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Camp Perry Historic District Contributing Buildings

Character-Defining Features

Adam D. Smith, August S. Fuelberth, Sunny E. Adams, and
Carey L. Baxter

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Abstract

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), which requires federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. NHPA Section 110 requires federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires them to determine the effect of federal undertakings on properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Camp Perry Joint Training Center (Camp Perry) is located near Port Clinton, Ohio, and serves as an Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) training site. It served as an induction center during federal draft periods and as a prisoner-of-war camp during World War II. Previous work established boundaries for a historic district and recommended the district eligible for the NRHP. This project inventoried and analyzed the character-defining features of the seven contributing buildings and one grouping of objects (brick lamp posts) at Camp Perry. The analysis is to aid future Section 106 processes and the development of a programmatic agreement in consultation with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

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Preface

This study was conducted for the Adjutant General Department, State of Ohio, Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) under Project Number 405180, “Camp Perry Historic Bldgs., Districts,” MIPR 9LDBP00001. The technical monitor was Kimberly Ludt, Environmental Specialist II.

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch, of the Installations Division, of the Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). At the time of publication, Ms. Ellen Hartman was Chief, Land and Heritage Conservation Branch; Mr. Charles Schroeder was Chief, Installations Division; and Mr. Kurt Kinnevan was the Technical Director for Environmental Quality and Installations. Ms. Michelle Hanson was the Deputy Director, and the Director of ERDC-CERL was Dr. Andrew Nelson.

COL Teresa A. Schlosser was Commander of ERDC, and Dr. David W. Pittman was Director.

1 Methodology

1.1 Background

The U.S. Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)—the nation’s most effective cultural resources legislation to date—in order to provide guidelines and requirements for preserving tangible elements of our nation’s past. This preservation was done primarily through creation of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Contained within this piece of legislation are requirements for federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object (NHPA 1966, Sections 110, 106). Section 110 requires federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires a determination of effect from federal undertakings on properties eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Camp Perry Joint Training Center (referred to here as Camp Perry) is located on the shores of Lake Erie near Port Clinton, Ohio (Figure 1). It was established in 1906 by action of the Ohio legislature, and the reservation was named after Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. Its built environment was expanded greatly during World War I (WWI) and World War II (WWII). At the beginning of WWII, Camp Perry was activated as an induction center for processing incoming draftees, and during WWII, it served as a prisoner-of-war (POW) camp for German and Italian prisoners. Today, the Camp Perry Joint Training Center serves as an Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) training site. In addition, it has served as the location for the National Rifle Association and Civilian Marksmanship Program’s National Rifle and Pistol Matches almost every year since 1906. A 2008 report by the Mannik & Smith Group (MSG) recommended portions of Camp Perry as an NRHP-eligible historic district with a period of significance from 1906–1946 (Johnson 2008). A reanalysis of existing reports and existing features was done by the Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL) in 2020.¹

¹ Section 1.1 of this report has been reprinted from Adam D. Smith, Megan W. Tooker, and Sunny E. Adams, *Camp Perry Historic District Landscape Inventory and Viewshed Analysis*, ERDC-CERL TR 21-8 (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, 2021). Public Domain.

Figure 1. Location of Camp Perry, Ohio (Map data: Google, 2017).

1.2 Objective

The objective of this project is to identify the character-defining features of the seven contributing buildings and one grouping of contributing objects (brick lamp posts) to the historic district: Building 1 (Headquarters), Building 2 (Auditorium), Building 3 (Post Exchange), Building 1003 (Chapel), Building 2009 (Simulator [former Quartermaster's Storehouse]), Building 5023 (West Tower), Building 5024 (East Tower), EXTL1 (lamp posts), and EXTL2 (lamp posts). Identification of the character-defining features will aid in future Section 106 processes and the development of a programmatic agreement in consultation with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

1.3 Scope

1.3.1 Site visits

ERDC-CERL personnel made two trips to Camp Perry. One of them in May 2019 to inventory and photograph the elements of Building 1 (Headquarters), Building 2 (Auditorium), Building 3 (Post Exchange), Building 1003 (Chapel), Building 2009 (Simulator [former Quartermaster's Storehouse]), EXTL1 (lamp posts), and EXTL2 (lamp posts). The second trip was done in January 2021 to 3D scan and photograph the elements of Building 5023 (West Tower) and Building 5024 (East Tower).

1.3.2 Archival repositories

ERDC-CERL researchers conducted a review of material previously gathered for a landscape and viewshed study of Camp Perry, and also contacted the following personnel:

the Cultural Resources Manager for the OHARNG for historic drawings, maps, photographs, and information, and the

State Historian, Ohio National Guard, Columbus, Ohio.

1.3.3 Analysis

After initial research was completed, the team analyzed the gathered information. Archival information and field information were integrated throughout the course of the project. The information available was contained in text documents, photographs, and historic drawings. Using archival sources, the research team extracted relevant historical information.

1.4 Researchers

This project was conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research Development Center, Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL), based in Champaign, IL. The research team included Adam D. Smith, Master of Architecture, with 22 years of experience in military architectural history, Sunny E. Adams, Master of Architecture, as architectural historian with 17 years of experience, August S. Fuelberth as architectural intern and report compiler with 1 year of experience, and Carey L. Baxter, archaeologist with 21 years of experience.

2 Character-Defining Features

2.1 Building 1

Building 1 (Headquarters) was initially documented on an Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) form in 1993 by McQuillin and Associates and recommended eligible in 2008 by MSG. In the *Camp Perry Historic District Landscape Inventory and Viewshed Analysis*, Building 1 was reassessed and found contributing to the Camp Perry Historic District, which was concurred with by the SHPO (Smith, Tooker, and Adams 2021).

2.1.1 Historic information

The Administration Building, now Building 1, at Camp Perry was designed by Fred Elliot, the State Armory Architect and was constructed in 1937–38 (Figure 2). Rehabilitation was completed on Building 1 in 2013 in accordance with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (SOI Standards)* (NPS 1996; Weeks and Grimmer 1995) and in consultation with the SHPO. Rehabilitation included a new roof, replacement of the skylight and windows, masonry cleaning and repairs, and in 2014, a backup generator was installed.

Figure 2. Building 1 under construction at Camp Perry, Ohio, no date (c. 1938) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

The following figures show examples of original exterior details as designed (Figure 3 through Figure 10).

Figure 3. Front entrance detail of Administration Building (now Building 1) [note decorative wood grill on the left window], no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 4. Looking at historic photograph showing front entrance of Building 1 and the small restroom window with its decorative wood grill, 1954 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 5. Front elevation of Administration Building (now Building 1), no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 6. Rear elevation of Administration Building (now Building 1), no date (c. mid-1930s)
(Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 7. Left elevation of Administration Building (now Building 1), no date (c. mid-1930s)
(Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 8. Right elevation of Administration Building (now Building 1), no date (c. mid-1930s)
(Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

The following figures show examples of interior details (Figure 11 and Figure 12).

Figure 11. Looking at detailed door types on Administration Building (now Building 1), no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 12. Floor plan of Administration Building (now Building 1), no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

2.1.2 Exterior overall character-defining features

The following features are to be considered overall character defining for Building 1:

Massing—one-story, low-pitched roof building (Figure 2, Figure 5, Figure 6, and Figure 13)

Roof form—low-pitched, complex hipped roof (Figure 13–Figure 15)

Entrance—main, centrally placed entrance (Figure 3, Figure 13, and Figure 17)

Figure 13. Looking south at the front of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 14. Looking at the east side of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 15. Looking north at the south side of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 16. Southwest oblique of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.1.3 Exterior character-defining features

The following are specific features that are character defining for Building 1:

Brick—wire-cut brick laid in running bond brick pattern (Figure 23)

Asphalt shingles—replacement asphalt shingles were added in 2013. The original drawings called for composition-rolled asphalt shingles. The shingles have been replaced and matched to Building 1's original roofing, reviving its character.

Sand mortar—low aggregate sand mortar (Figure 23)

Cast stone—cast stone features including concrete coping on north parapet (Figure 18)

Concrete foundation—cast concrete foundation, rising approximately 1 ¼ ft above grade, with inset bricks (Figure 25)

Terra cotta tile—terra cotta lettering on entrance (Figure 17)

Entrance portico—north entrance portico with Greek-style entablature (Figure 17 and Figure 19)

Window openings—window openings, now filled in with brick, on each side of entrance (Figure 17)

Door openings—east side garage door opening, inset with brick, preserving its character (Figure 14)

Brick windowsills—brick windowsills (Figure 25)

Wood soffits—painted wood soffits (Figure 21)

Wood brackets—painted wood brackets along roof (Figure 21)

Coal chute door—painted cast iron door, located on east side (Figure 22)

Beadboard ceiling at rear entrance—painted wood beadboard, located on ceiling of rear entrance (Figure 24)

Figure 17. Looking up at the parapet on the north side of Building 1 with original terra cotta sign and wood entrance portico (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 18. Detail of the cast stone coping on the parapet on the north side of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 19. Detail of the cornice on the portico on the north side of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 20. Detail of the base of the portico columns on the north side of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 21. Example of wood bracket and wood soffit, which extend on all sides of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 22. Coal chute door on the east side of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 23. Wire-cut brick with a low aggregate sand mortar on Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 24. Beadboard ceiling at the rear entrance of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 25. Concrete foundation, inset bricks, and brick sill under windows on Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.1.4 Exterior noncharacter-defining features

The following are specific features that are noncharacter defining for Building 1:

Vinyl windows—replacement vinyl windows on Building 1 occurred in 2013. The previous windows were not original. The original windows were replaced at an unknown date (Figure 26).

Metal and glass doors—replacement metal and glass doors on Building 1, occurring at an unknown date. According to the OHARNG, the doors have been replaced once since construction (Figure 27).

Fenced enclosure—metal fence with plastic screening material housing backup generator installed in 2014, located at southwest corner of building (Figure 28)

Bricked door or window openings—noncharacter-defining fill-ins due to lack of inset brick (Figure 47)

Gutters and downspouts—replacement gutters and downspouts

Figure 26. Example of vinyl window on the north side of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 27. Nonoriginal metal and glass doors on the rear of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 28. Looking northeast at fenced enclosure located on southwest corner of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.1.5 Interior character-defining features

The interior of Building 1 does not have any character-defining features. The OHARNG has extensively modified the floor plan over the years and removed all original architectural materials and features. The attic and the basement and their corresponding staircases, while in original condition, are not character defining as they are ancillary and “non-public” spaces. The east closet is the only room left that conveys a bit of the building’s fabric with its floor and baseboard but is also a “non-public” space (Figure 29). The former coal chute and coal room are original.

Figure 29. Original baseboard and wood floor in east closet of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.1.6 Interior noncharacter-defining features

The following are specific features that are noncharacter defining for the interior of Building 1:

Interior room divisions—within Building 1, division walls have been installed reconfiguring the original floor plan to a floor plan that suits the needs of different occupants (Figure 34, Figure 36, and Figure 37).

Drywall walls—interior drywall walls in Building 1, can be seen in Figure 31

Door openings—when the floor plan was reconfigured within Building 1, the door openings were as well.

Door surrounds—the door surrounds within Building 1 have been replaced when updates occurred.

Doors—interior doors have been replaced in Building 1 (Figure 33).

Bathrooms and all bathroom fixtures—updated bathroom fixtures, flooring, stalls, and lighting in Building 1 (Figure 32)

Tile flooring—tile flooring throughout Building 1 (Figure 30 and Figure 31)

Tile baseboards—tile baseboards along halls, can be seen in Figure 31

Carpet—carpet added throughout Building 1.

Figure 30. Nonhistoric terra cotta pavers in the vestibule of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 31. Example of the main hallway in the interior of Building 1 showing the replacement wall, floor, ceiling finishes, and the replacement doors (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 32. Example of one of the latrines with replacement fixtures and finishes on the interior of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 33. Example of one of the replacement doors inside Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.1.7 Comparison images

Comparison images utilizing either the original drawings or historic photographs, when juxtaposed against present-day images, are a useful tool in determining the historic “feel” of a property as well as understanding the character-determining features still present today (Figure 34–Figure 47). All historic drawings and photographs are from OHARNG and are in the public domain.

Figure 34. Front entrance interior. *Central* image shows view inside front door. From the original plan (*bottom*) and the elevation (*top*), one can see significant changes to the space, which includes the removal of a cased, paneled opening, reconfiguration of doors and openings, and the installation of an acoustic tile ceiling.

Figure 35. Original door “T,” a unique door (on *left*), has been replaced with a modern door with window.

Figure 36. Corridor looking left from vestibule showing the additional walls added to accommodate new rooms in the adjutant's department, making the rooms larger and the hallway narrower.

Figure 37. Corridor looking right from the vestibule showing the additional walls that have been added to accommodate new rooms in the adjutant's department, making the rooms larger and the hallway narrower.

Figure 38. Door “R” (left) once had a transom above it, now replaced with a modern door (right).

Figure 39. The janitor's closet, while having the same use, had the location and position of its sink reconfigured.

Figure 40. Example of doors "S," which are now replaced with modern doors throughout Building 1.

Figure 41. Closet in "Col. Blaunt's" office (left). Later transformed into a latrine (right).

Figure 42. Men's toilet (*left*) located in the original location, but the fixtures, flooring, stalls, and light fixtures have been both replaced and reconfigured (*right*).

Figure 43. Women's room (*left*) currently located in the original location, but the fixtures, flooring, stalls, and light fixtures have been both replaced and reconfigured (*right*).

Figure 44. Front-east exterior comparison showing similarity between original elevation (*left*) and the existing building as it is today (*right*).

Figure 45. Main entrance. An intended circular window (never built) above the main entrance on the *left* and the original tile sign built instead on the *right*.

Figure 46. Fire department door. Original drawing (*left*) showing original door, and the door opening filled in with brick (*right*). On the drawing, all parts of the building behind the wall with the door are greyed out to ensure clarity.

Figure 47. Window "A" (*left*) with wooden grate on either side of the main entrance door, now filled in with brick (*right*). The original brick windowsills remain.

2.2 Building 2

Building 2 (Auditorium) was initially documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Associates and recommended eligible in 2008 by MSG.

2.2.1 Historic information

The theater (now Building 2) at Camp Perry was designed by Harry C. Holbrook, a registered architect, and was constructed in 1937–38 (Figure 48). Rehabilitation was completed on Building 2 in 2015 in accordance with the *SOI Standards* (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) and in consultation with the SHPO. Rehabilitation in 2015 included masonry cleaning and repairs. Additional rehabilitation was completed in July 2018 in consultation with the SHPO. Rehabilitation in 2018 included new windows, doors, repair and/or replacement of interior and exterior lighting, and renovation of the interior lobby and auditorium.

Figure 48. Postcard showing the northwest oblique of Building 2, no date (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

The following figures show examples of original exterior details as designed (Figure 49 through Figure 52).

Figure 49. North elevation of Building 2, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 50. East elevation of Building 2, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 51. West elevation of Building 2, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 52. South elevation of Building 2, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

The following figures show examples of the interior details (Figure 53 through Figure 58), while the pre-2018 renovation interior can be seen in Figure 59.

Figure 55. Close-up of second-floor stage plan of Building 2, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 56. Close-up of third-floor stage plan of Building 2, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 57. Longitudinal section cut of Building 2, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 58. Back rail in auditorium of Building 2, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 59. Photo of the auditorium inside Building 2 before the 2018 renovation, no date (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

2.2.2 Exterior overall character-defining features

The following features are to be considered overall character defining for Building 2:

Massing—Large, open auditorium with a three-story fly loft (Figure 61, Figure 62, and Figure 65)

Roof form—Very low-pitched membrane roof with parapet over the auditorium. Low-pitched hipped roof with architectural shingles on front section (Figure 60, Figure 63, and Figure 64)

Entrance—Centrally placed north entrance of Building 2 (Figure 53 and Figure 60)

Figure 60. Looking south at the front of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2017).

Figure 61. Northeast oblique of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 62. Northwest oblique of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 63. Detail of northwest corner of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 64. Looking north at the rear of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 65. Looking at the east side of Building 2, showing the former dressing rooms on the southeast corner (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.2.3 Exterior character-defining features

The following are specific features that are character defining for Building 2:

Brick—clad with wire-cut brick, laid in running bond pattern, with a Flemish bond pattern every seventh row. Building 2 underwent masonry repairs in 2015 and 2016 (Figure 73).

Sand mortar—low aggregate sand mortar (Figure 73)

Cast stone (including sign)—cast stone detailing on Building 2, such as detail on north side, stone sign, and window headers (Figure 66, Figure 67, and Figure 68)

Wood soffits—original wooden soffits remain on Building 2 on the front section (Figure 69 and Figure 70).

Wood brackets—painted wood brackets along soffits of Building 2 (Figure 69 and Figure 70)

Light fixtures above side entrances—nonoriginal, replacement lights, though replaced through Section 106 process to match a fixture similar to what was once present (Figure 74)

Front light fixture—original light fixture above front entrance (Figure 71)

Fire escape—fire escape from third-story section of Building 2. The fire escape was refinished in 2016 (Figure 72).

Railings at side entrances—metal railings at side entrance (Figure 49 and Figure 75)

Figure 66. Looking up at cast stone detail on the north side of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 67. Detail of the cast stone sign on the north side of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 68. Detail of cast stone and vertical brick window header on the north side of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 69. Front detail of wood bracket on Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 70. Side detail of wood bracket on Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 71. Original light fixture below cast stone sign on the north side of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 72. Fire escape on the east side of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 73. Wire-cut brick with a low aggregate sand mortar on Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 74. Example of a nonoriginal light fixture above the side entrances on Building 2 (replaced through the Section 106 process) (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 75. Metal railings (similar to the intended style) at side entrances on Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.2.4 Exterior noncharacter-defining features

The following are specific features that are noncharacter defining for Building 2:

Roof—the auditorium has a membrane roof, and the fly loft has a replacement asphalt shingle roof.² Based on information from the OHPO, the roof was replaced in 1996 and possibly again in 2015. No plans or drawings associated with this project were found.

Metal coping—nonhistoric metal coping along the parapet of Building 2. As shown in Figure 76, there appears to be concrete under the coping. As the cast concrete would be a character-defining feature, it is with hope that the metal coping was installed without damaging the concrete. This coping was installed at an unknown date but may have been installed when the roof was replaced in 2015.

Vinyl windows—replacement vinyl windows on Building 2. Some were replaced during the 2018 rehabilitation. The previous windows were not original. The original windows were replaced at an unknown date (Figure 63).

Metal doors—nonoriginal or historic metal doors on front entrance of Building 2. Some were replaced during the 2018 rehabilitation. The previous doors were not original. The original doors were replaced at an unknown date (Figure 77).

Security light fixtures—additional light fixtures for security purposes can be seen under replacement fixture in Figure 74.

Gutters and downspouts—gutters and downspouts on Building 2 (Figure 74) have been replaced.

² Since the parapet blocks the view of the auditorium roof, a noncharacter-defining roofing material will not negatively affect the integrity of the building.

Figure 76. Nonhistoric metal coping on Building 2 covering cast concrete (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 77. Nonhistoric metal doors on the front of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.2.5 Interior character-defining features

The interior of Building 2 does have some character-defining features. It also has new elements that were added through the Section 106 process that are considered character defining:

Vestibule space—features throughout the vestibule, including doors to auditorium (Figure 78), paneling, ticket booth, and light fixtures, are replacement features but replaced through the Section 106 process, ensuring new features are like what was once there before.

Auditorium space—main auditorium space, remains the same by comparison of the present day photo to original floor plan, including blind arches (Figure 53, Figure 82, and Figure 87).

Stage space—original wood floors in main stage space (Figure 89)

Original seats—original wood and metal seats in back-middle portion of the auditorium in Building 2 (Figure 83). During the 2018 renovation, the highest-quality remaining seats were removed, re-stored, and then reinstalled in the central section.

Replacement seats—replacement seats in other sections of the auditorium, still including the original side panels, all replaced through the Section 106 process (Figure 84)

Large paintings by Sgt. W. R. Price—large, original paintings on either side of the auditorium (Figure 85 and Figure 86)

Paneling in vestibule—replacement paneling in the vestibule of Building 2, all replaced through the Section 106 process, ensuring new features are like what was once there before (Figure 79).

Light fixtures in vestibule—replacement light fixture in the vestibule of Building 2 is not original, but it was replaced through the Section 106 process, ensuring new fixtures are like what was once there before (Figure 80).

Paneling and railings in auditorium—original paneled wood railings in auditorium of Building 2 (Figure 58 and Figure 81)

Dressing room floor plan—original dressing room floor plan (Figure 54 and Figure 55)

Dressing room staircase—original wood and beadboard staircase leading to the dressing room area of Building 2 (Figure 92)

Men's and women's room light fixtures—original “ladies” illuminated light fixtures, including a similar one for men (Figure 93)

Stair up to projection room—original wood staircase leading to the project room in Building 2 (Figure 94)

Projection room—original projection room with projection openings. Some openings have been filled in during the 2018 renovation, but some have been left as is (Figure 56 and Figure 95).

Corbels—original decorative corbels in the proscenium opening in Building 2 (Figure 88)

Original wooden door—original wooden door between boiler room and latrine in Building 2 (Figure 90)

Fire door—the original fire door between the backstage and the dressing room remains (Figure 91).

Figure 78. Replacement doors between vestibule and auditorium in Building 2 (replaced through the Section 106 process) (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 79. Replacement paneling and ticket booth in the vestibule of Building 2 (replaced through the Section 106 process) (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 80. Replacement light fixture in the vestibule of Building 2 (replaced through the Section 106 process) (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 81. View of the original paneled wood railing in the auditorium space (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 82. View of the auditorium space in Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 83. Original (restored) seats in the back-middle portion of the auditorium in Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 84. Replacement seats but original side panels in Building 2 (replaced through the Section 106 process) (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 85. Painting by Sgt. W. R. Price on the right side (if looking at the proscenium) of the auditorium in Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 86. Painting by Sgt. W. R. Price on the left side (if looking towards the proscenium) of the auditorium in Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 87. Original decorative blind arch on the right side (if looking towards the proscenium) of the auditorium in Building 2 (mural is not original) (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 88. Original decorative corbels on the proscenium in Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 89. Original wood floor on the stage in Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 90. Original wood door between boiler room and latrine in Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 91. Original fire door between stage and dressing rooms in Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 92. Original wood and beadboard staircase in the dressing room area of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 93. Original illuminated “Ladies” sign (similar one for men) in Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 94. Original wood staircase to projection room in Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 95. Original metal sliding doors in the projection room of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.2.6 Interior noncharacter-defining features

The following are specific features that are noncharacter defining for the interior of Building 2:

Doors in the dressing rooms—dressing rooms in original location of Building 2

Bathrooms and all bathroom fixtures—all bathrooms and bathroom fixtures have been updated and replaced (Figure 96).

Carpet—added carpet throughout Building 2 (Figure 91 and Figure 95)

Murals on the left and right blind arches—nonoriginal murals in the original blind arches on both sides of the auditorium of Building 2 (Figure 87)

Figure 96. Nonhistoric bathroom fixtures in Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.2.7 Comparison images

Comparison images utilizing either the original drawings or historic photographs, when juxtaposed against present-day images, are a useful tool in determining the historic “feel” of a property as well as understanding the character-determining features still present today (Figure 97 through Figure 103). All historic drawings and photographs are from OHARNG and are in the public domain.

Figure 97. Proscenium in both original drawing (left) and current photo (right). The original corbels remain on both sides of the proscenium. The wooden floors and stairs are original, but handrails and railings were added at a later date to meet safety measures.

Figure 98. Original ticket booth in vestibule of Building 2 (left), now repaired and renovated into a display case under the Section 106 process (right).

Figure 99. Original blind arch in Building 2 with nonoriginal mural within (*right*).

Figure 100. The metal exit doors (*right*) on either side of the auditorium are not original. They replaced original double four-panel wooden doors (*left*).

Figure 101. Front entryway doors and windows are in their original location. The stone sign above the doors appears to be original, though the design was possibly altered in midst of construction of Building 2.

Figure 102. Projection openings for projector in rear of auditorium in Building 2. Some have been filled in and only two remain. The drawing (left) and the current image (right) show the openings from different directions.

Figure 103. Corridor by dressing rooms. Bathroom in original location, and the fixtures seem to be in their original location. There are three dressing rooms on left side when walking towards bathroom. There has been replacement drop ceilings, light fixtures, carpet, and vinyl baseboards in this corridor. Original plan (left) and current state (right).

2.3 Building 3

Building 3 (Post Exchange or PX) was documented on an OHI form and recommended eligible in 2008 by MSG.

2.3.1 Historic information

The commercial center, now Building 3, was designed by the state armory architect, Fred W. Elliot, and was constructed in 1936 (Figure 104 through Figure 106). According to renovation documents and proposals, the roof of Building 3 was replaced in 1990 and possibly in 2011 or 2012. Some windows and doors were replaced in 1994. The renovations of Building 3 were not done in consultation of Section 106 with the SHPO. Some evidence is the noninset brick-filled windows, which are not character defining. Rehabilitation is planned for Building 3 in 2021 or 2022 (pending funding) to be consistent with the *SOI Standards* (Weeks and Grimmer 1995).

Figure 104. Postcard showing the northwest oblique of Building 3, no date (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 105. Looking at historic image of the south end of Building 3, no date (c. 1936)
(Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 106. Looking at historic image of back of Building 3, 1936 (Image from OHARNG.
Public Domain).

The following figures show examples of original exterior details as designed (Figure 107 through Figure 111). No elevation for the central block was found.

Figure 107. Rear elevation of Building 3, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG.
Public Domain).

Figure 108. South wing front elevation of Building 3, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 109. South wing rear elevation of Building 3, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 110. Center section and truss 'A' detail on Building 3, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 111. Section through women's room in Building 3, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 114. South wing floor plan of Building 3, no date (c. mid-1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

2.3.2 Exterior overall character-defining features

The following features are to be considered overall character defining for Building 3:

Massing—consisting of a symmetrical layout, one-story north and south wings, with a hierarchical central section (Figure 115, Figure 116, Figure 119, Figure 120, and Figure 121)

Roof form—gabled roof on north and south wings (Figure 119 and Figure 120). Central section has a hipped roof (Figure 121).

Arcade—covered arcade with passageway lined with arches on one side of Building 3 (Figure 117 and Figure 118)

Rhythm of window and door openings—repetition amongst doors and windows on Building 3 (Figure 122)

Figure 115. Looking east at the front of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2017).

Figure 116. Close-up of the center section of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 117. Detail of arch on the front of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 118. Looking south in the arcade of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 119. North end of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 120. Looking at south end of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 121. Looking at the east side (rear) of Building 3 with the rear of Building 2 on the *right side* of the photograph (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 122. Rhythm of door and window openings (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.3.3 Exterior character-defining features

The following are specific features that are character defining for Building 3:

Brick—wire-cut brick laid in running bond pattern on Building 3 with a rug texture brick lining the arches (Figure 123)

Roof shingles—replacement asphalt shingle roof on Building 3. The roof was replaced in 1990 and possibly again in 2011 or 2012 based on renovation documents and plans provided by the OHARNG (Figure 131).

Sand mortar—low aggregate sand mortar can be seen closely in Figure 123.

Cast stone on chimney—cast stone detailing on top and side of masonry chimney on Building 3 (Figure 124)

Wood lintels—carved wood lintels above large window openings on north and south ends on Building 3 (Figure 125)

Wood windows—original wood windows and detailing on Building 3 (Figure 125 and Figure 126)

Inset brick detail below window openings on north and south ends—stacked inset brick below window openings on Building 3 (Figure 127)

Brick windowsills—brick windowsills on Building 3 (Figure 128)

Window openings—original window openings (Figure 128 and Figure 129) and original window opening that has been filled in on Building 3 (Figure 134). Since the original brick windowsills remain and the brick is inset, it is still considered character defining.

Wood soffits—original painted wood soffits on Building 3 (Figure 130)

Wood brackets—original painted wood brackets on Building 3 (Figure 130)

Figure 123. Detail of brick and mortar on arch of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 124. Cast stone on the chimney on the rear of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 125. Original wood windows including original wood details on the north side of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 126. Original wood details of the large window on the north side of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 127. Detail of the inset brick below the large window opening on the north side of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 128. Original wood window in original window opening with brick windowsill on the east side of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 129. Original wood window in original window opening with brick surround on the north end of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 130. Detail of wood bracket and wood soffit on Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.3.4 Exterior noncharacter-defining features

The following are specific features that are noncharacter defining for Building 3:

Membrane roofing material—white membrane roofing material on Building 3, hardly visible from ground-level view (Figure 131)

Bricked door or window openings that are flush with original brick walls—original window and door openings and archways filled in flush with brick on Building 3 (Figure 133 and Figure 134)

Covered windows—various windows on all four sides of the building have been covered by metal and fiberglass panels (Figure 135).

Missing windows—the round window on the south side has been replaced with a pane of glass (Figure 136).

Vinyl windows—replacement vinyl windows on Building 3, some replaced in 1994 based on plans (Figure 131 and Figure 133)

Metal doors—replacement metal doors on the arcade side of Building 3, replaced in 1994 (Figure 132)

Ceiling of the arcade—nonhistoric ceiling covering and trim of arcade of Building 3 (Figure 137)

Gutters and downspouts—noncharacter defining gutters and downspouts on Building 3 (Figure 133)

Figure 131. Nonhistoric asphalt shingle roofing and white membrane roofing material (note replacement windows on second level) on Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 132. Nonhistoric metal doors and windows on the arcade side of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 133. Brick infill in the arch opening flush with original brick and newer metal door (note replacement windows on second level) (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 134. Bricked window opening flush with original brick and missing brick windowsills (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 135. Covered original window openings with nonhistoric material (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 136. Missing wood round window on south end of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 137. Nonhistoric ceiling on the arcade of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.3.5 Interior character-defining features

The interior of Building 3 does not have any character-defining features. The OHARNG has extensively modified the original floor plan and removed all original architectural materials and features over the years. An example of this is when the center section PX was transformed into an armory (Figure 138). The current space is completely open (Figure 139), and the former storefronts in each wing were transformed into office, workout, and laundry spaces (Figure 140).

Figure 138. Floor plan of the center section after it was transformed into an armory, no date (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 139. Interior of the center section (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 140. View of the laundromat in the south end of the south wing (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.3.6 Interior noncharacter-defining features

The following are specific features that are noncharacter defining for the interior of Building 3:

Interior room divisions—divisions throughout interior of Building 3 (Figure 141)

Interior layout changes—the original PX was moved to the south wing (Figure 144 and Figure 145).

Drywall walls—noncharacter-defining drywall walls throughout Building 3 (Figure 141)

Door openings—door openings along hallway and throughout Building 3 (Figure 141)

Door surrounds—door surrounds throughout Building 3 were replaced when the floor plan was reconfigured (Figure 143).

Doors—doors were replaced throughout Building 3 when the floor plan was reconfigured (Figure 143).

Bathrooms and all bathroom fixtures—fully renovated bathrooms in Building 3 (Figure 146)

Tile flooring—renovated tile flooring in Building 3 (Figure 141 and Figure 144)

Carpet—carpeted floors added into Building 3 (Figure 142)

Figure 141. Nonhistoric hallway in Building 3 dividing up original space (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 142. Southernmost portion of the north wing showing carpet flooring in Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 143. Replacement interior doors and door surrounds within Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 144. All original character-defining features have been removed from the large two-story space at the center of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 145. Army PX on the south end of Building 3 with new ceiling and flooring (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 146. Example of one of the renovated restrooms in Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.3.7 Comparison images

Comparison images utilizing either the original drawings or historic photographs, when juxtaposed against present-day images, are a useful tool in determining the historic “feel” of a property as well as understanding the character-determining features still present today (Figure 147–Figure 153). All historic drawings and photographs are from OHARNG and are in the public domain.

Figure 147. Example of a large-scale interior change where the original storefronts have been turned into office space with an interior corridor.

Figure 148. The original door and window repetitive pattern remain, though the doors and windows have all been replaced. Some windows have been filled in, but the original openings remain along with their brick windowsills. The fill-in material is inset.

Figure 149. Original window looking out from women's room on the north side of Building 3. Wooden details appear to be original; the window now has what appears to be a plastic cover protecting the window and the wood from exterior elements.

Figure 150. The original wood doors and transoms have been replaced in the arcade on the west side of Building 1.

Figure 151. Original post exchange space with counters (*left*) now opened into a large recreation space (*right*).

Figure 152. The *far right* of the historic image from 1954 (*left*) shows how the original doors and transoms looked while the present-day image (*right*) shows how most of them have been changed and covered.

Figure 153. Original women's toilet (*bottom*) now converted into both men and women's restrooms in Building 3 (*top*).

2.4 Building 1003

Building 1003 was documented on an OHI form and recommended as eligible in 2008 by MSG.

2.4.1 Historic information

The chapel, now Building 1003, was constructed in 1942 (Figure 154 and Figure 155). It was designed by F. W. Jones (according to the drawing title blocks), although the 700-series plan for this chapel was a Quartermaster Corps standard plan. Building 1003 contains almost all of its original furniture, from pews to altar to chairs.³ Rehabilitation was completed on Building 1003 in 2013 and 2015. Rehabilitation in 2013 included repainting and refinishing the interior, masonry cleaning and repairs, repairs to the steeple, removing a nonoriginal awning over the main entrance, and replacing main entrance doors with more historically compatible doors. Additional rehabilitation occurred in 2015 that included installation of new windows that were more historically compatible.

Figure 154. Historic image of front (north side) of Building 1003, c. 1960s, 1970s. (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

³ Within Building 1003's report, the drawings were either in poor condition or scanned poorly (prior to ERDC-CERL acquiring them), resulting in low quality images.

Figure 155. Historic image of sanctuary in Building 1003, no date (c. 1942) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

The following figures show examples of original exterior details as designed (Figure 156 through Figure 161).

Figure 156. Front (north side) elevation of Building 1003, February 1943 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 157. Rear (south side) elevation of Building 1003, February 1943 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 158. Side (east side) elevation of Building 1003, February 1943 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 159. Side (west side) elevation of Building 1003, February 1943 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 160. Exterior wall section detail showing light fixture on Building 1003, February 1943
(Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 161. Steeple detail on Building 1003, February 1943 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

The following figures show examples of interior details (Figure 162 through Figure 172).

Figure 162. Floor plan (including balcony plan on *right*) of Building 1003, February 1943
(Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 164. Stair detail (poor quality) of Building 1003, 1943 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 165. Door types for Building 1003, February 1943 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 166. Original sanctuary communion rail detail in Building 1003, 16 October 1943 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 167. Original pulpit detail in Building 1003, 16 October 1943 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 170. Orthographic drawings of sanctuary chairs in Building 1003, 16 October 1943
(Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 171. Close-up of chair detail on original sanctuary chairs in Building 1003, February 1943 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 172. Detail of wooden light fixture in nave of Building 1003, February 1943 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

2.4.2 Exterior overall character-defining features

The following features are to be considered overall character defining for Building 1003:

Massing—one-story building with steeple and chimney on either end (Figure 174 and Figure 176)

Roof form—gabled roof with a 6/12 pitch (Figure 157 and Figure 163)

Entrance—centrally placed front entrance (Figure 156 and Figure 173)

Steeple—pointed steeple (Figure 161 and Figure 173)

Chimney—masonry chimney on rear end of Building 1003 (Figure 158, Figure 174, and Figure 175)

Figure 173. Looking south at the front of Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2017).

Figure 174. Southwest oblique of Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 175. South side of Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 176. Southeast oblique of Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.4.3 Exterior character-defining features

The following are specific features that are character defining for Building 1003:

Brick—wire-cut brick masonry, running bond brick with Flemish bond on every sixth row of Building 1003 (Figure 177)

Sand mortar—low aggregate sand mortar (Figure 177)

Cast stone—cast stone detailing on chimney top, windowsills, and base, as this adds both aesthetics and durability (Figure 178, Figure 179, and Figure 180)

Wood soffits (under nonhistoric vinyl soffits)—original wooden soffits covered with vinyl soffits, some are exposed on Building 1003 (Figure 181).

Window openings—original window openings on Building 1003, patterned brick as a border (Figure 182)

Door openings—original door openings on Building 1003, patterned brick as a border (Figure 183)

Figure 177. Wire-cut brick with a low aggregate sand mortar on Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 178. Detail of the cast stone on top of chimney on Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 179. Detail of cast stone windowsill on Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 180. Concrete base on Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 181. Original wood soffit with wood trim detail on the west side of Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.4.4 Exterior noncharacter-defining features

The following are specific features that are noncharacter defining for Building 1003:

Roof shingles—brown architectural shingles, possibly replaced around the same time the other buildings at Camp Perry received new roofs (Figure 176)

Vinyl windows—nonoriginal vinyl windows throughout Building 1003. The original windows were replaced in 1990 and then again in the 2013 and 2015 renovations (Figure 182).

Metal doors—replacement metal doors on Building 1003's exterior. The original doors were replaced in 1990 and then again in the 2013 and 2015 renovations (Figure 183).

Vinyl soffits—added vinyl soffits covering original wood soffits on Building 1003 (Figure 184)

Vinyl siding on belfry—nonoriginal vinyl siding on belfry of Building 1003 (Figure 185)

Railings at side entrance—nonoriginal metal railings on side entrance of Building 1003 (Figure 186)

Light fixture—nonoriginal light fixture on exterior of Building 1003. It is not on the original light fixture drawing series (Figure 187).

Gutters and downspouts—nonoriginal gutters and downspouts on Building 1003

Figure 182. Vinyl windows in original opening on Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 183. Metal doors in original opening on Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 184. Vinyl soffits on Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 185. Vinyl siding and soffits on belfry on Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 186. Railings on Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 187. Light fixture on Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.4.5 Interior character-defining features

The interior of Building 1003 is an intact example of a WWII-era chapel. Basically, all interior elements are character defining except for the chandeliers in the vestibule and its two adjoining rooms:

Floor plan—there have been no new divisions or additions of walls within the floor plan of Building 1003 (Figure 162 and Figure 188).

Stairs and railing to choir loft—original wooden stairs and railing in Building 1003 (Figure 164 and Figure 189)

Ceiling in vestibule and adjoining rooms—original fiberboard and wood trim details within vestibule of Building 1003 (Figure 190)

Wood pews—original wooden pews in nave and choir loft of Building 1003 (Figure 191 and Figure 192)

Wood ceiling in nave—original wood ceiling in nave of Building 1003 (Figure 188 and Figure 193)

Wall finishes—all interior wall finishes are original, such as wall board; see grooves near front of church in Figure 192.

Wood light fixtures—original wooden light fixtures along both sides of the nave in Building 1003 (Figure 172 and Figure 193)

Communion rail—original wooden Communion rail in Building 1003 (Figure 166 and Figure 194)

Moveable altar—original wooden movable altar in Building 1003 (Figure 168 and Figure 195)

Sanctuary chairs—original wooden sanctuary chairs on altar of Building 1003 (Figure 170, Figure 171, and Figure 200)

Pulpit—original wooden pulpit in Building 1003 (Figure 167 and Figure 201)

Tabernacle doors—original wooden tabernacle and doors in Building 1003 (Figure 195)

Doors—original wooden doors within Building 1003 (Figure 165 and Figure 196)

Door trim—original wood trim along doors and windows in Building 1003 (Figure 197)

Storage room doors—original wooden storage room doors on cabinet behind altar on Building 1003 (Figure 198)

Wood glue-laminated supports—original supports in nave (Figure 199)

Figure 188. The original floor plan is intact for Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 189. Original wood stairs and railing up to choir loft in Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 190. Original fiberboard ceiling with wood trim detail in a side room of the vestibule in Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 191. Original wood pews and fiberboard ceiling with wood trim in the choir loft of Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 192. Original wooden pews in nave of Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 193. Original wood light fixture and wood ceiling in the nave of Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 194. Original wood Communion rail in Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 195. Original wood tabernacle, doors, and moveable altar in Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 196. Original wood doors between vestibule and nave in Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 197. Original wood door trim in Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 198. Original wood storage cabinets behind the altar in Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 199. Original wood glue-laminated supports in the nave of Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 200. Original wood altar chairs in Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 201. Original wooden pulpit in Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.4.6 Interior noncharacter-defining features

The following are specific features that are noncharacter defining for the interior of Building 1003:

Bathrooms and all bathroom fixtures—all bathroom fixtures have been updated and replaced within Building 1003 (Figure 202).

Ceiling fans in nave—ceiling fans along the ridge board in the nave are not original (Figure 203).

Vestibule and adjoining room chandeliers—nonoriginal chandeliers in vestibule and adjoining room in Building 1003 (Figure 196)

Carpets—nonoriginal carpeting throughout Building 1003 (Figure 196 and Figure 200)

Figure 202. Nonhistoric bathroom fixtures in Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 203. Ceiling fans in the nave of Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.4.7 Comparison images

Comparison images utilizing either the original drawings or historic photographs, when juxtaposed against present-day images, are a useful tool in determining the historic “feel” of a property as well as understanding the character-determining features still present today (Figure 204-Figure 209). All historic drawings and photographs are from OHARNG and are in the public domain.

Figure 204. Front (north) elevation comparison images of original drawing (left) and present-day image (right) of Building 1003. The fenestration appears to remain the same; however, the original windows have been replaced with vinyl windows. The wood louver in the drawing is missing in the present-day image. This must have occurred when the siding was replaced on the belfry.

Figure 205. Right (west) elevation comparison images of the original drawing (left) present-day image (right) of Building 1003. The fenestration appears to remain the same; however, the original windows have been replaced with vinyl windows.

Figure 206. Interior. The floor plan in Building 1003 remains the same as originally designed.

Figure 207. The rear portion of the nave in Building 1003. Comparison image shows original drawing (left) of rear of nave and balcony area, and the current image (right), showing that all elements are original and character defining.

Figure 208. Original double wooden doors leading from the narthex to the nave in Building 1003.

Figure 209. The latrine remains in the original location, and the fixtures are in their original location as well (according to plan on *bottom*), but the fixtures and tiles have all been replaced with modern fixtures.

2.5 Building 2009

Building 2009 was documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Associates and recommended eligible in 2008 by MSG.

2.5.1 Historic Information

The Quartermaster's Storehouse, now Building 2009, was constructed in 1907 by the Aiken Construction Company. A unique feature of Building 2009 is its precast concrete components (Figure 210). Having only the reconditioning drawings, the architect of this building cannot be determined. Original drawings may have been lost due to the building's age. The drawings below were created post Building 2009's construction, hence the details showing window trim removal and the existing and new condition drawings shown in section. This building has gone through significant changes (Figure 211 and Figure 212), which can be deduced by comparing the historic photographs to the extant building. Rehabilitation was completed on Building 2009 in 2018 in accordance with the *SOI Standards* (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) and in consultation with the SHPO. Rehabilitation included repairing areas of spalling on exterior concrete walls, replacing exterior doors and windows, repainting the exterior walls and metal roof, repairing or replacing pediments as necessary, repairing masonry on the chimney, replacing wood deck and stairs with concrete stair system, and removing current wood panels over old openings.

Figure 210. Looking at precast concrete construction technique used on Building 2009, no date (c. 1907) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 211. Looking at historical image of the reconstruction of Building 2009 after a fire, showing canopies over loading docks, 1937 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 212. Historic image of Building 2009, post 1958 renovation (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

The following figures show examples of original exterior details as designed (Figure 213 through Figure 219).

Figure 213. North elevation of Building 2009, 2 April 1958 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 214. South elevation of Building 2009, 2 April 1958 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 215. East elevation of Building 2009, 2 April 1958 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 216. West elevation of Building 2009, 2 April 1958 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 217. Existing and new condition of gutter, wall, and roof section of Building 2009, 2 April 1958 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 218. Orthographic detail drawings of the high window on Building 2009, 2 April 1958 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

The following figure shows examples of interior details (Figure 219).

Figure 219. Floor plan of Building 2009, 2 April 1958 (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

2.5.2 Exterior overall character-defining features

The following features are to be considered overall character defining for Building 2009:

Massing—one-story, symmetrical, axially organized building with linear fenestration (Figure 220–Figure 223)

Roof form—gabled roof (Figure 220 and Figure 221)

Loading docks—original loading docks, though lacking canopies along east and west sides of Building 2009 (Figure 220)

Precast monolithic concrete—the walls of Building 2009 are precast components that were cast onsite in a wooden plank mold and lifted into place (Figure 210).

Figure 220. Northeast oblique of Building 2009 (ERDC-CERL 2017).

Figure 221. North side of Building 2009 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 222. West side of Building 2009 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 223. South side of Building 2009 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.5.3 Exterior character-defining features

The following are specific features that are character defining for Building 2009:

Cast concrete details—cast concrete details such as headers, corbels, and pediments. Four concrete pediments were missing on the western facade and were replaced in the 2016 renovation (Figure 224 and Figure 225).

Loading docks—original loading docks along east and west facades of Building 2009 (Figure 219, Figure 226, and Figure 227)

Figure 224. Cast concrete header on the east side of Building 2009 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 225. Cast concrete corbel on the north side of Building 2009 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 226. Loading dock on the east side of Building 2009 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 227. Looking west at Building 2009 at loading dock (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.5.4 Exterior noncharacter-defining features

The following are specific features that are noncharacter defining for Building 2009:

Roofing—building 2009 originally had a clay tile roof. It was later replaced with asphalt shingles, and now it has a nonhistoric V-rib metal roof (Figure 226, Figure 227, and Figure 239).

Vinyl windows—nonhistoric vinyl windows on Building 2009 (Figure 230)

Metal doors—metal doors (now covered with vinyl) on Building 2009 (Figure 229)

Railings at side entrances—metal (aluminum) railings on nonhistoric entrances of Building 2009 (Figure 228)

Security light fixtures—security-purposed light fixtures on Building 2009 (Figure 228)

Gutters and downspouts—replacement, nonhistoric gutters and downspouts on Building 2009 (see along counterfort in Figure 228 and in original and new gutter detail in Figure 217)

Figure 228. Nonhistoric entrance with vinyl window and vinyl-covered metal door to Building 2009 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 229. Nonhistoric entrance with vinyl-covered metal door to Building 2009 on south side (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 230. Nonhistoric vinyl window and wood strip on the west side of Building 2009 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.5.5 Interior character-defining features

The interior of Building 2009 does not have any character-defining features. The OHARNG has extensively modified the floor plan and removed all original architectural materials and features over the years (Figure 219, Figure 231, and Figure 233).

2.5.6 Interior noncharacter-defining features

The following are specific features that are noncharacter defining for the interior of Building 2009:

Interior room divisions—divisions added, including training office seen in Figure 233

Drywall walls—drywall walls added within Building 2009 (Figure 231)

Door openings—blocked-in door opening in Building 2009 (Figure 232)

Door surrounds—all interior door surrounds were updated during the renovation of Building 2009.

Doors—all interior doors have been updated during the renovation of Building 2009.

Bathrooms and all bathroom fixtures—all bathrooms and bathroom fixtures within Building 2009 were updated during the renovation.

Figure 231. Looking south at nonhistoric stage in Building 2009 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 232. Looking west at a concrete blocked original door opening in Building 2009 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 233. Looking north at a simulated training area in Building 2009 (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.5.7 Comparison images

Comparison images utilizing either the original drawings or historic photographs, when juxtaposed against present-day images, are a useful tool in determining the historic “feel” of a property as well as understanding the character-determining features still present today (Figure 234–Figure 239). All historic drawings and photographs are from OHARNG and are in the public domain.

Figure 234. Front facade. With the lack of original drawings, the historic image (*left*) is close to how Building 2009 appeared in its original condition. The 1958 reconditioning drawings (*middle*) show changes to the windows. In 2018, Building 2009 was renovated in consultation with the SHPO (*right*), reconstructing four concrete pediments that were missing on the western facade.

Figure 235. High front window. The 1958 reconditioning drawing shows the high window detail that is similar to the original windows (left). The window is currently filled in, though the pediment remains (area in red box on the right).

Figure 236. Original front office space floor plan (left) compared to the new configuration of the space (right).

Figure 237. Original warehouse floor plan (left) compared to new configuration with an observing room (right).

Figure 238. This comparison shows a canopy structure has been removed and a clear view of what the window openings used to look like, along with the doors on the loading dock.

Figure 239. Roofing material. Originally, Building 2009 had a clay tile roof (*left*). The tiles were removed and replaced with asphalt shingles. Currently Building 2009 has a brown seam V-rig metal panel roof (*right*).

2.6 Stone towers at main entrance

The two buildings—Building 5023 (West Gatehouse) and Building 5024 (East Gatehouse)—that comprise the main gate were documented on OHI forms in 1993 by McQuillin and Associates. The buildings were recommended eligible in 2008 by MSG. The buildings lack construction drawings. ERDC-CERL researchers visited the site, documented information, took interior and exterior photographs, and 3D scanned both towers to obtain structural information and measurements that would have been listed on construction drawings.

2.6.1 Historic information

The two stone towers (now Buildings 5023 and 5024) were constructed in 1937. According to the OHARNG, they were a Works Progress Administration project. Historic images can be seen in (Figure 240, Figure 241, and Figure 242).

Figure 240. Postcard showing the southwest oblique of Buildings 5023 and 5024, no date (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 241. Historic image of Building 5023, no date (c. 1937) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 242. Looking north at Building 5023 (left) and Building 5024 (right), no date (c. 1937) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

The following figures show “floor plans” as derived by the 3D scanning that was performed on the towers (Figure 243–Figure 246). The upper

brick section's wall thickness could not be measured due to lack of accessibility into that space.

Figure 243. East tower, plan cut near base, with an exterior width of 11 ft, 9.1 in. (outer green line with concrete thickness extending to inner green line) and an interior width of 8 ft, 6.3 in. (inner green line) (ERDC-CERL 2021).

Figure 244. East tower, plan cut of upper brick section, with a width of 9 ft, 3.6 in. (ERDC-CERL 2021).

Figure 245. West tower, plan cut near base, with an exterior width of 11 ft, 9.2 in. (outer green-orangish line with concrete thickness extending to inner green line) and an interior width of 8 ft, 5.5 in. (inner green line) (ERDC-CERL 2021).

Figure 246. West tower, plan cut of upper brick section, with a width of 9 ft, 1.8 in. (ERDC-CERL 2021).

The following figures show “elevations” as derived by the 3D scanning that was performed on the towers (Figure 247–Figure 250).

Figure 247. East tower door side elevation at a height of 27 ft, 5.4 in. (ERDC-CERL 2021).

Figure 248. East tower elevation showing windows (ERDC-CERL 2021).

Figure 249. West tower door side elevation, at a height of 27 ft, 5 in. (ERDC-CERL 2021).

Figure 250. West tower elevation showing windows (ERDC-CERL 2021).

2.6.2 Exterior overall character-defining features

The following features are to be considered overall character defining for the stone towers:

Massing—both towers are constructed using poured concrete with a lake stone veneer on the bottom portion (from grade to stone cap: east tower—19 ft, 0.2 in. west tower—19 ft, 8.2 in.) and a brick veneer on the top portion (from stone cap to roof: east tower—4 ft, 5.3 in. west tower—4 ft, 2 in.). On top of the stone portion sits a concrete ring or cap (Figure 251 and Figure 252).

Roof form—low pitch (roof heights: east tower—4 ft, 0.9 in. west tower—4 ft, 1.3 in.), octagonal turret roof, covered in brown architectural shingles (Figure 253).

Figure 251. Looking northwest at both towers at the main gate (ERDC-CERL 2017).

Figure 252. Looking at doorside of west tower, Building 5023 (ERDC-CERL 2017).

Figure 253. Looking at close-up of roof of west tower, Building 5023 (ERDC-CERL 2021).

2.6.3 Exterior character-defining features

The following are specific features that are character defining for the two stone towers:

Red and green lights with metal plates—the metal light panels on both towers are 1 ft in diameter and are character defining, along

with the colored lights. The green lights are on the west tower, and the red lights are on the east tower (Figure 256 and Figure 257).

Stone—the stones that make up the veneer of the two towers appear to be of the same type of stones that rest on the lakeshore. The idea of using local materials for the construction of these towers was very logical during the WPA era. The stone types were a combination of limestone, conglomerates, chert nodules, quartzite, basalt, and rhyolite (Figure 254 and Figure 255).

Mortar—both lower sections of the two towers are made up of stones with a wide sand mortar (Figure 254 and Figure 255).

Brick—original brick upper section laid in running bond technique with circular pattern around light panels (Figure 256 and Figure 257)

Concrete lip or stone cap—concrete lip under masonry section (thickness: east tower—3.5 in., west tower—3.2 in., and width: east tower—3.7 in., west tower—3.5 in.) (Figure 256)

Door openings—original door openings on both towers (Figure 258)

Window openings—original window openings on both towers, with 2 ft 2 in. × 1 ft windows (Figure 259)

Roof form—the roof form is character defining, and the shingle type appears to be character-defining. Originally, red asphalt shingles would clad the roof, but currently there are brown architectural shingles (Figure 253).

Crenellation—Both towers have a window crenellation right below the stone cap. The east tower's gap dimension is 1 ft, 5.9 in. × 8.3 in. and the west tower's gap dimension is 1 ft, 6 in. × 8.6 in. (Figure 256).

Figure 254. Looking at close-up of various types of stone that make up the lower section of the towers' exterior (note the very wide sand mortar between the stones) (ERDC-CERL 2021).

Figure 255. A view looking up at the various types of stone that make up the lower section of the towers' exterior (note the very wide sand mortar between the stones) (ERDC-CERL 2021).

Figure 256. Looking at close-up view of concrete lip, crenellation, and nonoriginal replacement soffits on east tower, Building 5024 (ERDC-CERL 2021).

Figure 257. Looking at upper brick section and metal light panels on east tower, Building 5024 (ERDC-CERL 2021).

Figure 258. Looking at replacement metal door in original door opening of west tower, Building 5023 (ERDC-CERL 2021).

Figure 259. Looking at replacement glass block windows on tower, with dimensions of 2 ft, 2 in. × 1 ft (ERDC-CERL 2021).

2.6.4 Exterior noncharacter-defining features

The following are specific features that are noncharacter defining for the stone towers:

Windows—the glass block windows are not original (Figure 259).

Doors—the metal doors and door frames are not original (Figure 258 and Figure 260).

Soffits—soffits have been replaced on both east and west towers (Figure 256).

Figure 260. Looking at replacement metal door (height: 6 ft, 8 in. and width: 2 ft, 8.6 in.) in original door opening of one of the towers (ERDC-CERL 2021).

2.6.5 Interior character-defining features

Below is a list of character-defining features on the interiors of the two stone towers:

Beadboard ceiling—original beadboard ceiling (Figure 261)

Interior concrete—the interior concrete in both towers is character defining. The lower section appears to be smooth (Figure 263), but the upper section appears to be board formed (Figure 264).

Metal casement windows—the metal casement windows appear to be original. In the past they may have been storm windows (Figure 262).

Rebar ladder—the original rebar ladder in both towers is a structurally secure ladder made entirely of rebar. There is very wide spacing between each rung, which would make the high section of the tower inaccessible to some (Figure 263).

Hatch—original, character-defining hatch in both towers that acts as a passageway for the rebar ladder to the top portion of the two towers (Figure 261 and Figure 264). The hatch in east tower is 2 ft, 4.8 in. × 1 ft, 4.2 in., and the hatch in west tower is 1 ft, 9.7 in. × 1 ft, 9.7 in. Additional information: the floor-to-ceiling height of the lower section of the east tower is 9 ft, 8.7 in., and of the west tower it is 8 ft.

Figure 261. Looking at original beadboard ceiling, hatch, and nonoriginal fluorescent light fixture (ERDC-CERL 2021).

Figure 262. Looking at original interior metal casement window (ERDC-CERL 2021).

Figure 263. Looking at smooth concrete interior of lower section with widely spaced rebar ladder rungs (ERDC-CERL 2021).

There are three levels within the two towers. The east tower's first floor-to-ceiling height is 9 ft, 8.7 in., and the west tower's first floor-to-ceiling

height is 8 ft. The widely spaced rebar ladders made it very difficult to obtain information about the second and third levels of the two towers due to inaccessibility at the time of research. All three levels are accessible.

Figure 264. Looking through hatch into upper section of tower (ERDC-CERL 2021).

2.6.6 Interior noncharacter-defining features

The following is a list of specific features that are noncharacter defining for the interiors of the two stone towers:

Fluorescent light fixture—nonoriginal fluorescent light fixtures in the two towers (Figure 261)

2.7 Brick Lamp posts

The brick lamp posts—EXTL1 and EXTL2—extend along the length of Niagara and Lawrence Roads. These two corridors of lamp posts were recommended eligible in 2008 by MSG. The lamp posts are contributing to the integrity and significance of the historic district and have been rehabilitated to match their existing features and material under methods suggested through the Section 106 process, which meets the Secretary of Interior's *SOI Standards*. The lamp posts are constructed with a brick box capped with a cast concrete section, then topped by a cast concrete pole with a polycarbonate globe covering the lightbulb. There is a total of 77 lamp posts along Niagara, Lawrence, and Scorpion Roads.

2.7.1 Historic information

Brick lamp posts around Camp Perry were installed in the late 1930s during the Works Progress Administration era (Figure 265 and Figure 266). No original plans for these are known to exist.

Figure 265. Looking at the historic landscape at Camp Perry, Ohio. Lamp posts line a sidewalk and street, no date (c. late 1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

Figure 266. Looking at historic photo of a lamp post at the intersection of Niagara and Lawrence Roads, no date (c. late 1930s) (Image from OHARNG. Public Domain).

2.7.2 Character-defining features

The following features are to be considered character defining for the brick lamp posts:

Brick—rug-textured brick-based post of lamp posts (Figure 268)

Sand mortar—low aggregate sand mortar can be seen closely in Figure 268.

Cast concrete pole—octagonal, tapered toward top, cast concrete pole on lamp posts (Figure 267)

Concrete base for pole—square, cast concrete base for pole (Figure 269)

Concrete base—square, poured concrete base for brick (see bottom of Figure 267)

Metal access door—Small metal door for electrical access on one side of brick base of lamp post (Figure 267)

Round globe—the original globes were of the same diameter but glass.

Figure 267. Original lamp post at the southeast corner of Niagara Road and Lawrence Road (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 268. Rug-textured brick and low aggregate sand mortar (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 269. Cast concrete lamp pole with concrete base (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 270 shows the rehabilitated and recreated features in accordance with Section 106.

Figure 270. Cast concrete lamp pole with cast concrete base (ERDC-CERL 2019).

2.7.3 Character-defining features that need to be addressed on any new lamp posts

The following are things of note that need to be address on the recreated lamp posts:

Inappropriate mortar joints—The mortar issue seen in Figure 271 may be an incorrect sand-to-cement ratio, but it could also be a failure in the choice of mortar joint. Raked mortar joints can allow water to pool along the joints causing lime build-up. It is best to use concave or “V” joints.

Round globe—the replacement polycarbonate globes can discolor over time (Figure 272). Glass globes are the best option, but if synthetic must be used, acrylic is the best choice as they do not turn yellow due to exposure to ultraviolet light.

Figure 271. Incorrect sand to cement ratio in mortar (ERDC-CERL 2019).

Figure 272. Polycarbonate globes discolored by ultraviolet light (ERDC-CERL 2019).

3 Conclusions and Recommendations

This report looked at the exteriors and interiors of Buildings 1, 2, 3, 1003, 2009, 5023, and 5024 and brick lamp posts EXTL1 and EXTL2 for character-defining features, which will assist the OHARNG in their Section 106 compliance for these buildings.

3.1 Conclusions

Building 1 only has character-defining features on the exterior of the building due to the interior having been completely modified since the period of significance.

Building 2 has character-defining features on both the exterior and interior of the building.

Building 3 only has character-defining features on the exterior of the building since the interior has been completely modified since the period of significance.

Building 1003 has character-defining features on both the exterior and interior of the building. All furnishings are original and should be retained.

Building 2009 only has character-defining features on the exterior of the building since the interior has been completely modified since the period of significance.

Buildings 5023 and 5024 have character-defining features on both the exterior and interior of the building.

All aspects of the lamp posts are character defining regardless of whether the individual lamp post has been recreated or not.

3.2 Recommendations

Without the connection and understanding of character-defining features, the historic elements of particular buildings found in the historic district cannot be relayed into the repair and rehabilitation work that needs to be done on the buildings. This body of work provides new information that will assist in the consultation process in regards to future projects that

may affect these buildings. The following list is directed at the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), Department of Public Works (DPW), and the SHPO:

1. Refer to the appropriate sections of this report during the planning process for any project that affects any of the buildings or structures found within the historic district and discussed in this report.
2. During the consultation process, ensure that the character-defining features are discussed.
3. During the design phase, the CRM needs to review all elements of the plans at their various stages of completion.
4. During the contracting process, monitor that the contracts refer to this document and that all parties are aware of the historic status of the buildings and structures.
5. Finally, monitor the construction process at various times to ensure work is being done that is following the plan as outlined in the consultation process.

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Unit Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
feet	0.3048	meters
inches	0.0254	meters

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Term
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DPW	Department of Public Works
ERDC	Engineer Research and Development Center
MSG	Mannik and Smith Group
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OAI	Ohio Archaeological Inventory
OHARNG	Ohio Army National Guard
OHI	Ohio Historic Inventory
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PX	Post Exchange
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SOI	Secretary of Interior
WPA	Work Projects Administration
WWII	World War II

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14. ABSTRACT <p>The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), which requires federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. NHPA Section 110 requires federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires them to determine the effect of federal undertakings on properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.</p> <p>Camp Perry Joint Training Center (Camp Perry) is located near Port Clinton, Ohio, and serves as an Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) training site. It served as an induction center during federal draft periods and as a prisoner of war camp during World War II. Previous work established boundaries for a historic district and recommended the district eligible for the NRHP. This project inventoried and analyzed the character-defining features of the seven contributing buildings and one grouping of objects (brick lamp posts) at Camp Perry. The analysis is to aid future Section 106 processes and/or the development of a programmatic agreement in consultation with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).</p>					
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