

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Graham, A. B., House

Other names/site number: Graham, Albert Belmont House

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

NA

2. Location

Street & number: 159 Clinton Heights Avenue

City or town: Columbus State: OH County: Franklin

Not For Publication: NA

Vicinity: NA

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A X B ___ C ___ D

<u>Barbara Bowen, DSHPD for Inventory</u>		<u>Apr: 117, 2015</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN; Bungaloid

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: CONCRETE

Walls: SYNTHETIC VINYL WEATHERBOARD

Roof: ASPHALT SHINGLES

Other: BRICK CHIMNEY, CONCRETE PORCH, STUCCO and BRICK
COLUMNS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The A. B. Graham House is a Craftsman-style bungalow built in 1918 in Clintonville, a residential neighborhood in Columbus, Ohio. Sited on a street of similar dwellings, the house is located on a slightly-raised grassy lot with a detached garage built in 2012. The 1½ -story wood-frame dwelling features a full-width front porch with brick piers supporting battered stucco columns, a nearly full-width shed-roof dormer with two sets of paired windows, original three-over-one wood-sash windows, and decorative triangular knee braces along the roofline on the exterior. On the interior, the house has decorative oak woodwork and trim, the original brick fireplace framed by built-in bookcases, and a built-in dining room cupboard. The dwelling

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retains integrity, with the overall appearance and character of the bungalow largely unchanged from the historic period.

Narrative Description

Setting

The house is in the Clintonville neighborhood of Columbus, Ohio, which was settled by pioneers in the early 1800s, but which grew rapidly in the early 20th century with the development of streetcars and automobiles. The house is on a tree-lined street of 50-foot wide lots, facing north on Clinton Heights Avenue, about 1½ blocks east of North High Street, a main artery. The front yard has a sloping front lawn with shrubbery next to the house, a city sidewalk, and tree lawn. The backyard has a large garden, including a grape arbor with grape vines (Figure 2) that may have been planted by A. B. Graham himself.

Exterior

The A. B. Graham House is a 1½ story, frame, Craftsman-style bungalow with a side-gable roof, a shed-roof dormer, and a full-width front porch (Photo 1). Built in 1918, the foundation is rusticated ashlar concrete block. The walls are covered in clapboard-style vinyl siding. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. It retains knee braces along the roof lines and almost all of its original 3-over-1 bungalow-style windows, which are now protected by storm windows.

The two-bay façade is sheltered by a full-width shed-roof extension supported by three brick piers with square, battered stucco columns. A balustrade with square balusters spans between the center and left pier and between the end piers and the house. The front entrance has the original oak door, with eight beveled lights. To the right of the door is a trio of windows. On the half story, two sets of paired windows are evenly spaced on the nearly full-width shed roof dormer.

The west elevation includes the exterior brick chimney, which is visible on the side of the house and which pierces the overhanging roof (Photo 2). On the first story, there are small windows on each side of the red-brick chimney. A gabled roof supported by knee braces is located over the rectangular bump-out in the dining room. On the half-story above, there are two windows.

The east elevation includes a grade-level doorway that leads down to the cellar and up to the kitchen (Photo 3). On the first story, there is a small single-sash window at the bottom of the staircase, paired windows in the kitchen, and a trio of windows in the enclosed back porch/mud room. There is also a window on the landing of the quarter-turn staircase, and a window on the half-story.

The rear elevation includes the screened porch, which was added in 1999, and a stairway to the back-door entrance (Photo 4). On the half-story are paired bedroom windows and a bathroom

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window on each side of the projecting room that may have been used originally as a sewing room or sleeping porch. That room has seven windows which are all of the same three-over-one style as the rest of the house.

Interior

The interior of the house reflects the Arts and Crafts style in the oak woodwork and built-in cabinetry. The original mantel and glass-door bookshelves flank the brick fireplace in the living room (Photos 5 and 6; Figure 6). The stairway in the living room has an unusual wooden floor-to-ceiling framework that creates a foyer space and a piano nook in the living room (Photos 7, 8, and 9). The dining room features the original cabinet in a bump-out (Photo 10). The kitchen has been remodeled by the current owners, but they retained an original cupboard on the room's west wall (Photo 11).

In addition to the living room, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor, the house has a sunroom/study behind the dining room (Photos 12 and Figures 5 and 7). The current owners have added a screened porch behind this room (Photo 13). There is also a back-entry mud room and a powder room behind the kitchen.

On the second floor, there are three bedrooms, two of which face the street, and one bathroom. At the back of the house, there is a small room that may have originally been a sewing room or a sleeping porch.

Most of the rooms in the house have the original plaster walls and wood casing around the doors and windows. Oak was used in the living room and dining room; pine in the other rooms. The floorplan is one that is often seen in bungalow-type houses, with a living room on the front half of the building and a kitchen and dining room on the back half.

Garage (noncontributing)

A garage, built in 2012, is located at the southwest corner of the property and is accessed from an alley behind the house that runs between Clinton Heights Avenue and East Longview Avenue. The original garage was located on the west side of the property near the house. A driveway, with a stone retaining wall, led from the street to the garage. When the new garage was built, the wall was removed and the driveway was converted to lawn.

Alterations

The property is in excellent condition and has had few alterations since its construction nearly a century ago. A. B. Graham and his wife added a half-bath to the first floor of the house in 1941, using the space that had been a "breakfast room" (Figure 3). The sun room/study was originally an open porch, according to the Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Figure 4). The photo of A. B. Graham in the early 1950s shows the enclosed room (Figure 5). The current owners added the clapboard-style vinyl siding in 1984, the screened porch in 1999, and the new garage in 2012.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1938 - 1960

Significant Dates

1952

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Graham, Albert Belmont

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The A. B. Graham House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B in the areas of Education and Social History for its association with Albert Belmont Graham, a primary founder of the 4-H program. Since its inception in 1902, 4-H has grown to become the nation's largest youth development organization, with a current network of more than 6 million youth, 540,000 volunteers, 3,500 professionals, and more than 60 million alumni. Its mission is to "empower youth to reach their full potential, working and learning in partnership with caring adults."¹

As a young schoolteacher in Springfield, Ohio, Mr. Graham set up the first formal, ongoing agricultural education club for boys and girls that would soon become 4-H, and through his leadership, 4-H clubs propagated throughout Ohio and elsewhere. He later worked at Ohio State University in the agricultural extension program, which developed educational programs for rural residents of all ages. From 1915 to 1937, he worked at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in Washington, D. C., as an administrator in the Cooperative Extension Service. He retired in 1938 and returned to Columbus, Ohio, settling in this house in the neighborhood of Clintonville.

During the 22 years of his retirement, he worked tirelessly to promote 4-H and to chronicle its development. Mr. Graham actively promoted and historicized the genesis of 4-H, traveled on behalf of 4-H, gave talks, and engaged in correspondence documenting the beginnings of the 4-H movement. He served as a generous resource to journalists and other interested parties. This 22-year period when he lived at 159 Clinton Heights Avenue was marked by the fiftieth "jubilee" celebration of 4-H's founding and of Mr. Graham's contributions to 4-H in 1952.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Albert Belmont Graham² (1868-1960) (Figure 1) was a primary founder of the 4-H organization. The residence being nominated was his home from 1938 until 1960. Today 4-H is the nation's largest youth development organization, with the goal of providing the arena and means by which children and young adults can develop their talents and abilities to their fullest. The paramount principle for achieving this is "learning by doing" rather than "learning by talking or showing." Children are responsible for their own hands-on projects such as planting and raising a crop to sell at a state or county fair, conducting an agricultural experiment, or planting a garden and canning the produce.

¹ <http://www.4-H.org/about/>

² Albert Belmont Graham became known as A. B. Graham in his adult life, and most documents (such as biographies) refer to him by this moniker.

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4-H currently has a network in the United States of more than 6 million youth, 540,000 volunteers, 3,500 professionals, and more than 60 million alumni. Originally aimed at developing rural youth, it has come to include urban and suburban youth as well. 4-H's programs range from farming, animal husbandry, plant science and food preservation, to computer science, communications, small animal veterinary science, survival skills, swimming, camping, health – in short, 4-H offers a full range of active programs that American youth are interested in. Distinguished alumni include U.S. presidents, senators, Fortune 500 CEOs, and civic leaders. 4-H has been co-educational and racially integrated since its beginning.

Historical Context for 4-H

4-H began as a smattering of independent efforts by civic-minded educators dedicated to the needs of their students. This quickly evolved into a grass-roots movement of clubs with similar goals, and soon thereafter it coalesced into an actual program under the auspices of the United States government, specifically the Cooperative Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Three factors influenced the founding and development of 4-H: the needs of rural schoolchildren, the Progressive movement in education, and the support of agricultural experiment stations and their extension (i.e. outreach) services.

Rural life. At the turn of the twentieth century, the classic one-room schoolhouse was ubiquitous in rural areas, with all grades studying together in a single room and taught by one teacher. Resources were scarce and facilities poor. The curriculum in these classrooms focused on the “three Rs” – reading, writing, and arithmetic – taught in rote style, using source material from the liberal arts, with little effort being made to connect these basic skills to the rural child's farm milieu. Educators widely assumed that when it came to agriculture, there was little to teach to children and so agriculture was neither part of a student's curriculum nor used to pique an interest in academics. Academically, these schools were not very successful: few children went on to high school and only one in 500 went to college.³

Progressive movement. The progressive movement, a broadly-based reform movement in the United States, was at its height during the early twentieth century. Progressives worked hard to expand and improve education at all levels. Progressive education programs emphasized learning by doing (hands-on projects, expeditionary learning, experiential learning), integration of entrepreneurship into education, understanding and action as the goals of learning as opposed to rote knowledge, and de-emphasis on textbooks in favor of varied learning resources. John Dewey was a principal figure in this movement in the United States, and he published his theories of education in the publication *School Journal*. It was in this environment that 4-H (1902) and other youth movements such as Scouting (1907-10) and Camp Fire (1910) emerged.

Agricultural experiment stations. During the same era, “country life” was being given new-found emphasis across the United States. Land-grant colleges' agricultural experiment stations, whose purpose was to develop empirically-based techniques of agriculture, were reaching out to

³ Franklin M. Reck, *The 4-H Story: A History of 4-H Club Work* (Chicago: National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, 1951), 11.

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farmers to disseminate results and thereby to increase the nation's agricultural efficiency. Typically, demonstration farms were used to educate farmers; research results were also published via lectures and written materials. The land-grant colleges and their agricultural experiment stations sought new and better opportunities to interact with rural communities, and strove to assume a leadership role (and also, undoubtedly, to recruit future agriculture students) across agrarian communities.

In this turn-of-the-century context, rural and state educators and forward-looking individuals throughout the United States began to focus their energy on developing rural children's appreciation of farm life and its opportunities, through hands-on activities. They taught the science behind farming. Pragmatic, hands-on pedagogical techniques would keep children's attention. It was believed that students would thrive in an environment where they were allowed to experience and interact with their own environment and with their curricula. Education in the "three Rs" was augmented with that of the "three Hs"—head, heart, and hands.⁴ Children were brought together into what many called "corn clubs" in which parents served as volunteers and competitions were held at county fairs. State agricultural services throughout the states took notice, contributed their resources to the clubs, and publicized successful teaching techniques. Children proved to be enthusiastic participants and their parents were supportive and actively involved. The rural youth development movement was an immediate success.

A. B. Graham was one of these educators. In 1902 he formed a "Boys and Girls Agricultural Experiment Club," which is now considered to be the start of the 4-H club. It should be noted that many forward-thinking individuals around the country were similarly dedicated to coordinating activities aimed at farm children, and were concurrently doing so in their unique style and tailored to local needs. It was a case of multiple simultaneous inventions (sometimes called "recombinant conceptualization").

Other noteworthy pioneers in farm-life education during the formative years of 4-H include:

- Liberty Hyde Bailey of Cornell University, 1896 (who pioneered "nature study" among children, and also served on Theodore Roosevelt's Country Life Commission in 1908)
- O. J. Kern of Illinois (who assembled a group of boys and girls on February 22, 1902, with the goal of providing practical and relevant education for farm children)
- Seaman A. Knapp, USDA, 1903
- T.A. Erickson, Minnesota, 1904
- Cap E. Miller, Iowa, 1904
- Will Otwell, Illinois, 1904
- Thomas M. Campbell, Alabama, 1906
- Jessie Field Shambaugh, Iowa, 1906 (who formed after-school sessions and camps, and focused on adolescents)

⁴ The phrase, "head, heart, and hands" was a familiar phrase in this era, used by public speakers about the need to extend education to include practical arts. The phrase would eventually be incorporated into the 4-H pledge and emblem. For further information on the sources of influence of the phrase within 4-H, please see the article in Figure 9 about William Beardshear, president of Iowa State University from 1891-1902 and another 4-H pioneer.

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- Oscar H. Benson, Iowa, 1907 (credited with designing the three-leaf clover emblem representing “head, hand, and heart” for local club members in 1907 with a fourth clover leaf, representing “home” or “hustle” and later called “health,” for national club purposes in 1911)
- Ella Agnew, Virginia, 1910
- Marie Cromer, South Carolina, 1910

No one person can be given sole credit for starting 4-H. These people shared ideas and conferred actively, and 4-H was truly a youth development movement.

The agricultural stations embraced the grass-roots hands-on youth programs as a means of reaching their constituencies and achieving their missions of extending agricultural knowledge to farming communities. As early as 1903, Ohio’s agricultural experiment station (working in conjunction with Ohio State University College of Agriculture’s alumni group) provided seeds and report forms so that Graham’s club members could plant experimental plots. Partnerships between club organizers and agricultural experiment stations were formed in Illinois, Iowa, Texas, Georgia, and elsewhere. The early partnership between clubs and states’ agricultural programs added underwriting and sustainability for the “corn clubs,” and became a lasting bond.

In 1914, Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act, which formalized and funded the agricultural extension programs of land-grant colleges. It established the Cooperative Extension System at the USDA as an explicit partnership between land-grant colleges and the USDA. The purpose was to inform people about current developments in agriculture, home economics, public policy, and other related subjects. Though the Smith-Lever Act did not specifically mention boys and girls clubs, discussions in the run-up to its passage did. An indirect outcome of the Smith-Lever Act’s passage was that the 4-H organization was nationalized and funded through the extension services. This solidified 4-H programs, put them on a firm, sustainable footing and ensured 4-H’s presence in all states and U.S. territories.

Today 4-H can be found in all 3,007 counties of the United States, from urban neighborhoods to suburban schoolyards, to rural farming communities, and to military bases. It involves a network of more than 6 million youth, 540,000 volunteers, 3,500 professionals, and has more than 60 million alumni. (The 4-H program is also present in more than 50 other countries.)

In his later role as 4-H chronicler, A. B. Graham was assiduous in crediting the many educators and volunteers who were responsible for cultivating clubs and for partnering the clubs with land-grant colleges between 1900 and 1913. While acknowledging that rural youth-club development was a movement, rather than just one person’s idea, A. B. Graham’s club was the first to meet formally, with meetings that were structured, documented, regular, continuing, and held outside of the school day. The 4-H organization considers Mr. Graham’s January 1902 club meeting to be the official beginning of 4-H and always notes Mr. Graham’s importance to 4-H.

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A. B. Graham

Albert Belmont Graham, son of Joseph Archibald Graham and Esther Reed Graham, was born on March 13, 1868, on an 87-acre farm near Lena, Ohio, in Champaign County. Albert lived on the farm with his parents and his younger sister, until February 1879, when a fire burned their house to the ground. Joseph Graham died from burns sustained in that fire.

The widowed Esther Graham moved with her children into the village of Lena. They lived in a house at what is present-day 8095 North Lena-Palestine Road, in Conover, Ohio. Albert went to school in Lena, tended the family garden, and worked for a local blacksmith who also served as a mentor to him. Albert graduated from Lena Conover High School in 1885. He had already received, at age 16, a teaching certificate. He later said that he had known as early as age nine that he wanted to be a teacher. Upon matriculation, Albert was recruited to serve as a teacher in Champaign County, and for two years, from 1885 to 1887, he taught school in the Johnson Township District. He then attended Normal School in Lebanon, Ohio, graduating in 1888, and Ohio State University from 1889 to 1890.

In 1890, Albert Graham married Maud Lauer. He and his new wife continued to live with Albert's mother at her house in Lena while he built his career as an educator at various schools in the area. The senior Mrs. Graham sold her family house in 1892, and the young couple moved to a series of rental properties in Conover, Rosewood, and Thackery, Ohio. During this time, the couple began to raise a family and Graham changed jobs. Between 1897 and 1900, Graham worked as the educational editor of the county papers published in Champaign County, Ohio.

In August 1900, Graham became superintendent of the Springfield Township school district, a rural school district in Clark County, Ohio, and moved with his family to a rental house at 89 Rice Street in the town of Springfield. They lived in this house, which no longer exists, for five years. Mr. Graham served as superintendent for more than four years, from 1900 through 1904. Graham was an intensely committed educator, championing improvements in the classroom environment and school libraries.

In January 1902, Graham organized a club in Springfield, Ohio, which he called the Boys and Girls Agricultural Experiment Club, a forerunner of 4-H. The first meeting was held at the Clark County Court House in Springfield. He hoped that by introducing a hands-on, practical approach to teaching the science of agriculture, students' interest would be aroused. At this introductory meeting he gave the students litmus paper and suggested they test soil samples from their parents' farms. The club met once a month. At subsequent meetings he had them plant experimental plots, taught rope-tying, showed them milk and blood under microscopes, and engaged in other farm-life related activities. Parents helped by demonstrating useful farm skills. Within a year he sought help extending and formalizing the clubs, and Thomas J. Hunt, Dean of Agriculture at Ohio State University, lent the support of the university's agricultural experiment station. That station provided a variety of seeds so that club members could compare yields under differing conditions, and lent Graham other technical assistance. Graham even had his club members sell their vegetables and took the children and their parents on field trips to Ohio

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State University's experimental farms and laboratories in Columbus. His success with the club engendered the enthusiasm and involvement of students as well as their parents.

Ohio State University was impressed with Mr. Graham's achievements. The university published a bulletin about his club and distributed it to high schools, agricultural papers, local newspapers, and the Ohio legislature. Graham began his club in 1902 with 30-some members from several schools within his township. At the start of 1903, Graham had 81 children enrolled in his township club. By the end of that year, 13 more clubs in 9 Ohio counties had been formed. By 1906, the clubs had 3,000 members. Club members elected officers, met regularly outside of school, conducted projects at home, kept records of their experiments, exhibited their projects, and submitted reports about their efforts.

In July 1905, Graham was recruited to Ohio's land-grant College of Agriculture as its first superintendent of agricultural extension. It was a pioneering position; the extension services we take for granted today had not yet been developed. The new program was funded from the sale of the university farm produce. According to biographers Virginia and Robert McCormick, Mr. Graham's plan was to:

elevate the standard of living in rural communities, acquaint boys and girls with their environment and the use of scientific investigation, give boys interested in farm work basic knowledge of agriculture and give girls the basics of domestic economy, cultivate a taste for the beautiful in nature, emphasize the importance of hard work and habits of industry which are essential in the building of strong character, inspire young men and women to further their education in the science of agriculture and domestic economy, and educate adults in the basic science of agriculture and in the most up-to-date farm practices.⁵

Under his direction, clubs grew and many of the programs were eventually incorporated into the rural school curriculum. Graham crisscrossed the state, serving as an evangelist of the clubs, a popular lecturer, an itinerant teacher of teachers, a grassroots spokesperson, and a regular columnist for extension services publications. In addition to administrative duties of delineating and getting funding for his new position and the new state-wide extension service, he served as an important advocate for rural education, rural education reform, rural school consolidation, and the formation of junior high schools.

Graham resigned this job in 1914. From 1914 until December 1915, Graham served as head of the Extension Department at the New York School of Agriculture on Long Island. Funding for the post was slow to materialize, however, and within 18 months he accepted a position at the USDA. His responsibilities involved overseeing Smith-Lever Act monies for extension schools, directing "subject matter experts" within the USDA's extension services, writing or contributing to USDA news releases, bulletins, and fact sheets, and fostering good extension teaching within the states. As part of this job he travelled to all 48 states. He had involvement in the 4-H

⁵ Virginia E. and Robert W. McCormick, *A.B. Graham, Country Schoolmaster and Extension Pioneer* (Worthington, Ohio: Cottonwood Publications, 1984), 85.

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movement during his USDA years, but this would have been just one part of his many duties. Graham held this position at the USDA for 22 years until Federal retirement rules required Graham to retire by his seventieth birthday. Upon his retirement, he and his wife returned to Columbus, Ohio, in January 1938 and moved to 159 Clinton Heights Avenue.

During the 22-year period that Mr. Graham lived in the Clinton Heights Avenue house, he became an indefatigable historian for the 4-H youth development movement. As previously stated, he worked tirelessly to promote 4-H and to chronicle its inception. Mr. Graham actively promoted and historicized the genesis and development of 4-H, traveled on behalf of 4-H, and engaged in correspondence documenting the beginnings of the 4-H movement. He spoke about the organization nationwide. He served as a generous resource to journalists and other interested parties. He wrote a brief history of boys' and girls' club exhibits. He advocated expanding 4-H to city youth and increasing the funding for extension services.

This 22-year period was marked by national recognition of 4-H. In 1952, 4-H celebrated its fiftieth "jubilee" anniversary. That year the United States Post Office issued a 4-H Club commemorative stamp on January 15th (the date associated with Mr. Graham's first club meeting), at the Springfield Post Office. A. B. Graham was the first to purchase the commemorative stamp, and the day was marked by fanfare, presentations, and a luncheon. During the jubilee year, 4-H clubs across the United States – especially in Springfield, Ohio – held banquets and reprised organizational history. Graham was featured along with the commemorative stamp on the cover of the March issue of *National 4-H News*.

In addition to recognition of 4-H, this was an era in which Mr. Graham personally received much recognition. His ninetieth birthday, March 13, 1958, was declared A. B. Graham Day by the Governor of Ohio, C. William O'Neill. Some of the awards that Graham received during this period were:

- Fraternal Order of Eagles Civic Service Award (1952)
- Governor's Award for the Advancement of Ohio's Prestige (1952)
- Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from the Ohio State University (1953)
- USDA medallion citation for accomplishments as "Teacher, Extension Agent, and Philosopher" (1941)
- Outstanding Service to Agriculture Award from the Ohio Farm Bureau (1957)
- Distinguished Service Award from American Agricultural Editors (1957)
- A portrait at the Rhodes Center on the Ohio State Fairground (1955)
- The Clark County building where the first club meeting was held was named A. B. Graham Memorial Building
- A Champaign County high school was named after him (1957)
- A 4-H Camp in Clinton County was named 4-H Camp Graham (1960).

Recognition has also been long-lasting. Mr. Graham was posthumously inducted into the Ohio Agricultural Hall of Fame (1968), the Great Ohioans Hall of Fame (1972), the Ohio Hall of Fame (1977), and the National Agriculture Hall of Fame (1984). A special plaque was placed in Ohio's Capitol Building Rotunda in 1981.

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The 22-year period that Mr. Graham lived in the Clinton Heights house was a period in which 4-H was recognized as an important and long-lasting institution in the American cultural landscape. By the time of its jubilee celebration, 4-H was estimated to have 15,000,000 alumni, with 2,000,000 enrolled annually and 200,000 volunteer leaders. An interview that appears on the current 4-H website was filmed in the 159 Clinton Heights Avenue house (Figure 6).⁶

As Franklin Reck writes in his book, *The 4-H Story: A History of 4-H Club Work*, “The story of 4-H is a big one because it is this country’s answer to the need of rural boys and girls for encouragement in the performance of those worthwhile everyday tasks that make for better living and richer personalities. It is founded on the practical arts. It is rooted in the boy’s and girl’s environment. It wins recruits by voluntary means. This has proved to be a powerful educational concept.”⁷

Other than the house in Conover, where A. B. Graham lived as a youth with his mother and sister, and later during the first year of his marriage, the property at 159 Clinton Heights Avenue is the only remaining residence confirmed to be associated with A. B. Graham. The Springfield house where Graham lived when he held the first meeting of the club that would later become 4-H no longer exists. His Columbus residence when he served as Ohio’s first superintendent of extension services also no longer exists. The property in Maryland where he lived while working at USDA can no longer be identified due to changes in street names and addresses. Many of the other properties he resided at throughout his lifetime were rental properties where he only lived for a brief period of time. The house on Clinton Heights Avenue is where Graham lived the longest, where he devoted his time to serving as a resource for 4-H, to documenting the history of 4-H, to speaking about and promoting the organization nationwide, and it is where he lived during the celebrations of 4-H’s fiftieth anniversary in 1952.

⁶ Thunder Road Productions. “4-H: An Idea is Born”, © National 4-H Council, 2012. [<http://www.4-H.org/about/4-H-history/>]

⁷ Reck, viii.

Graham, A. B., House
Name of Property

Franklin County OH
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

McCormick, Virginia E., and Robert W. McCormick. *A.B. Graham, Country Schoolmaster and Extension Pioneer*. Worthington, Ohio: Cottonwood Publications, 1984.
[<http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/10914978>]

McCormick, Virginia E., and Robert W. McCormick. "4-H: A.B. Graham's Dream." *Timeline* 13 no. 1 (January February 1996): 30-43.

Reck, Franklin M. *The 4-H Story: a History of 4-H Club Work*. Chicago: National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, 1951.
[<http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/1833613>]

Thunder Road Productions. "4-H: An Idea is Born," © National 4-H Council, 2012.
[<http://www.4-H.org/about/4-H-history/>]

The Ohio State University Photo Archives, Drawer 213.

The Ohio State University Archives, Albert Belmont Graham papers (40/8), Boxes 1-3.

The Ohio State University Archives, biographical files, "Graham, Albert Belmont."

Albert B. Graham Papers, VFM 6060, Ohio History Connection.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency

Graham, A. B., House
Name of Property

Franklin County OH
County and State

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: The Ohio State University Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than 1 acre (0.180 acres)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 40.030046 Longitude: -83.010834

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17 Easting: 328420 Northing: 4432794

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Graham, A. B., House
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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of this property is Parcel no. 010-052286-00 of Franklin County, OH. It is the 50 x 157 foot property identified as Lot 24 in the Clinton Land Company division.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all the property historically associated with the dwelling.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Shirley Hyatt and Nancy Campbell
street & number: 159 Clinton Heights Ave
city or town: Columbus state: OH zip code: 43202
e-mail: shirley.hyatt@gmail.com; nancyhcampbell@gmail.com
telephone: 614-263-9952
date: _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Graham, A. B., House
Name of Property

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Photo Log

Name of Property: A. B. Graham House
City or Vicinity: Columbus
County: Franklin State: Ohio
Photographer: Shirley Hyatt
Date Photographed: August 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1: Façade/north elevation of 159 Clinton Heights Avenue, facing south.
Photo 2: North and west elevations, facing southeast.
Photo 3: East and north elevations, facing southwest.
Photo 4: South and east elevations, facing northwest.
Photo 5: Living Room's west wall, facing west.
Photo 6: Living Room's west wall, facing northwest.
Photo 7: Living Room/Entryway, facing north.
Photo 8: Living Room/Entryway, facing south.
Photo 9: Living Room/Piano Nook, facing east.
Photo 10: Dining Room, facing southwest.
Photo 11: Kitchen, facing northwest.
Photo 12: Sun Room, facing east.
Photo 13: Sun Room, facing southeast.

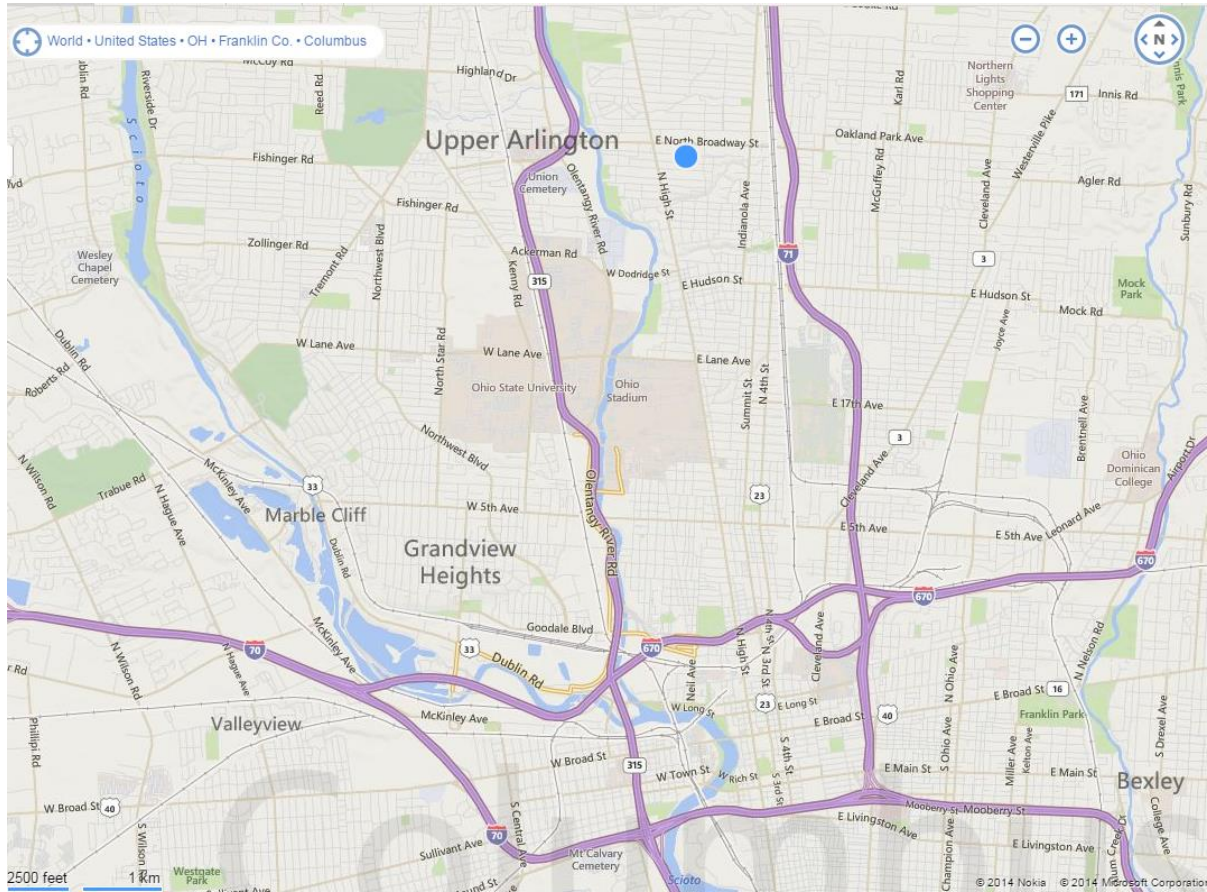
Figure 1: Portrait of Albert Belmont Graham, ca. 1905.
Figure 2: Grape Arbor in the backyard, January 2015.
Figure 3: Photo taken by owners during remodeling of the half-bathroom in 2001.
Figure 4: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, showing 159 Clinton Heights Avenue.
Figure 5: Historic photograph of A. B. Graham in his Sun Room, circa 1951, facing southeast.
Figure 6: Historic photograph of A. B. Graham in his Living Room, circa 1952, facing west.
Figure 7: Historic photograph of A. B. Graham in his Sun Room, circa 1952, facing east.
Figure 8: *Columbus Citizen-Journal*, January 15, 1960, front-page story about death of A. B. Graham.
Figure 9: Web article about Iowa State University President William Beardshear's involvement with 4-H.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Graham, A. B., House
Name of Property

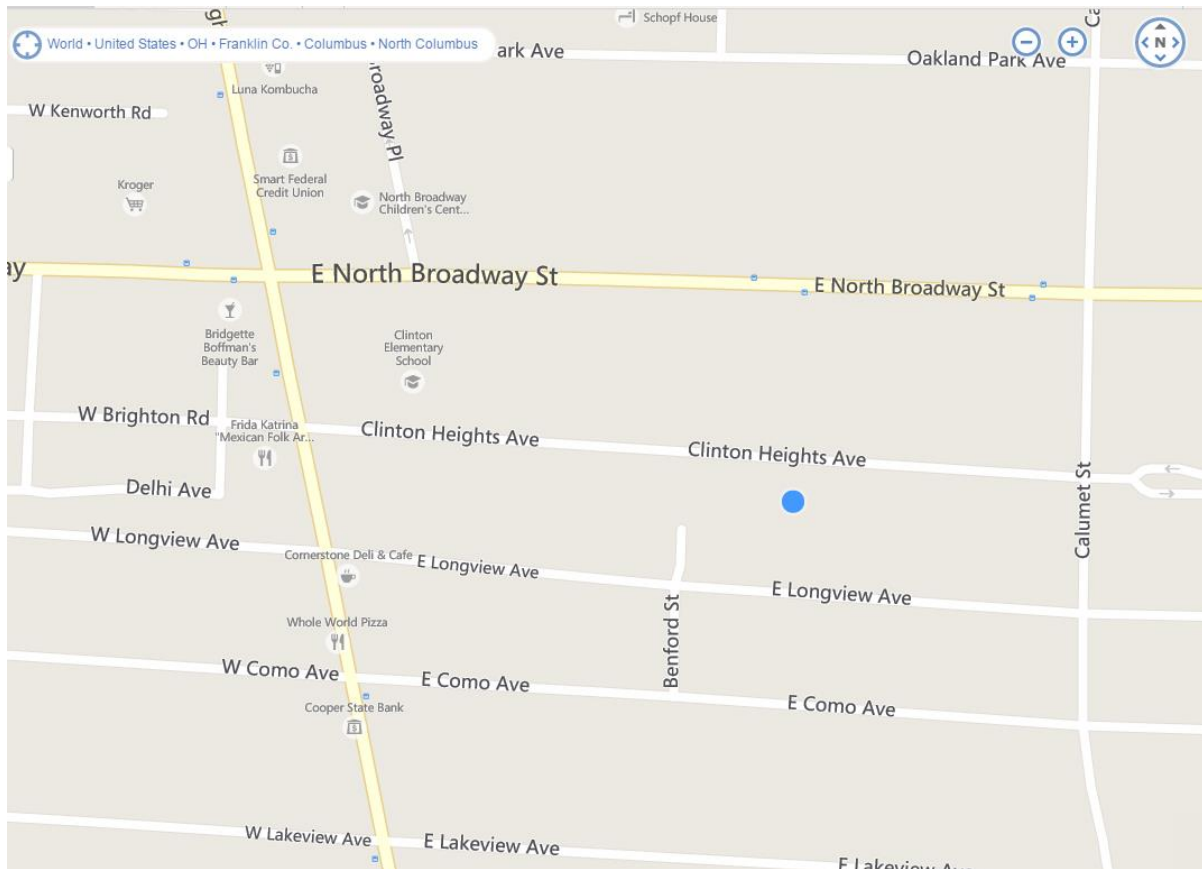
Franklin County OH
County and State



Current Map of Columbus, showing location of 159 Clinton Heights Avenue (blue dot)

Graham, A. B., House
Name of Property

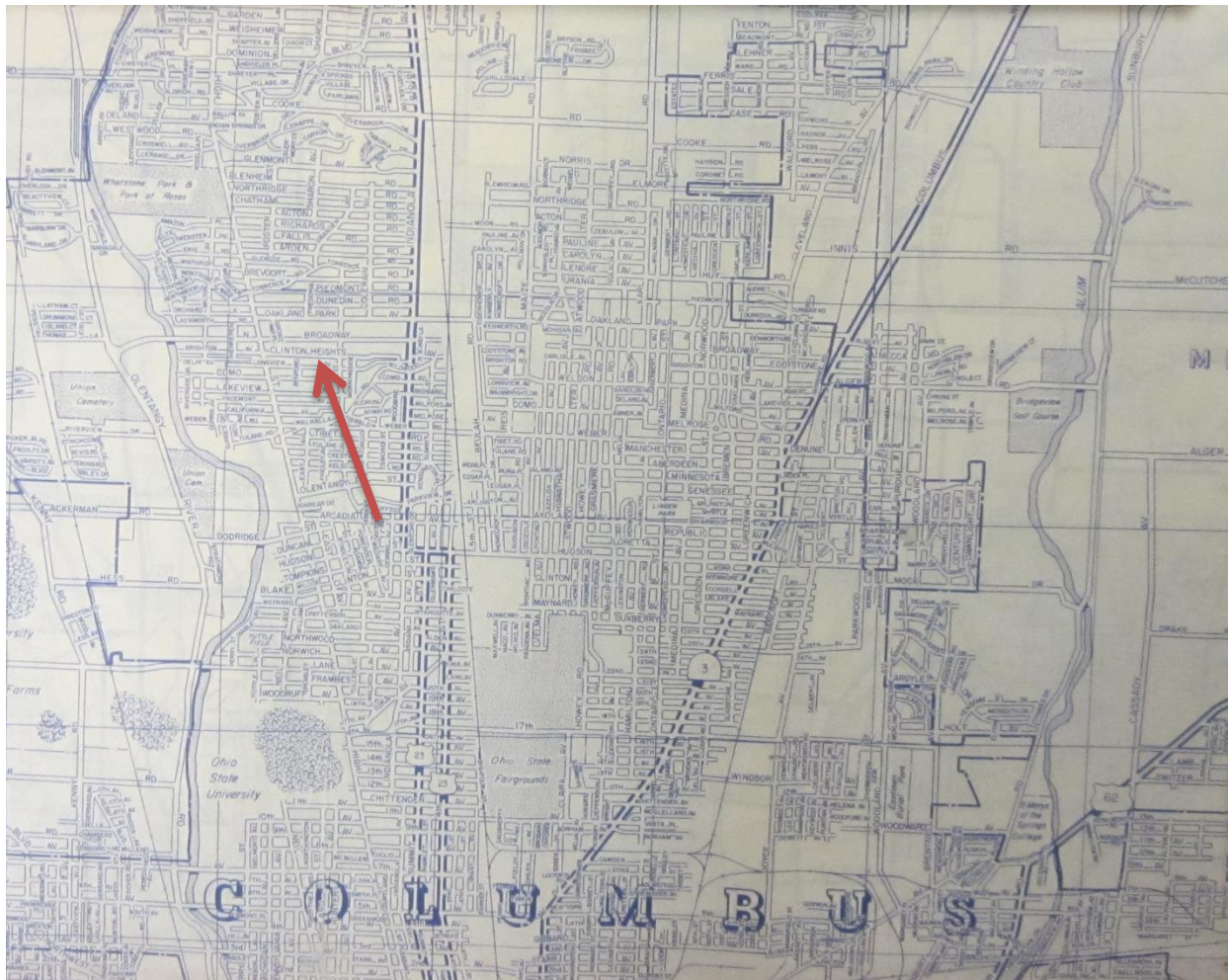
Franklin County OH
County and State



Closer view of current map of Columbus, showing location of 159 Clinton Heights Avenue (blue dot)

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1950s Road Map of Columbus (before Interstate Highways were built). Red arrow shows location of 159 Clinton Heights Avenue.

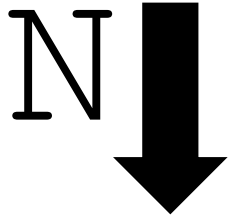
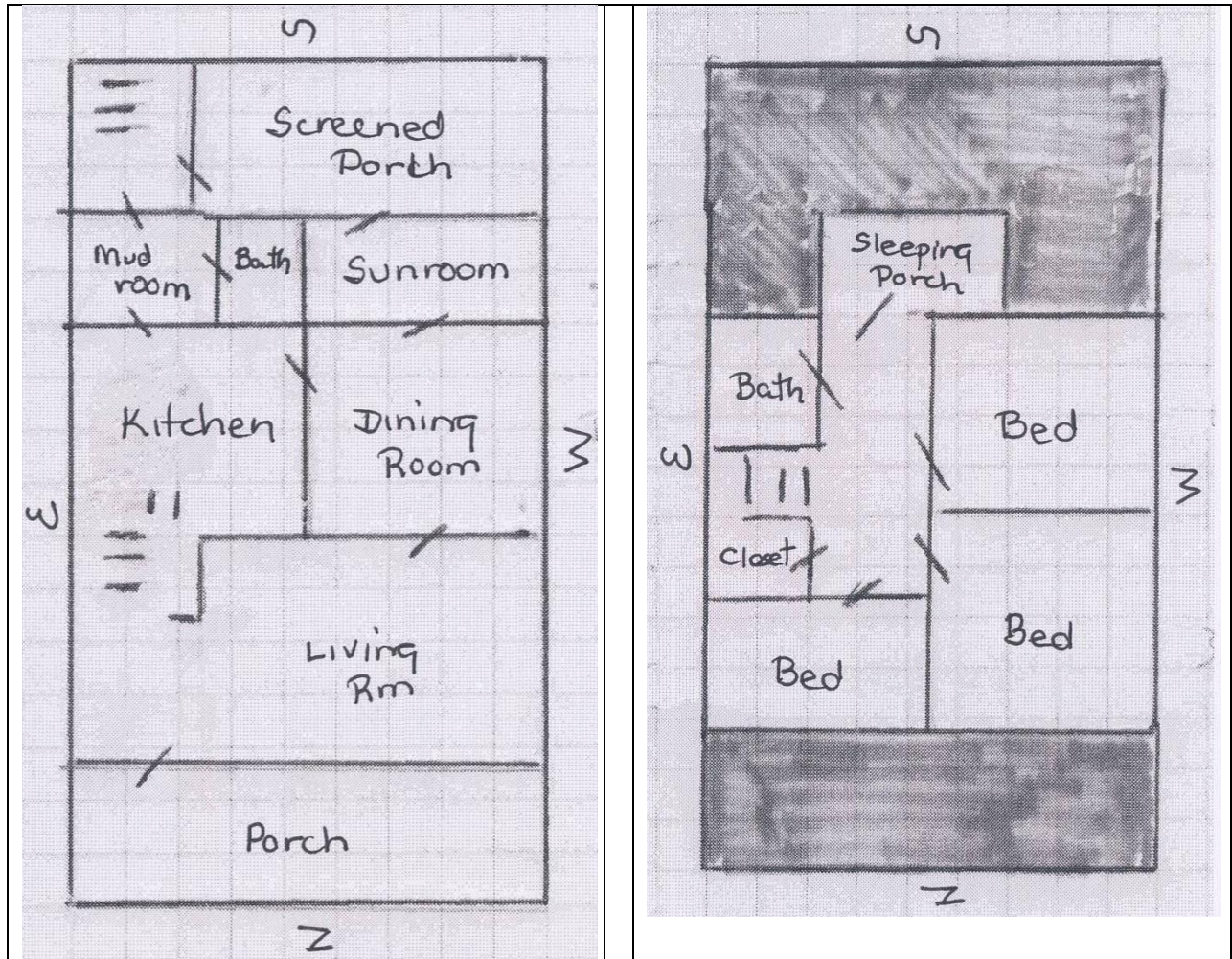
Graham, A. B., House
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Sketch Map (not to scale)

First Floor

Second Floor

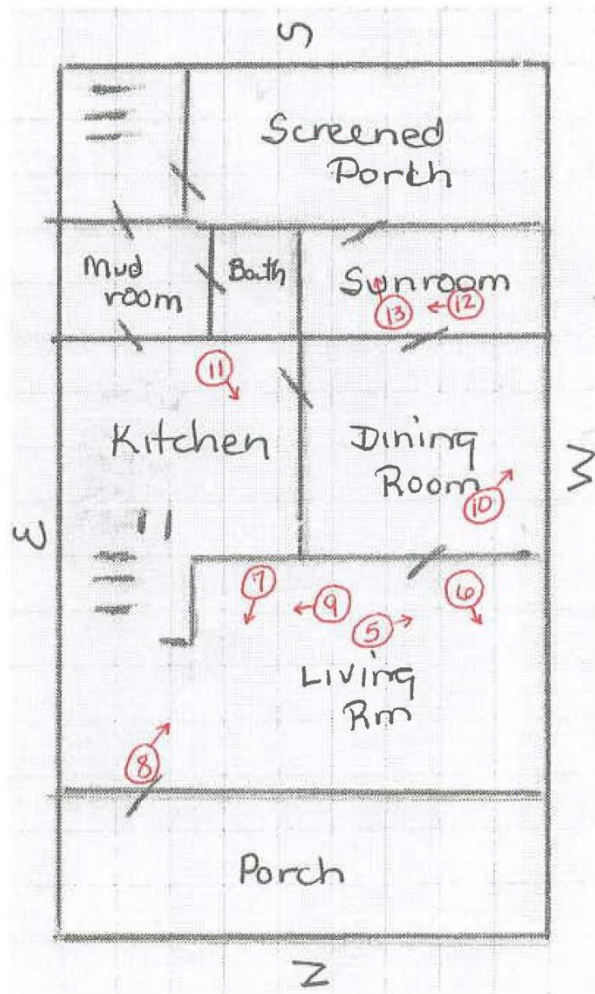


Graham, A. B., House
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Photo Key (not to scale)

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Graham, A. B., House
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Figure 1: Portrait of A. B. Graham at age 31, 1905.
Courtesy of the Ohio History Connection (AL01112)

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Figure 2 - The grape arbor in winter. Some parts of the wood structure have been replaced, but the mature grape vines are visible in the off-season.

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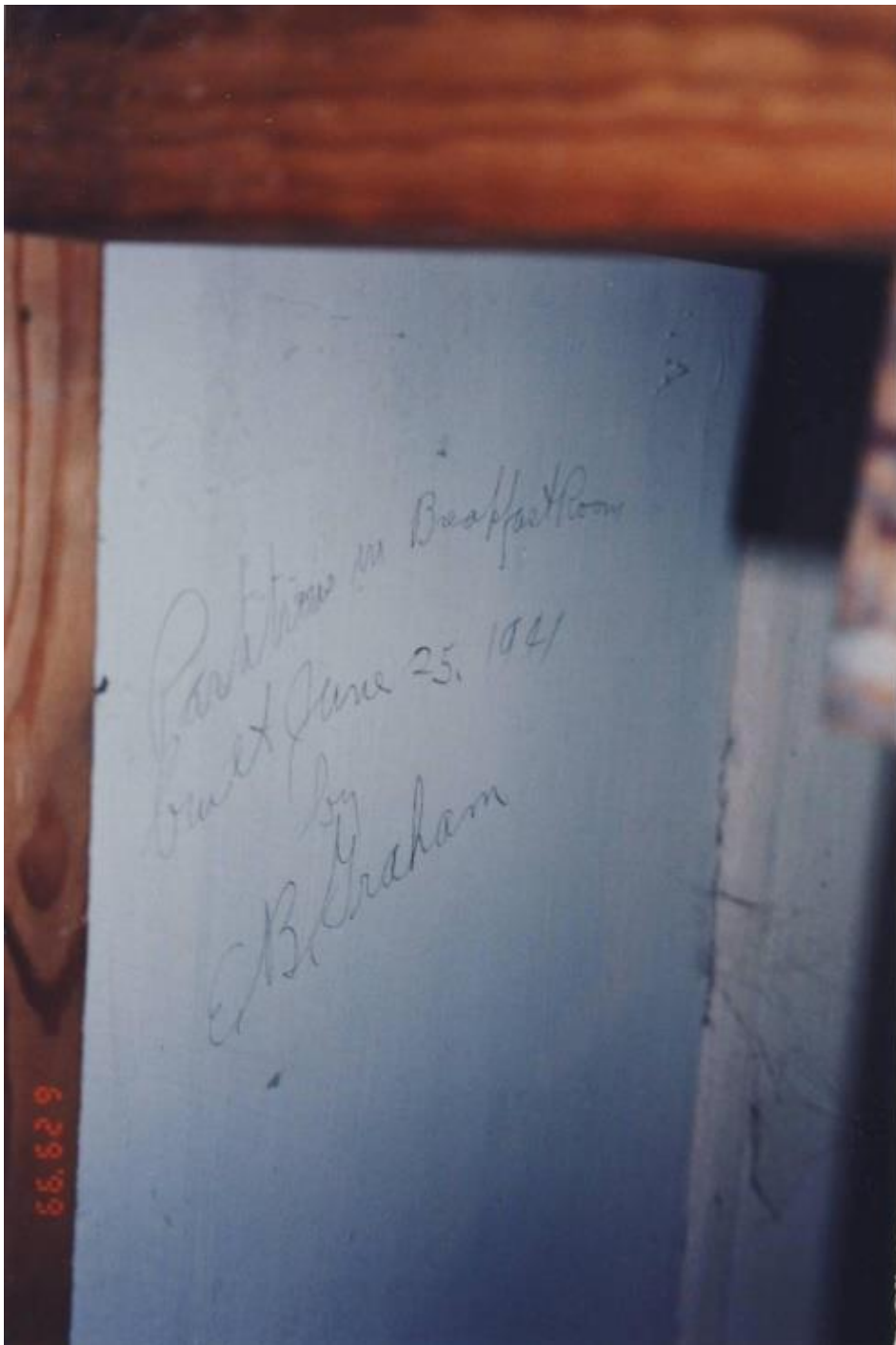


Figure 3 - This handwritten message from A. B. Graham's son, Emerson Blair Graham, records the conversion of the breakfast room to a half-bathroom in 1941, with the words, "Partition in Breakfast Room built June 25, 1941 E. B. Graham."

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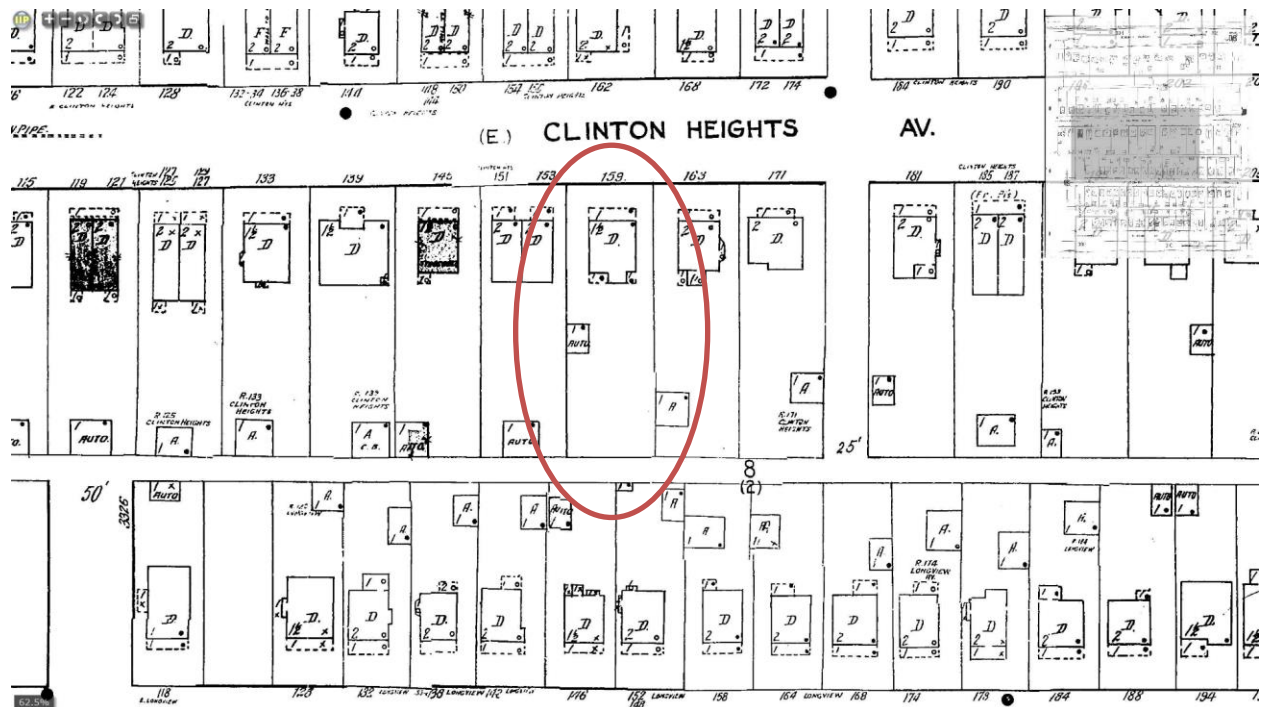


Figure 4 - Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1921-Dec. 1951 vol. 4A, 1922-Mar. 1951
Note the location of original garage and the open porch on the house's southwest corner. The porch was later enclosed and became the sunroom/study.

[http://drc.ohiolink.edu.oh0057.oplin.org/handle/2374.OX/91461?rconjunction1=AND&rpp=10&submit=Go&sort%20by=0&query=\(\(title:Columbus\)%20AND%20\(Clinton%20Heights\)\)&results%20per%20page=10&num%20search%20fields=2&num%20range%20fields=1&startquery1=&conjunction2=AND&field2=ANY&order=DESC&rfield1=ANY&field1=title&query1=Columbus&query2=Clinton%20Heights&focusscope=2374.OX/62437&mode=advance-d-search](http://drc.ohiolink.edu.oh0057.oplin.org/handle/2374.OX/91461?rconjunction1=AND&rpp=10&submit=Go&sort%20by=0&query=((title:Columbus)%20AND%20(Clinton%20Heights))&results%20per%20page=10&num%20search%20fields=2&num%20range%20fields=1&startquery1=&conjunction2=AND&field2=ANY&order=DESC&rfield1=ANY&field1=title&query1=Columbus&query2=Clinton%20Heights&focusscope=2374.OX/62437&mode=advance-d-search) (accessed Oct. 31, 2014)

Graham, A. B., House
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Figure 5 - A. B. Graham sitting in the sun room/study with stacks of correspondence and his telephone at hand, with the camera facing southeast. The Sanborn map show that this was an open covered porch until it was enclosed, perhaps by the Grahams (see Figure 17). Courtesy of The Ohio State University Archives, Albert Belmont Graham (40/8) (drawer #213).

Graham, A. B., House
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Figure 6 - Photo of Albert B. Graham in Living Room, circa 1952.
Courtesy of The Ohio State University Archives, Albert Belmont Graham (40/8)
(drawer #213).

Graham, A. B., House
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Figure 7 - A. B. Graham is sitting in his sun room/study, located behind the dining room. The half-bathroom that the Grahams installed in 1941 is visible to his left. The camera is facing east. The current owners closed off this wall and created an entry to the half-bathroom from the mud room. Compare to Photo 12.

Courtesy of The Ohio State University Archives, Albert Belmont Graham (40/8) (drawer #213).

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Columbus Citizen Journal
1/15/60 p. 1

4-H Founder Graham Is Dead At Age 91



Educator Had Been Ill After Stroke

Devoted Entire
Life To Welfare
Of Farm People

Prof. Albert B. Graham, founder of the 4-H Club of America, died late Thursday at the Sheri Lou Nursing Home in Worthington. He was 91 years old.

The internationally-known humanitarian had been confined to the home since Dec. 12, following a stroke. The stroke affected his right arm and his speech. Death came quietly at 11:15 p.m.

PROF. GRAHAM organized the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club in the basement of the Clark County Court House in Springfield on Jan. 15, 1902. The club is regarded today as the first 4-H Club in America. The group was to dignify the activities of farm life and arouse interest in scientific methods of farming through project work.

WITH THE organization of other Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs in Clark County, the world-wide 4-H movement began. Prof. Graham was born on a farm in Champaign County, March 13, 1868. At the age of 18 he received his first teaching certificate and four years later, after graduating

(Cont'd. on Page 6, Col. 5)



Top Four Admire Trophy

George Ganyard, (second from right) holds the Ohio Fair Managers Trophy, which was awarded Thursday night to the Franklin County Fair as the outstanding county fair in Ohio. With Ganyard (left to right) are runnersup Dr. S. W. Howe, Washington County; Frank Cooper, Pike County, and Carl Wallace, Highland County. Ganyard is Franklin County Agricultural Agent.—(Photo by Lloyd Flowers.)

Wins Managers Award

Franklin County Fair Named Outstanding Ohio Exposition

By GEORGE ZEIS

The 1959 Franklin County Fair is the choice of Ohio Fair Managers as the outstanding county fair in the state.

The local fair, held last August in Hilliard, was chosen Thursday during the annual meeting of the fair managers' association in the Desler Hilton Hotel. Runners-up

were the fairs of Highland, Washington and Pike counties.

For winning, Franklin County Fair officials will receive the coveted Ohio Fair Managers Award.

EIGHTEEN counties appeared before a panel of three judges giving reasons why they had the best fair

of 1959 and should get the Ohio Fair Manager's Trophy.

Two major points stood out. Emphasis has been increasingly stronger on Junior Fair activities and new facilities have been added by many of the fairs.

Another speaker during the Ohio Fair Managers meeting was D. R. Stafield, ex-

(Cont'd. on Page 6, Col. 3)

s Bombshell

Parliament Thursday that the forces in the next year or two, and which is "in the portfolio of

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ing on an "orbital H-bomb" — one that could be in space and launched or recalled on ground command.

Lapp, who worked on the wartime atomic bomb project, also suggested the Russians may be working on a long-range missile capable of delivering a 100-megaton warhead continents away—5000 times as powerful as the Hiroshima bomb.

BUT IN Nice, France, Soviet space scientist Anatoly Blagonravov said creation of an orbital H-bomb "is not our aim . . . I think Mr. Lapp is trying to create the wrong kind of atmosphere." He declined to comment on Khrushchev's report of a new

The North Atlantic Treaty

Confiscates Sugar Land

"INTERVENTION" means the substitution of government operation and control for private management.

The corporation — Vertientes-Camaguey Sugar Co.—will be allowed to keep its mill and the cane now standing on the land. But the government agency will take over the land each day as cane on it is harvested.

THE INTERVENTION was



A. B. GRAHAM

Late News

Murder Charged To 180-Pound Man In Beating Death Of Infant

By KATHERINE SULLIVAN

Second degree murder charges were filed late Thursday against a 180-pound soft-drink truck driver who hit a seven-month-old baby with his fist to stop its crying.

Capt. Tom Sawyer, chief of detectives, said Elmer Webber Jr. confessed striking the infant, but said he couldn't remember how many blows he struck.

THE DEAD baby, Richard (Ricky) Kierson Eskelson, was one of six children cared for

were the fairs of Highland, Washington and Pike counties.

For winning, Franklin County Fair officials will receive the coveted Ohio Fair Managers Award.

EIGHTEEN counties appeared before a panel of three judges giving reasons why they had the best fair

of 1959 and should get the Ohio Fair Manager's Trophy.

Two major points stood out. Emphasis has been increasingly stronger on Junior Fair activities and new facilities have been added by many of the fairs.

Another speaker during the Ohio Fair Managers meeting was D. R. Stafield, ex-

(Cont'd. on Page 6, Col. 3)

Passer Was Insured

34 Kill
Explosion
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OSCAR safety dire ate aviatic CAB inquir a passeng Frank, 32, lawyer, wi \$900,000 l wife's nan

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Ohio Rada

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Figure 8 - A. B. Graham's death on Jan. 14, 1960 was the subject of a front-page news story in the Columbus Citizen-Journal newspaper the next day.

Graham, A. B., House

Franklin County OH

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sale, which will be held Saturday at Gilbert's...
are John Highfield, advertising director; Elliott Landsman, store manager; Frank Sale,
men's department manager; Wayne McGrew, women's deluxe department manager;
Ralph Benveniste, women's department manager, and Al Negrin, personnel manager.

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A. B. Graham, 4-H Founder, Educator, Is Dead At Age 91

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(Continued from Page One)
from the National Normal School at Lebanon, he vowed to devote his life to rural people.

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FOR 17 YEARS he taught in one-room schools in Champaign, Miami, Shelby, and Clark counties. In 1905 Prof. Graham was made the first director of agricultural extension at Ohio State University and the first full-time director in the United States.

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From 1915 until his retirement in 1938, he developed methods of extension teaching for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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THE BOYS' and Girls' Agricultural Club and similar clubs were grouped under the name 4-H Clubs in 1930. The symbol of these clubs is the four-leaf clover with the leaves standing for Head, Heart, Hand and Health.

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eitzer

Prof. Graham was proud of these clubs and their accomplishments. Many of the methods used by 4-H'ers in farming and animal husbandry have become widely accepted today.

4—(UPI)
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HE ONCE pointed out that very few 4-H members turned to juvenile delinquency. He wanted to organize city 4-H Clubs which could help solve this problem.

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These city clubs could carry on home projects in gardening, home decoration and other manual projects. In his own basement Prof. Graham had enough tools to supply a plumber, an elec-

trician, a cement worker and a woodworker.

HE IS remembered not only for his youth agricultural work, but also for his efforts for many years to improve schools.

He was the last surviving member of a committee appointed in 1906 to prepare the initial plans for junior high schools in the United States. The first school to be based on the committee's plan was Indianola Junior High here.

PROF. GRAHAM was also a photographer, free-hand artist and could sew, a skill he learned from his mother when he was a boy.

In 1951 he was awarded a scroll in honor of his 4-H Club work by the Ohio Senate. He had also received honorary degrees from OSU and Marietta College. A portrait of him now hangs in the Youth Building at the Ohio State Fairground.

He was also named as one of the Columbus Citizen's 10 men of the year in 1958 in recognition of his 4-H work.

Rhodes Files Again

State Auditor James A. Rhodes filed petitions from all 88 counties today to run for nomination for another term in the Republican May primary. The petitions contained 4700 names.

Temblor Hits Tokyo

TOKYO, Jan. 14—(UPI)—A sharp earth tremor shook Tokyo and its vicinity today.

PROF. GRAHAM had lived at 159 Clinton Heights-blvd since his retirement as senior subject matter specialist for the Department of Agriculture in 1938.

A widower, he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Helen Baker, and a son, Joseph, both of near Middletown.

Funeral arrangements are incomplete. The body will be at Southwick funeral home, pending transfer to the Suber funeral home in Fletcher, O., for additional services and burial.

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AND LOAN
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THING
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and Appliance



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Appliances Carpets etc

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PARK ON MT. VERNON AVE
MT VERNON AVE. BUS STOPS
OVER 50 YEARS ON MT V

EASY
TERMS
UP TO
2-YEARS
TO PAY

CL B-9343

Figure 8 (continued)

Graham, A. B., House
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Figure 9 - The popularity of the phrase "head, heart, hands" is described in this article on the Iowa 4-H Foundation's website:

(https://www.iowa4hfoundation.org/index.cfm/36964/4083/iowa_state_university_president_beadshear_iowa_4h_history):

ISU President William Beardshear's Place In 4-H's Past *photos courtesy of Iowa State University Special Collections*

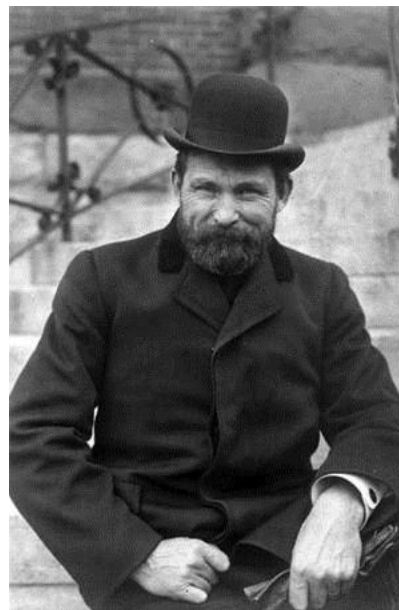
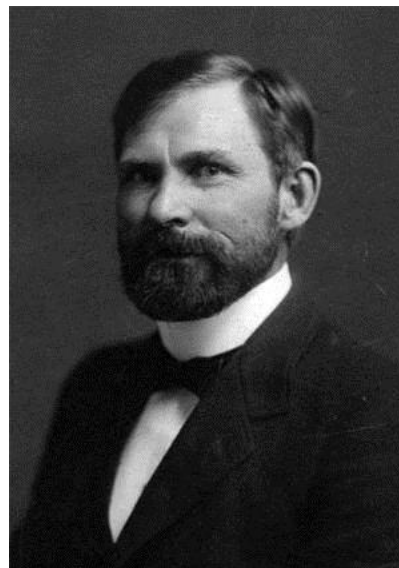
When teachers began organizing meetings, contests and clubs for Iowa youth to learn practical skills such as baking and corn growing, they did not call these activities "4-H." Years passed before people commonly used the term "4-H." However, many educators had heard the ideas of "foursquare education" or "the three H's instead of the three R's." In other words, many educators wanted to educate the head, heart, hands and health, and some of them started 4-H as one way to do that.

William Beardshear, president of Iowa State College from 1891-1902, believed in these educational principles. In fact, Beardshear was one of the earliest Iowans to use the words "the three H's," and his beliefs about education shaped the early Extension Service through his actions and the actions of those he influenced.

Weeks before his death in 1902, Beardshear wrote a speech about "the three H's." He quoted French educator M. Buisson who in 1893 urged educators to "build up the character of the child...not by means of the three R's but rather by means of the three H's—Head, Heart, and Hand—and make him fit for self-government, self-control, self-help; a living, thinking being."^[1] Beardshear embraced these ideas. He wrote, "The three H's...aim is to make an intelligent being still more intelligent," a phrase which parallels the 4-H motto, "To make the best better."^[2] He criticized three-R's education for only being concerned with the head.

In the same speech, Beardshear mentioned a new higher education opportunity for Americans, the Rhodes Scholarship. Winners received scholarships to study at Oxford in England. Beardshear hoped this would be an effort "to foster learning for learning's sake" along the lines of three-H education.^[3] To win the Rhodes prize, college student applicants competed in four areas: educational, moral, fellowship and physical. Without using the words "head, heart, hands, and health," Rhodes emphasized four areas of development matching the four H's.

O.H. Benson, who later had the idea for the clover emblem, was principal of schools in Goldfield, Iowa, when he read about the first American Rhodes scholars.^[4] He wrote, "I endeavored to plan more definitely than ever before all my educational programs on the 4-point or 4-H basis" (emphasis added).^[5] The



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year was 1904. Benson had probably already adopted the idea of the three H's and heard of the Rhodes scholarship because he had read Beardshear's 1902 speech. A 1912 circular co-written by Benson brought the ideas together. Benson wrote, "[4-H] work represents a 'four-Square' training of the members of the 'Four-Square' needs of citizenship and home- life. The four H's represent the equal training of the head, heart, hands, and health of every child."^[6]

Beardshear believed in, and spread the word about, a new kind of education. Like Buisson and Rhodes, he believed in educating the whole person. Beardshear was a charismatic speaker and leader. During his years as president, he brought Perry Holden to Iowa State to implement this new kind of education among adult farmers, and corn clubs for boys soon followed. Benson and other educators picked up on the idea of educating the whole person and developed the meetings, contests, and clubs that later became known as "4-H."

[1] Buisson, representing the French Ministry of Education, spoke at the International Congress of Education at Chicago on July 26, 1893. W.M. Beardshear, "The Three H's in Education," Journal of Proceedings of the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association, Minneapolis, Minn., July 8-11, 1902: 55. William Miller Beardshear Papers, RS 2/05, Box 3, Folder 16, University Archives, Iowa State University Library.

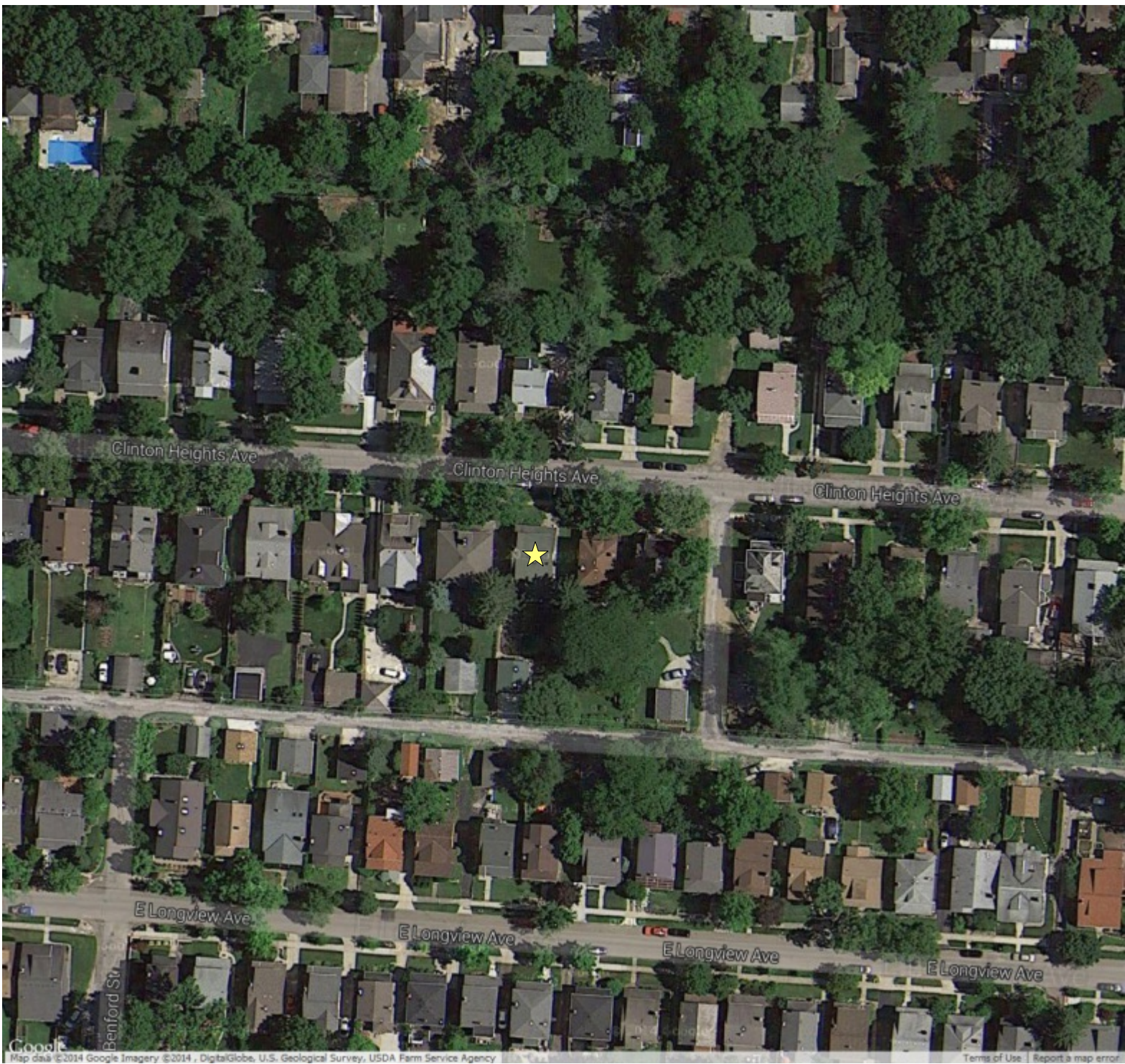
[2] Beardshear, 56.

[3] Beardshear, 65.

[4] Benson writes in the Hoard's Dairyman piece that it was a 1904 Des Moines Register Leader front page article titled "Cecil Rhodes, Diamond King, Dead." Since Rhodes died in 1902 Benson may have meant this article on the front of the Sunday second section: "Iowa and the Rhodes Scholarships: Four College Men who seek the Honor," Des Moines Register and Leader (May 9, 1904): 13. Microfilm, Iowa State University Library.

[5] O.H. Benson, "The Origin, History, and Use of the 4-H Club Emblem," Hoard's Dairyman (1927): 582-583. National 4-H Program Files, 1900's-1990's, Record Group 33; Box 1a "Early 4-H Developments," Folder "4-H Emblem," National Archives II, College Park, MD.

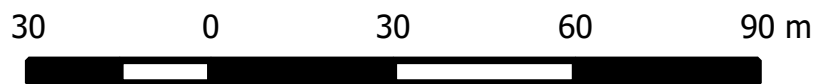
[6] O.H. Benson and O.B. Martin (1912), quoted in 4-H Hall of Fame PDF Listing, 2002, <<http://www.nae4ha.org/hof/csrees.pdf>> (27 Sept 2006), National Association of Extension 4-H Agents (NAE4-HA).

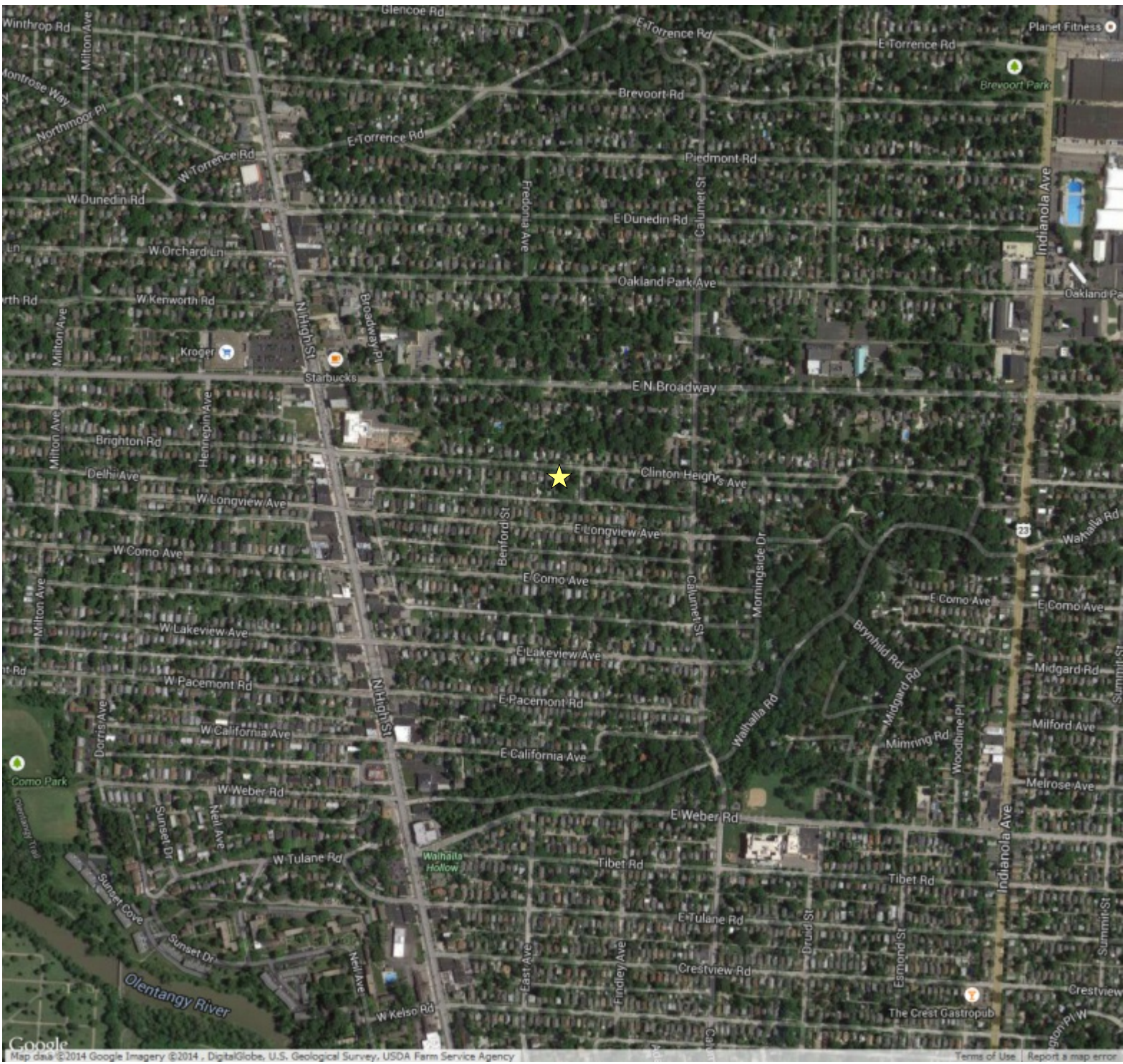


Graham, A. B., House
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio

Map 1

WGS84
Lat 40.030046
Long -83.010834





Graham, A. B., House
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio

Map 2

WGS84
Lat 40.030046
Long -83.010834

