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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

# 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  | 恩   |
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| Other personal distance High School  | h Cahaal, Clauda W. Hankla Middle Cahaal      |
| Other names/site number: <u>Defiance Junior Hig</u> Name of related multiple property listing:   | in School; Claude w. Henkle Middle School     |
| N/A  |   |
| (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multip   |   |
| 2. Location  |   |
| Street & number: 629 Arabella Street   |   |
| City or town: Defiance State:  Not For Publication: | OH County: Defiance                           |
| 3. State/Federal Agency Certification  |   |
| As the designated authority under the National I   | Historic Preservation Act, as amended,        |
| I hereby certify that this X nomination the documentation standards for registering properties and meets the procedural and professions  | perties in the National Register of Historic  |
| In my opinion, the property X meets level(s) of significance:  |   |
|  | X_local                                       |
| Applicable National Register Criteria:   |   |
| <u>X</u> A _B _C _D  |   |
| Barbara Power DSHPO FOR  | Inventory & Registration July 19, 2019        |
| Signature of certifying official/Title:  | Date  |
| State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History O   | Connection                                    |
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal   | Government                                    |
|  |   |
| In my opinion, the property meets o  | does not meet the National Register criteria. |
| Signature of commenting official:  | Date  |
| Title:   | State or Federal agency/bureau                |

Defiance High School

County and State Name of Property 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 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

Defiance, Ohio

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Defiance High School Defiance, Ohio Name of Property County and State **Number of Resources within Property** (Do not include previously listed resources in the count) Contributing Noncontributing buildings 1 sites structures objects 0 Total Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A 6. Function or Use **Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.) **EDUCATION: School** RECREATION & CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation/Auditorium/Gymnasium LANDSCAPE: City Park

### **Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

**EDUCATION: School** 

RECREATION & CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation/Auditorium/Gymnasium

LANDSCAPE: City Park

VACANT: Not in use

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Defiance High School
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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Collegiate Gothic
MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>Brick, Limestone, Terra Cotta, Concrete</u>

# **Narrative Description**

United States Department of the Interior

(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 Defiance High School property is located at the southern edge of Defiance's historic downtown commercial center. The nominated property includes five contributing historic resources: one building (school), one object (freestanding chimney), one structure (stadium), and two sites (football field and an associated city park). The school building consists of the original three-story 1918 high school; a 2½ story 1929 addition, containing a community auditorium and a gymnasium; a two-story 1961 junior high school addition, situated behind the high school and oriented toward the side street; and a one-story 1969 administration and cafetorium addition. All of the building sections are brick, with either stone, terra cotta, or concrete detailing. The high school and auditorium are both of the Collegiate Gothic architectural style, while the junior high school has elements of the International style. There are no noncontributing resources on the property, and the Defiance High School maintains historic integrity.

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### **Narrative Description**

### **Overall Setting**

The Defiance High School campus is nestled into a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residential neighborhood. The original 1918 building and the attached 1929 auditorium are surrounded by green space. Interestingly, sod from the golf greens of the abandoned Defiance Golf and Country Club was donated to the school district and used to create the lawn on the front and sides of the auditorium.

The campus occupies an entire square block of property in the geographic center of the city, at the southernmost boundary of the downtown district. It provides a focal point when entering the city from the north, upon crossing the Maumee River Bridge and entering downtown. Many people still use it as a point of reference when giving directions to elsewhere in the city.

A church, a small business, an historic armory (built in 1915), an historic American Legion hall (built in 1936-37), and residential properties are on the east and west sides of the park (Photos 1, 2). Residences also face the east and west sides of the entire rest of the school property. Just to the northeast of the 1918 building, across Arabella St., are St. Paul's Lutheran Church, built in 1958 on property occupied by parish buildings since 1870, a photo studio situated in a two-story brick former dwelling, and two double-story homes from the early twentieth century. The homes to the east and west sides of the campus were built between 1860 and 1930. Most are 2 or 2½ story, frame, and in Victorian-era, Italianate, Craftsman, or vernacular styles. There are also two stately late 1800s brick homes in this neighborhood.

The campus consists of one building with four connected additions, a football field with concrete stadium, and a large freestanding smokestack attached to the heating system. The oldest building, designed by McLaughlin & Hulsken Architects, Lima, Ohio, was built in 1918 on Arabella Street (Photos 3-6)). The school opened to students in 1919 and served as the high school until 1969. The original stately three-story school, built in the Collegiate Gothic style with brick, limestone, and terra cotta, is still affectionately known as the "old high school."

To the southeast of the original high school building, a gymnasium (Photo 20) and to the southwest, the Defiance Community Auditorium (Photo 11) were both constructed in 1928 and opened in 1929. This addition was also designed by McLaughlin and Hulsken. An original smokestack is located between the high school building and the auditorium (Photo 8). The football field (located to the east of the gym) includes the stadium, built between 1935 and 1937 (Photo 20). A 1953 addition to the gym included two music classrooms.

To the south of the auditorium is the two-story former Defiance Junior High building (later a middle school named after former superintendent Claude W. Henkle in 1999), added in 1961 to house grades 7 and 8. (Photos 15, 16). Its architects were Strong, Strong and Strong of Lima, Ohio. The junior high school addition was connected to the auditorium-gymnasium addition via a corridor on the second floor (Photo 14). At the south end of the junior high sits a one-story

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administrative addition, built between 1968 and 1969 (Photo 18). The Henkle building, characteristic of the International Style, now houses a public preschool and pre-kindergarten. Currently, a fenced asphalt playground with universally accessible play equipment is in the ell formed by the building's wings, providing recreation space for the preschoolers who attend classes here.

The school property has grown to the south over the years. It is presently bounded by Arabella Street, Wayne Avenue, Seymour Way, and Clinton Street. CSX railroad tracks are just south of the property, behind the junior high building. Overflow parking for the school has been added between Seymour and the tracks.

### **Defiance High School**

#### Exterior

The 1918 school building is in a stately Collegiate Gothic style, a common architectural style for schools in the early part of the twentieth century. As defined by Cyril M. Harris in *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*, the Collegiate Gothic was the secular expression of the Gothic Revival, particularly the more restrained Late Gothic Revival of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This variant often contained semielliptical arches (instead of or alongside the more traditional pointed arch), battlemented parapets, and more restrained use of detailing (versus earlier versions of the Gothic revivals). Exterior materials include a concrete foundation, dark red and black brick in a Flemish bond pattern, and decorative terra cotta with limestone accents and ornamentation. Brick, lintels, and all exterior materials are in excellent condition. The use of terra cotta was also another hallmark of the Late Gothic Revival/Collegiate Gothic style. The building also contains Jacobethan elements, such as large window bays with rectangular, multipane window sashes, smooth stone mullions and coping, and Flemish bond brickwork.

This building has an elegant symmetrical front entry façade and a flat roof design concealed by plain parapet walls, capped by limestone coping. Tudor arches grace the tall windows just above the entryway, and flèches appear above the entryway and across the front of the façade (Photos 3, 4). One undated historic postcard shows finials (which no longer exist) above the flèches (Photo H-12). A projecting central pavilion marks the main entrance.

The entrance has a grand limestone and terra cotta semi-elliptical archway to announce its presence, flanked by original bronze and Florentine glass electric lanterns mounted within vertical bands of terra cotta, which are enhanced by a pointed spear motif and dual wraparound cornice ledges (Photo 5). The double entry door with sidelights and arched divided transom is recessed within the archway. Originally wood with multi-pane glass (Photo H-10), it was replaced in 1962 with the current aluminum and glass set. The walls of the archway are marble on the sides, with a smooth terra cotta curved ceiling, accented by an inset frame of carved leaf-pattern terra cotta and beading (Photo 22). A bronze plaque honors the building of the school and those who designed and executed its construction, with a horizontal decorative terra cotta frieze panel above it, and a matching one opposite. A limestone and brick tower extends upward to the roof, with three tiers of four arched multi-pane windows providing natural light to the interior

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central staircases. Carved spandrels feature a repeating pattern of shields in relief, with pointed quatrefoils and leaves. An embattled parapet atop the tower is flanked by rectangular terra cotta panels with carved and protruding pyramidal vertical ornamentation.

The front façade also displays three bays of multi-pane replacement windows on each side of the main entry tower, at each floor level. Originally tall 16-over-2 wood frame double-hung windows (Photo H-11), they were replaced in 1962 by aluminum frame horizontal multi-pane windows with two lower articulating sashes, awning style (outward opening) above hopper-style (inward opening). The replacement windows throughout the building are within the original window openings. Plain slip sills and lintels with rounded profile window caps, are of cut limestone, with a cut limestone water table forming a continuous sill for the first level's windows.

One of the most visually appealing and prominent features of the masonry walls is the diaper pattern (diamond-shaped) brick on massive rectangular panels of the projecting, blind-end sections of the façade (Photos 6-7). These panels are highlighted at each corner by square limestone blocks, and framed by slightly projecting solid red brick. The rectangular terracotta panels of the central tower are repeated on these projecting end sections. A cornice-like belt course of sectioned limestone forms the lintel above the upper floor windows and wraps around the blind end sections onto the east and west elevations.

The symmetrical east and west elevations feature centered, projecting, secondary entrance bays (Photos 6, 8). Each side entrance is a narrower, simpler version of the front main entry, with a plain stone-arched doorway and a single ornamented spandrel between paired, narrow, multipane windows. The side entrance bays extend upward to an embattled parapet that is just slightly above the roof, rather than extending significantly above it as does the main entry on the front façade. A single window bay, with replacement multi-pane windows, flanks the entrance bay at each floor level.

The back (south) side of the high school building continues with another blind end panel with the diaper-patterned masonry and recessed banks of windows, separated by plain vertical, slightly protruding columns of plain brick (Photos 8-9). Window openings are less decorative, and while sills are limestone, the lintels are a single row of soldier course red, matt brick. The only other contrasting ornamentation is the limestone water table, which wraps around the rear elevation and onto the 1929 two-story narrow corridor connecting the school building to the Defiance Community Auditorium and gymnasium addition.

#### Interior

The interior at the main entry has ornamental plaster ceiling designs. These features are repeated at the archway, above each floor's stairwell (Photos 21-22). The entry stairs and wainscot are of gray and pink marble, with plaster forming the rest of the walls (Photo 21). Floors and baseboards, throughout the building's corridors and stairwells, are terrazzo and still maintained to original luster (Photos 24, 26). The three floors of the building are accessed by original metal staircases, at the north/main entrance, east, and west ends of the

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building (Photos 24, 25). The tall banks of windows above each entry provide ample illumination for the staircases. The first through third floors are defined by a central corridor, on an east-west axis. Original office and classroom doors, with multi-pane transoms, open off the corridors. The wood doors have six panes over a recessed panel (Photo 26). Additionally, there are a few solid wood doors within the corridors. Some doors and transom sash have been painted, while some remain unpainted. Banks of painted steel lockers line each hallway. Fluorescent lighting is throughout halls and classrooms, either recessed within or suspended from the ceilings. Most of the hallways and classrooms have acoustical tile dropped ceilings obscuring the original plaster above (Photo 28), although plaster is intact in some areas, such as stairwells. Original oak classroom flooring has been covered with linoleum tiles. Many classrooms have the original wood trim of various species such as white oak, yellow pine, poplar, and birch, as well as cabinet work, some with original glass doors.

Prior to the recent closing of this building, its first floor was dedicated primarily to administrative offices and classrooms at the corners of the main building and a board room on the north side, as well as original restrooms. This floor features a double-sized room on the north wall that housed the home economics department.

The second floor has a double-sized room centered on the south side that housed the school library, to which a mezzanine was added for additional floor space (Photo 27). Directly above the library on the third floor is a similarly sized room accessed by wide steps from the corridor (Photo 30). In its early years, it served as the school's gym and assembly hall. In later years, it became a study hall, across from which is a small teachers' lounge. This lounge, while small, has a magnificent view of the original Monumental Park (now called Triangle Park) and the entire length of Defiance's downtown business district.

The basement is utilitarian. It contains mechanical equipment, such as the boilers.

#### **Smokestack**

A tall, tapering, cylindrical solid brick chimney is situated between the 1918 building and the 1929 auditorium addition, just to the west of the connecting corridor (Photo 8). The smokestack appears in historic images of the school. It has been painted brick red and reinforced by multiple encircling steel bands, as a result of structural concerns and damage from a lightning strike in the fall of 1958.

### **Gymnasium and Auditorium Additions**

In 1928-29, a rectangular addition, containing a gymnasium and an auditorium, was constructed behind the Defiance High School. Attaching to the rear elevation with a two-story corridor hyphen, the connector visually unifies the 1918 school building and the 1929 addition with the same limestone water table (Photos 8-9). The brick connector has a flat roof with stone coping. The east elevation has three single window openings on the second floor and two windows and a door on the first floor. The west elevation has a similar pattern. The interior of the corridor connector has a terrazzo floor and yellow glazed brick that matches the gymnasium walls (Photo

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10). As built, the connector extended into a corridor that separates the gymnasium and auditorium spaces on the interior. It provides access from the high school building to the gymnasium on the first level and from the second floor high school library to the upper side wings of the auditorium. Of note, bricks and joists from the old 1903 high school building, which was razed from this site to provide the space for the auditorium/gymnasium, were salvaged and reused in the concealed construction of the new building.

#### Auditorium - Exterior

The 1928-29 two-story auditorium was designed by McLaughlin and Hulsken to match the 1918 Defiance High School in both interior and exterior details. The grand front entry is single-story in height and features three arched openings separated by vertical brick columns. It has recessed replacement aluminum and glass double doors with transoms, reached by a wide bank of concrete steps, flanked by low brick side walls topped by limestone. Carved terracotta panels top each door opening, repeating the shield and quatrefoil motifs of the high school building. On either side of the entry are tower-like corners of brick, extending upward to a sectioned limestone belt course, terra cotta frieze panels, and limestone coping. Bronze and Florentine glass lanterns on each corner tower light the steps.

Stepped back from this elegant entryway is the imposing façade of the auditorium itself, featuring the repeat of the rectangular diapered-brick panels on each end, the limestone belt course with three double windows (aluminum-framed) centered just below it, in vertical alignment with the three entry doors' archways. Along the roofline are two large and two smaller rectangular parapets, with terracotta panels having carved and protruding pyramidal vertical ornamentation, with spaces between to mimic the battlements of the high school building's central entry tower. (Photos 11 and 12). Limestone coping atop the parapet walls continues the unifying design.

Around each corner of this façade, to the north and the south, are identical side walls, with three small windows in the first bay, then a slightly protruding building-height entrance bay, with terra cotta ornamentation at the roofline matching the façade (Photos 12-13). There are concrete steps leading to a secondary double-door entry/exit, solid painted steel doors having replaced the original wood multi-pane doors and transoms. Three bays of windows are a full story in height, separated by piers, and there are smaller windows centered below these windows at the level of the water table. A second brick panel, identical to the ones containing the side doors, marks the east end of the north and south elevations. All windows in this building have the limestone sills, but the lintels match those on the back of the high school building -- a single row of soldier course red brick extending across each window's width. The belt course of the high school building continues its wrap around the entirety of the auditorium and what is left of the original gym.

#### Auditorium - Interior

The auditorium interior echoes the interior design of the 1918 building throughout. The lobby occupies the full width of the main entryway (Photo 32). Floors are of diagonally oriented dark grey and off-white checkerboard-patterned terrazzo, with an inset border of gold-colored

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terrazzo, and finally an outer border and base of plain dark gray terrazzo. Walls are of gray and pink marble wainscot, and painted plaster is above. Opposite and in line with each entry door is a matching arched area recessed into the wall. The center arch houses a ticket booth, which projects slightly into the lobby area. It has a square ticket window, terra cotta decorative header, and shield motif above. Below the ticket window is a large bronze plaque commemorating the building, the board of education at the time, and the architect and builders. The arches at each end of this wall provide entry to the auditorium. Double wooden doors with glass windows are original to the building. Above each pair of doors, inside the arched panel, is an original commissioned painting by local artist, teacher, and thespian, Thomas Y. Sprague, depicting artsinspired images. Painted in 1990, in the artist's own words, "The two great figures on either side of the lobby, Disciplino to the north, Inspiratia to the south, represent the separate, yet necessary thought processes involved in creative achievement. Individually and together, they depict how we solve problems, make decisions and accomplish what we consider to be our greatest achievements." The side walls of the lobby have similar arched insets above the wainscoting, each with another original painting by Mr. Sprague, depicting ancient and modern history. Below each is an original steam radiator. The ceiling is smooth, with plaster crown moldings and decorative corbels connected by wide beam-like moldings across the depth of the room. An original chandelier of bronze is of cylindrical glass panels divided by slender brass caming, encircled by ornamental banding top and bottom, and four curved arms extending below and to each side, each with a bronze cup holding an electric lighted candle (Photo 32).

A wide hallway with light terrazzo floors, edged in a dark gray terrazzo border and base, is between the lobby and auditorium seating (Photo 33). Walls and ceiling are plain plaster, with no ornamentation save for crown molding and evenly spaced light fixtures. Oak chair rail extends the length on each side. The west side has the double wood entry doors and symmetrically placed wood restroom doors and drinking fountains, as well as stairways to the balcony and basement levels. The east side of the hall provides access to the auditorium seating, via three plain arched openings. Between the openings are six additional open archways where the chair rail extends to form a wide sill. At each end of the hall are double doors in metal for egress.

The house features original folding theater seats on a raked wooden floor with carpeted aisles (Photos 34-35). There are 770 seats in three main sections on the main level, and 730 in the balcony, along with a projection booth originally designed for motion pictures. Walls and ceiling are smooth plaster with wide crown molding, and large box beams span the width of the theater with decorative corbels supporting each end. Three tall windows extend along each wall. All light fixtures are original, pendants hanging from the ceiling and wall sconces at mezzanine level (Photo 35). The 50-foot-wide stage with deep apron is enclosed by a flat arched proscenium with decorative corbels at the upper inside corners (Photo 34). The proscenium is surrounded by wide plaster moldings with terracotta accents, reflecting the decorative elements that comprise the high school and auditorium entryways. Vertical bands give the appearance of rectangular pillars, while overhead, horizontal bands represent a crossbeam. There are decorative panels inside the moldings with quatrefoil and shield motifs. This horizontal decorative plasterwork continues

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Sprague, T.Y. "1990 Defiance Community Auditorium Commission."

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around the entirety of the inner perimeter of the house, across the base of the mezzanines and balcony. At each sidewall off the apron, tall metal decorative grates cover mesh-grilled openings where organ pipes were once concealed (Photo 34). The east and west sides of the hallway near the gym access the stage area and back exterior and interior entrances to the auditorium.

The basement beneath the auditorium comprised locker rooms, showers, and dressing rooms which served a dual purpose as theater dressing rooms. The Community Room, closest to Clinton Street, also once served as the high school cafeteria with a kitchen for the minority of students who ate lunch at school. Terrazzo floors and tile walls with wainscot above are the primary materials throughout. Windows at ground level provided light and a view of the street. The room was also used for school dances, community meetings, and other social activities, then converted into the school library after the 1961 junior high was built with a cafetorium providing lunch for students in both buildings.

### Gymnasium - Exterior

Originally, the gymnasium was only to the east of the auditorium. In 1953, an addition was added to the gym, which extended it to the south and west, and it was also remodeled at that time. According to the 1946 Sanborn map, sometime in the 1930s or '40s [date unclear] a one-story addition, designated for manual training, was added to the gymnasium on its south side. This addition disappeared with the 1953 addition, since manual training classrooms were then reconfigured under the gym. Overall, the 1953 addition reflects a transition to a more modern style of architecture, evoking the International Style in its straight lines and minimal ornamentation. Windows are similar to those of the back of the high school building and those of the original gym: aluminum-framed, continuous limestone sills, but without the soldier course lintels. The limestone water table, seen on the other building sections, continues around the gymnasium.

The gymnasium is two stories above a raised basement level. Although more streamlined than the abutting auditorium, the west elevation of the gymnasium incorporates features seen in the 1918 Defiance High School, as well as in the 1929 addition (Photos 13-14). The projecting west elevation has a full-height protruding end panel, with a rectangular limestone frame around the window bays. A decorative stone panel, with a 'D' in relief, is at the first floor, instead of a window opening. A pair of decorative terra cotta panels accent the parapet walls, which also have terra cotta coping. A secondary entrance is tucked between the auditorium and projecting block of the 1953 addition (Photo 13). It is recessed under a flat-roof porch, which has a terra cotta fascia.

The western end of the gymnasium's south elevation has large window openings at each floor level. Corresponding with the gym on the interior, the eastern end has fewer and smaller window openings (Photo 19). Also present in this part of the elevation are a pedestrian door and a large overhead garage door opening. The east elevation of the gymnasium has horizontally oriented windows at each floor level (Photo 20). Centered on this elevation are a concrete surround and steps, where an entrance was originally located. It has since been infilled with brick.

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### Gymnasium - Interior

The 1929 gymnasium was built 80 feet square, to accommodate a full-size basketball court, as well as side-by-side practice courts, with bleacher seating for 500 (Photos 36, 37). It was designed in a simpler style, befitting its purpose as an athletic venue. Wall and ceiling details from the original gym are unknown, since the 1953 remodeling added space to the south and west walls, increasing bleacher space to seat 1,000. The playing floors are classic gym-floor hard maple. Walls all around are of a multi-toned golden glazed brick, with white ceiling and painted steel reinforced openwork I-beams crossing overhead. Rows of multi-pane aluminum windows on three sides provide natural lighting during the day, while modern ceiling fixtures provide light for athletic events and theater set construction.

The 1953 addition significantly enlarged the gymnasium section and also included music classrooms on the southwest lower and upper levels. Large classrooms for manual training were housed in the basement area.

# **Junior High School Addition**

#### Exterior

The 1961 Junior High School (later called the Claude W. Henkle Middle School), attached by a brick and glass corridor to the gym addition on the upper level (Photo 14), is in the International Style. The brick is compatible with the brick of the previous buildings (Photo 15). There are rows of windows with horizontal brick exterior walls and no apparent façade decoration. The flat roof, cube-like horizontality of the junior high school addition and the asymmetrically placed entrance are characteristics of the International Style. The horizontal window bands, emphasized by continuous concrete lintels and sills, further express the style in its later years of popularity.

The junior high building also complements the 1918 and 1929 buildings on the campus. The textured brick facing of red and black Flemish-bond with red mortar was chosen specifically to coordinate well with the brick of the previous buildings (Photos 14-15). The aluminum-framed windows with aluminum mullions have continuous concrete sills and lintels. Concrete coping along the roofline also echoes the design of the older building. The asymmetrical main entry on the north wall, near the west end, is deeply recessed. Double aluminum and glass doors provide access, while the entry itself is marked visually by a full-height limestone rectangular surround, enclosing a panel of plain brick with a section of windows above--a nod to the more elaborate design of the 1918 high school's entryways. There is a less prominent, but similarly emphasized, entryway directly opposite, on the south elevation of this wing (Photo 16). The west elevation displays a centered two-story tall rectangular panel of windows, delineated from the rest of the façade with a narrow concrete border and separated by a slightly projecting solid brick panel (Photo 16).

The junior high school addition is two stories tall, while to its south is a one-story cafetorium with modern low-gabled roofline facing west, with the balance of this wing being single-story and flat-roofed. A small administrative addition was added in 1968-69, on the south side of the

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cafetorium. The primary, west elevation of the cafeteria contains floor-to-ceiling aluminum windows that angle to follow the roofline, in the center two-thirds of the brick wall (Photo 17). A porch with flat roof and three evenly spaced brick support pillars at the south end of the west elevation covers the egress, comprised of double doors with wide metal frames surrounding three-quarter length single panes of glass. The south wall is brick, with a single horizontal bank of eight aluminum windows: the upper, larger pane fixed, the lower, smaller pane awning style. The east end of this wall has a full-height protruding brick wall and roofline, shielding a utility door. There is a deeply recessed entry on the east side of this wing (Photo 18). The entrance has paired doors, surrounded by an aluminum system of multi-pane transoms and sidelights, with a concrete ramp with steel railing providing accessibility. The brick east wall of the junior high building is mostly uninterrupted by windows or ornamentation (Photo 19). Air vents and double metal utility doors comprise the back of the Cafetorium, while the windows on this side of the junior high classrooms are aluminum triple-pane, with lower articulating sash on both floors. The back of the second floor connector corridor has windows like those of the front side, with an open passageway below. A brick enclosed stairwell finishes out the connection between the junior high addition and the gymnasium addition.

#### Interior

The junior high addition has classrooms laid out on both sides of a central corridor on its two floors (Photo 40), office space on the west end of its first floor, and the Cafetorium used for both junior high and high school meal service, as well as public presentations (Photo 38).

The interior of the junior high addition contains many materials characteristic of the 1960s, chosen for durability and economy of maintenance, with a high degree of historic integrity. Corridor and restroom floors and base are terrazzo, matching those of the high school. Accent walls near the restrooms are of a multi-toned blue small ceramic tile in a mosaic pattern. Classrooms and cafetorium floors are asphalt or vinyl asbestos tile. There is no wood trim or embellishment, but rather steel door frames and narrow moldings, reflecting the simplicity and functionality of the mid-20th century International style.

When built, the north academic wing housed classrooms, a library, restrooms, and offices, as well as science, art, and domestic arts labs. Wood shop and drafting rooms were on the first floor of the east wing, with music rooms above (Photo 39). This area was treated with special acoustical material in the walls, floor, and ceiling. Ceilings throughout the rest of the building are acoustical plaster. Walls are glazed tile wainscot with painted concrete block upper walls. Banks of built-in metal lockers line the halls. On the south elevation, windows are glazed with heat and glare-reflective glass. Tall banks of windows on the east and west elevations provide natural light to the stairwells, as in the 1918 High School.

The south wing contains the cafetorium used for both meal service and public presentations. This room has a white painted cathedral ceiling with open rafters and beams. There is a kitchen adjacent, while other areas are used for kitchen storage and the maintenance shop.

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### **Associated Structures and Sites**

### Football Field and Stadium

Central Field and its concrete stadium, boasting poured concrete steps, is located on the east side of the high school-gym complex. The football field is enclosed by a chain link fence, and a freestanding scoreboard is at the southeast corner of the field. The stadium was constructed between 1935 and 1937 (Photo 20 and Historic Image H-5). Lights were also installed in 1937. A small wood-frame press box is at the top of the bleachers, in the center 1935 section. In 1935, the first section of brick and concrete stadium seating, 44 feet long and eleven rows high, was built along the west (home) side of the field. Brick matching the 1918 High School and 1929 Auditorium/Gymnasium buildings was used for the side and back walls, again using the Flemish bond pattern, with four windows (now painted wood panels) on the west wall, and a door on the south for accessing the storage area below the concrete seating. In 1937, application for WPA assistance was made for constructing two new stadium sections, each 92 feet long and 9 rows high, on either side of the original stadium seating. These have flush dark red painted horizontal wood boards, forming enclosures beneath the stadium. Access doors and awning-style articulating wood panels allowed use for storage and concessions. The exception is one wall of the north 1937 section. The Arabella Street-facing north side of this structure is faced with brick matching the 1918 and 1929 buildings, tying the structures together visually. Even after high school and junior high school facilities were relocated, this stadium and field continues to be used by younger athletic groups.

#### Triangle Park

This pie-shaped park sits just across Arabella Street from the 1918 school. Formerly Monumental Park, which once contained a Civil War memorial statue, the park has always been part of the school environs. It forms an attractive green space which continues to be used for recreation, concerts, and community activities. Today the park, re-landscaped and maintained by Historic Homes of Defiance, contains the town clock, walkways, new lighting, shrubbery, trees, flower beds, park benches and tables for the public to enjoy.

### **Historic Integrity**

The 1918 Defiance High School and its addition, the Community Auditorium, are the only Collegiate Gothic buildings extant in Defiance. The exteriors and interiors of these buildings have largely retained their architectural integrity. They reflect the skills of builders and artisans whose work could not be duplicated today, and they express the design elements of the Collegiate Gothic style. Typical of Collegiate Gothic secondary schools, the buildings' rectangular shapes, with flat roofs hidden by parapet walls, a central tower over an arched entrance, with bays of windows, crenellations, and bas-relief decorative panels provide recognizable features of the style.

Materials used in the building sections have changed little since the dates of their construction. In the 1918 and 1929 structures, the terracotta detail, diaper-patterned brick, and Collegiate Gothic details are all intact. Inside, terrazzo floors, decorative arches and plasterwork, and

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wooden interior doors with patterned glass remain in the 1918 structure and the 1929 auditorium. The metal doors of the junior high addition and the original floors and glazed brick walls of the gym are all original.

Workmanship on the architectural details, especially in the two older structures, is impeccable. The junior high and its cafeteria addition are compatible with the earlier buildings, though their styles are more typical of the 1960s. Few exterior or interior embellishments are evident throughout, expressing the emphasis on efficiency and technology during this period. The additions retain historic integrity in both outer and inner materials, continuing to reflect architectural materials and details from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

The nominated property maintains integrity of setting and location. The Defiance High School and its additions remain on the same property dedicated to the earlier Union School, the 1918 school, and the auditorium. A church, a veterans' memorial building, an armory, a small business, and nineteenth- and twentieth-century homes characterize the residential district surrounding the school. Few alterations are seen in the homes beyond modernized windows and some aluminum or vinyl siding. Additionally, the contributing sites on the property also retain historical association with the school. From the earliest football games on Central Field to celebrations and concerts at Monumental (Triangle) Park, people over many decades have used these public spaces to bring a community together. The two sites enhance the setting of the Defiance High School property.

The Defiance High School property illustrates continued association with early-to-mid- 20<sup>th</sup> century education in Defiance. The 1918 school building and the subsequent additions are on property dedicated by early city leaders to education. The building rests on slightly elevated, large green spaces at the apex of the downtown, befitting the importance the community placed on education and culture. The styles of the older buildings especially evoke historical associations. Residents and visitors to the community are impressed by the stately look of the old high school and its neighboring buildings and surroundings.

In addition, city leaders saw that the designs for the 1918 school, the Community Auditorium, and the later junior high school would symbolize high hopes for education in the community. Few other structures in Defiance could boast the same attention to architectural detail and craftsmanship, especially in the 1918 school and the auditorium. The distinctive architectural style of these buildings reflects a community's respect for the past and also its hopes for future generations.

Despite some changes over time, the school campus has kept its original character intact. Window changes are the only significant alterations in the outer portions of the 1918 school, the auditorium, and the gymnasium. The replacement windows are within the original openings and do not greatly diminish the exterior of the building. Some classrooms in the 1918 building were altered to make room for offices and new educational uses, but they do not detract significantly from the original layout of the building. The corridors connecting the 1918 building with the original gym and auditorium were constructed to match the existing style and design. Corridors

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connecting the new gym and upper auditorium areas to the junior high building, as well as the administrative addition to that structure, also blend well, although with a more modern style.

The Defiance High School, its additions, the associated sites, and the surrounding neighborhood have been altered little in their outward appearance and still hold many memories for generations of families in Defiance. Built during the Progressive Era, the dignified high school points to a community's increasing attention to the importance of education in a democratic system. The auditorium reflects a dedication to culture and beauty. The gymnasium, football field, and stadium were responses to the community's interest in physical education and recreation. The park facing the school is also significant in the history of the school property and of a town which has used it as a gathering place. Each improvement to the school complex was built as the community grew and the schools responded to a need for improved facilities. The comprehensive property reflects historic integrity through a sense of feeling.

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| 8.                    | Stater   | ment of Significance   |
|                       | k "x"    | e National Register Criteria<br>in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register  |
| X                     | 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.   |
|                       |          | Considerations   |
| (Mar                  | :k "x"   | in all the boxes that apply.)  |
|                       | A.       | Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes  |
|                       | В.       | 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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| e of Property                                 |
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| Areas of Significance                         |
| (Enter categories from instructions.)         |
| EDUCATION                                     |
| ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION                      |
| ENTERTH WIENT/REGRESSTORY                     |
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| Period of Significance                        |
| 1918-1969                                     |
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|   |
| <b>Significant Dates</b>                      |
| <u>1918</u>                                   |
| 1929  |
| 1961  |
|   |
| Significant Person                            |
| (Complete only if Criterion B is marked about |
| <del></del>                                   |
|   |
|   |
| Cultural Affiliation                          |
| Cuitui ai Allinauvii                          |
|   |
|   |
|   |
| Architect/Builder                             |
| McLaughlin and Hulsken                        |
| Cullen-Vaughn Construction Co.                |
| Strong, Strong and Strong                     |

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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 1918 Defiance High School property satisfies Criterion A since it exemplifies local developments in the history of education. The centrally located flagship 1918 building was a local response to Progressive Era ideals about the democratizing function of the public schools. And, the parklike surroundings of the school followed a national trend, which encouraged beautification of public places. From its early history as a small northwest Ohio village at the confluence of two rivers, leaders in the community placed a high value on the education of its youth. For many decades and in spite of world wars and economic uncertainty, the community rallied to support its educational system. The addition of the 1929 Community Auditorium spoke to the cultural needs of the school and community by encouraging the performing arts and providing access to a world of the arts outside the local area. Recreational facilities also marked the rise of competitive sports and physical fitness efforts in the state and nation. Later additions to the school complex were responses to the post-World War II boom, which precipitated rapid growth in population during the 1950s and early 1960s. The Defiance High School Campus is being nominated at the local level of significance. The Period of Significance is 1918, when the high school building was constructed, to 1969, when high school students moved to a new building.

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

#### Early History of Defiance and Early Education in Defiance

Defiance County, part of what was called the Great Black Swamp, was one of the last counties to be settled in the state. Its location at the conjunction of the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers first attracted Native Americans, who found "the Confluence" amenable to corn-growing, trading, and fishing. An historic gathering of Native American tribes was held near "the Confluence" in the year 1792.

Fort Defiance (1794) at the rivers' confluence was an important outpost during the French and Indian Wars, and the short-lived Fort Winchester, established by William Henry Harrison, served the military in the War of 1812. When abandoned, these forts were first used as trading posts and later for human habitation until town lots began to be platted.

The felicitous location between two rivers, as well as the potential for good farmland, attracted white immigrants, mostly from Germany and European lowlands, beginning in the 1820s. Defiance was laid out as a town in 1822. In 1824, it became the county seat of what was then Williams County and, later, the county seat of the newly formed Defiance County in 1845.

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Even in the early days of settlement in Defiance, importance was given to education. The leaders of the small community took seriously the proclamation of the authors of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 that "...schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged" in the new territory. Only three years after the town was platted, the first schoolhouse was opened in Defiance in 1825. Though a private subscription school at the time, this was done just a year after the state legislature formally authorized the establishment of common schools in the state. By 1841, the first taxes on property were raised for a new school, and a "Union School" district plan was adopted in 1851. At that time pupils were taught in the old court house building. In that year, Defiance also hosted the first Northwest Ohio Teachers' Institute, a sign of the community's continued commitment to the education of its youth.

The advent of Ohio canal systems and railroads allowed the town to nearly triple in population from 944 in 1845 to 2,750 in 1870. The Miami and Erie Canal ran straight through Defiance, bringing not only consumer goods, lumber, and other forms of commerce, but also influences from the larger world. By 1855, when the first railroad appeared, there was a slow decline in canal traffic, finally halted by the destruction caused by the Flood of 1913.

In the early days, harvested timber was sent as far east as England to supply masts for its extensive maritime operations. Defiance was a leading producer of potash in the 1860s. Tanneries abounded in the area, and the plentiful materials the area supplied were easily transported east via the canals. As the Great Black Swamp was drained, farms flourished in northwest Ohio and immigrants passed through on the canals daily, traveling to western destinations.

#### School and Community History, 1860-1919

As more manufacturing developed, and railroads provided a faster way to markets, many necessary products were being manufactured in niches found in small towns all across America. In the 1860s, half the industrial workforce in Ohio resided in small towns and cities such as Defiance.

By 1865, the various buildings used for schools throughout the town had outgrown their usefulness, and the school board received voter approval for \$18,000 in taxes for a new school to house grades 1-8 and later a 3-year high school. This portion of the nominated property has been owned by the Defiance City Board of Education since the old Central School site was deeded to the school board by the Alexander and Rebecca Latty family on September 6, 1864, for educational purposes. According to a local historian, "A beautiful selection for a site at the head of Clinton St., commanding a fine view of the entire city, was purchased, upon which the buildings were erected." The Union School, later called Central School, was completed in 1867. This site, with a triangular park in the foreground, is near the location of the later 1918 building. It still serves as a scenic "front yard" to the school property.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Qted. in Mattingly and Stevens, p. 5.

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The associated park, owned by the school board, became a centerpiece of the community, a place where celebrations and community activities of all kinds found a home (Photo H-2). The land was managed by the Defiance County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association in the 1880s. This group raised funds to place a monument to fallen Civil War veterans in the park. Throughout the state and nation, other communities were erecting similar monuments during this time. Two Civil War cannons and a rack of cannonballs would complete the memorial in 1898 (Photo H-13). In later years, these would be moved to the grounds of Fort Defiance. The monument was dedicated in 1886, attracting 5,000 visitors to honor the war dead. The site was thereafter called "Monumental Park," until the monument was moved to Veterans' Circle in Riverside Cemetery in 1966. It is now called Triangle Park and still serves the community as a gathering place (Photos 1, 2). Historic Homes of Defiance has placed a decorative town clock at its northern end. (Photo 1).

According to the Sanborn maps, Central School became known as the Defiance Public High School between 1884 and 1888. The 1888 map shows that a one-story primary grade school building was also on the property, remaining there into the 1890s. It appears that the land to the east of Central School was used as a football field as early as 1900. This was a muddy field used by the football team and its regional rivals, later enclosed by a canvas fence. Great enthusiasm about football was expressed in newspaper articles, praising the civic spirit engendered by the hometown team, which played its first game in 1902.

By 1903 the population had increased to around 7,500, and the number of high school graduates had grown from 2 in 1871 to 33. At this time an ancillary high school building was added to the west of Central School. The 1903 high school building was in full use until the 1918 high school building was completed. Students were gradually relocated to the new building, and then it was utilized as a gymnasium until the auditorium/gymnasium addition was completed in 1929.

This was a period of steady growth and development when many businesses and new homes appeared. Like other communities in the early 1900s, Defiance also benefited from the Carnegie grants and welcomed a new public library in 1903. The impressive library coalesced nicely with the increasing attention to education and the rapid growth of high schools.

World War I and its aftermath affected Defiance deeply, as it did across the state. There were great pushes for citizens to support the war effort and war veterans throughout this period. The newspaper reported that war stamp sales topped \$500,000 in 1918 alone. It was said that each schoolroom in the state posted a "patriotism thermometer" to encourage students to buy war stamps. While the 1918 high school was opening, the town was also obsessed with many celebrations for returning soldiers. A few years later, the newspaper called particular attention to one gala occasion when a large Armistice Day parade processed down Clinton Street and ended at the football field right before a game began, combining patriotism with school spirit.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Newspaper Archive, "Defiance, OH Newspapers," <u>Defiance Crescent-News, March 11, 1921, p. 1.</u>

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Despite the privations caused by a world war overseas, the city, like many others, continued its normal functions, while looking to the future as well. Since the 1867 Central School was constructed, the city's population had grown from around 2,700 to over 8,000, necessitating a fresh look at educational needs. In 1917, the city council recommended bonds totaling \$200,000 to build a new high school. The old Central School was in disrepair and deemed inadequate to accommodate the increasing numbers of students. Though households were being encouraged to economize by growing their own gardens and to ration items needed for the war effort, voters passed the school issue as a necessary priority. In November 1918, \$30,000 in additional bonds were approved for interior finishing work.

Few construction projects had begun during this period because of war needs and lack of material and manpower; thus the city received over 30 bids for the job. A contract was signed with architects McLaughlin and Hulsken of Lima, Ohio, and the Cullen and Vaughn Construction Company of Columbus. McLaughlin and Hulsken were well-known architects, who also designed the 1929 Community Auditorium and adjacent gymnasium. Thomas McLaughlin studied architecture at Columbia University and was best known for the design of Notre Dame College's administration building (1927) in South Euclid, Ohio, built in a Tudor Revival style. This structure originally housed the entire college and is on the National Register of Historic Places (NR #830004267). McLaughlin also submitted a design for a tower at the Ohio Statehouse, which was never built. Peter M. Hulsken partnered with McLaughlin in 1909, after practicing in the Netherlands and studying in Berlin and Paris. Some of the many other important buildings designed by the partners in Lima, Ohio, include the Carnegie Library, the Allen County Memorial Building (NR #79001779), and the Elks B.P.O.E Lodge (NR #820011865).

The 1918 school plan reflects the Progressive Era emphasis on democratizing education and culture. Progressives were influenced by the City Beautiful Movement, which held that beautification of one's surroundings would promote a harmonious society. This movement had its impetus in the beautiful "white city," which characterized the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and was seen as an antidote to the problems brought by rapid urbanization in the early 1900s. The impressive new school, surrounded by a lawn and facing Monumental Park, reflected many of these ideas. To this day, this park graces the front of the school property. The 1918 building and its surroundings form an attractive end point to the city's business district (Photo 3). Construction began on March 4, 1918, near the old Central School and across the street from Monumental Park (Photo H-1). When the school building was completed, residents flocked to tour the impressive new structure. The first classes were held in March 1919.

In accordance with the 1917 Smith-Hughes Act passed in Ohio, the school encompassed technical and manual training and home economics as well as academic classes. A newspaper story touting the school bond issue also stressed that the "E" shape of the new school "is the best type for large schools as it is best for lighting and circulation." Further, "Every pupil will be given 20 cubic feet of fresh air every minute." This building created optimism in a community weary of war and eager to secure future educational opportunity for its youth. The new high

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Newspaper Archive, "Defiance, OH, Newspapers," <u>Defiance Crescent-News, Aug.</u> 7, 1916, p. 1.

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| NPS Form 10-900                                | OMB No. 1024-0018                 |

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school also appeared at a propitious time. In 1921, the Ohio state legislature passed the Bing Act, mandating school attendance for all children six to sixteen years.

All of this activity came at a time when national and state leaders were promoting Progressive Era ideas in education and many other facets of American life. Progressives were largely middle-class reformers seeking to heal social and political ills, wrought by growing urbanization and industrialization. Throughout the nation, they sought to root out corruption and promote good government, hoping their reforms would create an ideal democratic society. Improvements in education were a top priority in achieving those aims.

In Toledo Ohio, the nearest large-city neighbor to Defiance, Progressive municipal reformers like Sam "Golden Rule" Jones and Brand Whitlock created a nationally recognized civic revival. In Columbus, the James M. Cox gubernatorial administration (1913-15, 1917-21) instituted judicial and civil service reforms, including the establishment of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Cox appointed a commission to survey public schools in 1913, with the slogan "A light burning for school progress in Ohio." This study fostered more attention to efficient supervision, improved teacher certification, and teacher training. And, the establishment of Home Rule in 1912 had given local school boards assured power within their jurisdictions.

Economic boosterism also prevailed as the war ended, with many announcements of factory openings and opportunities for employment in Defiance. In addition to the new school project in Defiance, building plans were in order for 200 new homes, several factories, and an important classroom building at Defiance College. In early 1919, Governor Cox announced a public works program to stimulate employment, just as Defiance boasted an increase in paved roads, the advent of an ice cream factory, and a new auto dealer in the city. Much newspaper attention was also given to a large auto show planned in Defiance, featuring displays by several local industries and auto dealers. By this time, the city's population had grown to over 9,000.

### School and Community History in the 1920s (1920-1929)

Continuing industrial development contributed to the growth of Defiance from the 1870s to the early 1930s, encouraging both the growth of population and the desire for good schools. Leaders, who built stately homes in Defiance during these decades, saw a good school system as one of the marks of a progressive and enlightened community.

School athletics had only grown in popularity since the addition of the football field. In 1923, wooden bleachers were installed on one side of the field for the comfort of spectators. Other improvements to the school complex occurred during this period. Just as Defiance had built an impressive new school even in the midst of a world war, on the cusp of the Great Depression the city was able to fund a large addition, with an auditorium in the same Collegiate Gothic style,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Qted. in Warner, p. 434.

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along with a brand-new gymnasium to the east. The auditorium post-dates the Progressive Era but maintains that era's regard for beautification as inspiration to cultural life and its attention to a democratic ideal in serving not only the students but the community at large (Photos 11 and 12). Although the old 1903 high school had been serving as a gymnasium, the new gym addition was deemed necessary, as the state had mandated physical education for all students in 1923. The addition to the Defiance High School also included space in the basement under the gym and auditorium stage for manual training, domestic science, and locker and dressing rooms. Prior to this time, high school athletic events and professional productions had had to use the Valentine Theater, the Armory building on Clinton Street, or Weston Hall at Defiance College.

The Chamber of Commerce, the city council, and other civic leaders, along with local newspaper editorials, gave strong support to these improvements, which were to be financed by a \$178,000 bond issue in 1927. Student groups launched a campaign entitled "You build it and we'll pay for it," promising fundraising activities for the project. The bond issue passed by a narrow margin. The addition to the school, designed by the architects of the 1918 school and built by local contractors Baker and Shindler, were dedicated in 1929 (Photo H-4).

The auditorium was designed to serve not just school activities, but cultural events for the whole community. After much local controversy over size, the capacity of the auditorium was settled at 1,500 seats. The community boasted that there was no larger auditorium in northwest Ohio, other than in the big city of Toledo. In the year 1929 alone, the new facility was the venue for numerous public events, including "The Pirates of Penzance," the Farmers' Institute, lectures, musical recitals, and a Good Friday service. And after many years of fundraising, a large theater organ was finally installed in the auditorium in 1941.

By January of 1929, the Federated Women's Club of Defiance had agreed to finish a large room under the auditorium entrance for community use. This agreement accented the extensive public interest in the new building, as well as the growing influence of women's clubs in civic improvement. As the Depression loomed, this was to be the last major improvement to the school complex for several more years.

### **School and Community History in Modern Times (1930-1969)**

Replacing the wooden bleachers installed in the 1920s, a permanent concrete stadium for what was by then called Central Field was added to the high school site between 1935 and 1937 (Photo H-5). Lights were also installed in 1937. Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Defiance boasted several football celebrities who once played on its field: Don Miller, one of the "Four Horsemen" of Notre Dame; Gene Derricotte, the first African-American running back for the University of Michigan and later one of the Cleveland Browns; and Dave Preston, who played for the Denver Broncos.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Newspaper Archive, "Defiance, OH, Newspapers," <u>Defiance Crescent-News</u>, 11/1/27, p. 4.

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Since the 1890s, the town had been served by elementary schools in each ward of the city (the first ward elementary students had been incorporated into the Central School building). These elementary buildings (2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward) had become overcrowded and outdated. After two failed ballot attempts, the voters finally approved the construction of three new ward schools, and in 1941 Slocum, Brickell, and Spencer schools were built. Spencer School (now a senior center) is the only former elementary school building remaining, the 1890s ward schools, Slocum and Bricknell are demolished.

After the Second World War, Defiance again welcomed its returning veterans, and the economy and the population continued to increase. In 1948, a major boost to the economy was the construction of a new General Motors Central Foundry, just to the east of Defiance which would employ several thousand people. Between 1940 and 1960, the population of the town grew from 9,744 to 14,553.

Economic growth during these decades placed another strain on the schools. The next improvements, in 1953, were an addition to the high school gymnasium, plus two new music classrooms. A small overflow elementary building appeared in 1956, on the south side of town; it was an existing building temporarily used for elementary students. In 1958, the Anthony Wayne School, formerly a township school, opened in the city's rapidly expanding south end. In 1959, a \$3.5 million bond issue was passed to improve the high school, the Anthony Wayne School, and to construct a new junior high school. The junior high was added to the Defiance High School building, attaching to the southwest of the auditorium building. Completed in 1961, the building would house grades 7, 8, and 9, with the high school building reserved for grades 10 through 12.

The junior high school addition was designed by Strong, Strong, and Strong of Lima, Ohio. This firm was headed by Lyman T. Strong, originally of Tecumseh, Michigan. Early in his career he was associated with Peter Hulsken, one of the architects of the 1918 Defiance High School. He was involved in designing many schools, courthouses, churches, public buildings, and theaters throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. His older son, Lyman J. Strong (1918-2000) was owner and operator of Strong and Associates. Lyman T.'s younger son, James W. Strong (1921-1979), was also a member of the Strong firm. This group, by then known as Strong, Strong, and Strong, was responsible for the design of many area schools, public works projects, and hospitals. Some of their notable projects in Lima include the Lima Convalescent Home (1954), the initial buildings of the Lima Branch Campus of the Ohio State University (1965), and the restoration of the Ohio Theatre (1927, NR #82001354). No mention is made of the Strong, Strong, and Strong firm in city directories past 1980.

With another increase in student population during the 1960s, the school district began to plan a separate high school. In 1969, this new school opened south of town, leaving the campus on Arabella Street for middle school academics. After the baby boom population declined, the ninth grade was eventually moved to the 1969 high school building. In 2008, a new elementary complex was constructed near the 1969 structure, housing grades Pre-K through 6. In 2018, grades 6 through 12 moved into a new middle/high school building near the vacated 1969 site, with administrative offices temporarily occupying offices on the first floor of the 1918 building. As of this writing, the original 1918 building has been abandoned, its fate still in doubt. The

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1961 junior high school now houses a preschool and the school district administrative offices. The auditorium is used for school and community events and is the home base for a community theater troupe, the Fort Defiance Players.

### Conclusion

The central location on the northeast edge of downtown has been the site of Defiance's upper public educational facilities since the 1860s with the Collegiate Gothic Defiance High School and its auditorium addition remaining as the most endearing structures in the school district. Their decorative exteriors and interiors harken to a time in America when public building designs proudly echoed the spirit of an earlier age and at the same time heralded the progressive new century's devotion to education and culture. The building remains an important element in the local community. Other parts of the Defiance High School property were representative of newer forms of architecture, changing educational needs, preservation of environmental beauty, and other historical forces affecting a local community. The entire campus, including the sites and structures, is a testament to Defiance citizens' firm support for education, culture, and physical well-being for well over a hundred years.

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| Defiance High School |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Name of Property     |  |

Defiance, Ohio
County and State

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\_\_\_\_\_. <u>Defiance County Express</u>, 1881, 1883-88.

| efiance High School me of Property  | Defiance, Ohio County and State  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| . <u>Defiance Daily Crescent</u> , 1897-98, 190   | •                                |
| <u>Defiance Express</u> , 1903-5, 1909.   |                                  |
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| <u>Defiance Democrat</u> . 1852, 1881, 1900-1913, 1916-19, micro Library, Defiance, OH.                                 | ofilm files, Defiance Public     |
| (Defiance) Football Stadium Dedication Booklet. Defiance,   | ОН, 1937.                        |
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| Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1881, 1884, 1888, 1893, 189  | 9, 1905, 1924, 1946.             |
|   |                                  |
| Previous documentation on file (NPS):   |                                  |
| preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CF previously listed in the National Register                       | R 67) has been requested         |
| previously determined eligible by the National Register   | er                               |
| designated a National Historic Landmark   |                                  |
| recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #                      |                                  |
| recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #  |                                  |

| Defiance High School   |                             | Defiance, Ohio    |   |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Name of Property   |                             | County and State  |   |
| Primary location of addition   |                             |                   |   |
| State Historic Preserva  | tion Office                 |                   |   |
| Other State agency   |                             |                   |   |
| Federal agency   |                             |                   |   |
| Local government   |                             |                   |   |
| University   |                             |                   |   |
| Other  |                             |                   |   |
| Name of repository:  |                             |                   |   |
| Historic Resources Survey  | Number (if assigned): _     |                   |   |
| 10. Geographical Data  |                             |                   | - |
| Acreage of Property  |                             |                   |   |
| Use either the UTM system of   | or latitude/longitude coord | dinates           |   |
| Latitude/Longitude Coordi<br>Datum if other than WGS84:<br>(enter coordinates to 6 decim | ·<br>·                      |                   |   |
| 1. Latitude: 41.281177   | Longitude: -                | 84.365561         |   |
| 2. Latitude:   | Longitude:                  |                   |   |
| 3. Latitude:   | 3. Latitude: Longitude:     |                   |   |
| 4. Latitude:   | Longitude:                  |                   |   |
| Or UTM References Datum (indicated on USGS 1   | nap):                       |                   |   |
| X   NAD 1927 or  | NAD 1983                    |                   |   |
| 1. Zone: 16  | Easting: 720628             | Northing: 4573101 |   |
| 2. Zone:   | Easting:                    | Northing:         |   |
| 3. Zone:   | Easting:                    | Northing:         |   |
| 4. Zone:   | Easting:                    | Northing:         |   |

| United States Department of the Interior  |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| National Park Service / National Register | of Historic Places Registration Form |
| NPS Form 10-900                           | OMB No. 1024-0018                    |

| Defiance High School | Defiance, Ohio   |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Name of Property     | County and State |

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

The nominated boundary includes parcels B01-1022-0-001-00 and B01-1022-0-002-00, as defined by the Defiance County Auditor. See Attachment B - site map and parcel map aerial view.

### **Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary encompasses the entire Defiance High School, plus its three major additions, as well as Triangle Park and the football field. The boundary includes the buildings, sites, football field bleachers (structure), and an object (brick chimney) that are integral to the understanding of the history of the property. These entities are most closely associated with the property's historic significance during the Period of Significance (1918-1969). The collective resources comprise a single educational property in downtown Defiance, and the boundary includes the parcels historically associated with the school.

| 11. Form Prepared By                           |            |            |                        |
|--|------------|------------|------------------------|
|  |            |            |                        |
| name/title: _ Sally A. Myers, Ph.D, and Pogger | neyer D    | esign Grou | up (Bowling Green, OH) |
| organization: _Save Our 1918 School Committ    | ee         |            |                        |
| street & number: <u>112 Neill Street</u>       |            |            |                        |
| city or town: <u>Defiance</u>                  | _ state: _ | OH         | zip code:43512         |
| e-mail sallym112@gmail.com                     |            |            |                        |
| telephone: 419-784-3608                        |            |            |                        |
| date: 3/6/19                                   |            |            |                        |
|  |            |            |                        |
|  |            |            |                        |

#### **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.)

Defiance High School
Name of Property

Defiance, Ohio
County and State

### **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.

# Photo Log

Photographer: Paul Z. Tecpanecatl, Matthew P. Bauer, Edward Bronson (historic photos)

Date Photographed: May/Oct/Nov 2018; Feb, 2019; Historic Photos: 1917-1921, 1928-1929, 1937, 1939

Location of digital files: 112 Neill Street, Defiance OH 43512

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

Photo #1 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0001)

Southwest view of 1918 High School and Triangle Park from downtown business district, camera facing southwest

Photo #2 (OH-Defiance Co Defiance High School 0002)

North view of Triangle Park toward downtown business district, camera facing northeast

Photo #3 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0003)

Front view of High School Building, camera facing southwest

Photo #4 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0004)

Front view of High School Building main entrance, camera facing southwest

Photo #5 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0005)

Detail view of High School Building main entrance lighting and terra cotta, camera facing southwest

Photo #6 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0006)

Northeast corner view of High School facade, camera facing southwest

Photo #7 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0007)

Detail view of northwest corner of High School Building showing diaper pattern brickwork and condition of masonry, camera facing southwest

| United States Department of the Interior |   |
|--|---|
| National Park Service / National Registe | er of Historic Places Registration Form |
| NPS Form 10-900                          | OMB No. 1024-0018                       |

Defiance High School

Name of Property

Defiance, Ohio
County and State

Photo #8 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0008) View of western side of High School, showing smokestack, camera facing east

Photo #9 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0009)

View of connection between High School and Auditorium showing back of Gymnasium and back of High School, camera facing northwest

Photo #10 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0010)

Interior of hallway connecting High School to Auditorium addition, showing detail of glazed brick matching that of gymnasium interior, terrazzo floors, marble sills, original steam radiator, camera facing southwest

Photo #11 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0011) Front view of Auditorium, camera facing southeast

Photo #12 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0012) Side view of Auditorium, camera facing northeast

Photo #13 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0013) View of Auditorium/Gymnasium connector, camera facing east

Photo #14 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0014)
View of Gymnasium/Junior High School connector, camera facing southeast

Photo #15 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0015) View of northwest Junior High facade, camera facing west

Photo #16 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0016) View of southwest side of Junior High School, camera facing east

Photo #17 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0017)
View of southwest side of Cafetorium/Administration Building, camera facing east

Photo #18 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0018)

Rear (south) view of Junior High and Cafetorium/Administration Buildings, camera facing northeast

Photo #19 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0019)

Rear view of Junior High (east) and Gymnasium Addition (south), camera facing northeast

Photo #20 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0020)
East side view of Gymnasium and Football Field, camera facing north

| Def | iance | High | School |
|-----|-------|------|--------|
|     |       |      |        |

Name of Property

Defiance, Ohio
County and State

Photo #21 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0021)

View of High School main entrance foyer steps and ceiling, camera facing southwest

Photo #22 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0022)

View of High School entrance fover and decorative plaster, camera facing northeast

Photo #23 – This photograph was removed, as it did not meet the NPS minimum size requirements. Photos 21, 22 show similar views.

Photo #24 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0024)

View of High School first floor stairwell on east side of building, camera facing south

Photo #25 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0025)

View of High School west stairwells from third floor to landing of first floor, camera facing down/northwest

Photo #26 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0026)

View of first floor hallway of High School looking east, camera facing southeast

Photo #27 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0027)

View of second floor library of High School looking southeast, camera facing southeast

Photo #28 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0028)

View of third floor classroom of High School looking west, camera facing west

Photo #29 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0029)

View of third floor hallway of high school looking east, camera facing southeast

Photo #30 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0030)

View of third floor stairwell to High School study hall looking south, camera facing south

Photo #31 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0031)

View of third floor hallway of High School looking west, camera facing northwest

Photo #32 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0032)

North view of Auditorium lobby showing entrance doors and mural, camera facing northeast

Photo #33 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0033)

View of Auditorium hallway behind seating looking from south to north, camera facing northeast

Photo #34 (OH Defiance Co Defiance High School 0034)

View of Auditorium stage from hallway, camera facing southeast

| Defiance High School | Defiance, Ohio   |  |
|----------------------|------------------|--|
| Name of Property     | County and State |  |

Photo #35 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0035) View of Auditorium seating from southeast stage corner, camera facing northwest

Photo #36 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0036) View of east side of Gymnasium, camera facing southeast

Photo #37 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0037) View of west side of Gymnasium and bleachers, camera facing southwest

Photo #38 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0038) View of interior of Cafetorium looking southeast, camera facing northeast

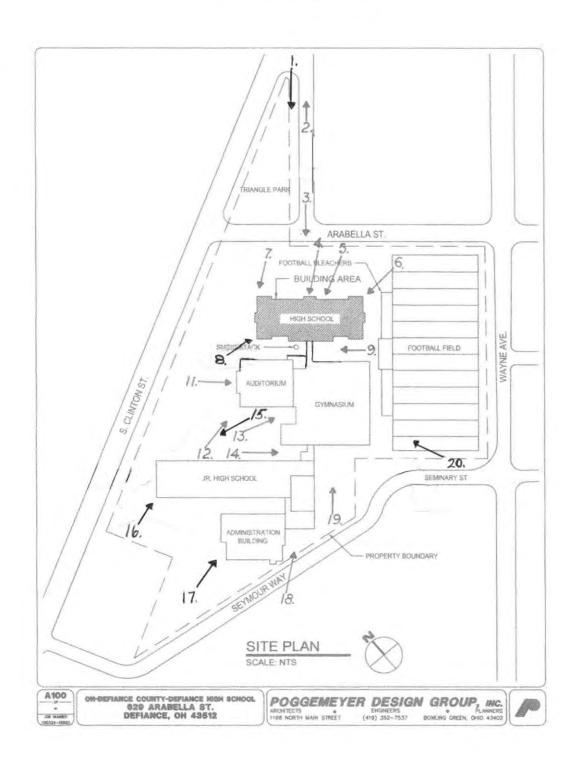
Photo #39 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0039) View of band room on second floor of Junior High, camera facing southeast

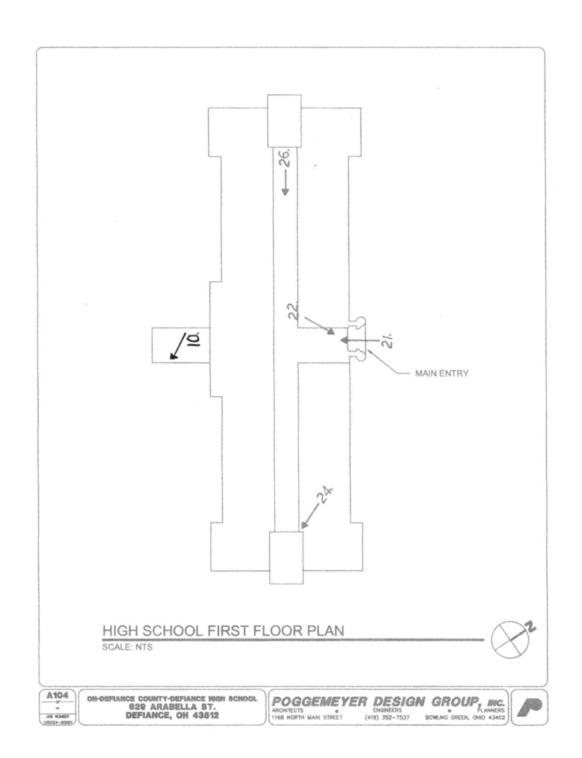
Photo #40 (OH\_Defiance Co\_Defiance High School\_0040)
Midpoint view of second floor hallway of Junior High, camera facing northwest

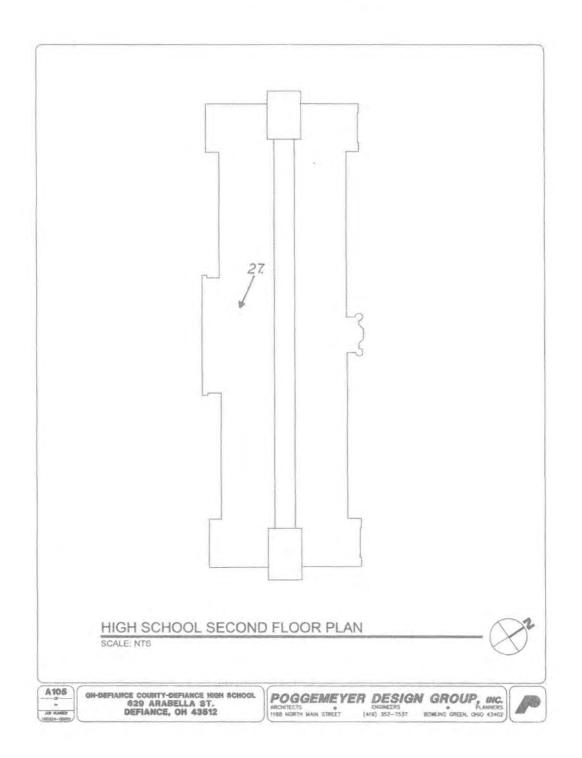
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

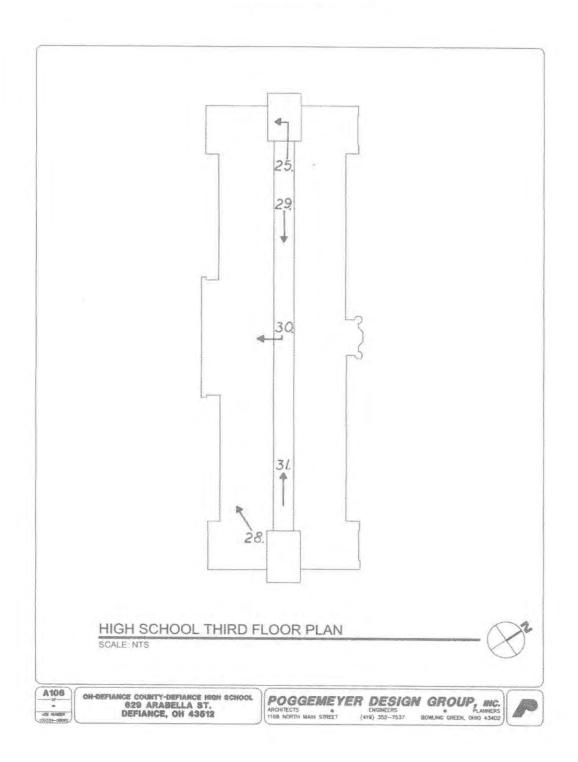
**Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

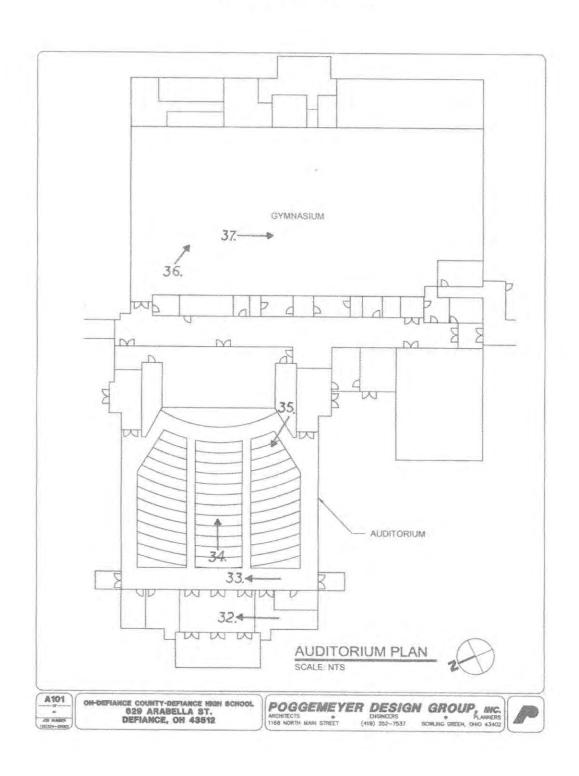
Attachment A - Photo Log & Key Defiance High School 629 Arabella Street Defiance, Defiance County, Ohio

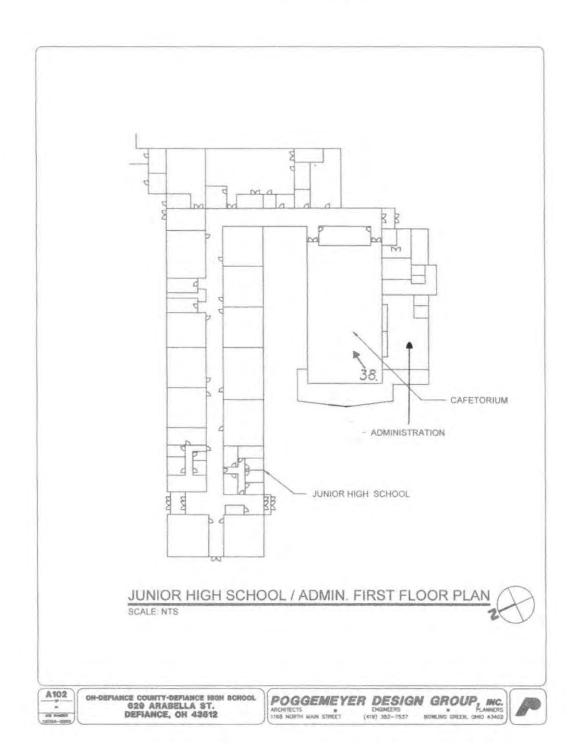


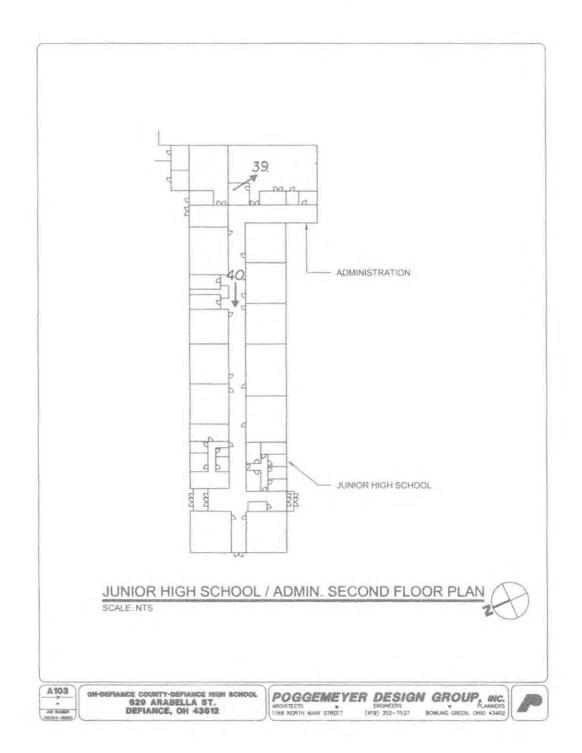


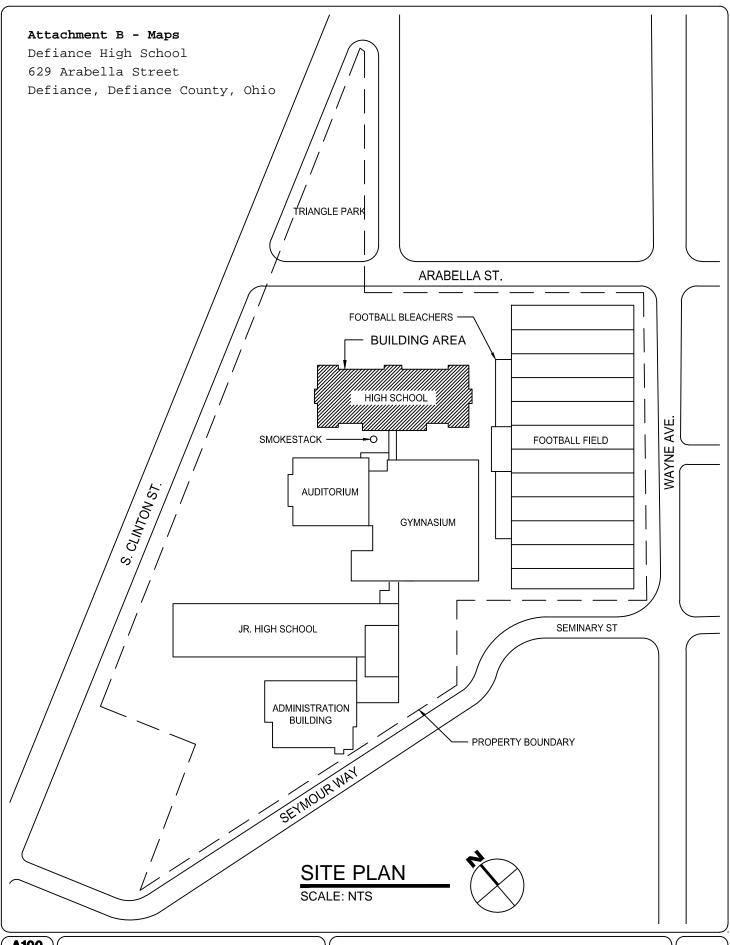












OH-DEFIANCE COUNTY-DEFIANCE HIGH SCHOOL 629 ARABELLA ST. DEFIANCE, OH 43512 POGGEMEYER DESIGN GROUP, INC.
ARCHITECTS • PLANNERS
1168 NORTH MAIN STREET (419) 352-7537 BOWLING GREEN, OHIO 43402



Attachment B - Maps

# Defiance High School, Defiance County, Ohio





H-1 Completed School with Old School in Background, 1918 Courtesy of the Defiance Public Library - The Edward Bronson Collection



H-2 Armistice Day Commemoration in Monumental Park, 1919 Courtesy of the Defiance Public Library - The Edward Bronson Collection



H-3 DHS Auditorium Under Construction, West Side, 1928 Courtesy of the Defiance Public Library - The Edward Bronson Collection



H-4 Auditorium and School taken from Clinton Street, 1929 Courtesy of the Defiance Public Library - The Edward Bronson Collection



H-5 Football Field with Bleachers and Band, 1937 Courtesy of the Defiance Public Library - The Edward Bronson Collection



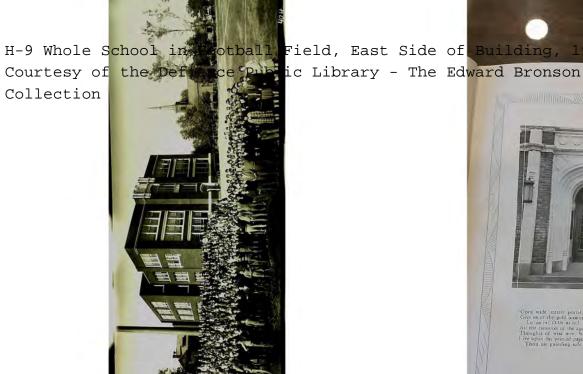
H-6 School Staff at Football Field, 1921 Courtesy of the Defiance Public Library - The Edward Bronson Collection



H-7 Crowd and Band in front of Armory Bldg from Monumental Park, 1920's, Courtesy of the Defiance Public Library - The Edward Bronson Collection



H-8 School Staff in front of HS in Monumental Park, 1922 Courtesy of the Defiance Public Library - The Edward Bronson Collection



H-9 Whole School in totall Field, East Side of Building, 1927

The Portal

H-10 Front Door of High School Building, 1928

Courtesy of the Defiance Public Library



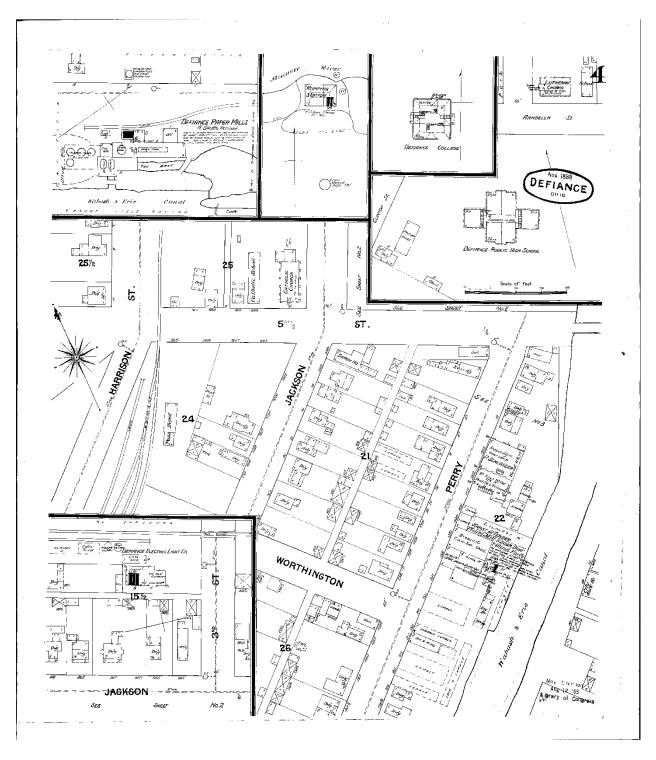
H-11 Students in front of High School Building, 1939 Courtesy of the Defiance Public Library



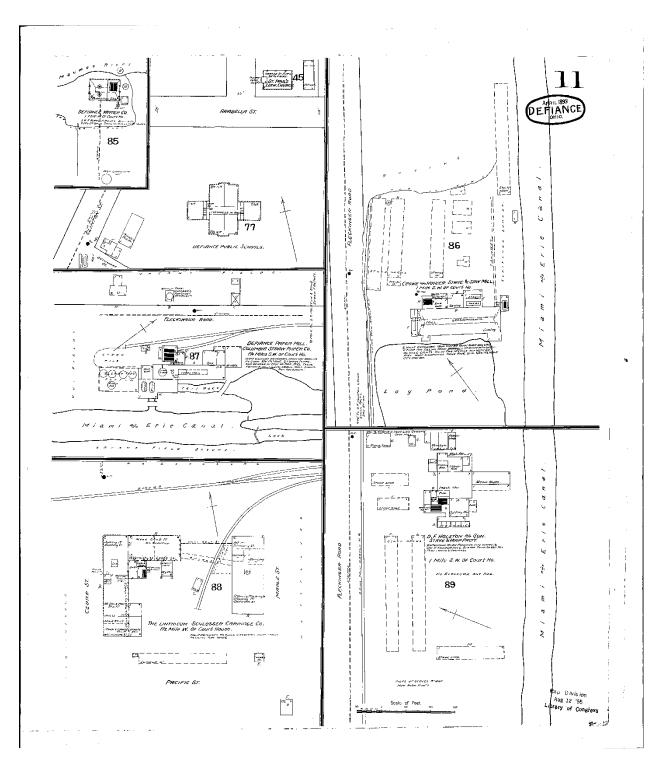
H-12 Rendering of High School Facade Courtesy of the Defiance Public Libary



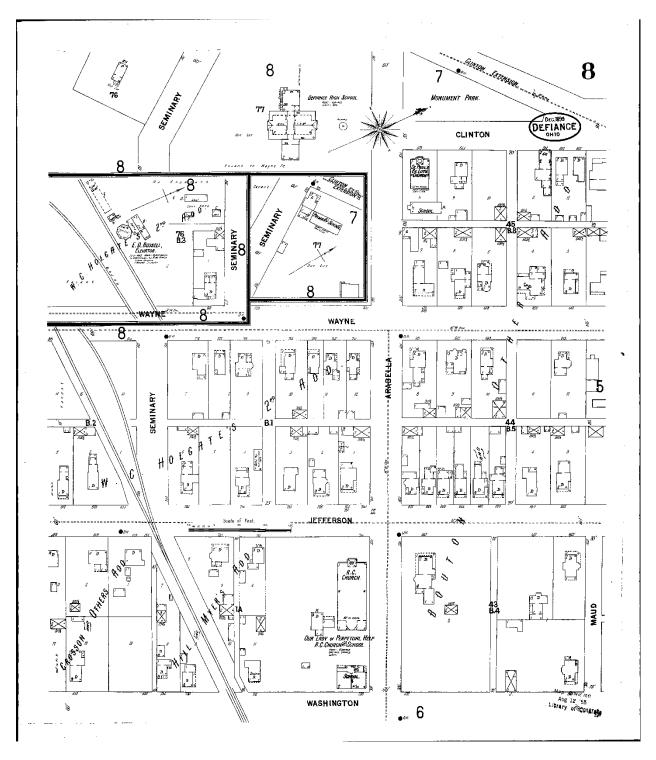
H-13 Monumental Park and Cannon with 1918 DHS in Background, 1921, Courtesy of the Defiance Public Library, the Edward Bronson Collection



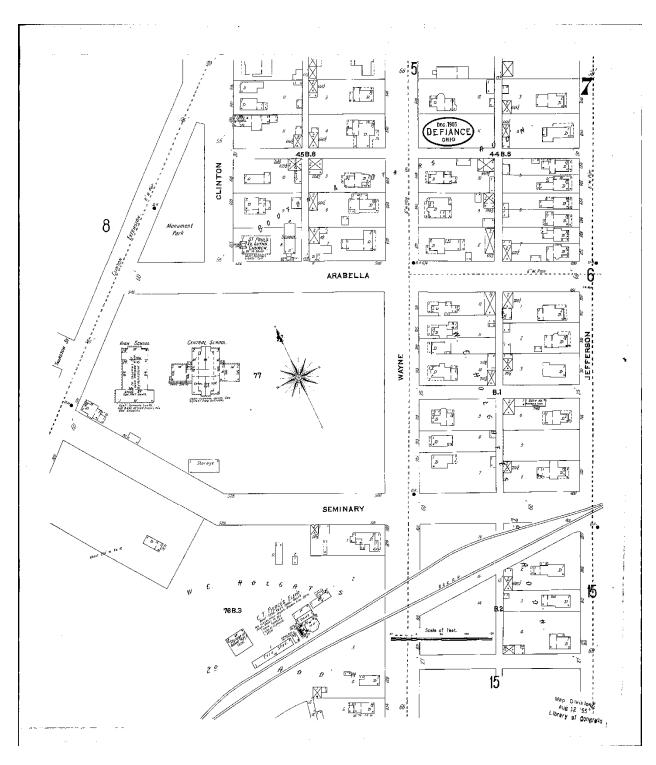
1888 Sanborn Ins. Co. Map (Site of previous High School Building in upper right corner)



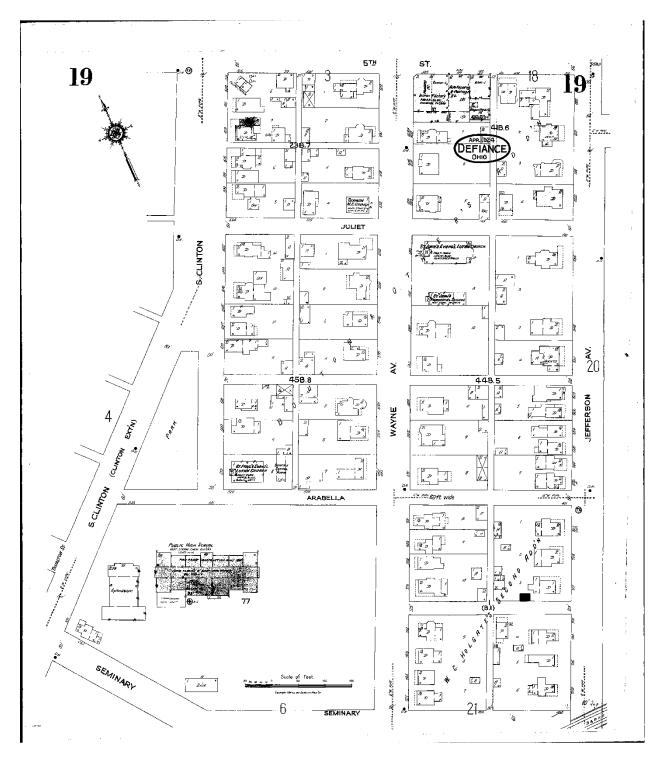
1893 Sanborn Ins. Co. Map (Site of previous High School in upper left corner)



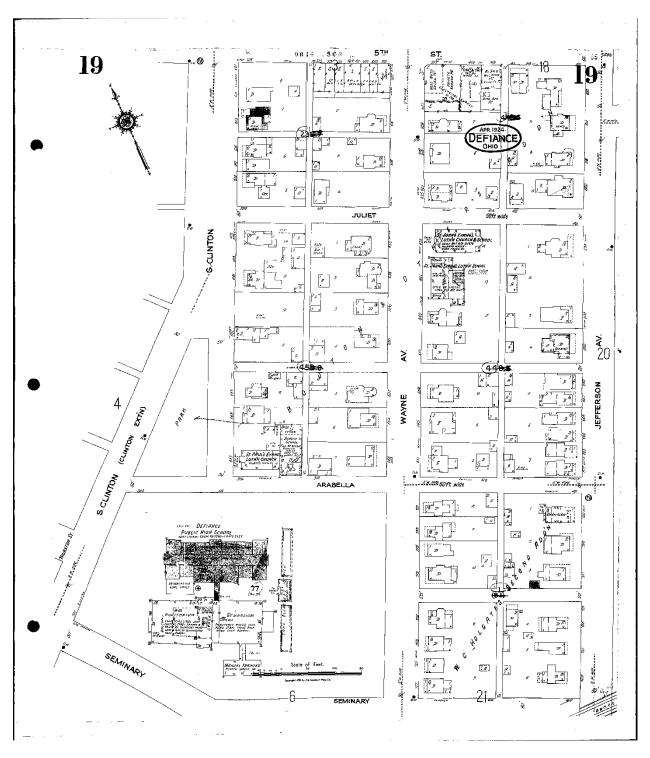
1899 Sanborn Ins. Co. Map (Site of previous Primary and High School in upper left corner)



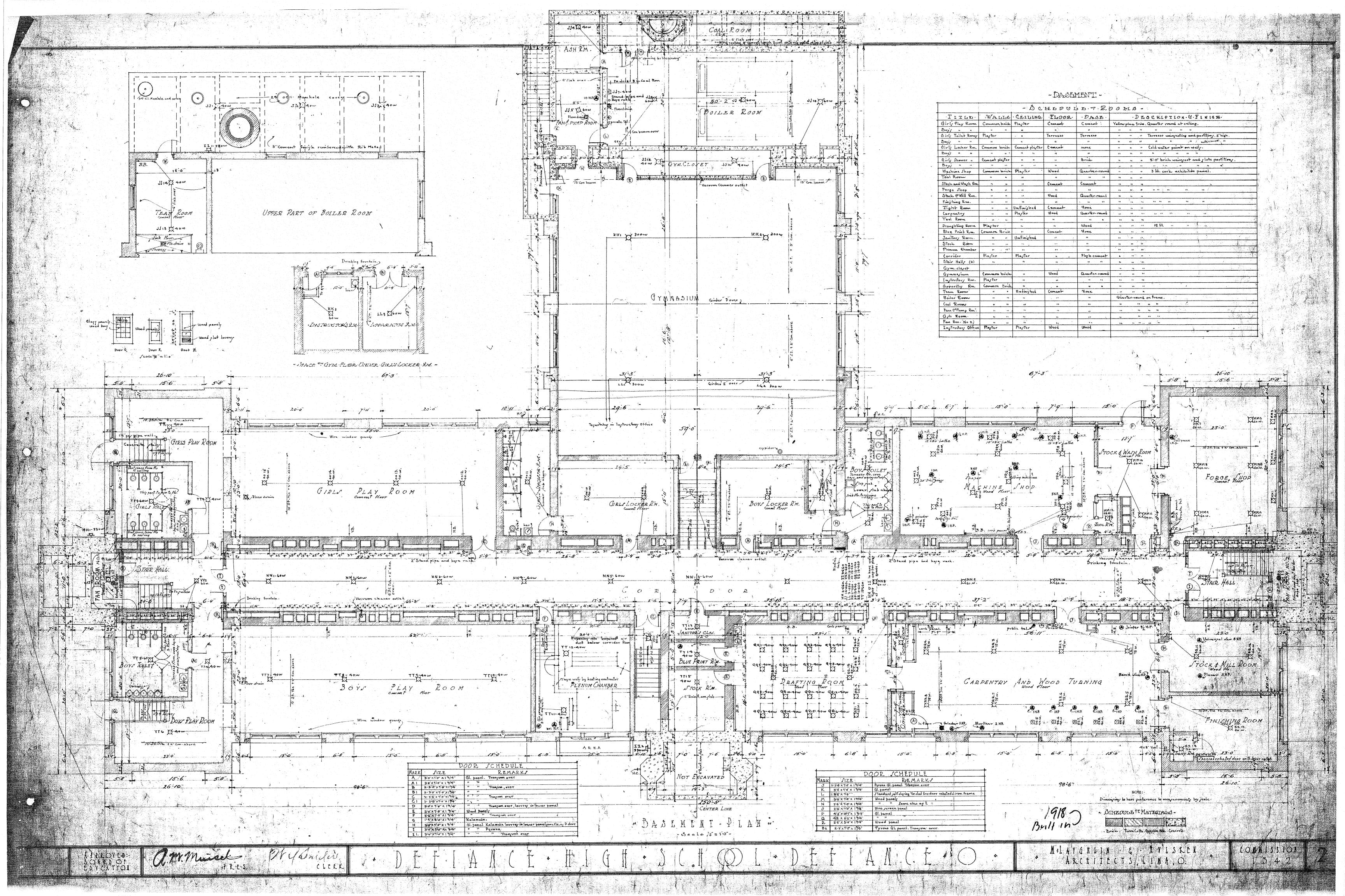
1905 Sanborn Ins. Co. Map (Site of former Defiance High School on the left middle side of page)

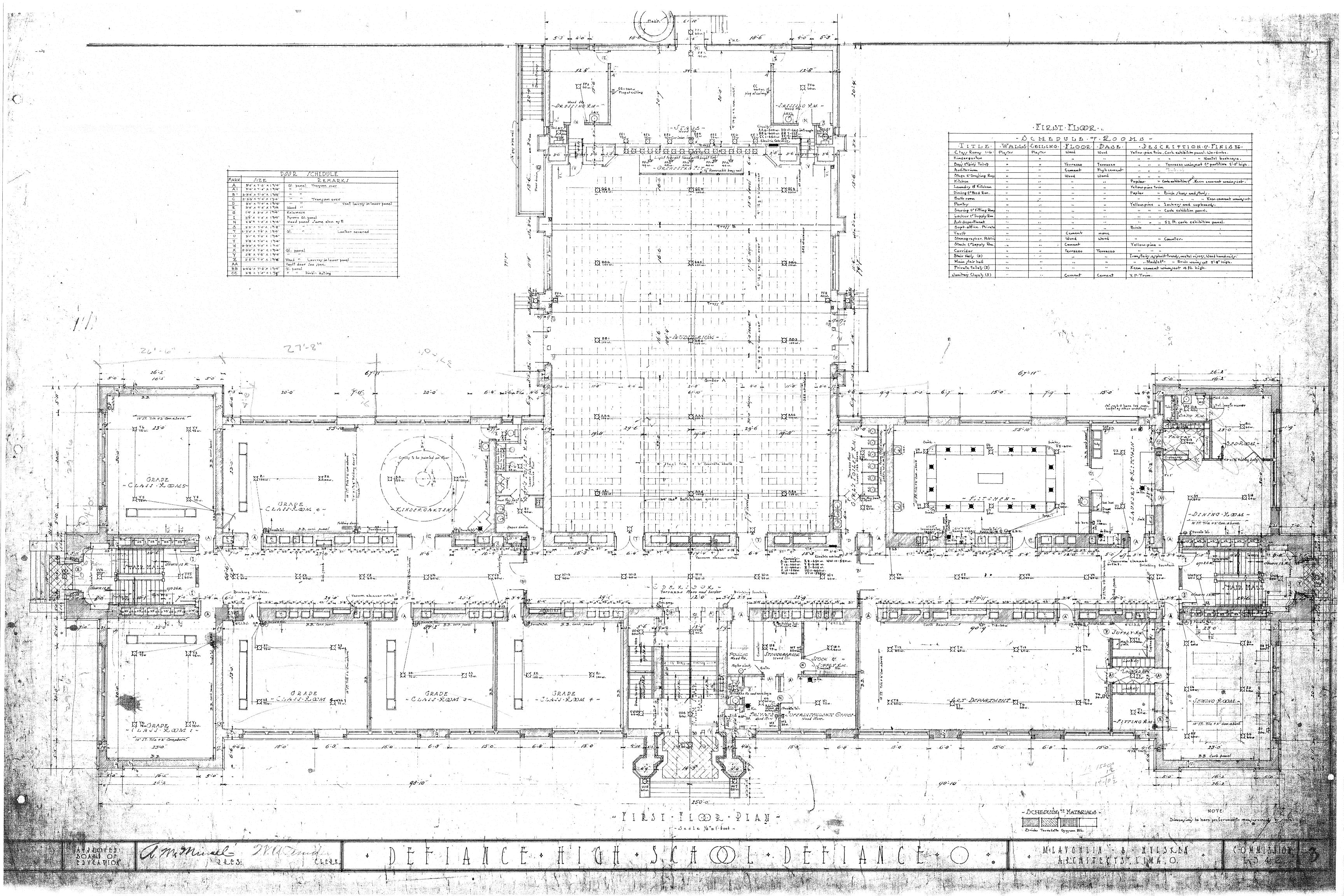


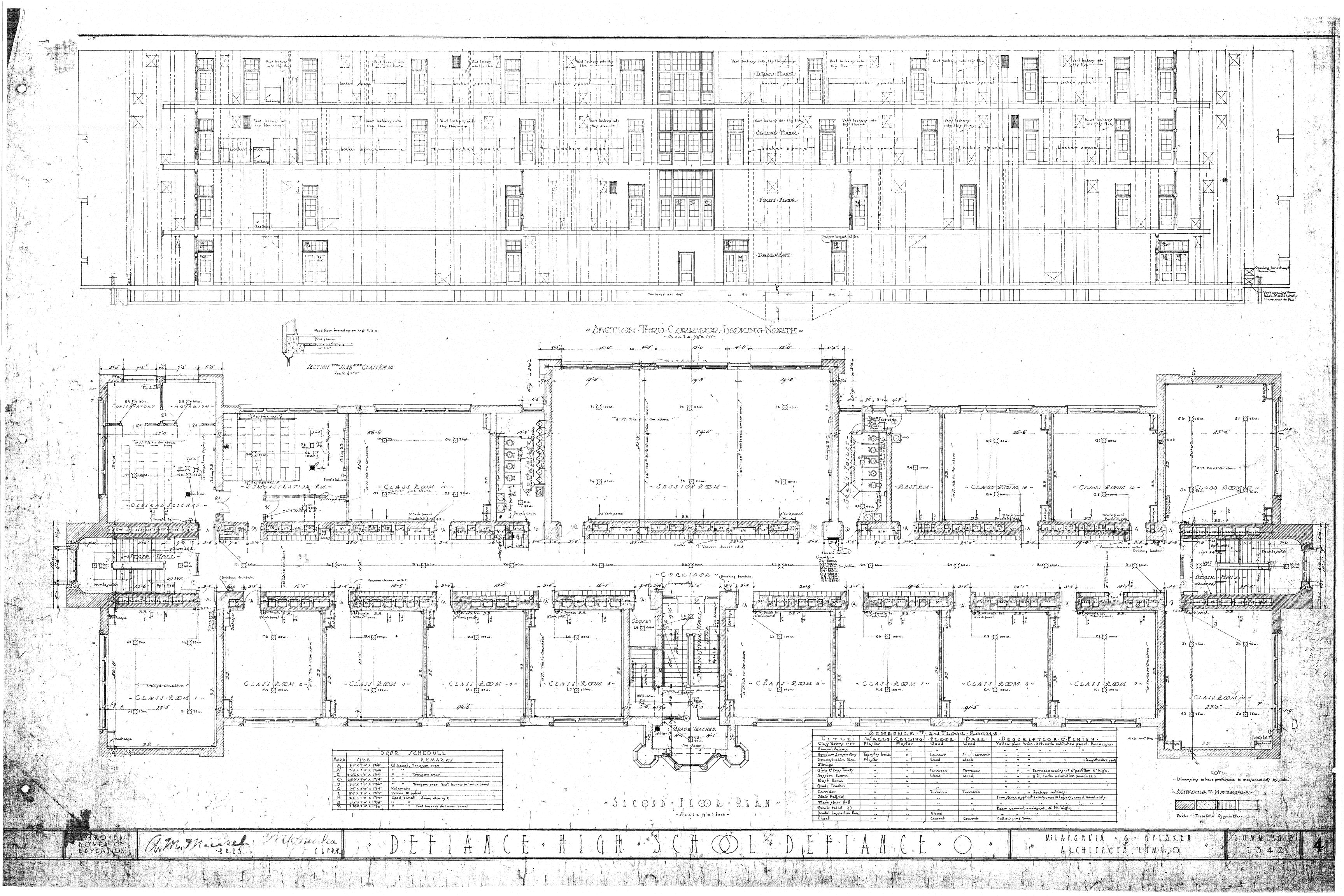
1924 Sanborn Ins. Co. Map (1918 Defiance High School Building in lower left corner with old Gymnasium)

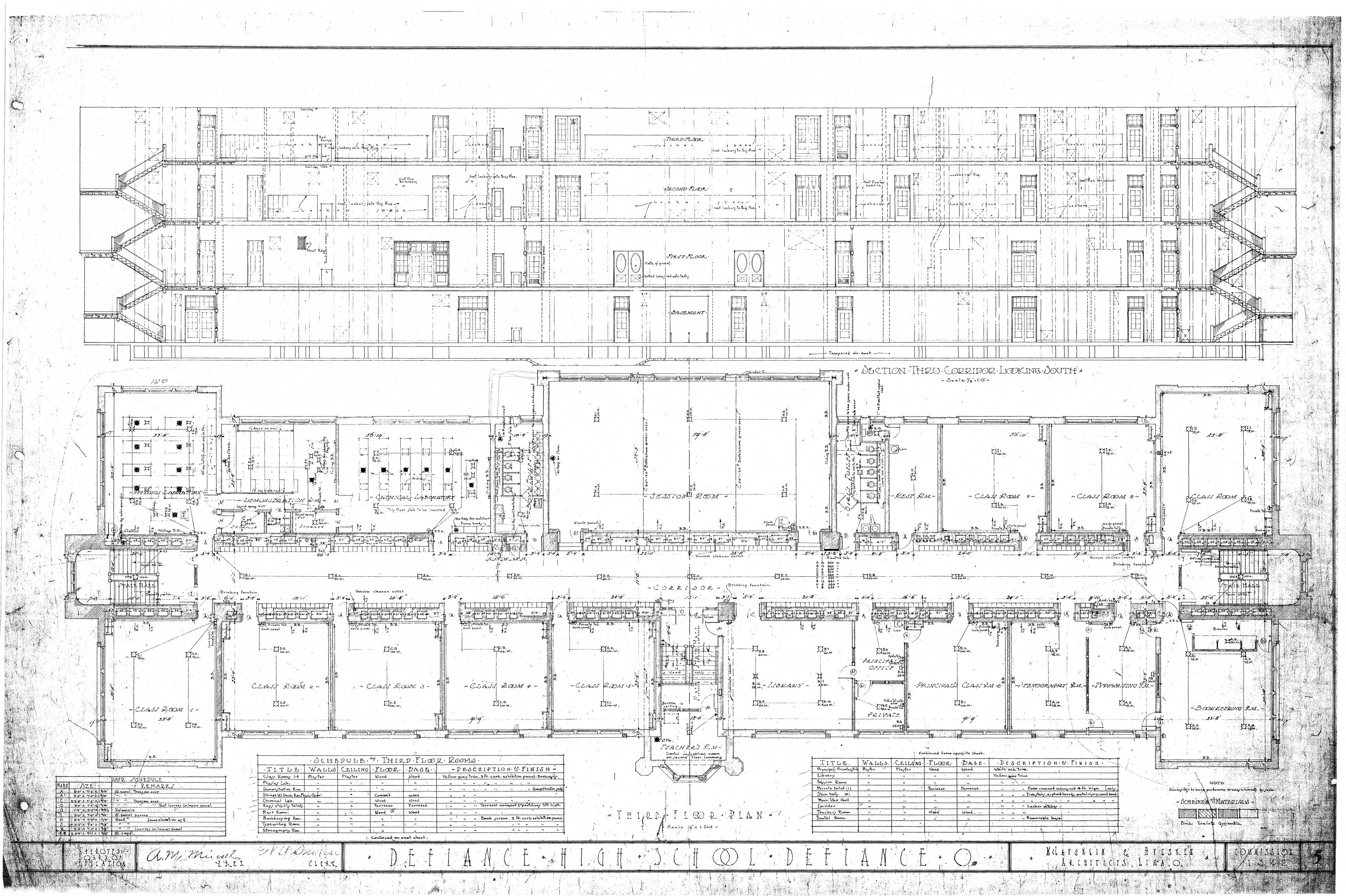


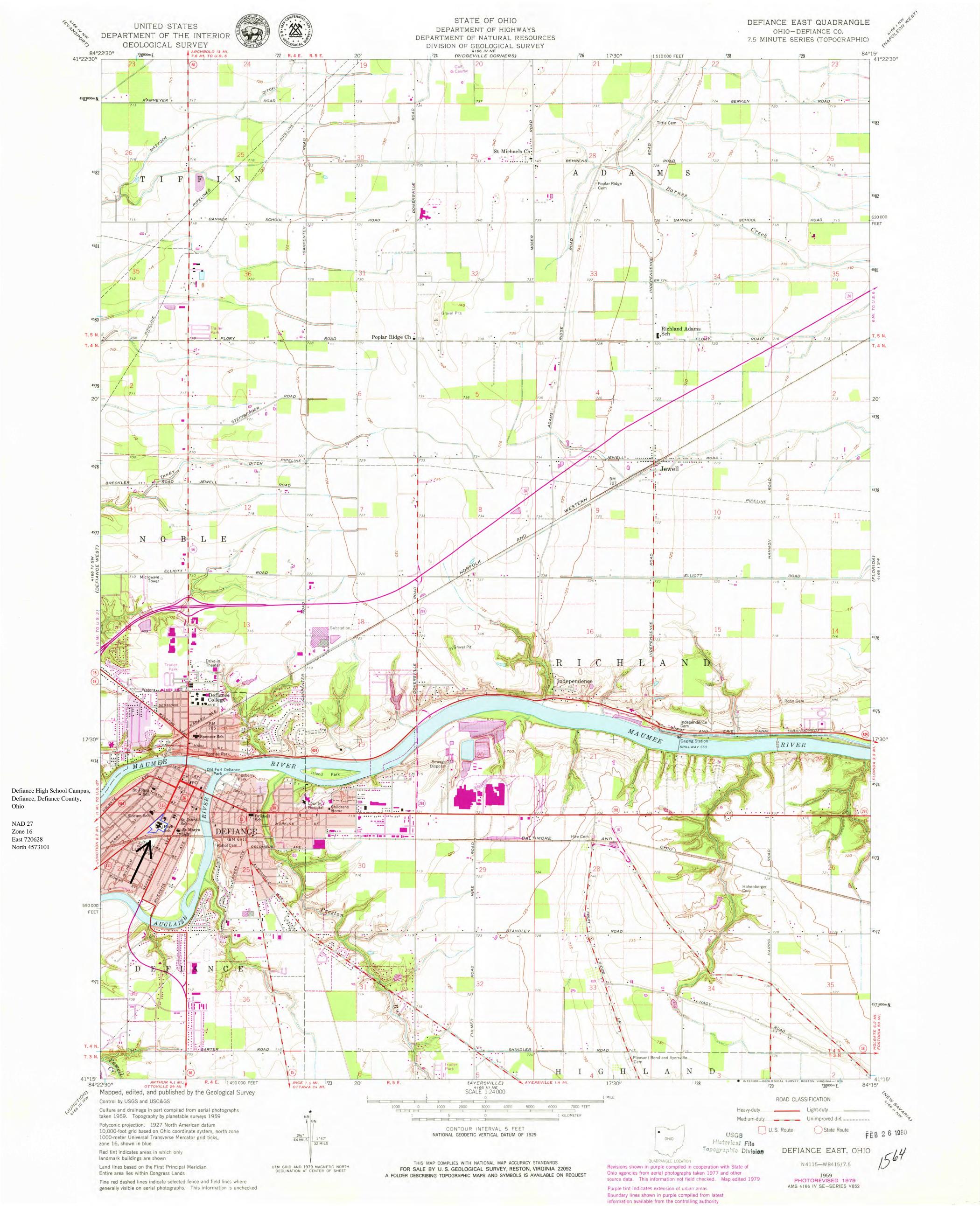
1946 Sanborn Ins. Co. Map (1918 Defiance High School Building with Auditorium, Gymnasium, Training Building and Football Bleachers in lower left corner)

























































































## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

| Requested Action:                            | Nomination                                 |   |                            |                      |
|--|--|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Property Name:                               | Defiance High School                       |   |                            |                      |
| Multiple Name:                               |  |   |                            |                      |
| State & County:                              | OHIO, Defiance                             |   |                            |                      |
| Date Rece<br>7/24/20                         |  | Date of 16th Day: 0<br>8/26/2019          | Date of 45th Day: 9/9/2019 | Date of Weekly List: |
| Reference number:                            | : SG100004356                              |   |                            |                      |
| Nominator:                                   | SHPO                                       |   |                            |                      |
| Reason For Review                            | N:   |   |                            |                      |
| X Accept Abstract/Summary Comments:          | Return Rej                                 | ject <u>9/9/2</u><br>S: local; POS: 1918- |                            |                      |
| Recommendation/<br>Criteria                  | NR Criterion A                             |   |                            |                      |
| Reviewer Lisa D                              | Deline                                     | Discipline                                | Historian                  |                      |
| Telephone (202)3                             | 354-2239                                   | Date                                      | 9/9/19                     | i)                   |
| DOCUMENTATION                                | N: see attached comments : No              | see attached SL                           | R : No                     |                      |
| If a nomination is re<br>National Park Servi | eturned to the nomination authority, rice. | the nomination is no                      | o longer under cor         | nsideration by the   |



July 22, 2019

Julie Ernstein, Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places National Park Service National Register of Historic Places 1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228 Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Ernstein:

Enclosed please find four new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

**NEW NOMINATIONS** 

Champion Coated Paper Company Defiance High School Wright Company Factory Kenmore Boulevard Historic District COUNTY

Butler Defiance Montgomery Summit

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the information to the National Register of Historic Places nominations for Champion Coated Paper Company, Defiance High School, Wright Company Factory, and Kenmore Boulevard Historic District.

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,

Lox A. Logan, Jr.

Executive Director and CEO

State Historic Preservation Officer

Ohio History Connection

Enclosures



## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

## OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

800 E. 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue Columbus, OH 43211 (614)-298-2000

| The following  | materials are submitted on July 22 2019  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| For nomination   | on of the Defigner Hish School to the National Register of   |  |  |  |
| Historic Place   |  |  |  |  |
|  | Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form Paper LPDF                           |  |  |  |
|  | Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document  |  |  |  |
|  | Paper PDF  |  |  |  |
|  | Multiple Property Nomination form  |  |  |  |
| - /  | Paper PDF  |  |  |  |
| V  | Photographs  |  |  |  |
|  | Prints VTIFFs  |  |  |  |
|  | CD with electronic images  |  |  |  |
| \frac{\sqrt{\sq}}\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}} | 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:  |  |  |  |