



# RAVINIA

*An Advocate for Community Resources*

Published by Friends of the Ravines (FOR)

Fall 2015/Winter 2016

## The Packard Presence on Iuka Ravine

*by Amanda Page*

Following the curve of its ancient spring bed, Iuka Avenue stretches from North Fourth Street in a southwesterly direction toward The Ohio State University, crossing the “hollow” behind the Ohio Union and eventually moving toward Mirror Lake and the Olentangy River. It was, in fact, the first curvilinear street in the city, the first to break the city’s grid pattern, and may very well have been the inspiration for noted architect Frank Packard’s three residential designs.

The Iuka Ravine Historic District, both on the Columbus and the National Registers of Historic Places, contains residential and institutional architecture that compliments the ravine. Iuka—like Walhalla, Overbrook, and Glen Echo ravines to the north—becomes “a really distinctive feature in these neighborhoods in Columbus,” says Barbara Powers, Department Head of Inventory and Registration at the Ohio History Connection. Powers is also the undisputed expert in all things “Frank Packard.”

Ravines are a distinctive and sometimes surprising feature of the otherwise flat topography of Columbus. They are found on the east side of the rivers; limestone quarries, by contrast, are found on the west side of the Scioto River.

Iuka Ravine’s history and unusual name date to the mid 19th century when much of the land north of downtown was owned by “Stagecoach King” William Neil who dominated the transportation line through Central Ohio, negotiated lucrative contracts with the state for the layout of the Sandusky Turnpike (North High Street), and invested in land on both sides of the turnpike. He eventually owned all that would be The Ohio State University, the University District from Fifth Avenue through Lane Avenue, and the Ohio State



FRANK L. PACKARD

*Courtesy of Columbus Metropolitan Library*

Fairgrounds. He purchased the old Vance farm (centered at Fifteenth and North High) and placed his own home on the location of the Main Library.

## FROM THE CHAIR OF THE BOARD

### *Hello Fellow Friends of the Ravines!*

**W**e are proud to bring you the fall/winter issue of *Ravinia*. This issue is full of great articles that we hope you will enjoy! If you are looking for some wonderful winter reading, check out Maureen Lorenz's article on native gardening and find several suggested books to enjoy. Sherrill Massey and Martha have contributed an article about the two ravines in Upper Arlington that interrupt its street grid. Friends of the Ravines is grateful to Archaeologist, Al Tonetti—a past contributor to *Ravinia*—for his expertise: his identification of the prehistoric artifacts (identified as “arrowheads” in the last issue of *Ravinia*) adds layers of richness to the history of Rush Run in Worthington, Ohio.

The cover article, part two of the Mastery of Frank Packard on Glen Echo, finally appears after being pulled from publication in the last two issues so we could bring you details of unexpected developments on Bill Moose Ravine across from Graceland Shopping Center and Adena/Overbrook Ravine at Croswell and High Streets. (Part one of the Frank Packard article was printed in the Spring/Summer 2014 issue; it is posted on our website, [www.friendsoftheravines.org](http://www.friendsoftheravines.org).)

During the rainy month of June, the Board of Trustees and I enjoyed a retreat at Battelle Darby Creek Metro Park under the expert guidance of facilitator Kim Stands, who helped us outline our future direction and focus. This event was made possible by a grant from the National Environmental Education Fund sponsored by Toyota.

Take note. We will be holding our Ravine Art Contest in 2016! We encourage Franklin County school teachers to help raise ravine awareness in our youth by promoting ravine related visual art, photography, and writing. Details about the art contest can be found on page 11. Please check our website for details!

As the weather turns colder and the days grow shorter, the ravines continue their cycle of life. Leaves fall to the forest floor, wildlife prepares for the long winter months, and insects become dormant. Autumn colors in area ravines offer beautiful views and scenic walks. It's a good season for you and a neighbor to explore a ravine, relish its beauty, be grateful, and become an advocate for protecting these special places!

And it's never too soon to start thinking about spring! Be sure to save the date for our annual plant walk. On April 24, 2016, we will explore Shale Hollow Preserve with talented botanist Rick Gardner! Shale Hollow is just north of Highbanks Metro Park and is part of the Preservation Parks of Delaware County.

Thank you for your continued support!

*Carrie R. Morrow, Chair, Board of Trustees*

## NEWS FROM THE RAVINES

**MAYOR MICHAEL B. COLEMAN CREATES “BRANCH OUT COLUMBUS” PROGRAM** to acknowledge that trees provide a multitude of economic, environmental, and social benefits, which conservatively are valued at more than \$12.1 million annually. To reach the goal of a 27% tree canopy by 2020, the city is starting an urban tree nursery, will preserve and restore trees on construction projects, and will give private property owners a \$50 rebate to plant native trees on their property.

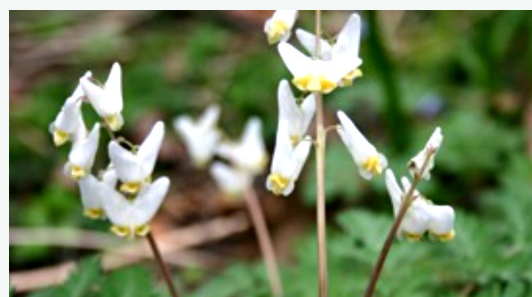
**METRO PARKS** has opened a new park in New Albany called Rocky Fork Metro Park. While the park lacks ravines, the preservation of wetlands will help water quality downstream as well as the creeks and ravines that flow into the Hoover Reservoir.

**WALHALLA RAVINE** residents recently responded to residents' complaints; they donned work gloves, armed themselves with pruners and loppers, and cut back ravine overgrowth which greatly improved the visibility along Walhalla Road.

### Mark your calendar!

## Explore Shale Hollow Preserve

Sunday April 24, 2016



Dutchman's Breeches, (*Dicentra cucullaria*)

**Plant Walk Guide: Rick Gardner**, Botanist from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources

*Shale Hollow is just north of Highbanks Metro Parks and is part of the Preservation Parks of Delaware County.*

Rain or Shine—Wear comfortable shoes  
Go to [www.friendsoftheravines.org](http://www.friendsoftheravines.org) for details.



If you would prefer to read *Ravinia* on the Web instead of receiving a paper copy, please send an e-mail to [friendsoftheravines@gmail.com](mailto:friendsoftheravines@gmail.com) and let us know.

We'll e-mail you when a new issue is ready to read.





*Bridge over Iuka Ravine*

*Courtesy of John Ridihalgh*

While his daughters, Ann Dennison and Elizabeth McMillan, received much of Neil's land as part of their inheritance (eventually accounting for the layout of the "Circles" neighborhood and the E.J. McMillan/NECKO neighborhood), son Robert built his own mansion near Fifteenth and Indianola Avenues (the present Kappa Sig house), laid out on a vast tract from Lane to Thirteenth Avenues. Younger son Henry inherited the estate, renaming it "Indianola" to commemorate his Civil War record. Henry was the first official Ohio recruit to the Union army, and he had been wounded in the Battle of Iuka, near Indianola, Mississippi.

The word "Indianola" was remembered as the curved drive to the house, and Iuka ravine remained an open stream (no Indianola bridge) into the early 20th century. The board of trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College chose the old Neil farm as the site for a land grant college in 1870 just as William Neil was dying. Within twenty years, early streetcars were beginning to determine the layout and development of the city from Fifth Avenue through Worthington—a pattern that would continue through World War I.

From the 1890s through the 1920s, neighborhoods across from the college developed, while the neighborhoods to the north, Old North Columbus, had existed since the 1840s. Within this time frame, the first decade of the 20th century, was also the fruition of Frank Packard's Iuka Ravine work.

Frank Packard (1866–1923) was himself just coming of age professionally. He studied architecture and engineering at Ohio State University and transferred to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (graduating in 1887), then studied with New York architects, and was back in Columbus. His work is documented at Ohio State as early as 1891 with the plans for the construction of Hayes Hall, and in 1892 he joined with prominent architect Joseph Yost (1847–1923).

In his short life, he did over 3,400 buildings, but what may be most significant is the range of his early style (from the Richardson Romanesque courthouse in Bowling Green to Putnam County courthouse in Ottawa; from the iconic Hayes and Orton buildings at Ohio State to the Sells Circus house on Goodale Park and the "Shinto Gothic" Toledo and Ohio Railroad station on West Broad). Packard was clearly more than conversant with Beaux Arts, Richardson Romanesque, Second Renaissance Revival, Georgian Revival, and creative interpretations of the exotic when he began work with a new style—the Arts and Crafts movement.

And Packard would certainly have been familiar with the location of Iuka Ravine because of its proximity to Ohio State. Its stone formations were certainly known; a large glacier erratic boulder, unearthed in Iuka ravine, became the monument to Dr. Edward Orton outside of Orton Hall. Packard would go on to design three Craftsman influenced homes in/near Iuka ravine.

*continued on page 4*



The Arts and Crafts movement was, in part, a reaction to the machine age and industrialization of the late 19th century, borrowing heavily from the writings of William Morris, an English social radical. The movement decried the uniformity of mass produced goods and advocated the beauty of local materials and the craftsmanship of previous eras. In America, the movement grew through Gustav Stickley, a former stonemason and chair designer, who traveled to England to see the Arts and Crafts, coming home with much sympathy for social reform and honest craftsmanship. Through his influential monthly periodical, *The Craftsman* (1901-c.1915). Stickley's political and social views translated into furniture and style done as if they had been produced by a medieval guild.

Packard was aware of Stickley and *The Craftsman* as early as 1901. By 1907, Stickley took notice of Packard's work, calling it, "the first of its kind in his own section of the country." Packard had a reputation for designing buildings that were, according to Stickley, "built of local materials, and designed to harmonize not only with the particular site but with the whole landscape."

Packard used the local stone of the ravine, indigenous woods, and most specifically, the natural formation of the land. Noteworthy is that Packard was designing monumental projects in a variety of designs (the Atlas Building, 1904; the Lindenberg mansion (Columbus Foundation), 1904; an addition to the Columbus Club, 1901; Memorial Hall, 1906; Lord Hall, 1904; as well as schools, hotels, and banks), at the



2096 Iuka

*Courtesy of John Ridihalgh*

same time he was doing Arts & Crafts residential housing in Iuka ravine. The ravine would offer the site where there could be a harmony of natural formation and indigenous building materials.

This clearly can be seen in the placement of the house built for Frank Davis, a statistician for the Ohio Bureau of Coal Statistics, at 2096 Iuka Avenue. The house, owned by the Davis family for 45 years, has a solarium and a large porch across the front of the structure. Inside, a fireplace and plaster relief ornamentation, restored by previous owners Jessie Scott and Linda Marshall, show a return to English design, as does the exterior of the house. Powers notes, "It has more of English cottage architecture to it."

The 1915 home is not a large Tudor-style country residence set on an estate—commonly called "stockbroker Tudor" for the newly minted wealthy of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is three stories, asymmetrical, with tall windows, round arches, bricked bays, relatively small in scale, more cozy, and built in stucco and brick, simple and rustic-feeling materials. The cottage look is complimented by its location—at the top of the ravine with a winding path leading from the street more than 60 feet below.

A second Packard house was built in 1915 for John Tait, the minister of Indianola Presbyterian Church, at 2112 Iuka Avenue, a short walk up the ravine. Described as a type of Dutch Colonial Craftsman house



2112 Iuka

*Courtesy of John Ridihalgh*



with a gambrel roof, the house appears more bungalow with an open front porch. Situated closest to the roadway, the house is tucked into the side of the ravine. The structure does not conform completely to Dutch Colonial style because Packard had another agenda. “Packard borrowed features and aspects of styles and utilized natural materials, which would be the ornamentation of the building, instead of creating ornamentation,” Powers said. One feature that Packard used as ornamentation was the use of wire cut brick, which has the texture of stone.

Reverend Tate lived in the house until 1918, when Ralph Downing purchased the house. He was the vice president of the Middle State Construction Company, and in 1918 he would have been following the city’s migration northward on the streetcar lines from his previous home on West Second. After his death, Downing’s widow Vera—an accomplished musician—lived and taught there. In 1972, the Ridihalgh family took ownership. John Ridihalgh continues to live there.

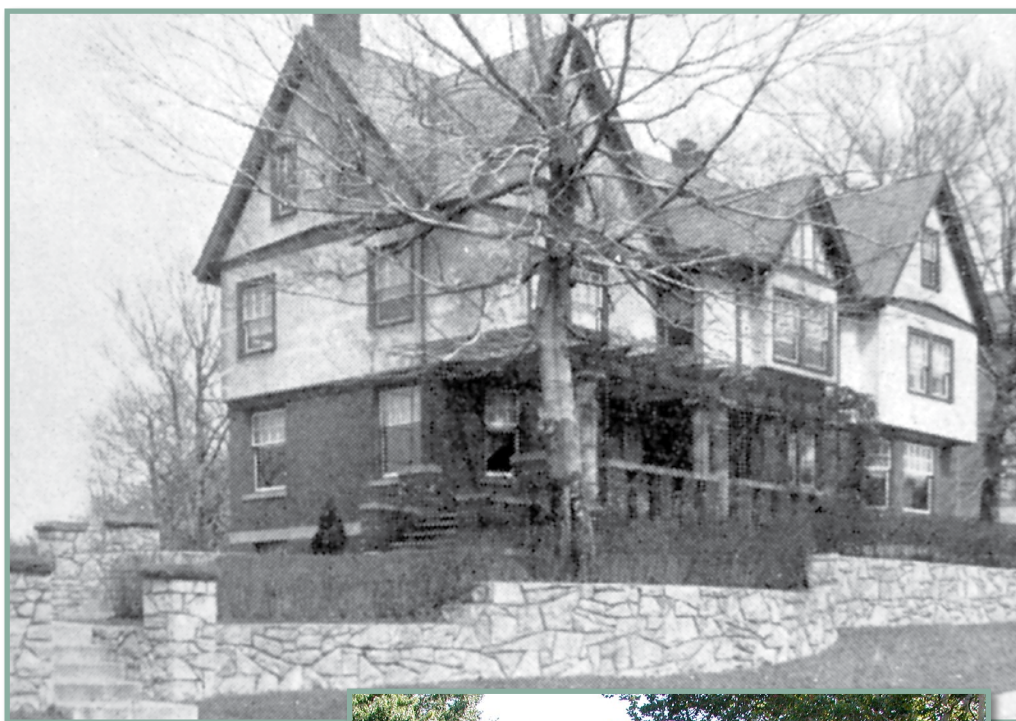
The third Packard-designed house was commissioned by a fraternity: The Chi Phi (Iota Chapter,) which was established at Ohio State in 1883, though it had been founded at Princeton in 1824. At the time, it was rare for fraternities to have their own homes. They were generally in lease agreements for one year at the discretion of a landlord; and generally located on West Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. “Fraternity Row,” as one would know the area now on either side of East Fifteenth/Sixteenth Avenues did not become “settled” until post World War II.

The Chi Phi house at 2000 Indianola Avenue was designed with English Tudor influences—steeply gabled roofs, half timbering on the upper story, paired windows, and brick and masonry foundation and first floor. Its west and south elevations have distinctive gabled ends, made all the more dramatic by the house’s location on the top of a ridge overlooking Iuka ravine and stone walls which mark the perimeter of the property. The house may have housed upwards of 18 fraternity men.

“It’s a long, linear, rambling style house,” said Powers. An example of Tudor Revival architecture, brick on the bottom and stucco on the upper floors, the house kept its Tudor

details for most of the 20th century. Its facade included steeply pitched, front-facing gables. The windows were tall and narrow. Modifications were made, over time, to the facade of the house, as a photo on the current Chi Phi website shows the version of the house that is visible today. The Greek letters are no longer displayed on the building. In 2010, the fraternity sold the property to Buckeye Real Estate, and it was turned into student apartments and renamed Beech House Manor.

The houses designed by Packard have a distinct and formidable presence along Iuka Ravine. Each certainly has a particular drama to it, which might possibly be a staple in Packard’s architectural stamp in the city of Columbus. In Iuka Ravine, his work proves classic in its intention, grounded in stone and earth, and complementing the beauty of the structures’ surroundings, as only Packard could do.



*Chi Phi house, as shown in OSU’s 1911 Makio yearbook.  
Courtesy of Doreen Uhas-Sauer*



*Chi Phi house in 2002*

*Courtesy of John Ridihalgh*

# Living on the Edge

Text and Photographs by Maureen Lorenz

In case you haven't noticed, our world is changing rapidly. Summer was once a time when no one thought about the presence of butterflies and bees. They were something we took for granted and our attack on Nature continued unimpeded. The latest chemical to control weeds in lawns was used with impunity. Huge areas of "undeveloped" land went under the blade for "development". Our economy is built on continued development, but our planet is at the tipping point for life.

Most of the population in the US is in cities. Approximately 39% of developed area in cities is suburban yards. That's a significant area that now caters to primarily sterile lawns and a waste of natural resources. Attitudes do change, however, and one little, well-loved butterfly might make the difference.

The monarch butterfly is the icon of summer. This little creature is typically the first butterfly we learn as children. This butterfly is so much more complex than anyone knew until 1975. Its amazing migration was discovered at this time and soon after the practices that threaten this insect began in earnest. Once, I could count hundreds on my milkweed. During the summer of 2014, I had only 3 return.

Creating biodiversity in the garden is the key. This starts with just a few changes in our attitudes towards Nature and where we live – and that is not to live apart from Nature but be part of it. And if your lot backs up to a ravine you already have an oasis on earth waiting for you to wisely steward. On the website is a guide to ravine stewardship: <http://www.friendsoftheravines.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Guide-to-Protecting-Urban-Ravines.pdf>. I'd like to update this with some ideas to start making any property more sustainably green.

There is much discussion on native plants. A good place to start is the yard, whether it's a tenth of an acre or 5 acres, you can make a difference. One of the best source books for where to begin is, *Attracting Beneficial Bugs to the Garden* by Jessica Walliser. Insects are out there. If the bad ones are the only ones plaguing your plants, chances are you could use some other types of plants to attract "Nature's Sheriffs" to

control the bad lot rather than reach for those chemicals. Not enough emphasis can be placed on trees, especially native trees. In *Bringing Nature Back Home*, Dr. Doug Tallamy explains the importance of trees to the food web. Oaks, for example, support over 500 species dependent on them at some point in their life cycle. Deciduous Trees also provide habitat and shade, reduce stormwater runoff, absorb carbon, filter air pollutants and reduce temperatures, to name some of their benefits.

The City of Columbus recently conducted an Urban Tree Canopy Assessment to find out the impacts of the loss of ash trees to the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB). Preservation of

existing trees will become even more critical to the urban forest cover and protecting humans from climate change, not to mention the other species dependent on better stewardship. Increasing our canopy cover by planting more trees will assist in conservation. The EAB epidemic introduces the subject of invasive species.

While some loved and well-used plants are not native, they are also not invasive. Invasives escape into the

wild and occupy the niche that once belonged to a native species. Plants, birds, and insects evolve together through time. The invasives out-compete and the local insects, birds, etc. can't survive on the invasive species. One plant still being sold and planted that is a major problem is the Callary Pear in all its cultivars. Another plant is Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) offered by local nurseries and sold as 'sterile' implying it's OK to plant. It's not. These plants still produce pollen, can revert, and can reproduce vegetatively. The harm is they travel in our waterways and choke out other species and diversity.

And perhaps the crown of the monoculture, sterile landscape goes to the lawn. The amount of fossil fuel and air pollution generated from maintaining lawns is a staggering 800,000 gallons a year. Lawns are good for walking and playing surfaces, lawns provide a setting for other plants in the landscape, and even offer some security providing passive supervision. To be sustainable, make sure your lawn areas have purpose. Try to reduce them. Create beds of native



*Monarch caterpillar munching on milkweed.*



plants. Most people spend 83% of their time indoors. Create something attractive to enjoy and observe, and something that benefits other species.

Lawn typically is Kentucky Blue Grass. The landscape industry is involved in identifying Turf grasses that grow slower, need less fertilizer, are adapted to drought conditions, and stand up to foot traffic. An easy thing to do in the meantime is to reduce lawn areas and allow the grass to grow 3"-4". This takes some getting used to from the current model of the lawn, but has its advantages in helping to choke out weed seedlings and roots will equal blade length.

When you do mow...never "compost" your clippings and yard wastes on slopes. This practice is harmful and creates areas susceptible to erosion. During the decomposition process the compost pile heats up, literally. The increased temperature will scorch what is underneath, living on the nitrogen removed from the soil, and sterilize the soil. If this soil is on a slope, there is nothing to hold it back from the dynamics of water and sloughing and the result is erosion. If the slopes are wooded, those tree roots, both feeders and stabilizers, can be damaged or killed, weakening the tree. It's good to have a compost pile, just NOT on the slope or under trees.

If you plant native species, you'll be richly rewarded with fascinating visitors. The so-called butterfly bush (*Buddleia* spp) might provide nectar to a few insects, but it is not a food source in any local bugs' lifecycle. Planting something like cohosh might bring the yellow-bellied woodpecker to your yard. Planting native plants, if chosen wisely, are not just beautiful but adapted to the local climate and soil conditions and need less water and other resources to thrive. To attract wildlife it's also a good idea to provide some source of water.

And here is a note of caution. Water left standing becomes stagnant and the perfect medium for vector mosquitos to grow—those capable of carrying diseases. It would be more advantageous to eliminate areas of stagnant water—untended birdbaths and watering cans, gutters, stored tires and other yard waste—than spraying with chemicals that do not differentiate between good and bad bugs.

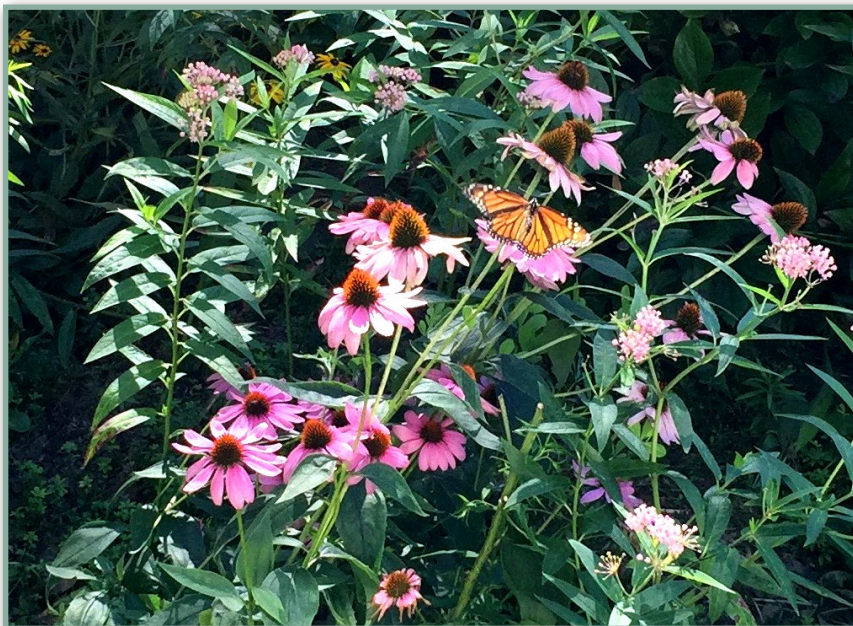
Introducing water might mean creating a rain garden, especially if you are discharging the gutter at the top of a slope. Rain gardens can be shade gardens, too, and when located and designed properly will act as a mosquito sink. Rain gardens hold back stormwater for 24 hours. This is enough time for mosquitos to lay eggs, but not enough time for larvae to fully develop. The web has many resources for creating rain gardens and our Franklin County Soil and Water Conservation District is a great resource.

Creating a rain garden is also a great way to reduce stormwater in the system by allowing it to infiltrate where the rain fell, helping to maintain stream flows and letting the local flora take advantage of the saved resource on site.

Rarely mentioned but of utmost importance in the urban setting is light at night. Too much light is disruptive of nature's rhythms and can confuse wildlife, much like the sea turtles coming to lay eggs along the ocean shores. Dark is

particularly important to the neo-tropical migratory birds who come to our local ravines to rest (and nest) on their journeys in the spring and summer and their return in the Fall.

Nature's beings need rest and this means darkness. This is needed for people, too. Better sleep is achieved in a dark room. A good practice is to minimize light to only areas around the house and not onto garden areas, at least nothing brighter than a full moon (0.015 fc).



*Migration for a new Monarch begins. (this little guy just emerged from his chrysalis.)*

LED lighting is making this possible by reducing glare, and creating more even lighting and at lower foot candles.

Everything we humans do has an impact on other species. Focusing on practices and gardens that reduce harm to the environment and better support Nature is a rewarding direction to travel and learn. Planting even one small shrub or tree such as a witch hazel or a serviceberry will have its rewards. And if you have a garden or can influence one, might I suggest you devote one small area to the milkweed. (I grow Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepius incarnate*) and Butterfly Milkweed (*A. tuberosa*) at the moment. Swamp milkweed tolerates most conditions and soil types and even some shade.) Whatever you chose to do you will be making a difference and bringing Nature home.



# “Arrowheads” Demonstrate 10,000 Years of History in Our Ravines

The photograph of the “arrowheads” in *Ravinia’s* Spring/Summer 2015 issue shows that Rush Run ravine was occupied by Native Americans some 10,000 years ago, a few thousand years after the Scioto Lobe of the Wisconsin glacier retreated from central Ohio. Erosion from glacial meltwater began carving out the ravines.

Actually, none of the lithic (stone) artifacts shown are “arrowheads” of the sort that would be used on an arrow shot by a bow. Bow and arrow technology in Ohio was adopted by Native Americans about 1,500 years ago. All the artifacts shown in the photograph are much older, made during what archaeologists call the Archaic period, approximately 10,500–2,500 years ago. Except for the artifact on the lower right of the photograph, all artifacts shown are what archaeologists refer to as points or hafted bifaces. These tools were attached (hafted) to the end of a wooden spear or short-handled wooden or antler shaft and used for piercing and cutting. The hafting part of the points is on the bottom, where the notching occurs. The points shown have either side or corner notching above the base or on the stem of the point.

The artifact shown on the lower right appears to be a blank or preform from which a point would have been made by (flint) knapping. Flint, also called chert, is the type of surface exposed bedrock shaped into these tools by flint knapping, the process of removing/chipping small pieces of stone, called flakes, by percussion (hammering) and then applying pressure to the edge of the artifact with another stone, bone, or wood tool. Other types of stone tools were made during the Archaic period.

The style or type of the four points shown in the photograph are, from left to right, top row, an Ashtabula or Susquehanna point (5,000 – 2,500 years old) made from a chert that cannot be determined from the photograph; a Thebes or Kirk Corner Notched point (10,500 – 9,000 years old) made from a dark (black?) flint probably quarried from surface exposed bedrock in eastern or southeastern Ohio or northern West Virginia; a broken (tip and base) Buck Creek Barbed-like point (3,500 – 2,500 years old) made from an unidentified chert; and bottom row, lower left, a broken (tip and blade) Vosburg point (5,000 – 4,000 years old) made from what

appears to be Flint Ridge flint quarried in the Licking–Muskingum County, Ohio area. Archaeologists determine the age of stone tools by radiocarbon dating organic materials such as burned wood and nuts found in features such as hearths, trash pits, and graves that contain these types of tools. The style of tools, especially points, changed over time and varied by location. A handy reference guide for determining the type and age of points found in Ohio can be found at <http://www.oplin.org/point/>.

At the beginning of the Archaic period, central Ohio’s Native Americans were highly mobile hunters and gatherers who lived in small, extended family groups. They established short-term camps based on seasonal exploitation of plant, animal, and mineral resources. They favored better quality lithic sources for making their points and other chipped-stone tools. Flint Ridge and Upper Mercer chert, the latter found throughout the central and upper Muskingum River Valley, were their primary sources of lithic raw material, although Columbus–Delaware chert, found along the streams and ravines of central Ohio, was also used.

*Photo courtesy of Patty Biederman*

By the latter part of the Archaic period, central Ohio’s Native Americans were more sedentary, establishing more permanent, larger, possibly year-round settlements along and adjacent to major river valleys. Population increase is clearly demonstrated by the increased size of their sites and the number of features they contain, and the presence of formal cemeteries. Multiple kin groups are present in these settlements and cemeteries.

By the end of the Archaic period, central Ohio’s Native Americans had permanently settled in and along the region’s major river valleys and established cooperative arrangements for trade and ceremonialism. These alliances soon led to the construction of numerous burial mounds and ceremonial earthworks during the subsequent Woodland period, including construction of the Dominion Land Company Earthwork (*Ravinia* Fall 2003/Winter 2004).

*Alan Tonetti, Archaeologist, ASC Group, Inc., 800 Freeway Drive North, Suite 101, Columbus, Ohio.*





# Upper Arlington Ravines

by Sherrill Massey & Martha Harter Buckalew

The city of Upper Arlington lays claim to two ravines—Slate Run and Turkey Run. Both are original to the landscape, and the city actually cuts through the ravines with a street grid.

**SLATE RUN** is shown on Franklin County maps originating near OSU Don Scott Airport and Case Road. It flows south and empties into a pond on the east side of the Scioto River, where herons and other birds are frequently seen fishing. At that point, Riverside Drive has a wide view of the river westward; it offers a spot where you sometimes see people fishing.

**TURKEY RUN** is longer. It flows south as Henderson Ditch at Henderson Road near the post office then bends eastward across Reed Road and continues through The Ohio State University Golf Course. In spite of being compromised at several points by dams, drains, and concrete pipes, it flows through the McConnell Heart Health Center north of Riverside Hospital eastward until it enters the Olentangy River.

The city of Upper Arlington was founded by the real estate developers, Ben and King Thompson. They purchased most of the farmland that was to become Upper Arlington in 1913. Its plan was conceived by landscape architect William Pitkin, Jr. It called for following the contours of the land to form curving streets, copiously lined with trees, rather than a gridded street layout. This development style gave the oldest district in Upper Arlington (located at its southernmost end) its distinctively pleasant park-like feel which features numerous small green spaces—though the lack of roadway predictability can lead to some frustrating driving experiences even for those familiar with the neighborhood. Following the contours of the landscape for streets became essential for Upper Arlington due to the ravine topography that realigned any grid pattern.

Most maps we use today are basically street maps which provide little or no topographic layer. However, a 1901 Dublin Quadrangle USGS topographic map of the land between the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers shows a landscape carved with ravines and streams flowing through farmland with little development. It is worth noting that by 1901, Columbus had a prominent street grid; Worthington was developing the public square, and the City of Dublin was slowly taking shape.



Detail of area surrounding Slate Run and Turkey Run.

1901 topographical map of Scioto and Olentangy Rivers courtesy of University of Texas:  
Go to <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/topo/ohio/>





# Friends of the Ravines Receives Columbus Landmarks Foundation Award

**F**riends of the Ravines was rewarded for its leadership in promoting ravine preservation and restoration when the Columbus Landmarks Foundation made it the recipient of the 2015 Henry Hunker Urban Legacy Award.

The namesake of the award, Henry Louis Hunker (1924 – 2009), was a distinguished geographer, educator, and writer whose reputation and contributions to Ohio, especially Columbus, attracted many to his classes at The Ohio State University. Henry was a leader in the Association of American Geographers (AAG) and a founding member of the Columbus Landmarks Foundation. His book, *Columbus, Ohio: A Personal Geography*, vividly expresses his commitment to and understanding of the value of historic preservation.

The Board of Trustees of Friends of the Ravines graciously accepted the award at the Columbus Landmarks Annual Meeting on May 13, 2015.



Sherrill Massey (left), Ed Lentz, Martha Buckalew

## Happy Birthday!

### Glen Echo Vernal Pool

by Maureen Lorenz

One year ago in the Fall of 2014, the vernal pool was reintroduced to Glen Echo Park. This spring, eggs of the Jefferson Salamander were introduced to the pool; they hatched into larvae. Also this spring I saw tadpoles which must mean that a green frog took advantage of the pool and laid eggs! And keep your eyes and ears open: gray tree frogs have been heard in the Glen Echo Ravine. What will come next? Maybe an American Toad!

The plants that were provided by a generous grant award from the Little Garden Club of Columbus are thriving. The red Cardinal Flower, boneset, and New England Aster are in bloom at this writing. Other plants and shrubs, which

were planted last fall, survived the winter and have already bloomed. This plant life will attract pollinators and other fauna to the park.

The main challenge in maintaining a healthy vernal pool will be controlling activity that would disturb the sediment. (Stirring up the sediment will kill the sensitive tadpoles and larvae.) Soon Columbus Recreation and Parks will be installing signage to remind park visitors to keep their pets (and children) out of the vernal pool.

As it celebrates its first birthday, Glen Echo's vernal pool is off to a good start!



# Ravine Art Contest Scheduled for 2016

Thanks to a grant from the Ohio Alliance for Arts Education and the generosity of individual donors, Friends of the Ravines will hold its annual Art Contest again in 2016. The contest is open to all K-12 students in Franklin County.

Friends of the Ravines seeks entries of ravine-related 2-D visual art, photography, and haiku which will be exhibited at the Northwood ARTSpace during March 2016. Judges will select winning entries for each category and age group, and prizes will be awarded to student artists and schools sponsoring the winning entries. The deadline for entries is Friday, January 15, 2016.

An Awards Ceremony & Reception will be held on Friday, March 4, 2016 at 7:00 p.m. at the Northwood ARTSpace 2231 North High St., Room 100.

Ravine Art Contest entry forms and complete contest rules are posted at [www.FriendsoftheRavines.org](http://www.FriendsoftheRavines.org)

Friends of the Ravines is still seeking donations to help us reach our fundraising goal. If you would like to donate, please send a check to Friends of the Ravines at Post Office Box 82021, Columbus OH 43202 with Ravine Art Contest in the memo section.



Photo by Megan Zalenski Kilbourne



*This event is made possible, in part, by the Ohio Alliance for Art Education.*

## YES! I WANT TO BE A SUPPORTING MEMBER OF FRIENDS OF THE RAVINES.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Indicate any special instructions for listing of your name in the Roster of supporting members. \_\_\_\_\_

**Membership Category** *Make Check Payable to Friends of the Ravines.*

☐ Friend: \$15      ☐ Sponsor: \$35      ☐ Sustainer: \$50  
☐ Contributor: \$25      ☐ Household: \$40      ☐ Patron: \$100      ☐ Corporate (Over \$100) \_\_\_\_\_

I want to volunteer to help Friends of the Ravines carry out its mission to protect ravine areas and educate the public. I can help by:

☐ Distributing *Ravinia*      ☐ Writing Articles for *Ravinia*      ☐ Preparing Mailings  
☐ Assisting with the Website      ☐ Giving Computer Advice      ☐ Helping with Ravine Cleanups  
☐ Planning Community Forums      ☐ Removing Invasive Plants in Ravines      ☐ Becoming an On-Call Volunteer

My special area of expertise is \_\_\_\_\_.

My favorite ravine is \_\_\_\_\_.

Friends of the Ravines, PO Box 82021, Columbus, Ohio 43202

## Supporting Members

(From April 1, 2015–September 15, 2015)

Anonymous	Chuck & Arlene Kozak
Meg & John Adams	Karen E. Irving
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Mike Klein	Amy Youngs and Ken Rinaldo

Ravinia  
P.O. Box 82021  
Columbus, Ohio 43202



*Ravinia* is the official publication of Friends of the Ravines.

### CONTRIBUTORS

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Maureen Lorenz	Carrie Morrow
Amanda Page	Al Tonetti
Alice Waldhauer	

*Ravinia* is funded through donations from supporting members. The mission of Friends of the Ravines is to foster the protection and restoration of ravine areas in Franklin County through community education and conservation.

*Submissions and suggestions are welcome.*

### FRIENDS OF THE RAVINES BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Martha Harter Buckalew	Maureen Lorenz
Sherrill Massey	Carrie Morrow
Amanda Page	Alice Waldhauer

Website: [www.friendsoftheravines.org](http://www.friendsoftheravines.org)  
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*The Clintonville-Beechwood Community Resources Center (CRC) is fiscal sponsor for our organization because the relationship furthers the CRC's mission to "respond to the needs of our diverse community to foster safer, healthier, and empowered lives." For more information please visit CRC's website at [www.ClintonvilleCRC.org](http://www.ClintonvilleCRC.org).*

## Thank You:

### Community Support & Outreach

Lucky's Market's Bags for Change Program

### Legal Advice

Chris Hogan & Phil Moots

### New FOR Logo Design

Sanwal Deen

### Photography

Beth Armstrong

### Retreat on June 18, 2015

Battelle Darby Metro Park, Meeting Space  
Kim Stands, Facilitator  
Weilands Gourmet Market, Box Lunches

### Technical & Operating Assistance

Clintonville-Beechwood Community Resources Center

### Ravinia Design & Production

AJaX Designs



100% recycled paper, 20% post-consumer waste

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