

1075

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: St. Aloysius Church
Other names/site number: St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio (preferred); HAM0029941
Name of related multiple property listing:
n/a
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)



2. Location

Street & number: 134 Whipple St, 6207, 6214 and 6218 Portage St., 6206 Gracely Dr.
City or town: Cincinnati State: Ohio County: Hamilton
Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA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 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 meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>Barbara Power</u> | DSHPO Inventory & Registration | <u>Nov. 4, 2014</u> |
| Signature of certifying official/Title: | | Date |
| <u>State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection</u> | | |
| 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:)

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

12/23/2014
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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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>4</u> | <u>0</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>1</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>4</u> | <u>1</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Religion: religious facility
church-related residence
church school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Religion: religious facility
church-related residence
church school

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Late Victorian: Gothic
 - Late Victorian: Queen Anne
 - Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth
 - Century Revivals: Colonial Revival
 - Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth
 - Century Revivals: Neoclassical
-

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: stone, slate, brick

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 St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio Roman Catholic parish is located in a late 19th and early 20th century residential district in the Sayler Park neighborhood of Cincinnati, near the Ohio River. (See map.) The parish includes four historic properties, all of which contribute to its significance: the Gothic Revival-style St. Aloysius Church, built in 1873 with a 1923 addition; the Neoclassical Revival-style parish school, constructed in 1906; the convent, a minimal Colonial Revival-style residence that dates from 1916; and the Queen Anne-style rectory, constructed in 1898.¹ They form a cohesive group of buildings that are related, one to another, because of their use, proximity, period of construction, architectural character and materials of construction. The property also includes one noncontributing structure: a modern concrete block power supply structure located in the parking lot. Also included on the nominated property are two minor structures and objects not included in the resource count: a vinyl fence with lanterns at the south side of the parking lot and surrounding a lawn behind the church, and a small, modern, prefabricated shed east of the nuns' residence.

¹ While St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio is the present and not the historical name of the church, this name was chosen to distinguish the property from three others with the same name in the Archdiocese of Cincinnati and thereby avoid confusion.

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Narrative Description

Setting. Sayler Park is a predominantly middle-class residential community developed for the most part in the late-19th- through mid-20th centuries. The westernmost of Cincinnati's neighborhoods, it occupies approximately 1.5 square miles along the Ohio River. (See location map.) Sayler Park is confined by steep hills to the north and heavily traveled U.S. Route 50 to the south, which acts as a natural barrier. To the east is Riverside, one of Cincinnati's oldest neighborhoods, which includes pockets of light industry. To the west is the town of Addyston (National Register, 1991), which was founded in the late 1880s as a center of heavy industry.

Because of its development as four separate communities (See "Historical Development."), Sayler Park's housing stock is diverse. It includes vernacular working-class dwellings, suburban residences in the Italianate, Folk Victorian and Queen Anne styles, bungalow and Tudor Revival designs of the 1920s and 1930s, and Cape Cods and ranch houses of the 1940s and 1950s. Small apartment buildings of the 1960s and 1970s also are scattered throughout the neighborhood. Apart from two small commercial districts located along Gracely Drive, a small but growing highway-oriented business district at its western portal, and limited industrial activity along its eastern riverfront, Sayler Park is almost exclusively residential.

A number of houses along the neighborhood's southern edge were demolished in the 1950s when Route 50 was relocated and widened. Numerous other homes were destroyed by a tornado in 1974, replaced by new houses or apartment buildings in the same locations. Apart from these changes, the community has changed little since the 1950s, when its development was largely complete.

Description. St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio parish is located in the southeastern corner of Sayler Park. Developed from the 1870s through the 1920s, the surrounding area contains a mix of brick and frame Victorian-era residences, bungalows and cottages. (Photos 1, 2) The parish complex is built on a low rise above Gracely Drive, the main east-west thoroughfare. Highly visible, it is a major landmark in the neighborhood and serves as its eastern gateway. (Photo 3)

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio Church (building 1) is located on the north side of Portage Street, a block-long, dead-end street that extends eastward from Whipple Street. (Photos 3, 5) The convent (building 3) stands just east of the church. (Photo 6) Opposite the church and convent stands the parish school (building 2). (Photos 2, 7) East of the school building is a small frame bungalow, known as Wolfer Hall, now used as a library for the parish school. It has been excluded from the boundary because it was not historically part of the parish complex, and because its integrity has been diminished by residing and window replacement. Just north of Wolfer Hall is a modern house trailer which also has been excluded from the boundary. Around the corner from the church, on the east side of Whipple Street, is the rectory (building 4). (Photo 3, 4)

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To the east of the parish buildings is a ravine, known as “Don Knue Field” or “The Hollow,” used as playgrounds and athletic fields. It has been excluded from the nominated area because it was purchased by the church in 1983 and therefore lies outside the period of significance.

1. St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio Church (HAM-299-19), 1888, 1924; Gothic Revival Style, Photos 3, 4, 8-19. Contributing

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio Church is a red-brick Gothic Revival building constructed in 1888. The church was designed by Adolphus Druiding, a talented and prolific German-American Catholic architect who designed many churches and institutional buildings across the Midwest from the 1860s to the 1890s (See Statement of Significance). Built on a gently sloping plot of land, the building is rectangular in form, measuring 51 by 105 feet. The church rests on a foundation of rock-faced limestone ashlar. The walls are laid in red brick in common bond. The walls are finished with arcaded brick corbel tables, a hallmark of Druiding's work. Numerous brick pilasters and buttresses enliven the design and provide a three-dimensional quality. Brick pilasters with triangular stone caps are set between the windows, providing vertical emphasis. Corbeled brick belt courses serve as continuous sills and add horizontal definition. The walls are relieved by a profusion of smooth-dressed sandstone ornament including water tables, belt and string courses, keystones and copings. The front-gabled roof, of moderate pitch, is covered with polychrome, imbricated gray slate.

The church's main block is symmetrical in plan. Centered on the facade is a slightly projecting bay flanked by stepped and fluted buttresses, and finished with battlements and a small, triangular parapet. The steeply gabled entry frontispiece is filled with pressed terra cotta incorporating a quatrefoil design, and is surmounted by a Latin cross. Contained in a Gothic archway, the main entrance to the church features varnished, double-leaf batten doors with strap hardware and a stained glass arched transom. Set in the second story is a tall, lancet-arched stained glass window with geometrical tracery.

On either side of the central bay are slightly projecting gabled bays similar in detailing to the entry frontispiece. They are embellished with terra cotta bosses. Each bay contains a slender, arched, stained glass window.

The west elevation contains six symmetrically placed stained-glass windows, set in shallow, corbeled brick spandrels. Each of the Gothic-style windows has a stone sill, decorative brick voussoir and stone keystone.

At the rear (north elevation) is a semicircular gibe-bay apse, with small, narrow, Gothic-style stained glass windows set high on the wall. The central section of the apse is blind.

As originally constructed, the church's facade was surmounted by a 150-foot central steeple. In 1923 the steeple was removed after it was declared unsafe, and the central projecting bay was shortened to match the height of the main facade. A new, brick bell tower was then built at the

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southeast corner of the building. The tower is constructed of the same brick as the church building and mirrors its design elements, including brick pilasters and buttresses and pointed-arch windows. The uppermost stage of the tower is pierced by arched openings and culminates in battlements and triangular parapets. The church's historic gray slate roof remains in place.

In addition to the previously mentioned removal of the steeple and construction of the bell tower, one additional change has been made to the exterior of the church building since its construction. At the north (rear) elevation, a flat-roofed, one-story brick addition was appended in c. 1952 in order to enlarge the sacristy, obscuring the lower part of the apse. Because this addition is small in scale and located at the rear of the building, its impact on the overall design of the church is minimal. Minor exterior work includes pouring new concrete steps and adding handrails. The brick also was sandblasted at an unknown date.

The main entrance leads into a narthex, which features colorful tile wainscoting. Focal point of the nave is the sanctuary, which is located in the apse, three steps up from the nave. It contains a Gothic Revival high altar of carved wood, painted white with gold accents. A low, "table" altar was added in front of the high altar to conform to the new rite of Mass adopted after the Second Vatican Council in 1962. On either side of the sanctuary, according to traditional Catholic custom, are smaller altars devoted to the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, with plaster statues of those saints set in arched niches.

Stained glass windows fill the nave with light and color. They are of soft green glass embellished with various symbols and images associated with the Catholic faith, including an image of Jesus, a cross, a shaft of wheat, an open Bible, etc. These windows were installed c. 1938, in celebration of the parish's 50th anniversary. (It is not clear whether or not these windows replaced earlier ones.) The ceiling of the nave is groin-vaulted. Cross beams, with rosettes, meet at the center. Gothic-style pendant lights hang from the ceiling. The wood pews are replacements of the originals installed at an unknown date in the mid-20th century. At the rear of the church is a choir loft with original Gothic revival wood balustrade. Two large posts with small brackets at either end support the balcony. The floor of the church is covered with carpeting and linoleum.

Like many older Catholic churches, the interior of St. Aloysius was remodeled after the Catholic Church's Second Vatican Council in 1962, which among other changes led to extensive "modernization" of Church liturgy and ritual. During the decade after the Council much simplification in church interiors was promoted. This was done to encourage Catholics to focus on the liturgical action of the Mass rather than be distracted by the artwork and rich architectural detailing traditionally found in sanctuaries of churches built in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As a result the interiors of many historic parish churches were stripped of statues, murals, ornate altars and even stained glass windows. Some alterations reflected changes in the Mass: for example, Communion rails were removed because communicants now stood at the foot of the chancel to receive Holy Eucharist instead of kneeling at the railing. Other changes were symbolic, such as relocating baptismal fountains close to front entrances to symbolize that entry into Christian life begins with Baptism. In accordance with Church directives, St. Aloysius'

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communion rail and some statues were removed, and the walls painted in white. Despite these changes, the sanctuary's basic plan remained unchanged, as did the original altars and art glass.

2. St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio School, Neoclassical Revival Style, 1906, Photos 1, 2, 7, 20-24. Contributing

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio School is located opposite the church building, on the south side of Portage Street. The school's main (north) elevation faces the church, and the west and south elevations are clearly visible from adjoining streets.

Built in 1906 at a cost of \$25,000, the school is a brick edifice of a stripped or minimal Neoclassical Revival style, built into a gentle southward slope. Rectangular in form and symmetrical in design, it rises two-and-a-half stories above a raised concrete foundation. The walls are of red brick in common bond, relieved by smooth-dressed limestone lintels, sills and water table.

The north and south facades of the school building are articulated by pier-and-spandrel construction. The first and second stories contain triple windows with continuous lintels and sills. Between the first and second levels are decorative pressed brick panels. An entrance is centered on each facade, approached by a short flight of steps.

The main (north) doorway is framed by brick Doric pilasters with stone capitals, and covered by a projecting architrave. The original double doors have been replaced with modern full-glazed aluminum units. The entrance contains an original rectangular stained-glass transom bearing the inscription, "Suffer the Little Children to Come Unto Me" (Mark 10:14). Set in the second story is a triple window with alternating stone voussoirs. The east and west elevations of the building contain five regularly spaced pairs of windows with common lintels and slip sills.

An interior cornice defines the attic story of the building. A projecting cornice with modillions and a paneled brick parapet complete the composition. The gently pitched roof, which is covered with gray slate, is hipped to a flat deck. It is crowned by a cupola with hemispherical dome, bearing a cross.

Throughout the building, new 3/1 double-hung windows have recently been installed. Similar in design to the school's original windows, they replaced vinyl units and transoms installed c. 1980.

The interior of the school is bisected by a central, north-south, double-loaded corridor. As built, paired staircases on either side of the hall provided vertical circulation. At present, only the west stair remains in use; the other now terminates at a blank wall. On either side of the corridor are classrooms: large square rooms with vinyl composition tile floors, plaster walls and dropped ceilings with integrated lighting. Tall windows on two sides provide ample light. Original blackboards with wood trim remain in place. The basement includes a kindergarten room, computer lab and mechanical room; the first and second floors house classrooms, the school

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office, gymnasium/cafeteria, restrooms and ancillary spaces. The school building continues to serve its original purpose and is in good condition.

3. St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio Convent, Colonial Revival Style, 1916, Photos 3, 6, 9-12. Contributing

St. Aloysius Convent (now used as the parish center) is located next door to the church at 6218 Portage Road. Built in 1916 at a cost of \$25,000, it is a two-and-a-half-story brick residence of minimal Colonial revival style. The building is simple in design, with little exterior ornamentation. The foundation is rusticated concrete block and the walls are laid in stretched-bond brick with a dressed-sandstone water table. The front-gabled roof retains its original gray slate shingles.

The house is two bays wide and five bays deep. Windows are the original 3/1 double-hung wood sash with aluminum storm sash added. The openings are fashioned with stone slip sills and no lintels. The basement contains two-pane windows. The overhanging eaves have been wrapped in vinyl, and the original box gutters removed and replaced with modern hanging gutters.

Five concrete steps lead up to the concrete-floored entry porch, which is carried by stout brick columns and enclosed by a solid brick balustrade. The porch is covered by a slightly flared, gabled roof. The convent's main entrance retains its original half-glazed door flanked by sidelights and a rectangular transom. At the rear of the building is a recessed porch.

A foyer/reception area, office and kitchen occupy the first floor of the convent. An open staircase winds to the second floor, which features a dining room at one end and a hallway lined with the bedrooms formerly used by the nuns in residence. Many original features remain in place in the building, including varnished pine millwork and flooring, paneled doors with glazed transoms, pocket doors, pendant lights, iron radiators, and a Craftsman-style stained wood mantelpiece with tile surround. The convent building is in good condition. It has been little altered on the exterior apart from the previously mentioned removal of the box gutters and installation of vinyl soffits.

4. St. Aloysius Rectory, Queen Anne Style, 1898, Photos 3, 4. Contributing

The parish rectory at 134 Whipple Street is an 1898 Queen Anne-style residence. Irregular in form, it stands two-and-a-half-stories tall. The building rests on a rusticated limestone ashlar foundation. The walls are dark-red pressed brick in stretcher or common bond. They feature smooth-faced sandstone water tables and string courses (continuous sills). The truncated hip roof incorporates lower cross gables. It is covered with asphalt shingles, which are likely a replacement for an earlier slate roof. The original box gutters on the house are intact.

The main facade of the rectory faces west, toward Whipple Street. It is six bays wide, with Gothic-style lancet windows. The window sills and heavy hoodmolds are stone, and follow the

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shape of the windows. An intersecting, gabled-roof pediment stands two and a half stories high; features a multi-paned window surrounded by a brick-and-stone arch. The main entrance contains a half-glazed wood door with leaded glass sidelights and transom. Sheltering the entry is a half-width Colonial Revival porch with low-hipped roof, Ionic columns and spindled balustrade. This porch may be an early-20th-century replacement for an original Queen Anne-style porch. The facade is anchored on the south end by a large, five-sided tower, which rises three stories to a conical roof topped by a finial.

A narrow band of dentil molding runs beneath the wide, overhanging roofline. The cornice below the gabled front bay is corbeled brick, while a heavy wood cornice consisting of boxed squares encircles the main facades. The south cross gable contains a modified Palladian window, with the central pane lancet-arched.

The L-shaped east (rear) elevation of the rectory is simpler in finish, without the stone belt courses found on the three main facades. It retains an original two-tier, shed-roofed porch, consisting of turned corner posts, spindled balustrades, lacy brackets and a wooden valance.

Some minor alterations have been made to the rectory building. A one-story, banked, three-car garage of concrete block has been appended to the northeast corner of the building, slightly protruding from the rear wall. Because of its inconspicuous location, this addition has little effect on the rectory's integrity. Most of the windows in the rectory have been replaced with undersized vinyl double-hung sash, with spacer panels installed; the openings themselves have not been blocked in or boarded over. On the first story some of the original window sizes and shapes have been maintained. Because of the visual complexity of the rectory, the building still retains its overall integrity despite the window alterations and garage addition.

5. Air conditioning power supply structure, c. 2006. Photo 8. Noncontributing.

Recently constructed, this is a small, utilitarian, one-story, concrete block structure located in the southeast corner of the church parking lot.

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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.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1887 - 1923

Significant Dates

1887, 1898, 1906,
1916, 1923

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Druiding, Adolphus
Drucker, Fred Jr.

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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.)

Together the St. Aloysius parish primary buildings--church, school, rectory and convent--meet Criterion C in the area of architecture as a significant, intact example of a Catholic parish complex that developed in a working- and middle-class suburban Cincinnati neighborhood in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The buildings meet National Register Criteria Consideration A as architecturally significant and well-preserved religious buildings being nominated for architectural significance. The period of significance of the buildings is 1887 to 1923, which brackets the construction dates of all contributing structures as well as the construction date of a significant and contributing addition to the church: the bell tower.

In 2002-2003, the City of Cincinnati sponsored a survey of the entire neighborhood, with the objective of identifying all resources potentially eligible for National Register listing. During the course of this survey, numerous individual buildings, clusters and districts were recommended for designation. The St. Aloysius complex was one of six Catholic church complexes recommended for listing.²

The property's four primary buildings illustrate the architectural character of a neighborhood parish and its evolution over five decades. All are well preserved, with relatively little exterior alteration. Unlike many other parish complexes in Cincinnati of the same time period, the buildings continue to serve their original functions and remain in active use.

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

Historical Development of Saylor Park

The present-day neighborhood of Saylor Park was formerly an independent town made up of separate communities created for speculative purposes: Home City, Industry, Delhi and Fern Bank. (The name of this community is alternately spelled "Fern Bank" or "Fernbank" in early twentieth century documents.) (See Saylor Park neighborhood map.) Home City was platted in 1847, taking its name from the horse farm that formerly occupied the site. Industry, located

² St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio Church (HAM-299-19) was determined eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture by the Keeper of the National Register for its "high quality of architectural character and intact grouping of the building types common to Catholic parishes in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries" (Gray & Pape Vol. II 2001). ²This determination was made in conjunction with a Section 106 review and compliance project triggered by the proposed construction of a riverfront cement unloading facility in southeast Saylor Park.

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farther east, was founded in the same year as an industrial community. Most of the businesses soon failed and the workers moved away.

Construction of the Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad through the area in 1864 led to the founding of Delhi. Located between Home City and Industry, Delhi was a commuter suburb with larger lots intended to attract upper-income home buyers. Both Home City and Delhi were successful residential suburbs, and the latter eventually annexed what was left of Industry.

In 1882, the suburban community of Fern Bank was established west of Home City. Fern Bank was laid out with winding, irregular streets and generous lots intended to attract affluent residents. While there was no industrial development in Fern Bank, its riverfront was altered during the early-20th-century by activities related to the growth of the river trade. In 1911, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built a small navigational dam there, with numerous support buildings. (It was removed in 1963 after newer and larger dams made it obsolete, and the land turned into a park.)

As Delhi grew, its population needed better municipal services than the small community could provide. Consequently, its residents favored annexation by Cincinnati, and this took place in 1910. Home City, which was renamed Saylor Park, followed suit in 1911, despite the desire of many of its residents to remain independent. Fern Bank followed in 1912, with little opposition. Eventually the distinctions between the four communities were largely forgotten, and the entire area came to be identified as Saylor Park.

Proud of its origins as a separate town, the “village” of Saylor Park retains an independent spirit. It has fiercely resisted the construction of rail or river terminals that could intrude on its domestic tranquility, with mixed success. In 2005 the Village settled a lawsuit over the construction of a riverfront cement distribution facility.

Architectural Development

Catholic church complexes in Cincinnati.

Evolution of church complexes. Cincinnati was founded in 1788. For the city's first half-century, many Protestant congregations were formed by the city's primarily Anglo-American residents. During the 1840s, a decade of enormous growth for the now-mature city, thousands of German and Irish immigrants who practiced the Catholic faith made their way to Cincinnati. These new residents founded many Catholic parishes in downtown neighborhoods and in a few rural and suburban communities as well. Several of the parishes founded in the second quarter of the 19th-century have survived to the present day; others have fallen victim to urban renewal, highway construction or population shifts. In the years after the Civil War, the city's population spread out across the surrounding hills, and many new congregations were founded on the hilltops. Many of these parishes are still active, although a few have been closed and consolidated.

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The evolution of St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio's parish buildings over half a century follows a pattern typical of Catholic churches in the city in the 19th- and early-20th-centuries. Following establishment of a new parish, the small congregation's first permanent building was generally a modest edifice of frame or brick construction. Often this structure combined a church and school under one roof. This was the case, for example, with Holy Family Parish in Price Hill. As the congregation grew larger, more substantial and more ornate masonry buildings were constructed to serve specific purposes. Eventually the complex grew to include a church, one or more school buildings, a rectory, a convent, and sometimes a detached garage or power plant. Parish halls, on the other hand, usually were not built; instead, social functions generally were housed in the school auditorium/gymnasium.

Because the process of constructing parish buildings generally took two to four decades, the buildings reflected the styles of their day; thereby illustrating a stylistic progression rather than a single, consistent expression. St. Aloysius's four stylistically diverse parish buildings are therefore typical of this trend. Another characteristic example is St. Lawrence parish in Price Hill, which includes a high-style Gothic Revival church, American Foursquare rectory, Tudor Revival convent, and two school buildings with simplified Late Italianate and Neo-Classical Revival details.

School buildings were enlarged and, sometimes, replaced as the need arose. In thriving parishes, rectories and convents were often replaced in the early-20th-century because of a desire to provide modern accommodations. Replacement of the church building, however, was a much more ambitious undertaking, requiring a lengthy capital campaign, and therefore occurred less frequently. Interior renovations and other improvements, such as those at St. Aloysius, were common. As years passed, still-serviceable parish buildings were also adapted for new uses, a process of adaption that occurred several times at St. Aloysius. Another example is St. Michael the Archangel Parish in Lower Price Hill (1847; National Register, 1988), where a 19th-century school later was adapted as a residence.

Siting of church buildings. Many Cincinnati 19th-century neighborhoods are dominated by two types of institutional buildings: Catholic parish complexes and public schools. The city is built on steep hills, and several Catholic churches were built on hilltops where they enjoyed great visual prominence and urbanistic qualities. This was the case with St. Lawrence, Immaculate Conception Church (National Register, 1978) in Mt. Adams, St. Francis de Sales in East Walnut Hills (1879; National Register, 1974), St. George (1872; National Register, 1980) in Corryville, and Our Lady of Perpetual Help in Sedamsville (1889; Sedamsville Village Historic District, 2012). While not planted on a hilltop, St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio does enjoy a highly visible location on an "eminence" above the river that makes it a neighborhood focal point.

The main intersections of heavily traveled roads were also favorite sites for church-building. One of the finest examples is St. Lawrence. "Its location atop a hill at the junction of three main streets is highly symbolic of the importance of Catholicism in the development of Price Hill and in the lives of its residents" ("St. Lawrence," Warminski 2003). In East Walnut Hills, St. Francis de Sales Church lent its name to the juncture of Madison Road and Woodburn Avenue, which

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became known as De Sales Corner. A few of the city's oldest churches, such as St. Michael and Old St. Mary's, are tucked inconspicuously into side streets, where only their steeples rise above the surrounding tenements.

Characteristics of rectory buildings. According to Stephen C. Gordon of Miami University, former National Register and survey manager for the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, there is no formulaic model for Catholic rectories in Cincinnati. Instead, the design of these buildings varied according to their age, their location and the relative affluence of the parish. Cincinnati's oldest surviving rectories, built in the 1840s-1850s in dense urban core neighborhoods, are vertical in orientation: three- or four-story brick townhouses with Greek Revival or Italianate details, consistent in scale and details with many buildings nearby. Good examples include those associated with Old St. Mary's and St. Michael churches. Another urban example from a somewhat later period is the rectory of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, a center-passage brick residence built in the 1880s. Rectories built during the late 19th or early 20th centuries in first-ring suburban parishes, with fewer space constraints, were somewhat larger but not stylistically pretentious. They typically feature center-hall or American Foursquare-type plans and simple Period Revival detailing architecturally compatible with surrounding suburban residences (Gordon, 2014). In addition to that of St. Aloysius, good examples of rectories of this period are those associated with St. Lawrence and Holy Family parishes in Price Hill.

If possible, the rectory was built adjacent to the church building to allow priests easier access to the sanctuary and vestry. Sometimes a covered walkway or breezeway was constructed between the church and the rectory, as at St. Pius Church in South Cumminsville. In some cases the priests' residence was appended to the rear of the church, as in Sacred Heart Church in Camp Washington. Convents, on the other hand, could be located somewhat farther away, around the corner (St. Lawrence, St. Bonaventure) or on a neighboring street (Our Lady of Perpetual Help).

Churches, and sometimes school buildings as well, generally were designed by local architects who specialized in commissions from Catholic institutions. (The architects and builders of the other St. Aloysius parish buildings have not been identified.) Rectories, convents and smaller dependencies may have been designed and built by local contractors. Major buildings were sometimes planned to harmonize with the architectural style of the church in stylistic expression or materials. An example is St. Aloysius' rectory, with its lancet-arched windows. In another example, the Gothic Revival school building of St. Francis de Sales parish is a simpler expression of the style of the church. The rock-faced ashlar limestone wall treatment of St. Lawrence's rectory was chosen to coordinate with the church building.

Demographic shifts. As the 20th-century progressed, many downtown and inner-city parishes lost members as families moved to newer suburban communities. Schools were closed and were demolished for parking lots or sold for new development. Some churches closed altogether and were demolished for urban renewal. Examples include St. Henry in the West End, which was leveled for an industrial park; St. John in Over-the-Rhine, whose surviving bell tower was incorporated into a new community center; and St. Augustine, also in the West End, where only the parish school building survives. Parishes in the urban core that managed to survive

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demographic shifts often dwindled to one or two buildings. Examples include St. Francis Xavier (1860; National Register, 1980) and St. Peter in Chains Cathedral (1840s; National Register, 1973) in downtown Cincinnati, St. Francis de Sales, and Old St. Mary's.

Many Catholic parishes farther from the downtown core, such as St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio, remain active, despite declining numbers. They typically retain a cohesive group of three to seven functionally and architecturally related buildings. Many of these parishes, like St. Aloysius, are located on the city's West Side, which was home to large numbers of Catholics in the 19th- through mid-20th centuries and retains a sizeable Catholic population. "Large churches dominated the various neighborhoods, providing social as well as spiritual focal points," (Giglierano and Overmyer 1988: 140).

Because of rough terrain and limited public transportation, these West Side neighborhoods were geographically isolated prior to the widespread availability of automobiles. So churches became social centers that offered recreational activities to parishioners as well as spiritual guidance and Catholic education. An example of a multifaceted parish was Holy Family. "The parish was a social and community center as well, providing sports programs, festivals, theatrical performances and a variety of clubs and societies. The parish recreation center included pool tables and bowling lanes" ("Holy Family," Warminski 2003).

Because the membership of many West Side parishes typically began to decline after World War II, there was no need for new buildings or major additions. Thus many, like St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio, remain largely intact today.

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio is characteristic of Cincinnati's Catholic church complexes, which typically include church building, parish school, rectory, convent and perhaps a parish house or second school in close proximity to one another on the same block. As stated previously, rarely were these buildings constructed in the same campaign; instead, the parish "plant" evolved over a series of decades as buildings, especially schools, were replaced to meet changing needs. Typical of this pattern are four Cincinnati Catholic parish complexes listed in the National Register: St. Paul's (National Register, 1974) in the Over-the-Rhine neighborhood, which has separate schools for boys and girls; St. Michael's, which includes two school buildings built at different times; St. Francis Seraph (Over-the-Rhine Historic District), which includes a friary; St. Rosa (National Register, 1982) in the East End and St George in Corryville, which have no convent (St. George includes a friary). The three modest buildings of St. Peter's/Lick Run Historic District (National Register, 1989) in South Fairmount, by contrast, are unique among the City's church complexes because of their diminutive, domestic scale, which allows them to blend into the streetscape; and their construction of indigenous rubble limestone.

Architectural styles.

Church architecture. From the 1840s to the 1920s, Catholic churches were built across the city in a succession of Neoclassical and romantic revival styles, ranging from the Greek Revival through revivals of styles associated with the early Christian period.

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The **Gothic Revival** mode, exhibited by St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio, and its numerous variations remained the most popular style for both Catholic and Protestant churches in Cincinnati from the 1860s through the early-20th century. The Gothic Revival style emphasized verticality, with narrow, pointed-arch windows; slender buttresses; tall side, paired or central towers; and steeply pitched gabled roofs.

A locally uncommon example of the mid-19th-century Gothic Revival is St. Francis Xavier. Most common in the city is the richly ornamented, three-dimensional High Victorian Gothic Revival style, which borrows freely from French, German and Venetian antecedents. "Typically, one or two kinds of stone trim were set against red brick walls for a polychromatic effect. Details such as moldings, tracery, and carved ornament tended to be heavier and more exaggerated than the earlier Gothic Revival forms" (Gordon 1992). In addition to St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio, the Victorian Gothic is well represented by Sacred Heart, St. Lawrence, St. Francis de Sales, St. Rosa and Our Lady of Perpetual Help.

The bell tower of St. Aloysius-on-the Ohio evokes the Late Gothic Revival style, which was used more often for Protestant than Catholic houses of worship in the city. Its simplified, flattened detailing and machicolated tower are characteristic of the mode. The distinctive design of St. Catharine of Siena Church in the Westwood neighborhood, designed by Crowe & Schulte in 1921, blends the Late Gothic Revival style with Norman Revival elements. Another good representation of the style is St. Mary Church in the East Side neighborhood of Hyde Park, built in 1917.

School architecture. St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio School is a good example of a building type popular for Cincinnati Catholic elementary schools in the 1900s through 1920s. These school buildings are typically two stories in height above raised basements. They feature rectangular or cubical massing, symmetrical facades and clustered windows. Walls are laid in common or stretcher-bond brick, often embellished with stone string or belt courses and water tables. Roofs are often low-hipped or flat. Flat roofs are often concealed behind square or shaped parapets. A few, including St. Aloysius, feature more steeply hipped roofs with cupolas. The school buildings are embellished with simplified Neoclassical Revival, Renaissance Revival or Collegiate Tudor detailing.

Other representative examples include the parish schools of St. Michael, St. Pius, Holy Family in Price Hill, St. Lawrence and St. Rosa.

Adolphus Druiding, architect of St. Aloysius Church (1839-1899).

"In the latter half of the nineteenth century, among the many German immigrants who settled in the Midwest were some distinguished architects. Notable among them was Adolphus Druiding who has been described not only as an architect but also as 'an aggressive business man willing to design a church of any size to fit any budget'" (Reilly).

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Adolphus Druiding was born in Hanover in 1839 and studied at the Royal Academies of Architecture of both Berlin and Munich. After he immigrated to America c. 1865, he became a “favorite architect for Roman Catholic institutions” (Painter 2006: 127), particularly those associated with the German-American community. During his forty-year career, “Druiding provided churches ranging from modest to imposing over a territory that extended from Buffalo to Green Bay” (St. Agatha Church). “He was well versed in the Neo-Gothic style that was preferred by most German-American Catholics for their new churches in North America” (Springer 2001). Druiding is said to have published a book of his church designs, including the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul in Pittsburgh (Langsam 1996: 45).

Druiding began his career in St. Louis, a center for German immigration, after the Civil War. “The city of St. Louis had historically nourished two generations of architects with roots in German ecclesiastical building styles.... Rather than painters or altar builders, St. Louis attracted German architects. A significant number of them settled in the United States around 1865....” (Springer 2001).

Two German architects with impeccable credentials were able to leave memorable church buildings in the American Midwest. Franz Georg Himpler and Adolphus Druiding built Gothic revival churches for Germans during the second half of the nineteenth century.... [Druiding] was more successful in his career as a church designer than Himpler, because he was willing to erect modest rather than grandiose buildings. St. Louis and the Midwest were ideal locations for his practice. Later in his life, during the 1880's, Druiding built larger parish churches for German Catholics in many small midwestern towns. Typically he used red brick, which was an inexpensive building material. The architect continued to design churches into the 1890's. (Springer 2001)

Although Druiding worked primarily in the Gothic Revival mode, he also was proficient in variations of the Romanesque Revival and Baroque Revival styles. His designs are strongly vertical in orientation, with complex, multi-stage towers and soaring spires. Several feature single towers centered on the steeply gabled main facades.

Druiding's church buildings are richly ornamented, with arcaded corbel tables, slender pinnacles, crockets and statuary. Large rose windows and narrow lancets, embellished with geometrical tracery, illuminate facades. Most of Druiding's designs use the “hall church” plan often associated with German-American congregations, with side aisles nearly as tall as the central nave. The tall side windows, in turn, reinforce the verticality of the design. All but one of his Cincinnati works were built in brick.

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio fits into the overall pattern of Druiding's work with its verticality, lively, three-dimensional masonry detailing, and use of red brick, as well as the polygonal apse and complex groin vaulting.

Druiding churches in Cincinnati. During the late-19th-century, Druiding designed a series of Gothic Revival churches for primarily German-American Catholic congregations in Cincinnati,

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including St. Aloysius. His identified Cincinnati works include the following:

St. Lawrence (HAM-2254-20; 1894), Price Hill. Gothic Revival style.

Considered by architectural historians to be one of the finest examples of the Gothic Revival in Cincinnati, this West Side landmark is unique among Druiding's Cincinnati works in several respects: its imposing size, its twin-towered composition, with lower side aisles, and its use of rock-faced limestone rather than less costly brick. The St. Lawrence church complex was recommended for National Register listing as part of a 2002-2003 inventory of the historic resources of Price Hill.

Sacred Heart Church (1880), Camp Washington. Gothic Revival style.

Druiding's first Cincinnati design was Sacred Heart, a "hall church" with facade tower and distinctive polygonal vestibule with twin outward-facing doorways. The brick walls were refaced with rusticated stucco c. 1915. The Sacred Heart parish complex was not recommended for Register listing during a 2003 inventory because of alterations to the church and school buildings.

Our Lady of Perpetual Help (1889), Sedamsville Village Historic District, Sedamsville. Gothic Revival with Queen Anne detailing.

Well sited on a lofty hilltop with a 170-foot spire, Our Lady of Perpetual Help reflects the architectural eclecticism of the Late Victorian era with its eccentric, even jarring notes such as upside-down corbel tables. Vacant since 1989, it was stabilized by the City of Cincinnati in 2012. Our Lady of Perpetual Help is the anchor of the Sedamsville Village Historic District, which was listed in the Register in 2012.

St. Charles Borromeo Church (1894), Carthage. Gothic Revival style.

As built, the broadly gabled facade of St. Charles was unusual in its relative simplicity and asymmetrical side tower. "The church building, originally red brick trimmed with sandstone, was faced with stucco to give the appearance of stone in 1915. A series of subsequent remodelings produced an austere sanctuary that is quite different from the richly frescoed rooms with elaborately carved altars that parishioners knew fifty years ago" (Giglierano and Overmyer 1988: 475).

In addition to these parish churches, Druiding also designed the **Mount St. Joseph Motherhouse of the Sisters of Charity (1894-1896), in Delhi Township**. Located on the grounds of Mount St. Joseph College, the Motherhouse was Druiding's largest and most visible Cincinnati commission. The imposing brick edifice exemplifies the stripped Late Romanesque Revival style with Queen Anne detailing. It was part of an ambitious campus plan devised by Druiding, who died before the church was finished or the campus design could be carried out. Samuel Hannaford & Sons Architects took over supervision of the Motherhouse's construction

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Druiding's work at Mount St. Joseph, with its Queen Anne character, resembles his previous commissions for religious orders in St. Louis and Detroit. The substantial brick buildings are arrayed along a ridge on the north side of Delhi Pike. The burgundy-brick walls are articulated by light stone lintels and window hoods. The buildings face south, and the sun reveals the molded brick columnar details. (Painter 2006: 127)

In addition to his work in Cincinnati, Druiding also designed churches and basilicas in many other cities, including Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and Fort Smith, Arkansas. One of his most distinguished works was St. Mary of Sorrows Church (1891) in Buffalo, built of locally quarried blue limestone in a unique Rhenish Romanesque Revival style. To evoke the congregation's German heritage and traditions, architect Druiding was inspired by Worms Cathedral, an outstanding Romanesque monument in the Rhineland. He borrowed pilaster strips, arcaded corbel tables and round-headed arches, transforming the polygonal apse at Worms into the projecting, gable-encrusted vestibule at the entrance to St. Mary's. To manifest the congregation's new homeland, he built of local Buffalo Plains blue limestone. Druiding used rustication to accentuate the building's mass and monumentality while adding turrets and other timely touches to give visual delight (Janke).

Fred Drucker. Little information about Fred Drucker, who is credited with the design of the St. Aloysius School, has been found to date. Williams' 1910 Cincinnati City Directory lists a Fred H. Drucker, draftsman, residing on Chapel Street in the Walnut Hills neighborhood on Cincinnati's East Side (Williams Directory Company, 1910). An Internet search found a reference to a Fred H. Drucker in the journal *Engineering & Contracting*, Vol. XXXV, January-June 1911 (Engineering and Contracting 1911). In this publication, Drucker, described as a resident of Saylor Park, submitted two alternate bids to Major H. Jervy, U.S. Engineer, for construction of four locktenders' buildings at Lock and Dam No. 37 on the Ohio River at Fernbank.³ The journal *Refrigerating World: Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal* (Volume 37, February 1909) noted that a Fred Drucker was one of the incorporators of the Home City Ice, Feed and Coal Company, which had been formed with \$50,000 in capital stock (Home City Ice was established in Saylor Park, hence the name.) (*Refrigerating World* 1909). No listings for Drucker could be found in the 1920 or 1930 city directories (Williams Directory Company, 1920, 1930).

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio. Founded in 1868, St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio parish was "considered the focal point of the community of Industry that later became part of Delhi and then Saylor Park" (Gray & Pape Vol. II 2001).

Residents of what was then Delhi Township found themselves isolated by the river and steep hills from the rest of the township. Rail service from downtown formed a ribbon that tied the area to Cincinnati rather than Delhi Township. The German and Irish working

³ The alternate spelling for Fern Bank is used in the original source.

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class commuters desired their own parish and school separate from Our Lady of Victory [in Delhi Township] some six miles distant (Rettig and Burns 1995).

St. Aloysius's first permanent building was a parish school on Maple (now Portage) Street, completed in 1868. A small brick church was constructed in 1873. Construction of the present church building began in 1887 and was completed a year later. The new edifice was 105 feet long, 50 feet wide and 39 feet high, with a 150-foot steeple. The old church then was enlarged and equipped for a parish school. An 1896 photograph (Figure 2) depicts both old and new churches; in between, on the site of the present convent, is a modest brick townhouse that may have been the original school or possibly a rectory. In 1898 work began on the present rectory, which was designed to harmonize with the church.

In 1890 the school, formerly conducted by lay teachers, was placed in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis of Oldenburg, Indiana; a largely German-American order of teaching nuns. "Under the energetic and efficient management of Sister Boniface the school improved steadily" (Hemmersbach). High school grades were added in 1903, and soon plans were drawn up for a new, larger school building to accommodate the parish's growing school-age population. Designed by Fred Drucker, Jr., St. Aloysius School was built in 1906 for \$25,000. The new building was "an ornament to the village of Delhi, and the pride of the good and self-sacrificing people of St. Aloysius Parish" (Hemmersbach). In 1916 a new convent was built for the sisters, just east of the church. Its builder is unknown.

The 1904 Cincinnati Sanborn Fire Insurance Map provides an overview of St. Aloysius' parish buildings at the turn of the 20th century. Depicted on the map is the present church building, with its original tall spire; the old church building, to the east; and the rectory, behind the church. Diagonally opposite the church is the parish school.⁴ The site of the present convent remains vacant.

In 1979 the parish purchased a Gracely Drive residence to use as a parish library. An athletic building in the hollow east of the church was constructed in 1983.

Integrity Considerations.

Integrity is defined as the ability of a property to convey its significance in its material form. This nomination's evaluation of the integrity of St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio is based on how the properties are significant. Of the seven components of integrity, the most critical to conveying the significance of this institutional grouping are design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

⁴ According to the written account, the school was built in 1906, and thus should not appear on the map. The discrepancy may be explained by one of two reasons: this date may be incorrect, or the map may have been updated later.

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The bell tower added to the church building in the 1920s is sympathetic to the original design in scale, massing and materials and does not constitute an intrusive element. Likewise, a small addition appended to the rear of the building does not significantly diminish its integrity because of its small scale, and because its unobtrusiveness reduces its visibility.

Replacement windows and doors were installed in the school building as part of a c. 1980 renovation. These windows were replaced in 2007 with new units that replicate the muntin pattern of the original units, thereby returning the building to an approximation of its original appearance. The school building also retains its original masonry detailing, slate roof and cupola.

The garage addition to the rectory does not compromise the building's integrity because of its inconspicuous location at the rear of the structure. While the replacement windows and infill panels of the rectory are out of character with the building, the building's complexity of form and details reduces the visual impact of these changes. Therefore, they do not significantly reduce the building's overall integrity.

The grouping of church buildings also retains a high degree of physical integrity and cohesion. All the buildings contribute to its significance. Only one empty space is included: a parking lot surrounding the south and west sides of the school building. This lot is not an intrusive presence because it is located on the perimeter of the church property and therefore not highly visible.

In summary, the St. Aloysius parish buildings are a primary architectural landmark of Saylor Park. They comprise a harmonious grouping related by use, scale, materials (brick and stone) built in close proximity to one another and uninterrupted by new structures or inharmonious elements. The church, school and rectory buildings exhibit high artistic values and quality craftsmanship, including intricate masonry ornamentation and stained glass windows.

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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
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): HAM-00299-41

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7. 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property about 1 acre

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: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 700224 | Northing: 4330794 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio is located within the corporate limits of Cincinnati. The proposed National Register boundary follows the existing church property lines on the north, southeast and west, excluding the ball fields in the hollow to the northeast, known as Parcel Id 163-0004-0046-00. Please refer to Figure 8.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundary includes sufficient acreage to enclose and provide a proper setting for the buildings. It excludes land and structures that are not historically associated with the church or do not contribute to the context under which the property is being nominated.

8. Form Prepared By

name/title: Margo Warminski
organization: Environment & Archaeology LLC
street & number: 221 Main Street
city or town: Florence state: Kentucky zip code: 41042
e-mail _____
telephone: 859-746-1778
date: July 16, 2014

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, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. 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.

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Photo Log:
EXTERIOR PHOTOS

Name of Property: St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio Historic (same for all)

City or Vicinity: Cincinnati (same for all)

County: Hamilton State: Ohio (same for all)

Photographer: Margo Warminski (same for all)

Date Photographed: March 9, 2013 (same unless noted otherwise)

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

1 of 24: Distant view of St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio parish buildings. View to the northeast from Gracely Drive.

2 of 24: Distant view of St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio School. Bungalow, trailer and shrine in foreground are not included within the boundaries. View to the northwest from Gracely Drive.

3 of 24: General view, St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio church, school and former rectory. View to the northeast from Whipple Street.

4 of 24: Main (west) and south facades, former St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio rectory. View to the northeast from Whipple Street.

5 of 24: Main facade, St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio Church. View to the north from parking lot.

6 of 24: Main (south) facade, former St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio convent (now rectory). View to the north from parking lot.

7 of 24: Main (south) and west facade, St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio School. View to the northeast from Whipple Street.

8 of 24: Noncontributing resource: transformer in parking lot. View to the southeast.

INTERIOR PHOTOS (Date photographed: June 17, 2014)

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

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- 9 of 24: First floor of convent building, now parish center; looking into parish office. View to the northeast.
- 10 of 24: Kitchen of convent building. View to the northeast.
- 11 of 24: Second-floor dining room of convent building. View to the southeast.
- 12 of 24: Second-floor hallway of convent building. View to the north.
- 13 of 24: Church sanctuary, looking toward altar. View to the north.
- 14 of 24: Apse and high altar from central aisle. View to the north.
- 15 of 24: St. Joseph altar and baptismal font, to east of main altar. View to the north.
- 16 of 24: Typical stained glass window, east wall. View to the east.
- 17 of 24: Choir loft, stained glass window and vaulted ceiling. View to the south.
- 18 of 24: Main entrance with stained glass transom depicting St. Aloysius. View to the south.
- 19 of 24: View of central north-south corridor of school building from main entrance. View to the south.
- 20 of 24: Twin staircases and main entrance of school building. View to the north.
- 21 of 24: Kindergarten room in lower level of school building. View to the northwest.
- 22 of 24: First-floor classroom of school building, typical condition. Presently used as storage for clothing sale. View to the southeast.
- 23 of 24: Second-floor classroom of school building, typical condition. View to the northeast.
- 24 of 24: Gymnasium/cafeteria of school building. View to the southeast.

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.

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State



Figure 1 St. Aloysius buildings: 1904 Sanborn map of Cincinnati. Source: Ohio Public Library Information Network, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1867-1970, Ohio: Home, www.oplin.org

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

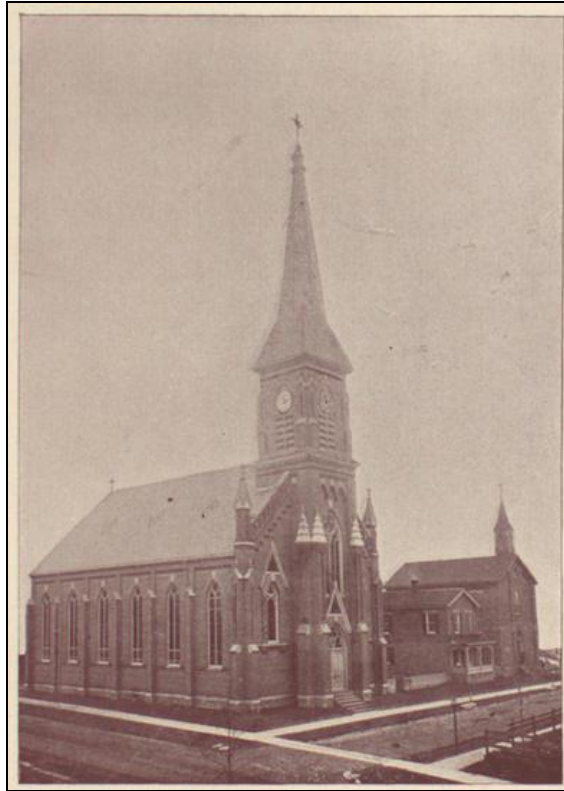


Figure 2 1896 view of present St. Aloysius Church with original steeple (left), an unidentified building (center) and original church building, no longer standing (right). Source: Souvenir Album of American cities: Catholic Churches of Cincinnati and Hamilton County edition, 1896. Available online at Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Greater Cincinnati Memory Project, www.cincinnati-memory.org.

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

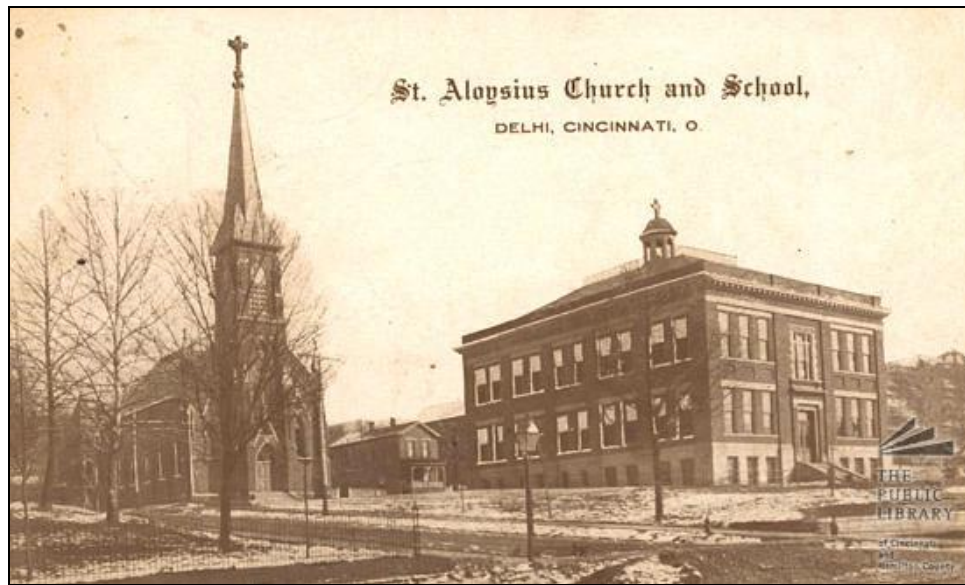


Figure 3 Undated early 20th century postcard view of St. Aloysius Church and school. Source: Souvenir Album of American cities: Catholic Churches of Cincinnati and Hamilton County edition, 1896. Available online at Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Greater Cincinnati Memory Project, www.cincinnati-memory.org.

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

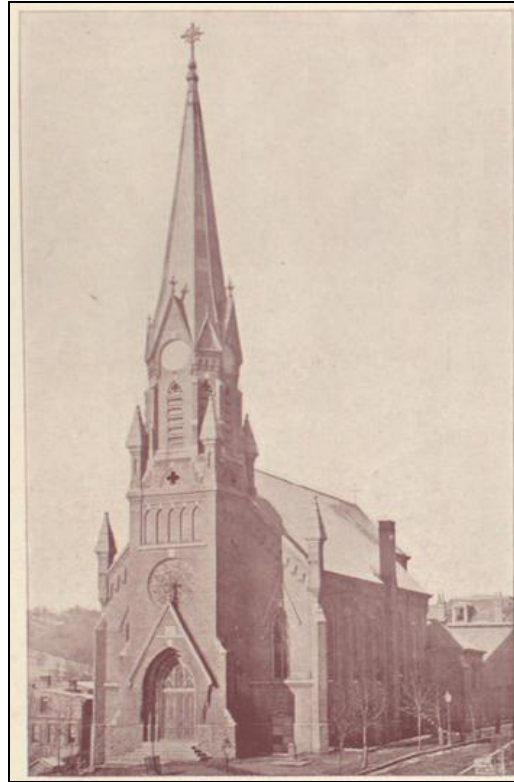


Figure 4 1896 view of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, Sedamsville. Source: Souvenir Album of American cities: Catholic Churches of Cincinnati and Hamilton County edition, 1896. Available online at Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Greater Cincinnati Memory Project, www.cincinnatiemory.org.

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

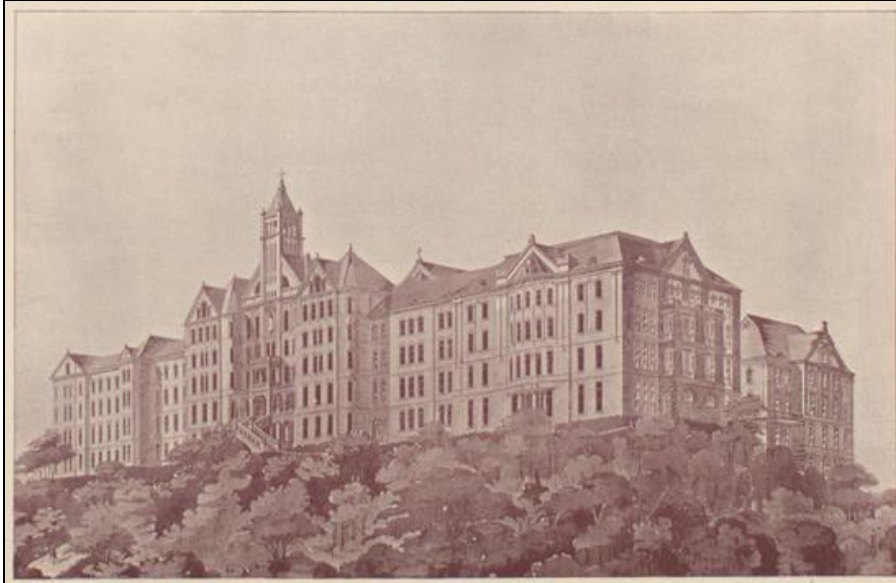


Figure 5 1896 view of Sisters of Charity Motherhouse, Delhi Township. Source: Souvenir Album of American cities: Catholic Churches of Cincinnati and Hamilton County edition, 1896. Available online at Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Greater Cincinnati Memory Project, [www.cincinnatiemory.org](http://www.cincinnatimemory.org).

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

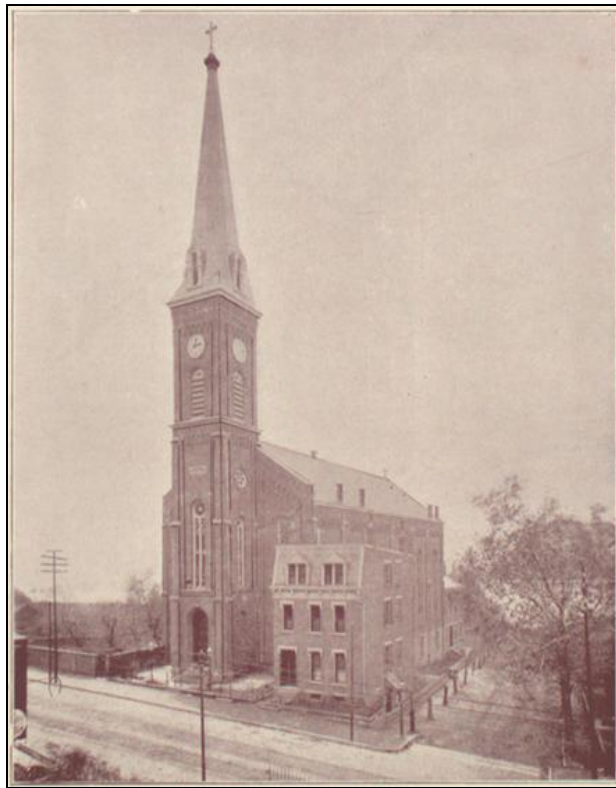


Figure 6 1896 view of St. Rosa Church, East End. Source: Souvenir Album of American cities: Catholic Churches of Cincinnati and Hamilton County edition, 1896. Available online at Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Greater Cincinnati Memory Project, www.cincinnati-memory.org.

St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Ohio
County and State

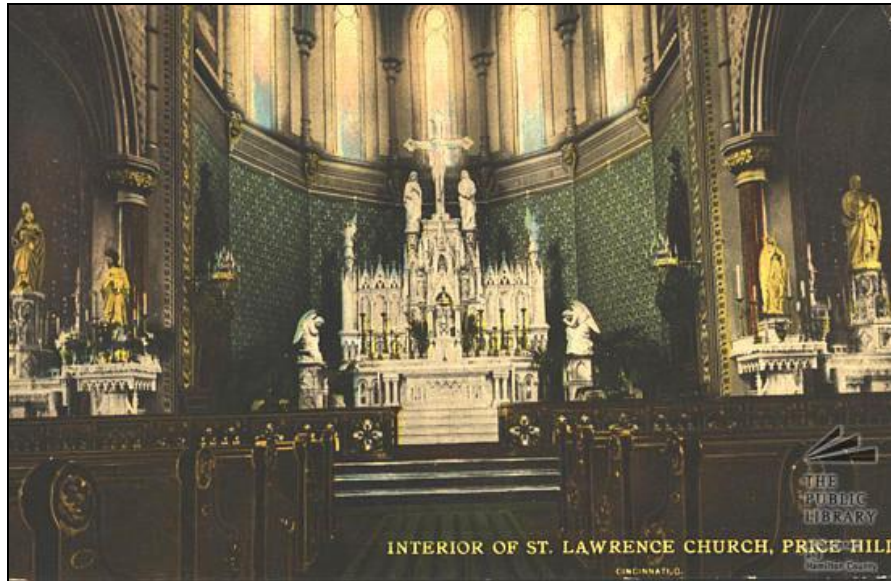


Figure 7 Undated postcard view of sanctuary of St. Lawrence Church, Price Hill. Source: Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Greater Cincinnati Memory Project, www.cincinnati-memory.org.

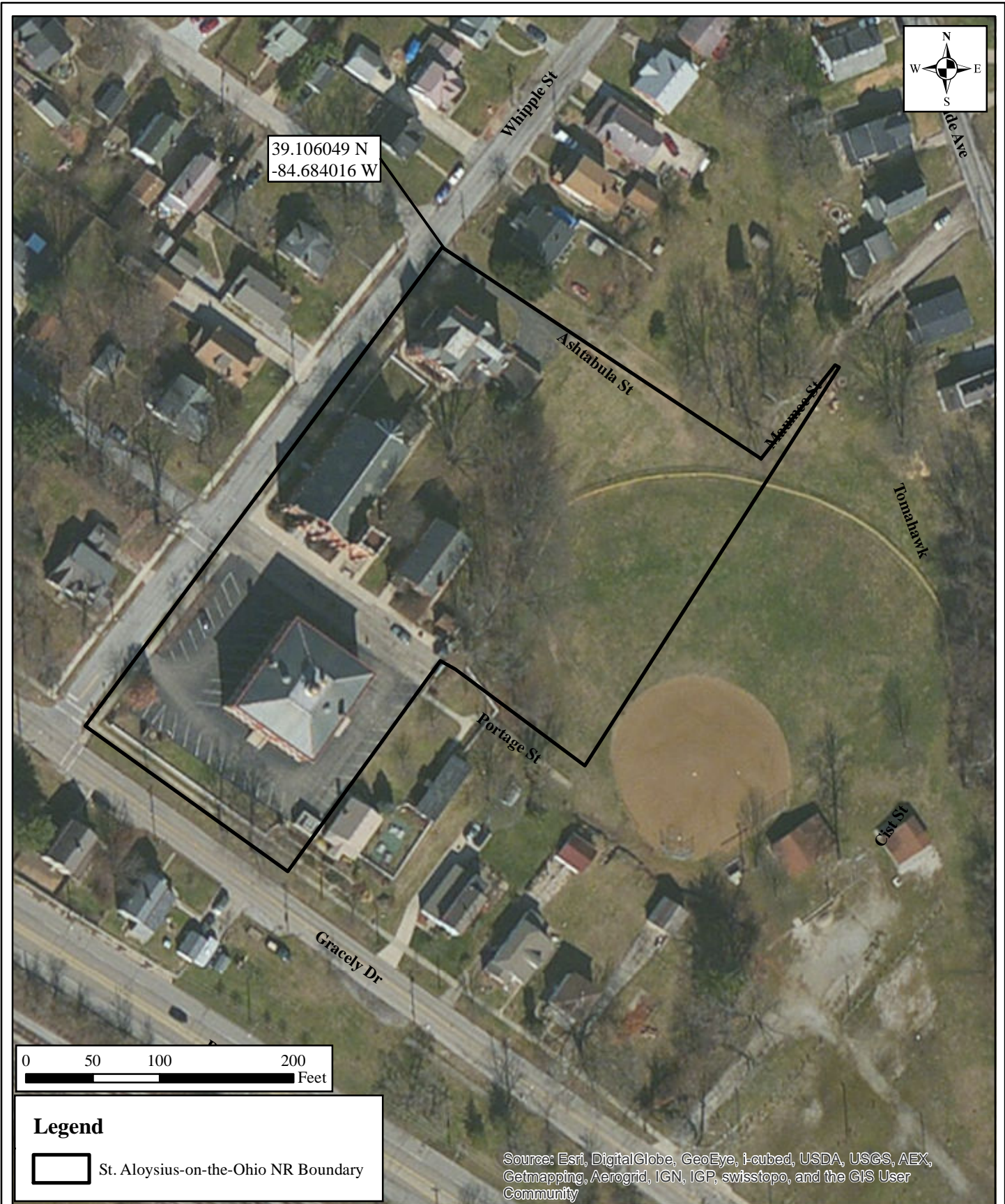


Figure 8

Kenton County Airport Board
Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport
St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio
Hamilton County, Ohio

Aerial Map of Property Boundary
Aerial provided by ESRI Map Services
1:1,200
Environment & Archaeology, LLC

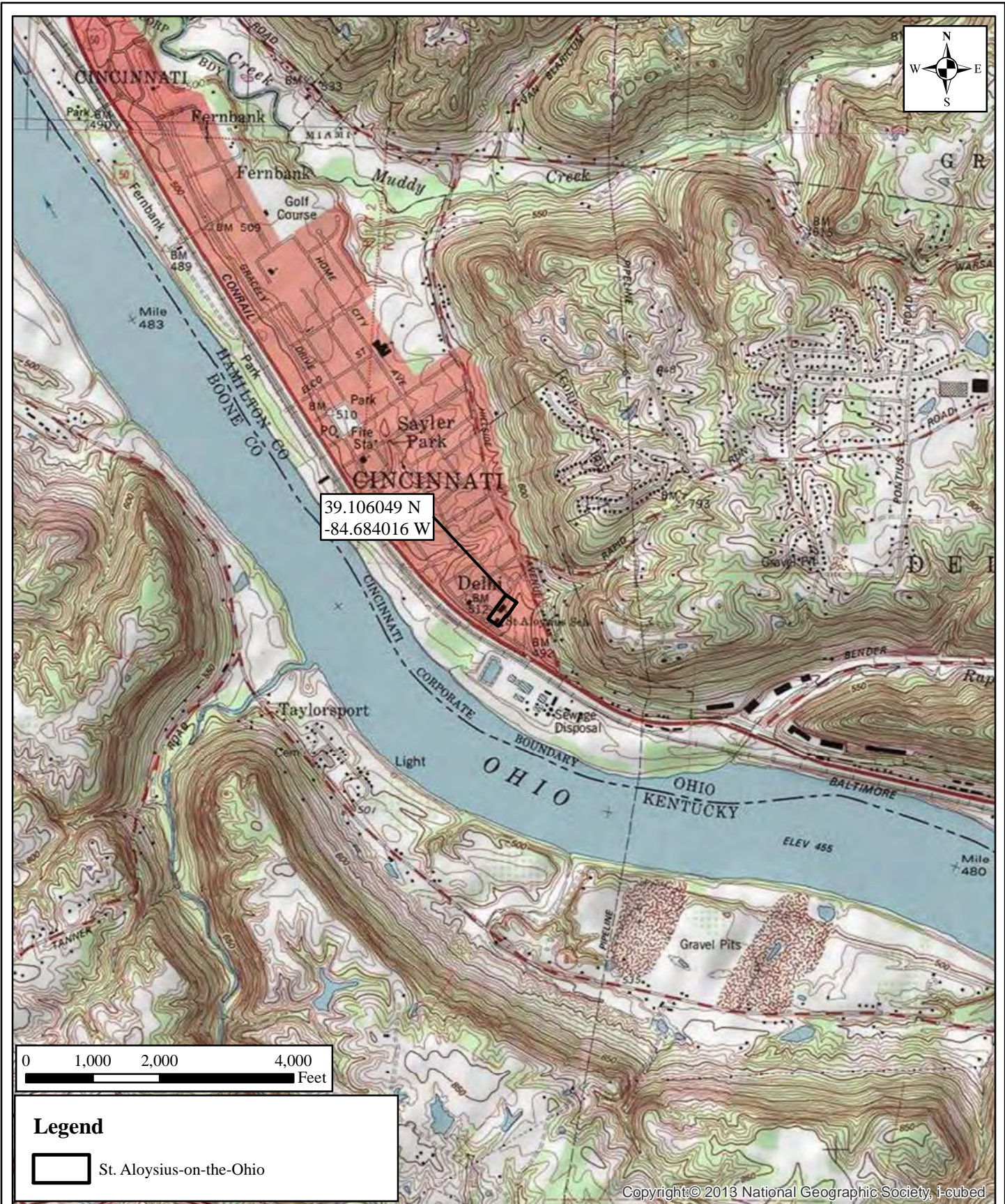







Figure 9

Kenton County Airport Board
 Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport
 St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio
 Hamilton County, Ohio

7.5' USGS Topographic Map with Property Boundary
 Burlington, Kentucky-Ohio, Quadrangle
 1:24,000
 Environment & Archaeology, LLC

Legend:

-  Property Boundary
-  Contributing Boundary
-  Non-Contributing Boundary
-  Building Number
-  Photo Location/Direction

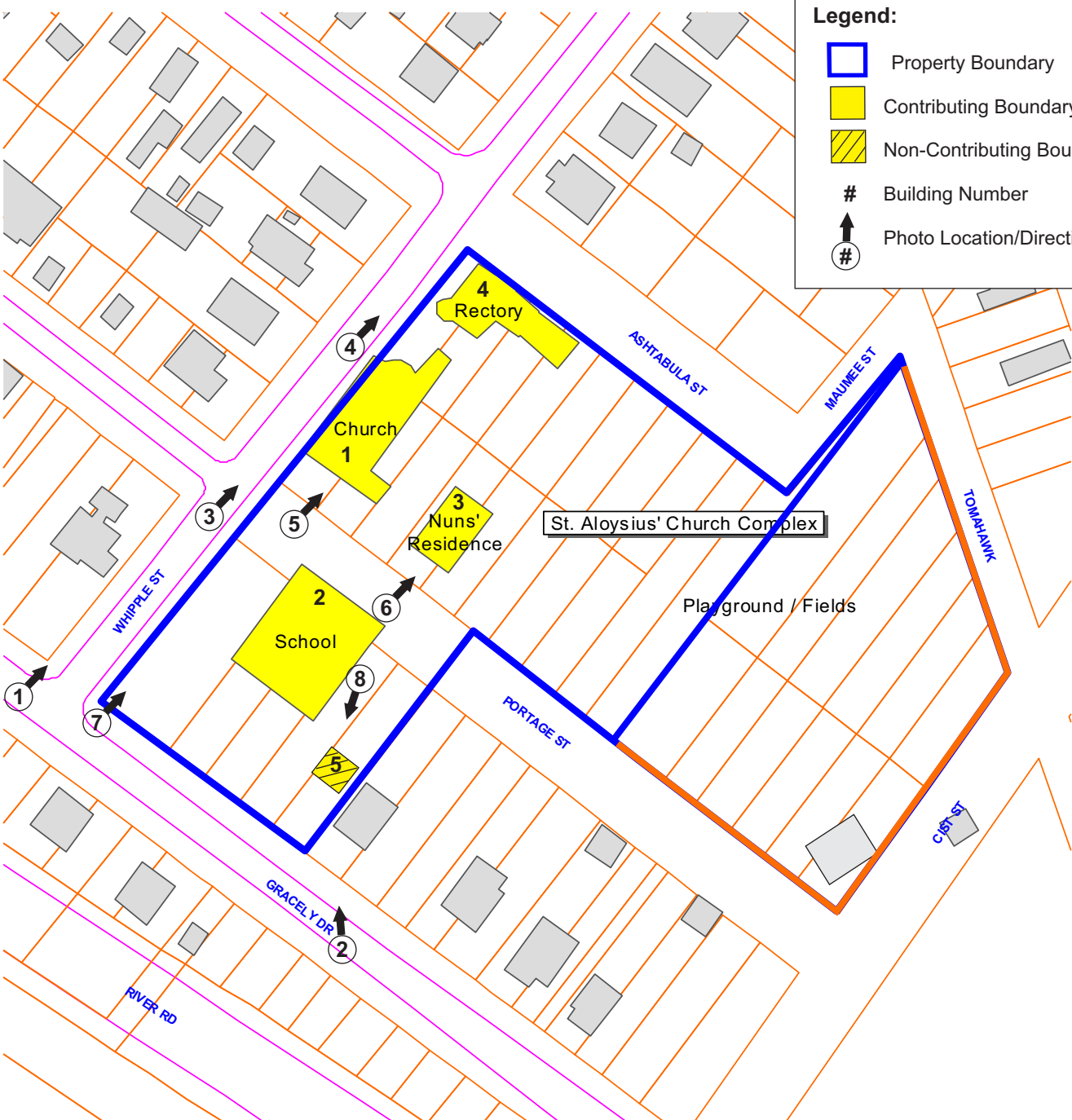
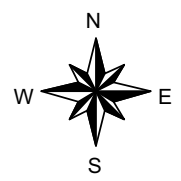
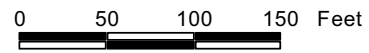


Figure 10: St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio Photo Map Key and Site Plan

Hamilton County, Ohio

City of Cincinnati
 Historic Conservation Office
 January 2007







SCHOOL
SPEED LIMIT

NO
PARKING
DURING
SNOW
EMERGENCY

St. Aloysius
on the Ohio







St. Aliphan on the Ohio



6218



ST. ALOYSIUS
on the Ohio

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| SATURDAY MASS 5:00PM | SUNDAY MASSES 8:30 & 10:30AM |
| NOW NEW 941 | ENROLLING OPTIONS 7831 |

RED HEART RADI
C
Rad



DANGER
HIGH
VOLTAGE

DANGER
HIGH
VOLTAGE







DOOR KEYS
TEACHERS TO
ALLOWED
ONLY.



DOOR KEYS
TEACHERS TO
ALLOWED
ONLY.







567
562
615

















Columbia
1/2 off Tagged
Price

Jackets
\$15.00







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY St. Aloysius--on--the--Ohio
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Hamilton

DATE RECEIVED: 11/07/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/05/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/22/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/24/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001075

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/23/2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Property has been previously determined eligible for the National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C
REVIEWER Patrick Andrews DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 12/23/2014

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



November 5, 2014

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Keeper of the
National Register
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find two (2) new National Register nominations. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for these new submissions.


| <u>NEW SUBMISSION</u> | <u>COUNTY</u> | <u>STATE</u> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Liquid Carbonic Corp. Dry Ice Plant | Cuyahoga | Ohio |
| St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio | Hamilton | Ohio |

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

I am requesting a SUBSTANTIVE REVIEW for both the Liquid Carbonic Corp. Dry Ice Plant and the St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio nominations. While both the State Historic Preservation Office and the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board find these nominations to meet National Register Criteria and possess historic integrity we are seeking NPS opinion regarding the level and extent of the historic contexts presented for both of these nominations. We are seeing increasingly lengthy historic contexts being prepared for nominations with these two nominations being fairly representative of the level of information being submitted in nominations. We believe that nominations such as these do not have to have this level of information presented to document and support the National Register criteria and areas of significance for which they are being nominated, but would like to receive additional guidance.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

for 
Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on Nov. 5, 2014
For nomination of the St. Aloysius Church to the National Register of
Historic Places: (St. Aloysius-on-the-Ohio)

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence
 Paper PDF
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: _____