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Camp Perry Historic District Landscape Inventory and Viewshed Analysis

Adam D. Smith, Megan W. Tooker, and Sunny E. Adams

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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 an historic district and recommended the district eligible for the NRHP. This project inventoried and evaluated Camp Perry's historic cultural landscape and outlined approaches and recommendations for treatment by Camp Perry cultural resources management. Based on the landscape evaluation, recommendations of a historic district boundary change were made based on the small number of contributing resources to aid future Section 106 processes and/or 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 467080, “Camp Perry, OH Hist Dist Boundary Rev and Viewshed Analysis.” The technical monitor was Kimberly Ludt, M.S., 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 R. Hartman was Chief, Land and Heritage Conservation Branch; Ms. Michelle Hanson was Chief, Installations Division. The Acting Deputy Director of ERDC-CERL was Dr. George Calfas and the Acting Director was Dr. Kumar Topudurti.

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

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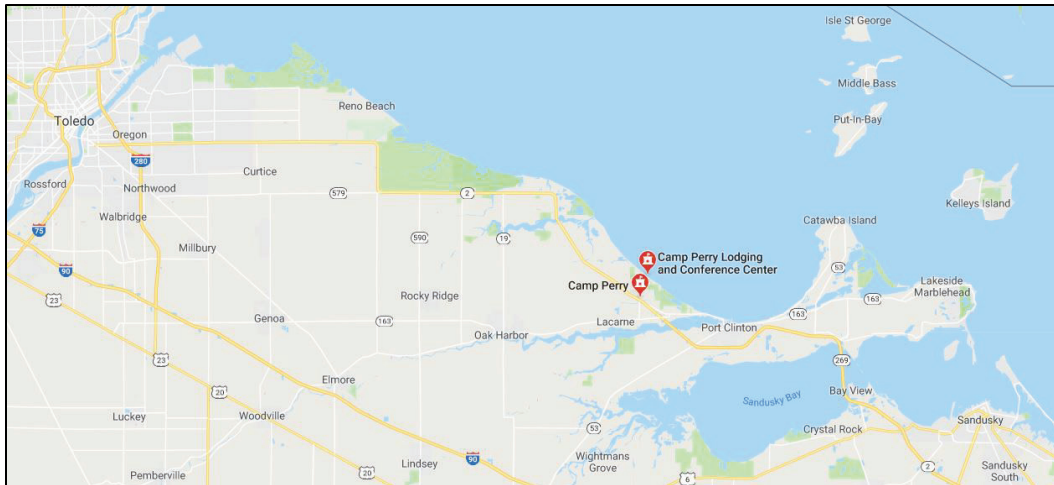
1 Methodology

1.1 Background

The U.S. Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA; U. S. Congress 1966)—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 Sections 110 and 106). Section 110 requires federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires the determination of effect of federal undertakings on properties deemed 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, OH (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. During WWII, Camp Perry 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 National Matches almost every year since 1906. A 2008 report by the Mannik & Smith Group recommended portions of Camp Perry as an NRHP-eligible historic district with a period of significance from 1906-1946 (Johnson 2008).

Figure 1. Location of Camp Perry, Ohio (www.google.com, accessed August 2017).



1.2 Objective

The objective of this project is to inventory and evaluate the historic cultural landscape of Camp Perry as required by Section 110 and 106 of the NHPA to include an evaluation of the historic landscape and character-defining features found within it. A detailed study of all historic viewsheds was completed, along with management recommendations for the landscape. Knowledge of all cultural resources and potential impacts on these resources will aid in future Section 106 processes and/or 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 one trip to Camp Perry in August 2017 to inventory the landscape and viewsheds and to reevaluate the existing Historic District boundaries as established in 2008. During that week, members of the team inventoried and photographed the landscape features, viewsheds, buildings, and structures of the Historic District.

1.3.2 Archival repositories

ERDC-CERL researchers conducted a review of books, archival repositories, and online resources related to Camp Perry. The following places were contacted and/or searched:

- NRHP listings and nomination forms were searched online at <https://www.nps.gov/Nr/publications/index.htm>
- Historic drawings, maps, photographs, and information provided by the Cultural Resources Manager for the OHARNG
- National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), College Park, Maryland
- 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 maps. Using archival sources, the research team extracted relevant historical information. The material was then combined to tell the story in both text and images. The landscapes and features were evaluated according to the methods established in *Guidelines for Identifying and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes* (ERDC-CERL 2009) and their significance and integrity determined.¹

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; Megan Tooker, Master of Landscape Architecture, as landscape historian with 22 years of experience; and Sunny E. Adams, Master of Architecture, as architectural historian with 17 years of experience.

¹ Loechl, et al. 2009. *Guidelines for Identifying and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes*. Champaign, IL: US Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory.

2 Previous Reports and Evaluations

2.1 1993: Building survey and forms

In 1993, Steven McQuillin & Associates conducted a survey of federally owned or supported buildings and structures at Camp Perry. McQuillin recorded 253 buildings and ranges at Camp Perry on Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) forms. No report was generated as a result of this survey, however. Although McQuillin recommended most of these as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, no formal consultation occurred between the OHARNG and SHPO regarding these recommendations. In 2008 (see 2.4), Mannik & Smith Group re-assessed these buildings and structures along with the intensive evaluation they completed on other structures at Camp Perry (Johnson 2008).

2.2 2006: Archaeological survey

In 2005, ASC Group conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the entirety of Camp Perry (Tonetti 2006). No prehistoric sites were identified at Camp Perry; however, two historic sites were documented. Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) forms were completed for these two sites in disturbed contexts (33-OT-302 and 33-OT-303). The sites contained late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century building foundations. Neither site met the criteria for inclusion on the NRHP. The report concluded that no further archaeological investigations were necessary at Camp Perry. The SHPO concurred in a 10 November 2005 letter.

2.3 2007: Legacy WWII POW historic context

In 2007, Legacy Resource Management Program funded *Historic Context: World War II Prisoner-of-War Camps of DoD Installations* (Project Number 05-256). As part of this historic context, a documentation report was completed for Camp Perry (Listman 2007). In December 2006, of the more than 324 hutments that once stood within the original POW compound, 182 were still extant, but all the bathhouses had been demolished and the exteriors of the hutments had been substantially altered.

2.4 2008: Documentation and evaluation of buildings and structures

In August 2007, the OHARNG contracted with the Mannik & Smith Group, Inc. (Maumee, OH) to conduct an intensive-level aboveground survey at Camp Perry. The survey's objective was to document buildings and

structures at Camp Perry that were constructed prior to 1969 and to evaluate the historic, architectural, or cultural significance of those resources in terms of their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The survey looked at 49 properties including two previously identified properties (Buildings 2815 and 2816) and re-assessed all buildings previously documented by McQuillin & Associates. In addition, 184 hutments (temporary World War II [WWII]) were inventoried. This work created 27 OHI forms—one for each building or representative building type (Johnson 2008).

The report initially concluded that Camp Perry is eligible for listing in the NRHP as a discontinuous historic district under Criteria A and C. The camp represents several distinct periods of historic development (overall period of significance is 1906–1946). Contributing resources included nine individual buildings, three firing ranges, and a corridor along Niagara and Lawrence Roads comprised of street lamps, street trees, and railroad tracks. The SHPO recommended in the past that hutments on the cantonment area west of Niagara Road, which were used as a POW compound from 1943–1946, should also be eligible for the NRHP. The report recommended, however, that these hutments were not eligible because of their accelerated attrition due to neglect, which resulted in their loss of integrity. The contributing resources initially identified in the report are listed below.

- Buildings:
 - 1 – Administration Building
 - 2 – Hough Auditorium
 - 3 – Post Exchange
 - 492 – Water Treatment Plant
 - 1003 – Post Chapel
 - 2009 – Quartermaster Storehouse
 - 2513 – Post Warehouse
 - 5023 – West Gatehouse
 - 5024 – East Gatehouse
- Ranges:
 - 5032 – Young Range
 - 5033 – Rodriguez Range
 - 5035 – Viale Range
- Corridor of light posts, street trees, and railroad tracks.

Initial correspondence from the SHPO (3 December 2008) requested the OHARNG reconsider the proposed historic district boundaries (Figure 2). The SHPO felt that the boundaries should be larger than proposed, and that

Range 5031 (Petrarca Range) should be included as a contributing resource. The SHPO also felt that the boundary needed to encompass the areas of hutments on the east and west sides of Niagara Road because they contribute to the broader setting and sense of place as well as to the overarching spatial organization of Camp Perry. Figure 3 shows the revised historic district boundaries and the addition of Range 5031 as a contributing resource to the historic district. A letter from the SHPO, dated 26 August 2009, concurred with the new boundaries of the Camp Perry Historic District.

Figure 2. Initially proposed discontinuous historic district boundaries and contributing resources, 2008 (courtesy of Mannik & Smith).



Figure 3. Final historic district boundaries and contributing resources, 2008 (courtesy of Mannik & Smith).



2.5 2009: Cottage report

In 2007, a report documenting 27 cottages and a supporting structure was completed (revised in May 2009) by the Mannik & Smith Group (2009). The cottages were located in a section of the base once known as Squaw Camp. The survey encompassed 27 temporary wood-framed cottages and one brick latrine (then a laundry building) that were constructed between 1936 and 1945. OHI forms were completed as part of the project. The lamp posts and street trees were not discussed in this report.

The cottage evaluation and report were completed in order to have additional documentation of the properties in that area as discussed during consultation with the SHPO. The OHARNG proposed demolition of 27 cottages and supporting structures in order to make way for construction of modern cottages. This project was to occur in several phases beginning in 2007. The first phase of the project was demolition of the 11 cottages and a laundry facility and construction of several new cottages south of Critchfield Road. Section 106 consultation was initiated in 2007 regarding this project. The additional phases of this project have been completed over the last 2 years as funding became available.

The SHPO concurred, in a letter dated 29 August 2007, that the buildings in this vicinity were not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and did not uniquely embody a distinctive entity as a separate historic district. The SHPO therefore conditionally (pending completion of cottage evaluation and report) concurred with the finding that there will be no adverse effect to historic properties resulting from a proposed project to demolish 11 of the cottages and the laundry building.

2.6 2009: Barracks construction memorandum and management plan

In 2009, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the National Guard Bureau, the OHARNG, and the SHPO was developed for the Camp Perry Barracks Construction Project. The MOA outlined actions to mitigate adverse effects of the project on the Camp Perry Historic District. The project's undertaking included demolition of 29 hutments and construction of a new barracks building within the boundaries of the Camp Perry Historic District. In this MOA, the OHARNG agreed to develop a historic district management plan for Camp Perry (Mannik & Smith 2012). The purpose of the management plan was to guide the OHARNG in the identification,

preservation, treatment, and management of historic properties at Camp Perry that could be affected by maintenance, construction, demolition, and related activities. Additional stipulations in the MOA included the following: (1) archival documentation of one representative hutment, (2) preservation of a block of nine hutments, and (3) designing the new barracks to be sympathetic to the historic district.

The Historic District Management Plan identified 14 individual contributing elements within the Camp Perry Historic District. These contributing elements included Building 1, Building 2, Building 3, Building 492, Building 1003, Building 2009, Building 2513, Building 5023, Building 5024, Range 5031, Range 5032, Range 5033, and Range 5035, plus the light posts, street trees, and railroad tracks. Resources constructed within the past decade (1999- 2009) were identified as noncontributing elements because their construction was outside the period of significance (1906-1946) for the historic district. The management plan was accepted by the SHPO in a letter dated 7 January 2017, but the OHARNG was cautioned against using the plan as a substitute for Section 106 review.

Although all terms of this agreement have been met, it was further agreed that a Programmatic Agreement (PA) be developed in consultation with the SHPO to implement the management plan and to manage the block of nine hutments.

2.7 2016: South water tower demolition

In 2016, the OHARNG and SHPO entered into an MOA identifying stipulations to mitigate adverse effects due to demolition of the south water tower at Camp Perry. Stipulations in the MOA required archival documentation of the south water tower. The completed archival documentation included black and white photographs and measured drawings. In addition, supplemental documentation will be completed over the next 5 years to include the following: (1) collecting historic photographs from activities at Camp Perry since the establishment of the facility, (2) scanning the photos at high resolution, and (3) printing and binding the scanned photos into one document.

2.8 2016: Evaluation of range tower 5002

In 2016, Mannik & Smith Group completed an intensive evaluation of range tower 5002 at Camp Perry (Mannik & Smith 2016). The tower was constructed in 1954 and needs improvements and upgrades. Based on the

recommendations in the 2016 Mannik & Smith Group (MSG) report, the OHARNG made the determination that the tower was not eligible for the NRHP individually or as a contributing resource to the Camp Perry Historic District. The SHPO concurred with the OHARNG's determination in a letter dated 5 January 2017.

2.9 2017: Building 2513 Memorandum of Understanding

In 2017 the OHARNG and the SHPO entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to mitigate adverse effects from demolition of Building 2513, the post warehouse building, which was constructed in 1942 and had become a contributing resource to the historic district. Stipulations in the MOU required the OHARNG to develop an Ohio Historical Marker for placement at Camp Perry. The topic on the marker discusses the historical importance of the railroad at Camp Perry. The historical marker was installed, and a dedication ceremony occurred on 27 September 2019.

2.10 2018: Building 492 Memorandum of Agreement

In 2018, an MOA among the National Guard Bureau, the OHARNG, and the SHPO was developed for the Water Treatment Plant (Bldg. 492) demolition project. The MOA outlined actions to mitigate adverse effects from demolition of the water treatment plant, which was a contributing resource to the historic district. According to stipulations in the MOA, the OHARNG will preserve the North Water Tower (Building 301) as well as 1923 and 1931 historic plans and elevations for the Water Treatment Plant. The OHARNG will incorporate management of the North Water Tower into the Camp Perry Historic District Management Plan. The original hard copies of the historic plans and elevations will be retained at the Adjutant General's Department, State Historian Office.

3 Current Condition of Buildings and Structures

According to National Register Bulletin #15, *buildings* are created to “shelter any form of human activity” and *structures* are “for purposes other than creating human shelter” (NPS 1997, 4). *Objects* are for constructions that are “primarily artistic in a nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed.” (NPS 1997, 5). While objects are listed as part of the Camp Perry inventory in Table 1 below, they are discussed in Chapter 4 rather than here.

Figure 4 shows a 2017 map of Camp Perry’s cantonment.

Figure 4. Map of buildings in 2017 (OHARNG).

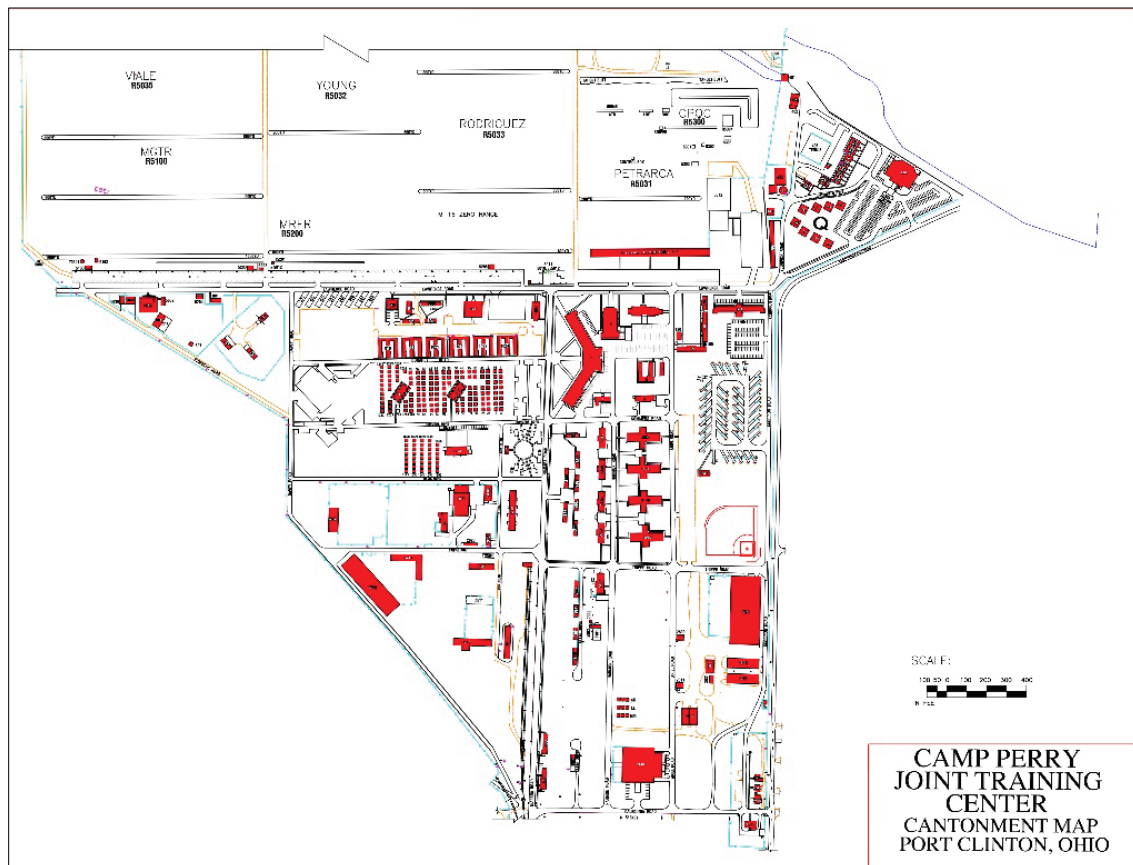


Table 1. List of buildings, structures, and objects (OHARNG Real Property July 2017, modified May 2018).

Number	Description	Year Built	Type ²	Historic Use	NRHP Status	Year Evaluated	OHI Number
1	Headquarters Building	1938	P	Administration	Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0091804
2	Auditorium	1938	P	Theater	Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0091704
3	Administrative Building/Post Exchange	1936	P	Commercial Center	Eligible	2008	OTT0106604
4	Enlisted Barracks	1986					
5	Battalion Headquarters Building	1942	T	Classroom	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0092604
7	Company Headquarters Building	1942	p	Garage	Not Eligible	2008	OTT0106704
8	Company HQ Building	1942	T	Dental Clinic	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0092804
100	Fast Food/Snack Bar	1984					
120	Army Lodging	1985					
150	Army Lodging	1980					
160	Army Lodging	1981					
170	Army Lodging	1985					
200	Unaccompanied Officers' Quarters	2003					
301	Northern Water Tower	1931-1937	P	Water Tower	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0095904
302	Transient Officers' Quarters	1942	T	Classroom	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0095804
401	Lift Station	1938	T	Pump House	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0096204
402	Toilet/Shower Building	1965	T	Latrine	Not Eligible	2008	OTT106304
403	Storage General Purpose	1938	P	Storehouse	Not Eligible	2008	OTT106404
492	Water Treatment Plant	1907 1923 1942	P	Filtration Plant	Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0096004
493	Camp Perry Well (Site 493)	1907	P	Filtration Plant	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0096104
501	Army Lodging	1942		Cottage	Not Eligible	2007	OTT106504
502	Army Lodging	1942		Cottage	Not Eligible	2007	OTT106504
503	Army Lodging	1942		Cottage	Not Eligible	2007	OTT106504
504	Army Lodging	1942		Cottage	Not Eligible	2007	OTT106504
505	Army Lodging	1942		Cottage	Not Eligible	2007	OTT106904

² P – Permanent; T – Temporary

Number	Description	Year Built	Type ²	Historic Use	NRHP Status	Year Evaluated	OHI Number
506	Army Lodging	1942		Cottage	Not Eligible	2007	OTT107004
507	Army Lodging	1942		Cottage	Not Eligible	2007	OTT107004
508	Army Lodging	1942		Cottage	Not Eligible	2007	OTT107204
509	Army Lodging	1942		Cottage	Not Eligible	2007	OTT107204
510	Army Lodging	1942		Cottage	Not Eligible	2007	OTT107204
511	Army Lodging	1942		Cottage	Not Eligible	2007	OTT107204
512	Army Lodging	1942		Cottage	Not Eligible	2007	OTT107204
513	Army Lodging	1942		Cottage	Not Eligible	2007	OTT107204
519	Army Lodging	2008		Cottage			
520	Army Lodging	2008		Cottage			
521	Army Lodging	2008		Cottage			
522	Army Lodging	2008		Cottage			
523	Army Lodging	2008		Cottage			
524	Army Lodging	2008		Cottage			
525	Army Lodging	2008		Cottage			
526	Army Lodging	2008		Cottage			
600	Convention Center	1997					
801	Administration Building	1938		Latrine	Not Eligible	1993/2008	
804	Small Arms Ammunition Storage	1982					
805	Small Arms Ammunition Storage	1996					
806	Storage General Purpose	1996					
807	Storage General Purpose	1995					
902	Administrative Building	1942	P	Classroom	Not Eligible	2008	OTT0107104
904	Transient Officers' Quarters	1942	T	Company Administration/Supply	Not Eligible	2008	OTT0107304
910	General Instruction Building	1942	T	Mess Hall	Not Eligible	2008	OTT0107404
911	General Instruction Building	1942	T	Mess Hall	Not Eligible	2008	OTT0107404
930	Range Operations Building	2001					
950	General Instruction Building	2009					

Number	Description	Year Built	Type ²	Historic Use	NRHP Status	Year Evaluated	OHI Number
1000	Administrative Building	1942	T	Classroom	Not Eligible	2008	OTT0107504
1003	Religious Facility	1942	T	Chapel	Eligible	2008	OTT107804
1004	Administrative Building	1942	T	Company Administrative/Supply	Not Eligible	2008	OTT109504
1021	General Instruction Building	1942	T	Mess Hall	Not Eligible	2008	OTT107404
1022	General Instruction Building	1942	T	Mess Hall	Not Eligible	2008	OTT107404
1023	General Instruction Building	1942	T	Mess Hall	Not Eligible	2008	OTT107404
1024	General Instruction Building	1942	T	Mess Hall	Not Eligible	2008	OTT107404
1620-1666	Hutments	1942		5-Man Hutments	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0109704
1749	Gratitude Train Monument Canopy	2005					
1750	Barracks	2010					
1751	Gratitude Train Monument	1949					
1800	MWR Building	1942	P	Day Room	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0094104
1804	Dining Facility	1971				Planned for 2020	
1805	Enlisted Barracks	1980					
1841	Transient Officers' Quarters	1942	T	Company Administrative/Supply	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0094104
1845	Dining Facility	1971				Planned for 2020	
1846	Enlisted Barracks	1983					
2008	Field Maintenance Shop	1942	T	Motor Repair Shop	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0090904
2009	Simulator Building	1907	T	Warehouse	Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0094604
2011	Field Maintenance Shop	1942	T	Warehouse	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0096504
2012	Field Maintenance Shop	1984					
2013	FMS fuel pad	1942	T	Motor Repair Shop	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0091004
2023	Oil Storage Building	1942	P	Latrine	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0096404
2024	FMS Weight Room	1942	P	Office Building	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0096304
2026	Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1993 - 1994	P	Tank Storage		1993	OTT0096904
2100	Battalion Headquarters Building	1942	T	Classroom	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0093904

Number	Description	Year Built	Type ²	Historic Use	NRHP Status	Year Evaluated	OHI Number
2101	Transient Officers' Quarters	1945	T	Company Administrative/Supply	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0094004
2142	Company HQ Bldg.	1942	T	Classroom	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0094304
2143	Transient Officers' Quarters	1942	T	Company Administrative/Supply	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0094404
2145	Dining Facility	1972				Planned for 2020	
2146	Enlisted Barracks	1984					
2201	Toilet/Shower Building	2007					
2300	Transient Officers' Quarters	1942	T	Company Administrative/Supply	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0094504
2304	Dining Facility	1972				Planned for 2020	
2305	Enlisted Barracks	1985					
2500	Storage and Sales Building	1942	P	Warehouse	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0096804
2501	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1942	P	Salvage Warehouse	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0096704
2504	Bachelor Officers' Quarters/ Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	1942	T	Office Building	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0094804
2505	FMS Maintenance Storage	1942	T	Warehouse	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0094704
2512	Storage General Purpose	1942	P	Repair Garage	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0091204
2513	Storage General Purpose	1942	P	Warehouse	Eligible	2008	OTT0108604
2516	Railroad Tracks	1906	P	Railroad	Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0092704
2603	Transient Officers' Quarters	1942	T	Company Administration Building	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0093004
2607	Dining Facility	1972				Planned for 2020	
2648	Transient Officers' Quarters	1942	T	Company Administration Building	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0093104
2702	Transient Officers' Quarters	1942	T	Company Administration Building	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0093204
2746	Transient Officers' Quarters	1942	T	Company Administration Building	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0093304
2807	Engineering/ Housing Maintenance	1943	P	Motor Shop	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0095304
2809	Toilet/Shower Building	1942	T	Latrine and Shower	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0072004
2811	Toilet/Shower Building	1942	T	Latrine and Shower	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0071904
2815	Storage Building	1942	T	Shop	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0095404
2816	Storage General Purpose	1942	T	Shop	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0095504

Number	Description	Year Built	Type ²	Historic Use	NRHP Status	Year Evaluated	OHI Number
2820	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1986					
2902	Toilet/Shower Building	1992					
2903	Storage Building	1992					
2904	Recreational Shelter	1992					
3000	Transient Officers' Quarters	1942	T	Classroom	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0095104
3082	Transient Officers' Quarters	1942	T	Company Administration Building	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0092904
3100	Company Headquarters Building	1942	T	Classroom	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0093804
3203	Sanitary Lift Station	2005	P	Garage & Pump House	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0095204
3207	Army Lodging	ca. 1880	Relocated	Officers' Quarters	Not Eligible	2008	OTT0108704
3208	Army Lodging	ca. 1900	Relocated	Officers' Quarters	Not Eligible	2008	OTT0108804
3209	Army Lodging	ca. 1880	Relocated	Officers' Quarters	Not Eligible	2008	OTT0108904
3300	Storage General Purpose	2000					
3401	Sewage Lift Station	1987					
5002	Observation Tower	1954		Observation Tower	Not Eligible	2017	OTT0110304
5005	Range Storage Building	1958	T	Officers' Quarters	Not Eligible	2008	OTT0109404
5008	Observation Tower	1990					
5009	Range Operations/ Storage Bldg.	1958					
5010	Flagpole	2003					
5011	Flagpole	2003					
5012	Flagpole	2003					
5015	Storage Building	1980					
5020	Storm Water Lift Station	1958					
5023	Camp Perry West Guard Tower	1937	P	Guard Tower	Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0093704
5024	Camp Perry East Guard Tower	1937	P	Guard Tower	Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0093604
5025	Skeet Club Operations	1990					
5026	Range Operations Building	1968					
5032	HEAT	2012					
5034	EST	2013					

Number	Description	Year Built	Type ²	Historic Use	NRHP Status	Year Evaluated	OHI Number
5036	Range Storage Building	2000					
5038	Range Storage Building	1996					
5039	Covered Training Area	1984					
5041	Sewage Lift Station	1980					
5042	Simulator Building	2006					
5048	Wheeled Vehicle Driver Course	1992					
5050	Bayonet Assault Course	1984					
5055	Hand Grenade Accuracy Course	1991					
5056	Grandstand/ Bleachers	1980					
5070	Grandstand/ Bleachers	1980					
5102	Range Operations/ Storage Building	1996					
5103	Overhead Protection	1996					
5202	Range Operations/ Storage Building	1995					
5203	Overhead Protection	1995					
5204	Range Operations/ Storage Building	1995					
5205	Grandstand/ Bleachers	1980					
5302	Range Operations/ Storage Building	1996					
5303	Overhead Protection	1996					
5304	Sewage Lift Station	1980					
5305	Organizational Classroom	1980					
8000	Softball Diamond	2009					
KK2	Hutment	1942	T	5-Man Hutment	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0088404
KK3	Hutment	1942	T	5-Man Hutment	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0088304
KK4	Hutment	1942	T	5-Man Hutment	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0088204
LL2	Hutment	1942	T	5-Man Hutment	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0088504
LL3	Hutment	1942	T	5-Man Hutment	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0088604

Number	Description	Year Built	Type ²	Historic Use	NRHP Status	Year Evaluated	OHI Number
LL4	Hutment	1942	T	5-Man Hutment	Not Eligible	1993/2008	Ott0088704
MM2	Hutment	1942	T	5-Man Hutment	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0090604
MM3	Hutment	1942	T	5-Man Hutment	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0090504
MM4	Hutment	1942	T	5-Man Hutment	Not Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0090404
EXTL1	Brick Lamp Posts	1936-1938		Street Lights	Eligible		OTT0092704
EXTL2	Brick Lamp Posts	1936-1938		Street Lights	Eligible		OTT0092704
LOADD	Loading Dock (Rail Spur)	2000 ³					
PIER1	Pier	1934/1985					
CD	Toilet/Shower Building	1980					
EF	Toilet/Shower Building	1980					
R5020	Hand Grenade Qualification Range	2009					
R5021	Hand Grenade Qualification Range	2009					
R5022	Combat Trail	2009					
R5031	Petrarca Range	1907	N/A	Firing Range	Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0092404
R5032	Young Range	1907	N/A	Firing Range	Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0092004
R5033	Rodriguez Range	1907	N/A	Firing Range	Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0092304
R5035	Viale Range	1910	N/A	Firing Range	Eligible	1993/2008	OTT0091904
R5039	Tire Live Fire Shoot House	1988					
R5037/R5041	Shotgun (skeet) Range	ca. 1968	N/A	Shotgun Range	Not Eligible	1993	OTT0093504
R5042	Air Rifle Range Building	2008					
R5043	TOW Range	1995					
R5047	Rappel Tower	2003					
R5048	Covered Firing line	1980					
R5319	MOUT Assault Course	2006					
T5101	Observation Tower	1995					
T5201	Observation Tower	1995					
T5301	Observation Tower	1995					

3.1 Building 1 – Headquarters

Building 1 was constructed in 1937–38. It was initially documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Associates and recommended eligible

³ New loading dock constructed in 2000, but a small portion of the older dock may remain under new concrete pad.

in 2008 by MSG. Rehabilitation was completed on Building 1 in 2013 in accordance with the Secretary of Interior (SOI) Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (SOI Standards; Weeks and Grimmer 1995) and in consultation with the SHPO. Rehabilitation included a new roof, replacement of the skylight and windows, and masonry cleaning and repairs. The current headquarters building is pictured in Figures 5 and 6.

Figure 5. North side of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 6. South side of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.2 Building 2 – Auditorium

Building 2 (Figure 7) was constructed in 1937-38. It was initially documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc. and recommended eligible in 2008 by MSG. 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 and doors, repair and/or replacement of interior and exterior lighting, and renovation of the interior lobby and auditorium.

Figure 7. North side of Building 2 (ERDC-CERL 2017),



3.3 Building 3 – Administrative building/post exchange

Building 3 was constructed in 1936. It was documented on an OHI form and recommended eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figures 8–11). Rehabilitation is planned for Building 3 in 2020 or 2021 to be consistent with the SOI Standards (Weeks and Grimmer 1995).

Figure 8. Looking east at Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 9. Looking southeast at Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 10. Looking south towards Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 11. Looking north at Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.4 Building 4 – Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH), senior non-commissioned officers (NCO)

Building 4 (Figure 12) was constructed in 1986 and has not been evaluated.

Figure 12. Northeast oblique of Building 4 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.5 Building 5 – Battalion headquarters building (former classroom)

Building 5 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. Building 5 was joined with Building 6 between 1960 and 1972 resulting in the current U-shape. It has been reclad with insulated steel siding and has new windows and doors (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Northeast oblique of Building 5 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.6 Building 7 – Company headquarters building (former garage)

Building 7 was constructed in 1942, and it was documented on an OHI form and also recommended not eligible in 2008. It has been re clad with insulated steel siding and has new windows and doors (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Southeast oblique of Building 7 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.7 Building 8 – Company HQ Administrative building (former dental clinic)

Building 8 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. It has been reclad with insulated steel siding and has new windows and doors (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Looking northeast at Building 8 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.8 Buildings 100, 120, 150, 160, and 170 – Army lodging

Building 100, 120, 150, 160, and 170 were constructed respectively in 1984, 1985, 1980, 1981, and 1985, and they have not been evaluated (Figures 16 and 17).

Figure 16. Looking east at Building 120 and Building 150, with Building 160 in background, center (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 17. Looking east at 100, 120, 150, 160, and 170 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.9 Building 200 – Unaccompanied officers' quarters

Building 200 was constructed in 2003 and has not been evaluated (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Looking southeast at Building 200 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.10 Building 301 – Northern water tower

Building 301 was constructed between 1930 and 1937, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 19). Although it was not initially recommended eligible, the Northern Water Tower will be preserved as stipulated in the MOA discussed in Section 2.10. This water tower represents the last extant component of the water treatment facility that has supplied water to Camp Perry.

Figure 19. Looking north at Building 301 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.11 Building 302 – Transient officers’ quarters (now demolished)

Building 302 and Building 303 were constructed in 1942 as two separate buildings. They were joined together sometime between 1960 and 1972 and renumbered as Building 302 (Figure 20). Building 302 was documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc. and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. The OHARNG consulted with the SHPO in 2016 regarding demolition of this building. The SHPO concurred that Building 302 was not a contributing resource to the historic district and demolition of the building would have no adverse effect to historic properties. Demolition was completed in 2019.

Figure 20. Looking southwest at Building 302 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.12 Building 401 – Lift Station

Building 401 was constructed in 1938. The lift station was documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc. and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. In 2010, a new roof and insulated steel siding were added to the building (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Looking west at Building 401 on the left and at Building 5008 on the right (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.13 Building 402 – Latrine

Building 402 was constructed in 1965 and documented on an OHI form and also recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 22).

Figure 22. Looking west at Building 402 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.14 Building 403 – Storage building

Building 403 was constructed in 1938 and was documented on an OHI form and also recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 23).

Figure 23. Looking west at Building 403 (center) with Building 402 slightly visible on left and Building 402 slightly visible to right (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.15 Building 492 – Water treatment building (now demolished)

Building 492 (Figures 24 and 25) was constructed in 1907 (expanded in 1923 and 1942), documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended eligible in 2008 by MSG. Based on historic aerial photos of the area (from Camp Perry Directorate of Public Works [DPW]), the building has been modified multiple times between 1907 and the 1940s. This includes either modification or replacement of the original 1907 building, addition of a second building, construction of the north water tower, demolition of the stand pipe, and installation of new cover over concrete holding tanks. While it has been assumed that the current building was constructed in 1907, the current building has a different shape and footprint than what can be seen on early 1900s aerial views. It is likely that the original building was replaced in the 1920s along with construction of the larger building off the northeast corner. The Water Treatment Plant was demolished in 2019. An MOA was developed in consultation with the SHPO in order to resolve the adverse effect. In accordance with stipulations identified in the MOA, the OHARNG will preserve the northern water tower (Bldg. 301) and preserve historic elevations and plans of the water treatment plant at the Adjutant General's Department, State Historian Office.

3.16 Building 493 – Well

The well on the Real Property list dates to 1907 (Figure 24). It is visible in early 1900s historic photographs and aerial views (see Figure 296, p. 199).

Figure 24. Looking east at Building 492 (1907 portion in center) with newer addition to right and well (Building 493) in foreground (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 25. Looking southwest at Building 492 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.17 Building 500 – Storage building (now demolished)

Building 500 (Figure 26) was documented on an OHI form and also recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. OHARNG property records indicated the construction date of Building 500 was 1942. However historic aerial photographs indicate that the original 1942 era building was likely demolished between 1960 and 1972. The original building was a long garage that ran north and south in the cottage area (see Figure 200, 1943 site plan, p. 143). This long building is no longer visible on the 1972 aerial photograph of the area. There appears to be another considerably smaller building standing in the location of the former long garage. Given the change in the footprint of the buildings in this area between 1960 and 1972, it is likely the original Building 500 was demolished sometime between 1960 and 1972 and a new smaller Building 500 was constructed in its place shortly afterwards. This building was demolished in spring 2018 as part of the cottage replacement project, which was initiated in 2007 (see Section 2.5).

Figure 26. Looking south at Building 500 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.18 Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, and 513– cottages

Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, and 516 were constructed between 1936 and 1942. They were documented on OHI forms and recommended not eligible in 2007 by MSG (Figures 27–29). Buildings 514, 515 and 516 were demolished in 2017 as part of the cottage replacement project, which was initiated in 2007 (see Section 2.5). The remaining cottages have been reclad with vinyl siding and have new windows and doors. The remaining cottages are currently being demolished as funding becomes available as part of the cottage replacement project.

Figure 27. Looking west at row of cottages, Building 505 (on far right) to Building 511 (on far left) (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 28. Looking south at 501 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 29. Looking south at rear of Buildings 501, 502, 503 and 504, on left (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.19 Buildings 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, and 526 – cottages

Buildings 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, and 526 (Figures 30 and 31) were constructed in 2008 and have not been evaluated.

Figure 30. Looking southwest at Building 522, shown at left (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 31. Looking northeast at the rear of 524 and 525 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.20 Building 600 – Convention Center

Building 600 (Figures 32 and 33) was constructed in 1997 and has not been evaluated.

Figure 32. Looking north at Building 600 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 33. Looking southeast at Building 600 with Lake Erie in foreground (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.21 Building 801 – Latrine

Building 801 was constructed in 1938, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and was recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 34). The interior of this building has been remodeled for use as an administration office. The OHARNG initiated consultation with the SHPO in a letter dated 27 June 2014 regarding maintenance and upgrades of several buildings including Building 801. The OHARNG determined that none of the buildings were eligible for the NRHP individually or as contributing resources to the historic district and that proposed work on these buildings would have no adverse effect on historic properties. The OHARNG assumed concurrence as no response was received within 30 days from SHPO regarding this project. In addition, the OHARNG consulted with the SHPO regarding construction of three buildings near Building 801 in 2012 and 2014. Building 801 was within the APE of these three proposed projects. The OHARNG determined Building 801 was not a historic property and that there would be no adverse effect to the historic district with the construction of these buildings. The SHPO did not object to the determination that Building 801 was not eligible individually or as a contributing resource to the district.

Figure 34. Looking south at Building 801 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.22 Building 804 – Storage building

Building 804 was constructed in 1982 and has not been evaluated.

3.23 Building 805 – Storage building

Building 805 was constructed in 1996 and has not been evaluated.

3.24 Building 806 – Storage building

Building 806 was constructed in 1996 and has not been evaluated.

3.25 Building 807 – Storage building

Building 807 was constructed in 1995 and has not been evaluated.

3.26 Building 902 – Administrative building

Building 902 was constructed in 1942. It was documented on an OHI form and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 35). It has new windows and doors.

Figure 35. Northeast oblique of Building 902 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.27 Building 904 – Officers' quarters (former administrative building)

Building 904 was constructed in 1942. It was documented on an OHI form and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. Several exterior openings have been bricked in at an unknown time. It has new windows and doors (Figure 36).

Figure 36. Northeast oblique of Building 904 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.28 Buildings 910, 911, 1021, 1022, 1023, and 1024 – classrooms (former mess halls)

Buildings 910, 911, 1021, 1022, 1023, and 1024 were constructed in 1942 as mess halls, and they were documented on an OHI form and also recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (examples shown in Figures 37–39).

Figure 37. Looking west at 1024 in foreground (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 38. Looking south at Building 1023 in center of photo (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 39. Looking north at Building 1024 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.29 Building 930 – Range operations

Building 930 was constructed in 2001 and has not been evaluated (Figure 40).

Figure 40. Looking west with Building 930 on the right (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.30 Building 950 – General instruction facility

Building 950 (Figure 41) was constructed in 2009 and has not been evaluated. Consultation regarding demolition of five buildings (1001, 1002, 1005, 1006, and 1007) to allow for construction of the Building 950 occurred in 2008 (Project Number 2008-OTT-2466).

Figure 41. Northeast oblique of Building 950 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.31 Building 1000 – Administrative

Building 1000 was constructed in 1942, and it was documented on an OHI form and also recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. It has new windows and doors (Figure 42).

Figure 42. Northeast oblique of Building 1000 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.32 Building 1003 – Chapel

Building 1003 (Figures 43 and 44) was constructed in 1942. It was documented on an OHI form and also recommended as eligible in 2008 by MSG. 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 non-original 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 43. Looking south at Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 44. Looking north at Building 1003 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.33 Building 1004 – Administrative building

Building 1004 (Figure 45) was constructed in 1942, and it was documented on an OHI form and also recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. It has new windows and doors.

Figure 45. Looking west at Building 1004 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.34 1620–1666 – Hutments

Hutments 1620–1666 (Figure 46) were constructed in 1942, documented on OHI forms in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. All remaining hutments in this area are planned for demolition by 2021.

Figure 46. Looking north at hutments (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.35 Building 1750 – Barracks

Building 1750 was constructed in 2010 and has not been evaluated (Figures 47 and 48).

Figure 47. Looking southwest at Building 1750 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 48. Looking north at Building 1750 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.36 Building 1751 – Gratitude Train Monument

The French Gratitude Train or “Merci Train” Monument is one of the 49 cars that made up the “Forty and Eight Train” that was gifted to the United States by France in 1949, in response to the U.S. Friendship Train of 1947. The 49 boxcars were designated as one for each state, with one to be shared between the District of Columbia and Hawaii. The boxcar has been at Camp Perry since the early 1950s. In 1986, the boxcar was restored (Bovia 2004, 71–72). The train stood at Memorial Plaza until the tornado hit in 1998, and then it was moved to the current location and the roof was replaced. A metal canopy, Building 1749, was constructed over the monument in 2005 (Figure 49).

Figure 49. Looking west at Gratitude Train monument (Building 1751) and canopy (Building 1749) (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.37 Building 1800 – MWR building (former Day Room)

Building 1800 was constructed in 1942, and it was documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. It has been reclad with insulated steel siding and has new windows and doors (Figure 50).

Figure 50. Looking south at Building 1800 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.38 Buildings 1804, 1845, 2145, 2304, and 2607 – dining facilities

Buildings 1804 and 1845 were constructed in 1971 and Buildings 2145, 2304, and 2607 were constructed in 1972. These buildings have not been evaluated (examples shown in Figures 51 and 52). These mess halls are covered under the Program Comment for UPH.⁴

Figure 51. Looking southwest at Building 1804 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 52. Looking southeast at Building 1804 (left) and Building 1845 (right) (ERDC-CERL 2017).



5

⁴ Mess halls that start with the CATCODE number 72 constructed from 1946-1974 are covered under the 2006 Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Program Comment for Section 106 purposes. All mess halls constructed during this period were mitigated in the report, *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing During the Cold War 1946-1974* (Goodwin Associates, Kuranda, Katherine et al. 2003).

3.39 Buildings 1805, 1846, 2146, and 2305 – enlisted barracks

Buildings 1805, 1846, 2146, and 2305 were constructed in the 1980s and have not been evaluated (Figures 53 and 54).

Figure 53. Looking southeast toward Buildings 1805, 1846, 2146, and 2305 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 54. Northeast oblique of Building 1846 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.40 Buildings 1841, 2101, 2143, and 2300 – transient officers' quarters (former administrative buildings)

Buildings 1841, 2143, and 2300 were constructed in 1942, and Building 2101 was constructed in 1945. These buildings were documented on OHI forms in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. They have been reclad with insulated steel siding and have new windows and doors (Figures 55–58).

Figure 55. Southwest oblique of Building 1841 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



Figure 56. Northeast oblique of Building 2101 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



Figure 57. Southeast oblique of Building 2143 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



Figure 58. Southeast oblique of Building 2300 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.41 Building 2008 – Shop

Building 2008 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 59). The exterior of this building received masonry repairs and was painted in 2014. In 2015, all new windows were installed. The SHPO concurred that there would be no adverse effect to the historic district with these two projects.

Figure 59. Southwest oblique of Building 2008 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.42 Building 2009 – Simulator building (former warehouse)

Building 2009 was constructed in 1907, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended eligible in 2008 by MSG. 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 (Figures 60 and 61).

Figure 60. Looking west at Building 2009 (Camp Perry 2017).



Figure 61. Looking south at Building 2009 (Camp Perry 2017).



3.43 Building 2011 – Field maintenance shop (FMS)

Building 2011 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and was recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 62).

Figure 62. Northeast oblique of Building 2011 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.44 Building 2012 – FMS

Building 2012 was constructed in 1984 and has not been evaluated (Figure 63).

Figure 63. Southwest oblique of Building 2012 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.45 Building 2013 – FMS fuel pad

Building 2013 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG.

3.46 Building 2023 – Oil storage building (former latrine)

Building 2023 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 64).

Figure 64. Looking northeast at Building 2023 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.47 Building 2024 – FMS weight room (former administrative building).

Building 2024 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and was recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 65).

Figure 65. Looking northeast at Building 2024 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.48 Building 2026 – Motor vehicle storage building

Building 2026 was constructed between 1993 and 1994. This current building replaced another building that was constructed in 1942 on the same concrete pad. The original building 2026 was initially documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc. and was replaced shortly after that with the current building (Figure 66).

Figure 66. East facade of Building 2026 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.49 Buildings 2100 and 2142 – Battalion headquarters

Buildings 2100 and 2142 were constructed in 1942, documented on OHI forms in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. They have been re clad with insulated steel siding and have new windows and doors (Figure 67).

Figure 67. Looking east at Building 2142 on the right with Building 2143 behind (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.50 Building 2201 – Latrine

Building 2201 was constructed in 2007 for the recreational camping area (Figure 68). It has not been evaluated.

Figure 68. Southwest oblique of Building 2201, which is a latrine for the camping area (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.51 Building 2500 – Storage building

Building 2500 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. It has been re clad with insulated steel siding and has new windows and doors (Figure 69).

Figure 69. Looking southeast at Building 2500 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.52 Building 2501 – Vehicle maintenance shop

Building 2501 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and was recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 70).

Figure 70. Looking northeast at Building 2501 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.53 Building 2504 – Bachelor Officers’ Quarters (BOQ) (former administrative building), now demolished

Building 2504 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 71). Building 2504 was demolished in 2018 after the researchers’ site visit. Consultation was completed with the SHPO in 2017.

3.54 Building 2505 – FMS maintenance storage (former warehouse)

Building 2505 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 71).

Figure 71. Looking east with Building 2404 (left) and Building 2505 (right) (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.55 Building 2512 – Storage (former repair garage)

Building 2512 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figures 72 and 73).

Figure 72. Looking south at Building 2512 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 73. Southeast oblique of Building 2512 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.56 Building 2513 – Storage (former warehouse), now demolished

Building 2513 was constructed in 1942, and it was documented on an OHI form and also recommended eligible in 2008 by MSG. Building 2513 (Figure 74) was demolished in 2018. An MOU was developed in consultation with the SHPO to mitigate adverse effects of the demolition. Mitigation included development of an Ohio Historical Marker discussing the importance of historic rail access to the facility. The marker was installed in September 2019.

Figure 74. Southwest oblique of Building 2513 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.57 Buildings 2603, 2648, 2702, and 2746 – transient officers' quarters (former administrative buildings)

Buildings 2603, 2648, 2702, and 2746 were constructed in 1942, documented on OHI forms in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. All four were reclad with insulated steel siding and have new windows and doors (Figure 75).

Figure 75. Looking northwest towards 2746, 2702, 2648, and 2603 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.58 Building 2807 – Engineering building

Building 2807 was constructed in 1943, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. It has been re clad with insulated steel siding and has new windows and doors (Figure 76 and 77).

Figure 76. Looking southeast at Building 2807 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 77. West side of Building 2807 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.59 Building 2809 – Latrine and shower (now demolished)

Building 2809 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and was recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. It had replacement doors and filled in windows (Figures 78 and 79). Building 2809 was demolished in 2018. Section 106 consultation was completed with the SHPO in 2016.

Figure 78. Looking south at Building 2809 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 79. Southwest oblique of Building 2809 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.60 Building 2811 – Latrine and shower (now demolished)

Building 2811 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. It had replacement doors and filled-in windows (Figure 80). Building 2811 was demolished in 2018. Section 106 consultation was completed with the SHPO in 2016.

Figure 80. Southwest oblique of Building 2811 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.61 Building 2815 – Storage building

Building 2815 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. It has been re clad with insulated steel siding and has new windows and doors (Figure 81).

Figure 81. Southeast oblique of Building 2815 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.62 Building 2816 – Storage building

Building 2816 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 82).

Figure 82. Southeast oblique of Building 2816 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.63 Building 2820 – Vehicle maintenance shop

Building 2820 was constructed in 1986 and has not been evaluated (Figure 83).

Figure 83. Northeast oblique of Building 2820 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.64 Building 2902 – Latrine

Building 2902 was constructed in 1992 and has not been evaluated (Figure 84).

Figure 84. Northeast oblique of Building 2902 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.65 Building 2903 – Storage building

Building 2903 was constructed in 1992 and has not been evaluated (Figure 85).

Figure 85. South facade of Building 2903 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.66 Building 2904 – Recreational shelter

Building 2904 was constructed in 1992 and has not been evaluated (Figure 86).

Figure 86. Northeast oblique of Building 2904 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.67 Buildings 3000 and 3100 – officers’ quarters and Company HQ (former classrooms)

Buildings 3000 and 3100 (Figure 87) were constructed in 1942 as classrooms, documented on OHI forms in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. Both were re clad with insulated steel siding and have new windows and doors.

Figure 87. Looking north at Building 3100 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.68 Building 3082 – Officers’ quarters (former administrative building)

Building 3082 was constructed in 1942, documented on an OHI form in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. It was re clad with insulated steel siding and has new windows and doors (Figure 88).

Figure 88. Looking north towards Building 3082 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.69 Building 3203 – Sanitary lift station

The original Building 3203, constructed in 1942, was demolished. A new building and pumps were constructed by Ottawa County in 2005 (Figure 89). The county will be responsible for maintaining the lift station.

Figure 89. Looking east at Building 3203 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.70 Buildings 3207, 3208, and 3209 – vacant Army housing

Buildings 3207, 3208, and 3209 were constructed in the late 1880s to early 1900s. These former privately owned houses were documented on OHI forms and also recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. In 1937, approximately 190 acres were acquired to extend Camp Perry to the south. There is speculation that buildings 3207, 3208, and 3209 were relocated from the newly acquired land to their current location to be used as Officer's Quarters. These quarters are slated for demolition due to their poor condition (Figures 90–92). Consultation was completed with the SHPO in 2019 and they concurred that demolition of these three buildings would not impact the significance and integrity of the historic district in any way that would alter its National Register eligibility.

Figure 90. Looking east at Building 3207 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



Figure 91. Looking east at Building 3208 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



Figure 92. Looking east at Building 3209 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.71 Building 3300 – Storage building

Building 3300 was constructed in 2000 and has not been evaluated (Figure 93).

Figure 93. Looking north, with Building 3300 on the right (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.72 Building 5002 – Observation tower

Building 5002 was constructed in 1954 and documented on an OHI form and also recommended not eligible in 2017 by MSG (Figure 94). In 2017, the SHPO concurred that this tower was not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 94. Looking northwest at Building 5002 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.73 Building 5008 – Observation tower

Building 5008 was constructed in 1990 and has not been evaluated yet (Figure 95).

Figure 95. View of Building 5008 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.74 Main gate stone towers (Buildings 5023 and 5024)

The two buildings—Building 5023 (West Gatehouse) and Building 5024 (East Gatehouse)—that comprise the main gate were constructed in 1937 and were documented on OHI forms in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc. They were recommended eligible in 2008 by MSG (Figure 96).

Figure 96. Looking northwest at the main entrance to Camp Perry (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.75 Building 5036 – Range storage building

Building 5036 was constructed in 2000 and has not been evaluated (Figure 97).

Figure 97. North facade of Building 5036 (ERDC-CERL 2019).



3.76 Building 5038 – Range storage building

Building 5038 was constructed in 1996 and has not been evaluated (Figure 98).

Figure 98. Looking east at Building 5038 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.77 Building 5039 – Covered firing line

Building 5039 was constructed in 1984 and has not been evaluated (Figure 99).

Figure 99. Looking north at Building 5039 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.78 Building 5042 – Simulator building

Building 5042 was constructed in 2006 and has not been evaluated (Figure 100).

Figure 100. Southeast oblique of Building 5042 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.79 Building 5102 – Range storage

Building 5102 was constructed in 1996 and has not been evaluated (Figure 101).

Figure 101. Looking north with Building 5102 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.80 Building 5103 – Overhead protection

Building 5103 was constructed in 1996 and has not been evaluated (Figure 102).

Figure 102. Looking northeast at Building 5103 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.81 Building 5202 – Storage building

Building 5202 was constructed in 1995 and has not been evaluated (Figure 103).

3.82 Building 5203 – Overhead protection

Building 5203 was constructed in 1995 and has not been evaluated (Figure 103).

Figure 103. Looking northeast with Building 5203 in foreground and Building 5202 to the right (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.83 Building 5204 – Storage building

Building 5204 was constructed in 1995 and has not been evaluated (Figure 104).

Figure 104. Looking southwest at Building 5204 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.84 Building 5205 -- Grandstand

Building 5205 was constructed in 1980 and has not been evaluated (Figure 105).

Figure 105. Southeast oblique of Building 5205 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.85 T5101, T5201, T5301 – Observation towers

Buildings T5101 (Figure 106), T5201, and T5301 were constructed in 1995 and have not been evaluated.

Figure 106. Looking north at Building T5101 on the left (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.86 Hutments – KK2-4, LL2-4, and MM2-4

The nine hutments standing in this area were constructed in 1942, documented on OHI forms in 1993 by McQuillin and Assoc., and recommended not eligible in 2008 by MSG. Hutments KK2, KK3, KK4, LL2, LL3, LL4, MM2, MM3, and MM4 were being preserved in place as stipulated in the 2009 MOA (Section 2.6) (Figures 107 and 108). Unfortunately, with no preservation plan in place, these 9 hutments have deteriorated beyond repair. In May 2020, the OHARNG and SHPO began consultation regarding demolition of these nine hutments and alternate mitigation measures. In an effort to minimize the adverse effect of demolishing the nine hutments, the OHARNG has proposed reconstructing one or more hutments for educational purposes in the designated memorial area of Camp Perry. This project will be ongoing until at least 2021.

Figure 107. Looking south over former hutment area towards hutments KK 2-4, LL 2-4, and MM 2-4 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 108. Looking northeast toward hutments KK 2-4, LL 2-4, and MM 2-4 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.87 Hutments between Donahey and Sommers Roads

Hutments in this area were constructed in 2014, and they have not been evaluated (Figure 109 and 110). The hutments surround latrine/showers CD and EF (see Section 3.90).

Figure 109. Looking west at hutments from Niagara Road (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 110. Looking northwest at hutments (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.88 Loading dock

Real Property has the loading dock as being built in 2000. While the concrete pad on top is from 2000, there may be a small portion of the older dock under the concrete pad (Figure 111).

Figure 111. Looking east at the loading dock (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.89 Breakwater and pier

According to Camp Perry, the current pier and bridge was constructed in 1985. According to Bovia (1992), a temporary pier was first constructed at the current location in 1906 to support boat passengers from Port Clinton to Camp Perry. In 1927, 75 feet of the pier and boat landing were washed away due to a northeast storm. A new pier was built in 1934, and rehabilitation on 1,100 feet of pier and dock was completed in 1975–1977. It is likely the breakwater (Figure 112) was constructed around the time of the original construction of the facility, as it appears in historic photographs and aerials since establishment. The pier and bridge out to the breakwater, however, appear different in historic photos and aerials over the years. A pier is present on maps and aerials in the 1930s and 1940s. Between 1960 and 1972, however, the pier is no longer visible on aerial photos. In 1985 the pier re-appears as extending to the existing breakwater. It is possible the first portion of the pier from the shore to the bridge is original and has not been altered.

Figure 112. Looking north at breakwater (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.91 Buildings CD and EF – Latrine/shower

There are two of these latrine/shower buildings that were constructed in 1980 (Figure 113).

Figure 113. Looking north at latrine (Building EF), in center (ERDC-CERL 2017).



3.92 Ranges

Buildings and structures on the ranges north of Lawrence Road were not looked at for this work.

4 Current Condition -- Objects and Landscape Small-Scale Features

The current condition of the landscape features at Camp Perry were surveyed in August 2017 by Adam Smith, an architectural historian, Sunny Adams, and architectural historian, and by Megan Tooker, a landscape architect.

4.1 Street lamps

Street lamps (Figure 114) were originally constructed in 1936 along Niagara Road (Figure 115), Lawrence Road, and Critchfield Road (Figure 116). Most street lamps along Niagara Road have been reconstructed (Figure 117), and street lamps along Lawrence Road are in the process of being reconstructed.

Figure 114. View south of street lamps on the east side of Niagara Road (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 115. Original street lamp post on Niagara Road near Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 116. Original street lamp post on Critchfield Road near Building 508 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 117. Reconstructed street lamp post on Niagara Road near the Main Gate (ERDC-CERL 2017).



4.2 Shooter Memorial Plaza area

Shooter Memorial Plaza (Figures 118–121) contains three flagpoles (5010, 5011, and 5012), all of which were added in 2002. One of the flagpoles (5011), replaced the original flagpole, destroyed by the 1998 tornado. The plaza also contains the current Critchfield Monument. The original monument was constructed in 1936 and located in front of the Post Exchange (PX). The monument suffered damage in the 1998 tornado. The shaft of the original monument was destroyed, but the marble slabs at the base and the marble cap are original. After the restoration, the monument was moved from the PX to the plaza in 2002. Two guns (not on real property) are located on either side of the plaza. It is not known when the guns were added to the plaza area.

Figure 118. Looking north on Shooter Memorial Plaza at monument (foreground) and flagpoles behind the monument (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 119. Looking north on Shooter Memorial Plaza, with closer view of Critchfield Monument in foreground (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 120. Detail of one of the plaques on the Critchfield Monument (ERDC-CERL 2017).

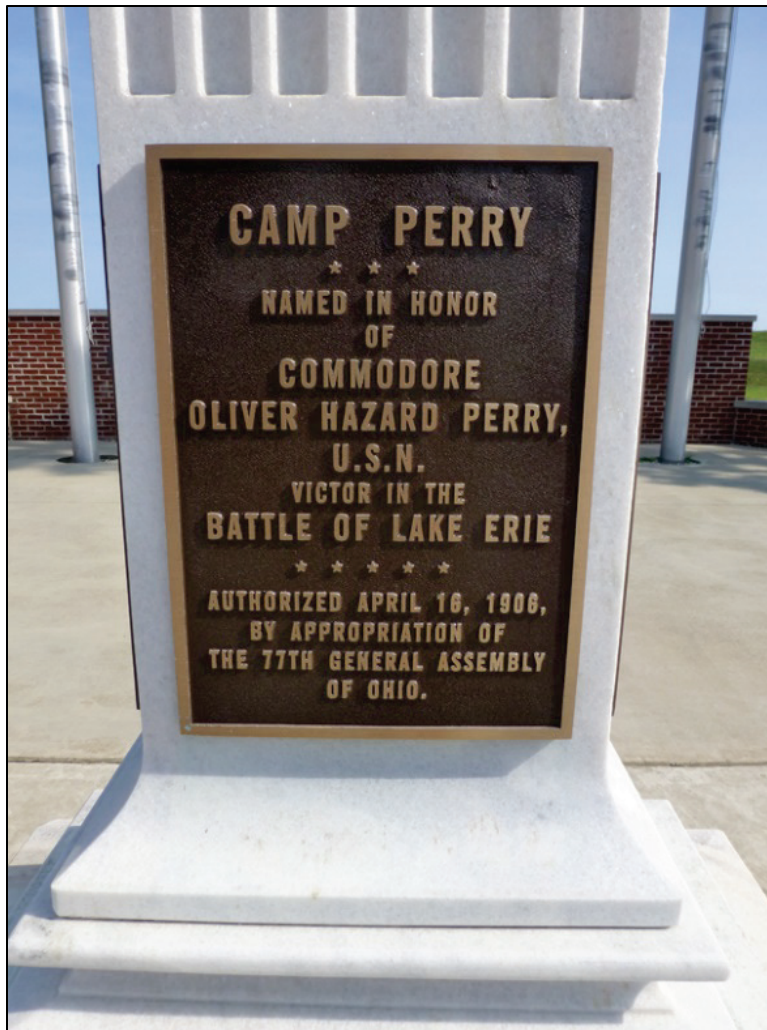


Figure 121. Gun on the west side of Shooter Memorial Plaza (ERDC-CERL 2017).



4.3 Cannons in front of Building 1

There are two cannons on either side of the entrance sidewalk from Lawrence Road to the front entrance of Building 1 (Figure 122). It is not known when these cannons were added to the landscape.

Figure 122. Cannon in front of Building 1 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



4.4 Hough monument and sun dial at Army Lodging

The Hough monument consists of a sun dial and a mounted plaque near the sidewalk that is close to Building 170 on Lawrence Road (Figures 123–125). No date was found for when these objects were added to the landscape.

Figure 123. View of Hough monument plaque and sun dial (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 124. Close-up view of Hough monument's sun dial (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 125. Close-up view of Hough monument's plaque (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 128. View of the Viale Range monument (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 129. View of the Young Range monument (ERDC-CERL 2017).



4.6 Materiel in front of Building 3

Two types of Army materiel form a monument in front of Building 3 (Figure 130) consisting of two missiles (one is shown close up in Figure 131) and a tank (Figure 132). No date was found for when these objects were added to the landscape.

Figure 130. View looking east toward Building 3, with missiles and tank memorials (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 131. Close-up of a missile monument (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 132. Close-up of Company C 192nd Tank Battalion monument (ERDC-CERL 2017).



4.7 Signage

Signage throughout Camp Perry runs from bronze and metal plaques (Figures 133, 134, and 136–139) to wood directional signs (Figure 135), to permanent building signs (Figures 140–141), and to typical street and traffic signs (Figure 142 and 143). No date was found for when these objects were added to the landscape unless they contain the date.

Figure 133. Shooters Memorial Plaza plaque (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 134. Camp Perry historical marker (ERDC-CERL 2017).

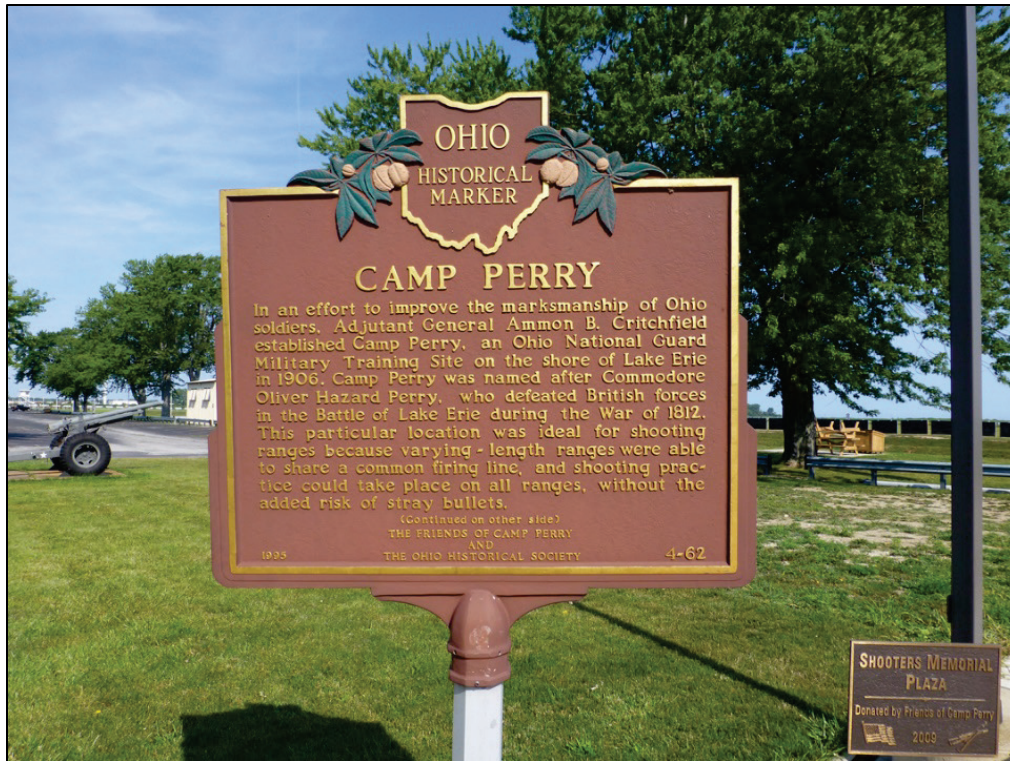


Figure 135. Directional signage (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 136. Example of plaque on bench wall (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 137. Memorial tree sign (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 138. Memorial tree sign (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 139. Permanent sign in brick structure (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 140. Permanent sign in wood structure (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 141. Memorial plaque on Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 142. Stop sign on concrete structure (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 143. Metal street name signs (ERDC-CERL 2017).



4.8 Benches

There is little seating provided anywhere at Camp Perry. There is a brick wall with a concrete top on the north side of Shooter Memorial Plaza (Figure 144), and a few plastic benches on the east and west sides of that plaza (Figure 145). It is likely these were added at the time of construction in 2003.

Figure 144. Bench wall in Shooter Memorial Plaza (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 145. Plastic bench in Shooter Memorial Plaza (ERDC-CERL 2017).



4.9 Trash receptacles

There are only a few trash receptacles at Camp Perry, with most of them located in the public area west of Building 3 (Figure 146).

Figure 146. Trash receptacle in front of Building 3 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



4.10 Lighting

Besides the brick and concrete street lamps, there is not a cohesive lighting scheme at Camp Perry; only Shooter Memorial Plaza has “designed” light standards (Figure 147). Parking lots have an odd assortment of poles and lights.

Figure 147. Lighting in Shooter Memorial Plaza (ERDC-CERL 2017).



4.11 Miscellaneous

Camp Perry has a multitude of miscellaneous features scattered around such as “big voice” speakers (Figure 148), cast iron poles (Figure 149), and galvanized metal guardrails (Figure 150).

Figure 148. Example of big voice speakers (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 149. Example of cast iron poles (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 150. Example of metal guardrails (ERDC-CERL 2017).

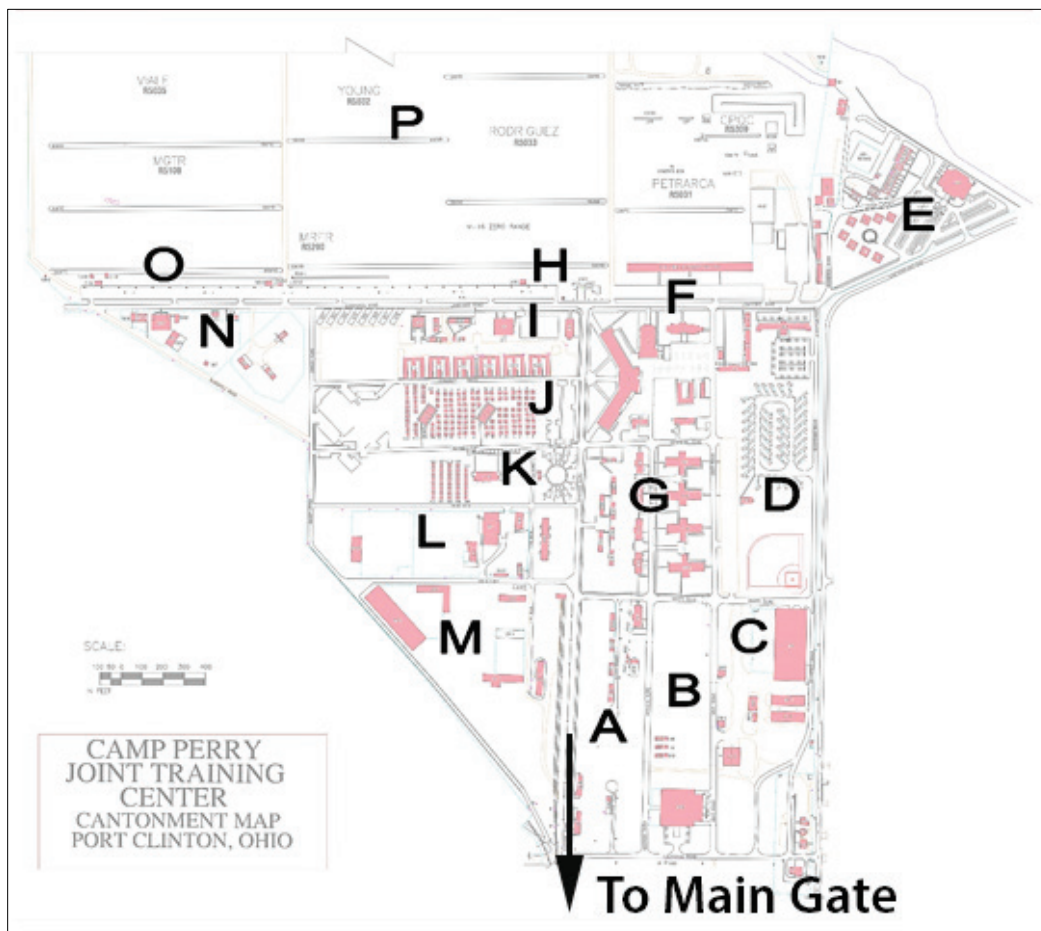


5 Landscape Feature Analysis

All features within the boundary of Camp Perry were analyzed as part of this project by discussing changes to those features over the years. This chapter talks about what was present historically, what changes have been made since, and what remains from the period of significance. The analysis progresses from the Main Gate up Niagara Road and then in counter-clockwise system through 16 additional areas of Camp Perry, lettered A–P in Figure 151. Discussion of each area is contained within the subsections that follow (5.1 – 6.18).

Same-scale map diagrams are provided for each of the areas clearly showing the changes to the landscape areas between 1907, 1927, 1943 and present day. Copies of the original maps used to make these same-scale diagrams are provided in Appendix A for reference. Existing roads and rail lines are shown in red and green on the maps, and the existing buildings in red.

Figure 151. Map of areas discussed in the landscape feature analysis.



5.1 Main Gate

The Main Gate consists of two round stone towers, one tower on the east side and one on the west side of Niagara Road (Figures 152–154).⁵ Each stone tower is capped with a brick structure and a wood roof. On each side of the brick structures are red beacon lights, eight per structure. The towers were constructed in 1937 by the State of Ohio. Today, the guard hut has been removed and chain-link fencing added to restrict access to the installation. According to the historic photos, some of the lamp posts have been removed. The two stone towers are contributing to the historic district.

Figure 152. Historic view of the Main Gate in the early 1950s (Camp Perry).



⁵ Historic photos in this report are located in the Bovia publications (see Ref list) or Camp Perry's DPW.

Figure 153. Historic post card of view of entrance gate from across the street (Camp Perry).



Figure 154. Looking northwest at Main Gate (ERDC-CERL 2017).



5.2 Niagara Road and railroad

Niagara Road is a north-south road that dates to 1907. The east side of the road was lined with street lamps in 1936, and the railroad was on the west side of the road (Figures 155 and 157). These lamps have a brick base, a concrete shaft, and glass globe (Figure 156). Today some of the lamp posts have been removed as well as the street trees. The street lamps are contributing objects to the historic district.

Figure 155. A view north on Niagara Road (outlined by red box) in the 1960s, with street lamps on the east side, and railroad on the west side (Camp Perry).

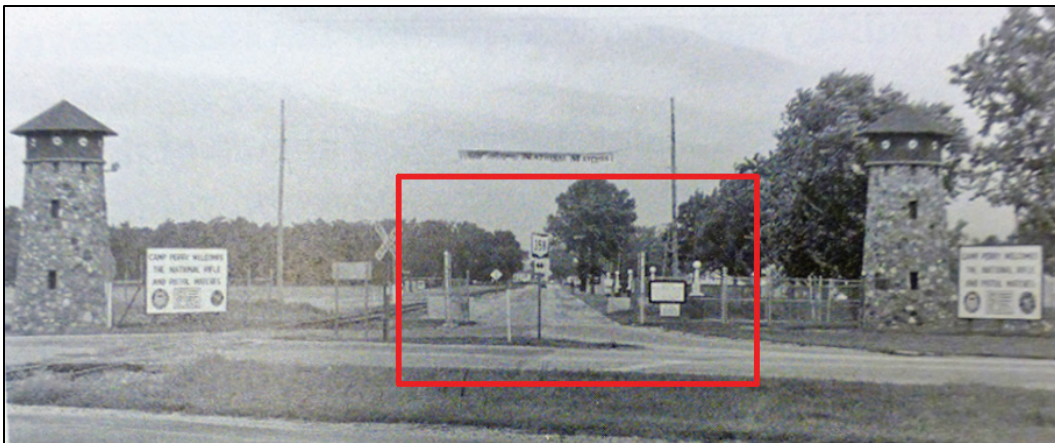


Figure 156. View north of Niagara Road, with the railroad spur at left and street lamps to the right (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 157. View north of the railroad spur (ERDC-CERL 2017).



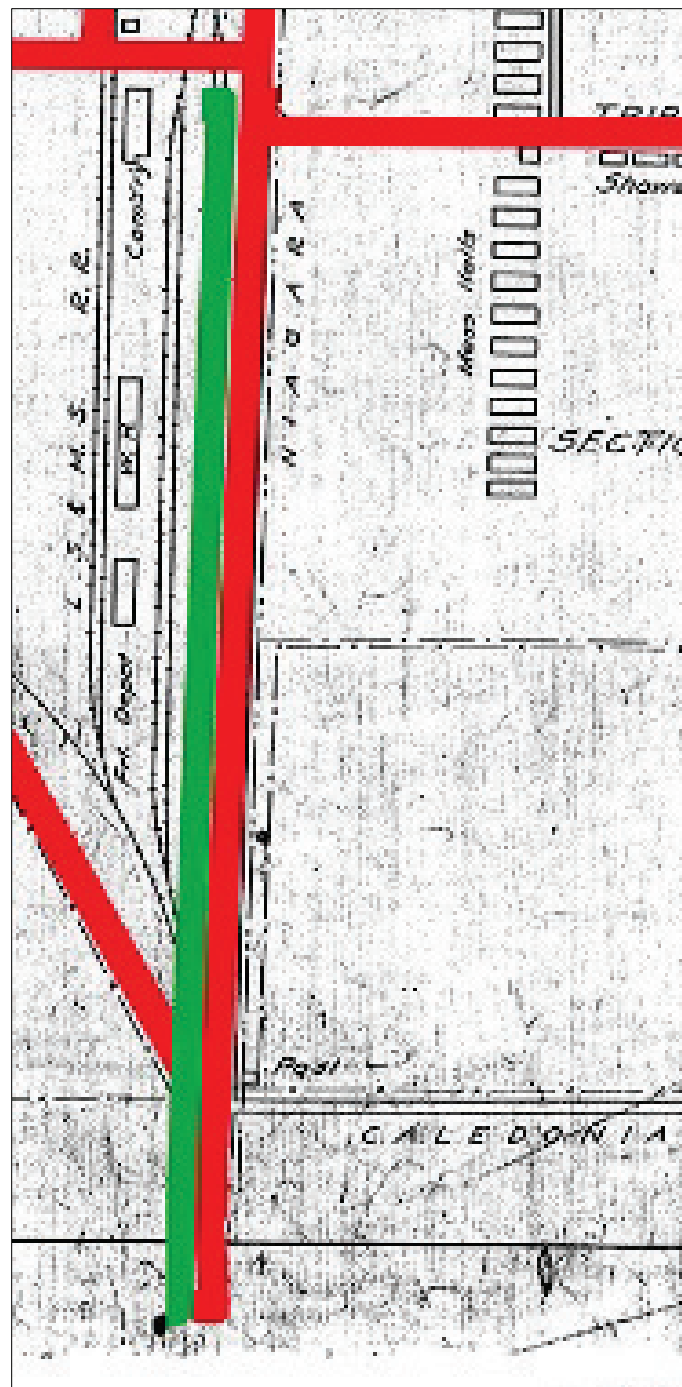
5.3 Area A

Area A is bounded by Niagara Road on the west, Trippe Road on the north, Harmon Road on the east, and Caledonia Road on the south. Area A did not have any buildings in 1907, and only Niagara Road existed (Figure 158). In 1927, there were 12 buildings at the northeast portion of the area (Figure 159).

Figure 158. Area A in 1907 (outlined in red).



Figure 159. Area A in 1927. The existing rail line is shown in green and the existing roads in red.



By 1943, the area was filled with 56 WWII temporary buildings (Figure 160). These buildings consisted of an infirmary, storehouse, company administrative buildings, hutments, latrines, mess halls, and classrooms. A road (today called Clem Drive) ran parallel to Niagara Road and provided access to all the buildings.

Of the 56 buildings that were in Area A during WWII, only seven (Buildings 3000, 3100, 3082, 2746, 2701, 2648 2603) were extant in 2017 (Figures 161–164). The center section of Clem Drive, the road that bisected the area, was removed between 1943 and 2008.

Figure 161. Looking north over Area A (ERDC-CERL 2017).



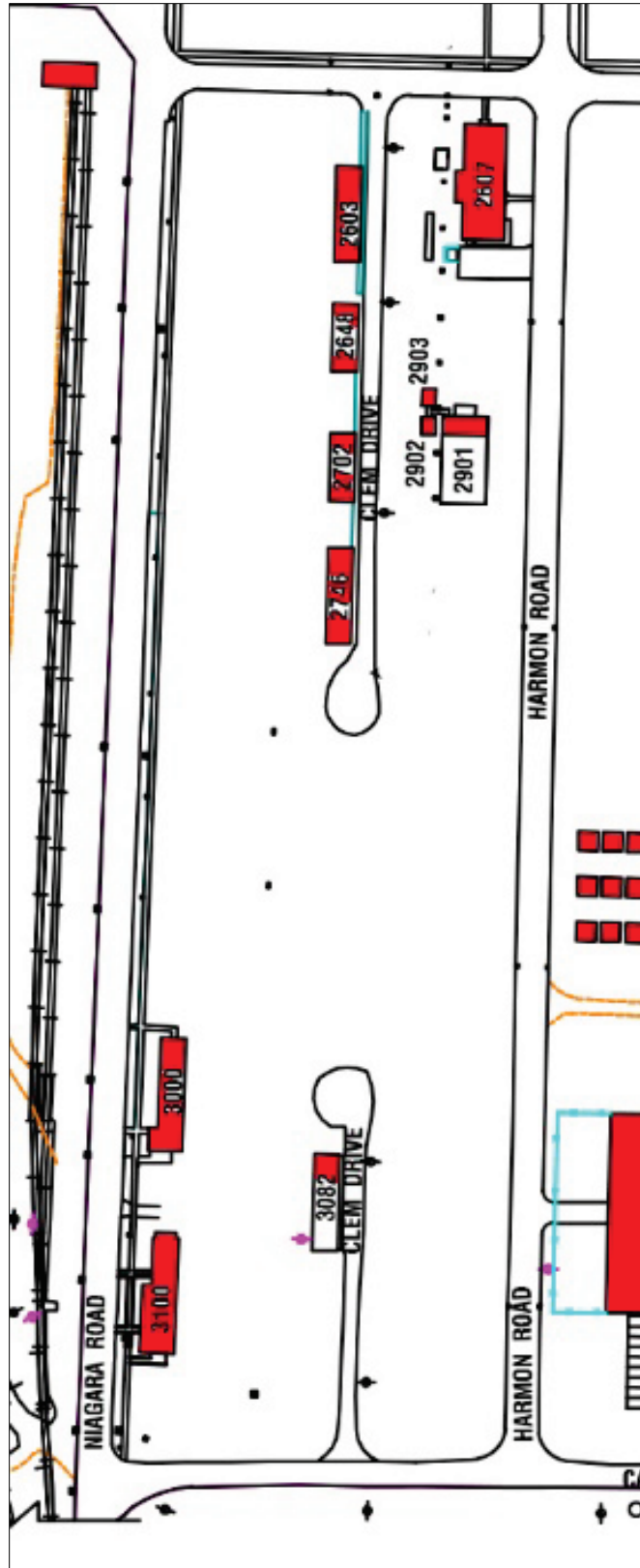
Figure 162. Looking southeast over Area A (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 163. Looking southeast over Area A from the Niagara Road/Trippe Road intersection (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 164. Area A in 2017. The existing buildings are shown in red.

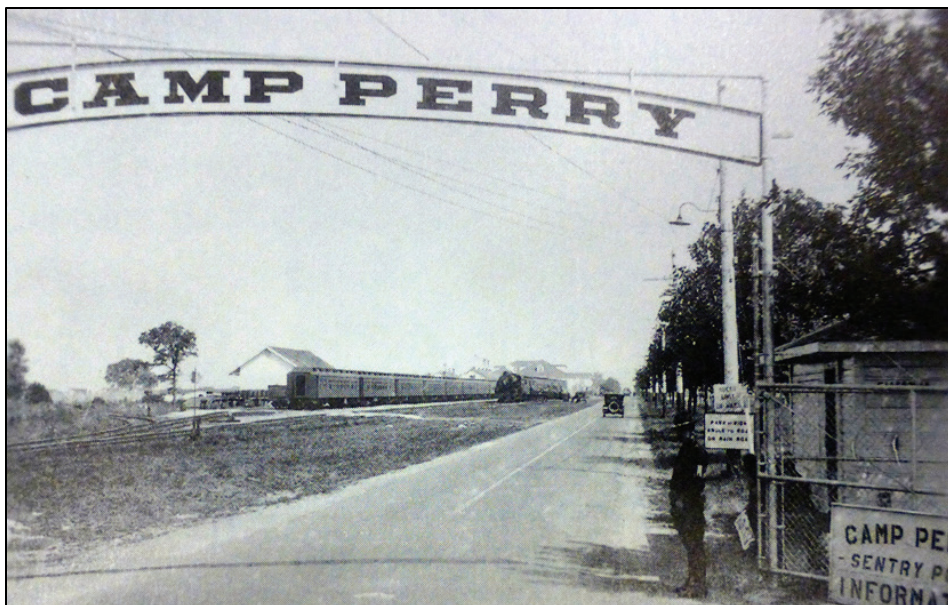


Like most areas at Camp Perry, Area A has undergone massive changes since the period of significance. The area contains the contributing 1936 street lamps along Niagara Road (Figure 165), which replaced the earlier goose-neck style street lamps (Figure 166).

Figure 165. Looking north at the 1936 street lamps along Niagara Road in Area A (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 166. Former entrance to Camp Perry, ca. 1930s (Camp Perry).



5.4 Area B

Area B is bounded by Harmon Road on the west, Trippe Road on the north, Ariel Road on the east, and Caledonia Road on the south. Area B had one building (of unknown provenance) in 1907 (Figure 167), and there were no roads. In 1927, there were four buildings at the northern edge of the area (Figure 168). By 1931, the area was occupied by tents (Figures 169 and 170).

Figure 167. Area B in 1907.

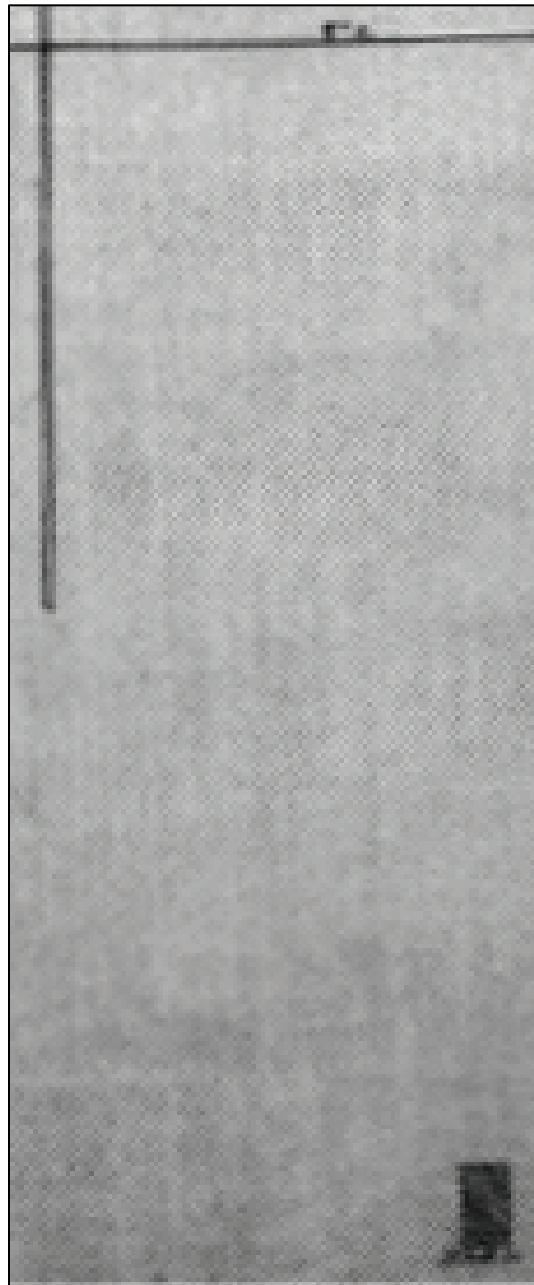


Figure 168. Area B in 1927. The existing roads are in red.

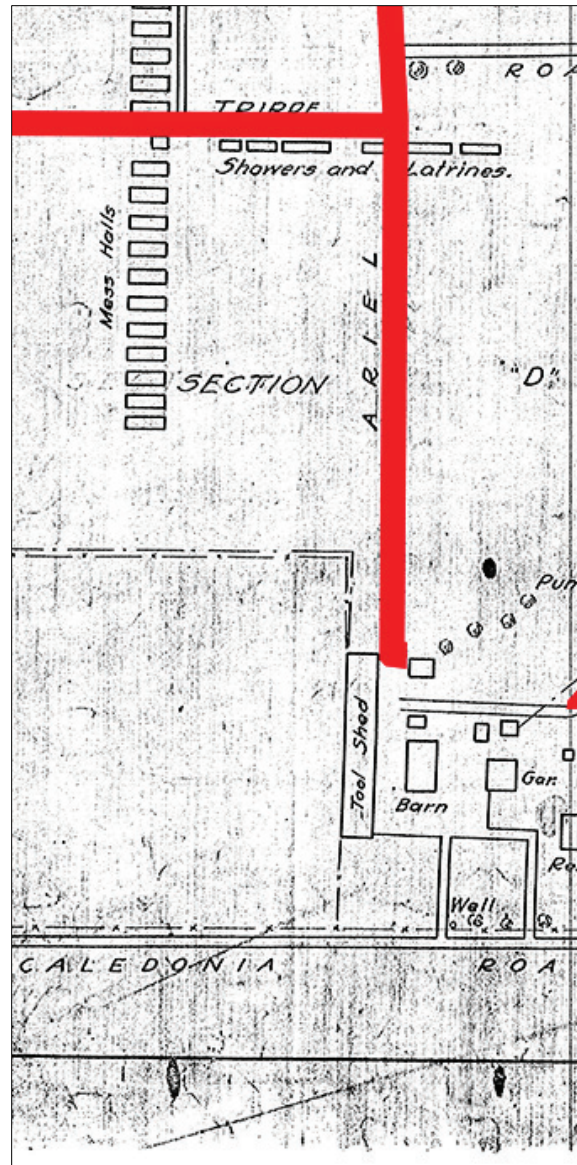


Figure 169. Aerial photograph showing tents in Area B, 1931 (Camp Perry).



Figure 170. Historic post card showing "Company Street," ca. 1930s (Camp Perry).



By 1943, the area was filled with WWII hutments, showers, and latrines (Figures 171–173).

Figure 171. Area B in 1943. Existing roads are shown in red.

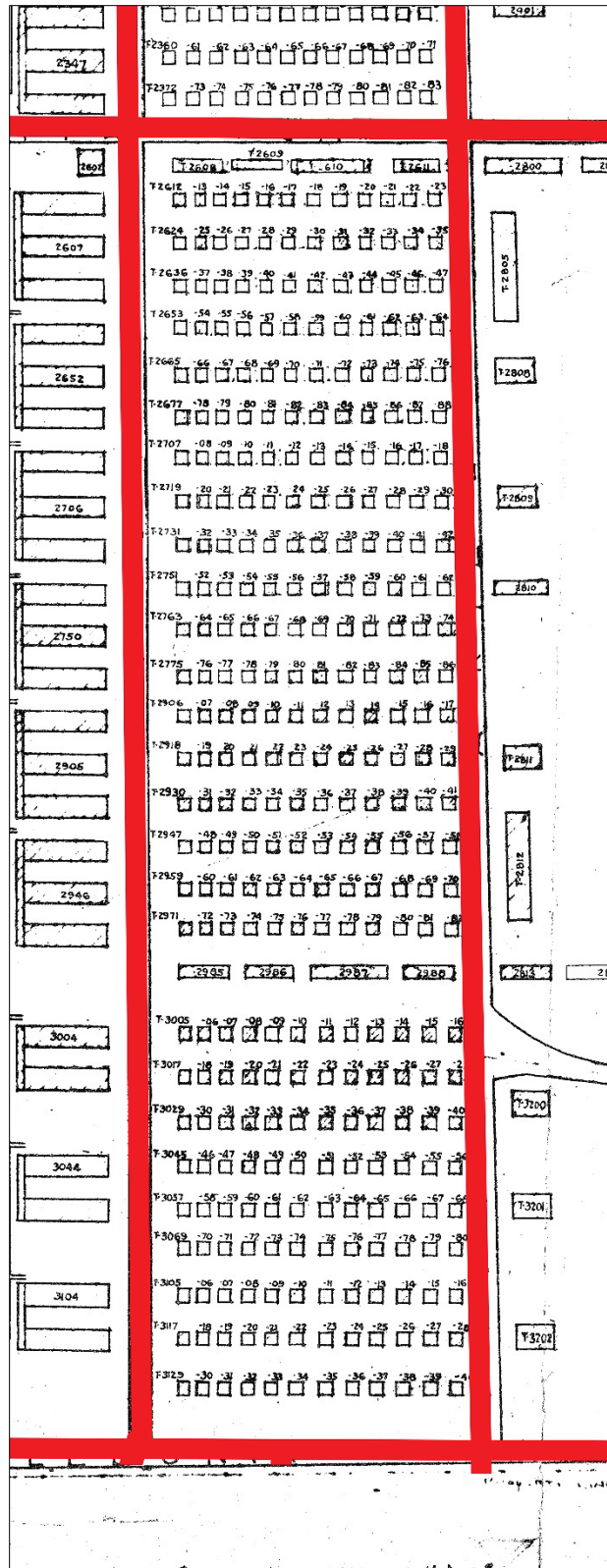


Figure 172. Aerial photograph of area B showing then-new hutments, ca. late 1930s (Camp Perry).

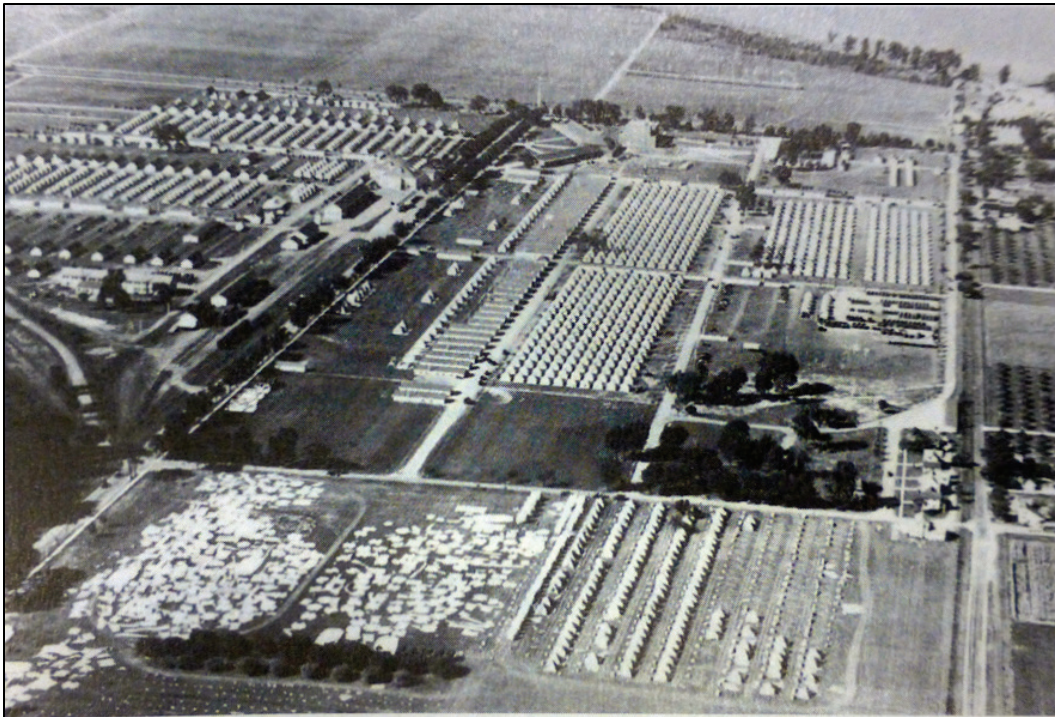
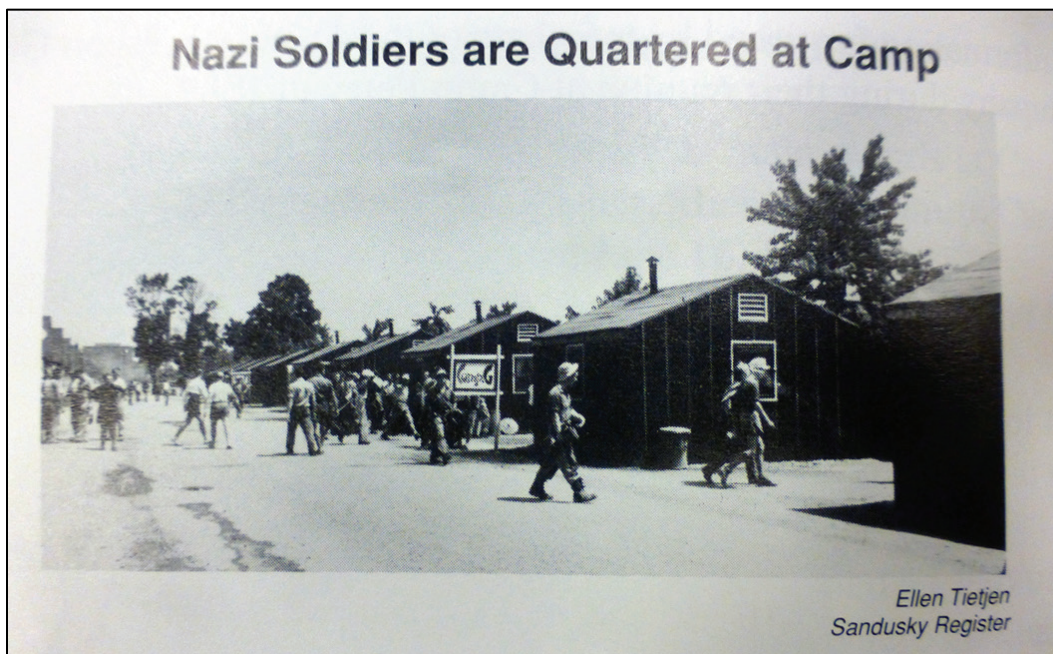
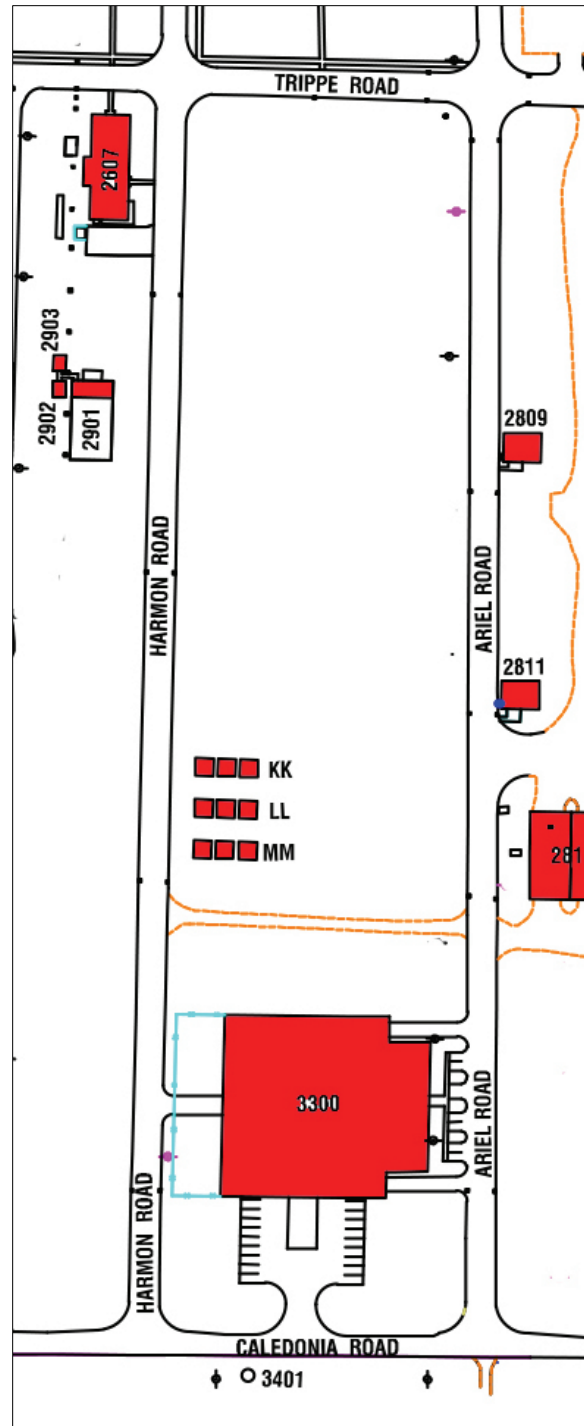


Figure 173. Photograph of POW camp in Area B and G during WWII, ca. 1942 (Camp Perry).



Of all the buildings that were in Area B during WWII, only nine hutments are extant (Figure 174). Building 3300 is a large storage building added in 2000.

Figure 174. Area B in 2017. Existing buildings shown in red.



Like most areas at Camp Perry, Area B has seen massive changes from the period of significance. Building 3300 is a massive intrusion into Area B (Figures 175 and 176). The nine remaining hutments (Figures 176 and 177) do not give the feeling of how many hutments were once in this area, and they lack context without a shower and latrine building.

Figure 175. Looking south over Area B (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 176. Looking south in Area B towards hutments and Building 3300 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 177. Looking northeast in Area B at the hutments (ERDC-CERL 2017).



5.5 Area C

Area C is bounded by Ariel Road on the west, Trippe Road on the north, Scorpion Road on the east, and Caledonia Road on the south. Area C had no buildings in 1907 (Figure 178) and only Scorpion Road existed. In 1927, there were two buildings at the northern edge of the area and a farm at the southern edge (Figure 179).

Figure 178. Area C in 1907.

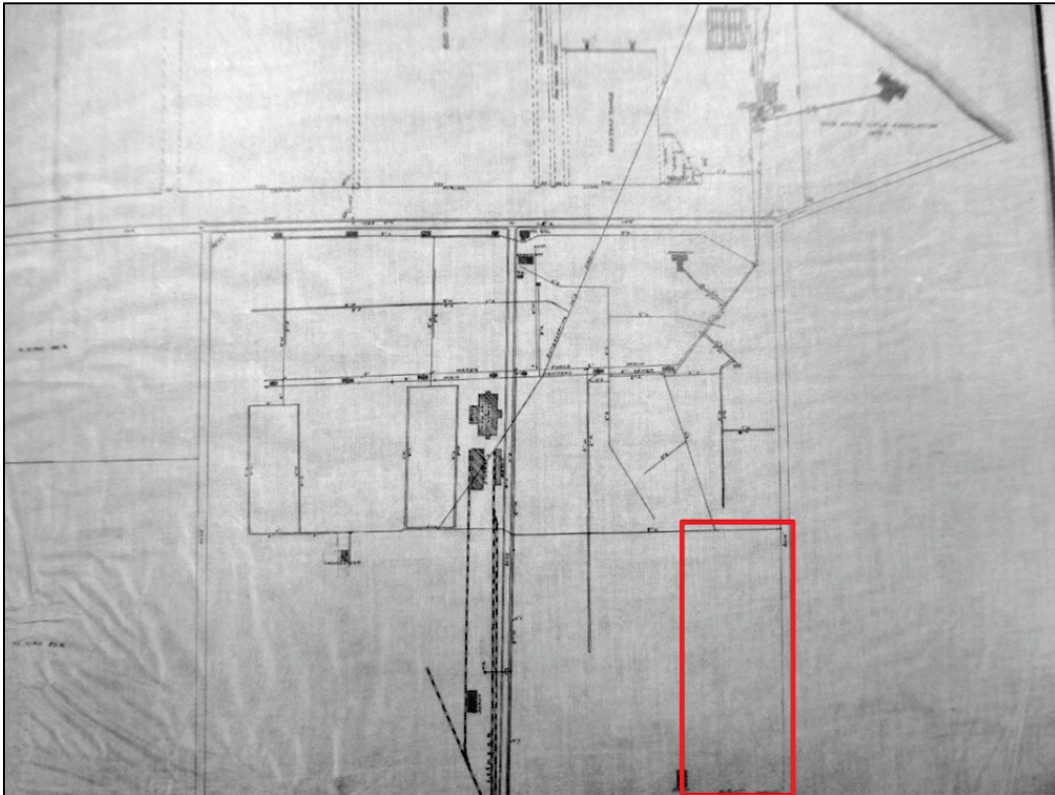
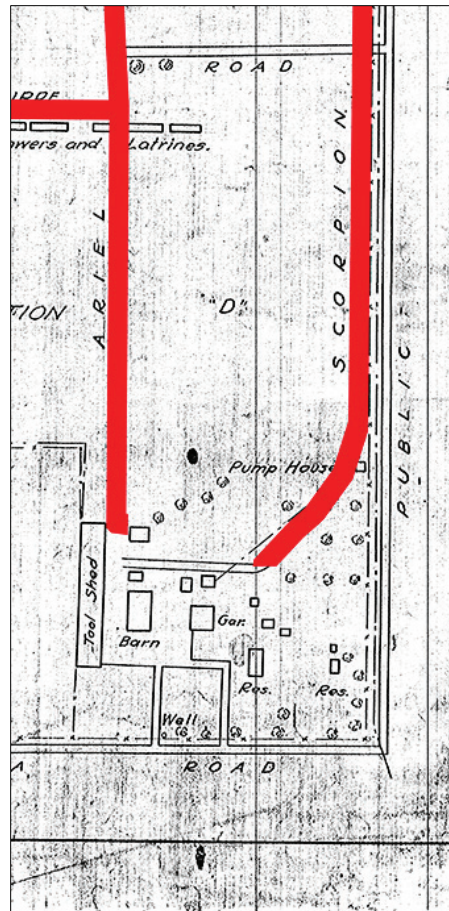


Figure 179. Area C in 1927. The existing roads are in red.



By 1943, the western edge of the area was utilized for showers and latrines for the hutments in Area B, while the eastern edge had four large shops buildings (Figure 180). A row of formerly privately owned houses in the southeast corner were used for officers' quarters. In 1937, approximately 190 acres were acquired to extend Camp Perry to the south. There is speculation that buildings 3207, 3208, and 3209 were relocated from that newly acquired land to their current location to be used as Officer's Quarters (Figure 181).

Figure 181. Relocated Buildings 3207, 3208 and 3209, ca. 1938 (Camp Perry).



Of all the buildings that were in Area C during WWII, only five were extant in 2017 (Figure 182), and none of them have integrity from the WWII period. The old officers' quarters in the southeast corner have been abandoned.

Like most areas at Camp Perry, Area C has seen massive changes from the period of significance. The remaining buildings do not give the feeling of a WWII area (Figures 183 and 184).

Figure 182. Area C in 2017. Existing buildings in red.

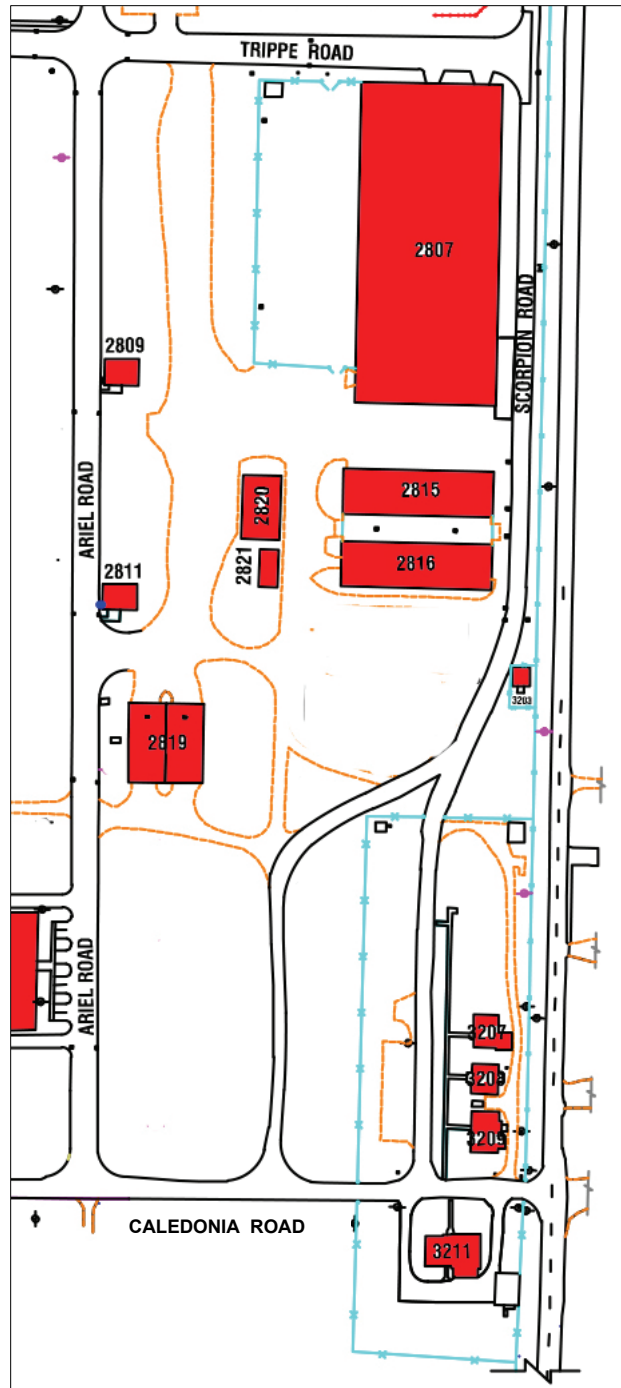


Figure 183. Looking southeast over Area C (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 184. Looking north over Area C (ERDC-CERL 2017).



5.6 Area D

Area D is bounded by Ariel Road on the west, Lawrence Road on the north, Scorpion Road on the east, and Trippe Road on the south. In 1907, Area D had only one building of unknown provenance (Figure 185), and only Lawrence and Scorpion Roads were in place. In 1927, there were 10 buildings at the northern edge of the area, showers and latrines along Sommers Road, and a shower and latrine building on the southwest edge (Figure 186).

Figure 185. Area D in 1907

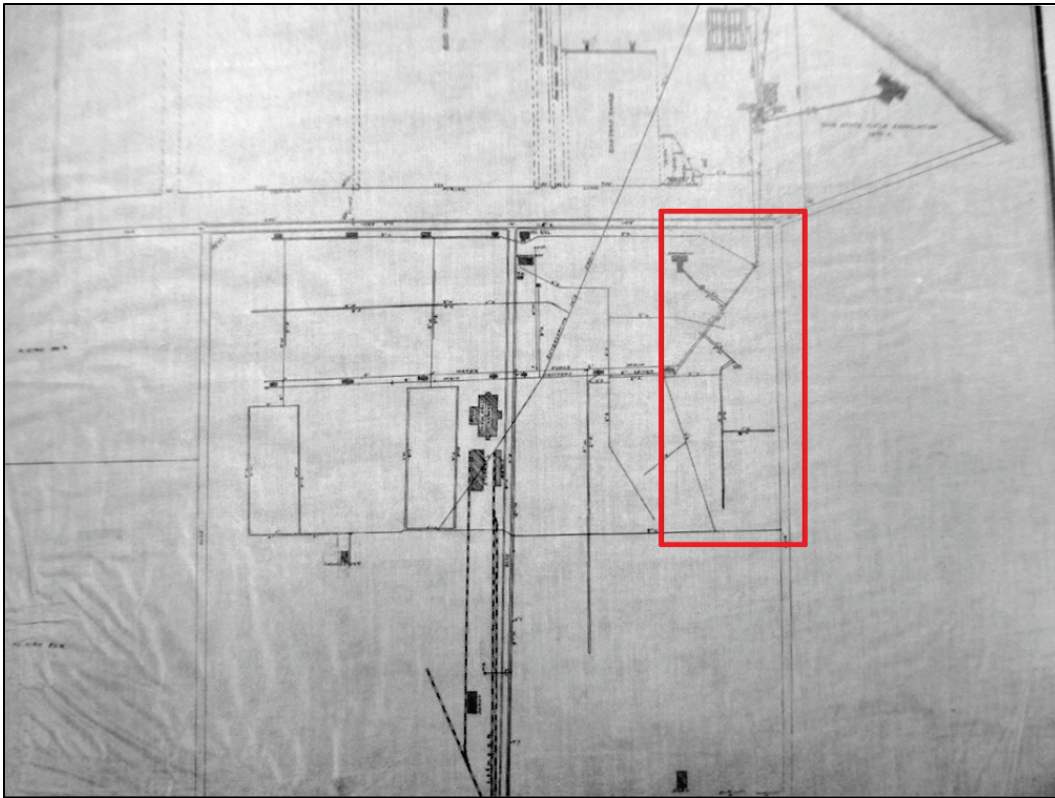
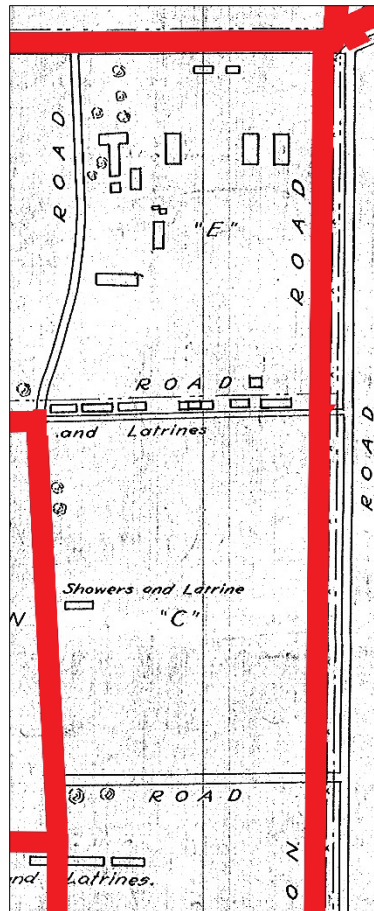


Figure 186. Area D in 1927. Existing roads are shown in red.



By 1943, the southwestern edge of the area was utilized for showers and latrines for the hutments in Area G. The northern portion had been transformed into quarters, hutments, and a mess hall (Figures 187 and 188).

Figure 187. Area D in 1943. Existing roads are shown in red.

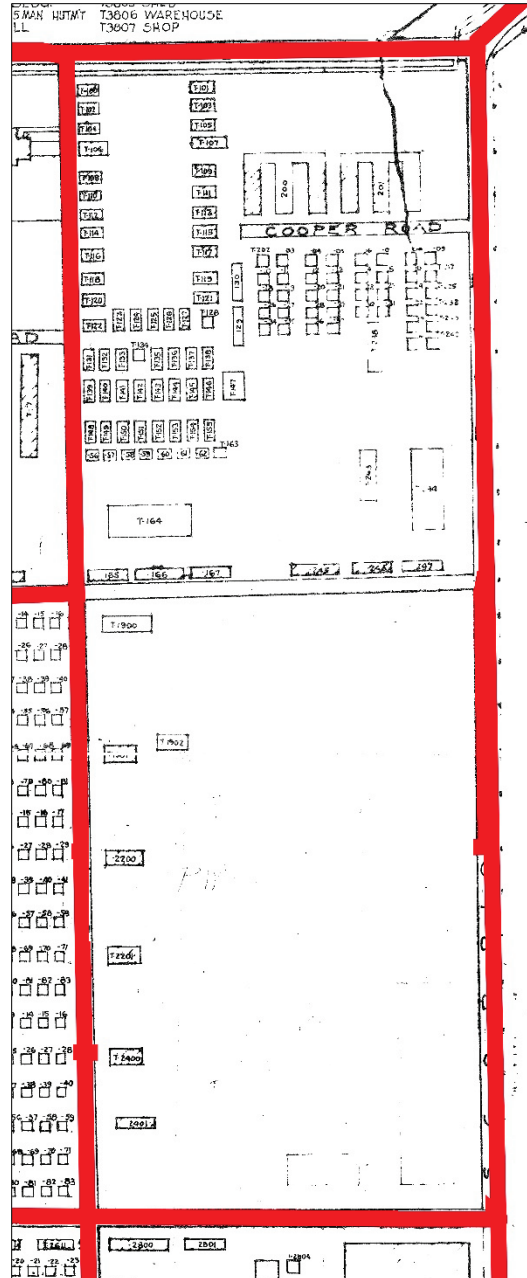
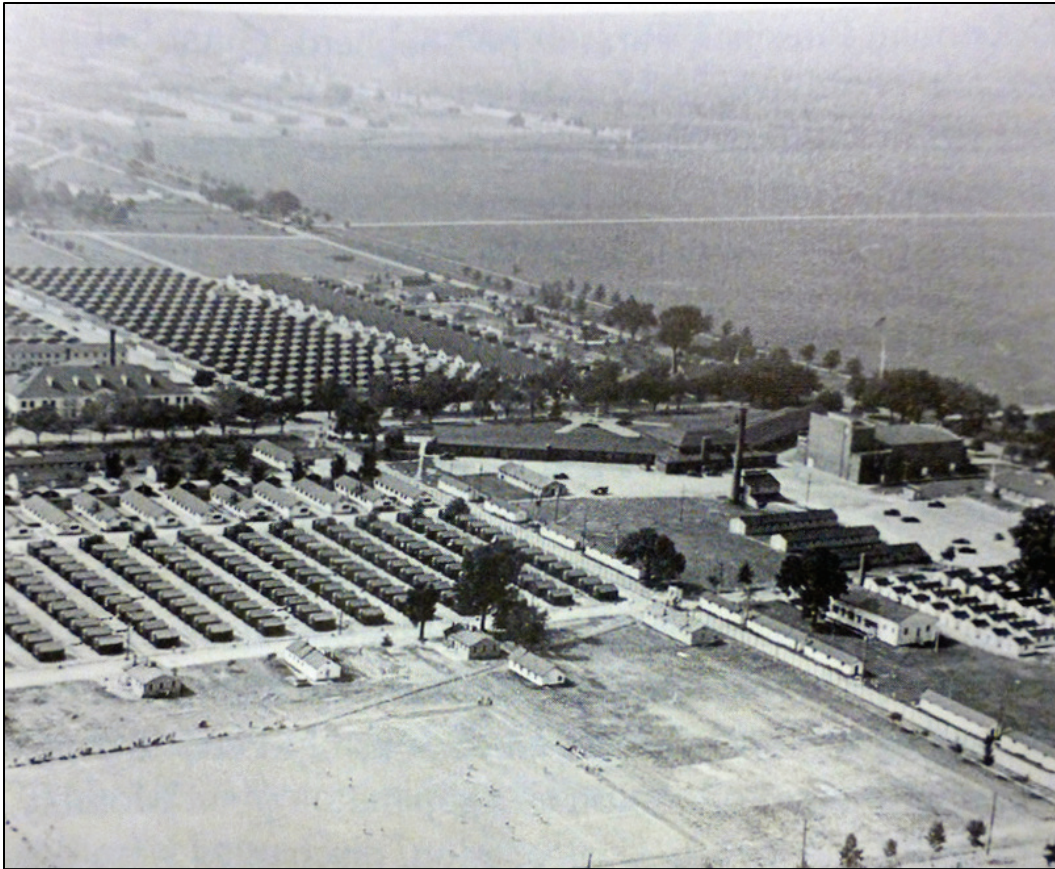


Figure 188. Aerial photograph of Area D, ca. 1942 (Camp Perry).



None of the buildings from WWII were extant in 2017, and the portion of Sommers Road between Ariel and Scorpion Roads was removed (Figure 189). The northern portion consists of five Army lodging buildings constructed in the 1980s and an unaccompanied officers' quarters constructed in 2003 (Figure 190). A large recreational camping park (one view in Figure 191) has been added south of the Army lodging (Figure 192).

Like most areas at Camp Perry, Area D has seen massive changes from the period of significance, and Area D has no buildings from the period of significance. The Hough monument and sun dial (Figure 193) are located along Lawrence Road in front of Building 170.

Figure 189. Area D in 2017. Existing buildings are shown in red.

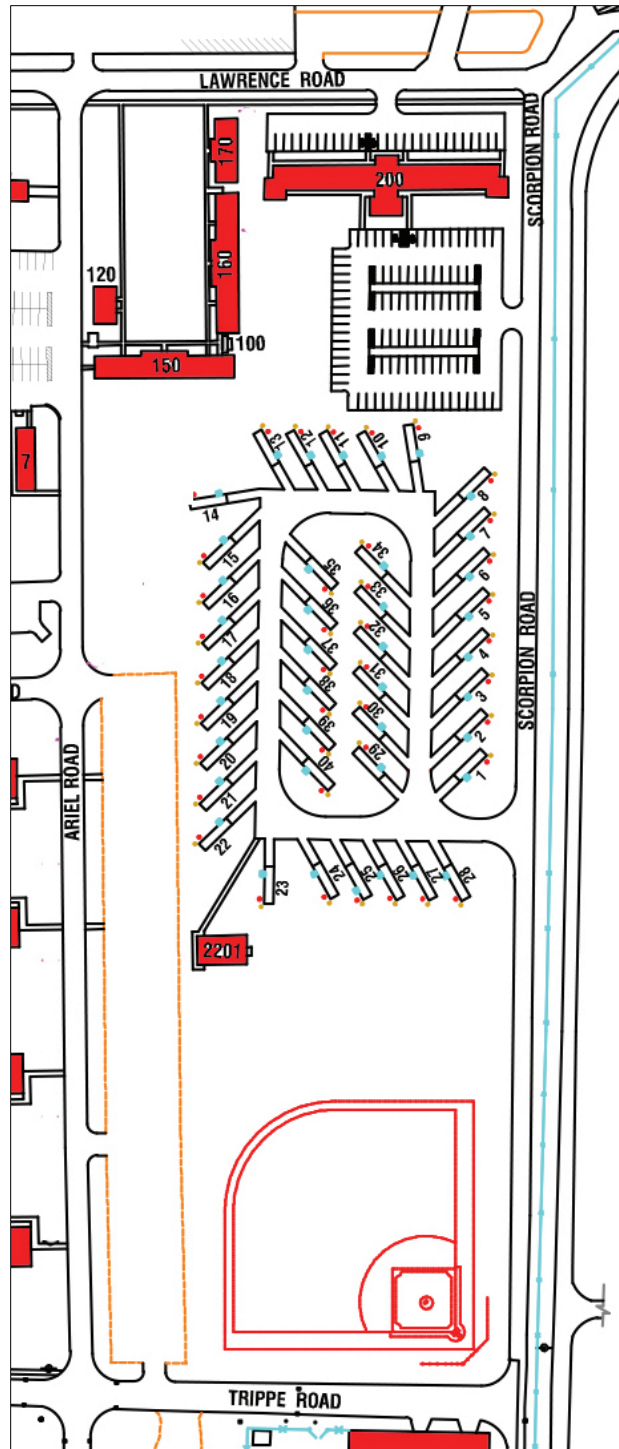


Figure 190. Looking northeast over the central portion of Area D (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 191. Looking north within the recreational camping area in Area D (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 192. Looking south at the Army lodging in the northern portion of Area D (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 193. Looking south at the Hough monument and sun dial in Area D (ERDC-CERL 2017).



5.7 Area E

Area E is a triangular-shaped area bounded by the firing ranges on the west, Lake Erie on the north, and the installation boundary on the south (Figure 194). Area E, in 1907, had the clubhouse (Figure 195), the water treatment plant (Figure 196), the beach (Figure 197), a retaining wall separating the beach and the installation (Figure 198), and a temporary pier for boat passengers from Port Clinton. Scorpion Road turned into Camp Perry Road to access the clubhouse. In 1927, the clubhouse and water treatment plant were still extant. An ice house was added at the northwest corner, and a looping road (Critchfield Road) was in place (Figure 199).

Figure 194. Area E in 1907.

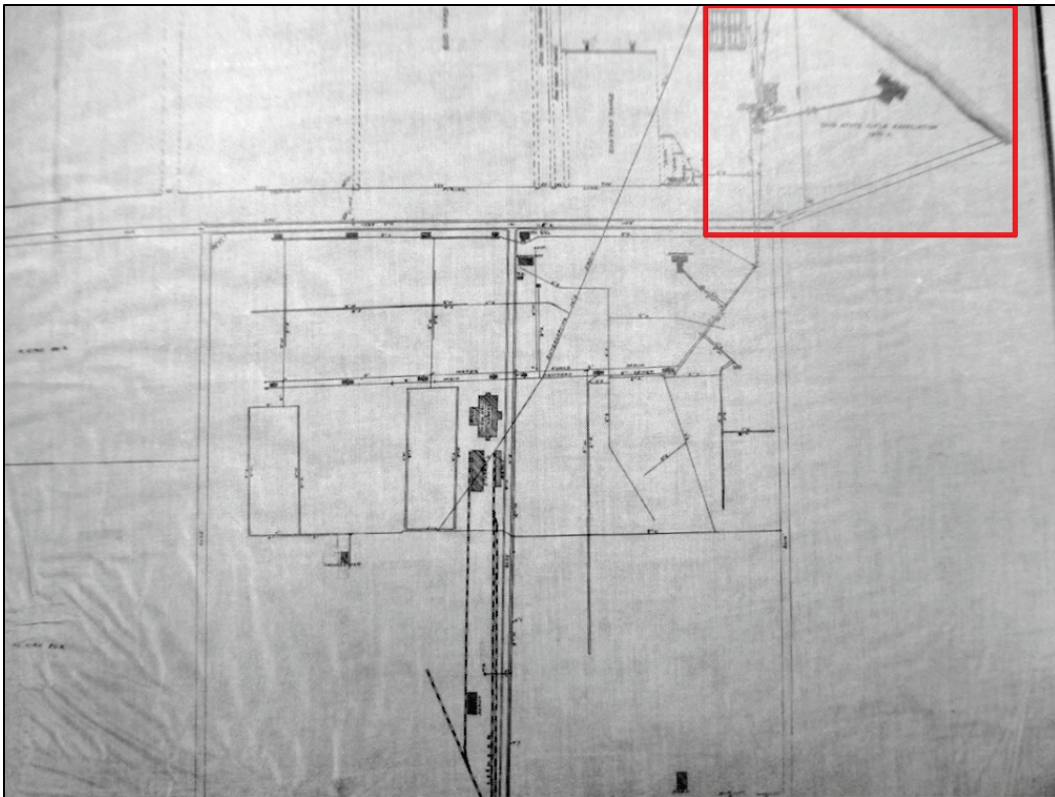


Figure 195. Architect's concept drawing for the original clubhouse, 1907 (Camp Perry).



Figure 196. Historic photograph of stand pipe and water treatment plant, 1907 (Camp Perry).

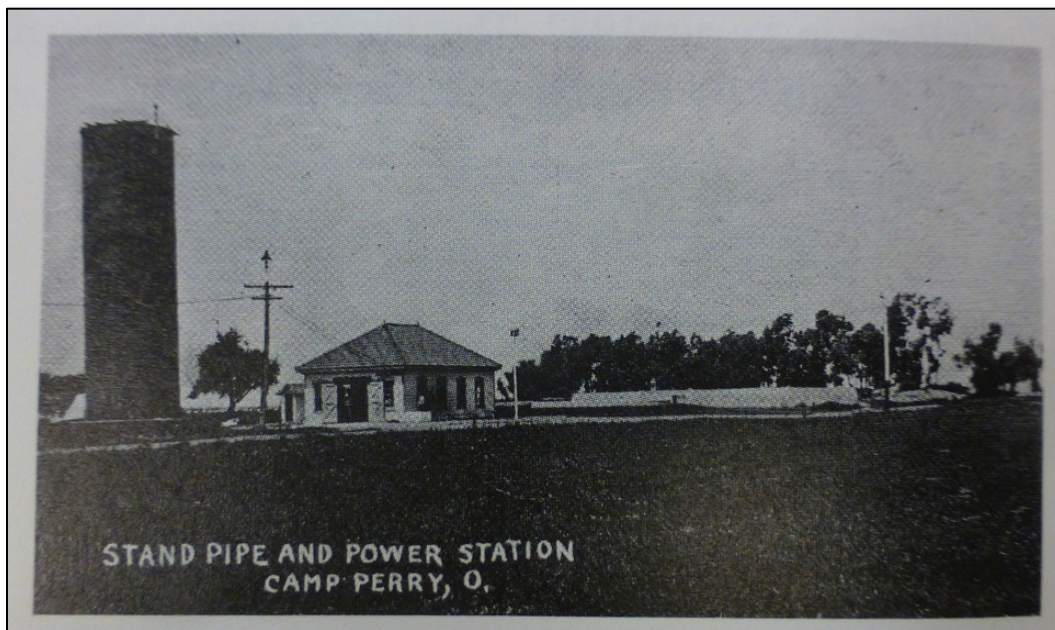


Figure 197. Photograph of pistol practice on beach west of clubhouse, 1918 (Camp Perry).

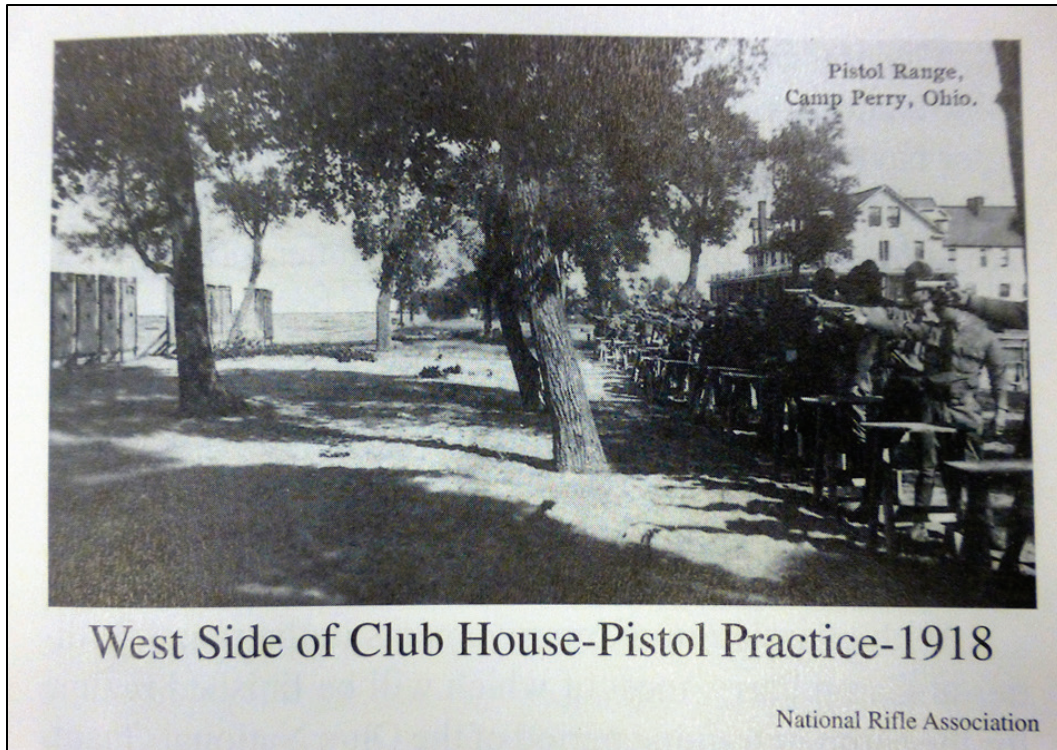


Figure 198. Historic post card showing the clubhouse and retaining wall, date unknown (Camp Perry).

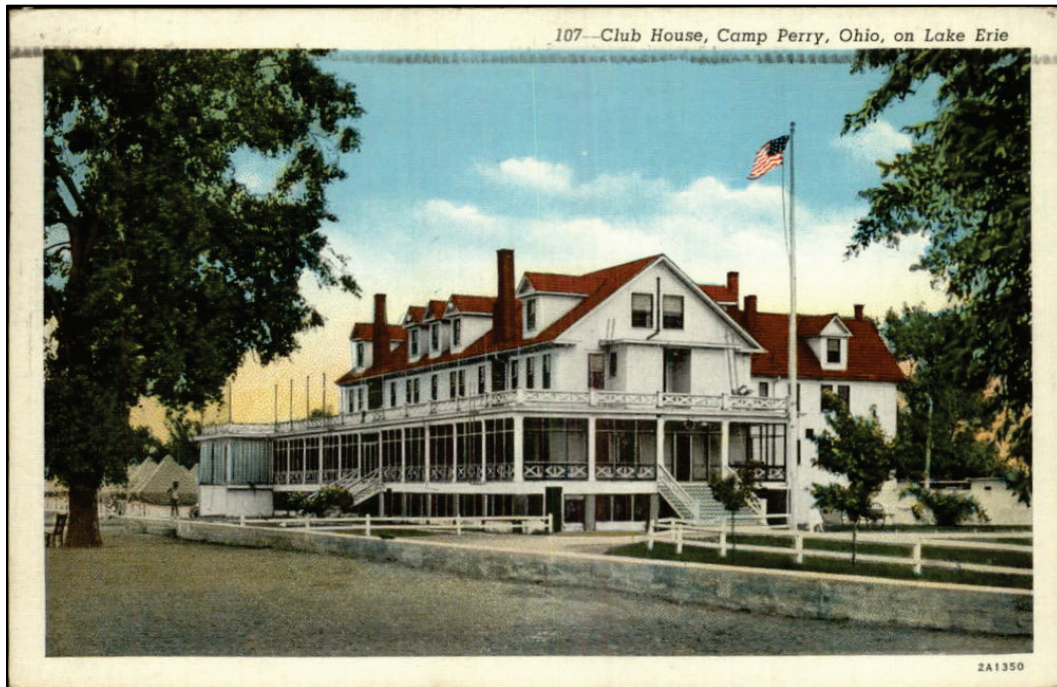
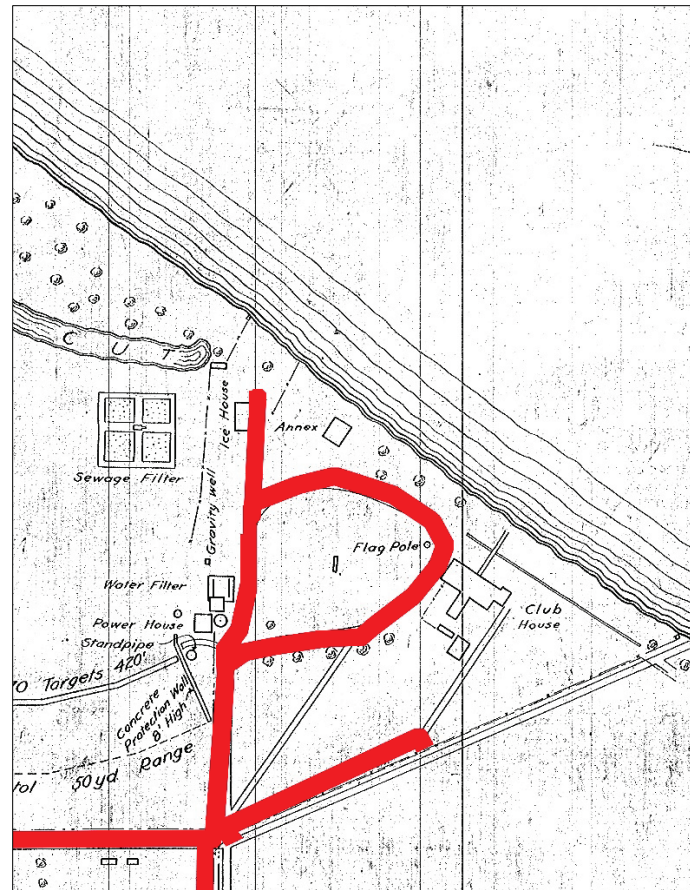


Figure 199. Area E in 1927. Existing roads are shown in red.



By 1943, the clubhouse, water treatment plant, and ice house were extant, and the rest of the area was filled with hutments and officers' quarters (Figure 200 and Figure 203). In 1936, the brick and concrete street lamp posts were erected along the looping road. A pier led out towards the breakwater in Lake Erie. According to Bovia (1997, 360), a new 835-foot pier was added in 1934 (Figures 201 and 202). The new pier was made of piling and stone and was 6 feet wide; it replaced an old wooden pier, most likely built in 1906, that had mostly washed away. While it is documented that the pier was rehabilitated in 1975–1977 (Bovia 1992, 177, see Figure 204), in looking at the historic aerials from Camp Perry's DPW, there was no pier to the breakwater between 1960 and 1972. A new metal pier with a bridge extending to the breakwater, was built in 1985. According to Camp Perry staff, it is possible that a section of pier along the shore is original and has not been altered.

Figure 200. Area E in 1943. Existing roads are shown in red.

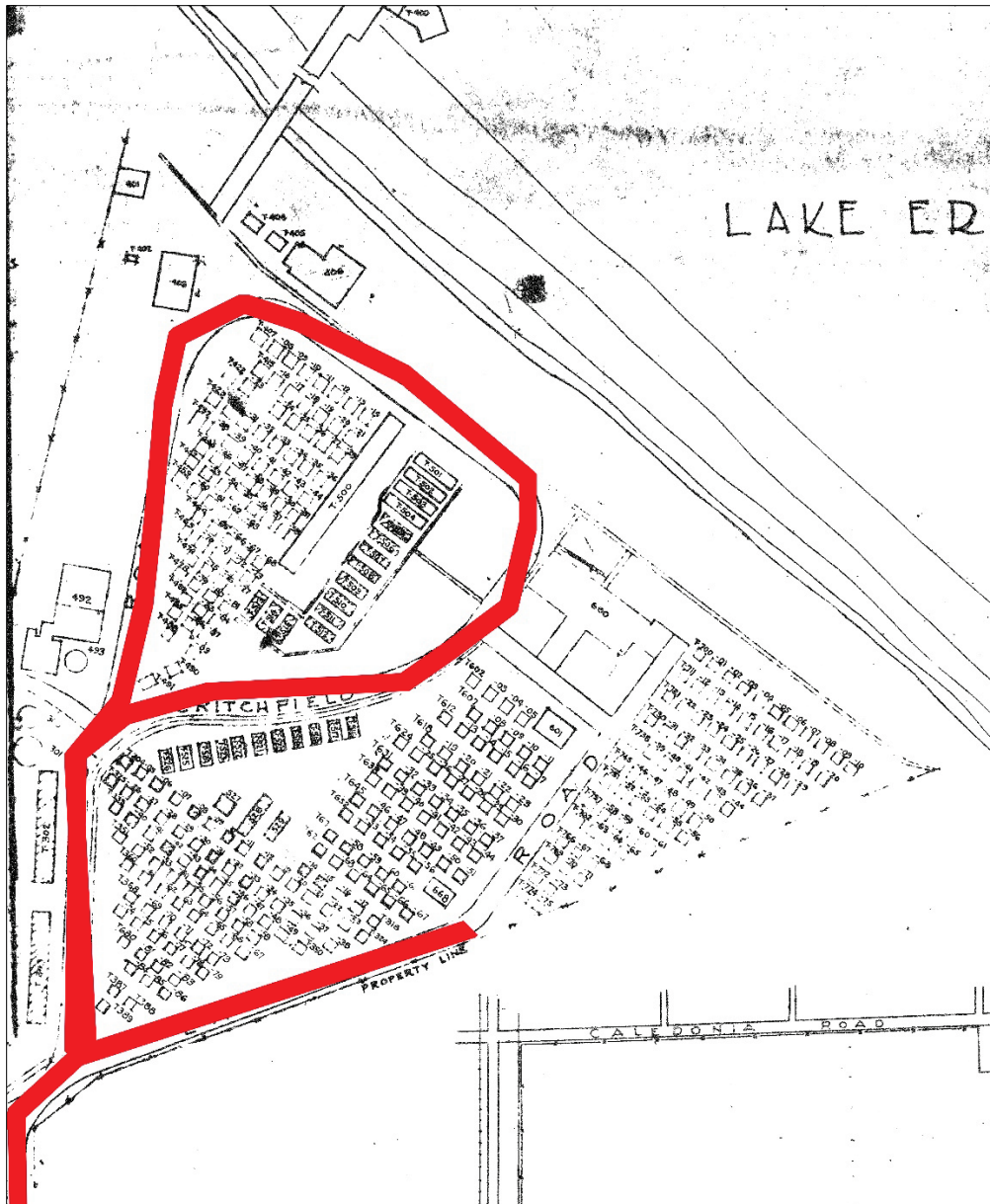


Figure 201. Photograph of pier that was added in 1934, date unknown (Camp Perry).



Figure 202. Aerial of new pier and breakwater, 1934 (Camp Perry).



Figure 203. Photograph of Critchfield Road, date unknown (Camp Perry).

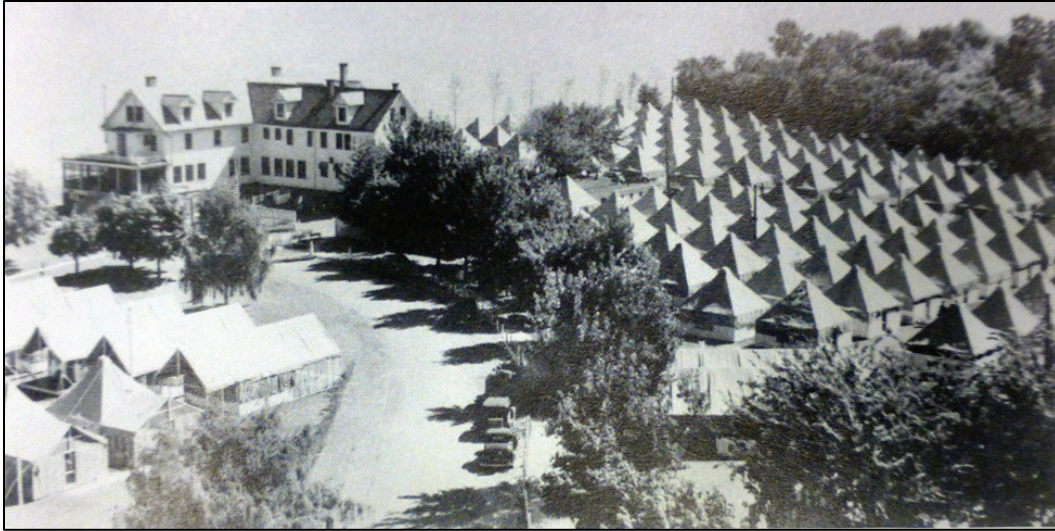


Figure 204. Photo showing reconstruction of pier in 1975 (Camp Perry).



In 2017 (Area E shown in Figure 205), the looping road (Critchfield Road) and its brick and concrete street lamp posts were extant (Figures 207 and 208) along with the 16 officers' quarters from WWII. The clubhouse was replaced by a convention center in 1997 (Figure 206). The water treatment plant was demolished in 2019 and the ice house was still extant (Figure 209). Two WWII classrooms were joined together (Building 302) and transformed into transient officers' quarters (Figure 212). Finally, in 2008, a series of

cottages were added between Critchfield Road and the installation boundary. The pier, bridge, and breakwater were extant (Figures 210 and 211).

Like most areas at Camp Perry, Area E has seen many changes after the period of significance, especially with the removal of the hutments and the clubhouse. The road system, street lamps, original portion of the pier, and breakwater were still extant in 2017. Since 2017, the additional phases of the cottage replacement project have moved forward (see Section 2.5). This has resulted in ongoing demolition of the remaining cottages and associated structures in this area to make room for new cottages.

Figure 205. Area E in 2017. Existing buildings in 2017, are shown in red.

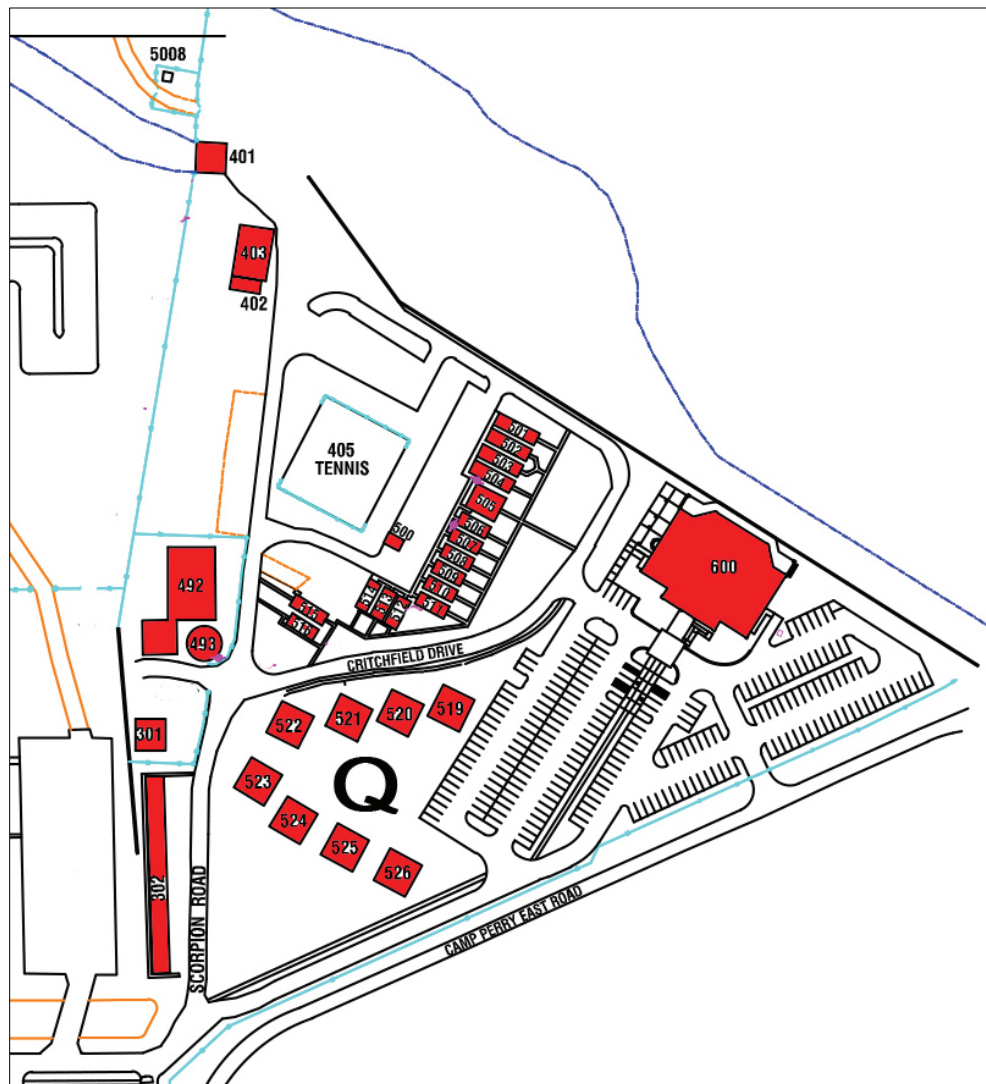


Figure 206. Looking north towards Building 600 in Area E (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 207. Looking north along Critchfield Road in Area E (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 208. Looking north towards Lake Erie and a street lamp in Area E (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 209. Looking west along Critchfield Road at the retaining wall and the beach towards the ice house (Building 402) in Area E (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 210. View north of bridge toward breakwater (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 211. View of pier, bridge, and breakwater (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 212. View south along Critchfield Road towards Building 302 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



5.8 Area F

Area F is bounded by Niagara Road on the west, the firing ranges to the north, Ariel Road to the east, and Sommers Road to the south. It is the “civic” heart of Camp Perry, and the area has been that way since 1907 (Figure 213). In 1907, Area F had the commander’s office, post office, and a series of unknown buildings. By 1927, the area had added the Post Exchange (PX), YMCA, mess halls, and more unknown buildings (Figure 214). Figures 215–217 show other period views of Area F.

Figure 213. Area F in 1907.

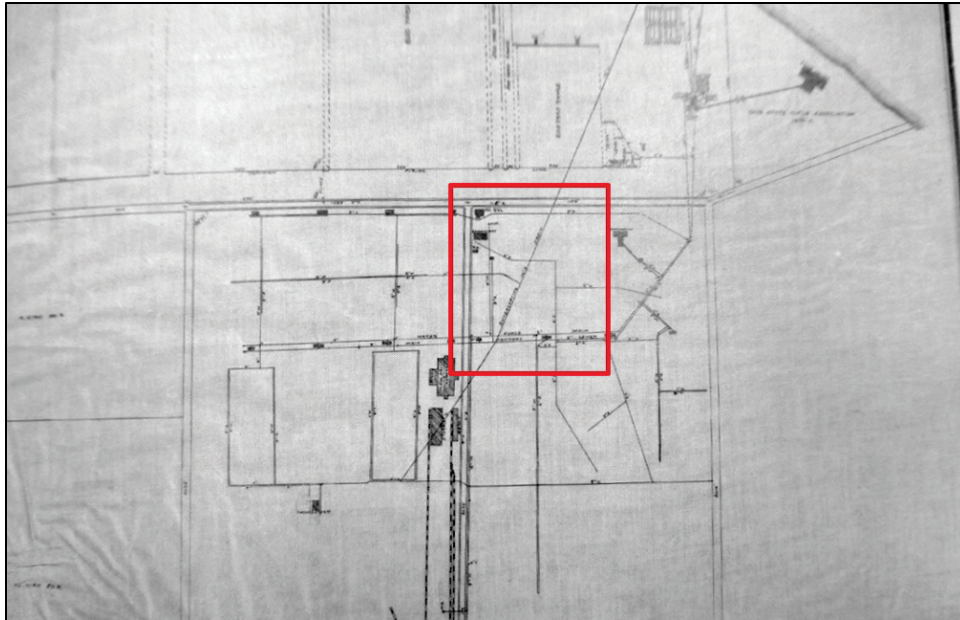


Figure 214. Area F in 1927. Existing roads are shown in red.

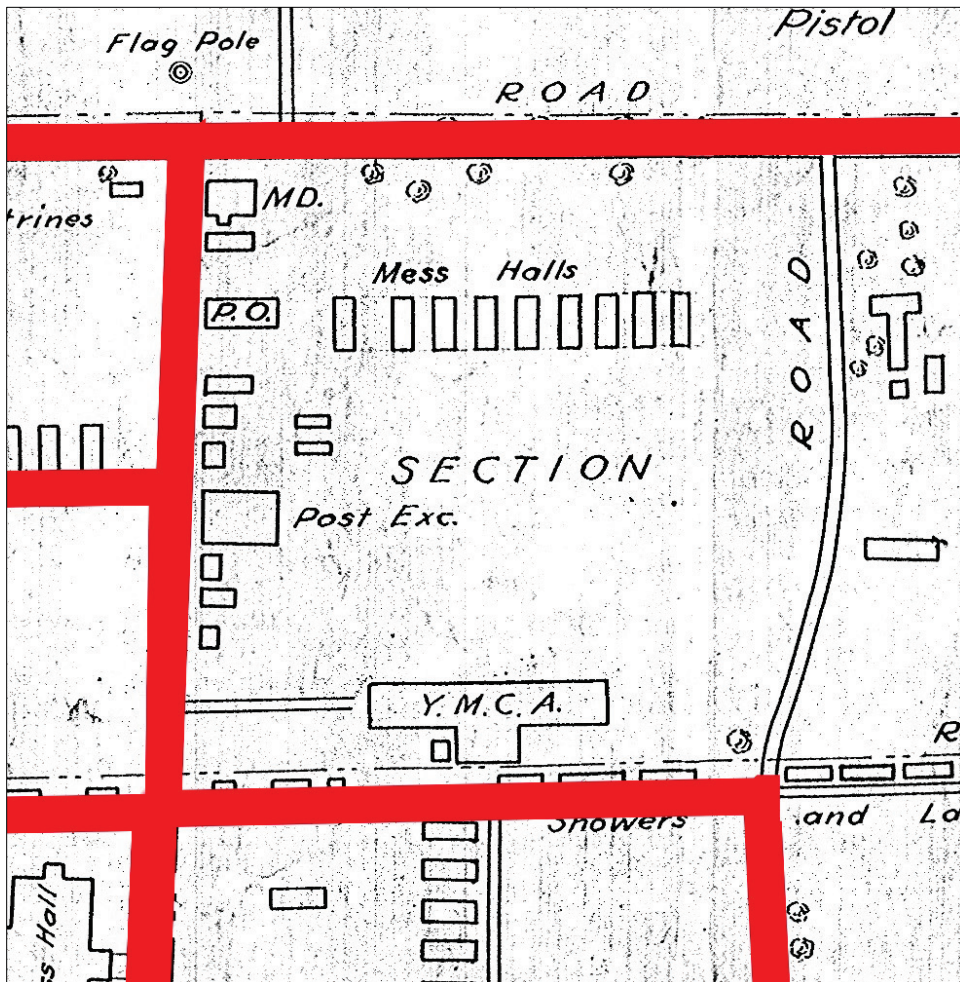


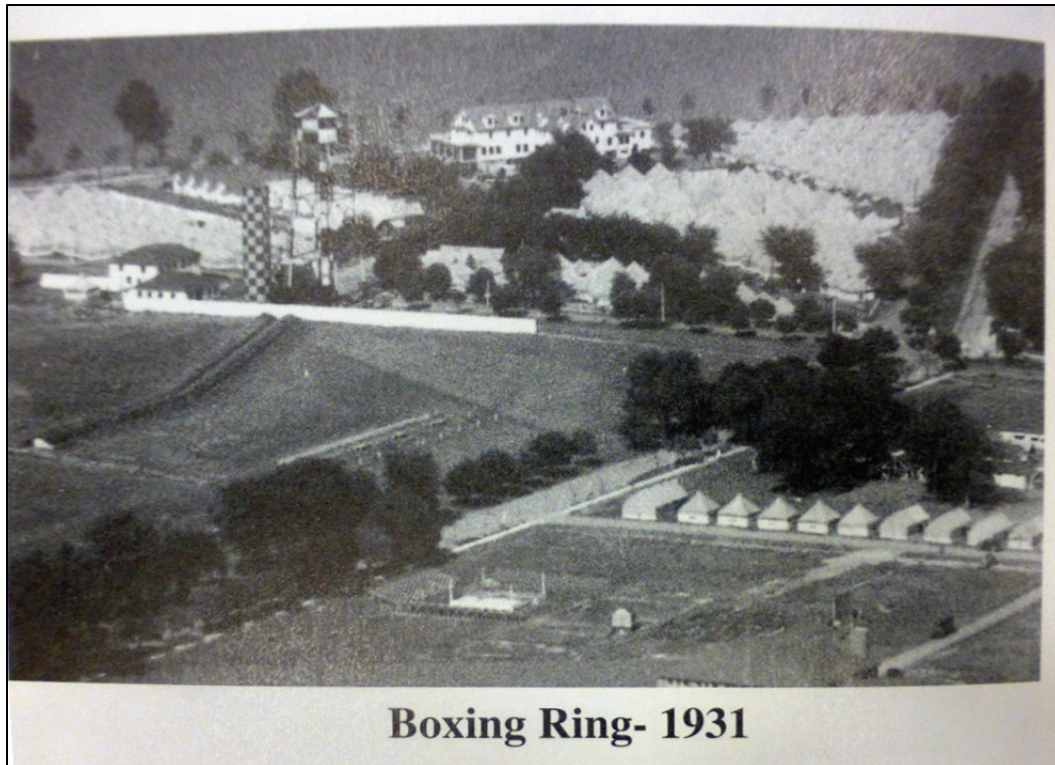
Figure 215. View southwest toward Area F, 1909 (Camp Perry).



Figure 216. View looking up Niagara Road in Area F, 1920 (Camp Perry).



Figure 217. View northeast of Area F, 1931 (Camp Perry).



By 1943, the entire area was formalized with three large brick structures (Figure 218). Building 1 housed the headquarters, Building 2 was an auditorium (Figure 219), and Building 3, the largest building, housed the PX, commissary, post office, and other organizations. These three buildings date to the mid-1930s. The southeast portion of Area F was filled with nine WWII temporary buildings, which had replaced the YMCA. The brick and concrete street lamps were placed along Niagara and Lawrence Roads in 1936.

Figure 218. Area F in 1943. Existing roads are shown in red.

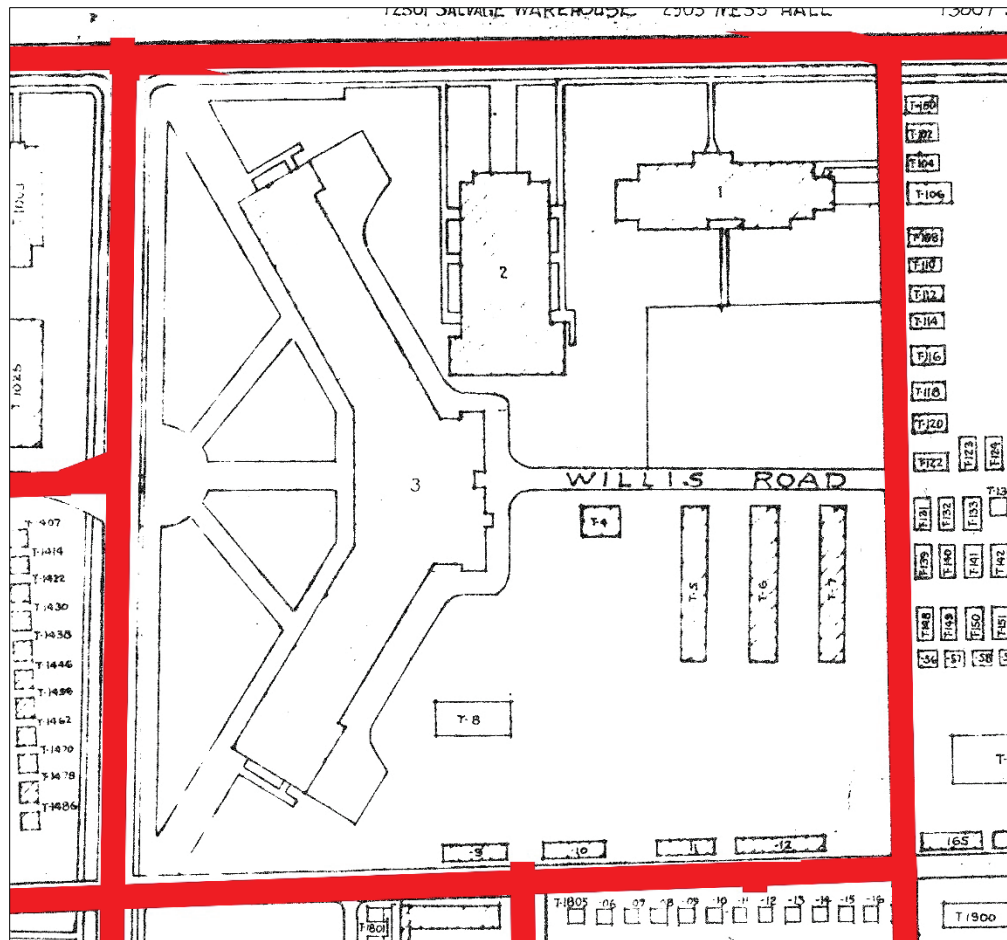


Figure 219. Historic post card of auditorium (Building 2), date unknown (Camp Perry).



In 2017, Area F still functioned as the civic heart of Camp Perry (Figure 221–224), and the 1930s buildings and street lamps were extant. The WWII buildings in the southeast portion of the area were reclad with insulated steel siding and had replacement windows and doors. A large indoor range building (Building 5039) was added to the area on the north side of Lawrence Road in 1984 (Figure 220).

Area F has the most extant features from the period of significance of any area at Camp Perry. The brick buildings, the PX, Auditorium and Headquarters Building, and brick street lamps are contributing resources to the historic district.

Figure 220. Aerial view of Area F, 1987 (Camp Perry).

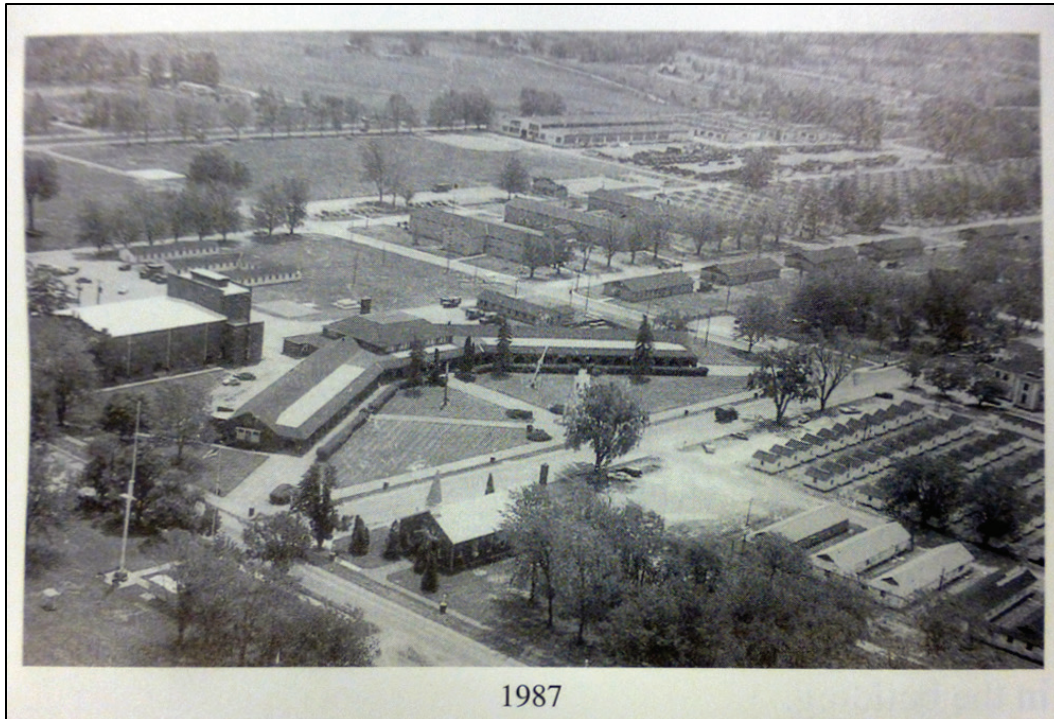


Figure 221. Area F in 2017. Existing buildings are shown in red.

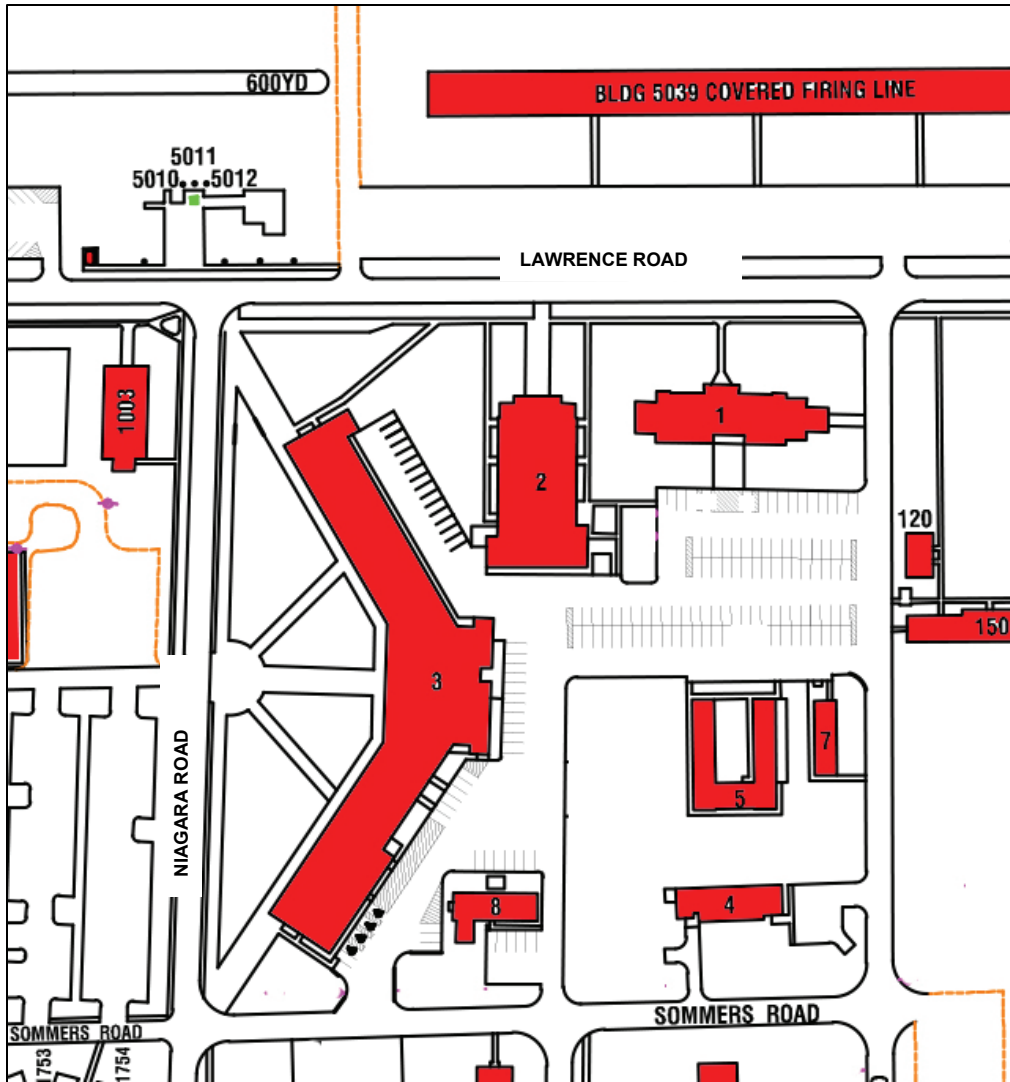


Figure 222. Looking southwest in Area F, with Building 1 on the left and Building 2 on the right (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 223. Looking south at Building 3 in Area F (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 224. Looking northeast into Area F (ERDC-CERL 2017).



5.9 Area G

Area G is bounded by Niagara Road on the west, Sommers Road on the north, Ariel Road on the east, and Trippe Road on the south. Harmon Road bisects the area in half. Area G did not have any buildings in 1907, and only Niagara Road existed (Figure 225). In 1927, there were 18 mess halls in the center of the area, and one other building of unknown use (Figures 226 and 227).

Figure 225. Area G in 1907.



Figure 226. Area G in 1927. Existing roads are shown in red.

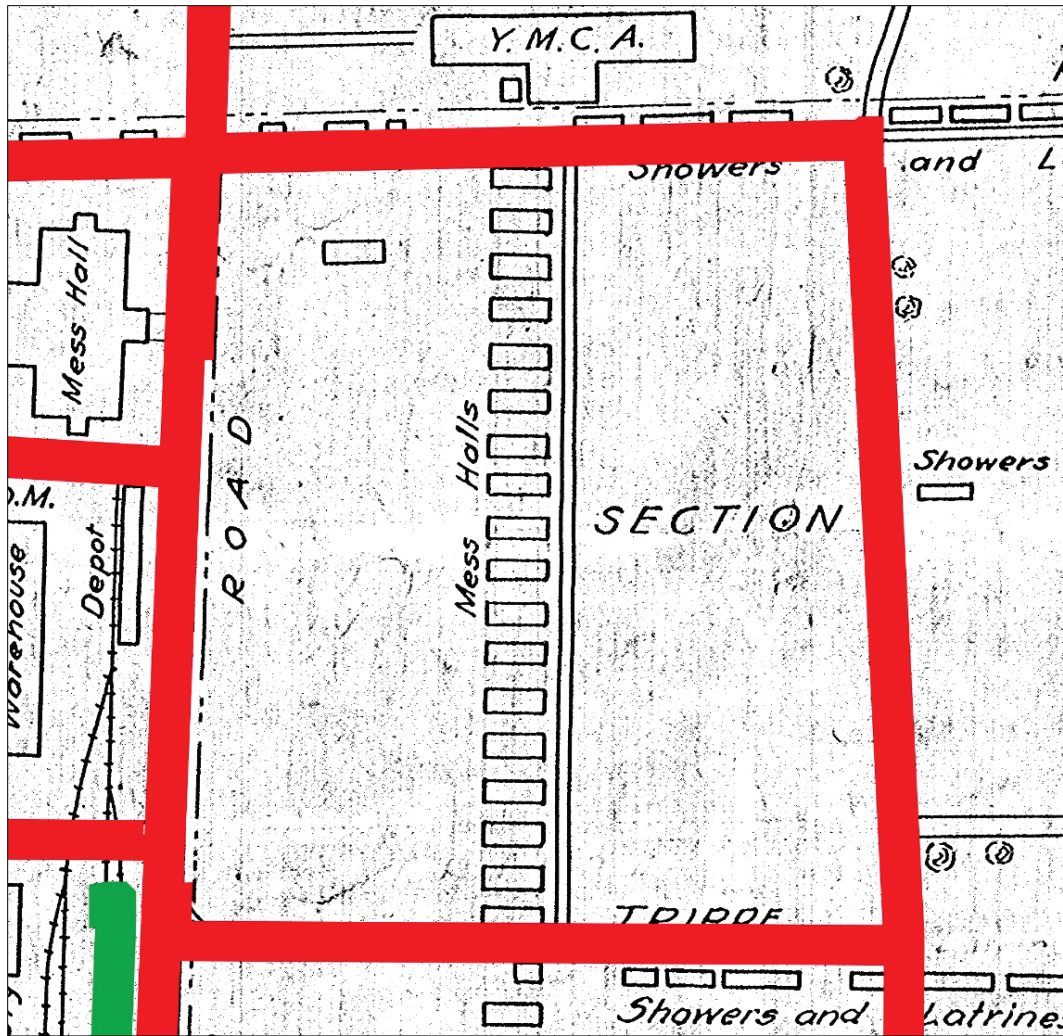


Figure 227. Aerial photograph of Area G, ca. 1930 (Camp Perry).

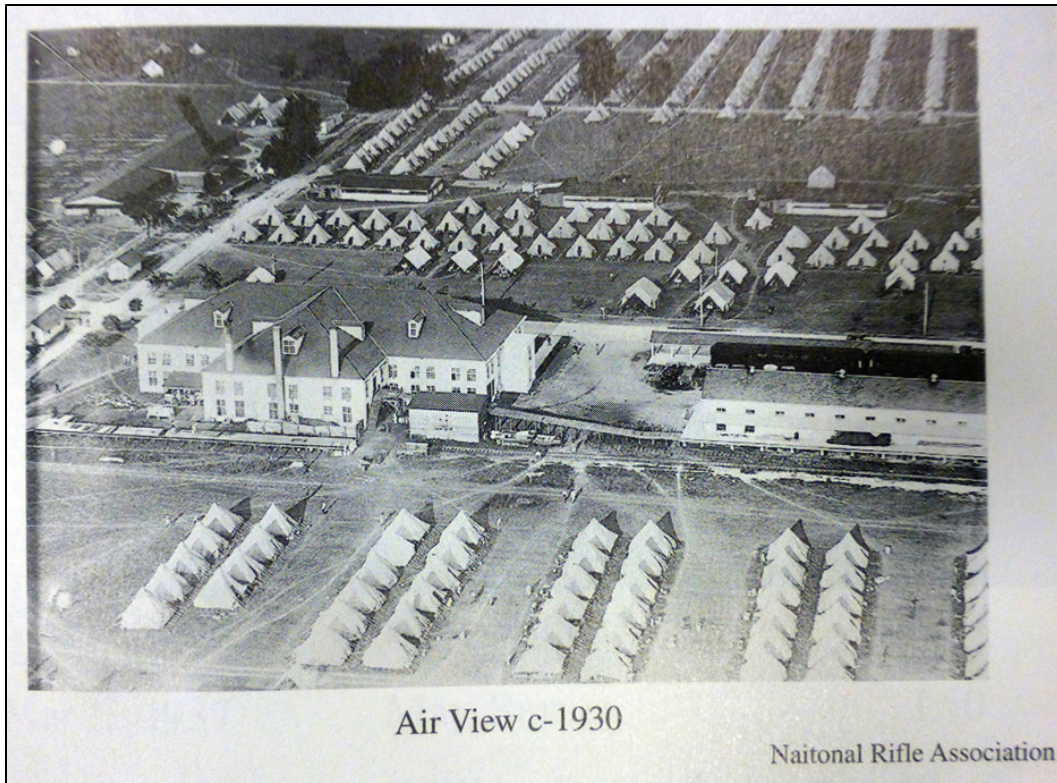
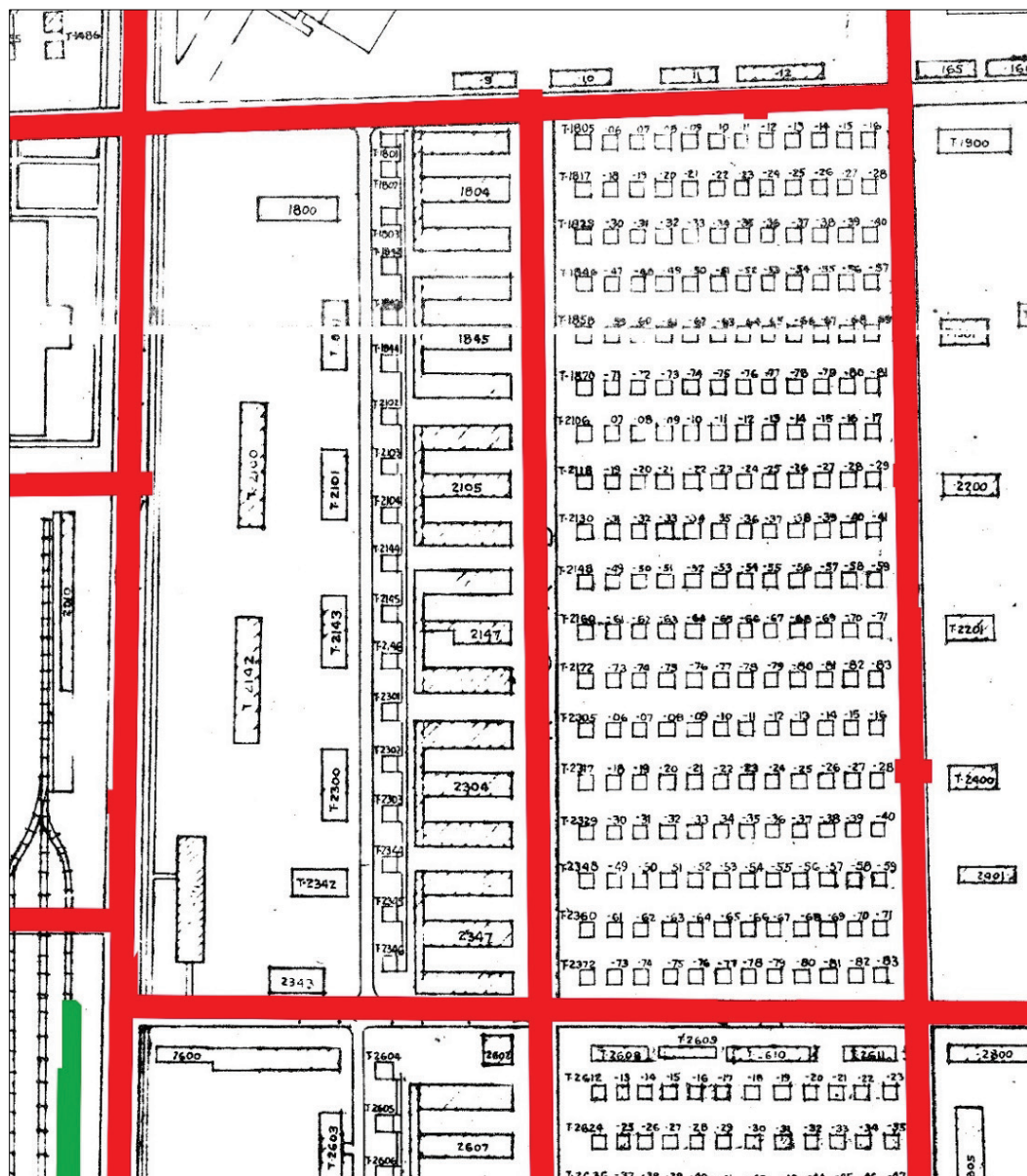


Figure 228. Historic post card of rail station area, date unknown (Camp Perry).



By 1943, the eastern portion of the area was filled with hutments, the center portion was filled with new mess halls, and the western portion contained administrative buildings (Figure 229). The brick and concrete street lamps were placed along Niagara Road in 1936.

Figure 229. Area G in 1943. Existing roads are shown in red.



Only seven buildings that were in Area G during WWII were extant in 2017. The WWII road that divided the administrative buildings on the west (Figure 234) from the mess halls has been removed (Figure 231). The mess halls were all replaced with new mess halls in 1972 (Figures 230 and 233). The hutments were replaced with four large barracks buildings in

1983 (Figure 232). Like most areas at Camp Perry, Area G has seen massive changes from the period of significance. (Figure 235).

Figure 230. Aerial view of Area G, 1975 (Camp Perry).

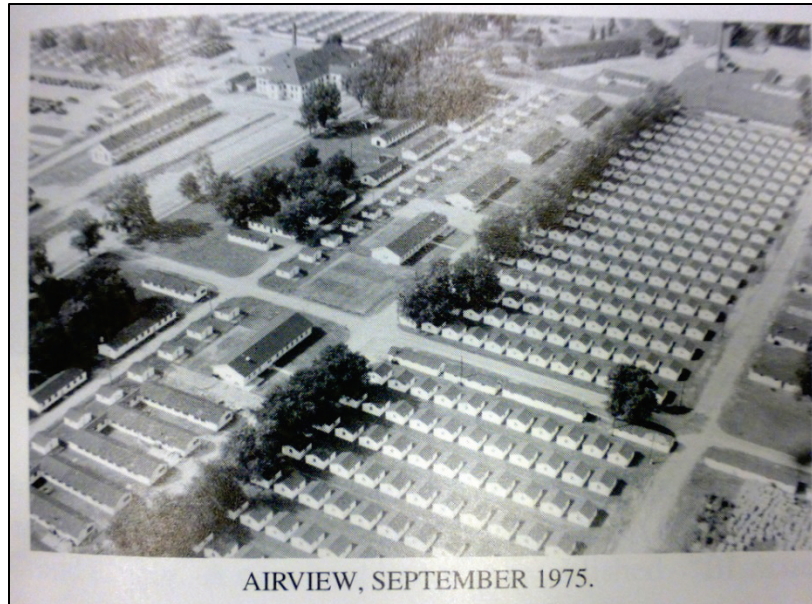


Figure 231. Area G in 2017. Existing roads are shown in red.

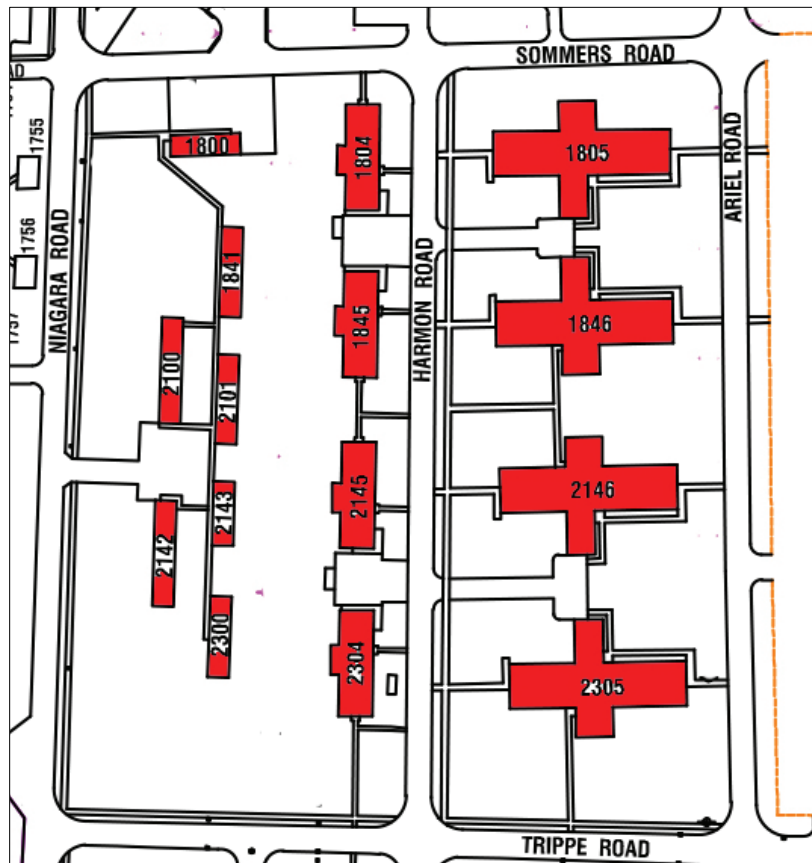


Figure 232. Looking southeast at the barracks buildings that were constructed in Area G in 1983 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 233. Looking southwest in Area G at a 1972 mess hall (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 234. Looking north at WWII administrative buildings in Area G (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 235. Looking north at the 1936 street lamps along Niagara Road in Area G (ERDC-CERL 2017).



5.10 Area H – Shooter Memorial Plaza

A flagpole at this location on the corner of Niagara and Lawrence Roads is shown on the 1927 map (Figure 236), and it was erected in 1911. A farmhouse on this corner (Figure 237) was the first Administration Building when the camp opened in 1906. The flagpole was originally the main mast for a sloop of war, the USS Essex, commissioned in 1876. The original flagpole was demolished in the 1998 tornado, and a new replacement flagpole plus two others were added to Shooter Memorial Plaza in 2003 (Figure 239).

Shooter Memorial Plaza dates to 2002–2003 and consists of a paved area at the foot of Niagara Road, and it holds a variety of monuments, memorials, and flagpoles (Figure 240). The original Critchfield Monument was heavily damaged in a 1998 tornado. The shaft of the monument was destroyed, but the cap and marble base were saved (Figure 242). Its original location was in front of Building 3 (Figure 238), but when it was reconstructed it was moved to Shooter Memorial Plaza in 2002 (Figure 241). A view to the plaza is shown in Figure 243.

Area H – Shooter Memorial Plaza did not exist during the period of significance, although this spot has been the location of the flagpole since 1911. Shooter Memorial Plaza has historically been the location for the flagpole and there is a flagpole there currently.

Figure 236. Area H with a flagpole shown at the base of Niagara Road in 1927. Existing roads are shown in red.

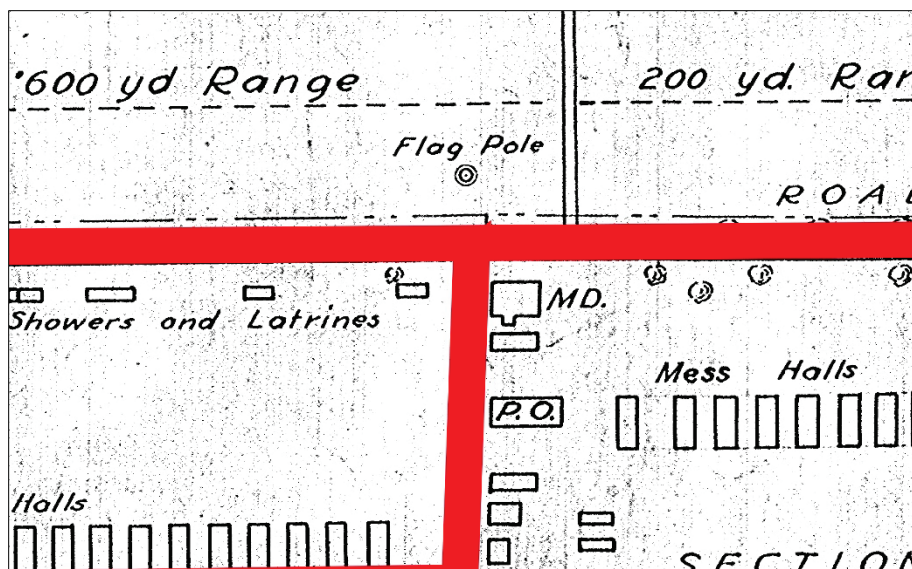


Figure 237. Area H showing original flagpole and Administration Building, 1912 (Camp Perry).

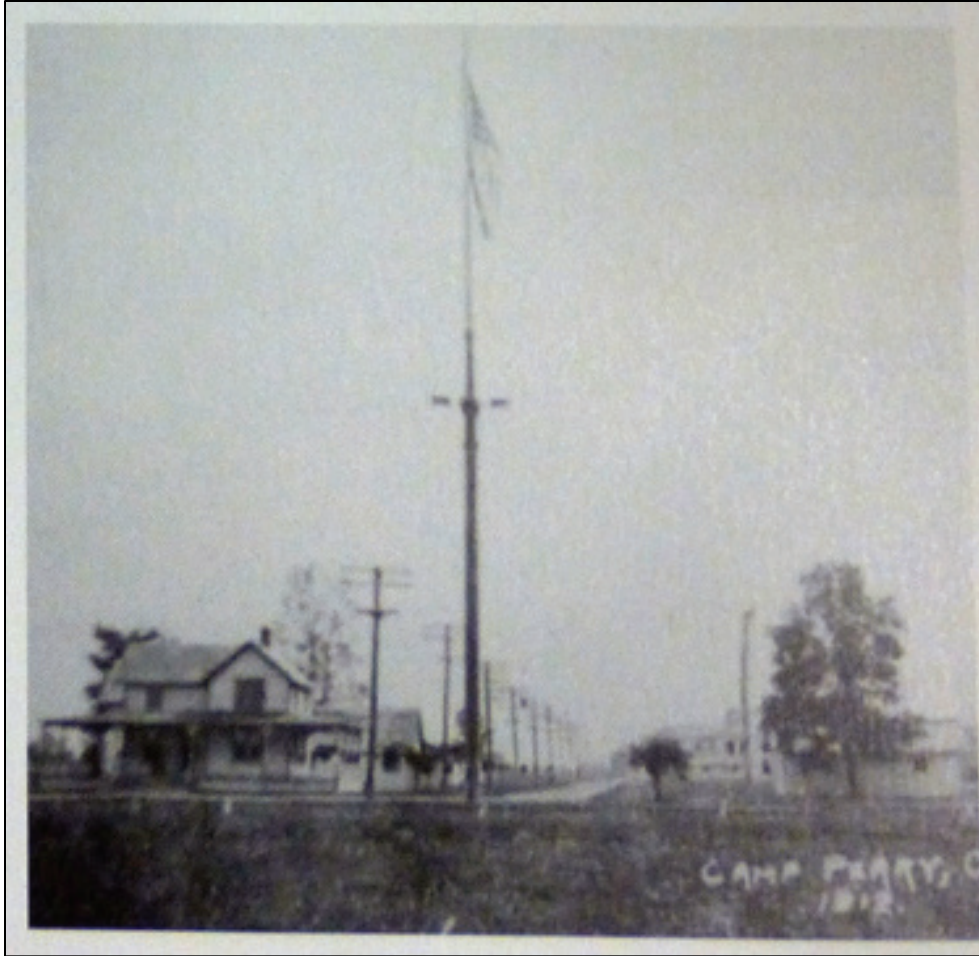


Figure 238. The Critchfield Monument's original location in front of Building 3, ca. 1987 (Camp Perry).



Figure 239. Area H – Shooter Memorial Plaza in 2017. Existing buildings shown in red.

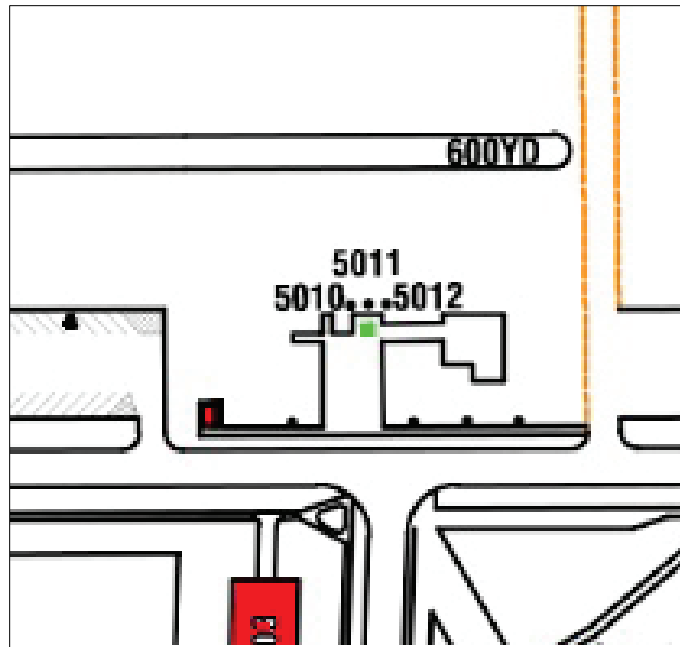


Figure 240. View north towards the flagpoles and Critchfield Monument in Shooter Memorial Plaza (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 241. View north towards the flagpoles and the reconstructed Critchfield Monument in Shooter Memorial Plaza (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 242. Detail of the original portion of the Critchfield Monument in Shooter Memorial Plaza (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 243. Looking south along Niagara Road, with the 1936 street lamps on the left and the chapel on the right (ERDC-CERL 2017).



5.11 Area I

Area I is bounded by Davey Road on the west, Lawrence Road on the north, Niagara Road on the east, and Donahey Road on the south. Area I had four building of unknown use in 1907, and only Niagara, Lawrence, and Davey Roads existed (Figure 244). In 1927, there were 18 mess halls in the center of the area, one other building of unknown use, and a series of showers and latrines along Lawrence Road (Figure 245).

Figure 244. Area I in 1907.

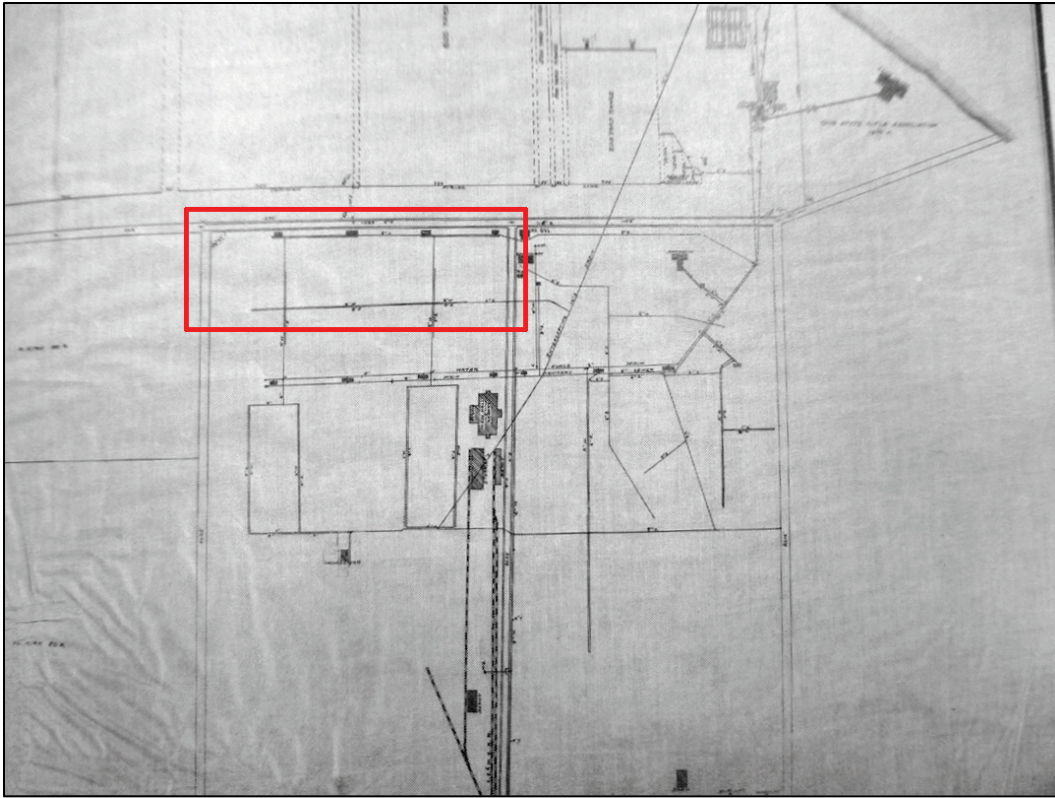
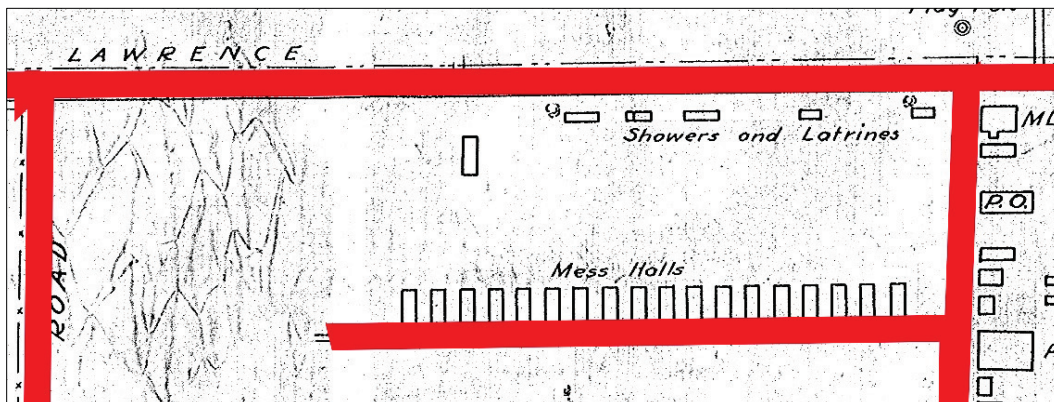


Figure 245. Area I in 1927. Existing roads are shown in red.



By 1943, the eastern portion of the area was filled with mess halls and hutments on the southern side (Figure 246). The center had latrines and showers, while administrative buildings were on the northern side. A brick chapel was constructed in 1942 on the southwest corner of the intersection of Lawrence and Niagara Roads. The chapel (Figure 247) was located across Niagara Road from Building 3. A WWII recreation building was south of the chapel. The brick and concrete street lamps were placed along Lawrence Road in 1936.

Figure 246. Area I in 1943. Existing roads are shown in red.

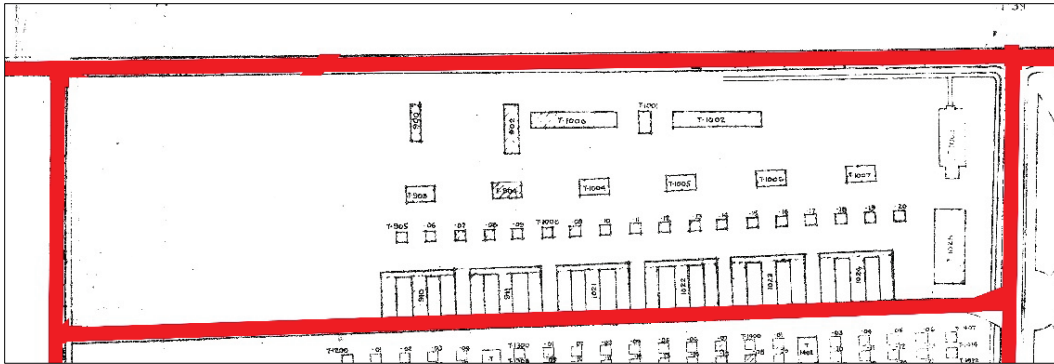


Figure 247. Historic photograph of chapel (Building 1003), date unknown (Camp Perry).



The six mess halls from WWII were extant in 2017 (Figures 248, 252, and 253). There are four WWII administrative buildings that remain (Figure 252). The chapel is extant (Figure 247). Two large buildings were placed

on the northern side. Area I has many parking lots interspersed within the buildings (Figure 254); in addition, a large parking area for trailers and busses during firing matches has been placed on the western edge of the area (Figure 255).

Like most areas at Camp Perry, Area I has seen extensive changes from the period of significance (Figures 250 and 251) (Building 1003, see Figure 249).

Figure 248. Area I in 2017. Existing buildings are shown in red.

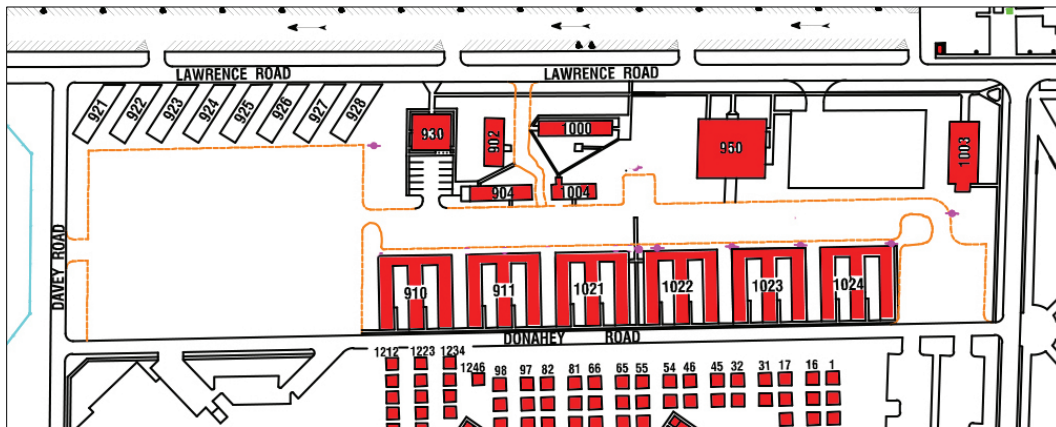


Figure 249. Looking east along Lawrence Road towards the chapel with a reconstructed 1936 street lamp on the left in Area I (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 250. Looking east down Lawrence Road with the 1936 street lamps on the right (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 251. Looking west along Lawrence Road with the reconstructed 1936 street lamps in Area I (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 252. Looking southwest to some of the WWII buildings in Area I (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 253. Looking west along Donahey Road with the WWII mess halls on the right in Area I (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 254. Looking southwest in Area I at a large parking lot (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 255. Looking southwest towards the trailer and bus parking area in Area I (ERDC-CERL 2017).



5.12 Area J

Area J is bounded by Davey Road on the west, Donahey Road on the north, Niagara Road on the east, and Sommers Road on the south. Area J had no buildings in 1907 (Figure 256). In 1927, there were a series of showers and latrines along Sommers Road (Figure 257 and Figure 258).

Figure 256. Area J in 1907



Figure 257. Area J in 1927. Existing roads are shown in red.

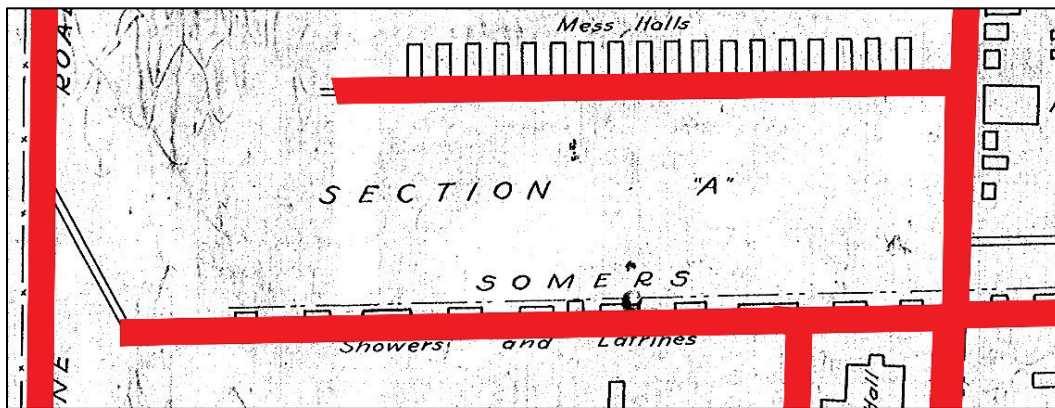
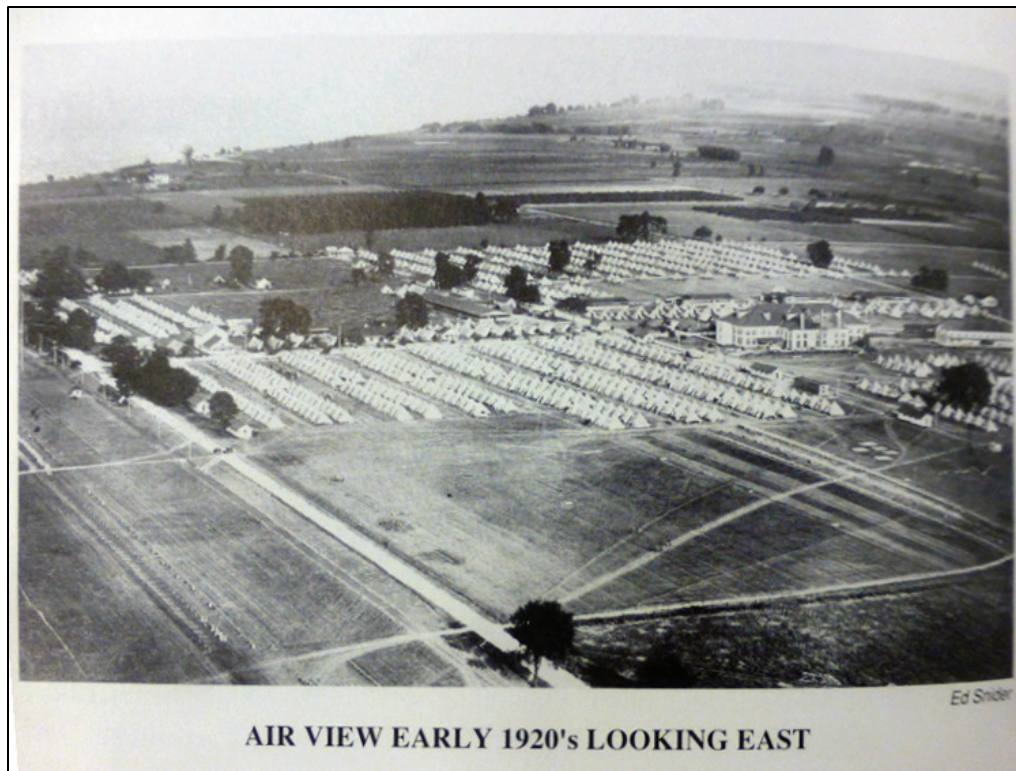


Figure 258. Aerial view of Area J, ca. 1920s (Camp Perry).



By 1943, much of the eastern portion of Area J was filled with hutments and a series of showers and latrines were still placed along Sommers Road (Figures 259 and 260).

Figure 259. Aerial view of Area J, ca. late 1930s (Camp Perry).

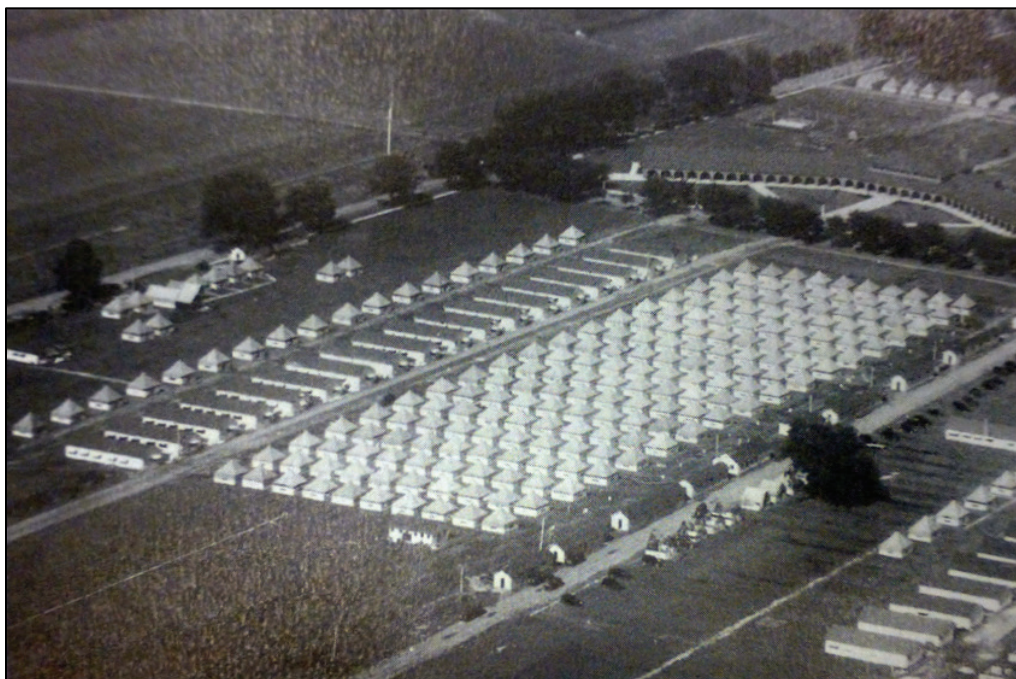


Figure 260. Area J in 1943. Existing roads are shown in red.



In 2017, no buildings were left from the period of significance, and there is a large parking lot located off Niagara Road (Figure 261). There are two large latrine/shower buildings that were constructed in 1980 (Figure 262), and a series of new hutments constructed in 2014 (Figure 263).

Like most areas at Camp Perry, Area J has seen changes from the period of significance.

Figure 261. Area J in 2017. Existing buildings are shown in red.

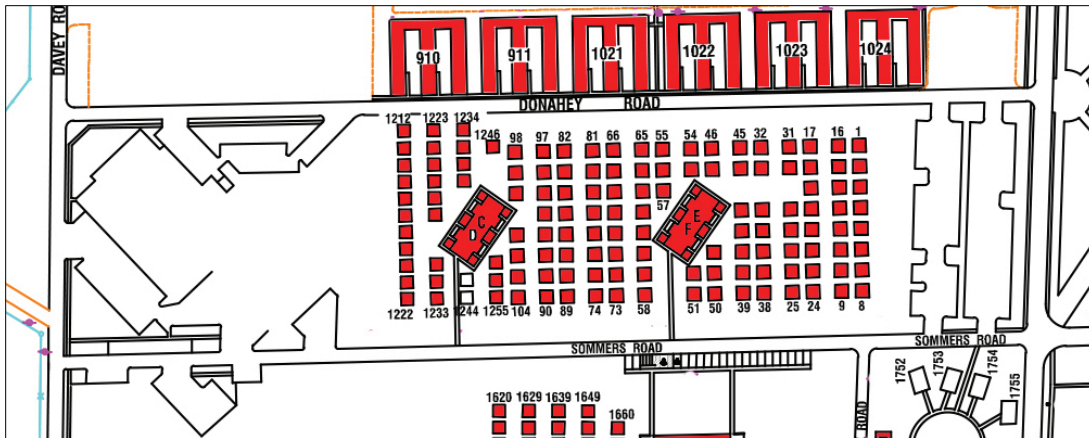


Figure 262. Looking north in Area J towards 1980 latrine/shower building (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 263. Looking west across parking lot towards new hutments in Area J (ERDC-CERL 2017).



5.13 Area K

Area K is bounded by Davey Road on the west, Sommers Road on the north, Niagara Road on the east, and Davis Road on the south (Figure 264). The most notable feature of this area was the large mess hall that was constructed in 1907 on the eastern edge of the area on Niagara Road (Figure 264). In 1927, a series of mess halls were erected along Davis Road (Figure 265 and Figure 266).

Figure 264. Area K in 1907.



Figure 265. Area K in 1927. Existing roads are shown in red.

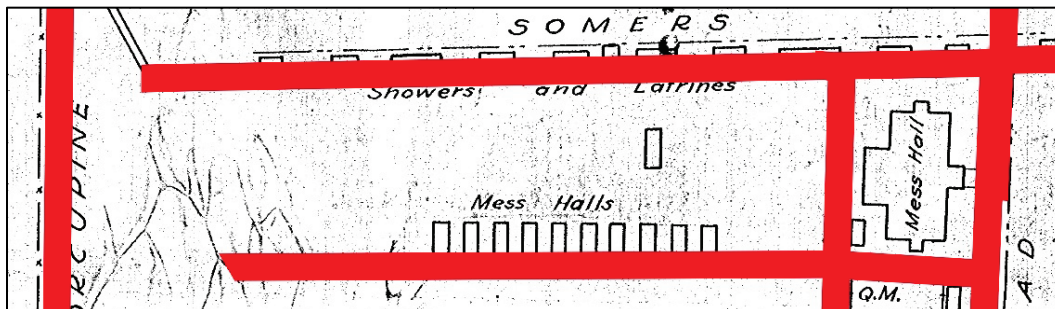
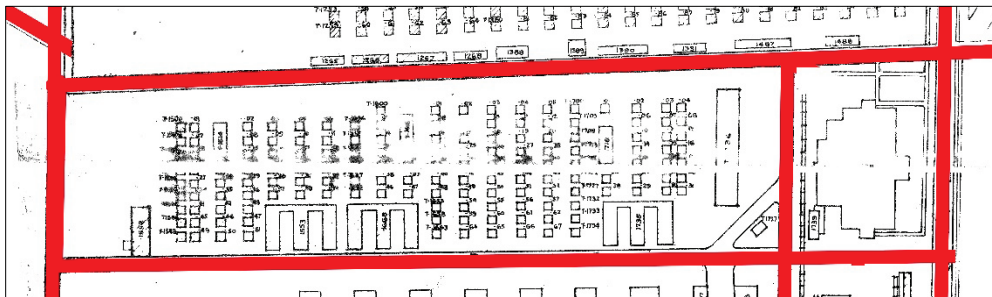


Figure 266. Aerial view of Area K, 1930.



By 1943, much of the western portion of Area K was filled with hutments (Figure 267). There were three large mess halls along David Road.

Figure 267. Area K in 1943. Existing roads are shown in red.



In 2017, most of the WWII hutments were gone, leaving only five rows of them (Figures 268 and 269). A large barracks building was added in 2009 (Figure 270). The large 1907 mess hall was destroyed in the 1998 tornado. A memorial park was added in that location (Figure 271).

Like most areas at Camp Perry, Area K has seen massive changes from the period of significance.

Figure 268. Area K in 2017. Existing buildings are shown in red.

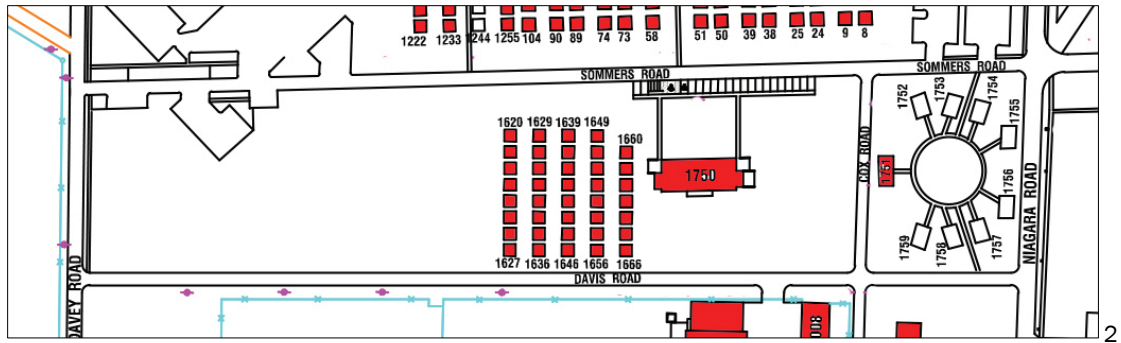


Figure 269. Looking south across the remaining WWII hutments in Area K (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 270. Looking north in Area K towards the barracks (Building 1750)
(ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 271. Memorial area on the east side Area K along Niagara Avenue
(ERDC-CERL 2017).



5.14 Area L

Area L is bounded by Davey Road on the west, Davis Road on the north, Niagara Road on the east, and Trippe Road on the south. The most notable features of this area were the large warehouse building and depot at the end of the railroad spur that was constructed in 1907 on the eastern edge of the area along Niagara Road (Figures 272 and 274). Not much had changed in Area L by 1927 (Figure 273).

Figure 272. Area L in 1907.



Figure 273. Area L in 1927. Existing roads are shown in red.

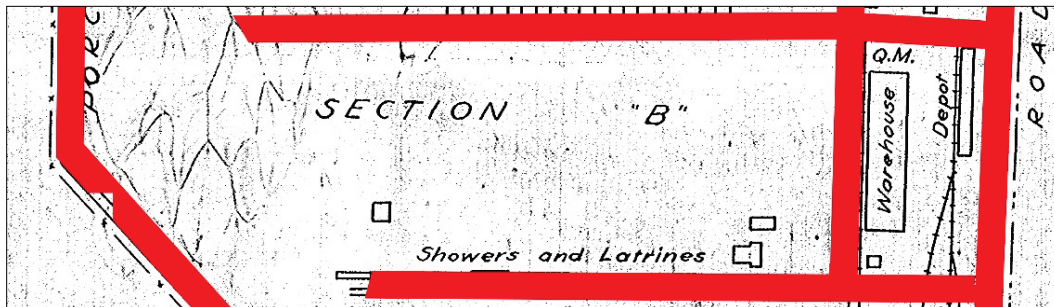
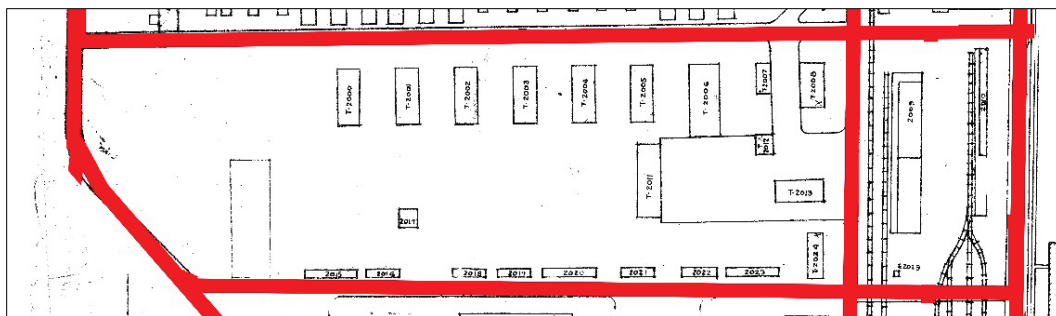


Figure 274. Historic post card of Camp Perry railroad station, 1920 (Camp Perry).



By 1943, much of the western portion of Area L was filled with motor repair shops and warehouses (Figure 275). The Trippe Road side had latrines and showers. The eastern side had not changed and still had the large warehouse and depot from 1907.

Figure 275. Area L in 1943. Existing roads are shown in red.



In 2017 (Figure 276), most of the WWII buildings were gone, leaving only four of them (Bldgs. 2008, 2011, 2023, and 2024). The depot was demolished, but the warehouse (Bldg. 2009) from 1907 was still standing and was undergoing rehabilitation work (Figure 277). This 1907 warehouse is a contributing building to the historic district. A view down Trippe Road in 2017 is shown in Figure 278.

Figure 276. Area L in 2017. Existing buildings are shown in red.

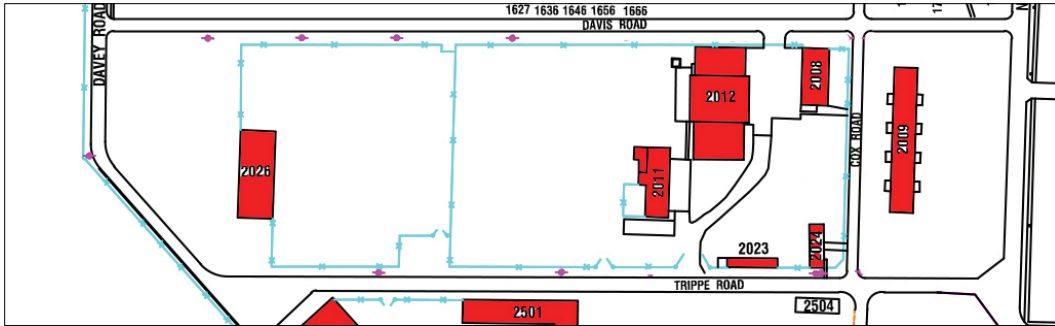


Figure 277. Looking north, with the 1907 warehouse (Building 2009) on the right, and a WWII era building on the left (Building 2008) (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 278. Looking west down Trippe Road (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Like most areas at Camp Perry, Area L has seen massive changes from the period of significance. The area does not have character-defining features except for the warehouse (Building 2009).

5.15 Area M

Area M is bounded by Davey Road on the west, Trippe Road on the north, and Niagara Road on the east. The most notable features of this area were the various railroad sidings and the railroad spur along Niagara Road. There was a freight depot in the southern section in 1907 (Figures 279 and Figure 281). A warehouse and a commissary were added to the area by 1927 (Figure 280).

Figure 279. Area M in 1907.



Figure 280. Area M in 1927. Existing roads are shown in red and existing rail line is in green.

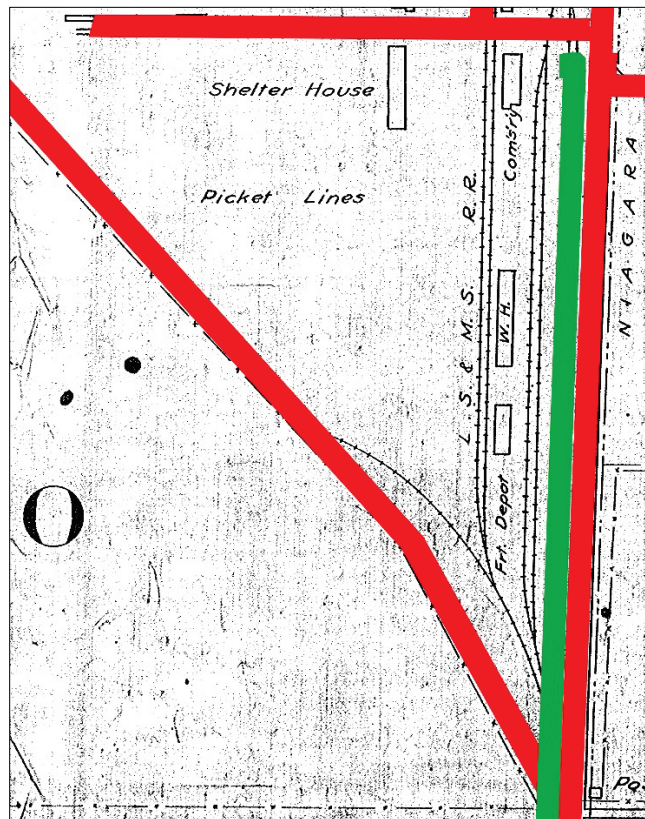
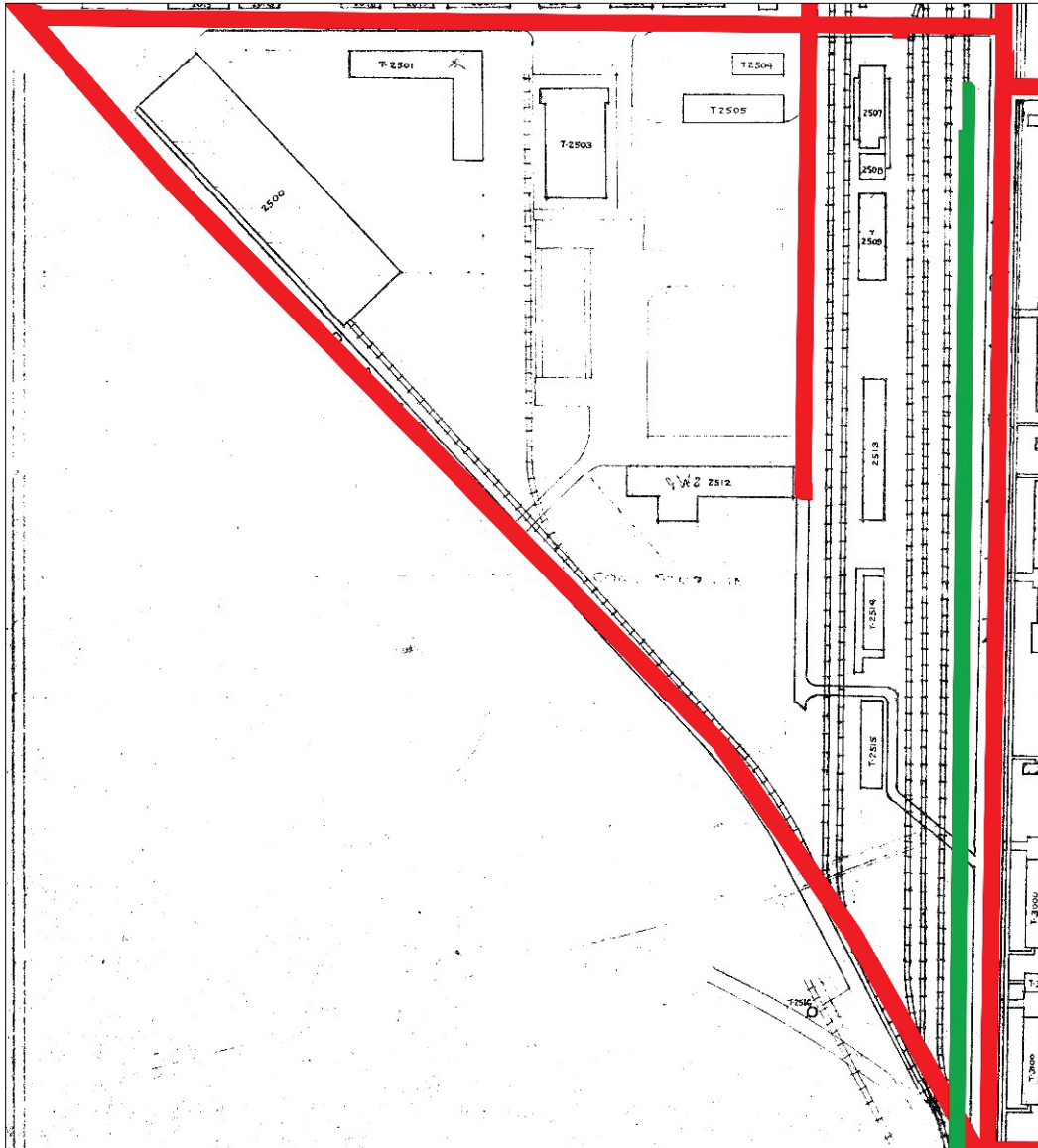


Figure 281. Images of former freight depot, which was destroyed by tornado in 1998 (Camp Perry).



By 1943, much of the western portion of Area M was filled with shops and warehouses. From the map shown in Figure 282, it appears a large storage building was added in the center of the area, but it is no longer extant.

Figure 282. Area M in 1943. Existing roads are shown in red and existing rail line in green.



By 2017 (Figure 283), most of the WWII buildings were removed or heavily modified. Many of the railroad sidings were also removed (Figures 284 and 285), leaving only those closest to Niagara Road.

Like most areas at Camp Perry, Area M has seen massive changes from the period of significance. The only remaining contributing building, Building 2513, has since been demolished.

Figure 283. Area M in 2017. Existing buildings are shown in red.

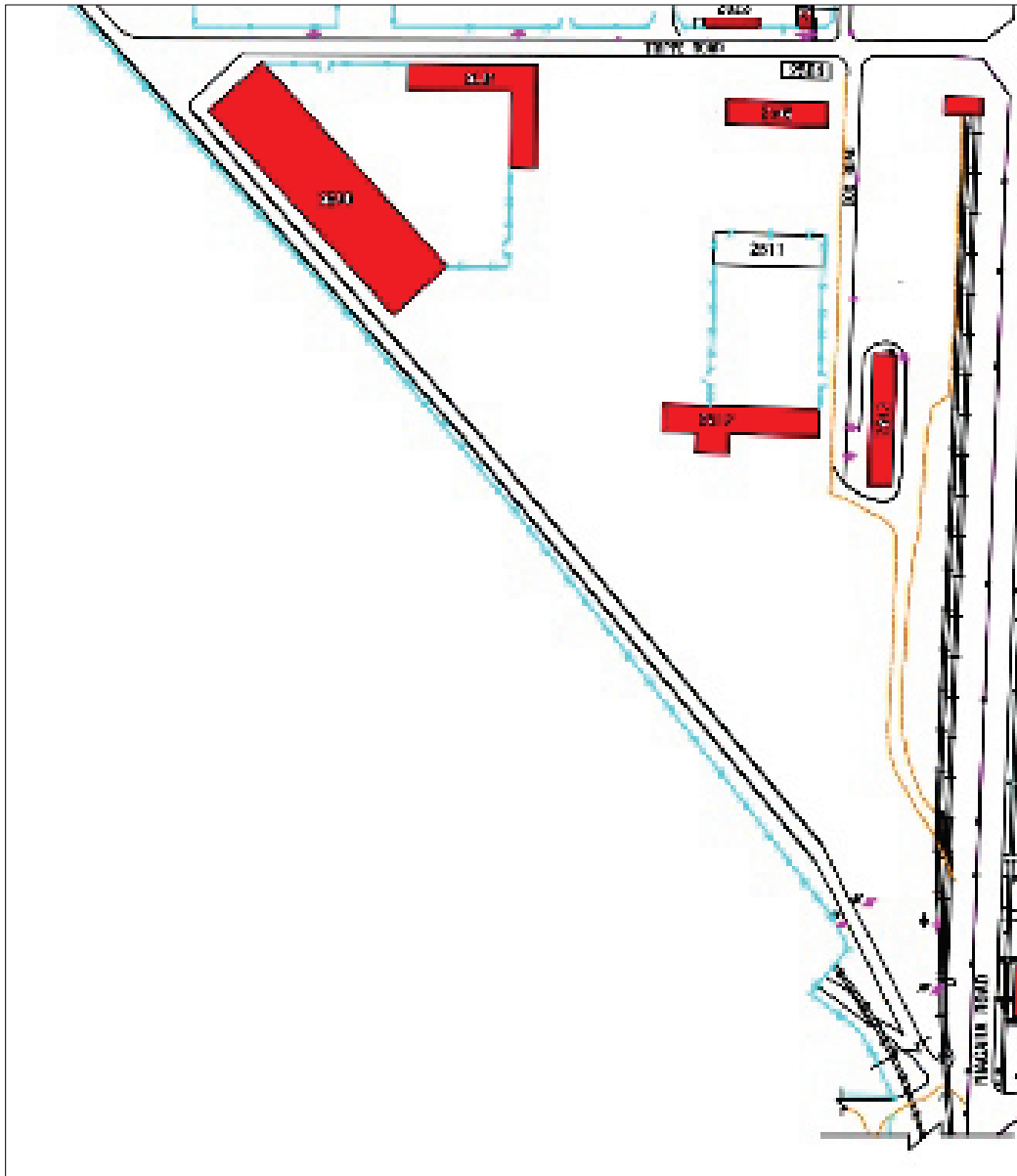


Figure 284. Looking north into Area M [note lack of railroad siding]
(ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 285. Looking north in Area M towards Building 2009 (the 1907 warehouse building)
[note lack of railroads sidings] (ERDC-CERL 2017).

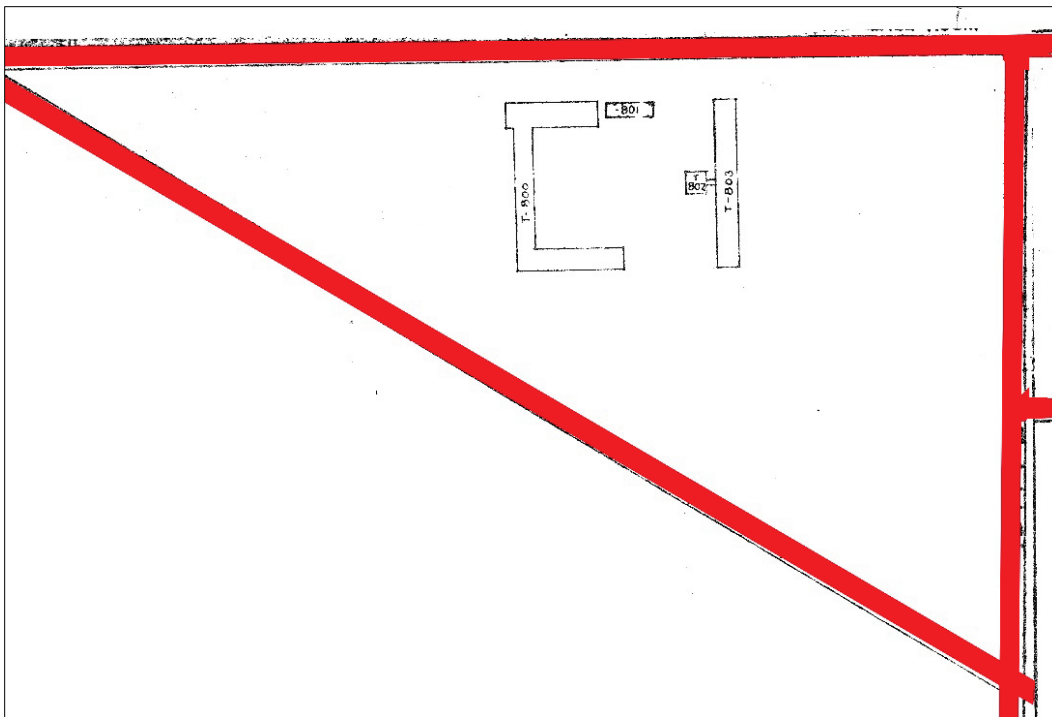


5.16 Area N

Area N is bounded by Sommers Road on the west, Lawrence Road on the north, and Davey Road on the east. No buildings were located here on either the 1907 or 1927 maps.

In 1943, Area N only had four buildings: guardhouse, guard barracks, and two latrines (Figure 286).

Figure 286. Area N in 1943. Existing roads are shown in red.



By 2017 (Figures 287–289), most of the WWII buildings were gone, leaving only one of the latrines (Building 801). The area is now used for small arms storage. Like most areas at Camp Perry, Area N has seen massive changes from the period of significance. Only one latrine is extant from the period of significance, but it is noncontributing.

Figure 287. Area N in 2017. Existing buildings are shown in red.

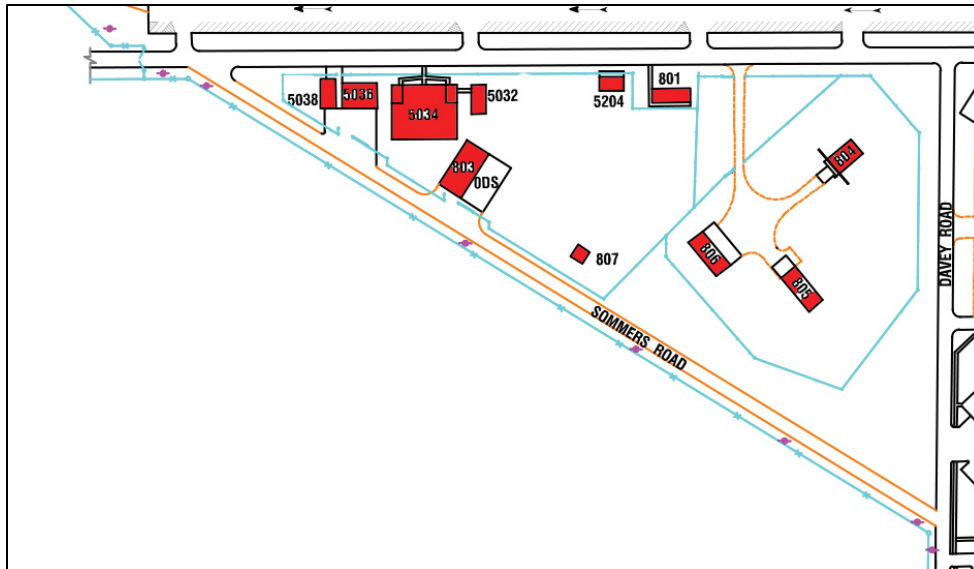


Figure 288. Looking south into Area N (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 289. Looking west along Lawrence Road into Area N (ERDC-CERL 2017).



5.17 Area O

Area O is the area north of Lawrence Road from Shooter Memorial Plaza west to the installation boundary. No buildings were located here on the 1907, 1927, or 1943 maps.

In 2017 (Figure 290), this area was used for range parking (Figure 291) and support buildings like grandstands, storage, and observation towers (Figures 293–295). A blocked portion of Lawrence Road is shown in Figure 292.

Area O does not have any properties from the period of significance; however, it has been open space for access to the firing ranges since the establishment of Camp Perry.

Figure 290. Area O in 2017. Existing buildings are shown in red.

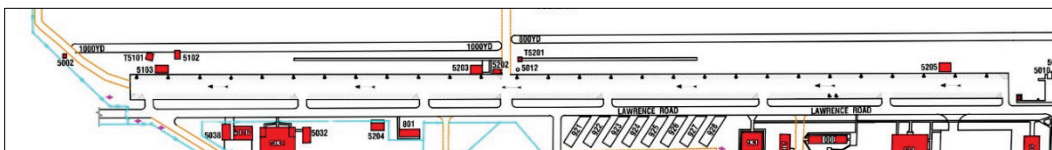


Figure 291. Looking east down the parking lots of Area O (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 292. Looking west on Lawrence Road at the blocked access to the former Erie Proving Ground (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 293. Looking north at Building 5103 at the western end of Area 0 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 294. Looking northeast at Building 5203 and 5202 in Area 0 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 295. Looking north at Building 5205 in Area O (ERDC-CERL 2017).



5.18 Area P (all firing ranges north of Lawrence Road)

Area P covers all of the land north of Area O and Area F (north of Lawrence Road). This area has been utilized for firing ranges since Camp Perry was established (Figures 296–309). While changes have been made to the landscape with the addition of storage buildings and other structures, the firing ranges are contributing resources to the historic district.

Figure 296. Camp Perry firing ranges in 1907 (Area P).

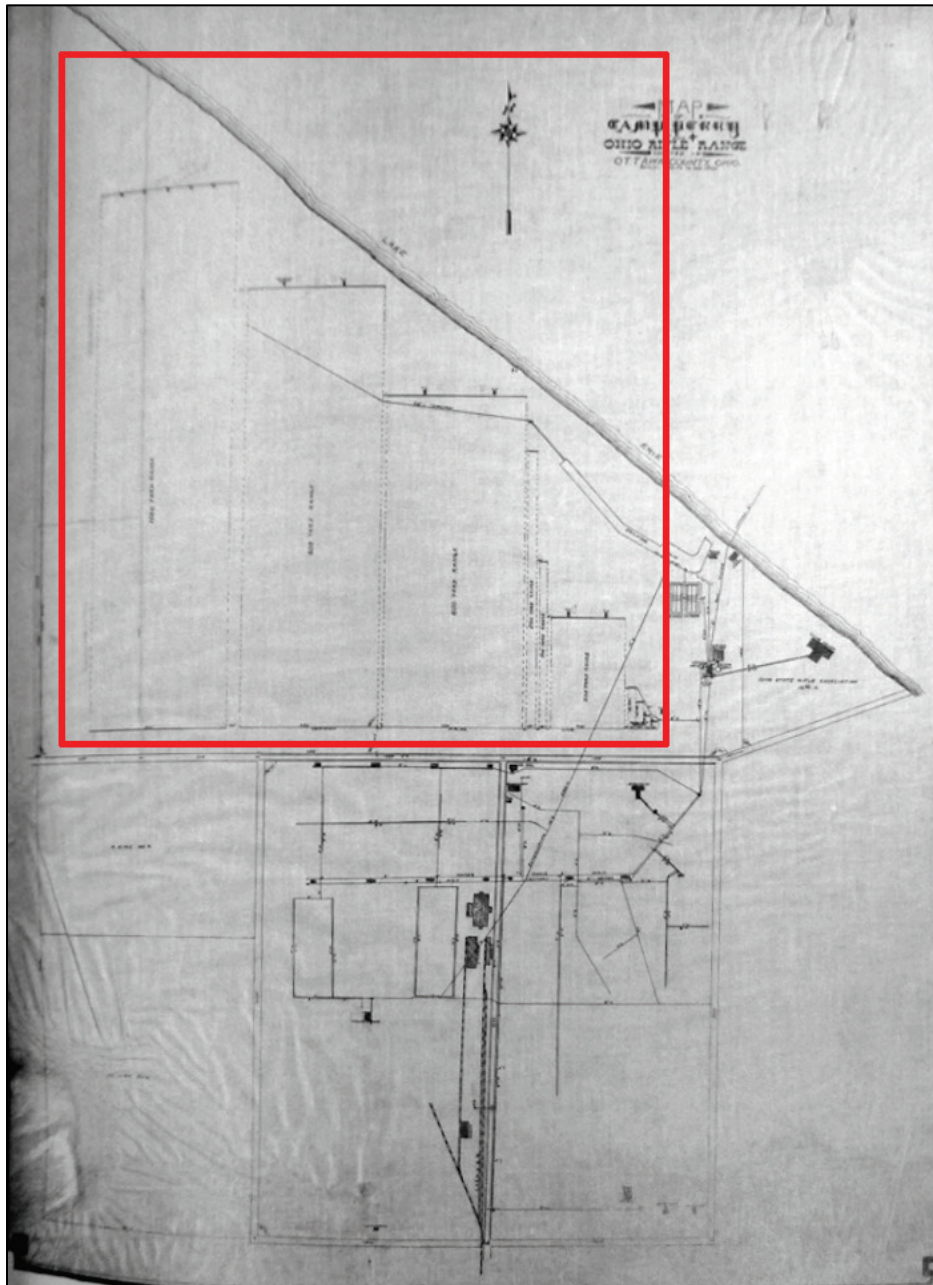


Figure 297. Historic post card of firing range, date unknown (Camp Perry).



Figure 298. Historic view of Petrarca Range, ca. 1928 (Camp Perry).



Figure 299. Historic view of Petrarca Range, date unknown (Camp Perry).



Figure 300. Firing ranges in 1927. Existing roads are shown in red.

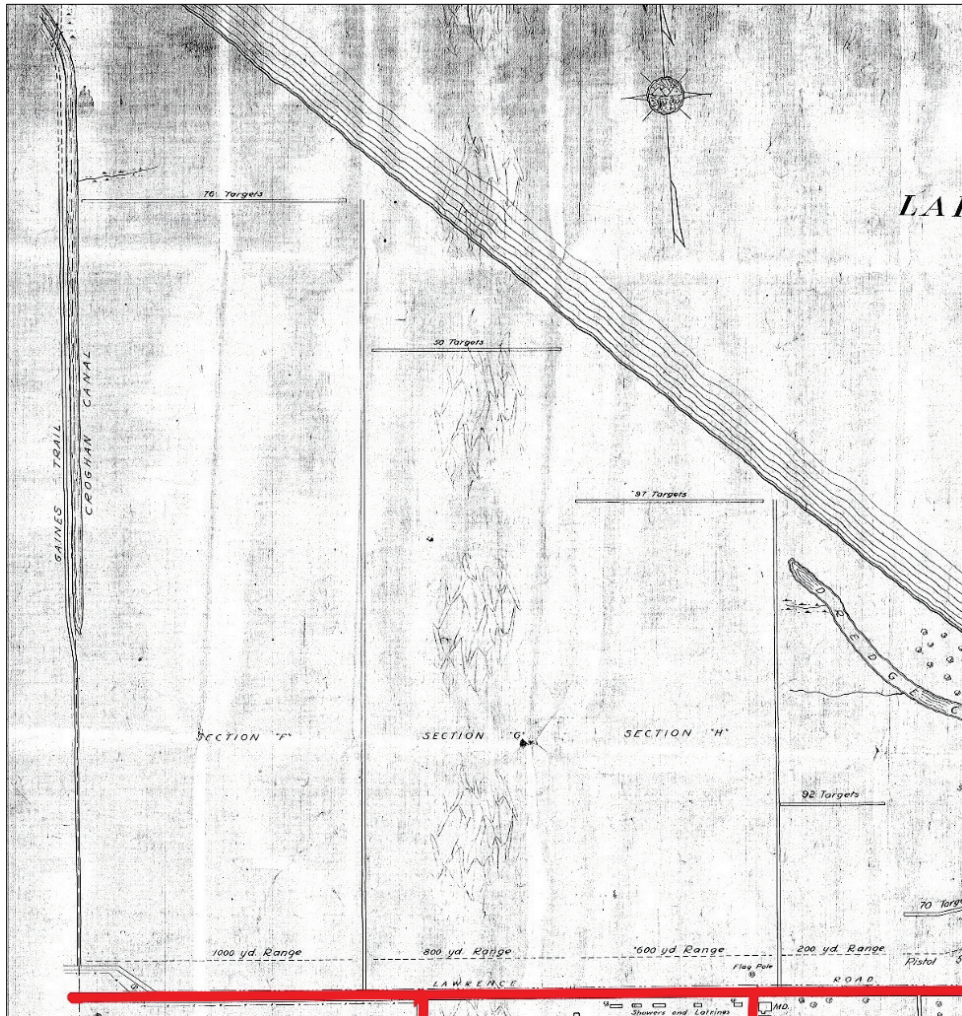


Figure 301. Aerial view looking north of all ranges, date unknown (Camp Perry).



Figure 302. Young and Viale Ranges after drainage tiles were installed, no date (OHARNG).



Figure 303. Portion of firing ranges in 2017. Existing buildings are shown in red.

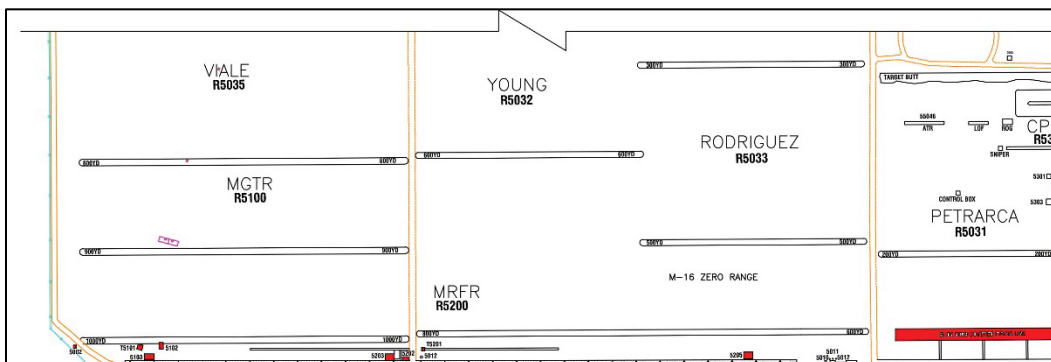


Figure 304. Looking north on Viale Range (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 305. Targets on Viale Range (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 306. Platforms on Viale Range (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 307. Looking north on Young Range (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 308. Looking north from parking towards firing ranges (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 309. Looking east along the parking lot (ERDC-CERL 2017).



6 Character-Defining Features of the Landscape

The National Park Service (NPS) defines historic character-defining features of a landscape or site as “prominent or distinctive aspects, qualities, or characteristics of a cultural landscape that contribute significantly to its physical character.”⁶ Through the study of landscapes, the built environment is explained by the physical remains of the natural and cultural shaping forces. The historic landscape of Camp Perry is significant because they describe the adaption of the built environment to the cultural values and the educational and military mission of the installation. Understanding the factors that influenced and composed the landscape of Camp Perry informs the preservation of its historic qualities. This chapter identifies the historically significant features and characteristics of the Camp Perry landscape, which are used to evaluate the built environment and to establish the historic eligibility of the site.

To identify the prominent or distinctive characteristics that make a landscape historic, the physical features of the site are divided into eight areas: site and layout, land use, expressions of military cultural values, transportation networks, views and viewsheds, clusters of buildings and structures, vegetation, and small-scale features. These landscape characteristics combine to form the built environment that is the primary image of Camp Perry. These features are considered character-defining features of the landscape, or site, that contributes to the historic district. Also contributing to a historic district are buildings, structures, and objects.

6.1 Site design and layout

The site of Camp Perry was selected based on Lake Erie and the use of the lake as a safe firing destination. This location allowed for longer (high-powered) rifle firing without disturbing neighboring residences. The layout of the firing ranges as well as the railway directly impacted the layout of the cantonment. The railroad spur from the New York Central-Chicago Line was key in developing the layout of the southern portion of Camp Perry along Niagara Road.

⁶ Birnbaum, Charles A., National Park Service Preservation Brief #36 – *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*, Washington, DC: National Park Service 1996, p. 4.

The rectilinear layout of the cantonment is typical of many military installations, although the design of the former Clubhouse and “Squaw Camp” area with the curvilinear road approaching the clubhouse is more picturesque in design.

6.2 Topography and natural features

Topography of Camp Perry is mainly flat. Lake Erie is a natural feature that contributed greatly to the camp’s layout and design—first of the ranges and then the layout of the cantonment area.

6.3 Circulation patterns

The following three diagrams show in red what roads are extant in 2017 of the 1907, 1928, and 1943 road systems, and they show in green what is extant of the railroad line (Figures 310–312). The roads were reconstructed and resurfaced, sidewalks laid, and a storm sewer system installed in 1936 (Bovia 1997, 365).

The stone towers at the main gate, constructed in 1937, and the brick and concrete street lamps are contributing objects to the historic district. The rail line, Niagara Road, Lawrence Road, and Critchfield Road as well as the sidewalks adjacent to the lamp posts are character-defining features of the landscape.

Figure 310. Map of 1907 roads still extant in red and railroad still extant in green (OHARNG Archives modified by ERDC-CERL).

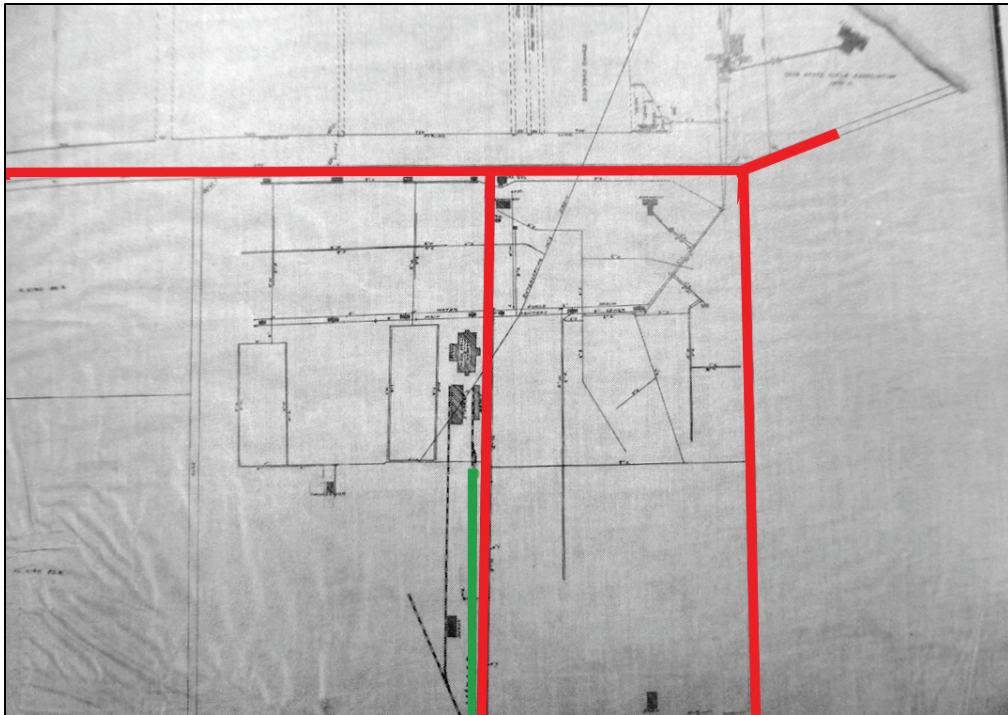


Figure 311. Map of 1927 roads still extant in red and railroad still extant in green (OHARNG Archives modified by ERDC-CERL).

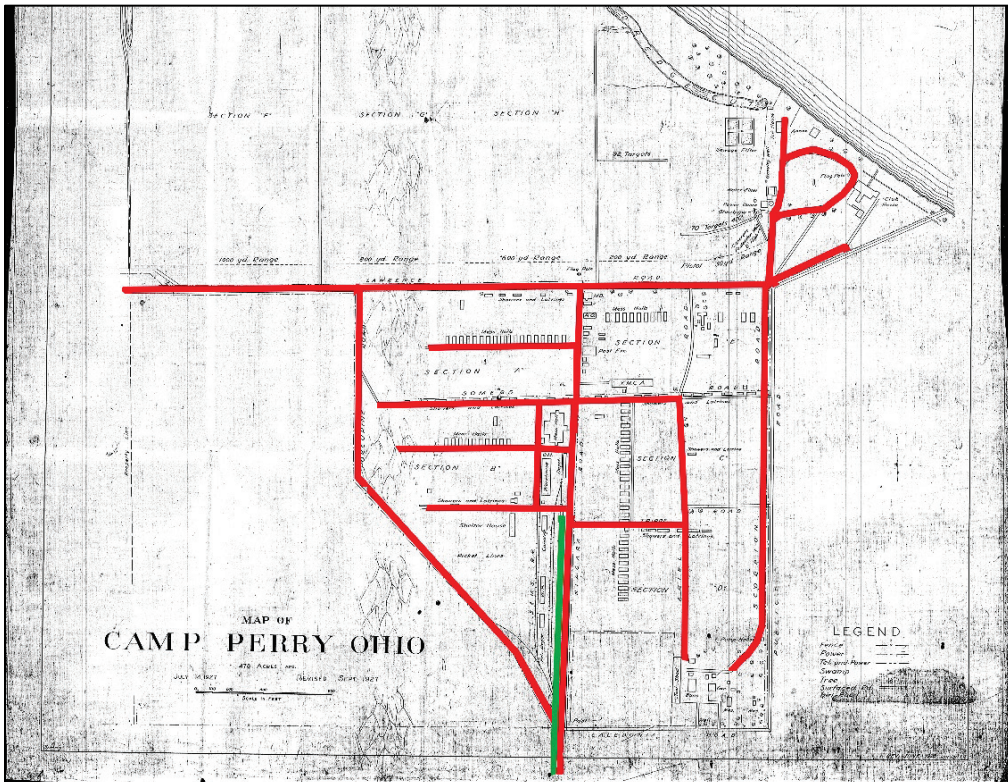
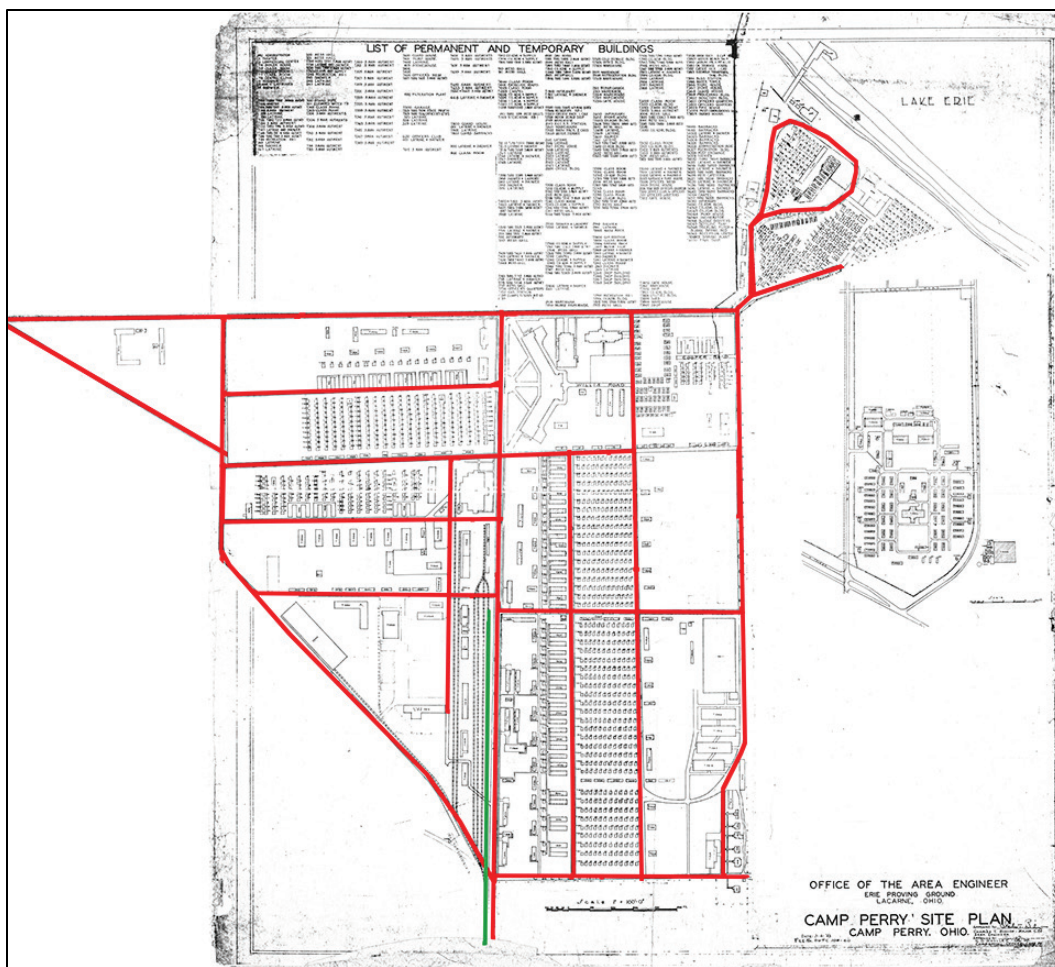


Figure 312. Map of pre-1943 roads still extant are shown in red, and railroad still extant is shown in green (OHARNG Archives modified by ERDC-CERL).



6.4 Military culture

The military design is evident in the rectilinear layout of the cantonment. The cantonment's design was related to the mission-based linear design of the ranges and their relationship to Lake Erie. The scale and repetition of the buildings and hutments have contributed to the sense of place at Camp Perry. Today, the number of missing hutments, missing WWII-era buildings, or WWII buildings without their integrity, plus the addition of larger buildings to the landscape has affected the setting and feeling of Camp Perry. While the construction of new, slightly larger, hutments between Sommers and Davis Roads provides the same scale and repetition, it is such a small area compared to the WWII-era landscape.

6.5 Clusters of buildings and structures

Clusters of buildings and structures are features that serve human needs related to the occupation and use of the land. Their function, materials, date, condition, construction methods, and location reflect the historical activities, military customs, tastes, and skills of the people who built them. Clusters are groupings of buildings and structures, often similar in style, which function as a cohesive unit — for example, a cluster of barracks, residential quarters, or administration buildings.⁷

A high percentage of the buildings from the period of significance have been demolished over the years and changed the setting and feeling of Camp Perry's historic landscape. Those WWII-era buildings that remain have been determined to have no integrity by a 2008 survey by Mannik & Smith. According to the NPS, buildings with no integrity cannot be contributing features of the landscape.

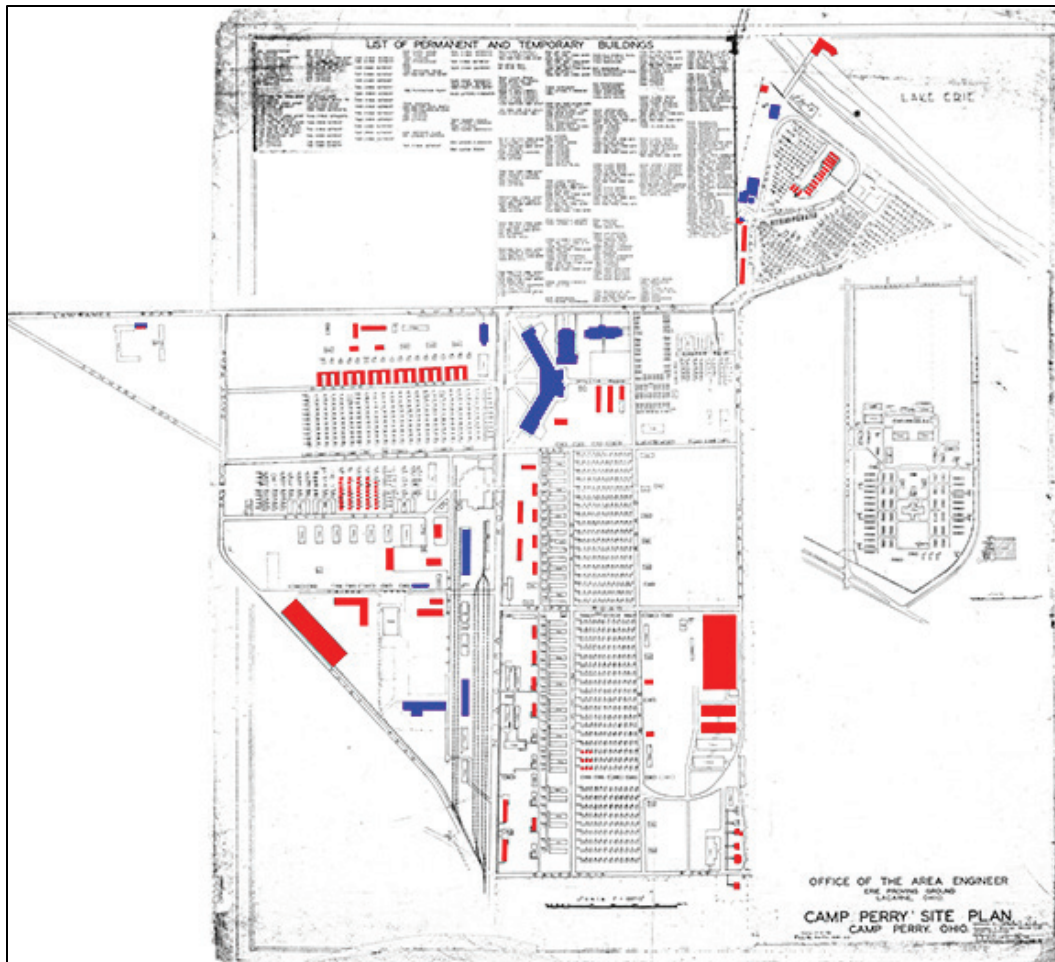
The following map shows the buildings that remain from the 1943 map (Figure 313) in red. The second map shows which of those buildings still have integrity (Figure 314).

⁷ Loechl, et al. 2009, p. 87.

Figure 313. Map of pre-1943 buildings that are extant in 2017 (OHARNG Archives, modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 314. Map of pre-1943 buildings that are extant (blue and red) that still have integrity (blue) as determined by 2008 Mannik & Smith survey (OHARNG Archives modified by ERDC-CERL).



6.6 Vegetation

While no landscape plans were found during research for this report, some documentation is found in historic images and written accounts. There have consistently been plantings along the main streets and groves of trees appear in areas on the cantonment. Early images, such as this one of the former mess hall, show new tree plantings along both sides of Niagara Road (Figure 315). In an aerial view of the clubhouse and Squaw Camp area, street trees are also clearly visible (Figure 316).

Figure 315. Historic post card of Mess Hall, date unknown (Camp Perry).



Figure 316. Aerial view of former Clubhouse and "Squaw Camp," ca. 1915 (OHARNG).



In other photos, the groves of trees located to the right along Niagara Road are not visible in a 1931 aerial (Figure 317), so they were possibly added during 1936–37 planting efforts. Figure 318 shows many foundation plantings in front of Building 1. These are gone today.

Figure 317. Aerial image of Camp Perry, 1931 (OHARNG).



Figure 318. Photograph of headquarters building (Building 1) showing foundation plantings, date unknown.



The Work Projects Administration (WPA) had a large-scale tree planting program at Camp Perry during summer 1936. The WPA supervised the planting of 350 shade trees (mostly maple trees) in a variety of sizes and ages (Bovia 1997, 362). These plantings included shade trees planted along the firing line every 30 feet (Figure 319). The native trees were procured from J.A. Hopfinger's tree plantation in Bay Township (Bovia 1997, 362). In other documentation, 300 trees were planted in 1937 by Clyde

Nurseries (Figure 320). These species included 25 American Ash, 110 Cut Leaf (Weeping) Elms, 325 American Maple, 35 Norway Maple, 25 Schwedler Maple, 40 Silver Maple, 25 Oak, 25 Sycamore, 50 European Willow, and 65 Wisconsin Weeping Willow (Bovia 1997, 365).

While storms and age have killed many of the older trees over time, they have been replaced along the roadways. These trees add to the character of the historic district and the street trees along Niagara Road, Lawrence Road and along the south edge of the ranges are contributing features to the landscape. They retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association.

Figure 319. Planting of trees along rifle ranges, 1936 (Camp Perry).



Figure 320. After street trees planted, 1937 (Camp Perry).



6.7 Small-scale features and objects

6.7.1 Street lamps

It is assumed that the street lamps were changed from the older goose-neck style to match in style to the new permanent brick construction of Buildings 1, 2, and 3 in 1936. These lamp posts are contributing features of the 1930s permanent construction and design. The spacing and repetition of the lamps is a character-defining feature of the streetscapes along Niagara, Lawrence, and Critchfield Roads. These lampposts have been reconstructed using the same materials, design, and workmanship. They retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association as well. They are contributing objects at Camp Perry.

6.7.2 Flagpole

The flagpole's location appears to be at the foot of Niagara Road since at least 1911, although the flagpole was replaced in 2003 after the old flagpole was damaged in 1998. Although a new flagpole and not of the same materials and design, a flagpole was historically located at the intersection of Niagara Road and Lawrence Road. The flagpole features prominently in the views and viewsheds along Niagara and Lawrence Roads. The flagpole has integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is a contributing object at Camp Perry.

6.7.3 Critchfield Monument

This object was damaged during the tornado in 1998. It was restored (the marble slabs at the base are original but the shaft was rebuilt) and moved to Shooter Memorial Plaza from the front of the PX. While moved from that location, it still retains integrity of association, design, materials, and workmanship. It features prominently in the views and viewsheds along Niagara and Lawrence Roads. It is a contributing object at Camp Perry.

6.7.4 Monuments and memorials

Small-scale features, such as the Hough monument and sun dial and the range memorials are located within the historic district but, little information is known about when these features were added to the landscape. Unless they were added during the period of significance, they are not character-defining features of the landscape.

6.7.5 Guns and other materiel

Since these objects are not considered real property, there are few records on location and dates to show when they were added to the landscape. While they contribute the military feel of the landscape and usually mark the location of key buildings on an installation (such as the cannons in front of Building 1 or the materiel in front of the PX), they are usually not considered character-defining features of the landscape since they are not fixed in their location and can be moved, added or removed easily.

6.7.6 Retaining walls

A concrete retaining wall has separated the beach from the former clubhouse (now conference center) and cottages. It is present in historic photographs and postcards of the clubhouse. The retaining wall is still present today, however the clubhouse was demolished, and the cottages are slated for demolition. The wall is a character-defining feature of the historic landscape although the integrity is low due to the loss of setting, feeling, and association with the cottages and clubhouse. It still retains its location, materials, and design.

6.7.7 Fencing

Chain-link fencing has been used over time to delineate the installation boundary and to enclose restricted areas. These fences are not considered character-defining features of the landscape.

6.7.8 Signage

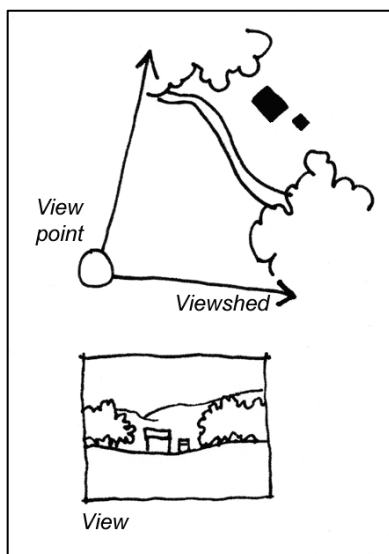
No signage at Camp Perry is considered character-defining features of the landscape.

6.8 Viewshed analysis

This report aims to identify historic viewsheds at Camp Perry and evaluate their significance and integrity. The study of views and viewsheds is a relatively new field. Views and viewsheds were first mentioned in the 1990s as features of the cultural landscape. In a day and age with prominent cell phone towers intruding on views and promises of more elements to come with searches for alternative energy sources such as wind turbines, preservationists are starting to realize the impacts these intrusions can have on a sense of place and the importance of preserving historic viewsheds.

Figure 321 illustrated views, viewpoints, and viewsheds.

Figure 321. Conceptual illustration of views, viewpoints and viewsheds.



Viewshed: Viewshed refers to all visible elements that can be seen from a certain viewpoint. Viewsheds are both external and internal. External viewsheds can have views from viewpoints outside of Camp Perry, while internal viewsheds are viewpoints from within Camp Perry.

Viewpoint: the exact point a person is standing when looking at a view.

View: A scene or vista that can be seen when looking in one direction standing at a certain viewpoint. The views in this report are illustrated through photographs.

Through analysis of historic photos and historic postcards, the researchers determined where the primary historic viewsheds and views were located

on Camp Perry (Table 2). These views were photographed and evaluated for significance and integrity during field visits.

Table 2. Identified historic views at Camp Perry.

View	Name	Significance	Integrity
1	View of the Entrance Gate from across the street	High	High
2	View inside the gate looking up Niagara Road	High	High
3	View standing at Niagara Road and Caledonia Road	High	High
4	View of flagpole from end of PX	High	High
5	Flagpole looking south down Niagara Road	High	High
6	Views of firing range west to east	High	High
7	Views of lamp posts east to west	High	High
8	View from each firing point toward lake	High	High
9	View from Chapel towards lake and range	High	High
10	View from Admin building to lake and range	High	Low
11	View from auditorium to lake and firing line	High	Low
12	View from PX to old mess hall	Low	Low
13	View north from cottages	High	High
14	View of rail line	High	High

6.8.1 View of the entrance gate from across the street

The view of the entrance gate is the main view to those passing by Camp Perry and to those entering the cantonment. The historic stone towers at the main gate (Figure 310) feature prominently in the view, along with the reconstructed lamp posts and historic railway. This view has high level of significance and a high level of integrity due to the location, setting, design, association, workmanship, materials, and feeling of the entrance, the gates and lamp posts.

Figure 322. View of Camp Perry entrance gate (ERDC-CERL 2017).



6.8.2 View inside the gate looking up Niagara Road

The view along Niagara Road as one enters the cantonment is flanked by the reconstructed lamp posts on the right and historic railway on the left (Figure 323). This view has high level of significance and a high level of integrity although the street trees on the east side of the road are no longer extant. This view retains the setting, location, materials, feeling, design, and association as the entrance corridor to Camp Perry.

Figure 323. View north from Main Gate to Shooter Memorial Plaza (ERDC- CERL 2017).



6.8.3 View standing at Niagara Road and Caledonia Road

The view standing at the intersection of Niagara Road and Caledonia Road is the former entrance to Camp Perry. This view includes landscape character-defining features such as the rail line, and the road and the street trees (Figure 324), as well as the contributing lamp posts. This view has high level of significance as part of the entrance corridor and a high level of integrity as it retains the setting, location, materials, feeling, design, and association of Camp Perry although it is no longer the entrance.

Figure 324. View north from Niagara and Caledonia Roads intersection showing railroad line, Niagara Road, and 1936 street lamps (ERDC-CERL 2017).



6.8.4 View of flagpole from end of PX

Historically the location of the flagpole marks the heart of the administration of the installation, so this view has high level of significance for Camp Perry (Figure 325). While the flagpole and memorial plaza are new construction, although using compatible brick material, the view of the ranges and street trees are consistent, so the integrity is high. It retains integrity in location, materials, feeling, and association.

Figure 325. View northwest from PX to Shooter Memorial Plaza (ERDC-CERL 2017).



6.8.5 Flagpole looking south down Niagara Road

This view includes historic buildings, such as the chapel and the PX, as well as the street lamps and street trees, and the new memorial plaza (the former site of the Mess Hall). This view has high level of significance for Camp Perry since it captures the administrative heart of the installation. It retains integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, design, and association (Figure 326).

Figure 326. View south from Shooter Memorial Plaza up Niagara Road to Main Gate (ERDC-CERL 2017).



6.8.6 Views of firing range west to east

This view contains the historic ranges and the trees lining the ranges (Figure 327). This view has high level of significance as the ranges are key to the mission of Camp Perry. It retains integrity of location, setting, feeling and association.

Figure 327. View east down Lawrence Road (ERDC-CERL 2017).



6.8.7 Views of lamp posts east to west

This view along Lawrence Road shows the street lamps and street trees (Figure 328) as well as Buildings 1 and 2. This view has medium level of significance due to noncontributing buildings, and has a medium level of integrity (location, setting, association, materials, and design).

Figure 328. View west down Lawrence Road (ERDC-CERL 2017).



6.8.8 View from each firing point toward lake

The ranges are key contributing resources of the Camp Perry Historic District and integral to the mission. The views from each firing point toward the lake are historic viewpoints (Figures 329 and 330). These views have high levels of significance and high levels of integrity of design, setting, association, feeling, and location.

Figure 329. View north on Viale Range (ERDC-CERL 2017).



Figure 330. View north on Young Range (ERDC-CERL 2017).



6.8.9 View from Building 1003 (Chapel) toward lake and range

The view north from the chapel building toward the lake and range and flagpole are important views from this historic building that are still open and unobstructed today (Figure 331). This view has high level of significance since it ties the chapel and the ranges and has a high level of integrity (design, setting, location, feeling, and association).

Figure 331. View north from chapel towards firing range (ERDC-CERL 2017).



6.8.10 View from Building 1 (Headquarters Building) to firing range

The addition of Building 5039 to this historic view from Building 1 has affected the integrity and the association with the ranges (Figure 332). This view has a high level of significance since it ties the administration buildings and the mission-critical ranges. It has a low level of integrity due to noncontributing building blocking the view to the ranges.

Figure 332. View north from headquarters building entrance to firing range is now blocked by Building 5039 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



6.8.11 View from Building 2 (Auditorium) to firing range

The addition of Building 5039 to this historic view from Building 2 has affected the integrity and the association with the range (Figure 333). This view has high level of significance since it ties the auditorium and the mission-critical ranges. It has a low level of integrity due to noncontributing building blocking the view to the ranges.

Figure 333. View north from auditorium entrance to firing range is now blocked by Building 5039 (ERDC-CERL 2017).



6.8.12 View from PX to old mess hall

While historically the association and connection from the PX to the former mess hall would have been an important one, the loss of the mess hall has affected the integrity of this view (Figure 334). This view has a high level of significance due to the connection of the PX, the sidewalks and the site of the mess hall. It has a medium level of integrity (location, setting, materials, and association) since the sidewalk, street trees, reconstructed lamp posts, and main entrance road to Camp Perry are intact.

Figure 334. View southwest from PX to location of former 1907 mess hall (ERDC-CERL 2017).



6.8.13 View north from cottages

The view along the curvilinear Critchfield Road to the cottages and beach has been affected by the construction of the new conference center. The lamp posts and street trees in the view are character-defining features of the landscape, as is the vegetation between the lamp posts (Figure 335). This view has high level of significance but a low level of integrity as the historic clubhouse has been demolished and cottages are slated for demolition.

Figure 335. View north towards lake from Critchfield Road (ERDC-CERL 2017).



6.8.14 View of rail line

The rail line is a key historic element of the landscape at Camp Perry as it was important in the location, design, and layout of the cantonment (Figure 336). This view has high level of significance since it ties the rail line, Niagara Road, and the lamp posts. It retains integrity of setting, location, materials, design, feeling and association.

Figure 336. View looking north along railroad and Niagara Road from the main gate (ERDC-CERL 2017).



7 Historic District Analysis

7.1 Analysis

After careful analysis of the previous reports, the current condition of the landscape at Camp Perry, and character-defining features of the landscape, the researchers have concluded that the existing historic district boundary is too broad. The few buildings determined eligible to the historic district are concentrated around the Niagara and Lawrence Road corridors. The landscape outside of this corridor contains no character-defining landscape features and no contributing buildings, structures, or objects. According to the National Register,

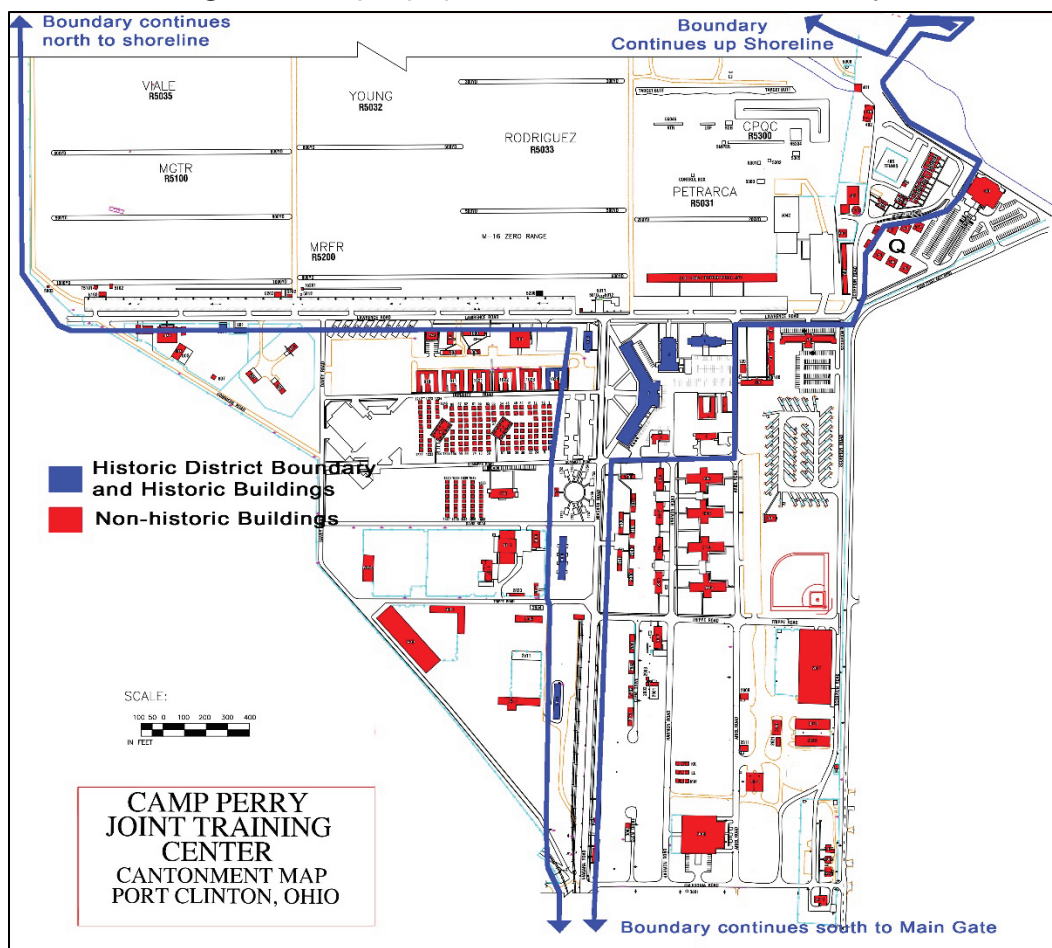
A district must be a definable geographic area that can be distinguished from surrounding properties by changes such as density, scale, type, age, style of sites, buildings, structures, and objects, or by documented differences in patterns of historic development or associations. It is seldom defined, however, by the limits of current parcels of ownership, management, or planning boundaries. The boundaries must be based upon a shared relationship among the properties constituting the district.⁸

All of the demolished buildings and hutments east of Niagara change the density and scale of the area outside the proposed boundary and the demolition of those buildings after the end of the period of significance shows a definitive break in the pattern of development of Camp Perry. The proposed boundary was carefully selected to encompass, but not to exceed, the full extent of the extant resources during the period of significance.

Figure 337 is a map showing the proposed revised historic district boundary.

⁸ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service 1997, p. 7.

Figure 337. Map of proposed revised historic district boundary.



7.1.1 Character-defining features of the historic district landscape

The following list shows the key character-defining landscape areas and features of Camp Perry:

- Railroad from the main gate to the loading dock
- Niagara Road streetscape (street, lamp posts, street trees, flagpole, building setbacks)
- Lawrence Road streetscape (street, lamp posts, street trees, flagpole, building setbacks)
- Critchfield Road streetscape (pier and breakwater, lamp posts, street trees, beach and retaining wall)
- Viewsheds up and down Niagara Road
- Viewsheds up and down Lawrence Road
- Unobstructed view to the lake from Critchfield Road
- Unobstructed views to the lake from each firing point along Lawrence Road.

7.1.2 Contributing buildings, structures, and objects

The following is a list of contributing buildings, structures, and objects at Camp Perry located in the proposed boundary:

- Main gate (stone towers)
- Brick lamp posts
- Building 1 -- headquarters
- Building 2 -- auditorium
- Building 3 -- PX
- Building 1003 -- chapel
- Building 2009 – simulator (former warehouse)
- Building 2513 – storage building (recently demolished)
- Firing ranges
- Flagpole (new pole in historic location)
- Critchfield Monument.

8 Landscape Management Recommendations

8.1 Landscape treatment

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing professional standards and providing advice on the stewardship of cultural resources listed in or determined as eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Secretary's standards describe four basic approaches of treatment for historic landscapes (NPS 1996, 3), which are summarized below.

8.1.1 Restoration approach

Restoration is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time. This process includes reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period and removal of features from all other periods. The approach can be considered only when the property's significance during a particular period of time outweighs the loss of extant elements from other historical periods, and when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work, and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned (NPS 1996, 8990).

Restoration is not an appropriate approach for Camp Perry since the changes to the site have occurred over an extended period of time (1907–present).

8.1.2 Reconstruction approach

Reconstruction is the act or process of using new construction to depict a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object as it appeared at a specific period of time and in its historic location. The approach is appropriate only when the property's significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant features that characterize other historical periods. In addition, there must be substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work, and the work must be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation (NPS 1996, 127129).

Reconstruction is a viable path for maintaining Camp Perry since this report contains sufficient documentary evidence to reconstruct elements of the landscape that changed or have been removed from the site over the years, particularly the removed trees.

8.1.3 Preservation approach

Preservation involves applying measures to sustain the *existing* form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. This approach focuses on stabilizing and protecting extant historic resources, rather than replacing missing elements. It is appropriate when a historic property is essentially intact and does not require extensive repair or replacement; depiction at one particular period of time is not appropriate; and when continuing or new use does not require additions or alterations (NPS 1996, 17–18).

Preservation is a potential management treatment for Camp Perry due to the large amount of intact resources within the revised historic district boundary.

8.1.4 Rehabilitation approach

Rehabilitation allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable a compatible use for a property as long as the portions or features that convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved. This approach is appropriate when depiction at one particular period of time is not appropriate, repair or replacement of deteriorated features is necessary, and alterations or additions are needed for a new use (NPS 1996, 47–48).

Rehabilitation is a potential management treatment for Camp Perry due to the large amount of intact resources within the revised historic district boundary.

8.2 Management issues and recommendations

Camp Perry is state land with a mix of state and federally supported buildings and infrastructure, and it is eligible for listing on the NRHP. As such, the OHARNG consults with the Ohio SHPO for all undertakings that affect the site in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 149.53 (Ohio General Assembly 1976).

8.2.1 Management issues

Current landscape management issues include the following:

- Continued replacement of the street trees along Niagara Road and Lawrence Road and along parking lots by ranges
- Continued replacement of shade trees surrounding historic buildings
- Lack of consistent signage in both placement and visual continuity

- Monuments and memorials placement plan/protocol and design standards
- Continued maintenance/replacement of historic lamp posts
- Managing the historic views, which should include buildings, structures, and objects that retain character-defining features in order to avoid findings of adverse effect
- Preservation of historic buildings and their character-defining features.

8.2.2 Historic landscape recommendations

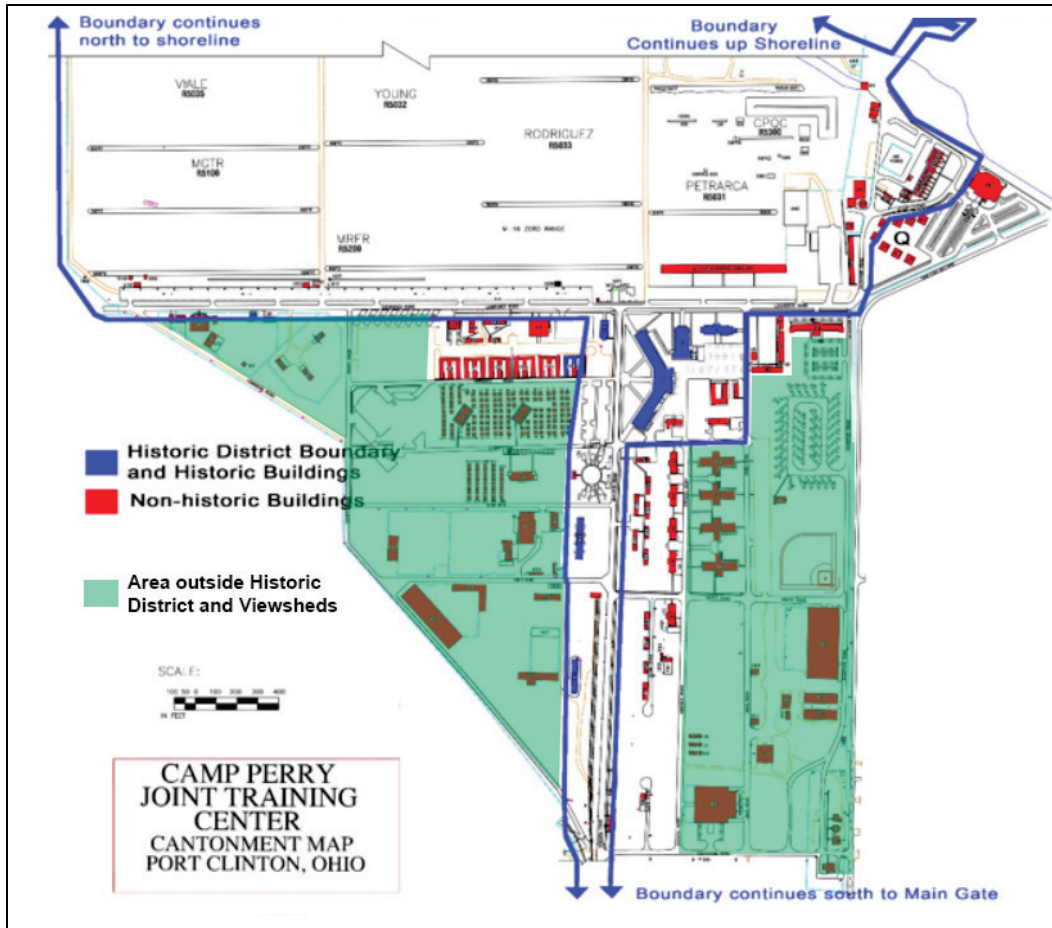
The following actions are recommended to address the issues outlined above in section 8.2.1 :

- Develop a planting plan based on historic vegetation planting patterns and plans.
- Review tree removal policy and consider renewing tree planting efforts.
- Review the Section 106 consultation procedures to ensure that all undertakings that affect the landscape are included in the consultation process.
- Establish consistent maintenance guidelines for all buildings, structures, objects, and landscape vegetation.
- Develop a master plan for the next 25-year period for built space and open space that details future building needs and demolition. Ideally, historic areas of open space should remain open space and historically built space, now vacant, could be areas for construction.
- Recreational space should be clearly identified.
- Preserve the contributing views identified in this report.
- New construction should maintain the size/scale of historic buildings.
- Street layout and spatial arrangement of Camp Perry should be preserved.
- Firing line and ranges should be preserved.
- Replacement of hutments between Donahey Road and Sommers Road should follow the historic layout.

8.3 Buildable areas and potential effects

New construction inside the proposed historic district boundary and contributing viewsheds along Niagara Road and Lawrence Road may have an adverse effect. New construction in the areas marked in green (Figure 338) would generally not have an adverse effect depending on size and mass of the new construction. These are general recommendations. Specific projects will require consultation between the OHARNG and OH SHPO.

Figure 338. Areas (in green) outside Historic District and viewsheds (ERDC-CERL).



9 Conclusion

The historic district as proposed in this report includes a contributing site, or landscape, which includes the following character-defining features:

- Railroad from the main gate to the loading dock
- Niagara Road streetscape (lamp posts, street trees, flagpole, building setbacks)
- Lawrence Road streetscape (lamp posts, street trees, flagpole, building setbacks)
- Critchfield Road streetscape (lamp posts, street trees, beach and retaining wall)
- Viewsheds up and down Niagara Road
- Viewsheds up and down Lawrence Road
- Unobstructed view to the lake from Critchfield Road
- Unobstructed views to the lake from each firing point along Lawrence Road.

It also includes the following contributing buildings, structures, and objects:

- Main gate (stone towers)
- Brick lamp posts
- Building 1 -- headquarters
- Building 2 -- auditorium
- Building 3 -- PX
- Building 1003 -- chapel
- Building 2009 -- simulator (former warehouse)
- Building 2513 -- storage building (recently demolished)
- Firing ranges
- Flagpole (new pole in historic location)
- Critchfield Monument.

The area outside the proposed historic district contains no contributing buildings, structures, objects, or sites.

References⁹

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⁹ NOTE: The Camp Perry DPW has copies of both Bovia references and historic photographs are either taken from Bovia or from actual photos on file at Camp Perry DPW.

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Weeks, Kay D., and Anne E. Grimmer. 1995. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Term
APE	See page 44
BOQ	Bachelor Officers' Quarters
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
ERDC	Engineer Research and Development Center
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSG	Mannik & Smith Group
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
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
POW	Prisoner of war
PX	Post Exchange
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SOI	Secretary of Interior
UPH	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
USS	United States Ship
WPA	Work Projects Administration
WWII	World War II

Unit Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
acres	4,046.873	square meters
cubic feet	0.02831685	cubic meters
cubic inches	1.6387064 E-05	cubic meters
degrees Fahrenheit	$(F-32)/1.8$	degrees Celsius
feet	0.3048	meters
inches	0.0254	meters
miles (U.S. statute)	1,609.347	meters
pounds (mass) per square foot	4.882428	kilograms per square meter
square feet	0.09290304	square meters
square inches	6.4516 E-04	square meters
square miles	2.589998 E+06	square meters
square yards	0.8361274	square meters
yards	0.9144	meters

Appendix A: 1907, 1927, 1943 and 2015 maps

Copies of the 1907, 1927, 1943 and 2015 maps are attached for reference.

Figure A-1. 1907 Map of Camp Perry (OHARNG).

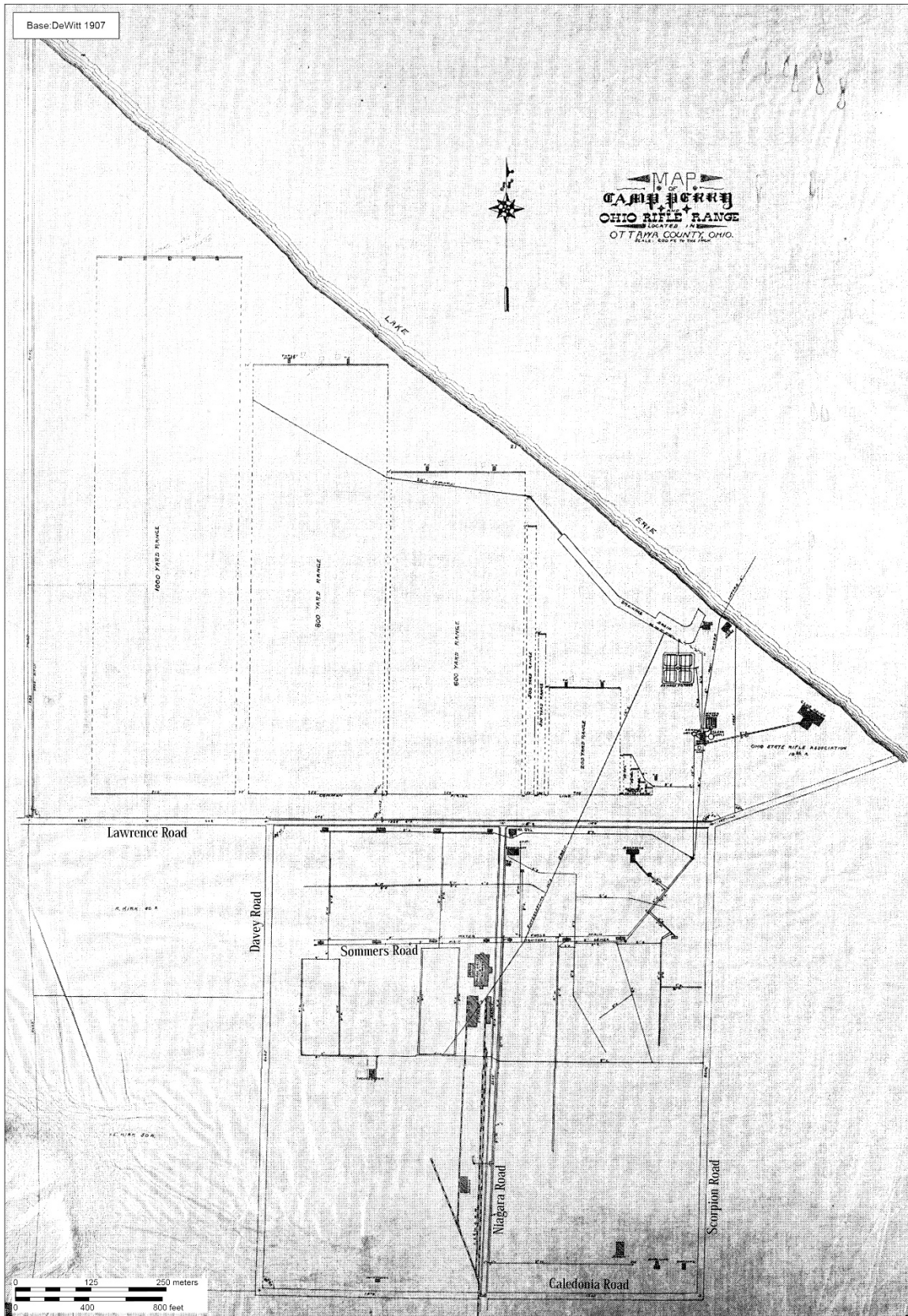


Figure A-3. 1943 Map of Camp Perry (OHARNG).

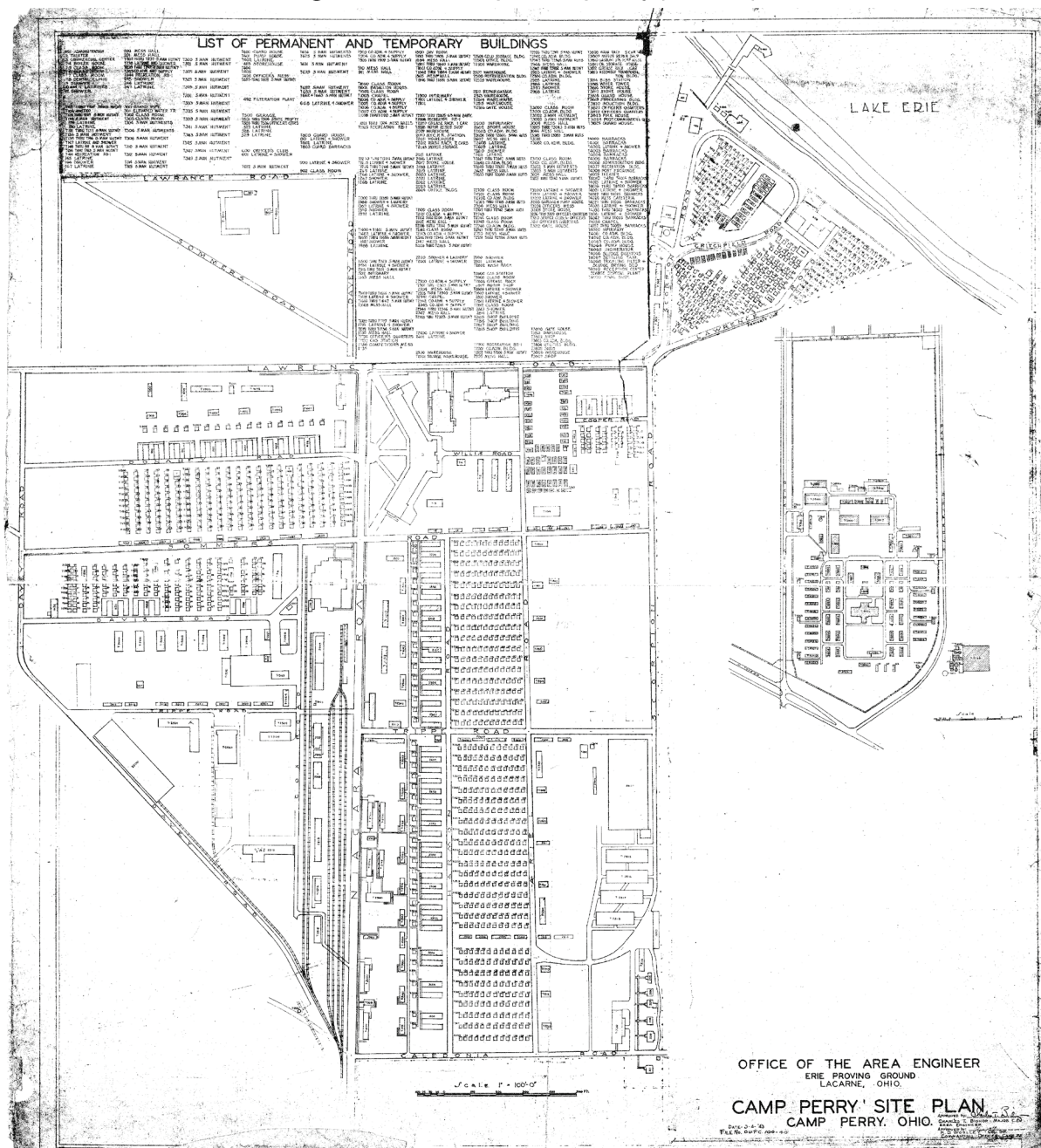


Figure A-4. 2015 Map of Camp Perry (OHARNG).

