

**Historic American Building Survey
Elam Drake Farmstead 2378 Ole Country Lane
in Mifflin Township, Franklin County, Ohio**

By

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Columbus Regional Airport Authority

4600 International Gateway

Columbus, Ohio 43219

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CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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ELAM DRAKE FARMSTEAD
2738 Ole Country Lane
Mifflin Township
Franklin County
Ohio

FRA-2605-12 and FRA-2606-12

PHOTOGRAPH
WRITTEN HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Prepared following the standards of the:

Historic American Building Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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Documentation: 23 exterior photos (2006)
7 interior photos (2006)
16 data pages (2006)

Douglas Terpstra and Amy Bennett, Photographers, September 2006

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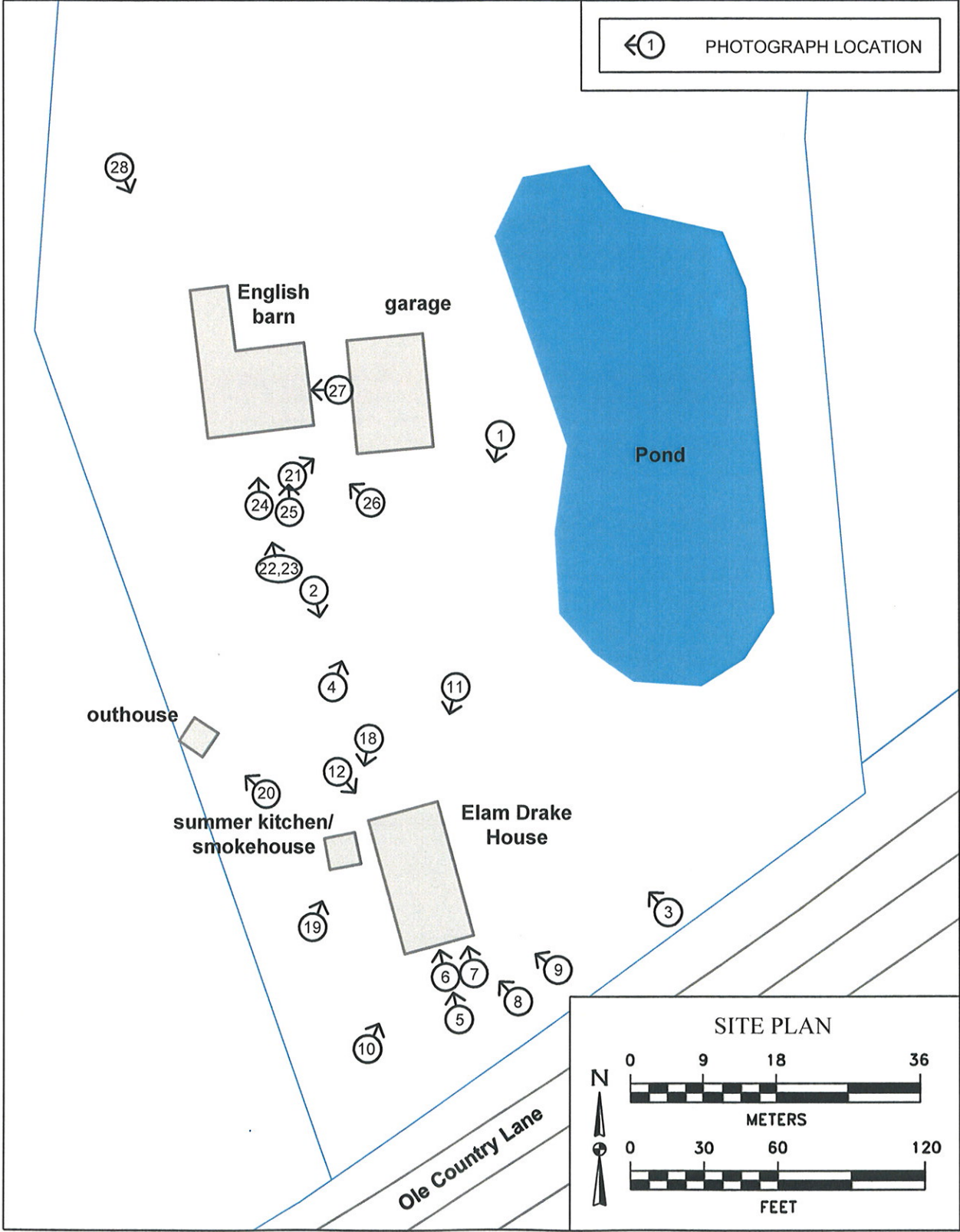
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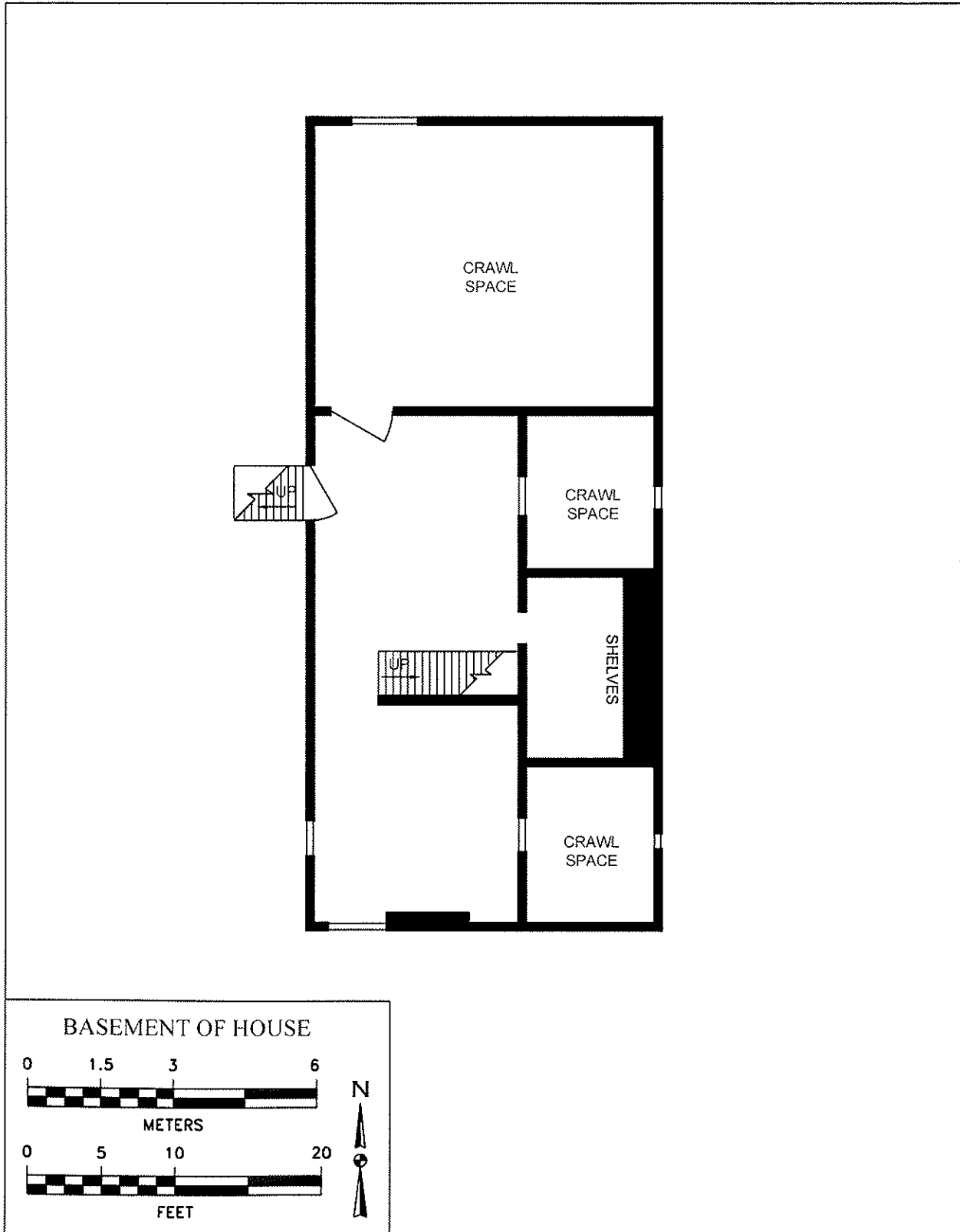
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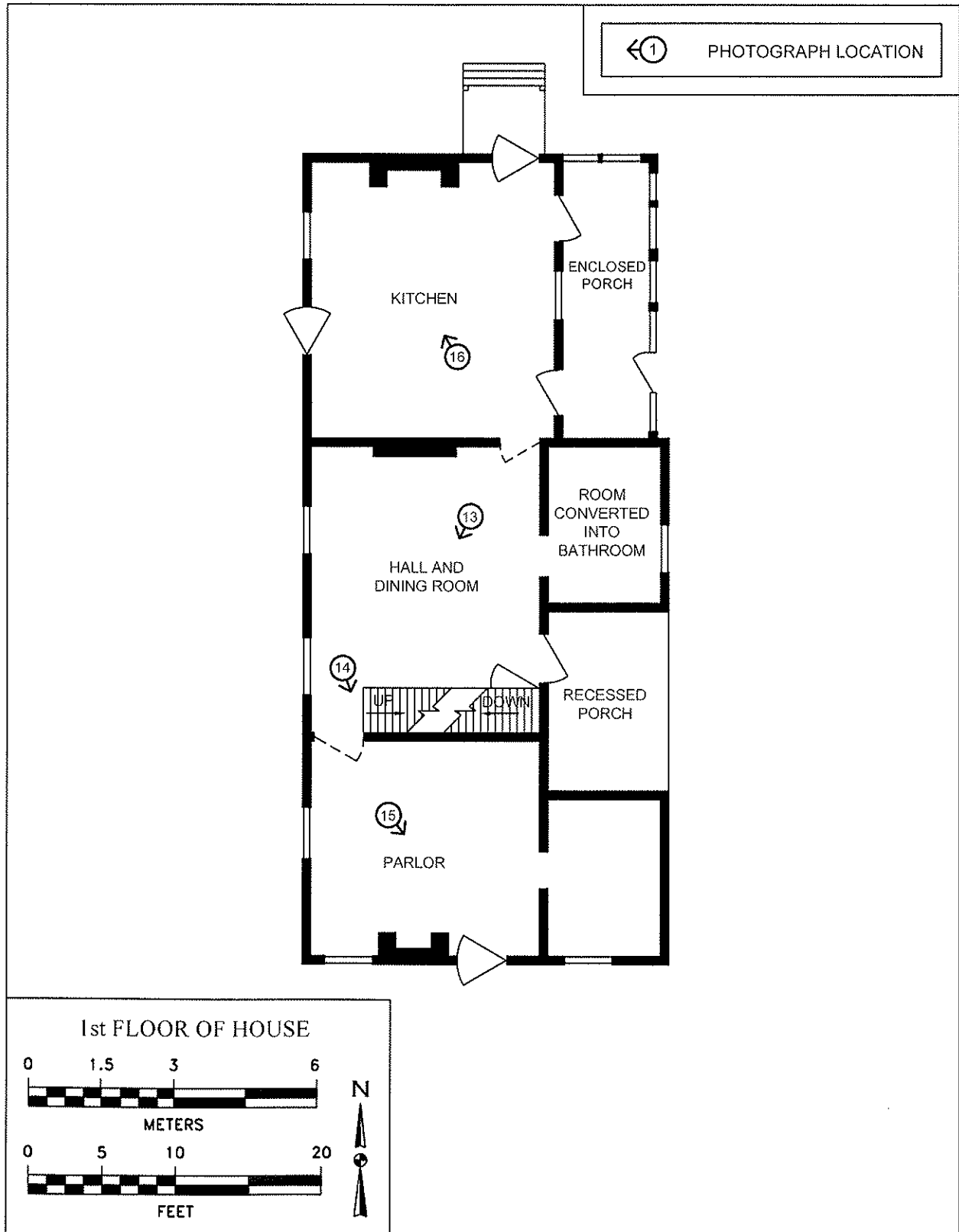
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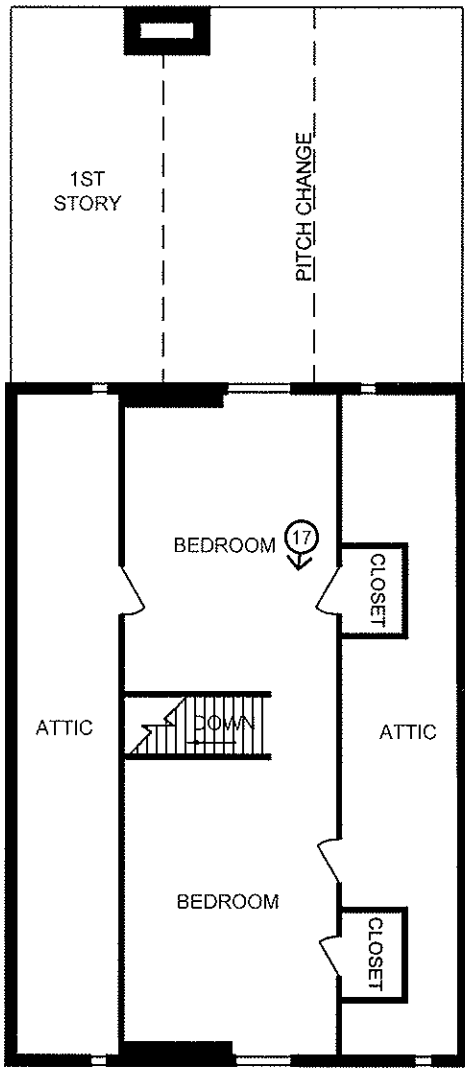


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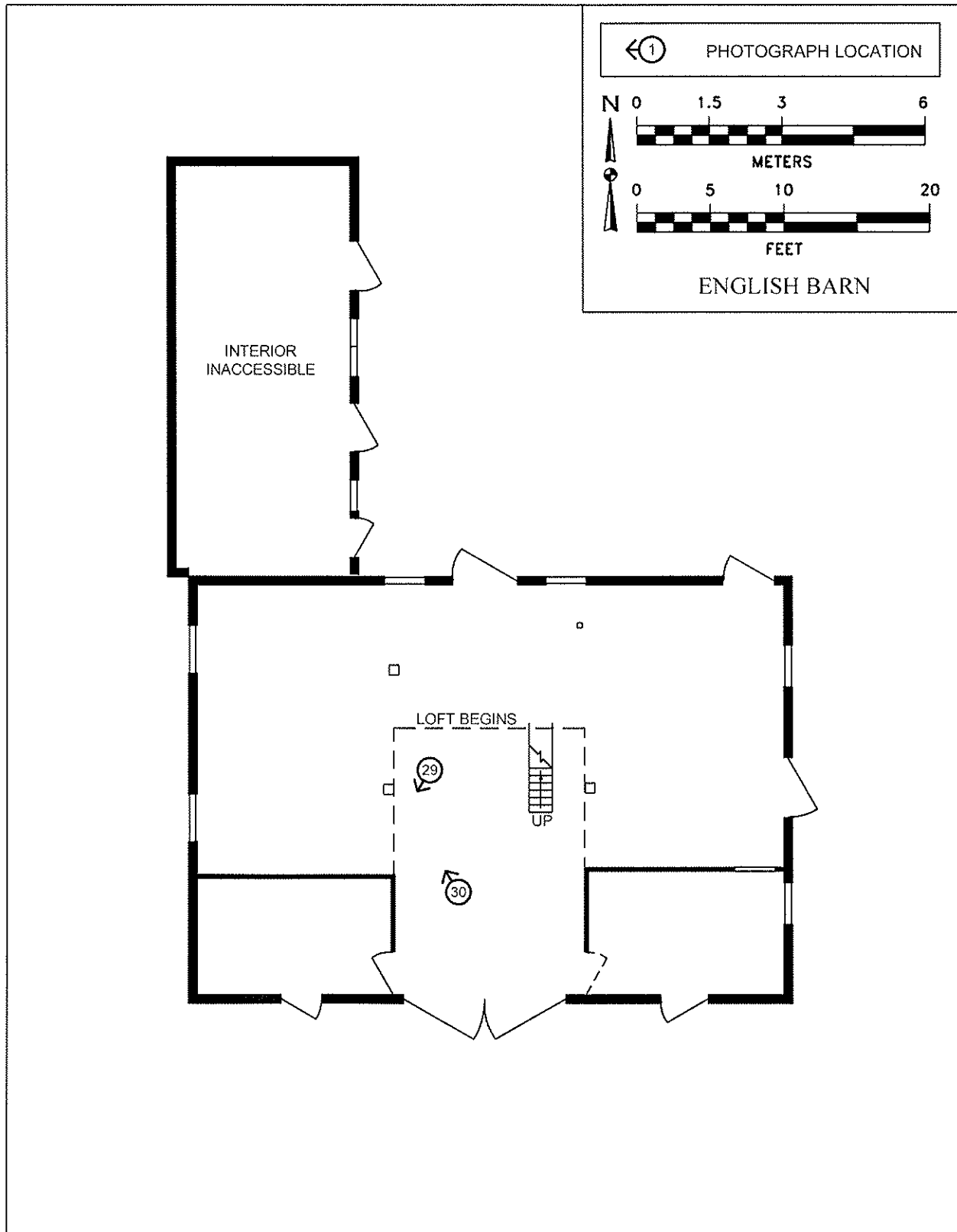
← ① PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION



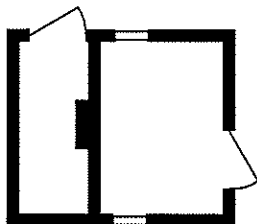
UPPER STORY OF HOUSE

The block contains two scale bars and a north arrow. The top scale bar is labeled 'METERS' and has markings at 0, 1.5, 3, and 6. The bottom scale bar is labeled 'FEET' and has markings at 0, 5, 10, and 20. A north arrow is positioned to the right of the scale bars, pointing upwards.

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SUMMER KITCHEN/SMOKEHOUSE



METERS



FEET



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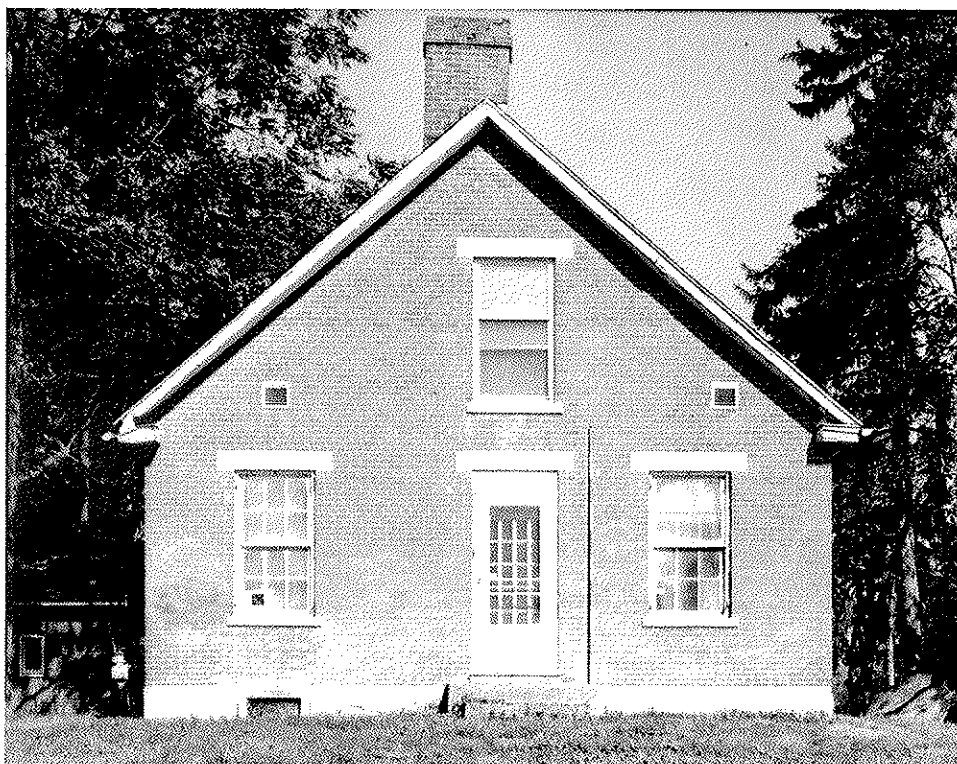
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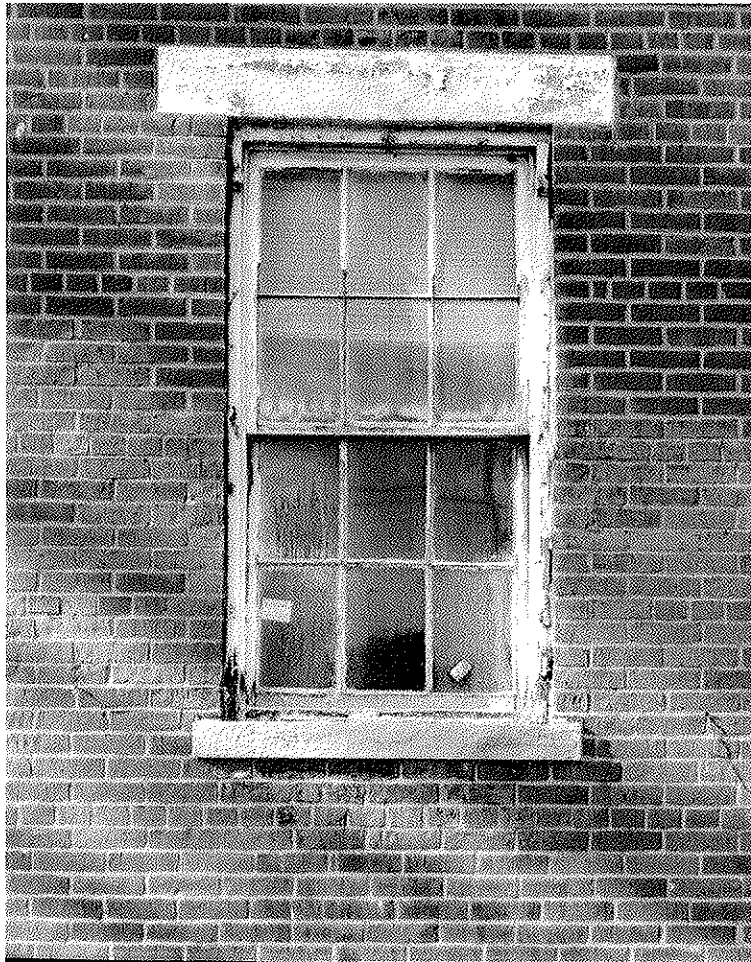
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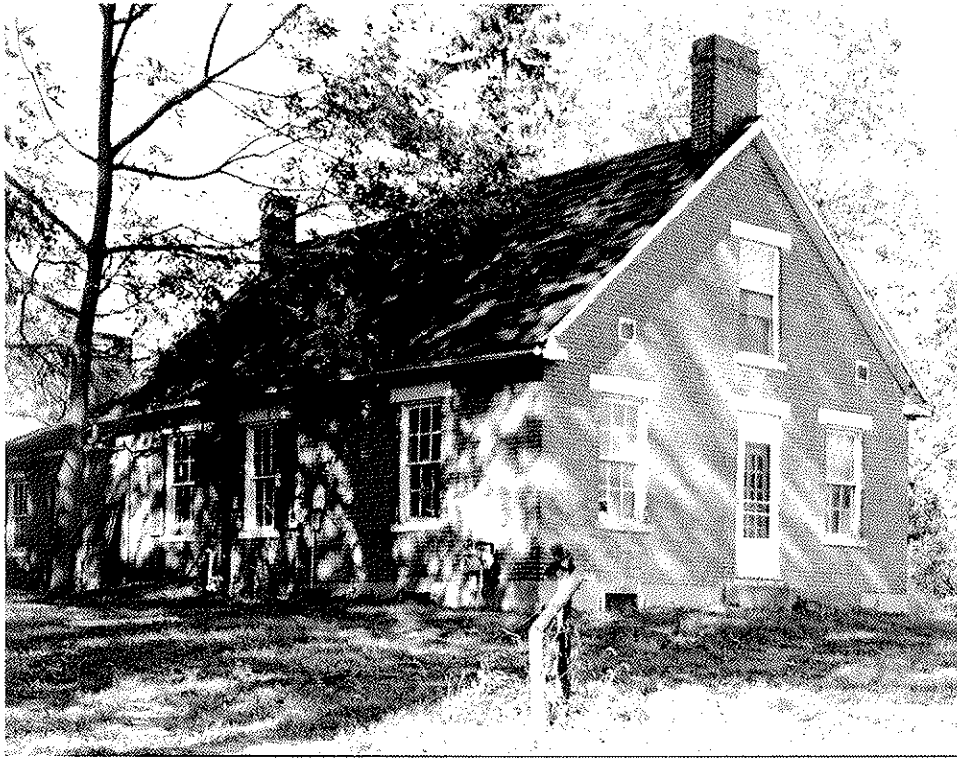
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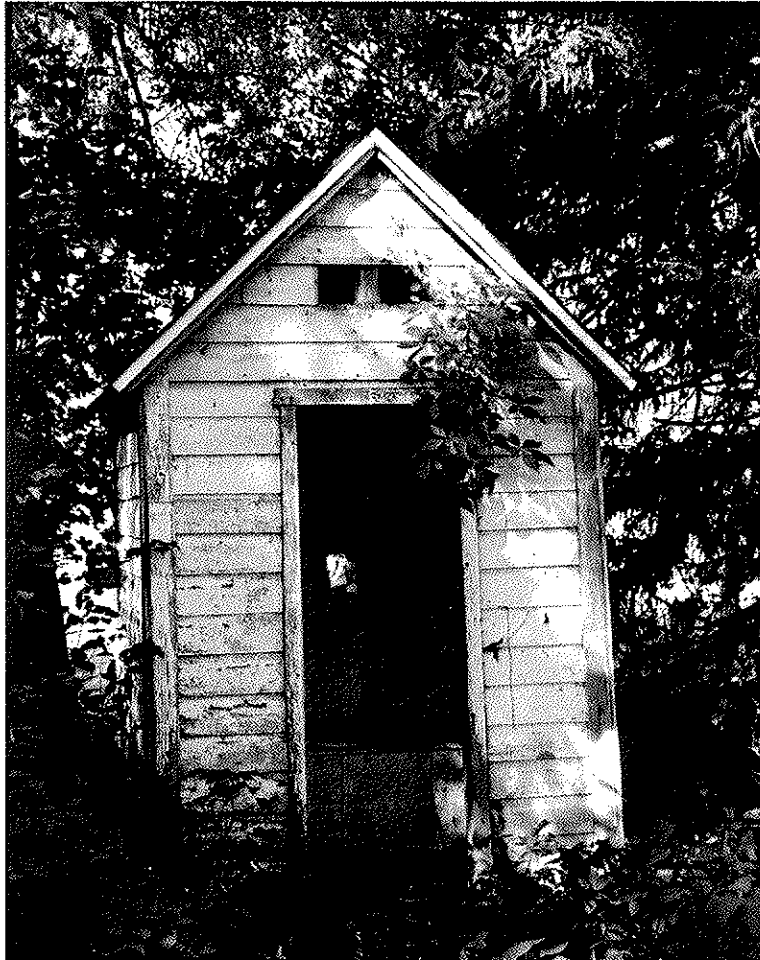
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ELAM DRAKE HOUSE

FRA-2605-12

Location: 2738 Ole Country Lane (formerly Johnstown Pike), Mifflin Township,
Franklin County, Ohio

USGS 7.5' Northeast Columbus Quadrangle

UTM Coordinates:

House: 17.336072.4429743

Barn: 17.336052.4429811

Present Owner: Columbus Regional Airport Authority
4600 International Gateway
Columbus, Ohio

Present Use: Vacant. The house and its outbuildings are scheduled to be demolished.

Significance: As a complex, the Elam Drake Farmstead is significant as an example of a mid-nineteenth century farmstead with relatively few changes. The English barn's brick construction is unusual in the region. The farmstead was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Main house built ca. 1855. Summer kitchen/smokehouse built ca. 1855. Barn built 1868. Outhouse built early twentieth century. Garage built ca. 1950. According to the National Register of Historic Places nomination, the bricks for the house, summer kitchen/smokehouse and English barn were made from clay pits located on the property.
2. Architect/Builder: Elam Drake built the brick house and summer kitchen/smokehouse, probably with the help of his family. Dwight F. Drake, one of Elam's sons, is credited as the builder of the barn. The builder(s) of the twentieth-century outhouse and garage are unknown.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The following is a list of past property owners of the parcel of land containing the farmhouse and remaining outbuildings located at 2738 Ole Country Lane (formerly Johnstown Pike).

Elam Drake	1837
Charles P. Drake	1911
Thomas Carpenter	1920
John P. Reynolds	1921
Laura B. Burrell	1921
Lula E. and William J. Welch	1924
James Holden	1925
Jasperel Farrand	1927
James and Iva Holden	1935
Frances Rotering	1943
Adrian Wallick	1950
Louis C. and Elizabeth J. Wallick	1958
Debra W. Stone and Constance W. Broadwater (Trustees)	1992
Constance W. Broadwater (Trustee)	1996
Ques M. Atieh	2003
Columbus Regional Airport Authority	2005

4. Alterations and additions: Alterations to the exterior include the following: encasement of the original foundation in a thin concrete veneer, replacing original stoop, rear porch and recessed porch flooring with concrete slabs, enclosing the ell porch with multi-pane wood windows, removal of original doors and transoms, removal of most shutters, replacement of original upper story windows with one-over-one double-hung windows, perforation of the attic with modern metal vents, altering the rear chimney's cap, and replacing slate shingles with asphalt shingles. Alterations to the interior of the house include: installation of modern furnace, installation of plumbing (kitchen and bathroom), installation of electrical wiring, removal and/or replacement of interior doors, installation of modern hardwood flooring of various widths throughout house over original flooring, vinyl flooring in bathroom, carpeting on stairs, alteration and enclosure of fireboxes, removal of mantelpieces, removal of window and door trim in some rooms, installation of fluorescent lighting, and various paint and wallpaper treatments.

- B. Historical Context: Elam Drake, born in 1812, was the third child born to Elias and Mary Collins Drake in East Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut. Elias taught his son Elam the trades of brick masonry and plastering. When the family relocated to Franklin County, Ohio in 1831, 20-year-old Elam came with them. As stated in *A Centennial Biographical History of Columbus and Franklin County, Ohio* (Taylor 1909):

He assisted in the erection of the first brick house in that city [Columbus] and for his services he received good wages, being a first-class mechanic. He helped support his mother and younger brothers and sisters. He did much work outside of the city, being called upon to construct the fronts of many of the buildings in the county. For some time he was in the employ of others, but eventually began contracting and building on his own account in Franklin and adjoining counties.

Elam met his wife Angeline Patterson in Franklin County and they were married in 1837 (*Franklin County Early Marriage Records* 1937). They raised six children: Franklin, Charles P., Douglas, Dwight F., Alice A. and George B. Franklin remained a bachelor and was a member of 43rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. Charles married Sarah Reese. Douglas married Elsie W. Moore. Dwight F. married Lizzie Goodman. Alice married Henry Innis. Like Franklin, George B. remained single (Taylor 1909).

In 1837, Elam Drake purchased 50 acres of land in Franklin County from Fredrick Townsbury for \$250. The land was located on the north side of Johnstown Pike, in Mifflin Township. Over the next decades, Drake added to his land holdings until the total acreage reached 65.21 acres, including land south of Johnstown Pike (Caldwell and Gould 1872; Franklin County Deeds 1837–1864; Graham 1856). Elam Drake and his family lived in a log house during his years as a bricklayer and building contractor (Taylor 1909). Around the time of his retirement in 1856, he built the brick house and summer kitchen/smokehouse documented in this report (Lind 1978). In 1868, his son Dwight constructed the English-style brick barn on the property.

The Agricultural Censuses from 1840 until 1870 indicate that this modest farm grew corn, potatoes, and wheat, produced butter and raised dairy cows and pigs as livestock. Horses were used for plowing and transportation. Ca. 1880, after Charles became the head of the household, the farm's income was diversified by adding sheep to the livestock (to produce wool), and by planting a one-acre apple orchard (Population Censuses for Franklin County, Ohio, 1830–1910; Agricultural Censuses for Franklin County, Ohio, 1850–1880).

On February 21, 1911, Elam Drake died at the age of 98, after seven days of what was described as “general paralysis” [stroke] (Certificate of Death for Elam Drake 1911). In his brief obituary, Elam Drake was described as a pioneer of Franklin County (*Columbus Dispatch* 1911). According to his wishes, the farm and all of his possessions were divided among his adult children (Franklin County Will Book 1911). The house, multiple outbuildings, and much of the original acreage became the property of his son Charles and his daughter-in-law Sarah Drake. In the years following Charles Drake's death in 1920 until 1958, the land that contained the Elam Drake house and its outbuildings passed through a series of nine owners, none of who possessed the property for more than eight years (Franklin County Deeds 1911–1950).

Elizabeth and Louis Wallick obtained the property in 1958 (Franklin County Deeds 1958). In 1977, they had the farmstead listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Lind 1978). In 1979, the Wallicks applied for a Historic Preservation Matching Grant from the Ohio Historical Society. Their grant proposal outlined their plans to spend their retirement restoring and preserving the buildings, with the eventual goal to open up the

farm for tours. Their future plans also involved converting the large interior space of the barn into a meeting room, a gift shop, living quarters, and a place to display tools and other objects related to the property (Wallick and Wallick 1979).

The Wallick's daughters, Debra and Constance, held the property in trust from 1992 until 2003, when it was sold to a private owner. The farmhouse, outbuildings, and surrounding 5.37 acres were then sold to the Columbus Regional Airport Authority (Office of the Auditor, Franklin County, Ohio 2006).

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The Elam Drake House was constructed ca. 1856 as a one-and-one-half-story, structural brick house with a kitchen ell and a partial basement. The house's design shows concern for overall massing; however, all exterior doorways and windows are positioned off-center within their bays denoting more concern for function than a specific architectural style (Photos 5 and 9). The exterior has changed very little with the exception of changes to its windows, doors, and roofing material. The interior has suffered more alteration and deterioration, but still retains its original configuration. The main stairs appear to be original and a few Greek Revival-inspired door and window surrounds remain in the parlor and hall/dining room.
2. Condition of fabric: Despite a general lack of maintenance, the exterior appears to be in good condition. The overall fenestration pattern remains intact, although some original windows have been replaced with newer double-hung wood. The original interior plan of the house appears to be intact. The integrity of the interior of the house has been somewhat undermined by the removal, replacement, or destruction of original building fabric. Most notably, the house has suffered the loss of all mantels, all original flooring, some original doors, and some interior woodwork (Photos 15 and 16).

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: One-and-a-half stories with one-story rear ell. Main facade measures approximately 26' (three bay) [Photo 5]; side facades (east/west) measure approximately 36' (three bay) [Photos 9 and 10]. The kitchen ell measures 18'-6" x 18'-6" with an 18'-6" x 8'-0" shed-roof porch (now enclosed) [Photos 11 and 12].
2. Foundation: The main part of the house rests on a brick foundation with basement and the kitchen ell rests on a coursed rubble fieldstone foundation with crawlspace. A smooth concrete veneer covers the exterior of the entire foundation system.

3. Walls: The red brick walls of the main portion of the house are laid in six-course common bond (Photos 6 and 7). The kitchen ell's red brick common bond pattern is seven stretcher rows per header row.
4. Porches: No front (south façade) porch or stoop appears to have existed on the house. Currently, the house has two open porches and one enclosed porch. One recessed porch is located on the east façade (Photos 8 and 9). A concrete slab replaced its original flooring sometime in the twentieth century. There is no trace of the original porch detailing. A small concrete stoop with three steps allows access to the north door of the kitchen ell (Photos 11 and 12). Unadorned square wood posts support its small shed-roof porch. Modern fixed-sash wood windows and a partial brick wall have transformed a former ell porch into a sunroom located on the east façade of the kitchen ell (Photos 11 and 12).
5. Structural system, framing: The brick walls are load bearing. The floors and roof are wood-frame construction. The floor joists for the first floor (as seen from the basement) have discernable straight up-and-down saw marks. On the upper floor, wood frame, non-load-bearing walls are used to enclose closet space and the staircase.
6. Chimneys: The house has three brick chimneys positioned inside the gable ends (Photos 5 and 11). A chimney for the south façade parlor is positioned on the west slope very near the ridge. A smaller chimney that warmed the hall/dining room is positioned on the slope west of the ridge. A large kitchen chimney is centered on the ridge near the north façade of the one-story ell.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The building has five exterior doorways, one on the south façade into the first story parlor, one on the east façade into the first story hall/dining room, one on the west façade into the kitchen, one on the north façade into the kitchen, and one in east façade of the enclosed ell porch. Except for the latter, all doorways appear to be original and have plain limestone lintels and thresholds (Photo 6). The doorway in south façade and the one under the recessed porch are both taller than the doorways in the west and north facades. The extra doorway height allows for a transom window. Additionally, two doorways are located between the kitchen and the ell porch. Access is gained to the basement from the exterior through a bulkhead positioned below a west side window located near the rear ell. The bulkhead is formed of concrete, set a slight incline and covered by an asphalt shingled wood door. All original exterior doors have been replaced.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Windows on the first floor (with the exceptions of those enclosing the ell porch) are six-over-six in configuration and framed with plain

stone lintels and sills (Photo 7). Seven, twelve-light wood frame windows enclose the ell porch. There is also one interior window located between the kitchen ell and the enclosed ell porch. Windows in the upper story are one-over-one framed by plain stone lintels and sills. At one time, the exterior windows were shuttered. Many of the shutters have since been removed, but examples of operable wood louvered shutters can be found on the east and west façades of the main house (Photo 10).

- c. Ventilation: Four rectangular vents cut into the foundation provide air to the basement. The two larger vents are topped by cut stone lintels and set into the foundation on the south and west façades near the southwest corner of the house (Photo 10). The two smaller vents are located on the east façade on either side of the recessed porch (Photo 11). These smaller vents do not have stone lintels. A simple grill of thin cast iron posts protects each of the four vents. Attic ventilation is provided by pairs of small louvered metal vents located on the south and north walls (Photos 5, 11 and 12). As indicated by a patch in the brick, one of the attic vents on the east side of the north wall replaced a larger vent or window.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: The roof of both the main block of the house and its ell are gabled and covered by asphalt shingles. Sheets of metal cover the ell porch.
- b. Cornice, eaves: Cornices are unornamented box gutters. At some point the gutters failed and modern metal gutters were attached.

C. Description of Interior of House:

1. Floor plans:

- a. First floor: Five rooms on first floor. Recessed porch on east side flanked by two small rooms of unknown original function. Small room to the north of the recessed porch is currently a modern bathroom. Large dual function hall/dining room flanked by a parlor to the south and a kitchen ell to the north.
- b. Second floor: Two rooms of equal size separated by stairway and short hallway. Each room has a closet and an attic access.

2. Stairways: The open stairway is located on the south side of the hall/dining room (Photo 13). The stairway rises in a straight run to the second floor. It has a turned newel post that is reminiscent of a Tuscan column and turned spindle balusters (Photo 14). An enclosed stairwell is located underneath the main stairs and provides access to the

basement. The original basement stairs have been replaced by a modern wood stairway of no particular design.

3. Flooring: Basement floors are concrete. Modern hardwood floors of various widths are found throughout first and second floors. The bathroom floor is coated with layer of vinyl flooring. Attic crawl spaces are finished with wide planks of various widths.
 4. Wall and ceiling finishes: The basement spaces have concrete or exposed brick walls and exposed floor structure ceilings. On the first floor, plaster is applied directly to the brick walls. In some places the plaster has fallen off the exposing the brick. Interior brick has also been exposed where fireplace mantles were removed (Photos 15 and 16). The wall below the stairs is board and batten (Photo 13). No chair rails are evident, but large Greek Revival interior doorframes and window frames enliven the parlor and the hall/dining room (Photo 15). These plainly molded architraves appear to be made from walnut wood and have ear details at the intersection of the jambs and head architraves. Some of these Greek Revival door frames have been removed or had portions of their decorative molding removed. The ceilings inside the house and on the recessed porch are plaster on machine-cut lath. The ceilings and walls of the attic crawlspaces are left unfinished.
 5. Doorways and doors: All interior doorways appear to be original to the house. However, only five doors filling these doorways appear to be original. One is a four-panel wood door located in the kitchen ell. The door has a cast iron rim lock mechanism with a ceramic brown swirl doorknob. Upstairs, four narrow two-panel wood doors provide access to the closets and attic spaces (Photo 17). These doors appear to date to mid or late nineteenth century. The other doors are of more recent vintage and include a hollow core door, an accordion-style folding door, and multi-panel wood doors.
 6. Mechanical and electrical equipment: Most electrical wiring and outlets are modern with conduits running on top of the plaster walls and wood baseboards. Remnants of ceramic tube and knob insulators are found in the basement. Fluorescent lights are located in all major rooms (Photo 15). A ceiling fan with lights is located in the kitchen. Originally, three fireplaces supplied heat (Photo 16). At unknown dates, the firebox in the south parlor was partially filled to accept coal, and the hall/dining room fireplace was infilled. A circular hole in the brick over the kitchen fireplace indicates that a cook-stove was once installed in the kitchen (Photo 16). Currently, heat is supplied by a gas-fired forced air high-efficiency furnace located in the basement.
- D. Outbuildings:
1. Outhouse: A single-hole outhouse is located approximately 72' northwest of the house (Photo 20). This small wood frame structure measures approximately 5'-7" x 4'-10". Its architectural design and materials date it to the early part of the twentieth century.

Sheathed in clapboard, the building sits on a concrete block foundation and is covered by a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The centered doorway contains a four-panel wood door that appears to be older than the rest of the building, indicating that the door might be recycled from the house. Centered over the door is a pair of small rectangular holes covered by metal screens. Horizontal wood planks held in place by round-headed nails cover the interior walls. Plain shelves decorate the interior walls. The floor is severely deteriorated. A single hole covered by a modern toilet seat cover is cut into a wood bench.

2. Garage: Northeast of the house and approximately 18'-6" east of the barn stands a two car, side-gable, concrete block garage (Photos 4 and 21). Probably dating to the 1950s, the garage measures approximately 29'-5" x 22'-4" with a 20'-6" shed-roof extension on its north side. The walls of the building are concrete block with wide weatherboard in the upper part of the gable ends. The garage doors of on the south-facing front façade have been removed and large sheets of plywood cover the openings. A single-leaf door with twelve lights provides access to the interior of the garage on the east façade. A pair of four-light wood windows on the west façade provides light to the interior of the garage. The equipment-shed addition is supported by a post-in-ground foundation and is sheathed by planks on the west and north facades. A doorway pierces the center of the west side of the shed addition and allows for access to the interior. The east side of the shed is left open. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. The roof has no gutters and the rafter ends are exposed.
3. Summer kitchen/smokehouse: Built ca. 1855, the summer kitchen and smoke house are combined in a small one-story building located approximately 10'-5" to the west of the kitchen ell (Photo 2). Since ca. 1950, a concrete patio has covered the ground between the house and the outbuilding. The dimensions of the building are approximately 10' x 12'. Above the course rubble foundation, the load-bearing red brick walls are laid in common bond with generally nine stretcher rows per header row. Two doorways and two windows punctuate the exterior (Photo 18). An inset summer kitchen doorway is located in the gable end and is oriented toward the kitchen ell. A flush smokehouse doorway is located on the north façade and is oriented toward the barn. Segmental arches top both doorways. Vertical-batten doors fill both entrances. Windows (once covered by wood louvers) are located on the south and north facades and provide light to the summer kitchen. Additional ventilation is provided by wood louvered vents located high in the gable ends. Asphalt shingles cover the boxed eave gable roof.

The interior is divided into two rooms, both of which can only be accessed from the exterior. The summer kitchen is located on the east side of the building and has a partial limestone floor, plastered walls, shelves, and a plastered ceiling. The smokehouse interior has a dirt floor. Its plaster walls and ceiling are charred. A chimney flue extends into this half but the only opening is near the top. Wood poles with metal hooks extend from the ceiling.

The small outbuilding appears to be in good condition. It has only sustained changes to its roofing material and the loss of some of its wood louvered vents.

E. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Once an average-sized agricultural property located on both sides of Johnstown Pike, the acreage of the property has been reduced to 5.33 acres containing all of the surviving farmstead buildings. Influenced by the nearby airport, this area of eastern Franklin County is in the process of transforming from a rural landscape to a mostly commercial and service industrial landscape. A residential development is located to the north. The landscape to the south of the house was dramatically transformed with the construction of Interstate 670 and U.S. Highway 62. This highway construction necessitated the rerouting of access to the property and its neighbors. A new road named Johnstown Road was laid south of I-670 and U.S. 62. A road that approximates the route of the former Johnstown Pike was nostalgically named Ole Country Lane. This road provides access to the house and is separated from I-670 by short reinforced-concrete wall.

The Elam Drake house is sited approximately 70' north of Ole Country Lane on the top of a rise of land surrounded by a few second growth hardwood trees and evergreens. A large pond, which dates to the latter part of the twentieth century, is sited to the east of the house, and the land to the north of the house is still agricultural in nature although not in use. A gravel driveway begins near the southeast of the property line at Ole Country Lane, widens between the house and the pond, and then continues north of the house curling around to the garage and English barn (Photos 1, 3 and 4). Presently, metal posts connected by a thickly corded wire guard the beginning of the driveway and protect the property from unwanted vehicular traffic. Mature vegetation along the east, north and west edges of the property helps screen the farmstead from view. Nonetheless, the highway and interstate located to the south of the property is a visual and auditory intrusion (Photo 1).

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

ASC Group, Inc., prepared this report in September and October 2006, as mitigation for the proposed demolition of the buildings of the property. Amy Bennett conducted the research and prepared the report text. Douglas Terpstra and Amy Bennett conducted the large-format photography.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ELAM DRAKE FARMSTEAD-ENGLISH BARN

FRA-2606-12

Location: 2738 Ole Country Lane (formerly Johnstown Pike), Mifflin Township,
Franklin County, Ohio

USGS 7.5' Northeast Columbus Quadrangle
UTM Coordinates: 17.336072.4429743

Present Owner: Columbus Regional Airport Authority
4600 International Gateway
Columbus, Ohio

Present Use: Vacant. The barn is scheduled to be demolished.

Significance: The barn is a noteworthy example of a mid-nineteenth century three-bay English barn constructed with handmade brick. Local examples of English barns are typically frame. The barn's survival into the twenty-first century speaks to the success of its original construction technique and the care of subsequent owners. The Elam Drake Farmstead and its nineteenth-century outbuildings were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Barn constructed 1868.
2. Architect/Builder: Bricks inscribed with the initials "D.F.D." and the date "[18]68" is located on the south façade and above the east side door (Photos 25 and 27). This information corresponds to the name of Elam Drake's son Dwight F. Drake and the year he built the barn for his father.
3. History/Original and subsequent owners: Refer to the Elam Drake Farmstead portion of this report for a fuller history of the farm and a chain of title.
4. Alterations and additions: The exterior has undergone several alterations to its fenestration (Photo 26). Sometime during the latter part of the nineteenth century, a vertical board stable addition was added to the rear of the building (Photo 28).

Alterations to the interior include: addition of a loft, partial replacement of original flooring with concrete, addition of two storage rooms, and replacement of many original hewn timbers with sawn post and beams (Photos 29 and 30).

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The Elam Drake Farmstead English Barn is a large, two-story agricultural building with common bond brick walls. The rectangular building has a side-gable roof and a large double-leaf entrance flanked by single leaf doors (Photos 22, 23, and 26). In the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century, a board-and-batten addition was added to the rear of the building near the northwest corner (Photo 28).
2. Condition of fabric: The condition of the building is fair. The exterior of the building has suffered some natural deterioration and some deterioration relating to fenestration changes and lack of maintenance. Mostly notably, the recent failure of a gutter and the loss of a portion of the standing seam metal roofing are allowing water to erode the exterior mortar and enter the interior (Photo 26).

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The English barn is a structural brick building measuring 42'-0" x 30'-5". A board-and-batten addition to the north east corner of the barn measures 28'-2" x 15'-0".
2. Foundation: The English barn and its addition both rest on a brick foundation. A thin coating of concrete has been applied to the addition's brick foundation.
3. Walls: The red brick walls of the main portion of the barn are laid in seven-course common bond (Photo 25). The stable addition walls were originally board and batten; however, at some point during the twentieth century the exterior of these walls was covered with sheets of asphalt shingles (Photo 28). At that time, the original wood battens were removed so the asphalt siding would lay flat.
4. Structural system, framing: The exterior brick walls are load bearing. The barn has timber frame construction to support the roof and lofts. The north end of the center tie beams has been cut out, and metal bars were inserted at some point to prevent the roof from spreading.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The main double-leaf doorway measures approximately 11' across and is located on the south wall (Photo 24). Secondary single-leaf doorways flank the main doorway, and single-leaf doorways are also located on the east and north sides of the barn. Segmental arch lintels top all the exterior doorways.

Two large rectangular cut stones form the threshold of the main doorway. A pair of large vertical plank doors with "Z" bracing curve to fill the arch above them. The doors pivot on plain iron strap hinges.

Flanking the main doors is a pair of single-leaf doors (Photo 23). The door to the east is a rectangular vertical plank door hung on iron strap hinges. At some point a rectangular hole was cut into the middle of the door to allow for a window. The hole is now covered by a piece of standing seam metal. The doorway retains its original stone threshold. A pair of poured concrete steps allow for access to the door. The doorway flanking the west side of the main doors is filled with a rectangular paneled wood door. As evidenced by the smudges of Portland cement along the mortar joints on either side, the doorway has suffered more repairs. It features a paneled wood door hung on metal plate hinges, and a wood threshold. This paneled door was also cut with a rectangular hole to allow light into the interior. The hole is covered with a thick wire screen.

Roughly centered on the east side of the barn is an approximately 4' wide doorway with a stone threshold. The door filling this doorway is a rectangular vertical plank door hung on iron strap hinges.

Two doorways are located on the north wall. One 3'-5" wide doorway is located near the northeast corner of the barn and a 4'-4" doorway is roughly centered on this façade. A multi-panel wood door fills the doorway located near the northeast corner. The centered doorway features a rectangular vertical board door.

The stable addition features three single-leaf doorways on its east side and one single-leaf doorway on its west side.

- b. Windows: Window openings are present at both the ground floor and the loft levels of the barn. Window openings topped by double-course segmental arch lintels are original. Window openings topped by metal lintels and stretcher courses of brick were put in at a later date. Two of these later window openings have been subsequently infilled with brick. Window openings and windows are located on each of the four sides of the barn. Several windows have been broken and/or replaced and thus do not contain their original sash configuration. On the

south façade, windows with metal lintels and concrete sills are positioned over each of the flanking single-leaf doors. On the east side, two eight-light wood windows topped by segmental arch lintels are positioned on either side of the door. Above the door and offset to the north was a window that has now been infilled with brick. The former window's concrete sill remains in the wall. Another pair of segmental arch lintel windows flanks the north façade door. Two twelve-light windows with flat metal lintels and concrete sills are located on the ground level of the west side. A loft-level infilled window is positioned between them.

- c. Ventilation: Centered metal louvered vents topped by segmental arch lintels are located high up in the gable ends.

6. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Various types of standing seam metal cover the moderately pitched side-gable roof. The gable roof of the addition is covered in asphalt shingles.
- b. Eaves: The eaves extend beyond the walls of the barn and the rafters are exposed. The eaves of the addition do not extend very far from the walls and they are fitted with a metal gutter system. The gutter is missing its downspouts.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. First floor: Nearly two thirds of the 15'-0" wide interior aisle is open to the ceiling. The rest of the interior ground floor has ceilings formed by the loft. On either side of the aisle are storage spaces enclosed by wood frame walls. The storage space to the west of the center aisle measures 8'-0" x 13'-5" and the one to the east measures 8'-6" x 13'-5". The date the walls were framed is not known, although the finish of the framing indicates that they are not original.
- b. Loft: A loft space was created inside the barn at an unknown date. By virtue of its timber and heavy frame structure, the loft is divided into three parts. The center section roughly corresponds to the center aisle. In order to move more easily between the three loft spaces the tie beams were cut. Tie rods and metal pipe jacks have been installed in several places to reestablish the equilibrium of the building.
- c. Addition: The interior of the vertical board addition is divided into three livestock stalls.

2. Stairways: A single movable wood ladder provides access to the loft.
3. Flooring: The floors of both the ground and loft levels consist of wide planks of mixed lengths. In the northeast corner of the ground floor a portion of floor is poured concrete. The flooring is in disrepair and a section is missing completely from the ground floor.
4. Wall and ceiling finishes: The interior of the barn has exposed brick walls and exposed structural posts and beams. The floor of the loft forms the ceiling of the ground floor.
5. Openings and doors: Access to the storage spaces is provided by single-leaf doors on the south façade exterior and narrower interior doors positioned on either side of the aisle nearest the main double doors. There is no access to the north addition from the interior of the barn.
6. Mechanical and electrical equipment: The electrical wiring and outlets are modern with conduits running across the wood posts and beams. The barn does not contain any historic farm equipment.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The English barn is sited north of the Elam Drake House at the south edge of an old field. To the east of the barn is a mid-century concrete block garage.