	
	Short	378	41		N
E. South St.	385	27	1986	N	
	395	120	1972	N	
W. South St.	417	100	1962	N	
E. Stafford Ave	427	50	1964	N	
	430	72 / 74	1970	N	
	431	76 / 78	1970	N	
	432	80 / 82	1970	N	
	433	84 - 104	1970	N	
	434	108 - 126	1970	N	
	435	144 - 150	1957	N	
W. Stafford Ave	443	50	1964	N	
	452	118	1957	N	
	456	136	1987	N	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 1

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Statement of Significance

The proposed Historic District of Worthington is eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

The proposed Historic District of Worthington, Ohio, is an important example of New England town planning, designed in Connecticut in 1802 and carried out in 1803 by the Scioto Company, a syndicate of 41 investors who imposed the design for a village on the land lying on the east bank of the Whetstone (Olentangy) River some nine miles north of Franklinton. Two hundred years later, the village has been faithful to its original grid plan, with numerous key structures from the community's early decades still standing. Many of these buildings and sites are listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places; however, the village as a whole fills a different purpose. A walk from the center of the village, where the original planners' key institutions of church, school, and library still stand, to the periphery presents a substantially intact view of the changing forms of domestic and institutional architecture up to the early 1950s, when the village spilled beyond its original bounds during Central Ohio's post World War II housing boom and Worthington's transition from independent market town to commuter suburb of Columbus was complete.

Historical Background

Worthington, Ohio was preplanned in Connecticut in 1802 as a typical New England town. On May 5, 1802 a group of men led by James Kilbourn met in Granby, Connecticut at the home of Rev. Eber B. Clark to consider forming a company which would have the goal of founding a community in the Northwest Territory where they could comfortably practice their Episcopalian Protestantism and which would provide a more favorable climate for farming. "At three meetings within the span of six weeks, a group ... had formed a company to make a western settlement, had defined a geographic area for this settlement, had elected officers to conduct company business, and had selected two agents to journey west that summer and report back on potential sites." Two thirds of the men attending this meeting came from the nearby towns of Simsbury, Conn. and Blandford, Mass. as well as from Granby. This new company was called the "Scioto Company" (McCormick and McCormick, *New Englanders on the Ohio Frontier*).

Two members of the group were chosen, James Kilbourn and Nathaniel Little, to proceed to Ohio to select an appropriate site for their new home. With some difficulty the two men traveled to Ohio where they visited areas around Chillicothe and met with Thomas Worthington, a government land agent and member of the territorial legislature. Although land was selected in the Chillicothe area, no commitment was made and the two men returned without purchasing land (*ibid.*).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Statement of Significance (continued)

When the men returned to New England, discussions took place regarding the purchase of the property and a decision was eventually reached to purchase land north of the area previously visited. Sixteen thousand acres situated along the Whetstone River (now known as the Olentangy River) were purchased at a price of \$1.25 per acre. A plan was set forth for dividing the new property in Ohio (ibid.). "This was to remain undivided 'untill the major part of the subscribers shall Have arived upon the spot provided they Shall Remove thither by the first Day of December 1803'. Members determined that "there shall be laid out Two Roads leading north and south on each Side of the Whetstone River and a cross road from east to west as near the middle of the tract as can be with convenience. At the crossroad a square town plat was to be laid out containing 164 lots, each $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. A central area was to be set aside as a "Publick Square to remain for a green or parade." This grid pattern is still intact. They also committed themselves to a cultural presence by deciding to reserve a town lot (2 lots in size) and a farm lot "for the use and benefit of a Publick school" and the same again for the "use and benefit of a Protestant Episcopal society." The company's articles of agreement went on to establish a bidding system among proprietors that would determine the order of selection for town and farm lots. Total acreage of the town was 125 acres plus the village green and streets for a total of 160 acres (ibid.).

"In less than eight months, forty-one men had determined to commit themselves and their families to a new life on land they had never seen. They had designed the outlines of the ideal community they planned to build." A fee of \$18.25 was assessed each member of the company to provide funding for the exploration costs and other company expenses.

Settlement in Ohio

In the spring of 1803 seven young men plus James Kilbourn as leader left for the new home, soon to be known as Worthington. They quickly cleared land and planted crops to support the larger community which was to arrive in the fall of 1803. The group remaining in New England was planning for the fall journey to Ohio, and at a meeting on August 10 and 11 the town referred to in the plans was officially named Worthington after Thomas Worthington who had been helpful in selecting the location for their new home and who had recently been elected to represent Ohio in the U.S. Congress.

By September the settlers were beginning their trip from New England to Ohio and after six to eight weeks of difficult travel arrived in Worthington to spend their first winter in their new homes. One hundred settlers arrived in Worthington by December 1803, including a daughter born to James Kilbourn and his wife during the trip. Primitive log cabins had been constructed for this first winter and were not intended to be permanent

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Statement of Significance (continued)

homes. None of these structures survive today. The population of Worthington was quite stable during the first months and life settled into a routine. Two of the original members of the Scioto Company died during the first year and there were two marriages that year.

After arriving in the new town of Worthington, the town and farm lots were distributed as had been agreed prior to migrating. "In December 1803, thirty-seven persons bid from a high of fifty-three dollars to a low of twenty-five cents to select a lot, others who bid nothing were apparently given their choice at the end. This produced a total of \$505.37 for company expenses such as surveying, but it is unlikely that the total was ever collected, because eight of the persons who bid were not included when the property was legally divided and the deed signed in August 1804" (ibid.). As might be expected, the choice lots were those fronting on the main streets which intersected at the village green (Main Street and State Street, now High Street and Granville Road, respectively). All lots were assigned among the company members; the most lots owned by one person was 17 town lots and several had only one town lot. Early construction occurred along Main and State Street. These lots were a rectangular shape with a relatively narrow street frontage and a deep back lot. Originally this design was considered desirable to provide room, somewhat out of sight, for barns and sheds to house horses and buggies and for kitchen gardens. Fairly early in the settlement, an adjustment was made with a street cut from High Street to Oxford Street about midway between New England Street and South Street. This street has houses dating back to 1820 (38 Short Street) (site #376) and appears on maps as early as 1856 (Section Map, Page 4).

As the town matured the need for such deep lots lessened with the advent of automobiles, less dependence on farming, and less need for individual gardens. Thus, in order to encourage development of the northwest section of the Worthington town lots, a street was cut through what was the back of the lots on West North Street and on West Stafford Street to form Clearview Street. The earliest house on these lots was built in 1934 (#11), with remainder constructed in the late 1940s and early 1950s (sites #1-10). The street appears on a map from 1934 (Morrison, "A Morphological Study of Worthington, Ohio"). An additional street, a cul-de-sac (Hartford Court), is situated between East Stafford and East North Streets on the west side of Hartford Street. The houses on this street, Hartford Court, date from 1949-1950 (sites #78-85).

In 1804 priority was given to surveying the village acreage. James Kilbourn had had experience with surveying in New England and was appointed Surveyor of Worthington. The center north-south road was placed at the high point east of the Whetstone River, allowing for optimal drainage for farmland and for the village (Morrison). By August 11, 1804, the plat maps were complete, payments arranged and deeds were prepared for all village lots.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Statement of Significance (continued)

Cultural and Social Institutions

During those first few months, the inhabitants of the new village were busy with establishing the church, school, and library, which were provided for in the original plans. The church and school were located on double lots adjacent to the eastside of the village green; these areas remain for that purpose today. A meetinghouse was the first structure built by the advance party in the spring of 1803 to be used as a library, school, and for religious purposes. On February 20, 1808 the Worthington Academy was incorporated by the Ohio legislature and construction soon began on a two-story red brick building which replaced the first structure on the site. St. John's Episcopal Church services were held in the first meetinghouse beginning in the fall of 1803 and subsequently on the second floor of the Worthington Academy building from 1808 until the church was completed in 1831 (St. John's Episcopal Church, site #172). In addition, these meetinghouses were used for community governing and social activities (Worthington Area Chamber of Commerce, *Worthington*).

On February 6, 1804, St. John's Episcopal Church was organized in accordance with the plans made in New England. It was assumed that James Kilbourn, as an ordained deacon, would conduct services. However, his other commitments made this difficult and by 1817, an ordained minister, Rev. Philander Chase, became the rector of St. John's parish and other nearby Episcopal churches. In 1818 the Episcopal diocese of Ohio was formed and elected Rev. Chase as bishop. Bishop Chase left Worthington in 1822 after failing to establish a college here and went on to found Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio. In 1827 construction on a brick church was begun (St. John's Episcopal Church of Worthington, "A Brochure Prepared in Commemoration of the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of St. John's Episcopal Church in Worthington and Parts Adjacent, Ohio"). Progress was slow and the first services were held in the church January 23, 1831. This structure is still standing. By this time, both Methodist and Presbyterian churches had been founded. The Presbyterian Church was built adjacent to the Village Green while the Methodist Church was south on High Street. The original Presbyterian Church remains with changes (site #177). The original Methodist church does not survive, but the present Methodist Church occupies the original location.

During this period of time, progress was made in the establishment of a formal educational program. In December 1803, a school was formed and a two-month session held that winter. In 1805 the "Worthington Academy" was established setting the foundation for a dedication to superior educational opportunities that has survived to the present time. In its formative years, several academic institutions were established, including the Worthington Academy, a preparatory school for boys preparing for Kenyon College, a Medical College, and a Female Seminary. None of the brick buildings survive from these schools, although the headmaster's house for the Female Seminary (site #376) remains in the historic district. The oldest surviving public school building is located at 67 E. Granville Road (site #43). It was built in 1856, is of brick construction, and contains two rooms on the lower floor which were used for the school, and a second floor which was used for other purposes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Statement of Significance (continued)

Closely related to the desire for formal education, the founders of Worthington planned for a library prior to leaving New England. This was a subscription library and was quickly subscribed with an initial fee of two dollars per subscriber. At one of the first meetings of the Scioto Company in Worthington, held on December 14, 1803, the Stanbery Library was officially established. The library has been an important presence in the center of Old Worthington. The first building devoted exclusively to the library was built in 1927 and remains on the northeast corner of the Village Green. This building was donated to the community in 1927 for community activities, primarily for the library or for educational purposes. Although the building remains intact (site #176), its future use is uncertain since the school and library have recently outgrown the building and new plans have yet to be finalized. The area set aside for the school originally was quickly expanded to include the entire area bounded by the east side of the Village Green, E. Stafford St., Hartford St., and Granville Road. This remains to the present for schools and library use. In addition, the north half of the block bounded by Hartford St., Granville Road, Morning St., and Stafford St. was reserved for use by the school and the community for park and recreational use. This also continues to be used for this purpose today.

Considered to be as important as the religious, educational, and commercial development of their fledgling community was the establishment of a Masonic Lodge. A charter for this organization was obtained by James Kilbourn prior to leaving New England and the group was active in the early life of the village. In 1820 a two-story brick structure was completed for the Lodge; it is located on South High Street and serves today as the Ohio Masonic Museum (site #154). This building is the oldest Masonic Temple in continuous use west of the Allegheny Mountains. John Snow was an influential leader of the Lodge with early meetings being held in his home on New England Street (site #264).

The first commercial enterprise was the building of a mill on the Whetstone River. Lumber was produced here which was used for the early houses. It was not long after that bricks were also made locally and the houses that have survived to the present time were constructed. A major commercial undertaking at that time was the formation of the Worthington Manufacturing Company by James Kilbourn. This plant was located near the Whetstone River and produced goods and materials needed by a frontier town. This business flourished until the depression of 1819 when financial difficulties became apparent and the factory was closed.

To provide an outlet for the products of the Worthington Manufacturing Company and for other necessities, James Kilbourn established a commercial center on High Street. His first permanent building consisted of a combination residence and store and was located on the west side of High Street just south of the Village Green. The original portion of the existing building (679-681 High Street) was just south of the family home, consists of two stories, with the doors from each ground floor room opening out onto the street for easy access. This building dates from c.1808 and is the oldest surviving building in Worthington and is also the oldest commercial building in Ohio still standing on its original site in continuous commercial use (site #165) (McC,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 6

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Statement of Significance (continued)

Worthington Landmarks). Several other buildings on the west side of High Street are from the early to mid 19th century. Business district buildings on the eastside of High Street south of the Village Green date mostly from the early 20th century.

The oldest residence still in existence in the proposed Historic District is the Orange Johnson House at 956 High Street (site #194). The original portion of the brick house was built in 1812 by Arora Buttles, a local brick mason. This building consisted of six rooms of simple colonial style on two stories. Members of the Buttles family occupied the house until Orange Johnson bought it in 1816 for \$1500. Johnson was a combmaker, and became a major businessman in Worthington. About three years after purchasing the home, Johnson added a major addition to the west in a more ornate Federal style. This front addition contains two large rooms up and down and has an elegant fanlight entry. This is now an interpretive lifestyle museum operated by the Worthington Historical Society.

By 1812 High Street was lined with a mixture of commercial and residential buildings, inns and taverns, doctor's offices, and schools. These all reflected the Federal structures the pioneers had left behind in New England. Along the Olentangy River the Worthington Manufacturing was flourishing. Worthington prospered greatly from the War of 1812 with the Worthington Manufacturing Company and its stores providing goods for the U.S. Army in the Northwest Territory. Many of Worthington's early brick structures were built in this era by the talented local mason, Arora Buttles. His work is associated with the elegant Flemish bond brickwork on the facades of the Orange Johnson House, the Masonic Lodge building, St. John's Episcopal Church, The Snow House, Ripley House (site # 151), 12 E. Stafford St. (site # 426), and the High Street side of the Worthington Inn (site #157). Prosperous Worthington became the cultural, educational, religious and commercial center in mid Ohio.

James Kilbourn

Though he was not a builder, Scioto Company leader James Kilbourn's presence can be sensed throughout the oldest areas of Worthington. He was either founder, trustee, or originator of the Episcopal church, schools, Masonic lodge, library, and initial manufacturing and commercial enterprises. The commercial building he owned at 679-681 High St. (1808) is the oldest commercial building in continuous use in the state. He was elected to the U.S. Congress from Ohio in 1813. It was largely because of his energy, enthusiasm and determination that the community of Worthington would be a success, that the original party consisted of 100 persons and that it grew fairly rapidly to 400 population. It was also because of his overbearing personality and inability to delegate and share responsibility that Worthington lost some of the most promising and ambitious

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 7

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Statement of Significance (continued)

early settlers. Nevertheless, it is largely due to the efforts of James Kilbourn that Worthington became the community that it is today.

Development of Worthington

The first of two major events which significantly affected the future growth of Worthington occurred in 1812, when the development of Wolf Ridge (now Columbus) where the National Road crossed the Scioto River nine miles south of Worthington, was approved as the future site for Ohio's capitol city. The U.S. bank crisis and economic collapse of 1819 further stalled development in Worthington. The failure to be named the capitol of Ohio resulted in little population growth, but it also stabilized the community to remain the image of a New England village as originally planned.

As Columbus grew, settlers were henceforth attracted there, as were the ambitious young men and families from communities throughout central Ohio. Many of Worthington's "first families" became the "first families" of Columbus.

The period between the War of 1812 and the Civil War was again a stable period for Worthington. The subject of slavery had always been an important subject for the settlers and it is thought that they delayed their commitment to settle in Ohio until the Ohio constitution has been written which abolished slavery for all time. Early in the settlement a story is related that typified the attitude of the community towards slavery (McC). "(A)n event occurred in Worthington in 1821 that marked this community as a safe place for free blacks to live. The only contemporary record of this incident was an advertisement by a Louisville, Kentucky, plantation owner named Robert Turner, who offered a five-hundred-dollar reward for a runaway slave named Isham who has been apprehended by a 'slave catcher' and was being returned to Kentucky, but 'was taken a few days since, near this place [Worthington] and was set at liberty...he is supposed to be still in the neighborhood or gone towards Lower Sandusky and Canada & is well known to some in the vicinity.' Ohio was a free state and Worthingtonians most certainly were not going to allow someone to ride through town with a black slave in tow or to apprehend a black man living locally as free man."

In 1837 an abolitionist society was formed in Worthington at the instigation of Ansel Mattoon. He was one of several Worthington 'conductors' on the Underground Railroad, but whose house (72 E. North St.) (site # 283) is the only known "station" remaining in the proposed Historic District (on the National Register). Nearby Flint Road is the location of another Worthington "safe house". In 1856, Henry and Dolly Turk became the first African Americans in the village to own their own home (site #272).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 8

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Statement of Significance (continued)

After 1850, the population of Worthington at 443 remained at a standstill. It became a sleepy farm-surrounded village. A few popular architectural styles of the day were built: those Italianate (sites #58, 65), Second Empire (site #48), and Queen Anne (sites #375, 337) structures are examples still in existence.

Although the Civil War had little impact on the development of Worthington, the area provided the 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry unit. This unit trained in Worthington, undoubtedly using the Village Green for some parade activity. When activated, the unit served first at the Battle of Shiloh and then continued with the Union Army until the end of the war. A young soldier, born in Worthington and a graduate of West Point, served with the Confederate Army and rose to the rank of general. He was Roswell S. Ripley, son of Christopher and Julia Ripley, who after graduating from West Point, married a woman from Charleston, S. C. and chose to join the Rebels when the war broke out. He was assigned to defend Charleston, which he did with distinction until the end of the war when Charleston fell to the Union Army. His birthplace and the site of his father's business can be found at 623 High Street (site #151) and is an example of a commercial and family building.

The second major factor controlling the growth of Worthington was the institution of an electric street railway line in 1893 which came to the center of the Village Green from Columbus. This allowed easy access to the capitol city of Ohio and had a major impact on Worthington's development as a residential community. The population of Worthington, which had remained at approximately 400 from 1840 to 1900, rose rapidly and by 1930 had reached 1239. The geographic area of Worthington has expanded considerably around the original town plat and population is now about 14,000 in 2004.

Since the streetcar line ended at Granville Road, the business district south of Granville Road developed at the expense of the area north. In addition, the residential development had been concentrated south of Granville Road. With the increased need for housing as Worthington became an attractive area for newcomers, the vacant lots which existed north of Granville Road were filled with a variety of middle class housing. It is of interest that the distribution of early (1800-1850) buildings which still exist today is fairly evenly spread throughout the proposed historic district with 12 in the southwest quadrant, 7 each in the southeast and northeast quadrants, and 3 in the northwest quadrant. The southern quadrants predominate in the second half of the 19th century with 12 in the southwest quadrant, 16 in the southeast quadrant, 3 in the northeast quadrant and 5 in the northwest quadrant. This reflects the predominance of the business district south of Granville Road, but also the failure of the community to preserve as many of the early buildings north of Granville Road. It is difficult to identify specific builders and developers in early Worthington, but Jim Pinney, a relative of Abner Pinney, one of the original settlers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 9

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Statement of Significance (continued)

20th Century Growth

Early in the 20th century, after public transportation became available, a smattering of blue collar structures, American Four Square (sites # 109, 322, 258, 348, 238, 30), Colonial Revival (sites #275, 359, 22), and Craftsmen/Bungalows (sites #319, 111, 344), were built in Worthington. Because much of the village land was sold off as individual lots, rather than in large parcels to a few developers, there is an unusual heterogeneous mix of early 20th century housing stock, with large four-squares mingling with smaller bungalows.

As transportation from Columbus improved and interest in developing land north of Worthington occurred, the community began to take on attributes of a suburban village. Between 1900 and 1915, electric service became widely available, water and sewer systems were introduced, and road surfaces were improved, making Worthington attractive to commuters from Columbus. As property north and south of Worthington was developed, the community saw an opportunity for commercial development. In early 1927, Karl Kessler, realtor, proposed to the village council that High Street between North and South Streets be zoned for business purposes. After much discussion the rezoning passed. Of interest is a proposal that "gas stations" be placed on the west side of High Street to take advantage of auto traffic returning to Columbus from outings north of the village. Reflecting this increased use of Worthington as a commuter community is an increase in population from 750 in 1920 to approximately 1500 in 1927. About this time Colonial Hills, a development south of Worthington, was initiated. Subsequent annexation of this area to Worthington in 1954 resulted in a population increase to over 5000, qualifying the community to change its status from village to city. Some of the builders associated with construction the expansion of Worthington were Paul Marks, Thomas Snowden, Elmer and Matt Shuster, Emerson Shuster, Joe Colburn, Marvin Sulser, and Vernon Hole.

By 1914 the schools had become seriously overcrowded. A bond issue for \$40,000 was passed for a new high school in November 1914. Columbus architect Frank Packard was commissioned to design the building and David E. Henke and Co. was selected as builder. The new school was dedicated on February 3, 1916. It was considered very modern for its time with a speaker at the dedication stating that it was one of the most impressive school buildings in the state.

In 1926, at the time of America's Sesquicentennial, the people of Worthington were aware that their architectural landscape was that of a transplanted New England village. It was at that time that three major brick Colonial Revival buildings---the Presbyterian Church (site #177), the Kilbourne Memorial Library (site #176) and the Kilbourne Middle School (site #42)---were erected proximate to the Village Green. Early 20th century Worthington homeowners obviously found the Colonial Revival style congenial, as many structures of the period feature Cape Cod plans or Colonial Revival designs, sometimes grafted on to earlier structures. These forecast what was to come as Columbus expanded northward and roads were improved. Worthington was being

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 10

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Statement of Significance (continued)

Many were attracted by Yankee values associated with its architecture, particularly faculty members from Ohio State University, resulting in a renewed interest in standards of education.

During the 1930s and until the onset of World War II, empty lots in Worthington were sprouting Cape Cod (sites #374, 15, 78-85) and Ranch (site #313). The ambience of Worthington has come full circle and its residents it became consciously committed to valiantly preserving its heritage. It was uncommon for developers or builders to acquire large parcels of land in the proposed historic district, but one such project is of interest. In 1928 the Worthington village council approved the construction of a new street running from Oxford Street to Evening Street midway between W. Stafford Street and W. North Street. In 1929 Frank C. Medick purchased a large tract of land for development in Old Worthington, consisting of the area bounded by Oxford Street, North Street, Evening Street, and the new Clearview Street. He was not a developer by profession, but Worthington was his boyhood home. In an interview in the Worthington News, he stated "...I have a deep interest in the town, and now that I have met with some measure of success I am willing to spend my money here to help beautify and build up and do all that I can to further its progress." He laid out several restrictions for builders, but essentially sold the lots for individual development. Homes were built on the thirty lots in this area over the next twenty years. In 1951 Frank Medick purchased 55 acres adjacent to this area where he built a home for himself and developed an exclusive neighborhood which remains today as an attractive addition to Worthington.

One tract of land was developed by a builder, R. E. Butin, in 1948. This land is located about midway between E. Stafford St. and E. North St. with a new street which was named Hartford Court. The houses number eight and are vernacular and Cape Cod influence in style.

The northwest quadrant was essentially completely developed with the addition of a complex of senior citizen housing sponsored by the local Presbyterian Church. These buildings are single story brick bungalow style and are quite compatible with the styles in Old Worthington. This project was completed in 1970.

Significance

The proposed Worthington Historic District is significant as a community that was preplanned in New England, essentially implemented in its entirety in 1803, and that has progressed as a vibrant suburban residential town while retaining the spirit of its original settlers. Its architecture represents a broad spectrum of styles from the Federal to the Colonial Revival while being controlled in its development by an architectural review board to maintain the "Worthington" ambience. The original design of the village has been retained with schools and

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 11

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Statement of Significance (continued)

churches remaining on and near the Village Green. South High Street has become a busy and popular area for socializing as well as for small business activities. The peripheral areas are reserved for residential areas and parks. While retaining a small town atmosphere, Worthington appeals to a wide variety of residents, from descendants of the original settlers to newcomers who find employment with the colleges or universities, government, and businesses of Columbus and vicinity. It is a living history lesson of the realization of the dreams of the men and women who made that long journey from New England to Ohio in 1803.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Bibliography

Bowers, Paul C. and Goodwin F Berquist. "Worthington Ohio: James Kilbourn's Episcopal Haven on the Western Frontier." *Ohio History* 85, no. 3 (1976): 247-262.

City of Worthington. *Worthington City Council Ordinances*.

Corbin, Frank. *A Walking Tour of Old Worthington: First Center of Culture in Central Ohio*. Worthington: Worthington Historical Society, 1969.

Franklin County, Ohio Wall Maps for 1842, 1856, & 1883: Printed One Township Per Page; and, Caldwell's Atlas of 1872: Plus, a Consolidated Index for the Wall Maps and the 1872 Atlas. Columbus: Franklin County Genealogical Society, 1998.

Franklin County Recorders Office. *Franklin County Deed Record A: 14-23*.

An Historical Sketch of Worthington, 1803-1953: Worthington Sesquicentennial, October 5-11, 1953. Worthington: Sesquicentennial Committees, 1953.

Linking Past to Present: An Historical Account of Flintridge Terrace and Its Surrounding Areas. Worthington: Sharon Flintridge Residents' Association, 2000.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory: Nomination Form and Ohio Historic Inventory Worthington, Ohio. Columbus: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1978.

McAlester, Virginia and A. Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1990.

McCormick Robert W. and Virginia E. McCormick. "Historical Background Analysis, Worthington High School Annex". Prepared for Worthington Board of Education, May, 1993.

McCormick Robert W. and Virginia E. McCormick. *Probing Worthington's Heritage*. Worthington: Cottonwood Publications, 1990.

McCormick Robert W. and Virginia E. McCormick. *Worthington Landmarks: Photo-Essays of Historic Worthington Properties*. Worthington: Cottonwood Publications, 1992.

McCormick, Robert W. *Around Worthington*. Charleston: Arcadia, 1999.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Bibliography (continued)

McCormick, Robert W. *Histories of Structures in Worthington and Sharon Township*. Worthington: R.W. McCormick, 1992.

McCormick, Virginia E. and Robert W. McCormick. *New Englanders on the Ohio Frontier: Migration and Settlement of Worthington, Ohio*. Kent: Kent State University Press, 1998.

Morrison, Paul Cross. "A Morphological Study of Worthington, Ohio" *Ohio Journal of Science* 34, no. 1 (1934): 31-45.

St. John's Episcopal Church of Worthington. *A Brochure Prepared in Commemoration of the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of St. John's Episcopal Church in Worthington and Parts Adjacent, Ohio*. Worthington: St. John's Episcopal Church, 1954.

Saloman, Richard G. "Philander Chase, Norman Nash and Charles Bullfinch: A Study of the Origins of Old Kenyon." Ohio Historical Society Archives/Library, PA Box 544, #14. Originally published in *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church*. Vol. XV. (Austin: Church Historical Society, 1947).

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Worthington, Ohio*. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1922.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Worthington, Ohio*. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1929.

Siebert, Wilbur Henry. *The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom*. New York: Macmillan, 1898.

Stevenson Katharine H. and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company*. Washington D.C.: Preservation Press, 1986.

Style and Structures of Old Worthington: A Photographic Survey. Worthington: The Society, 1997.

Worthington Area Chamber of Commerce. *Worthington*. Worthington: Moody's Paper Store, 1965.

Worthington News, 1927, 1928, 1929, 25 February, 4 March, 8 April, 1937, 1951.

Worthington School Records - Salaries, 1837-1869. Griswold Family Papers MSS 193. Ohio Historical Society.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the intersection of W. Granville Road and Evening Street, proceed west to the western boundary of 300 W. Granville Road, turn north to the northern boundary of 300 W. Granville Road, go east to Evening Street; go north on Evening Street to the northern property line of 920 Evening Street, turn east and proceed in an irregular manner along the northern property lines on W. North Street to High Street; turn north on High Street to the northern property line of 956 High Street, follow the property line for this property east, south, and west back to High Street; proceed south on High Street to E. North Street, turn east to the western property line of 72 E. North Street, proceed north to the northern property line and proceed along the northern property lines to the eastern property line of 148 E. North Street; turn south along the center of Morning Street to the northern property line of 796 Morning Street, turn east to the property line of this property; proceed south in an irregular manner along the eastern property lines to E. South Street; go west to Hartford Street; turn south to the southern property line of 168 E. South Street; turn west and proceed irregularly along the southern property lines of E. South Street and W. South Street to the western property line of 143 W. South Street, turn north at the west property line of this property and proceed along the west property line of the properties on the west side of Evening Street, turn east at the northern property line of 575 Evening Street to the center of Evening Street; proceed north to the point of origin at the center of the intersection of Evening Street and W. Granville Road.

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 2

Worthington Historic District
Franklin County, OH

Boundary Justification

The boundary lines were drawn to include the original lots of the 1803 village of Worthington with the Village Green at its center and the currently named streets of North, South, Morning, and Evening as the boundaries. These lines were expanded to include the adjacent properties when these parcels contain buildings of historic significance. The excluded adjacent properties include small commercial areas and recently constructed low rise apartments and single family dwellings; in general, these areas do not detract from the historic atmosphere of the proposed historic district.