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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Green Township High School  
other names/site number Smithville High School, Greene Middle School

### 2. Location

street & number	<u>484 East Main Street</u>	N/A	not for publication
city or town	<u>Smithville</u>	N/A	vicinity
state	<u>Ohio</u>	code	<u>039</u>
county	<u>Wayne</u>	code	<u>169</u>
zip code	<u>44677</u>		

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national  statewide  local

Barbara Owen DSHPO for Inventory & Registration July 15, 2013  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 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:)

Joe Edson H. Beall 9.4.13  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: School  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: School  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals  
Beaux Arts Classicism  
Tudor Revival  
Late Gothic Revival  
Modern Movement  
International Style

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete, Stone  
 walls: Brick  
Limestone  
 roof: Asphalt  
 other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



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## Narrative Description

### Summary Paragraph

Green Township High School was constructed in 1939 with additions in 1952, 1956 and 1978 that reflect a growing enrollment. It is located at 484 E. Main Street, northeast of the center of Smithville, Ohio. The building is a key feature of this rural town in Wayne County, the 13<sup>th</sup> largest county in Ohio. With rich soil and a plentiful water supply, Wayne County is a strong agricultural community. Rolling hills, lush woods, and scenic farmland are characteristic of this Ohio county known as the "Gateway to Amish Country." Green Township High School is located in the northeast corner of Smithville, which is centrally located in Wayne County. The building commands presence as it sits back on its site, with an expansive lawn and a semicircular walk that leads to the public sidewalk at Main Street.

The original portion of Green Township High School, 1939, is two stories above ground, with a partial basement level. The basement is 4,370 square feet (SF), the first floor above ground is 17,850 SF, and the second floor above ground is 9,800 SF. The overall square footage of the original structure is 32,020 SF. In 1952, a classroom wing was added at the rear of the building (Photos 9, 10, and 11). Another addition was added in 1956 (Photos 14 and 15). Later, in 1978, a final addition was added (Photo 13), which enclosed a courtyard space between the original 1939 building and the 1952 classroom wing.

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### Narrative Description

The original 1939 building combines the overall form of Beaux Arts Classical style with Gothic and Tudor ornamentation. The building is a buff brick structure and stands two stories above ground. It has a low slope flat roof and brick parapet with stone coping. The building is ornamented with contrasting brickwork (Photo 7) and stone trim typical of the Tudor style (Photos 3, 4, and 5). The overall form of the 1939 structure is simple and rectangular. The structure is symmetrical at the main façade, with a projecting central entry bay and projecting wings (Photo 1). Window bays are located between the central entrance and the end bays. Smooth stone quoins mark the corners of projections and openings. A brick chimney is located at the west side of the building. The building sits prominently on an open lawn with minimal landscaping. Cast iron lampposts with Gothic style fixtures originally marked the connection of the public sidewalk at Main Street to the ends of a semicircular walk which extends to the main entry of the building; these fixtures have been removed in recent years and are being stored by the Green Township Historic Preservation Society (Figure 22).

Additions to the 1939 building utilize the same construction and building materials as the original structure. The foundations are shallow spread footings, the structural system is load bearing masonry with buff brick veneer, and the floor system is concrete slab-on-grade construction. The low slope, flat roof system of the original building is steel bar joists with composite fibrous roof deck, with a modified bituminous membrane. The roof of the subsequent additions is similar, although metal deck replaces the composite fibrous roof deck, and roof insulation is used. Roof areas are concealed by brick parapets with stone coping. Metal coping has been added to the additions in recent years.

The central entrance pavilion at the main (south) façade has a stone quoin surround with a segmental arched opening and central, shaped parapet (Photos 3 and 4). The arched opening is hooded, with a drip mould. Above the recessed entry is a stone panel with "Green Twp. High School" carved in Gothic lettering, with carved stone shields on either side. The stone continues to the second floor and around a tripartite window. Although this window originally featured a divided light central window (5 lights across, 5 lights down) with narrower divided light windows on either side (2 lights across, 5 lights down), the original opening has not been altered as the three-pane replacement window fills the original opening (Figure 16 and Photo 3). This is consistent and typical of the windows at the 1939 building. A typical window once 3 lights across and 5 lights down has been replaced by a three-pane window with insulated top pane and two glass bottom panes; however, the replacement windows maintain the original opening configuration. The stone surround extends to the parapet where it features a series of carved stone shields and Gothic style arches. The construction date, 1939, is carved in Gothic lettering in the top center of the stone surround (Photo 5). The entry doors and transoms are recessed within the arched opening. The wood doors are 12 lights (3 lights across, 4 lights down) over panels, and are surrounded by 10-light sidelights (2 lights across, 5 lights down) and an arched transom above. The stone of the entry arch continues into the recess, and stone quoins wrap the corners of the entry. Brick is inlaid within the stone borders of the walls and floor. Utilitarian lighting fixtures are wall mounted at either side of the entry alcove; these fixtures replaced the original Gothic style fixtures (which are shown on Figure 16 and are being stored by the Green Township Historic Preservation Society).

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Window bays on either side of the main entry include paired, three-pane windows at the first and second floor; each window is framed by stone quoins. Pilasters are implied with stone trim that continues vertically from a belt course at the first floor to a string course at the second floor. Decorative brickwork fills the space between the first and second floor windows; a rowlock course border encloses stack bonded headers. Carved stone medallions are centered in the brick parapet at each middle bay. Projecting wings on either side of the main façade are windowless. Here, brick of differing colors and textures are juxtaposed to create a contrasting diamond pattern between the stone bands above and below. A carved stone panel with symbolic cartouches sits in the top center of the decorative brickwork. A central, shaped parapet features carved stone similar to that above the main entry, with Gothic arches and framed by stone quoins (Photo 7).

A secondary façade of the south elevation is seen when approaching the building from the west. This single story portion of the structure is set back substantially from the main façade. A portion of the original structure is projected about 10 feet to the west. It is significantly less ornamented than the main façade; stone quoins around a single window are the only decoration. Adjacent to this portion of the original building is the 1956 addition (Figure 1). This 3,600 SF, single story addition is stark, with a small, single window at the west end. This façade continues the buff brick walls and stone coping of the adjacent 1939 façade; metal coping has been added in recent years. Access to the basement is provided by a stairwell in front of this secondary south facade.

The side elevations of the 1939 building are separated into primary and secondary facades (Photos 6, 8, and 17). The primary portion of each façade stands two stories tall. These facades continue the features of the main façade, with a central projection and window bays on either side. Each of the central entry projections contains a simplified version of the main entrance, with a stone quoin surround, segmental arched opening, and central, shaped parapet (Photo 16). The original entry doors have been replaced, but the original configuration of the entry remains, with a stone transom that is slightly recessed into the stone surround. The stone surround at the east and west facades starts at a belt course at the first floor and terminates at a string course at the second floor. A pair of tall, narrow three-pane windows takes the place of the tripartite window of the main façade. A carved stone panel is in the top center of the projection, and features Gothic style ornamentation (Photo 17). The west elevation entry has a wide concrete step up to the entry doors, while the east elevation has been modified to provide a ramp. The window configuration of the east and west facades is similar to the main façade; a pair of windows is in the middle bay on each side of the central projection, with a single window on either side of it. Carved stone medallions are centered in the brick parapet, above the paired windows (Photo 17).

The secondary elevation of the original structure's east façade is simplified from its primary elevation. It is two stories tall with the second floor set back substantially from the first, which projects a few feet from the primary elevation. Unadorned, glass block openings at the second floor lead to the auditorium. The outside face of the glass block has been painted black. Buff brick continues around the openings and a shaped parapet with stone coping conceals the flat roof beyond. The single story portion of this elevation has a stone base, buff brick walls, and a brick parapet with stone coping. It also contains 4 three-pane windows, each framed with stone quoins (Photos 6 and 8).

Directly adjacent to the east façade of the original building is the 1952 classroom wing addition (Figure 1 and Photo 9). This 10,550 SF addition is a single story, and is projected slightly from the first floor of the original structure. This portion of the building uses similar materials but is distinguished from the original building, as it is simplified and void of ornamentation. The buff brick walls continue to grade; there is no stone base. A shorter parapet with stone coping is used to conceal the low slope, flat roof; metal coping has been added over the stone in recent years. There are two sets of 6 three-pane ribbon windows with a stone sill, but no stone quoins. These sets of ribbon windows are separated and stepped near the center of this elevation, which reflects a stepped roofline above.

A chamfered corner between the east and north elevations of the building contains the main entry to the 1952 classroom wing. The entry elevation has been modified. Originally, a large grouping of 12 windows flanked each side of the entry to the 1952 classroom wing (Figure 20). These windows were removed, and infilled with buff brick, leaving a small window opening at the center of the brick infill. However, some original features remain (Photo 10). At this elevation, a stone base and limited decoration have again been introduced. Six carved stone medallions are used; 3 on either side of glazed entry doors (the original doors have been replaced). A small stainless steel awning, supported by steel tube columns, provides protection at the entry. Brickwork above the awning is recessed, creating pattern and mimicking the medallions and opening below. A ramp has been added to the sidewalk to provide accessibility to the classroom wing. The north elevation of the original building is seen only at the second floor. This rear portion of the building houses the auditorium and the elevation is void of any windows. Decoration at the 1939 north elevation is limited, but present. At each end of the 1939 north elevation, contrasting patterns in the buff brick mimic the decorative brickwork found on the

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main façade, but in a simplified manner. A stone string course is continued from the east and west facades and is replaced by rowlock coursing towards the center of the elevation. Two brick piers with stone caps are centered on the 1939 north elevation. Original stone coping remains exposed at this portion of the building (Photos 11 and 12).

The 1952 classroom wing fills the foreground of the north elevation (Photo 11). This single story addition has been modified. It originally featured ribbon windows along the entire north elevation of classrooms (Figure 20). The windows and window frames were removed, and have since been replaced with single, three-pane windows spaced along the elevation. The space between the replacement windows was filled with buff brick to match the existing, and stone sills were incorporated. Stone coping caps the brick parapet; metal coping has been added in recent years.

The west elevation of the building is comprised of the 1952 classroom wing addition at the north, the original 1939 building at the south, as well as 1956 addition and 1978 addition in between (Figure 1). An entrance to the 1952 classroom wing is located at the north end of the west elevation. Like the entrance at the chamfered corner between the east and west elevations, this entrance has been modified although some features remain. A stainless steel awning supported by steel tube columns provides cover for the entrance. In recent years, a reversible enclosure has been added to the space between the columns to provide wind protection. An original glass block accent piece remains above the awning. This elevation is void of other decoration.

Adjacent to this portion of the west elevation is the 1978 addition (Figure 1). This portion of the building enclosed the courtyard space between the 1939 building and the 1952 classroom addition. This single story addition is approximately 2,500 SF. It is similar to the 1952 classroom addition, with very few features on the buff brick walls. There are 2 three-pane windows and one double-hung, which was added to the elevation when a pair of double doors was replaced by a single door (Photo 13). A stone sill is present at the three-pane windows, and a brick rowlock sill is used at the double hung window. Metal coping has been added to the stone at this addition.

Projecting from the original building, adjacent to the 1978 addition, is the 1956 vocational wing addition (Figure 1). This 3,600 SF single story addition was added to the west projection of the original structure. At the north elevation of this addition is a pair of double doors, each with 9 lights. This entry is adjacent to the original building which contains a 9-light window with stone sill and rowlock course header; a ground floor level window of the same configuration is partially seen, and protected by a lightwell. The remainder of the addition's north elevation has been modified, as some of its windows have been removed and infilled with brick. While this elevation provides daylighting to classrooms, it is also utilitarian with a pair of double exit-only doors and mechanical louvers. The west elevation of the 1956 addition is similar to the north elevation, but incorporates a ribbon window with 4 three-pane windows with stone sill, towards the south (Photo 15).

The remaining portion of the west elevation is that of the original 1939 building. The primary elevation of the west façade, previously discussed in conjunction with the east façade, continues features from the main façade of the 1939 building. The secondary elevation of the original structure's west façade is simplified from the primary elevation and is two stories tall. The second floor is set back substantially from the first, which is slightly set back from the primary elevation. Unadorned, glass block openings at the second floor lead to the auditorium. The glass block has been painted black. Buff brick continues around the openings and a shaped parapet with stone coping conceals the flat roof beyond. The single story portion of this elevation has buff brick walls and a brick parapet with stone coping; metal coping has been added in recent years. A maintenance door and single, three-pane window are located at this façade. The only ornamentation at this secondary elevation is stone quoins around the window opening (Photo 17).

### **Interior**

The interior of Green Township High School retains a high level of integrity despite years of changes to the structure. The main entry vestibule remains as originally designed, with terrazzo floors, glazed masonry wainscot, plaster walls and decorative mouldings. The flat ceiling of the vestibule is lined with plaster mouldings painted to simulate wood (Photo 20).

A set of wood vestibule doors mimics the main entry doors, with 12 lights over panels, 10-light sidelights and an arched transom above (Photo 19). A short corridor from the vestibule emphasizes the impression of an open, octagonal lobby. The short corridor is lined with oak display cases and features a Gothic style lighting fixture original to the building. A soffit between the corridor and the lobby space features decorative plaster corbels, with simple acanthus leaf detailing, painted to simulate wood. These decorative corbels are also found at the soffits leading to other corridors (Photos 21, 22, and 24).



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The octagonal lobby is at the intersection of the 1939 building's main circulation paths. On each side, the lobby opens up to wide symmetrical corridors (Photo 22). The corridors to the left and right lead to secondary entries and stairwells at the east and west sides of the building. Straight through the lobby are the auditorium and gymnasium (Photo 21). As the center of circulation, the lobby contains key features that are carried through the rest of the building. An accent border in the terrazzo floor accentuates masonry piers and soffits that separate the lobby from the adjacent corridor areas. The textured plaster ceiling of the lobby is bounded by a substantial plaster crown moulding painted to simulate wood; at the center of the lobby ceiling is an octagonal Gothic light fixture. The plaster walls feature a glazed masonry wainscot with solid course base, running bond field, and a rowlock course at the top of the wainscot. Built-in oak display cases are incorporated at the lobby's corners that are opposite the vestibule (Photo 24). Glazed masonry round arches, with limestone keystones and springers, provide a transition to the slightly recessed display cases. A plaque identifying the school as a project of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works is featured in another corner of the lobby space (Photo 23).

The gymnasium / auditorium space is directly opposite the main entry. The entrance to this multi-purpose space incorporates a vestibule. The vestibule entrance from the lobby is a pair of wood doors with 9 lights over panels. Doors from the vestibule to the gymnasium are solid wood panel doors. The vestibule is centrally located under a raised auditorium seating area, opposite the proscenium stage. Most of the features in this area are original to the building. The view of the stage is impressive as it opens to the gymnasium (Photo 26); the decorative plaster surround is painted to simulate wood and features ornamentation typical of the Beaux Arts style. At the center of the proscenium is an oval cartouche with swags on either side. Low-relief panels continue around the perimeter of the opening; a wide rinceau panel of ivy and grapes is used at the center and on either side, a narrower panel is used with smaller carvings of acorns, flowers and shields (Photo 27). Corbels similar to those used in the lobby are also featured around the stage, at the corners of the soffit at the opening. A large plaster crown moulding is carried through the gymnasium and auditorium, and corbels are used at a soffit which separates the auditorium seating from the gymnasium area. Plaster medallions with acanthus leaves are incorporated on either side of the stage, also painted to simulate wood. The stage floor is clear stained maple.

The gymnasium is located between the stage and auditorium seating (Photo 28). Walls are glazed masonry with plaster above, and the floor is clear stained maple. The flat, textured ceiling of this space is bordered with painted, plaster crown moulding. The auditorium seating is raised (Photos 29 and 30), and a glazed masonry low wall divides the area from the gymnasium floor. At one side of this low wall, small wood access doors lead to a storage area under the raised seating. Painted metal guardrails are at the top of the low wall, and at other open areas. The floor of the seating area is painted concrete. The walls of the auditorium are plaster, with a chair rail at the top of a painted wainscot, and plaster crown moulding surrounds the textured plaster ceiling. Pendant fixtures above the auditorium seating are Art Deco in style and original to the building (Photo 30). Most of the auditorium seats are original to the building; however, there are two styles present. The majority of the seats are the same style; these are wood seats with metal end pieces that are Art Deco in style and typical of PWA auditorium projects of the time (Photo 52). A portion of seating in the front row is older than the rest; these seats replaced original seats that were damaged over the years. The wood seats here are very similar to the other style, but the end pieces are from an earlier period (Photo 51).

Corridors of the 1939 building continue key features from the main lobby. Plaster ceilings were sprayed with an acoustic material during early renovations, and suspended acoustical tile has been added in recent years. The corridors are lined with built-in, painted metal lockers (Photo 57). Classroom doors are recessed in the corridor. Most of the doors are original, stained oak, with 9 lights over panels (Photo 53). Some original glass lights remain, as well as some original door hardware. The original Science Room doors are steel, but grained to simulate wood and match the other classroom doors (Photo 54). The terrazzo floor, glazed masonry base, and plaster walls remain virtually unchanged from 1939. At the second floor, wood doors leading to the stairwells are surrounded by sidelights and transom above (Photo 56). The wood doors at these assemblies have been removed in recent years. Stairwells feature metal guardrails with pickets that alternate between square and twisted square, and simple profile handrails. Newel posts are square with a pyramidal top (Photo 55).

Classroom spaces of the 1939 building feature built-in millwork, with base cabinets and upper cabinets with glass doors in most rooms (Photo 49). Most original floors are present; wood floors or terrazzo are found in most rooms, although some have been covered with carpet. Walls are plaster with a solid course glazed masonry base. Original plaster ceilings are present in most rooms (Photo 50), although suspended acoustic tile has been added in some rooms. Lighting fixtures have been updated in recent years. The original home economics room contains similar millwork, with an original sink in



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the center of the built-in millwork and a glazed masonry wainscot (Photo 31). Some classrooms of the original building have been subdivided over the years.

The interior of the 1952 classroom wing matches the utilitarian character of its exterior. As was typical of school construction at the time, these spaces were built to be functional and easy to maintain. Corridor walls are stark, with painted concrete masonry units and a coved, glazed masonry base (Photos 32, 33, and 39). Vinyl composition tile floors incorporate a border that mimics the terrazzo border used in the original building. Freestanding metal lockers line a portion of the corridor. Doors in these corridors are original to the building but the style of them varies. There are wood doors with 9 lights over panels, wood doors with 6 lights, wood doors with a single, insulated light, and solid doors. Ceilings in the classroom wing corridors are suspended acoustic tile. There is an entry vestibule at the north corner of the building. It is separated from the corridor by wood sidelights and transom; the wood doors have been removed. The original floor of this vestibule has been replaced with mosaic tile. Classrooms of the 1952 wing addition are comprised of painted concrete block walls, vinyl composition tile floors with a glazed masonry base, and acoustical tile ceilings (Photo 41). One wall of each classroom features built-in lockers, with additional built-in storage above the lockers (Photo 40). While most of the classroom windows at the north elevation (at the rear of the building) have been replaced, the classroom adjacent to the 1939 portion of the structure retains the original ribbon windows (Photos 34 and 35).

The 1956 vocational wing addition was added to the west side of what was originally the Farm Shop room (Figures 1 and 14). This addition provided additional classrooms for vocational education classes, including industrial arts and vocational agriculture. Although the interior spaces have been modified since their construction, the primary use remains the same. An industrial arts shop is located adjacent to the 1939 structure. This shop classroom has a concrete floor, painted concrete block walls, and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling (Photos 46, 47, and 48). The vocational agriculture classroom has been converted to a computer lab and offices. The computer lab and offices have painted concrete block walls, carpet floors with resilient base, and suspended acoustical tile ceilings.

The 1978 addition to the building provided a maintenance room and storage area. A corridor was added to the south wall of the 1952 addition; this wall was left unpainted (Photo 38). The corridor floors are vinyl composition tile and the walls are painted concrete masonry units, with rubber base. A suspended acoustic ceiling is used with grid mounted lighting fixtures. The structure above is exposed in some areas and lighting fixtures are suspended from the ceiling (Photo 38). The maintenance room and storage area were later converted to classrooms. The classrooms at the 1978 addition have painted masonry unit walls, vinyl composition tile floors with resilient base, and suspended acoustical tile ceilings (Photos 36 and 37).

### **Summary**

Green Township High School retains a great deal of integrity and many of its key features, including exterior ornament and decoration, original doors, casework, intricate plaster details, and interior lighting fixtures. The building maintains its presence on the site, as additions to the building were designed to be respectful of the original structure and secondary in both size and style. The building entrances, with stone surrounds, arched transoms, and carved stone, are handsome features that have had minor modifications. The only significant change to the 1939 building is the loss of the majority of its original window sash; however, the original configuration of the windows has not been affected and the overall aesthetic of the building has been minimally affected.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

Social History

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1939-1956

**Significant Dates**

1936, 1938, 1939, 1943, 1952, 1956

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Architect/Builder**

Charles J. Marr, Architect (New Philadelphia, OH)

Correll and Bogner, Builders (Wooster, OH)

Walter G. Caldwell, Architect

Derr & Cornachione, Architects

Kenneth Derr and Associates, Architects

C.A. King and Sons, Builders

**Period of Significance (justification)**

Green Township High School is significant under Criterion A for its association with the educational and social history of Smithville, Ohio and for its association with the Public Works Administration. Funding to construct the original building was provided by one of the last major grants through the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. This program was terminated in 1943, and marks the end of the New Deal era of involvement in Public Works Projects. Under Criterion C, it is significant for architecture and design and for its association with architect Charles J. Marr. The period of significance (1939-1956) represents the building as it was designed by Charles J. Marr and extends to include additions that represent a period of substantial growth for the community and reflect changes in educational practice.

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**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A**

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

Green Township High School is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its local significance in the educational and social history of Smithville, Ohio. Built with the assistance of funds from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, it was constructed as a result of consolidation of the community's district schools and is representative of broad trends in public education in Ohio's village schools in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The building functioned as the village's only high school from 1939 to 1969, when it became the only middle school, as it will remain until the 2014 school year. Green Township High School is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance of design and execution. The building demonstrates distinct architectural treatment on its three major facades and conveys the importance that Smithville (and many other rural communities) placed on educational architecture in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Later additions also represent social/educational transitions within the community and architecture typical of their period of construction, although some of the original construction of the additions has been modified over the years. The school remains intact, prominently situated on its site, and maintains its significance as a prominent community landmark.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance**

**Historical Background**

Wayne County was the 6<sup>th</sup> county formed in the Northwest Territory, in 1796. Originally encompassing 133,000 square miles, Wayne County was named after General Anthony Wayne, who led the victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers and negotiated the Greenville Treaty with the chiefs of the eleven most powerful Indian tribes. When the State of Ohio was formed in 1803, Wayne County was slowly reduced for a period of five years until it became approximately the size that it is today, 555 square miles. Centrally located in Wayne County, Green Township was first settled in 1811 and settled very slowly until after the War of 1812. When it became an independent township in 1817, it was named for General Nathanael Greene, an important military figure of the Revolutionary War who was considered George Washington's most trusted subordinate. Greene was one of only three generals to serve all eight years of the war; George Washington and Henry Knox were the others.

The first public road in Wayne County (Portage Road, now State Route 585) was developed in 1817, as an expansion of an old Indian trail. This road ran through the northwest quarter of the township and led to the first settlement in Smithville a year later, by Thomas Smith, a hero of the War of 1812. Smith laid out an early plan for the village in 1831, but his plan was abandoned because the area was too low and wet (each quarter section of Green Township had at least one good spring of running water when it was first settled). The present village was laid out and an official survey was completed 5 years later. It wasn't long before Smithville had a saw mill, a grist mill, a general store, and an inn along Portage Road. Shortly after the first train came to Smithville in 1852, blacksmith shops, a wagon maker, wheelwrights, a harness shop, and a saddle shop were opened. Smithville continued to grow steadily.

Today, Wayne County remains predominantly rural. Of its 555 square miles, less than two percent consist of urban areas. Manufacturing is the county's largest source of employment, although farming is a close second. The Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center is located in Wooster, the county seat. Amish Christians were among the county's first settlers; Wayne County is now one of the largest Amish communities in the United States. Other early settlers were German, Irish, Scottish, and English. With a population of 114,520 in 2010, Wayne County averages 206 people per square mile.

**Smithville Schools**

Despite differing cultures and backgrounds, the settlers of Green Township worked together to build a strong community. Education played a significant role in the area's development. The first school in Green Township opened in the fall of 1818. Spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic were taught in a small log schoolhouse in the northwest quarter of the township. In 1821, Ohio legislature passed the first public school act which allowed local residents to establish school districts. A second school was built in the fall of 1822, and a third in 1824. Green Township had grown steadily and in 1827, it was separated into four equal school districts. New schools were constructed for each district, although two of the schools were burned by settlers who did not approve of the redistricting. In 1829, the township was divided again in response to Ohio legislation that provided tax support for rural public schools; this time, seven districts were created. In

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1836, the population reached 1,187 and overcrowding was becoming an issue. The township was divided for a final time, into ten districts. A new brick schoolhouse was constructed for each of the districts, with the exception of district eight (Orrville) which became its own city school district.

Like many other early schools in Ohio, the first schools in Green Township were subscription schools. Tuition was paid by parents who wanted their children to be able to read the Bible, write a letter, or compute the value of farm produce being offered for sale (Santmyer 187). Classes were usually in session for 8 to 12 week terms in the winter or summer, to allow students to work on the farms during spring planting and autumn harvest. In 1853, Ohio's constitution was revised to incorporate a state tax which established a school trust fund. This would be the first time that tax funds were available for public education. Responsibility for local school funds and ownership of school properties were assigned to township school boards, newly created with one representative from each subdistrict. This legislation also required that schools offer 6 months of classes per year and that common education be provided free to all youth. District schools at this time consisted of three distinct departments; primary, intermediate, and grammar. Higher education was available at colleges, but a large gap existed between grammar school and college. In effort to bridge this gap, the Academy (often called High School or Normal School) was formed. For a modest tuition, these schools provided advanced courses in arithmetic, geography, grammar, and analysis. Although teaching methods were the same as those used in district schools, the courses of study were more flexible and many of the students were adults. Academies were run independently of district schools.

In 1861, Professor James B. Taylor founded a Select School in Smithville. Classes of the Taylor School were held in the village's Presbyterian Church, often called the "Old Synagogue." The following year, Professor Taylor abandoned his school to volunteer for military service in the Civil War. Many of his students followed him. One of his advanced students, John B. Eberly, who had been teaching in the district schools in the winter term, entered a nearby Academy. He then went on to further his education at Mount Union College, where he received his Artium Baccalaureatus (A.B.) degree in 1865. Professor J.B. Eberly, as he was known after obtaining his degree, desired to establish his own school. With the help of his father, Eberly opened Smithville High School in August 1865. (The school was also known as Smithville Normal School or Smithville Academy. It is noted hereafter as Smithville Normal School, for clarity.) Classes were originally held at the same "Old Synagogue" as the Taylor School, but were soon moved to the River Brethren Church.

Other local villages had established Academies by this time, but Smithville Normal School excelled in popularity and reputation as an educational center. Enrollment for the first year was 173 students. Students were eager to attend. Enrollment rose, and the school gave the village a new civic pride and financial prosperity. The village doubled in size the first year of the school's existence. Soon enough, it was evident that a new facility was necessary. In the summer of 1867, the Smithville Normal School moved to a new building on North Milton Street. This two story Italianate brick structure contained 3 rooms on the first floor and an auditorium on the second floor (Figures 5 and 6). The school's popularity continued to grow and in the school year of 1874-1875, Smithville Normal School received its largest enrollment at 325 students.

In 1877, Ohio law required children aged 8-14 to attend school at least 12 weeks annually. This was the first time that attendance in schools was mandatory, but there were exceptions for children who were mentally deficient, needed for labor, or lived more than two miles from a school. Nonetheless, education in Ohio began to change. District schools added high school departments. Wooster University, 6 miles from Smithville Normal School, had opened its doors in 1870. Local financial support moved to the district schools and Wooster University, and enrollment at Smithville Normal School dropped. Professor Eberly was frustrated with the situation but wanted to continue as an educator, so he began to look elsewhere. He petitioned residents in nearby Wadsworth, who agreed to provide facilities as he required. Eberly moved his school in 1885; it became the Western Reserve Normal College.

Attempts were made to revive Smithville Normal School after Eberly left town, but none were as successful as he was. In 1892, Eberly closed the doors of the Western Reserve Normal School in Wadsworth. Four years later, he returned to Green Township and reopened Smithville Normal College. Enrollment rose and faculty personnel were excellent, but Eberly was met with opposition and had become less tolerant of criticism. In 1899, a new school was organized with the specific intent to replace and destroy Eberly's school. It was unsuccessful, but it was clear that things had changed. At the same time, Eberly became involved with the Chautauqua movement of social reform that focused on music, theater, art, religion, and recreation, and provided entertainment and education for the entire community. He opened his farm home at Point Breeze to hold meetings of the Chautauqua, as well as with the annual 16-day event that drew thousands



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of people (Figure 9). The Chautauqua gained much popularity, and Eberly enjoyed being able to provide his home community with the benefits of cultural education. In 1903, he closed the doors of Smithville Normal School once again, and focused on the Chautauqua which he continued until his death in 1906 (his son, J.M. Eberly, continued the Chautauqua until 1916). In 1910, a fire destroyed the Smithville Normal School building.

The 1890s brought a period of educational revival in the state of Ohio. These years stressed the importance of professionalism in education and encouraged an increase in standardization of curriculum and testing. The success of Smithville Normal School had proved the value of secondary education to Green Township residents, and the first high school department was added to Green Township district schools in 1896. This first tax-supported high school was a two year extension to grammar school. Classes were held on the second floor of one of the district schools in Smithville, which had been built in 1891 (Figures 7 and 8).

The Brumbaugh Act of 1902 was the first law to govern high schools across the state. Under this law, "high school" was formally defined, 3 distinct categories (based on number of grades, number of weeks open, and number of courses completed for graduation) were outlined, and a general curriculum of courses was identified. Three years later, in 1905, Albert Belmont Graham (founder of the Boys & Girls Agricultural Clubs, now known as 4-H) distributed *Agricultural Extension Bulletin #5 "Centralized Schools in Ohio"* which mobilized a rapid, statewide movement toward rural school consolidation. Graham's Bulletin also emphasized the importance of setting and environment as a component to learning. Many communities around the state reacted to this Bulletin. Schools of this time period were designed and built to provoke a sense of cultural pride.

In 1910, the Green Township Board of Education passed a resolution to begin a second grade high school, which would provide three years of study. The curriculum at this time included Geography, Algebra, Civics, English and American Literature, Physics, Agriculture, History, Geometry, Rhetoric, Botany, Composition, Latin, Caesar, Cicero, Latin Grammar, and German. Emphasis on the arts began to influence curriculum and extracurricular coursework. In 1917, Music was added to the curriculum in Smithville High School. Also in 1917, the Smith Hughes Act (also known as the National Vocational Education Act) provided federal funding for vocational, commercial and domestic science classes in public schools. These classes would be added to the curriculum at Smithville a number of years later.

It was soon evident that the public high school required its own facility. The alumni of Smithville Normal School held a reunion on the site of their former school on North Milton Street in 1919. Here, they discussed a plan to purchase the land and build a pavilion to hold future reunions. The Green Township Board of Education suggested that the alumnus donate the grounds to the community for the construction of a new school and in return, their reunions could be held at the school. It was agreed upon, and shortly after, a Georgian building was erected on the site, prominently situated on a raised lawn. Its hipped roof was concealed by a stepped parapet, and the main entrance showed influence of the Adam style with a raised podium and triangular surround with semi-circular fan light (Figure 10).

A year after the construction of Smithville's new high school building, Ohio passed the Bing Act of 1921, which required children aged 6-18 to attend school and required free transportation of high school students. Only two exceptions were made; children already graduated from high school did not have to enroll, and once a child had turned 16 and passed 7<sup>th</sup> grade, he or she could work on the farms instead. The Bing Act resulted in hardships for many families, especially in rural communities where families depended on children's wages. It also created adversity for the school districts that had to provide sufficient facilities and transportation for an increased number of students. An addition was made to the newly constructed high school in 1922 (Figure 11), and in the same year, the State Department of Education requested that Green Township provide a first grade high school education of four years. (Green Township High School would achieve status as a first grade high school in the 1924-1925 school year.) A year later, in 1923, Ohio introduced the Sullivan McCreary Bill which mandated that physical education be provided in all schools.

### **Green Township High School**

By 1936, the Green Township Board of Education was faced with a number of considerations. The priorities of the district were realigned as a result in changes to Ohio legislation. An increase in population of the township meant increased school enrollment, especially after passage of the Bing Act. Transportation of students to each of the district schools would be costly. In addition, district schools were in poor condition and out of room. Consolidation became a top priority in order to provide a central, upgraded facility necessary for the community's students.

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Architect, Charles J. Marr was successful and well-known by the time he was selected to assist Green Township with upgrades to the community's school facilities. A graduate of Sorbonne in Paris, France, Marr received his Master of Architecture from Columbia University. He joined the prestigious firm of McKim, Mead and White (known for their work in the Beaux Arts style) in 1915 and was involved with projects such as the Racquet & Tennis Club and Columbia Trust Company Downtown Building in New York, New York. In 1924, Marr came to Ohio and opened an architecture firm in New Philadelphia (Tuscarawas County). He designed Springfield Township School in Richland County, constructed in 1928 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP Reference #03000325). Richville School in Perry Township (in Stark County, adjacent to Wayne County), was constructed in 1930, and demolished in 2009. Richville School shared many of the stylistic features of Green Township High School, including a similar plan with rectangular form and projecting wings and entry bays, Tudor stone details, and decorative brickwork. Noble County Courthouse, constructed in 1934, shares many of the same Beaux Arts style features as Green Township High School and Richville School, with applied pilasters, a raised parapet, and decorative stonework. Marr extended his firm in 1953 to include James Knapp and James Crawfis, and the firm became Marr, Knapp & Crawfis. Today, the firm is known as MKC Associates, Inc. and operates with offices in New Philadelphia and Mansfield.

Marr's reputation as a successful architect was supported by his dedication to the profession and public service. In 1932, he wrote the basis of legislation which would require registration and eventually licensing for Ohio architects. Six years later, he presented the resolution to unify independent architectural organizations, which laid the foundation for The Architects Society of Ohio (now AIA Ohio). Marr was a key figure in establishing the Architects Society of Ohio Foundation, known today as the AIA Ohio Foundation, which provides scholarships to deserving architecture students. The Charles J. Marr Award was established by the AIA Ohio Foundation to recognize individuals whose commitment to the profession is exemplary. This Award began in 1990 and continues to be awarded annually.

Green Township High School is a prime example of contemporary thinking in terms of school design and it exemplifies the effects of legislation on early 20<sup>th</sup> century schools in Ohio. The new facility was able to comply with classroom, laboratory, vocational, and gymnasium requirements from the state for the first time in Wayne County. Classrooms were designed specifically to house vocational, commercial, and domestic science classes as a result of the 1917 Smith Hughes Act, the building was large enough to hold an increased student population as a result of the 1921 Bing Act, and physical education facilities were provided as a result of the 1923 Sullivan McCreary Bill. Green Township High School was designed to satisfy changing legislation while providing for growth and development of the rural township. The structure immediately became a symbol of civic pride. Green Township High School hosted Wayne County's one-act plays, All-Star basketball games, and other important county cultural events. A center of education from the time it was built, Green Township High School provided a central gathering place that would prove to be a prominent community landmark for years to come.

Green Township High School combines the overall form of Beaux Arts Classical style with Gothic and Tudor ornamentation. The simple and rectangular form of the building is ornamented with contrasting brickwork and stone quoins typical of the Tudor style. Carved stone lettering, arches, and medallions reflect the Gothic style. The structure is symmetrical at the main façade, with a projecting central entry bay and projecting wings. It sits prominently on an open lawn with minimal landscaping.

Green Township High School is formally placed on its site and exhibits a high level of architectural integrity. It was designed to convey its importance as a place for education in its rural community and maintains architectural significance in its design and execution. A certain prestige is associated with the structure, with its ornate composition of materials, planar undulation and decorative elements. Its size and massing is greater than any of the community's earlier schools. The efficient plan, formal symmetry and hierarchical spaces of Green Township High School are typical of the Beaux Arts style, and its ornamentation is distinctly influenced by the Gothic and Tudor Revival styles, a significant departure from the popular Italianate or Georgian styles of the community's earlier schools. The use of only a partial basement and minimal crawlspace is unlike most early 20<sup>th</sup> century schools and is indicative of a change in contemporary thinking with regard to school design and student health. Spacious windows provided classrooms with ample light, fresh air, and circulation. The architectural goals of the 1930s, efficiency and economy, are brought together in the design of Green Township High School while still incorporating architectural style that once belonged only to the elite.

When Marr was invited to a Green Township Board of Education meeting in 1936, the intent was to discuss additions to existing township district schools. The first priority was an addition to the 1891 school where high school classes were

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being held, and an addition to one of the district's grade schools was also discussed. At the end of this meeting, and likely under the suggestion of Charles Marr, the Board of Education voted to file an application for Federal Aid.

The Public Works Administration (originally named the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and commonly referred to as the PWA) had been in place for 3 years at this time, and the potential for funds was diminishing as Congress had recently put a time limit on the completion of its projects. The Public Works Administration funded 70% of the nation's schools built between July 1933 and March 1939. A bond levy was sent to the polls for the construction of a new fireproof, 14-room high school with an auditorium and gymnasium. This levy for \$50,000 would be matched by 45% from funds provided by the Public Works Administration. The bond levy failed in June of 1936, and again in September. In April of 1937, the Green Township Board of Education wrote to the Public Works Administration offices in Columbus to provide notice that no further election was contemplated with regard to the school building project.

Congress soon passed the PWA Extension Act, which provided a new deadline of July 1, 1939 for substantial completion of projects and also announced the liquidation of the Public Works Administration. Charles Marr visited with the Board of Education in July of 1937, and the Board decided to resubmit the bond issue as a special election. The bond issue failed for a third time. An addition was made to one of the district schools to provide temporary relief for the increasingly overcrowded schools.

The aftermath of the PWA Extension Act proved that the liquidation of the organization was too sudden. Substantial personnel cutbacks had been made, and what was left of the organization struggled. In June of 1938, the deadlines for PWA projects were extended a final time. Under this revision, projects funded by the PWA were required to begin construction before January 1, 1939 and be completed by June 30, 1940. The Green Township Board of Education immediately held a special meeting to discuss another bond issue. This bond issue for \$75,000 with \$71,280 matched funds passed at the polls in August with a majority of 78%, and a grant from the government was received in October. A site on East Main Street was the most desirable location for the school, as it was centrally located in Green Township and was one of the largest undeveloped areas in Smithville that didn't occur in the flood plain. The land on East Main Street was purchased, and bids for construction were opened in December of 1938. Theodore Bogner Construction (later Correll and Bogner) of Wooster was hired as general contractor. A certificate from the Tax Commission was received in February of the following year. In May, the Board of Education wrote to Ohio Congressmen and Senators urging them to give their support to the Starnes Bill, which provided additional funds for the continuation of PWA. An amendment was made to the original grant from the government in October, and a second certificate from the Tax Commission was received in December of 1939.

When the high school was completed in April of 1940, students from the school on North Milton Street packed up their schoolbooks and walked to the new school (Figure 16). With a new school that provided adequate spaces for grades eight through twelve, the 1920 school became the elementary school and housed grades one to seven. The design and construction of a new spacious school structure was critical for consolidation of the district's schools.

The community of Smithville and surrounding Green Township continued to grow after the construction of the new high school. In 1952, nearby Baughman Township (which had closed the doors of its high school in 1938, at the request of the State Department of Education) voted to merge with Green Township. The two rural townships were similar in economy and culture, and the agriculture department of Green Township High School was appealing to many of Baughman township's students. In addition to the increased student enrollment due to this merge, the post-war baby boom also increased student population. Wayne County had experienced steady growth between 1900 and 1930, but the growth between 1940 and 1950 was nearly 20%, which more than doubled the percentage of growth from 1930 to 1940. Additional classrooms were required.

The economic stability that resulted in the years following World War II led to a period of prosperity and expansion. During the 1950s, the International Style gained popularity in school design because it focused on streamlining architecture and provided buildings that were more efficient and economical. Distinctive features of the International Style include an emphasis on horizontal massing, regularity of components, and avoidance of ornamentation. At Green Township High School, a series of sprawled out, single-story additions provided additional facilities for a growing population while allowing separation of activities. These additions indicate the influence of the International Style, with an emphasis on horizontal massing, regularity of components, and avoidance of ornamentation.



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In 1952, a classroom wing was added to Green Township High School to accommodate students in grades five, six, seven and eight (Figures 1 and 19). Walter G. Caldwell of Cleveland was the architect chosen for the addition. Born in Michigan, Caldwell came to Cleveland in 1917. When he first arrived, his work focused mainly on private residences. As time went on, his portfolio expanded to include churches and civic buildings. Grafton School, constructed in 1936 in the Art Deco style, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The classroom wing addition at Green Township High School was respectful to the original 1939 building and its site. Added at the rear of the building, the el shaped classroom wing used an existing opening to connect to the new corridor, which minimally affected the existing structure, and provided a courtyard between the wing and the original building. The materials used on the classroom wing were much like the original structure, but were used in a simplified manner with less ornamentation.

Vocational and technical education programs had gained and sustained significant growth since the passage of the Smith Hughes Act in 1917. By the 1950s, work experience was considered an appropriate part of education throughout the state. In Green Township, student demands required an improved curriculum and upgraded vocational facilities. The Board of Education agreed that these facilities were necessary, as the shop class was being held in the former coal storage area in the basement of the 1939 building. The firm of Derr & Cornachione was hired to design a vocational wing addition at Green Township High School in 1956. An industrial arts shop and classroom was added to the Farm Shop room (Figures 1 and 14), at the west end of the original structure. This addition was slightly more intrusive than the 1952 addition, as it concealed a portion of the west elevation of the 1939 building (Photo 45). However, the addition was positioned in such a way that allowed the original structure to retain its stature. Materials used on the 1956 addition were similar to the original structure and classroom wing, but very little ornamentation was used. This addition, like the classroom wing, was clearly a secondary portion of the school, yet representative of the architecture of its time.

By 1960, the population of Wayne County was one and a half times the size it was only 20 years earlier. Likewise, the population of Green Township continued to increase. Twenty years after graduating its first class of high school students, Green Township High School was no longer adequate for all of its students, despite significant additions. The architecture firm of Kenneth Derr and Associates was hired to design a new facility for grades six, seven, and eight. C.A. King and Sons was hired as the general contractor. The new school was constructed on a site adjacent to Green Township High School in 1963. Six years later, in 1969, improvements were required, and the Board of Education decided to make some changes in the township. New classrooms, science laboratories, a home economics room, and a library were added to the 1963 Green Township Junior High School, with the intent for this building to become the high school (renamed Smithville High School), and the 1939 Green Township High School to become the middle school (Greene Middle School). A fieldhouse was built in 1969 behind the original 1939 building, to provide physical education and music facilities shared between the schools. Also at this time, the Wayne County Joint Vocational High School (later renamed Wayne County Schools Career Center) was built in Smithville, about a mile southeast of Green Township High School, for use of all school districts in the county.

A final addition to Green Township High School was constructed in 1978 (Figures 1 and 21). Kenneth Derr and Associates and C.A. King and Sons were once again hired by the Board of Education. This portion of the building incorporated two classrooms and a maintenance room between the 1939 building and the 1952 classroom wing. This addition to Green Township High School enclosed a courtyard space directly behind the original building which had been left open as the additions to the building were constructed.

### Summary

The design and construction of Green Township High School is representative of broad trends in Ohio's public schools in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It was built as the result of consolidation of district schools and would not have been possible without assistance from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Green Township High School was constructed as a symbol of the highest level of education for many of its students. In a community where many graduates stay or return to raise their families, the school has served multiple generations of its residents. The original structure and its additions reflect the local response to state and national changes in educational facilities and school curriculum. It has operated continuously since it opened in 1940 and has been expanded as necessary to serve its growing community and adapt to changes in school legislation. Green Township High School is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance of design and execution. It features distinct architectural treatment and conveys the cultural importance of educational architecture. The building retains a high level of integrity, despite changes that were required over the years. The original 1939 building remains the dominant presence on the site. The Beaux Arts Classical composition, accentuated by Gothic and



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Tudor ornamentation, represents authority and commands presence. Designed and built to provoke a sense of cultural pride, Green Township High School maintains its position as a prominent community landmark, even today.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Green Township Historic Preservation Society  
Smithville Community Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 3.6

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>427954</u>	<u>4524133</u>	3	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
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	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description**

See Figure 1 for map of boundary.

The Green Township High School National Register boundary begins at the southwest corner of Wayne County Parcel Number 33-00827.00 where it adjoins Wayne County Parcel Number 33-00568.002 along East Main Street. From this point, the boundary travels northeast for 300', along the north curblin of East Main Street. From here, the boundary turns 90 degrees northwest and continues for 525'. The boundary then turns 90 degrees southwest and continues approximately 300' to form a parallel line with the East Main Street frontage boundary. The boundary then turns 90 degrees southeast and continues approximately 525' to form a parallel line with the northeastern boundary and form a rectangle, ending at the southwest corner (and starting point) of the boundary.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary of Green Township High School corresponds to the site surrounding the building in 1939. The site encompasses 3.6 acres and is part of the original lot associated with the building. The original lot purchased by the Green Local School District in 1939 includes a portion of the site which was modified and expanded in 1969 to accommodate a field house for the school district. This portion of the site is removed from the boundary. (See Figure 1) The National Register site as identified in Figure 1 contains the only building constructed during the period of significance. This site conveys the historic setting of the building and reflects the property historically associated with the 1939 Green Township High School.

**11. Form Prepared By**

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organization Chambers, Murphy & Burge Restoration Architects date May 2, 2013

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city or town Akron state Ohio zip code 44308

e-mail elittle@cmbarchitects.com





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- 32. View of 1952 classroom wing corridor, looking northwest. See Figure 3
- 33. View of 1952 classroom wing corridor, looking southeast. See Figure 3
- 34. View of ribbon windows in 1952 classroom, looking north. See Figure 3
- 35. View of ribbon windows in 1952 classroom, looking east. See Figure 3
- 36. View of 1978 classroom, looking west. See Figure 3
- 37. View of 1978 classroom, looking east. See Figure 3
- 38. View of corridor between 1952 classroom addition and 1978 addition, looking southwest. See Figure 3
- 39. View of 1952 classroom wing corridor, looking southwest. See Figure 3
- 40. View of typical 1952 classroom, looking west. See Figure 3
- 41. View of typical 1952 classroom, looking east. See Figure 3
- 42. View of 1952 classroom wing corridor, looking northeast. See Figure 3
- 43. View of vestibule at 1952 classroom wing corridor, looking southwest. See Figure 3
- 44. View of entry doors to 1956 addition, looking northwest. See Figure 3
- 45. View of corridor between 1939 building and 1956 addition, looking southwest. See Figure 3
- 46. View of 1956 industrial arts classroom, looking south. See Figure 3
- 47. View of 1956 industrial arts classroom, looking west. See Figure 3
- 48. View of 1956 industrial arts classroom, looking northeast. See Figure 3
- 49. View of built-in millwork in typical classroom, looking northeast. See Figure 3
- 50. View of typical classroom, looking southeast. See Figure 3
- 51. View of auditorium seating, looking northeast. See Figure 4
- 52. View of auditorium seating, looking northeast. See Figure 4
- 53. View of second floor door leading to auditorium (typical of 1939 classroom doors), looking northwest. See Figure 4
- 54. View of science room door, looking northwest. See Figure 4
- 55. View of west stair to second floor, looking north. See Figure 4
- 56. View of west stair from second floor, looking southwest. See Figure 4
- 57. View of second floor corridor, looking northeast. See Figure 4

**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name The Green Local School District Board of Education

street & number P.O. Box 438, 484 East Main Street telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Smithville state Ohio zip code 44677

**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.).

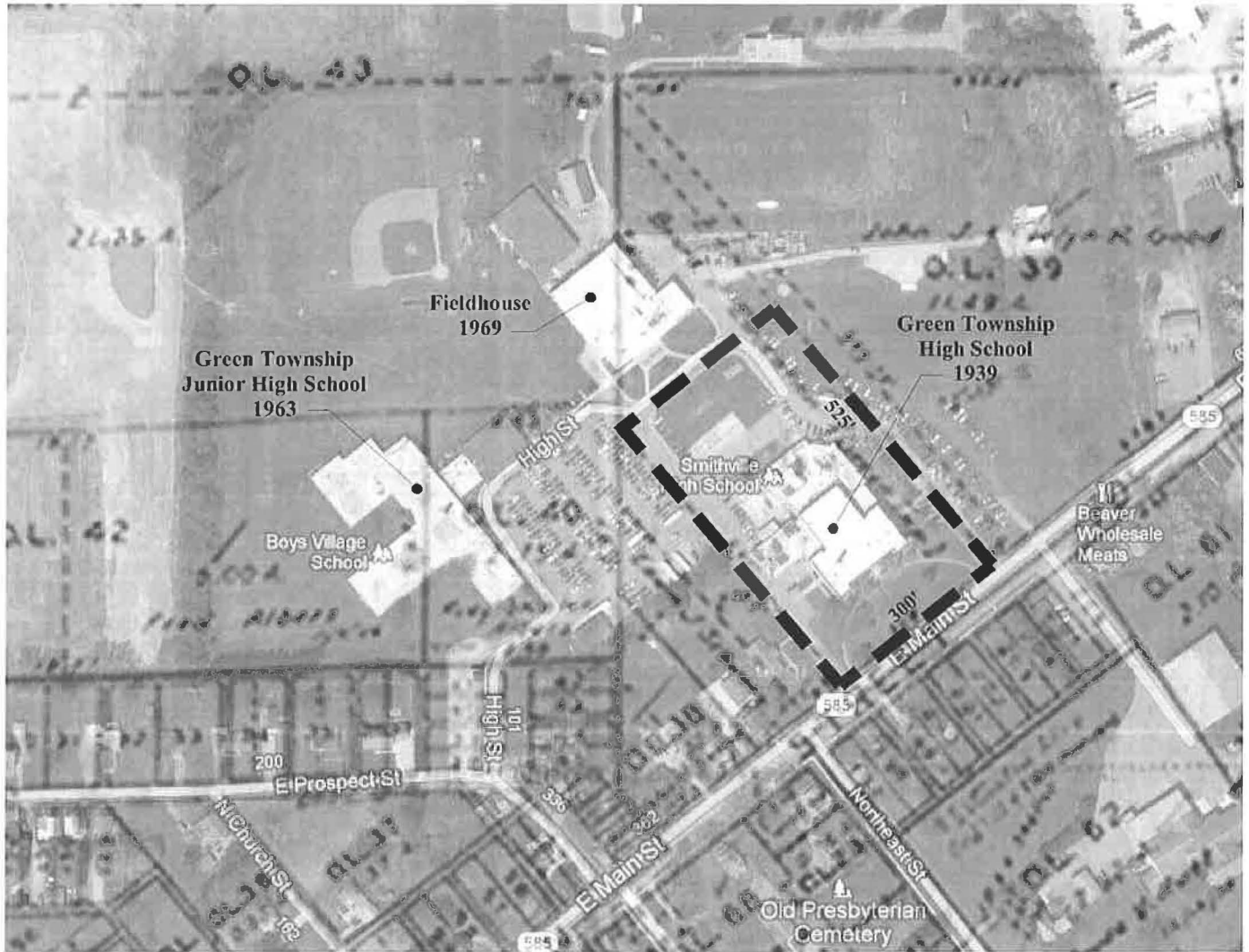
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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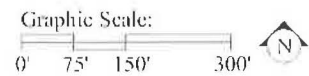
Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

### Continuation Sheet

Figure 1  
Boundary Map – aerial view with 1940 map overlay



National Register Property Boundary 

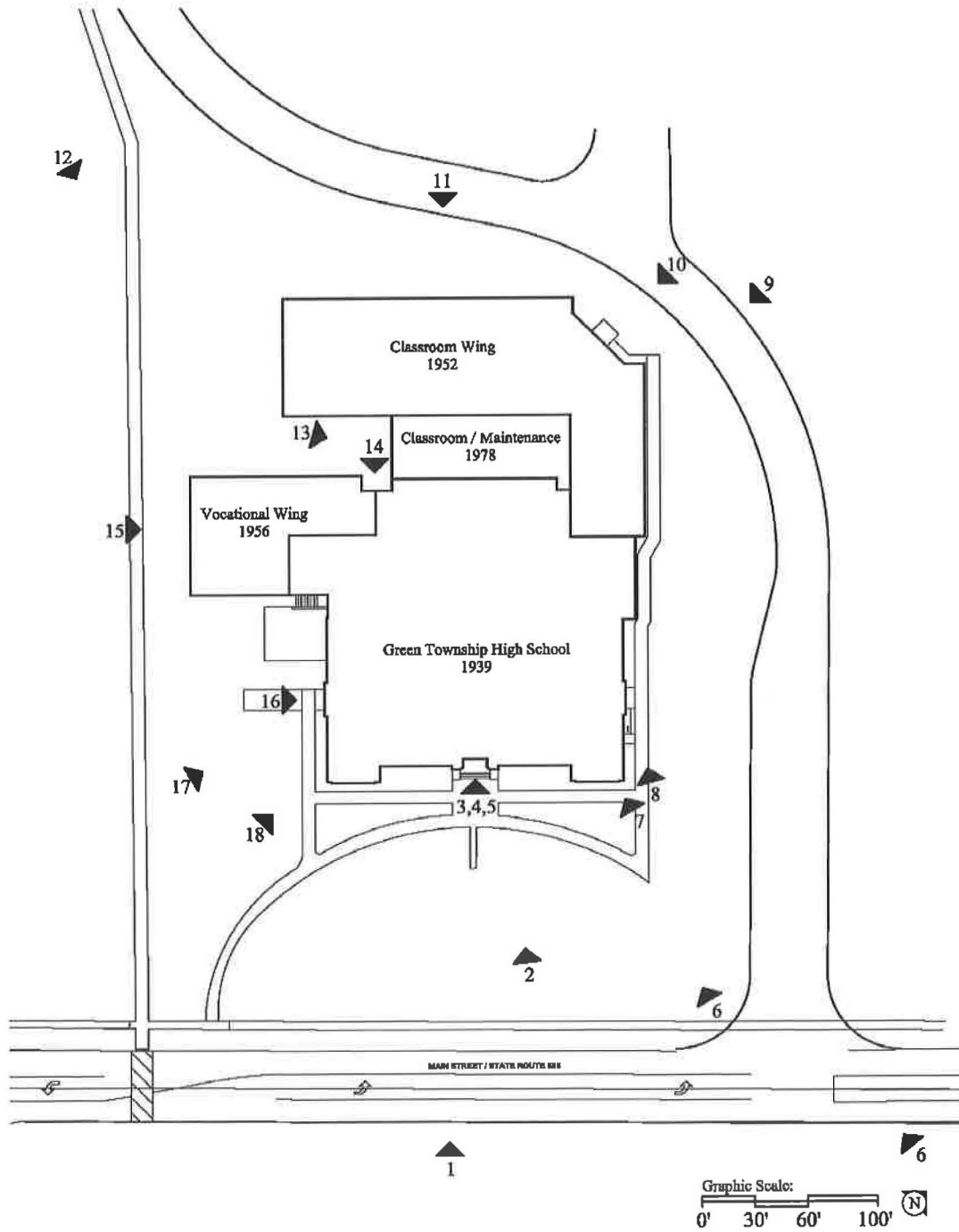


Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

### Continuation Sheet

Figure 2  
Photograph Key – Site Plan

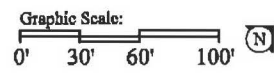
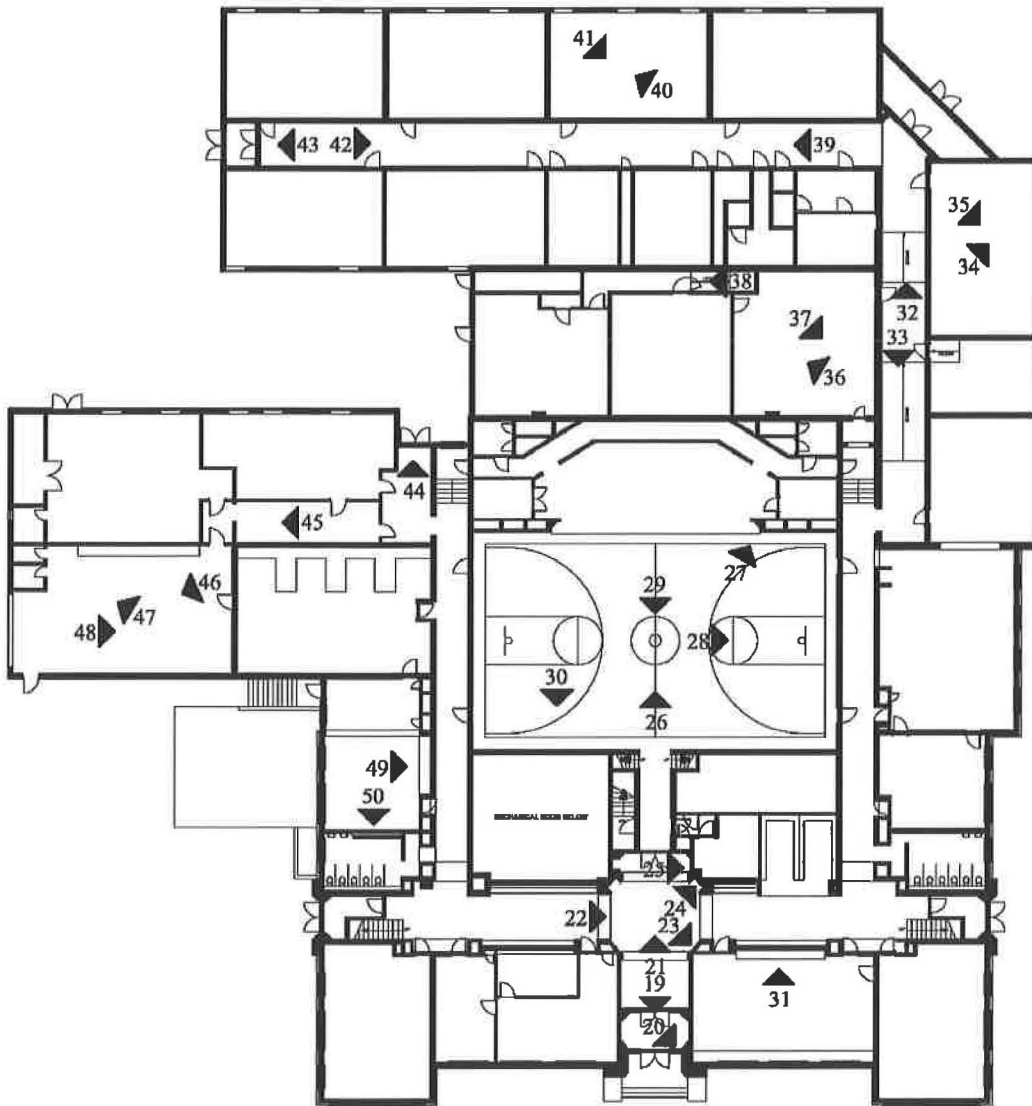


Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

### Continuation Sheet

Figure 3  
Photograph Key – First Floor Plan



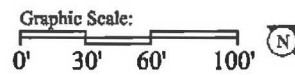
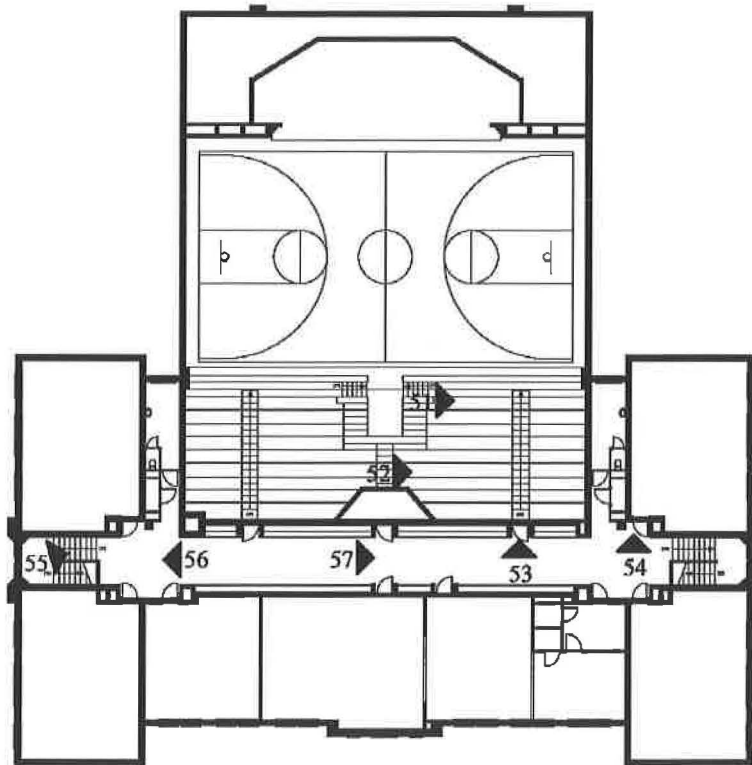


Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

### Continuation Sheet

Figure 4  
Photograph Key – Second Floor Plan

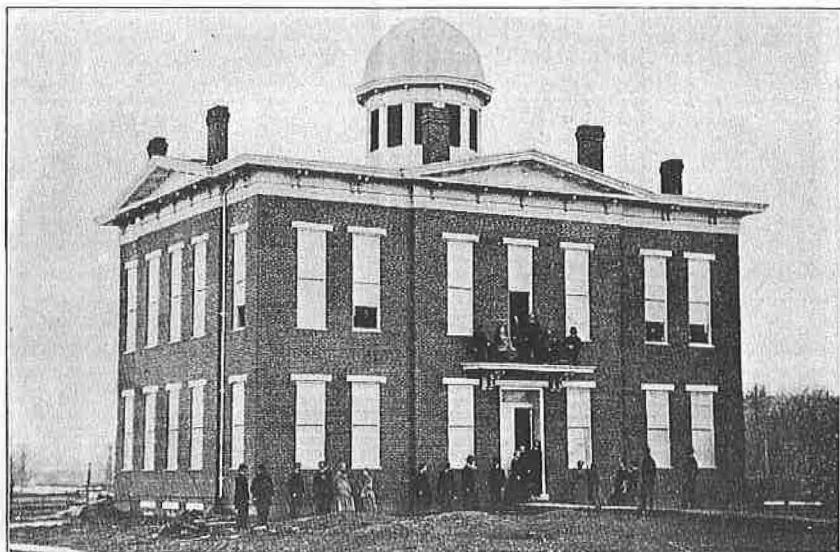


Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

### Continuation Sheet

Figure 5  
Smithville Normal School, 1867  
(Orr, *Smithville Days*, 8)



Old Normal School Building

Figure 6  
Smithville Normal School, 1867



Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

## Continuation Sheet

Figures 7 and 8  
First Green Township District School to include high school department, 1891



Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

## Continuation Sheet

Figure 9  
Entrance to the Point Breeze Chautauqua at Prof. J.B. Eberly's home





Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

## Continuation Sheet

Figure 10  
Green Township High School, 1920  
(Orr, *Smithville Days*, 46)



The New High School

Figure 11  
Green Township High School, 1920  
(photograph taken in 1923)

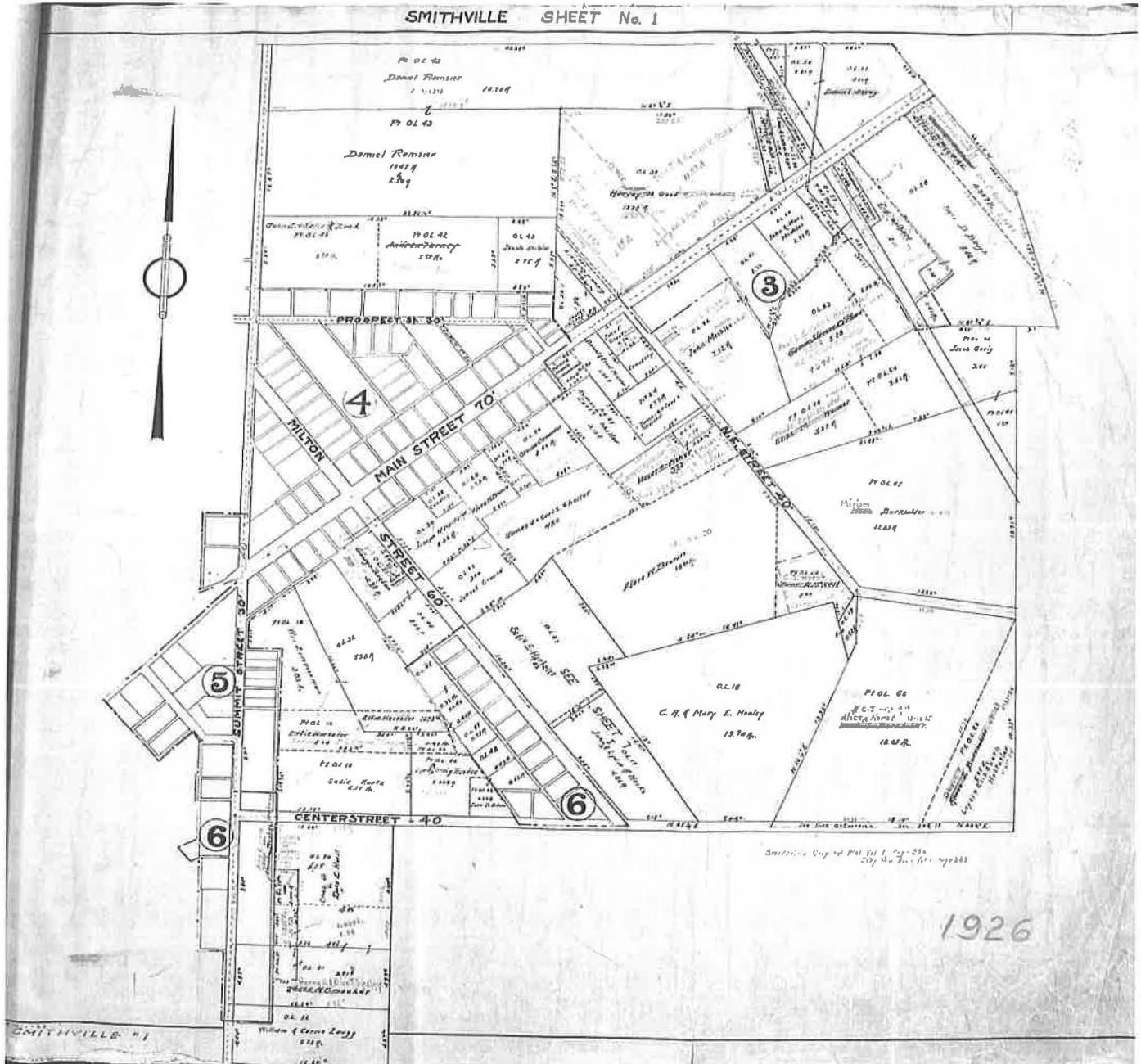


Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

# Continuation Sheet

Figure 12  
Smithville Village Map, 1926

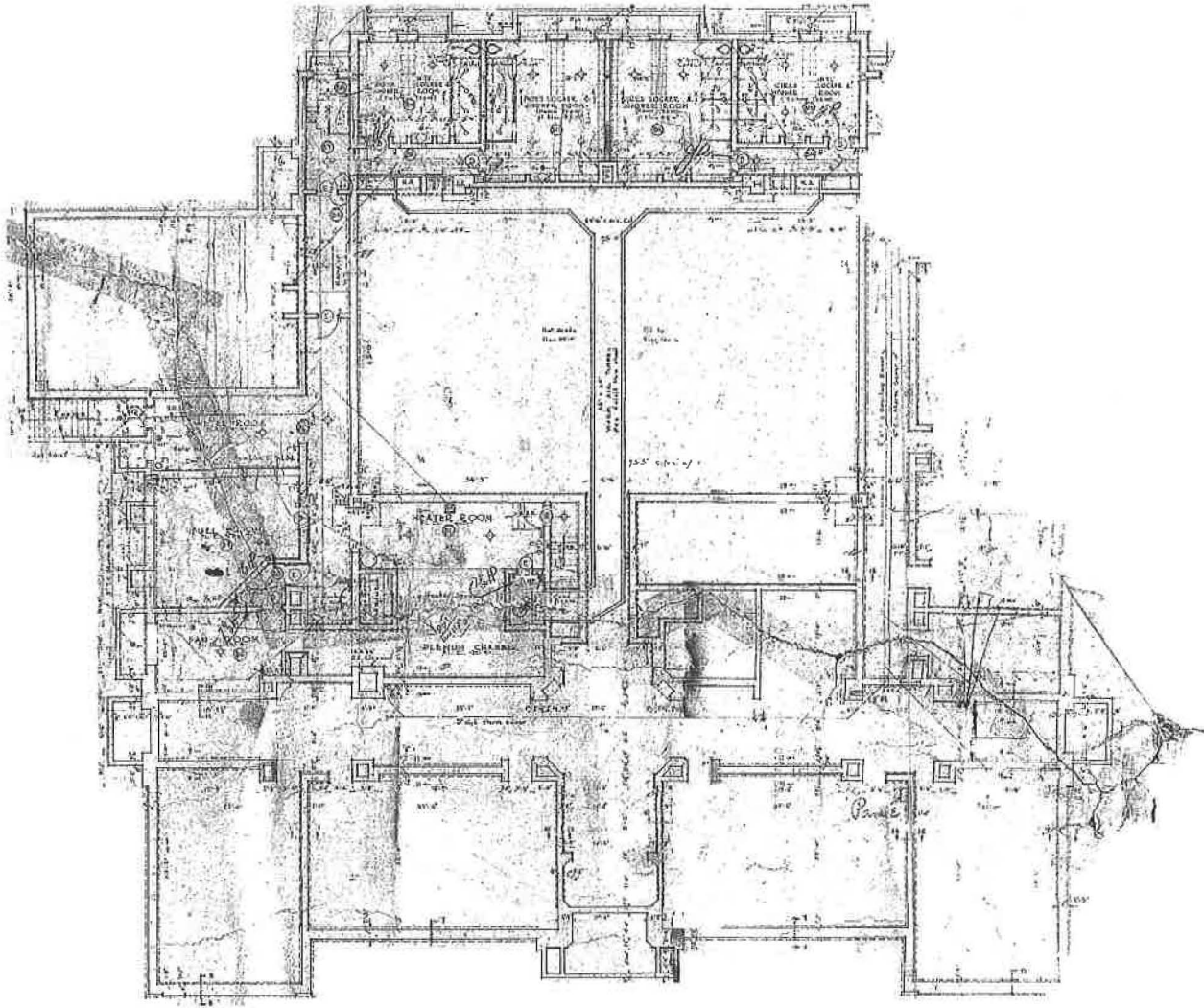


Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

# Continuation Sheet

Figure 13  
1939 Basement Floor Plan



BASEMENT & FOUNDATION PLAN  
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

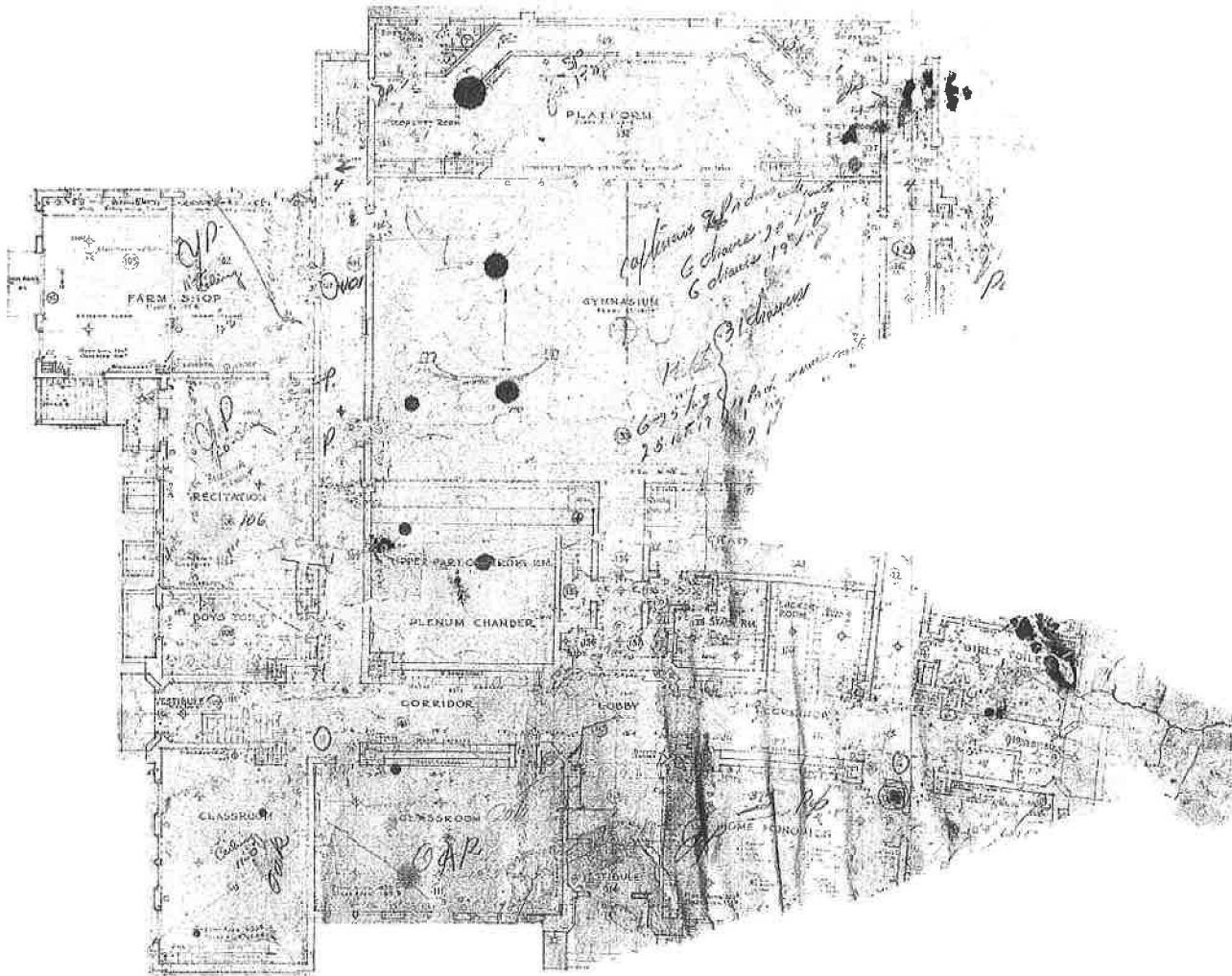


Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

### Continuation Sheet

Figure 14  
1939 First Floor Plan  
(note: plan is distorted due to poor condition of print)



Partial First Floor Plan, 1939

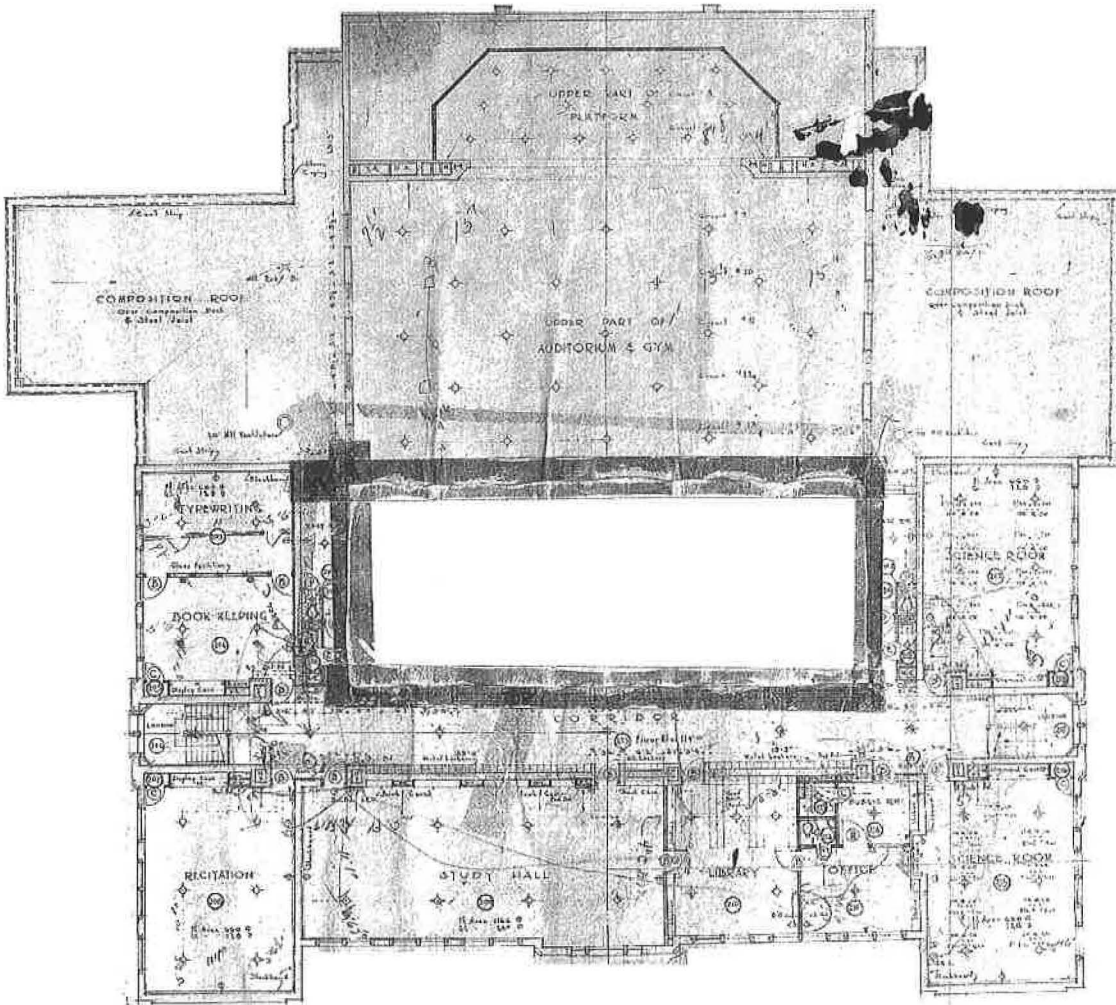


Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

# Continuation Sheet

Figure 15  
1939 Second Floor Plan



SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
Scale 3/8"=1'-0"

Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

Figure 16  
Green Township High School, 1939

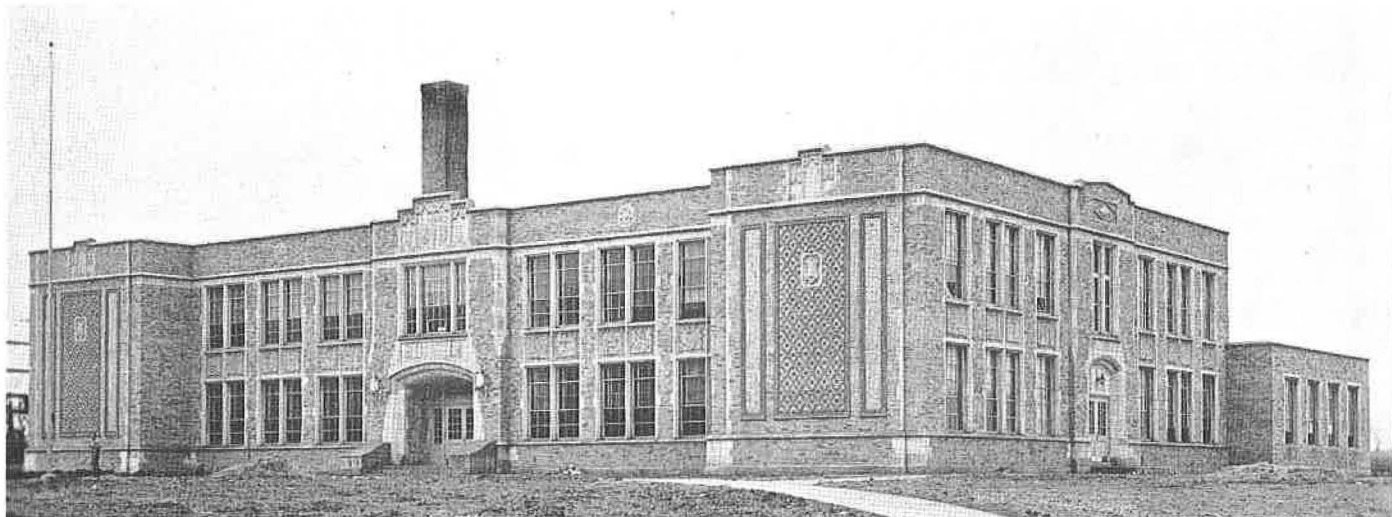
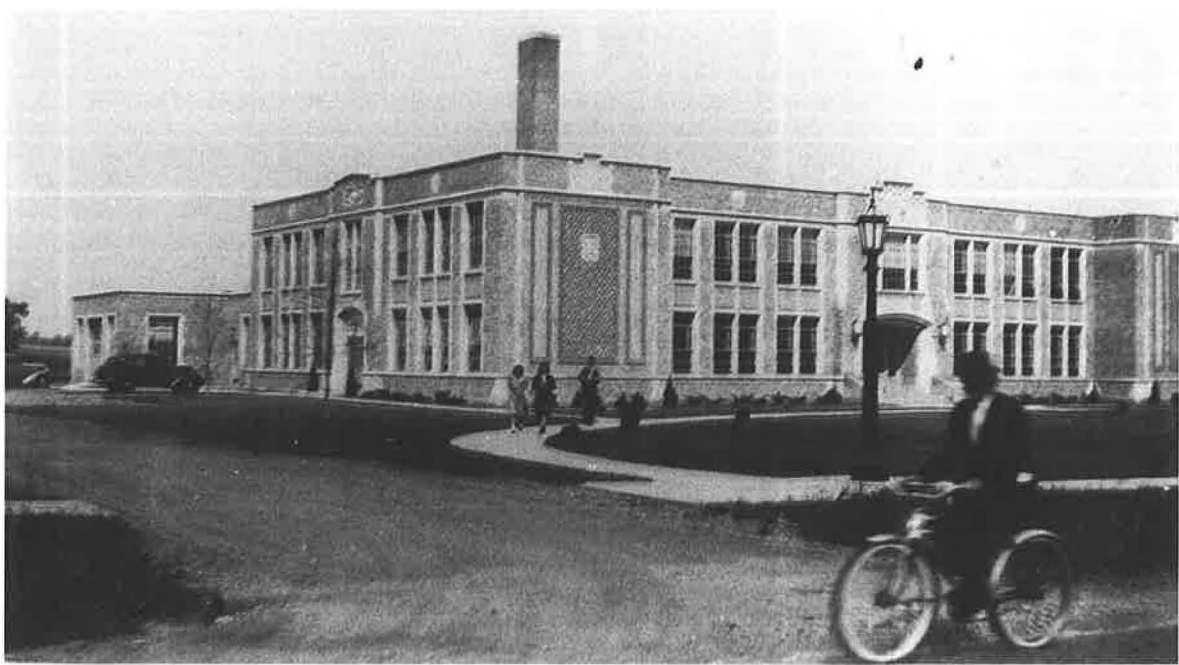


Figure 17  
Green Township High School, 1940s  
(Irvin, *History of Smithville and Surrounding Area in Celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial*, 88)

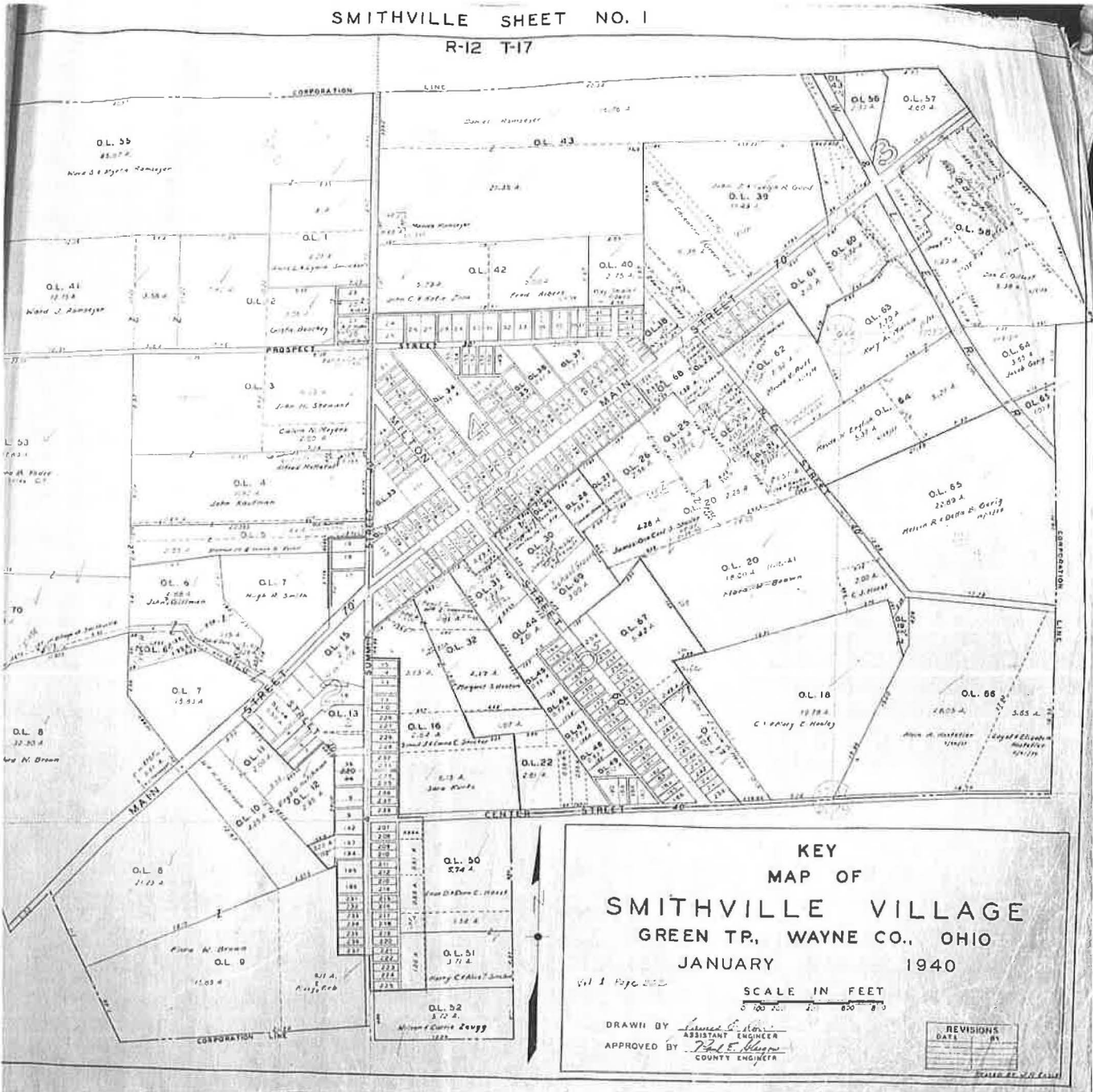


Green Township High School  
 Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
 County and State

**Continuation Sheet**

Figure 18  
 Smithville Village Map, 1940

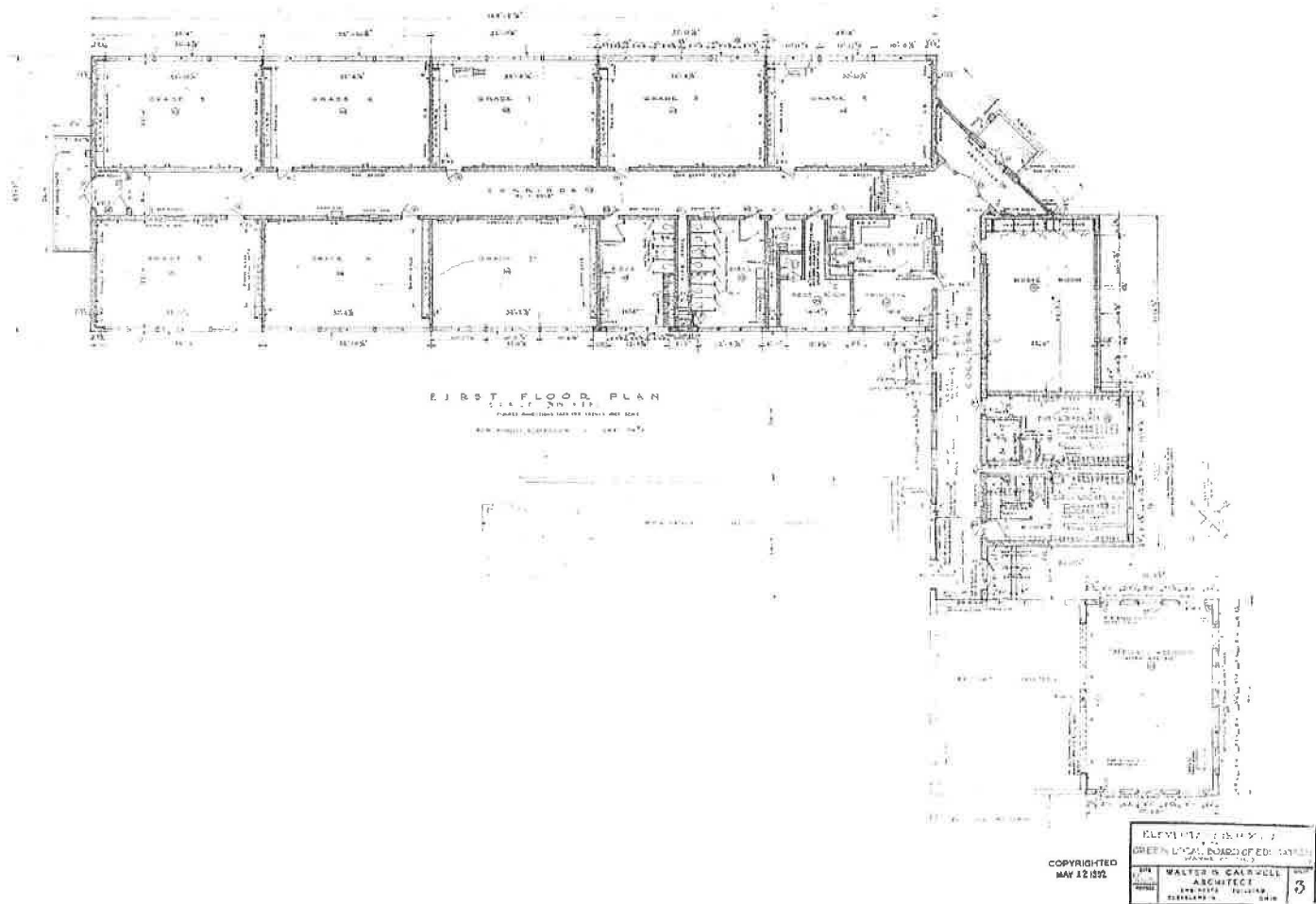


Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

# Continuation Sheet

Figure 19  
1952 First Floor Plan





Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

## Continuation Sheet

Figure 20  
Green Township High School, View of 1952 Classroom Addition.  
(Irvin, *History of Smithville and Surrounding Area in Celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial*, 88)

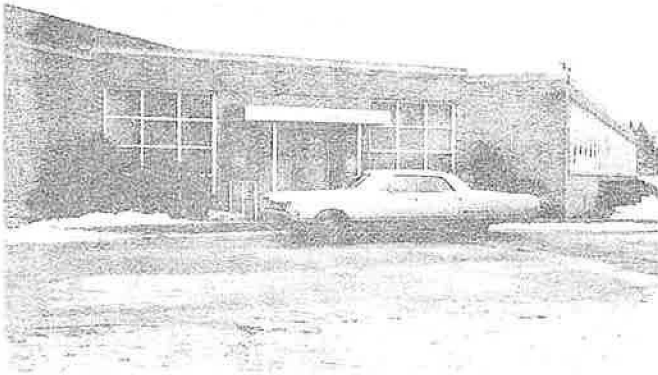
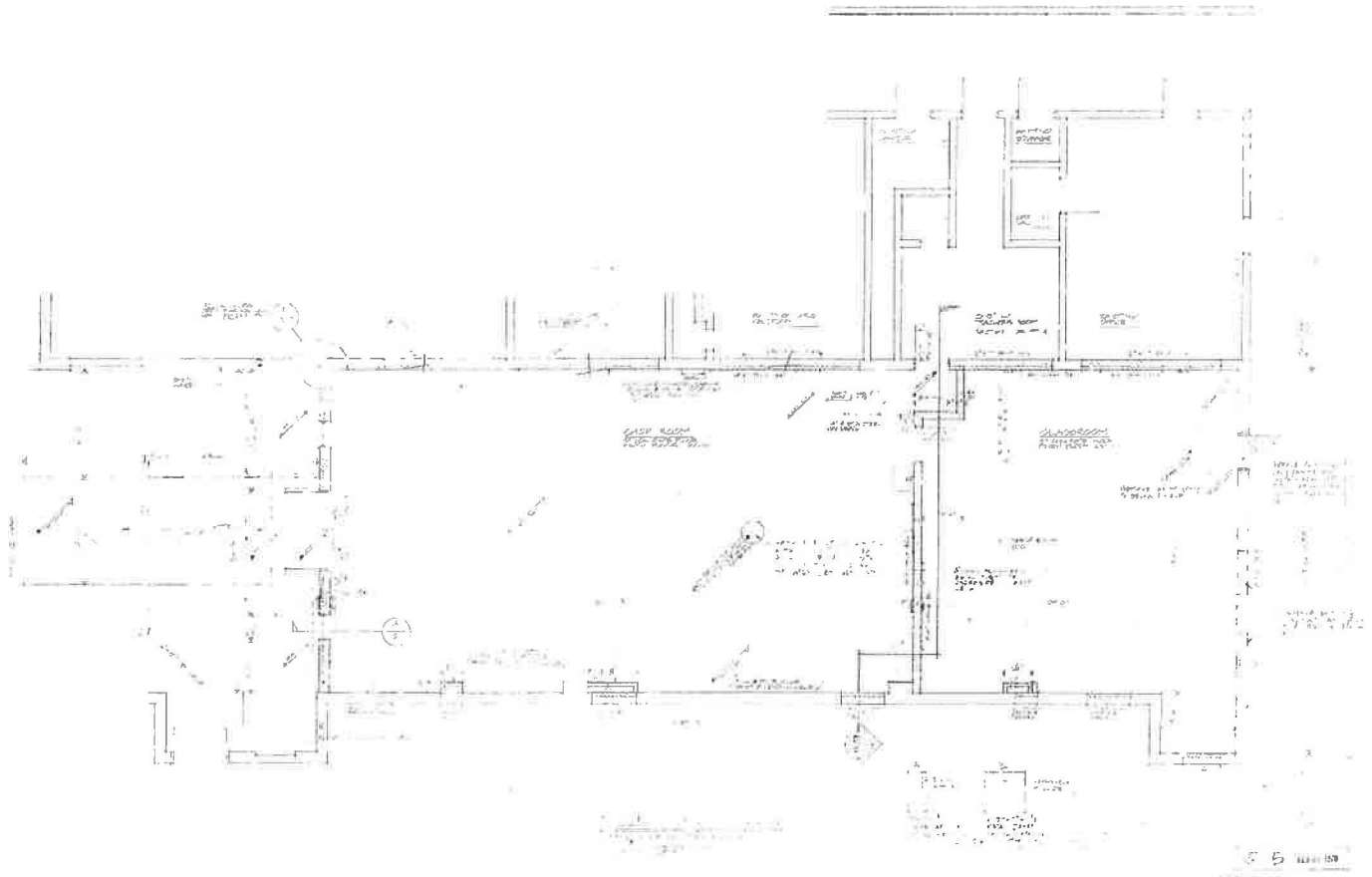


Figure 21  
1978 First Floor Plan



Green Township High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio  
County and State

## Continuation Sheet

Figure 22

Photo of cast iron lamppost originally located on site. These lampposts are currently being stored by the Green Historic Preservation Society.



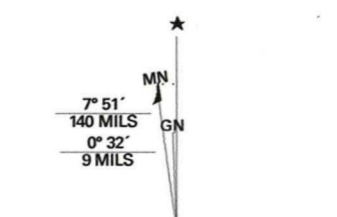


*Greenwich High School  
Marion County, Ohio  
17 407884 453183*



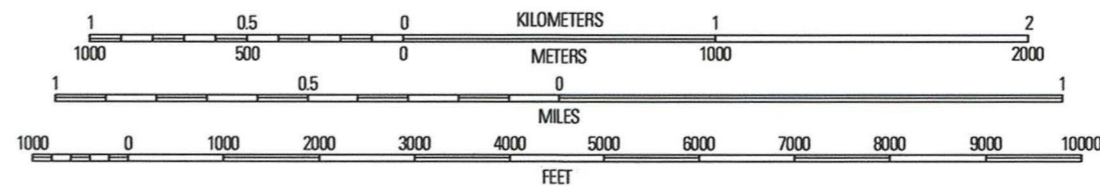
Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)  
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84), Projection and  
1 000-meter grid; Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 17T  
10 000-foot ticks; Ohio Coordinate System of 1983  
(north zone)

Imagery.....NAP, June 2004 - August 2004  
Roads.....02006-2010 Tele Atlas  
Names.....GNIS, 2008  
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2004  
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2004



U.S. National Grid 300,000-Square ID
MF
Grid Zone Designation 17T

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

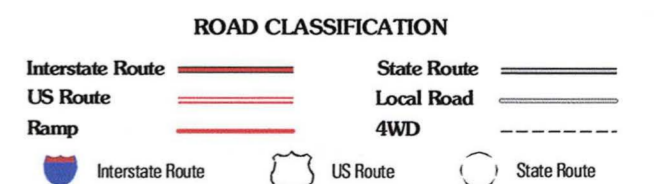
This map was produced to conform with version 0.5.10 of the  
draft USGS Standards for 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Maps.  
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.5.11



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Creston	Rittman	Dayleston
Wooster	<b>Orrville</b>	Dakon
Holmesville	Fredericktown	Wilnot

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLES



**ORRVILLE, OH**  
2010









SO BYE  
THANK YOU!!





Green Twp  
High School

1939





Green Twp.  
High School

484

NOTICE  
PLEASE  
RING BELL



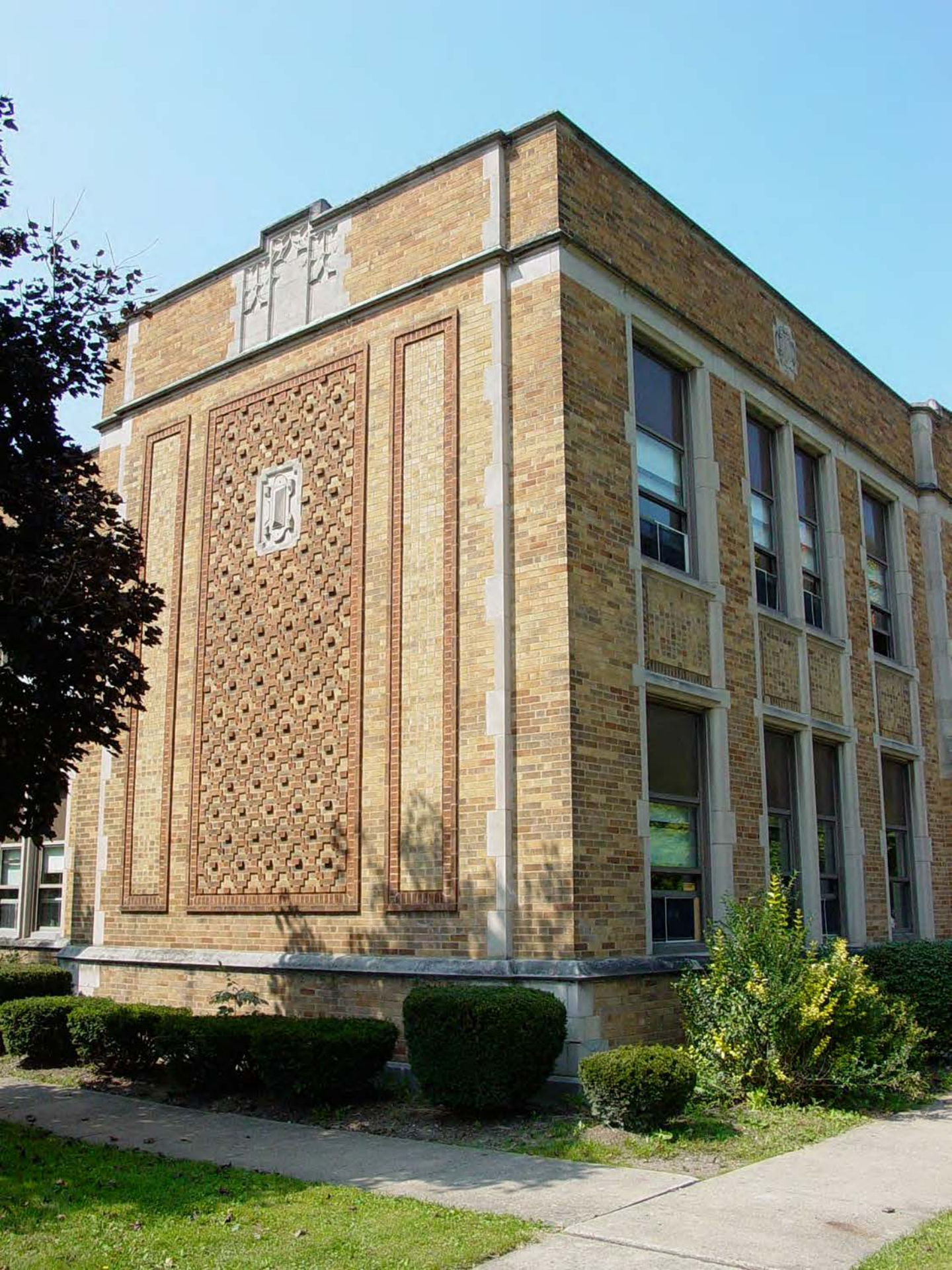






Michigan Southern













GO BIG  
GREEN!

LET'S GO BUCKS

















































**TEASING  
HURTS!**



EXIT







FEDERAL EMERGENCY  
ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HAROLD L. ICKES  
ADMINISTRATOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

---

GREEN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL

---

ERECTED 1939

MEMBERS

BOARD OF EDUCATION

AMOS B. CONRAD PRESIDENT

IRVIN J. GRESSER V. PRESIDENT

MENNO KAUFMAN CLERK

JOHN B. GILLMAN

JAMES G. SHELLER

O. A. LOWE

E. A. HOTCHKISS SUPT. OF SCHOOLS

ARTHUR C. BEERS COUNTY SUPT.

CHARLES J. MARR ARCHITECT

CORRELL AND BOGNER BUILDER

---





STAFF LIST

STAFF LIST



STAFF LIST



















Home      Guests  
period  
Presented by  
the Class of 2003

WE ARE  
THE  
GREEN  
We are  
the  
BEST  
We are the  
Green  
We are the  
BEST  
WE ARE  
THE  
GREEN

GOAL





Lady Swites  
2010  
Basketball

20

faster better. #1  
Stronger  
Smithville Swites







**Choice RESPONSIBILITY**

Never  
allow a  
failure block  
the sunlight  
Success.

Use your  
brain!



TEACHER'S  
RESOURCE  
PACKAGE

EVERETT  
HOMEWORK  
PAPERS

**HOMEWORK.**



Do it,  
then review it.

WELCOME TO CLASS.  
YOU MAY START  
THINKING NOW.







Make plans  
and  
we know

GO  
TEAM

SQUASH  
EUROPE  
AND  
GOSSETT

HOW TO  
MAKE IT  
STOP





We're Building  
a Better  
World...  
  
One Student  
at a Time!







NAME MAT  
CLASSMATE

PERCENTAGE

AREA TABLE

AREA GRAPH

VOLUME

SAFETY ALL

PERIMETER

BAR GRAPH

LINE GRAPH

ASSOCIATION

INVERSE

IDENTITY

Centr- can Milli- can

ESTIMATE

EDDING

DISTRIBUTION

COMPARATIVE

Compatible Numbers











1 GOOD WRITING TIPS!

IDEAS  
ORGANIZATION  
WORD CHOICE  
VOICE  
SENTENCE FLUENCY  
CONVENTIONS  
PRESENTATION

IDEAS  
ORGANIZATION  
WORD CHOICE

VOICE  
CONVENTIONS

READ YOUR HEART OUT

THINK OF TWO LEADS AND ONE MOUTH TO USE  
AND THEN LISTEN TWICE AS MUCH AS WE SPEAK



No act of however s

90421009  
Scholastic orders  
grammar.com

Setting

Time 15  
Time 10  
Time 15

PAR'S  
A  
L  
COM





Take the pages of your imagination

READ!

### Word Nerd

Word	Definition	Example
Adapt	to change to fit a new situation	He adapted to the new environment.
Adaptation	a change that helps an organism survive	The bird's adaptation was to fly.
Adapted	changed to fit a new situation	The plant adapted to the dry climate.
Adaptability	the ability to change to fit a new situation	She has a great adaptability.
Adaptively	in a way that changes to fit a new situation	He adapted to the new situation adaptively.
Adaptation	a change that helps an organism survive	The bird's adaptation was to fly.
Adapted	changed to fit a new situation	The plant adapted to the dry climate.
Adaptability	the ability to change to fit a new situation	She has a great adaptability.
Adaptively	in a way that changes to fit a new situation	He adapted to the new situation adaptively.

ADVENTURE MYSTERY

SPORTS

COMPANY 365

Must-Reads









REARDO  
BONTE









OPEN THE DOORS TO DISCOVERY

JUMP INTO READING









EXIT





EXIT











Loom with warp



FACE



FACE

4x6



FACE



FACE

EXIT

Ceramics





Ceramics

Scratch





CREATE



Friday  
3:27  
April 19

GOALS

5	
6	
7	
8	
7AA	
7STA	
8BAA	

CMS





A large wooden bulletin board and display cabinet system. The left side features two green bulletin boards with various papers and notices pinned to them. The right side consists of four glass-fronted cabinets filled with books and materials. Several posters are displayed on the glass doors:

- BASKETBALL**: A poster with a basketball player.
- CHALLENGE**: A poster with a circular logo.
- DRAMA**: A poster with a drawing of a person.
- THE WAY TO TRACK**: A poster with a track and field scene.
- SHIPPVILLE TRACK**: A poster with a track and field scene.
- CROSS COUNTRY**: A poster with a runner.
- GO FIGHT WIN**: A poster with a cartoon character.





































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Green Township High School  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Wayne

DATE RECEIVED: 7/19/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/19/13  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/03/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/04/13  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000684

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 9.4.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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





July 17, 2013

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find three (3) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

Kirby Road School  
Mantua Center School  
Green Township High School

COUNTY

Hamilton  
Portage  
Wayne

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,

Burt Logan  
Executive Director and CEO  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

**OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

*Ohio Historic Preservation Office*

800 East 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211 ph: 614.298.2000 fx: 614.298.2037

[www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



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

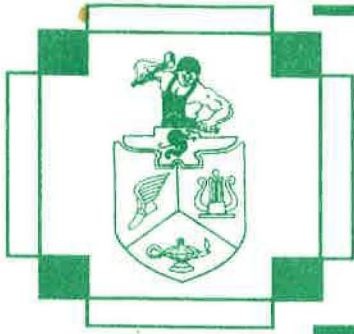
The following materials are submitted on July 17, 2013  
For nomination of the Green Township High School to the National Register of  
Historic Places:

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- Photographs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
- Piece(s) of correspondence (1)
- 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: \_\_\_\_\_





# Green Local Schools

JUDITH A. ROBINSON, Superintendent MARK DICKERHOOF, Treasurer  
P.O. Box 438 - 484 E. Main Street  
Smithville, OH 44677-0438 - Wayne County  
PHONE (330) 669-3921 - FAX (330) 669-2121  
www.green-local.k12.oh.us

June 18, 2013

Susan M. Tietz  
National Register and Survey Manager  
Inventory and Registration  
Ohio Historical Society  
Ohio Historic Preservation Office  
800 East 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Columbus, OH 43211

Subject: Green Township High School, 474 East Main Street, Smithville, Wayne County

Dear Ms. Tietz:

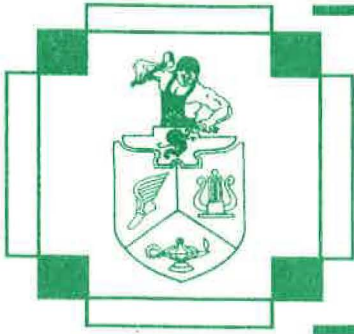
The Green Local Board of Education wishes to offer comments regarding the application for National Register, the above mentioned building.

The former Green Township High School is the site of the current Greene Middle School operated by the Green Local School District, Smithville, Ohio, Wayne County. The building has been determined, through inspection by the Ohio School Facilities Commission, to be too costly to repair, improve, or modify, to continue to operate as a public school facility. A group of concerned citizens, the Green Township Historic Preservation Society, is seeking to maintain the building and operate it as a private facility. The Board of Education has entered into the following agreement with this private group:

The Board is willing to lease the building to the Green Township Preservation Society upon the following conditions:

- 1) No Green Local School District funds will be spent on the building now, or in the future;
- 2) The building must not become an eyesore at any point in the future;





# Green Local Schools

JUDITH A. ROBINSON, Superintendent MARK DICKERHOOF, Treasurer  
P.O. Box 438 - 484 E. Main Street  
Smithville, OH 44677-0438 - Wayne County  
PHONE (330) 669-3921 - FAX (330) 669-2121  
www.green-local.k12.oh.us

- 3) The Green Local School District will reserve the right to terminate the lease and demolish the building if the lessee is unable to pay the building utility bills for any three (3) month period during the lease, or if the maintenance utility reserve drops below \$30,000 at the end of any lessee fiscal year;
- 4) The lessee will specify acceptable building uses and the Green Local School District will retain veto authority over building sub-lessees.

Furthermore, the Green Local School District will consider the above a viable option if proof of an escrow account in the amount of \$150,000 is presented to the Board of Education, as well as proof of cash or letters of commitments/pledges from grants/donors by August 30, 2013 to reach the total of \$236,400 as required to meet the conditions of the Board of Education. If the above conditions are met, a formal lease agreement will be drawn up after August 30, 2013.

This letter neither supports nor objects to the placement of the building on the National Register of Historic places. This is merely a representation of the facts as understood between the Green Local Board of Education and the Green Township Preservation Society.

Thank you for allowing the Board of Education to provide this commentary.

Sincerely,

Melissa Craemer Smith  
President, Green Local School District Board of Education

Cc: Judith A. Robinson, Superintendent, Green Local Schools  
Sam Sheller, President, Green Township Historic Preservation Society