

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Marion Women's Club Home

Other names/site number: Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs Inc.

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1126 East Center Street

City or town: Marion State: Ohio County: Marion

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

<u>Barbara Powers</u> DSHPO for Inventory & Registration <u>Oct. 31, 2019</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u> </u> State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection <u> </u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

for [Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

12/23/2019
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/clubhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/clubhouse

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

stone, concrete block, wood

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Marion Women's Club Home is a property that consists of one major building and two outbuildings that sit on a large lot in an older suburban area of Marion, Ohio. The main building is the Club Home, which consists of an early twentieth century house with a 1960s auditorium addition. The older portion of the building is a side-gabled wood-frame two-and-a-half story house with Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival features, built from 1903-1905. This part of the building served as a private home for Ida Barlow, a member of the Marion Women's Club, and her husband, Shauck Barlow, a Marion industrialist, from the house's completion in 1905 until the donation of the house to the Club after Ida's death in 1945. The second part of the Club Home building is a large one-story wood-frame flat-roofed addition, the Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium, built in 1962. The largest outbuilding on the property is a one-and-a-half story wood-frame carriage house that was built ca. 1903-1905, and later converted to a caretaker's cottage. There is also a small gabled wood-frame non-contributing shed, built in 2003, located near the northwest corner of the carriage house. The 2-acre property also contains three sections of an original ca. 1903-1905 iron fence on the southern half of the property.

The 1903-05 portion of the Club Home features original wood siding and trim, as well as the original double-hung wood windows and columned front portico. The Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium retains its original form and proportions, but has been fitted with new windows and the original wood exterior cladding has been covered over with vinyl siding and aluminum trim. The interiors of both the original 1903-1905 house and the 1962 auditorium have historic integrity and have only undergone fairly minor changes. The carriage house also has historic

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integrity, retaining original wood siding and trim, and original wood windows. Overall, the Club Home property has a very high level of integrity for the nomination period of significance of 1905-1969.

The Club Home is located at 1126 Center Street, near the intersection of Center Street with Clover Street. The Club Home is within a low to middle-income suburban residential and commercial area that contains wood-frame and brick early twentieth century houses on small suburban lots, with the Club Home being on one of the largest lots. While the Club Home is a very large and prominent house, most of the other houses in the area are smaller in size. These houses reflect the typical combination of Craftsman, Prairie, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival and Neoclassical Revival houses seen in early twentieth century suburban areas in cities across the eastern United States.

The Club Home sits well to the east of downtown Marion, and is bordered by East Center Street on the south, True Avenue on the east, Wilson Avenue on the north, and by an agricultural loan facility on the west. The nominated property includes the entire 2-acre parcel that the Club Home occupies; no parts of the parcel have been excluded. The original Club Home building has a deep setback from the sidewalk and occupies only a small portion of this large real estate parcel. The remainder of the parcel is taken up mostly by grass lawn with trees, and there is a parking lot northeast of the club home. The National Register property has one non-contributing building, a small unobtrusive wood-frame shed built in 2003.

Narrative Description

This description will begin with the original portion of the Club Home, which is the wood-frame two-and-a-half story 1903-1905 Ida and Shauck Barlow House. It will then continue with a description of the one-story wood-frame 1962 Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium addition to the Club Home. The description will then conclude with coverage of the ca. 1903-1905 one-and-a-half-story carriage house, a small non-contributing shed north of the carriage house, as well as the landscape features of the site, most notably the ca. 1903-1905 stone and iron fence that sits on the south half of the property.

The Original Club Home (The Ida and Shauck Barlow House, Built 1903-1905)

The exterior of the original 1903-1905 portion of the Club Home has Colonial Revival architectural exterior features, including a symmetrical facade with columned portico, two-story Ionic pilasters, a wood entablature and cornice, and a side-gabled roof with three symmetrically arranged dormers on the front (Photographs 0001-0006). The interior is a mix of Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival features, including a formal oak central staircase, decorative wood and tile fireplaces, oak wall paneling, and oak paneled doors. The first and second floors also have elaborate plaster decoration, including wall friezes, elaborately detailed crown

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moldings and ceiling motifs. The facade of the original Club Home faces south toward Center Street (State Route 309) which is a major arterial road of the City of Marion.

The original 1903-1905 portion of the Club Home sits on a foundation of irregular rock-faced bluish-gray sandstone. The building has wood platform frame walls clad in original narrow-lap wood siding. The trim, consisting of window casings, entablatures, cornices, raking cornices, and pilasters, is also original wood. The house also retains all of its original double-hung wood windows, most of which are simple one-over-one units, although the dormer and attic gable windows have a more elaborate nine-over-one pattern. The walls of the house are typical wood stud construction and the floors are supported on a series of heavy wood joists. The roof structure is composed of a series of wood trusses. The main roof is side-gabled and covered with asphalt shingles. The rear north wing of the house has an asphalt-shingle hipped roof. The original roof cladding consisted of slate shingles with metal edging.

The front wall of the original 1903-1905 Club Home has wood siding and trim and a foundation of irregular rock-faced stone masonry. The first floor has two large horizontally-proportioned wood one-over-one original windows, as well as the original wood one-light door with wood sidelights. The door and sidelights are fitted with the original beveled glass. The first floor also features a wood portico with an irregular rock-faced stone foundation, wood Tuscan Doric columns, a wood railing with turned balusters, a wood entablature with dentils, and a cornice. The portico has six columns, and has one straight bay at each end, and a curved 3-bay center portion. Four wood brackets are positioned at the places where the porch structure meets the front wall of the house. The porch roof is flat and an original wood balustrade mounted atop the porch roof was removed in 1978. The porch floor is composed of small square orange terracotta tile and appears to date to the mid to late twentieth century.

The front wall's second story features two one-over-one wood windows flanking an original central one-light wood door with beveled glass sidelights. At the corners of the front wall, there are large two-story wood pilasters. Each pilaster has a paneled wood base, a recessed panel in the shaft, and a wood Ionic capital. Above the second floor is a wood entablature with dentils at the top, capped by a shallow overhanging wood cornice fitted with standard aluminum gutters. The roof level of the front wall has three wood dormers, each with one original wood nine-over-one window, with beveled glass in the top sash. The two side dormers have gabled roofs and pediments, while the center dormer is capped with a curved pediment. The side walls of the dormers have original recessed wood paneling.

The east wall of the Barlow House abuts the 1962 auditorium addition; the auditorium covers up much of the original first floor wall on this side of the house. An original porte-cochere with Tuscan Doric columns and a three-window arrangement in the dining room were removed to accommodate the addition. The original one-light two-panel wood side door of the Barlow House was retained and now opens into the auditorium addition.

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The remaining visible portion of the east wall's first floor retains one wood one-over-one window that sits south of the 1962 addition. The second floor of the east wall has a gabled section that has two pairs of wood double-hung windows on the second floor capped by an attic gable with wood siding, cornice, and bargeboards, and a nine-over-one wood double-hung window. The walls of the gabled section are framed by two-story wood Ionic pilasters identical to those on the front of the house, but the bottom of the north pilaster is obscured by the 1962 addition. The remainder of the east wall, the north portion, sits under a section of hipped roof and has one wood one-over-one window on its second story.

The west wall of the Barlow House has a gabled section on the south and a hipped-roof section on the north. The gabled portion has a triple wood double-hung one-over-one window arrangement on the first floor and two wood one-over-one windows on the second floor. The second floor is capped by a wood entablature with dentils, and a wood cornice. Above this is an attic gable with wood siding and bargeboards, as well as a nine-over-one wood window. A steel fire escape added ca. 1955 is positioned in front of this portion of the west wall. The gabled portion of the wall is framed by two-story wood pilasters identical to those on the front of the house. The northern hipped roof section of the west wall has a double one-over-one wood window arrangement on the first floor and two wood one-over-one windows on the second floor.

Two small sections of the north wall of the main gabled wing are exposed on the east and west edges of the house. Each of the two wall sections has wood siding, an entablature with dentils, and a plain cornice. Both of the wall sections also have a two-story Ionic wood pilaster like those on the front and sides of the house's main wing. The west section of wall also has one wood one-over-one window on the second floor.

The rear wall of the building's hipped-roof north wing has three wood one-over-one windows on the first floor; two standard-sized windows and one small window. The first floor also features an original one-light two-panel wood door. The rear wall has an original flat-roofed porch with a stone footer foundation and square wood support posts with knee braces. The second floor of the rear wall features a one-light two-panel wood door, and two wood one-over-one windows, one of standard size and one small unit. The north face of the north wing roof has a small wood dormer with two one-over-one wood windows. The north wing's rear wall also has a small projecting room on the west end of the porch. This room has wood siding and trim and features two small wood one-over-one windows, one on the room's north side and on its west side.

The interior of the original 1903-1905 portion of the Club Home features a full first floor with a central hallway, formal staircase, a den/library, a living room, dining room, and kitchen. The second floor contains four bedrooms and three smaller bathroom spaces, plus a small dressing room. The house's third story, a finished attic half-story space that sits under the large side-gabled main roof and hipped north-wing roof, contains utility rooms, multiple storage spaces, and a large room that has served as a billiard room, ballroom, and art room.

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The first floor is entered through the front door, which opens into a small vestibule and then the main hallway space. The vestibule has a tile floor with Shauck Barlow's initials, as well as oak paneling and original embossed leather wallpaper. The main hallway runs north past the den/library, living room, and main staircase. The hallway then turns to the right, eventually giving access to the dining room and the 1962 annex. All wood trim in the public spaces and hallways of the first floor is composed of quarter-sawn white oak, while original trim and cabinetry in the kitchen is composed of plain-sawn red oak. First floor hardwood floors are composed of fairly wide strips of quarter-sawn oak. The edges of the floors have a border of oak boards in the living room, dining room, and den/library.

Immediately north of the entrance vestibule, an opening on the right side of the main hallway leads to the space marked on the original floor plans as the den, but now known as the library (Photograph 0007). The library is accessed through an original quarter-sawn white oak pocket door that has Neoclassical paneling and original handmade metal hardware. The baseboards, crown molding, and ceiling box beams in the library are Neoclassical in character like the rest of the first floor, but the library also has several Craftsman features. The Craftsman elements include built-in glass-front oak bookcases, a window seat, and Craftsman window and door casings. This room also features intact brightly-colored stenciled wall and ceiling decoration in an exotic revival style, painted on canvas that is glued to the plaster walls and ceiling panels. The library also features an original ceiling light fixture. The built-in Craftsman bookcases were not drawn by the architect on the original floor plans. However, the bookcases are penciled in on a half-size set of plans of the house that have been retained at the Marion Women's Club Home archive. So, it is not clear if these features were added to the house during the initial construction or were an early Barlow-era modification to the house.

Once past the library, the central hallway leads north, and has an L-shaped configuration. The hallway contains the house's central staircase as well as openings to several of the first-floor rooms (Photograph 0008). The central hallway has quarter-sawn white oak Neoclassical paneling, as well as elaborate plaster decoration, including wall friezes and Classically styled ceiling borders. The hallway also has an original ceiling light fixture.

Opening to the left is the house's living room, the entrance to which is framed by two large white oak pilasters supporting an entablature and cornice. Highlights of the living room are quarter-sawn white oak Neoclassical paneling, a plaster ceiling with Classical decoration, and an original central metal ceiling light fixture with translucent green glass (Photograph 0009). Quarter-sawn white oak pilasters and columns in the living room have a rosette motif which is repeated elsewhere in the house.

The focal point of the living room is the fireplace and associated seating nook. This feature is framed by oak columns supporting an entablature and cornice. In the center of this arrangement is a large green glazed-terracotta mantel with brackets, an egg and dart frieze, an arched opening, and other Classical details (Photograph 0010). The mantel differs from what is shown on the architect's construction drawings of the house, so it may represent an original departure from the

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architect's plans, or an early modification. The fireplace also appears to have originally been designed for burning wood, based on the presence in the basement of an original ash pit that also appears on the original floor plans. The fireplace now contains an early natural gas heater that appears to be a 1920s modification. A portion of the hearth space has been closed in with fire brick, which was done to change the size of the hearth opening to provide better air flow for the gas heater. The spaces flanking the fireplace create an inglenook that contain quarter-sawn oak paneling, decorative plaster frames on the upper walls, and original built-in quarter-sawn white oak seats.

Turning right from the living room is the central staircase, which is constructed of quarter-sawn paneled and turned white oak (Photograph 0011). The north side of the staircase's base has a series of quarter-sawn oak panels, and a door in the staircase leads to an original half-bath tucked underneath the stairs. The staircase itself has quarter-sawn white oak treads and risers, elaborately detailed newel posts, and a railing with small turned balusters. The staircase has a landing at the top of the first run of stairs and then turns to the north. Underneath this portion of the staircase is a wood arch with an elaborate bracket-like carved keystone, as well as two support brackets below the arch, also elaborately carved.

Past the main staircase, the central hallway turns to the right. The north wall of this portion of the hallway has two paneled quarter-sawn white oak single doors and one set of quarter-sawn white oak pocket doors. One of the single doors leads to a corridor that opens into the kitchen, and the second single door opens into what was designated on the original floor plan as a telephone closet, but was built as a large coat closet with brass coat hanging hooks. The pocket doors open into the dining room. The hallway then runs to the right and terminates in the former side door of the house. This door now opens into the 1962 auditorium wing.

The dining room (Photographs 0012-0013) has quarter-sawn white oak paneling and an oak beamed ceiling with decorative stenciling in red, green, and gold leaf, in between the beams. The ceiling's oak box beams contain a series of electric lights. The north side of the dining room also has an elaborate built-in quarter-sawn white oak sideboard (Photograph 0014) for the Barlows' china and other dinner service items. The sideboard retains its original hand-made metal hardware. The dining room floor contains a small metal switch that could be used to signal the household servants during meals. A section of the east wall of the dining room that once contained a triple window arrangement now opens into the 1962 Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium. The opening can be closed off by extending a brown accordion-type two-part partition that dates to the 1962 construction of the auditorium.

All of the formal public spaces in the first floor of the original 1903-1905 house retain original ca. 1905 electric ceiling light fixtures. In general, the finishes and floor plan for formal areas of the first floor are the same as they were during the 1905-1969 period of significance, with almost no changes made.

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In addition to the formal spaces of the first floor, the house has a less-formal kitchen and pantry space on the northwest corner of the house. The kitchen (Photographs 0015-0016) sits to the north of the central hallway and the living room, and retains original plain-sawn red oak doors and wall trim from 1903-1905, as well as the original intercom system that allowed the Barlows to communicate with servants. A glass panel in the wall also has a second communication system with bells that could be tripped from the various rooms in the house. The kitchen was renovated by the Marion Federation of Women's Clubs after World War II, so the sink, countertops, and cabinetry on the kitchen's west wall are birch units with Streamline Modern chrome handles, dating from the late 1940s or early 1950s. However, these renovated features date from within the property's period of significance (1905-1969) and are therefore significant in the history of the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs/Marion Women's Club. The current rolled vinyl kitchen floor and acoustical tile ceiling are 1970s modifications to the kitchen that are not from the period of significance.

The kitchen also has three door openings on its east wall; one that provides access to the basement level of the house, a closet door opening, and a third door opening that leads to a rear servant's staircase. The closet and basement openings have the original oak doors in place. The staircase opening does not currently have the door installed, but the door is in storage in the Club Home and could be reinstalled.

Several small spaces are attached to the kitchen. To the northeast of the kitchen is the butler's pantry with original plain-sawn red oak cabinets. A door on the east wall of the butler's pantry opens to the dining room. Immediately north of the kitchen is an entrance vestibule, and to the northwest of the kitchen is a small secondary pantry with shelves and cabinets. The original floor plans of the house show the secondary pantry space as two rooms: a wood bin and a coal bin.

The second floor of the Barlow House is reached via the main staircase and has a central hallway, four bedrooms, and bathrooms and other smaller rooms. This level of the house has somewhat lower ceilings than the first floor, but the walls and ceilings in several of the spaces have elaborate plasterwork. The plaster details in each space of the second floor are slightly different, giving each room its own distinctive character. The second floor has narrow oak board flooring throughout except for the white tile floor in the main bathroom. Most of the lighting fixtures on the second floor are the original electric fixtures installed when the house was built.

The main hallway on the second floor (Photograph 0017) has quarter-sawn white oak trim, and the walls and ceilings have Classical plaster decorations that are very similar to those found in the first floor hall. A distinctive feature of this space is a large built-in quarter-sawn white oak bench with a storage compartment. The bench is located in the southwest corner of the hallway.

A door on the south wall of the hallway opens to the southeast bedroom (Photograph 0018). This bedroom has no ceiling decoration but does have an elaborate plaster crown molding with Classical details. The trim in the room has been painted white but appears to have been composed of plain-sawn red oak. The room has one closet on its west wall.

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A door on the west side of the central hall leads to the master bedroom (Photograph 0019). This room has plain-sawn red oak trim and doors, as well as elaborate Classical plaster decoration on the ceiling. The focal point of the room is a fireplace with a red oak Art-Nouveau-influenced mantel with white tile (Photograph 0020). An opening in the southeast corner of the room leads to a small dressing room (Photograph 0021) that has a closet and a one-light wood door with sidelights, giving access to the porch roof. A particularly distinctive feature of the dressing room is a pair of original ca. 1903-1905 wall sconces that contain both gas and electric lighting fixtures.

A door on the north wall of the master bedroom leads to what was originally the main bathroom (Photograph 0022). Original plans of the house show a sink, bathtub, and toilet in this room. Circa 1945-1952, the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs removed the bathroom fixtures and installed pine plywood kitchen cabinets in this space, with chrome Streamline Modern handles, and laminate countertops. However, some original features of the bathroom were retained, including white tile flooring, white wall tile with an egg and dart border, nickel and glass towel racks, embossed wallpaper, and elaborate Classical ceiling plaster details. An original opening with a small wood door associated with the house's dumbwaiter shaft also survives in this room. The mid-20th century cabinetry in the room is from within the period of significance.

To the north of the former master bath is a third bedroom (Photograph 0023) that was used by the Barlow's live-in maid. This room is very plain, with plain-sawn red oak woodwork, simple white molded crown molding, and a plain plaster ceiling. On the east wall of this bedroom there is a closet and also a small half-bath with a sink and toilet. The existing fixtures in the half-bath consist of a 1950s two-piece toilet and a mid-century wall-mounted sink. Both fixtures are from the period of significance for the property and were installed by the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs after they took possession of the house in 1945.

The northeast bedroom of the house (Photograph 0024) is accessed from a door on the north wall of the central hallway. Unlike other rooms in the house, the room has a fine-grained dark red wood for its trim and doors. A penciled-in note on the half-size floor plans for the house identifies the wood as curly birch. The room also has distinctive Classical crown molding and ceiling plaster decoration different in design from those found in other rooms of the house. A closet on the west wall of this bedroom was converted to a half-bath by the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs, but the bathroom retains its original door and door hardware.

To the immediate south of this bedroom is a large walk-in cedar closet with its own door. Wood cabinets and shelves in this closet have been used since 1945 to accommodate historical files and other records associated with the Marion Women's Club, the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs, and other clubs that belonged to this federation. This area of the second floor also contains access to the rear servant's staircase that leads to the first-floor kitchen, as well as a staircase that leads up to the third floor.

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The third floor, which is a finished attic level half-story, sits underneath the side-gabled main-wing roof, as well as the north wing's hipped roof. The stairs from the second story end in the small third-floor stair hall. The attic level is plainer than the first and second floors, and has lower ceilings. The third floor hallway (Photograph 0025) has plain-sawn red oak trim, painted-over wallpaper embossed with a floral pattern, plain plaster ceilings, and a small decorative plaster border at the top of the walls. A door on the west wall of the third-floor stair hall leads to a small space labelled trunk room on the original plans. This room (Photograph 0026) has the house's original hot water heater, and also has an adjacent space that appears to have served as a tank for captured rainwater used in the house. A door on the east wall of the stair hall leads to a closet. Both the trunk room and closet are plain and do not contain any decorative work. Additional small attic storage spaces are tucked under the edges of the house's north wing hipped roof, on both the east and west sides of the third floor.

A door on the south side of the third-floor stair hall leads to the floor's largest space, which is labelled on original plans as the billiard room, but which may have also been used by the Barlows as a ballroom, and which was used by Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs as an art studio and exhibition space. The ballroom (Photograph 0027) is a large open space with wood floors and dark cranberry-colored embossed wallpaper. The space has a pitched plaster ceiling that is layered over in canvas. Three small niche spaces on the south wall correspond to the dormers on the house's south roof face, and each niche ends in a nine-over-one wood window with beveled glass in the upper sash. The room also features several built-in wood seats with storage compartments, along the walls. The ballroom has ash floors in horizontal strips. A set of fluorescent lights installed along the ridgeline of the ceiling is a Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs modification to the space but probably dates from after the period of significance.

The basement is accessed via a staircase that originates in the first-floor kitchen. The basement has concrete floors throughout. Perimeter walls are composed of the house's stone foundation, but interior partition walls are brick masonry or wood. In some places the brick and stone are covered over by a layer of rough plaster. The basement ceilings are composed of exposed subflooring and joists, or in some places covered in unpainted drywall.

The steps from the first floor kitchen lead down to the laundry room on the northwest corner of the basement. The laundry room (Photograph 0028) contains three original porcelain laundry sinks, as well as a larger wood and metal sink on the west wall that also appears to be original. In the southwest corner of this room, the shaft for the bottom level of the house's dumbwaiter is visible, and the room's southeast corner has a toilet tucked underneath the staircase. The dumbwaiter shaft is still visible but the dumbwaiter itself was removed at an unknown date. Once the dumbwaiter was removed, the empty shaft appears to have been used as a laundry chute. A doorway on the south wall of the laundry leads to an open central basement space that is not labelled on the original floor plans.

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A doorway on the north side of the basement's central space leads to two storage rooms with shelves, one labeled on the original plans as the vegetable room and the other as the fruit closet. A door on the west wall of the central space leads to a set of rooms that included the boiler room, the coal bin, and the wood bin. The basement layout remains today much as it is shown on the original ca. 1902-1903 plans for the house.

The Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium (1962)

The second major portion of the Club Home is the 1962 Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium, a flat-roof wood-frame addition built to provide a larger meeting and event space for the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs and its affiliated clubs, including the Marion Women's Club. The auditorium is a large rectilinear structure with a fairly plain exterior (Photographs 0029-0031). The exterior of the building was designed to be compatible with the Colonial Revival style of the 1903-1905 Barlow House. However, the auditorium interior includes more modern building materials such as laminated roof beams and acoustical fiber paneled ceilings.

The auditorium exterior has a flat rubber roof. The walls have a parapet to hide the flat roofline. All exterior walls are clad in narrow-lap vinyl siding dating to ca. 1986, but the original wood siding can be seen underneath the vinyl where there are gaps. Older photographs show flat wood cladding on the entablature and parapet, as well as a shallow wood cornice molding. The wood molding was removed to accommodate the installation of the vinyl siding, but it appears that the original wood entablature and parapet surfaces remain underneath the vinyl. The original wood window casings and parapet copings are currently wrapped in aluminum. The foundation is composed of plain concrete block masonry, and contains one combination vent and basement window on the north side of the building, plus a few smaller vent openings on the other sides.

The front (south) wall of the auditorium wing has two pairs of fixed-light aluminum windows, a set of newer metal one-light double doors, and a small double-hung replacement window. The auditorium's east wall has two sets of double fixed-light aluminum replacement windows as well as some exterior air conditioning equipment that is attached to the center of the wall. The east portion of the north side of the auditorium wing has a flat metal-clad wood door on a wall that is largely a blank face of vinyl siding. On the west side of the north wall, the roof level steps down, and there is a small entrance vestibule wing with a one-light metal door and two double-hung replacement windows. The flat metal door on the east side of the north wall has a relatively recently constructed wheelchair access ramp, while the doorway on the west portion of the wall has similarly recent wood steps and railings. The west wall of the auditorium wing abuts the original 1903-1905 Barlow House and is not visible.

The interior of the auditorium addition is accessed via the front double doors, which lead north into a circulation space (Photograph 0032) with concrete block and drywall walls, and drywall ceilings. The northern end of the circulation space leads to the hallway to the north exit, and to a restroom and kitchen space. The east side of the circulation space opens into the wing's central auditorium space. The circulation space's west side opens into the original Barlow House portion

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of the building, via the Barlow House's original side door, and also through an opening into the Barlow House dining room. The dining room opening contains an original two-part brown accordion folding door that dates from the 1962 construction of the auditorium (Photograph 0033). There is also a small restroom on the south end of the circulation space. Floors throughout most of the auditorium wing are older off-white vinyl composition tile, except for the kitchen space and bathrooms, which all have newer laminate flooring.

The central circulation space also contains, on its east wall, a memorial plaque recording the 1962 dedication of the auditorium and honoring Abigail Harding Lewis (Photograph 0034). The auditorium is dedicated to Ms. Harding Lewis, whose husband made a sizable donation to support construction of the facility. A portrait of Ms. Harding Lewis, who was the sister of President Warren G. Harding, is mounted on the wall above the dedication plaque.

The auditorium space is a large open rectangular room on the east side of the 1962 addition (Photographs 0035-0036). The auditorium space has south and east walls composed of plywood paneling with vertical grooves. The west wall is composed of painted concrete block, and the north wall is drywall. The roof is supported by three large original laminated wood beams in a dark brown color, that in turn support a series of dark wood original rafters. The rafters in turn support original acoustical ceiling panels that are composed of fibers held together by a thick adhesive material. The lighting fixtures in the auditorium date from the last thirty years, and a large wood and glass case on the east wall containing a donated early twentieth century Beaux-Arts-style relief sculpture from the Marion Public Library building is also a more recent addition to the space (Photograph 0037). The auditorium has its original projection screen, but it has been moved from its original location to accommodate a large piece of antique furniture that is currently placed on the north wall.

The kitchen space of the auditorium wing sits to the west of the auditorium space, and has been renovated and has newer cabinetry and floors (Photograph 0038). The two bathroom spaces in the auditorium have also been updated with newer flooring and fixtures. Overall, however, the auditorium interior looks almost exactly as it appeared in 1969, at the end of the period of significance.

The Carriage House/Caretaker's House (1903-1905) and Shed (2003)

The Club Home's only large outbuilding is a 1 1/2-story side-gabled wood-frame carriage house that was converted during the mid-twentieth century by the Marion Federation of Women's Clubs into a caretaker's cottage. The carriage house has wood siding, original double-hung wood windows, wood trim, and an asphalt shingle roof (Photographs 0039-0040). Each side of the carriage house has an entablature with dentils, a cornice, and two Ionic pilasters similar in detail to the pilasters on the Barlow House.

The front (south wall) of the carriage house has two one-light wood doors. Each door has an older wood storm door; one storm door is screened while the other has an 8-light pattern of glass.

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The south wall also has a double set of 9-over-1 wood windows. The east portion of the south wall originally held a garage door, and this was filled in to create additional doors and windows when the house was converted to a caretaker's cottage. This work was done in keeping with the architectural character of the carriage house and was done by the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs during the period of significance for this nomination. The roof above the south wall features two gabled wood dormers, each with a six-over-one wood window.

The west and east walls of the carriage house are largely identical. Each of these walls has two nine-over-one wood windows on the first floor and a nine-over-one window in the attic gable. The north wall of the carriage house has a triple set of nine-over-one wood windows, with the center window slightly wider than the other two. The north wall also has a small four-over-one wood window with the bottom sash closed in with a wood panel, and a small six-light privacy window. On the north face of the roof there is a hipped-roof dormer with wood siding and cornerboards, and a pair of nine-over-one wood windows.

The first floor interior of the carriage house originally had a small room on the west, and a larger garage space on the east. The garage space was later divided into two large rooms, as well as a bathroom and a utility closet, during the conversion of the carriage house to a caretaker's house. Today, the west room has plaster walls, pine floors, and a set of 1950s-era wood kitchen cabinets. The room also contains a staircase leading to the second floor. As with the exterior, the interior carriage house first floor alterations were made during the period of significance.

The east portion of the first floor (Photograph 0041) has a plaster frieze running along the perimeter walls that is original. The spaces also retain an original detailed pressed metal ceiling. Most of the existing space is divided by drywall into front and rear rooms with plaster and drywall walls, wood door and window casings, and plain oak flooring. The remainder of the east space is divided into a small utility closet with heating and ventilation equipment, and a bathroom with toilet, tub, and sink. The bathroom appears to have been renovated in the 1970s or 1980s and most of its features do not date from the period of significance. A wood staircase leads to the second floor of the carriage house. This floor (Photograph 0042) is a large open rough space with plywood flooring, plywood walls, and a mixture of plywood and drywall ceiling. The space also has closets in each of the corners of the space.

A small shed (Photograph 0040) sits north of the northwest corner of the Carriage House. The shed is side-gabled with wood siding and cornerboards, a poured concrete foundation, and an asphalt roof. The gabled ends of the shed sit to the north and south. The shed's east wall has a set of double doors made of wood siding, and the west wall has a small four-over-one vinyl window. The shed is non-contributing since it dates from 2003, which is well after the end of the period of significance, but it is architecturally compatible with the rest of the property and does not detract from its integrity. This shed replaced an earlier slightly smaller wood-frame shed that stood at this location.

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Site and Landscape Features

The remainder of the property consists of a large 2-acre lot. Most of the lot is composed of grass lawn with older deciduous trees, mostly oaks. A driveway and parking lot sit to the east of the carriage house. A wrought iron fence, dating to the 1903-1905 construction of the Barlow House, also sits on the south edge of the property, and along the south half of the east and west edges.

The Barlow House fence originally extended all of the way around the property but the north half was demolished during World War II and donated to a wartime scrap metal drive. The remaining portion of the fence has lengths of iron fence punctuated by seven identical stone posts; one post at the property's southwest corner, another at the southeast corner, two in the center of the south length of the fence, two in the center of the east length of the fence, and one post at the northern termination point of the west section of the fence. The center posts on the southern and eastern lengths of the fence sit on either side of a two-leaf iron gate (Photograph 0043). There is also one gate leaf at the northern termination point of the east length of the fence, but it is attached to a metal pipe. All five gate leaves have bands of circular iron decorations and small pineapple finials. In addition to the seven stone posts still connected to the iron fence, there are also two stone posts on the northeast and northwest corner of the property that are not joined to any fence material. All of the posts are composed of irregular rock-faced stone masonry similar to the masonry of the house's front portico foundation. The fence posts also have pyramidal stone caps. The fence has been counted as a contributing landscape feature in the nominated property, since it was present during the period of significance.

The site also retains original sandstone sidewalks built for the Barlow House. These include a curved sidewalk leading from the iron fence's south gates to the front steps of the house, as well as a second curved walk leading from the fence's east gates to the front steps. A small section of stone sidewalk also leads from the front steps of the Barlow House to the front double doors of the Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium.

Integrity

From the end of the period of significance in 1969, to the present, remarkably few physical changes have been made to the Club Home property. The Barlow House portion of the Club Home is virtually unchanged from its 1969 condition, with the exception of the 1978 removal of the balustrade from atop the building's front portico, and necessary re-roofing. Otherwise, the building's wood exterior, including original wood siding, trim, windows, and doors, have been kept by the Federation just as they were in 1969. The interior of the Barlow House portion of the Club Home has also been kept completely intact with only minor changes. The 1903-1905 portion of the Club Home interior today appears almost exactly as it did at the close of the period of significance in 1969.

The Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium portion of the Club Home also has historic integrity for the period of significance, but has gone through some changes since 1969. Circa 1986, the

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original 1962 windows were removed from the auditorium and replaced with fixed-light aluminum windows. The original wood siding and trim of the exterior was also covered over with vinyl siding and trim, again ca. 1986. The original flush wood cladding on the building's parapet and entablature was covered with vinyl siding at that time, and to accommodate this, a shallow wood cornice was removed from the auditorium's upper walls. However, the original wood siding and window casings are still visible in gaps and holes in the vinyl siding, and it seems likely that the flush wood cladding of the entablature and parapet also remain underneath the vinyl. Therefore, most of the cladding alterations would be reversible with the removal of the vinyl siding.

The interior of the Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium has experienced little alteration since 1969. The original wall and ceiling finishes of the auditorium space are still in place and the interior layout has not been changed. The vinyl composition tile flooring appears to be a mixture of original 1960s tile and nearly identical replacement tile installed in the 1980s. The only changes appear to be the addition of a donated glass-encased sculpture from the old Marion Public Library in the main auditorium, new auditorium lighting fixtures, bathroom renovations, and the 2016 renovation of the small kitchen space, with new cabinets, flooring, and countertops.

The Carriage House was altered when converted to a caretaker's cottage; the garage doors were filled in with wood windows and siding, and changes were made to the interior layout. However, these changes were made by the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs during the period of significance for the property. A 2003 small wood-frame gabled shed to the north of the Carriage House is unobtrusive and does not take away from the integrity of the property. The Marion Women's Club Home site has also not changed significantly since 1969, the end of the period of significance for the property.

The Club Home reflects the National Register's seven aspects of integrity. In terms of location, the home and carriage house have not been moved from their original sites, so they have integrity of location.

The property's integrity of design is reflected in the intact original design elements visible throughout the interior and exterior of the Barlow House portion of the building. The exterior design and massing reflects the original construction, and the interior retains an original unaltered floor plan and most of the original architectural features. The construction of the auditorium wing in 1962 altered the overall composition of the Barlow House, but this work was done during the period of significance, and only the house's east wall was changed. The exterior design of the auditorium wing has been somewhat altered by post-1969 re-cladding and window replacement, but retains most aspects of the building's original massing and solid-void configuration. The overall design and layout of the auditorium interior is still highly intact, with no major alterations to public spaces or the auditorium wing's floor plan.

In terms of integrity of setting, the 2-acre lot that the Club Home sits on has also undergone few major changes since 1969. The neighborhood around the Club Home has seen some post-1969

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commercial development along Center Street, but for the most part it remains as a mixed-use residential commercial and residential area filled mainly with pre-1969 housing. Because of this, the Club Home retains a high level of integrity of setting.

The Club Home also retains integrity of materials. Original stone and wood are very evident on the exterior of the original Barlow House portion of the Club Home, and the interior materials of wood and traditional plaster in the Barlow House are also almost completely intact. The 1962 auditorium wing retains exterior wood trim and cladding, but it has been covered over with post-1969 materials like vinyl and aluminum. The interior of the auditorium contains most of the original 1962 construction materials and finishes, including plywood-clad and concrete block walls, vinyl tile flooring, laminate wood structural beams, and acoustical fiber ceilings. Changes in materials on the auditorium interior have been limited to flooring and wall coverings in small spaces like the kitchen and bathrooms.

The Club Home also reflects integrity of workmanship. The exterior of the Barlow House retains original beveled glass windows, original wood trim elements like pilasters, door and window casings, and cornices, as well as the original carved wood capitals on the large two-story corner pilasters. The interior retains a great collection of examples of early twentieth century workmanship. Wood elements include original oak flooring through most of the house, and detailed carved and router-cut oak woodwork in many of the rooms. Other examples of early twentieth century workmanship include the elaborate plaster wall, ceiling, and cornice details present in many of the rooms, as well as leather embossed wallpaper and custom tile flooring in the entrance vestibule. Although the 1962 auditorium does not exhibit the same level of hand craftsmanship as the Barlow House portion of the building, elements like the laminated wood roof beams in the auditorium reflect the more industrial Modernistic craftsmanship of the early 1960s.

In terms of integrity of feeling and association, the Club Home is very recognizable as the property that existed during the 1905-1969 period of significance. The Barlow House is quite recognizable as an early twentieth century home, and is much as it would have appeared during the period of significance. The exterior of the auditorium has been altered, but along with the highly intact Barlow House portion of the building, it is intact in form and massing to convey a sense of historical feeling and association for the later portion of the period of significance, specifically the mid-to-late 1960s. The interiors of both wings of the building strongly reflect a sense of feeling and association for the history of the Marion Women's Club and the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs, during the period of 1905-1969. The facility has changed little since 1969, and past members of the club would certainly recognize the interior of the facility as the home of the club and federation, due to the lack of changes on the interior spaces of both wings of the building.

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Summary

Although there have been some changes, the Marion Women's Club Home property has a very high level of integrity for the 1905-1969 period of significance. With the exception of the 1978 removal of the front porch roof balustrade, the original 1903-1905 Barlow House portion of the Club Home appears almost exactly as it would have during the period of significance, both in terms of the exterior and interior. The Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium has ca. 1986 windows and vinyl exterior siding. However, the original wood cladding and window casings are visible underneath the existing vinyl cladding, and it seems likely that the original entablature and parapet also still exist underneath the vinyl. Therefore, much of the exterior alteration of the auditorium could be reversed. In general the auditorium exterior retains its original overall shape and solid-void pattern on the exterior. The main auditorium space of the interior looks almost exactly as it did when completed in 1962. Most of the changes made to the auditorium wing are unobtrusive updates to small spaces like the bathrooms and kitchen. The Carriage House has undergone a number of physical changes since its 1903-1905 construction, but these changes also fall within the period of significance for the property.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Period of Significance

1905-1969

Significant Dates

1905, 1945, 1962

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Frank P. Allen and Son, architects

Oborn, Charles W., architect

Baldauf Construction Company, builder

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

The Marion Women's Club Home is significant under Criterion A for its role in the social history of mid-twentieth-century Marion, Ohio. The Club Home was used for meetings of the Marion Women's Club from 1905 into the 1940s, and served as headquarters for the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs from 1945 through the end of the period of significance in 1969. The Club Home was also used after 1945 for activities of the various women's clubs that belonged to this federation. During this time, the Club Home was a place where the women's club members of Marion could socialize, exchange ideas, hear presentations by speakers, and learn about art. As the primary facility for the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs, the building was the headquarters for a federation that coordinated the work of as many as 31 individual women's clubs, with a membership of, at times, as many as 900-1,000 women.

The members of the Marion Women's Club and the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs were also active during the period of significance in improving the Marion community. These activities were coordinated and managed via the executive board and department meetings of Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs leaders held in the Club Home. The Marion County Federation financially supported medical, dental, and mental health care for low income Marion residents, and promoted the early 1950s push for construction of a new city hospital. The clubwomen also supported orphans and handicapped children through fundraising and a variety of other activities. In terms of education, the Marion County Federation funded a loan program to help young women attend college, helped fund a scholarship for Latin American women to attend The Ohio State University, and assisted the Marion Public Library and local schools. The Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs also circulated petitions and lobbied state and local government leaders to improve traffic congestion in downtown Marion, and endorsed a post-World War II jobs and progress program proposed by the Marion Civic Planning Group. Other interests of the organization were civil defense preparations, as well as citizenship education for school children.

In 1962, the usefulness of the Club Home was greatly enhanced by the construction of the Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium on the east side of the original building. The auditorium gave the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs additional capabilities to host larger events and accommodate larger crowds to hear public speakers. The auditorium was also a suitable venue for recitals and other musical events held by the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs and its associated clubs. Renting out the auditorium for private events also raised money to support efforts to improve the Marion community.

The Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs reflected the twentieth century progressive movement for prominent urban women to become involved in civic reform. In this way, the Federation's activities through the end of the 1960s can be linked to the broad patterns of

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twentieth century progressive social reform, as well as the increasing role of women in American public life.

The period of significance begins with 1905, the year of the first documented Marion Women's Club meeting at the house. Club meetings continued at the house up through the early 1940s. The house was donated to the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs in 1945 and became the Federation's primary facility. The Marion Women's Club and the Federation have continued to use the Club Home for their primary facility, up to the present day. Therefore, the period of significance end date could not be based on the termination of the Marion Women's Club/Federation's historical association with the property. Since the post-1969 history of the Federation and the Marion Women's Club is not yet fifty years in the past, it was not appropriate at this time to extend the period of significance into the 1970s, 1980s, and later. Therefore, 1969 was selected as the end date for the period of significance as it corresponds with the current fifty-year mark. The Club Home functions today as the main facility of both the Marion Women's Club and the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs.

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

Early History of the Club Home, 1903-1944

Before it became the Club Home for the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs, the property at 1126 East Center Street served as a private residence for prominent Marion residents Ida and Shauck Barlow. Local news reports indicate that the house's construction was rapidly progressing toward completion by May 1903.¹ A Sherwin Williams paint ad in the June 23, 1904, *Marion Daily Star* cites the Warren G. Harding House and the Barlow House as examples of the good results from using high-quality exterior paint, indicating that the wood exterior shell of the Barlow House was complete by then. However, the earliest news accounts of Ida Barlow opening the house to meetings and social events do not appear until mid-1905, suggesting that work on the extensive decorative plaster and wood work of the interior may have continued long after the exterior shell of the house was complete.² Ida Barlow hosted a Presbyterian Church committee meeting at the house in August 1905, indicating that the interior must have been substantially complete by then.³

The house was built for Ida Harsh Barlow (1861-1945) and Shauck Elah Barlow (1861-1944). Shauck Barlow was president and treasurer of the Huber Manufacturing Company, a leading manufacturer of threshing machines, tractors, and other farm machinery, with its headquarters and main factory in Marion. Shauck Barlow was active in Marion politics and civic activities

¹ Marion Daily Star. "Waldheim Rapidly Nearing Completion." May 19, 1903, pg. 4.

² Marion Daily Star. "What Good Paint Does." June 23, 1904, pg.2.

³ Marion Daily Star. "Ladies Aid Society Meeting." August 2, 1905, pg. 5.

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around the time the house was built. Ida Barlow was also actively involved in the social and religious life of Marion. She was active in supporting the local Presbyterian Church, and was president of the Marion Women's Club in 1903, hosting club meetings at her home as early as 1905.⁴ Upon completion of the house, the Barlows named it "Waldheim," German for "forest home."⁵ During the early years of the twentieth century, Marion was also home to future U.S. President Warren G. Harding (1865-1923) and Harding's wife, the future First Lady Florence Kling Harding (1860-1924). Both the Barlows and Hardings would have been considered part of Marion's class of prominent citizens.

The Barlow House was designed by the architectural firm Frank P. Allen and Son, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Frank Payne Allen (1856-1933) was born in Fenton, Michigan, and came to Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1870.⁶ Allen did a mail correspondence course in architecture and then apprenticed with local architects.⁷ He opened an architectural practice in Grand Rapids around 1892, specializing in residential, educational, and commercial work.⁸ Allen designed several prominent buildings in Grand Rapids, but through the use of advertising and pattern book sales, he was able to design houses across the eastern United States. Allen's first published architectural pattern book was the 1892 *Artistic Dwellings: Containing Views, Floor Plans and Estimates of Cost of Fifty-Six House and Cottage Designs*.⁹ This book became a popular home building pattern book and was republished numerous times by Allen.¹⁰ Frank Payne Allen's son Frank Phillips Allen Jr. was also a well-known architect, but appears to have left his father's firm before the Barlow House was designed.¹¹ It appears that Frank Sr. kept the "...and Son" reference in his firm's name long after his son had left the firm.

It is not clear at this time if there were any social connections between the Barlows and Frank Payne Allen. Allen designed at least one furniture factory building in Grand Rapids, so it is possible that Shauck Barlow discovered Allen through his contacts in the industrial world. Another strong possibility is that Ida Barlow learned of Allen's work through her reading of women's magazines. Allen published an ad for his architectural pattern book, still known by then as *Artistic Dwellings*, in *McClure's Magazine* in April 1902. He also published his house plans in the *Ladies Home Journal*. These new women's magazine regularly featured articles on politics, art, literature, and women's club work around the country, appealing to educated upper middle and upper-class women like Barlow. In fact, the *McClure's Magazine* that included

⁴ Marion Daily Star. "The Woman's Club Meeting." December 5, 1905, pg. 3

⁵ Marion Daily Star. "Waldheim Rapidly Nearing Completion."

⁶ Hill, Robert G. ed. *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1850*. "Frank P. Allen." www.dictionarofarchitectsincanada.org/node/29 accessed February 19, 2019.

⁷ Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. "Frank P. Allen." *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Deceased*. Los Angeles: New Age Publishing, 1956, pg. 16.

⁸ Hill, *Biographical Dictionary*.

⁹ Presa, Donald G. *Douglaston Hill Historic District Designation Report*. New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, December 14, 2004, pg. 12.

¹⁰ Hill, *Biographical Dictionary*.

¹¹ San Diego History Center. "Frank Phillips Allen, Jr."

www.sandiegohistory.org/archives/biographysubject/frankallen/ accessed February 19, 2019.

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Allen's pattern book also advertised round-trip railroad tickets to the 1902 National Convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs.¹²

It is possible that Ida Barlow encountered one of Allen's house designs in a women's magazine. Ms. Barlow was an avid reader and made a church group presentation specifically on women's magazines.¹³ Due to his success with pattern books and women's magazine features, Allen was, by 1907, designing houses in locations as far away from Michigan as Douglaston, a New York City suburb on Long Island.¹⁴ Ida Barlow may have ordered plans for the house through a women's magazine or from one of Allen's architectural catalogs, and then handed the plans over to a local Marion builder for construction of the house.

The exterior of the Barlow House reflects the Colonial Revival style which was prominent in the United States during the early twentieth century. The symmetry and restrained ornament of the house's exterior sharply contrasts with the asymmetry and ornateness of houses of the Second Empire and Queen Anne styles that were built in the decades after the Civil War. The exterior of the Barlow House therefore reflected the most current architectural trends of its day. At the same time, the choice of Colonial Revival, while very up-to-date and stylish, would have represented a more conservative and traditional architectural choice as opposed to the more un-traditional Prairie and Craftsman architectural styles that were beginning to gain acceptance in the early twentieth century. The exterior of the house was thus both stylish and up-to-date, but also somewhat conservative.

The interior of the house, with its elaborate staircase, heavily molded oak doors and panels, and wall and ceiling plaster details, reflects a more ornate approach to design that seems related more closely to the Neoclassical Revival trend of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The interior of the house definitely does not try to copy the interiors of American Colonial or English Georgian houses of the eighteenth century. The paneling and elaborate ceiling plaster of the house seem more akin to the French Beaux-Arts approach to design, which was based on Classical models but definitely more ornate in character.

The Barlows made few alterations to the house during their time there, but a few features of the existing house that differ from Allen's original construction drawings suggest that there may have been a few changes. Allen's elevation drawings for the house only show the central curved portion of the existing front porch. It is not clear if the existing east and west extensions of the front porch were added as a change order to the original construction of the house, or if the Barlows added this feature as an early modification to the original house.

Also, on the interior, the existing living room fireplace mantel is different from what is shown on Allen's original architectural detail drawings. One of the upstairs bedrooms was fitted with curly birch woodwork that does not appear on the original house plans. Again, it is not clear if this was

¹² Allen, Frank Payne. "Economical House Building." *McClure's Magazine*. April, 1902, pg. 88f.

¹³ Marion Daily Star. "Missionary Societies." May 29, 1900, pg. 4.

¹⁴ Presa, 12.

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a change order to the original construction or an early modification to the house made by the Barlows. The Craftsman-style bookcases in the den/library also do not appear on Allen's ca. 1902-1903 floor plans and also may be an early example of the Barlows modifying the house to fit their needs and changing tastes. It should be noted that notes on the birch woodwork and the library cabinets are hand-pencilled onto a half-size set of plans for the house that are on file at the Marion Women's Club Home archive.¹⁵

The Barlows lived in the house from its 1905 completion through the death of Shauck Barlow in 1944 and Ida Barlow in March 1945. Records and newspaper accounts show that the Barlows had a housekeeper, Ollie Stevens, living in the house as well as a male occupant, Robin Miller, who was taken in by the couple as a child and who assisted with groundskeeping work.¹⁶ On her death in 1945, Ida Barlow had no surviving children, and her will bequeathed the Barlow House to the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs.

The American Women's Club Movement and History of the Marion Women's Club and the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs, 1865-1944

For much of the nineteenth century, American society saw the place of women as being in the home attending to child care and other domestic matters. Upper-class women who could afford servants for these tasks were expected to be interested in fashionable clothing or arts and crafts pursuits like embroidery, singing, or playing a musical instrument.¹⁷ Some educated and upper-class women, however, wanted opportunities for intellectual activities. After the Civil War, women's clubs formed in the largest American cities. The clubs often focused on the study of arts or literature, but also sometimes engaged in social reform movements like temperance.¹⁸

In the late nineteenth century, this movement spread to smaller cities like Marion, often taking the form of literary clubs. Literary club members read books and composed literary studies and papers, presenting and discussing the papers at club meetings. The programs could include discussions about music, mythology, visual art, history, or geography, but often avoided controversial political issues. Although these early literary clubs often did not engage in social reform activities, the clubs increased members' skills in writing, public speaking and research, and were a place where women were able to exchange ideas and discuss their common concerns.¹⁹

In 1889-1890, Jane Cunningham Croly, the founder of Sorosis, the first women's club, initiated the organization of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, with the goal of bringing the many literary clubs into a national organization. The General Federation then pushed the literary clubs to place more emphasis on social reform, but not all clubs and federations emphasized

¹⁵ Frank P. Allen and Son, Architects. "Drawings for S. Barlow House, Marion, Ohio." Undated, ca. 1902-1903, on file at Marion Women's Club House Archives.

¹⁶ Marion Star. "Bequests Listed in Mrs. Barlow Will." April 17, 1945, pg. 17.

¹⁷ Blair, Karen J. *The Clubwoman as Feminist*. New York: Holmes & Meier, pg. 1

¹⁸ *Ibid*, pg. 17.

¹⁹ *Ibid*, pp. 57-58.

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reform activities.²⁰ Smaller local and state-level federations of women's clubs were also formed in the 1890s. Individual clubs could belong to both a city/local federation as well as a state-level federation. Eventually, there were also national federations of clubs affiliated with specific professional or ethnic groups. For example, by the twentieth century, there was a national federation of clubs for African-American women, as well as a national organization for Jewish women's clubs.²¹

As the women's club movement was building strength in the 1890s, Marion, Ohio, was a small but growing city in the northwest portion of central Ohio. The city was home at the time to many industries, and was especially known for the manufacture of farm machinery and power equipment like steam shovels. The city had many middle class and wealthy women due to the economic prosperity of its industries. As a result, in the mid-1890s, women's clubs began to form in Marion. The first clubs were the Marion Women's Club and the Tuesday Club, both established in 1895. The Current Topic Club followed in 1897, and the Advance Club was formed in 1900.²² A history of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs also indicates that the Current Topic, Tuesday, and Marion Women's clubs had joined Ohio's State Federation of Women's Clubs by 1900.²³ The Marion Women's Club claims the status of being the oldest women's club in the Marion area, with the first meeting on December 13, 1895.²⁴ The earliest known newspaper reference to a Marion Women's Club meeting is a January 7, 1896 report in the *Marion Daily Star*. The article indicates that the highlight of the meeting was a clubwoman's presentation on the "Authors of Ohio."²⁵

Clubwomen in cities found that they could accomplish more in the community if they formed local club federations that joined together individual clubs for coordinated action. On December 28, 1896, Marion clubwomen met to discuss the creation of a federation of women's clubs in the city. By January 1897, this federation had been organized as the Woman's Literary Union of Marion, Ohio. The Literary Union was organized to have two meetings a year; a December indoor meeting and an outdoor meeting in June referred to as a field day. The December and June meetings were definitely held from 1897 through 1900, and some meetings were held every year through 1904.²⁶

²⁰ Ibid, pg. 93.

²¹ Marion's African-American Jesse Gardner Memorial Women's Club was federated with the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. The Council of Jewish Women was a national organization of Jewish Women's clubs, and the local Marion branch belonged to the national Jewish women's organization, but was also part of the Marion City Federation of Women's Clubs, beginning around 1909. *Marion Daily Star*. "The Club Season to be Opened Next Week." October 10, 1910, pg. 8. *Marion Star*. "Dedicate New Club Home, Mrs. Jessie Gardner Guest of Honor." November 5, 1951, pg. 10.

²² Laws, Annie. *History of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs*. Cincinnati: Ebert and Richardson, 1924, pg. 146. Anonymous. *The Register of Women's Clubs*. 1903, pg. 328.

²³ Laws, 146.

²⁴ Dutton, Edna. "Women's Club Reception Marks 50th Anniversary" *Marion Star*, November 27, 1945, pg. 10.

²⁵ *Marion Daily Star*. "Interesting Meeting at YMCA." January 7, 1896, pg. 5.

²⁶ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs, "History of the Marion Federation, The Beginning." Ca. 1932, pp.6-11. First chapter in a handwritten history of the organization. The text appears in a meeting minutes notebook

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The earliest newspaper article found that mentions the Literary Union is an 1899 *Marion Daily Star* article about a meeting to plan a picnic at the Marion Fairgrounds, which was probably the field day meeting.²⁷ The *Marion Daily Star* refers to the Literary Union as the "City Federation" most of the time. A 1901 *Marion Daily Star* article mentions a meeting of all members of women's clubs affiliated with the "City Federation".²⁸ A January 1902 *Marion Daily Star* article mentions a meeting of the "City Federation of Women's Clubs," at which Marion school superintendent H.L. Frank gave a 10-minute speech on "The Mission of the City Federations: Their Relation to Social Work and Public Charities."²⁹ The *Marion Daily Star* mentions a similar "City Federation" meeting in 1903³⁰ and another on November 30, 1904. After this, it appears that the Literary Union had a dormant period from about 1905-late 1908, although individual clubs continued to meet.³¹

By 1903, the Marion Women's Club was the largest of the Literary Union's clubs at 34 members, with Ida Barlow serving as president.³² The Marion Women's Club accommodated typical literary club activities of musical performances and paper presentations, while also including conversations about civic improvement. A *Marion Daily Star* article describes a Marion Women's Club meeting in December 1905, held at the newly-completed Barlow House. The first part of the program included a presentation on local history given by a clubwoman, and a second presenter read a "humorous" piece of literature. The ladies then sang the song "The Old Buckeye State," but then turned to more serious matters. A discussion of the civic needs of Marion then ensued. Important issues identified were the need to eliminate saloons, establish better streetcar service, build a new library, create a new city park, and improve street markings, sanitary services, and railroad crossing safety.³³

On November 30, 1908, the presidents of all of Marion's women's clubs had a meeting to discuss forming a new federation, and officially organized it on January 15, 1909. The 1909 Marion City Federation of Women's Clubs (referred to from here forward as the Federation) consisted of the Marion Women's Club, the Council of Jewish Women, the Current Topic Club, the Advance Club, and the Research Club. The Tuesday Club had disbanded and the club known as the Twigs withdrew from the Federation as it was a social club centered on card games, and was not consistent with the Federation's mission.³⁴ The early statement of purpose of the Federation was "To cultivate acquaintance among club women of Marion County, to stimulate intellectual growth and to promote community welfare."³⁵

dated 1932. Subsequent chapters in this history are named for the Federation presidents. On file at Marion Women's Club Home Archive.

²⁷ *Marion Daily Star*. "Federation Meeting." June 13, 1899, pg. 4.

²⁸ *Marion Daily Star*. "Social Affairs." November 18, 1901, pg. 8.

²⁹ *Marion Daily Star*. "Federation of Women's Clubs Entertained by Current Topic Club at Pythian Hall." January 31, 1902, pg. 8.

³⁰ *Marion Daily Star*. "Federation of Women's Clubs." February 13, 1903, pg. 5.

³¹ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs, "History of the Marion Federation, The Beginning," pg. 12.

³² Anonymous. "The Register of Women's Clubs." 1903.

³³ *Marion Daily Star*. "The Woman's Club Meeting." December 5, 1905, pg. 3.

³⁴ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs, "History of the Marion Federation, The Beginning," pp. 13-14.

³⁵ *Ibid*, pg. 14.

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In the Federation, each individual club had its own leadership and activities, but had to conform to the Federation's bylaws. The Federation also had executive leaders who organized large projects, set the agenda for the clubs as they cooperated on larger initiatives, and formed committees and bureaus within the Federation to deal in a coordinated way with important civic issues. Member clubs were free to meet as they pleased, but the Federation's executive leaders had monthly meetings that were also attended by one representative from each of the member clubs.

A 1910 *Marion Daily Star* article marking the beginning of the club season mentioned that "Many of the leading clubs are identified with the City Federation of Woman's Clubs."³⁶ Also, whereas in the past only individual clubs could join Ohio's state federation, in 1910, the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs voted to recognize city federations.³⁷ The Marion City Federation of Women's Clubs voted to join the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs in May 1911.³⁸

As the twentieth century continued, more women's clubs and state and local federations became involved in issues of progressive reform in their communities. The clubwomen argued that women were more sensitive to aesthetics, and to issues involving children and families, therefore women were better-suited than men to solve societal problems related to these subjects. In this way, women could publicly support social reform and civic improvement projects, while still adhering to aspects of traditional notions of American womanhood.³⁹

In Marion, civic needs were sometimes discussed at early club and Federation meetings, but actual involvement in progressive reform appears to have begun around 1911. The Federation began providing higher education loans to young women at that time.⁴⁰ Circa 1911-1912, the Federation also petitioned Marion's mayor, asking that women be appointed to the city's library board, a request granted when clubwoman Louise Cunningham joined the board in 1916. Around 1910-1912, the Federation also erected a tent at a Chautauqua meeting in Marion, providing women and children a place to rest at this outdoor literary event. Also ca. 1911, the Federation purchased trash receptacles to be placed in downtown Marion to improve the appearance and cleanliness of the city.⁴¹

The early years of World War I (ca. 1914-1916) included more civic activity. The Federation secured the services of a visiting nurse for the City of Marion for six months in 1914.⁴² A program to sell items crafted by the visually impaired was initiated in 1916, and in that year a Federation committee was formed to work with the Marion School Board for the appointment of

³⁶ Marion Daily Star. "The Club Season to be Opened Next Week." October 10, 1910, pg. 8.

³⁷ Laws, 234.

³⁸ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Mrs Harvey, 1911-1912." Chapter of handwritten organizational history. The chapters of this history after "The Beginning" are scattered throughout the 1932 notebook and do not have continuous page numbers.

³⁹ Blair, pg. 93.

⁴⁰ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Mrs Harvey 1911-1912."

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs "Mrs. Frank King, 1914-1916."

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a school nurse for Marion City Schools.⁴³ Once the United States was directly involved in the war (1917-1919), the clubwomen sold war bonds, and organized a war savings society. Finally, as the war ended, the Federation set up a Bureau of Canteen Service that provided 10-cent meals at the Marion railroad depot, to veterans returning from the war via railroad.⁴⁴

During this time, Ida Barlow continued to use her Center Street house to host meetings and receptions of the Marion Women's Club.⁴⁵ The Marion Women's Club and the Federation did not have a permanent club home during this time. The Marion Women's Club continued to meet at the houses of prominent members, with the Federation occasionally using a club room at the Marion Elks Lodge for larger meetings. A fund to purchase or build a headquarters for the Federation was set up in 1916, but no such purchase was ever made.⁴⁶

In 1920, the Federation took on its current name, the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. Support of health and dental care for children and the poor dominated the Federation's post-World War I agenda. In 1920, the Federation made it possible to hire a nurse for the Marion City School system. To achieve this, clubwomen raised funds, met with the school board, and lobbied community leaders.⁴⁷ The Federation was also involved in the 1925 founding of a free dental clinic for low-income Marion residents.⁴⁸ Similar activities continued within the federation through the World War II era, especially financial support for the Marion City Clinic.⁴⁹

The Federation also worked on some non-medical issues during the interwar decades. The Federation protested the discontinuation of evening hours at the Marion Public Library in 1922.⁵⁰ The Federation continued to work on library access in 1924, complaining to Marion City Council of the lack of library funding. The Federation also investigated the idea of turning the public library over to Marion County Government, or to the Marion City Schools, two organizations that seemed capable of providing better library funding.⁵¹ In 1922, the Advance Club, a member club of the Federation, complained to railroad officials and the Marion Chamber of Commerce about the lack of railroad crossing gates in the city.⁵²

While the Federation pursued civic improvements in the World War I and interwar years, individual women's clubs within the Federation continued to have their own meetings. The Marion Women's Club, for example, continued to have paper presentations and discussions.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Mame Herr Frank, 1917-1919."

⁴⁵ Marion Star. "Annual Party of the Women's Club." February 17, 1914, pg. 9.

⁴⁶ Marion Star. "Movement Made for Woman's Club Home." March 10, 1916, pg. 2.

⁴⁷ Marion Star. "School Nurse will be Appointed in Marion." May 4, 1920, pg. 5.

⁴⁸ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Mrs. Depew Head 1923-1924."

⁴⁹ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Executive Meeting Minutes 1942-1948." Meeting of May 19, 1942.

⁵⁰ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Mrs. John Guthery, 1921-1923."

⁵¹ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Mrs. Depew Head, 1923-1924."

⁵² Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Mrs. John Guthery, 1921-1923."

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While many papers focused on literature, geography, and art, somewhat more controversial topics were sometimes covered. A 1916 meeting at the Barlow House included the theme of "Our New Citizens" and five clubwomen gave brief presentations covering the topic "Immigrants I Have Met." Dinner and socializing followed the presentations.⁵³ Along similar lines, a November 1920 Marion Women's Club focused on the theme of "The American Nation." While a paper presented by Ida Barlow discussed matters of geography, a Mrs. Robinson presented a paper on the more controversial topic of "Racial Problems." Then, in keeping with the club's tradition of including literature and music, a poetry reading concluded the meeting.⁵⁴

During the Great Depression years of the 1930s, the Federation continued to work in the areas of public health, and health and dental care for the poor. This work also continued through the wartime years of 1941-1945. With the end of World War II in September 1945, the Federation would engage with the new social problems of the postwar era and would at the same time finally acquire a permanent home.

Later History of the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Barlow House as Club Home, 1945-1969

The Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs had been concerned about civic issues since at least 1905, and had actively fundraised and lobbied for improved health care for children and the poor since at least 1911. The need continued for these activities in the post-World War II world, as pre-war problems persisted and new problems were created by post-war growth. In 1945, the Federation was well-positioned to deal with these issues. In the decades between the wars, the Federation had grown from 207 women belonging to 13 Federation clubs in 1920, to membership of around 1,000 women and over 30 clubs by 1940.⁵⁵ During the late 1940s through the mid-1950s, the Federation retained these gains in clubs and members, with 31 member clubs and a total membership indicated in some sources as being as high as 900-1000 women.⁵⁶

With the death of Ida Barlow in 1945, the Barlow House had been turned over to the ownership of the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs, and was now known as the Marion Women's Club Home or sometimes referred to in the press as the Federation Home. The Club Home was used for many Federation activities that could be housed at the organization's own space, instead of rented or borrowed spaces. For example, before it owned the Club Home, the

⁵³ Marion Star. "Mrs. S.E. Barlow Threw Open Her Home for Woman's Club Meeting." October 3, 1916, pg. 9.

⁵⁴ Marion Star. "The Woman's Club Meeting." November 9, 1920, pg. 4.

⁵⁵ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Executive and Federation Meeting Minutes, 1920-1923." Tally of number of clubs and membership in each club recorded April 6, 1920. Marion Star. "Club Federation Program for Year Already Under Way." September 25, 1940, pg. 2.

⁵⁶ Marion Star. "Clubwomen Make Plans for Springtime Activities." February 17, 1954, pg. 9. Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs "Executive Meeting Minutes, 1942-1948." Tally of number of clubs recorded November 20, 1945.

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Federation had its 15th annual Fine Arts Festival at the Harding Hotel in May 1945.⁵⁷ In 1946, this Federation event was held at the Club Home, with an attendance of about 650 people. Aspects of this event held at the Club Home included a show by New York photographer John Rawlings, a craft bazaar that raised almost \$300, and a woodcarving demonstration by a Harding High School student.⁵⁸ In August 1946, the Federation held a picnic event at the Club Home that was attended by over 200 people.⁵⁹

Most importantly, the monthly Executive Board meetings for the Federation were held at the Club Home. These meetings set priorities and initiated projects for the entire Federation of clubs. These priorities and projects were then passed down to the individual clubs. The executive meetings held at the club home also included reports from the heads of various Federation departments to the Executive Board. In 1948, the Federation departments included ones for American Citizenship, American Home, and Fine Arts, most of which gave reports at each meeting.⁶⁰ Later in the 1950s, a Community Service Department was also established that reported to the Executive Board.

The Club Home was also used for receptions and teas for out-of-town guest speakers who were frequently brought to Marion by the Federation for public talks. Due to the lack of an auditorium space in the Club Home, the talks themselves were held at churches, public school auditoriums, fraternal halls, or the Marion Palace Theater. The Club Home could also be used for various activities or meetings associated with clubs that belonged to the Federation.

In the years after World War II, the Federation brought speakers to Marion to discuss a variety of issues. The clubwomen brought newspaper writer, filmmaker and World War II military intelligence officer Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. to the Marion Palace Theater on November 17th, 1948, to give a speech on "Europe Today."⁶¹ Radio was even used to spread the word about public speakers and other Federation activities. Marion local radio personality and Federation clubwoman Madge Cooper Guthrie had a daily on-air announcement of Federation activities on her morning radio program. Guthrie also discussed development of woman-oriented radio programming with the Federation's Executive Board.⁶²

The Federation acted swiftly to support postwar civic improvement. In September 1945, the Marion Civic Planning Group announced formation of a jobs and progress program for the city. The Federation quickly endorsed the program, and the Federation's corresponding secretary, Pansy Rauhauser, gave a presentation to club members, emphasizing that the jobs and progress program would be on the 1945 November Marion election ballot. Rauhauser told the clubwomen

⁵⁷ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Executive Meeting Minutes, 1942-1948." Meeting of April 6, 1945.

⁵⁸ Marion Star. "650 View 16th Annual Fine Arts Displays of County Club Federation." May 9, 1946, pg. 10.

⁵⁹ Marion Star. "Picnic is Held by Federation at Club Home." August 14, 1946, pg. 8.

⁶⁰ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Executive Meeting Minutes 1948-1951." Meeting of September 21, 1948.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid, Meeting of October 21, 1948.

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that it was important to be well-informed about the plan, and that they should convince Marion's citizens of the plan's benefits.⁶³ In 1951, the Federation hosted Lester Dickey, Marion's school superintendent, as he promoted an upcoming school levy that would appear on the November ballot. Dickey said that the levy money was needed because Marion was ranked 91 out of 100 in Ohio teacher pay, with the city's teacher salaries well below the state average.⁶⁴

The Federation was also involved in the effort during the 1950s to build a new Marion City Hospital. In October 1950, the Federation endorsed a hospital bond issue that was to appear on the November ballot.⁶⁵ Eventually, memorial gifts were given to the hospital by four clubs affiliated with the Federation: the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the Council of Jewish Women, the Mid-Century Club, and the District Number Seven Nurse's Association.⁶⁶

The Federation's civic activities in the first half of the 1950s were not limited to aid for hospitals and the poor and disabled. The Federation also involved itself in at least one major city planning controversy. In 1950, the Federation's welfare chairperson, Faye Strother Mouser (1888-1974), became interested in the issue of downtown traffic congestion in Marion. By early 1951, Mrs. Mouser led Federation members in the circulation of a petition favoring legislation routing trucks travelling through Marion away from downtown streets.⁶⁷ Mouser reported progress in improving traffic regulations in downtown Marion, and in February 1953, club members were encouraged to contact Kenneth Robinson of the Ohio House of Representatives regarding the re-routing of truck traffic away from Marion.⁶⁸

A club for African-American women, the Jesse A. Gardner Federated Club, was founded ca. 1948 in Marion. The Jesse A. Gardner Federated Club belonged to the Ohio Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Rose Nichols, president of the Gardner Federated Club, was a featured speaker and guest of honor at a Marion County Federation Executive Board meeting at the Club Home on October 9, 1951. Ms. Nichols spoke of what her club had accomplished since its founding, and reported that the African-American women were establishing the Gardner Federated Club Home. Nichols announced that her club home would be complete later in 1951, with the facility opening to clubwomen on October 28, with an official dedication ceremony on November 4, and a fundraising dinner to support the club home on November 18.⁶⁹ A news article on the dedication of the Gardner Federated Club Home mentions that Marion County

⁶³ Marion Star. "Club Federation Executive Board Launches Season." September 19, 1945, pg. 4.

⁶⁴ Marion Star. "Federation Board Urged to Support School Levy, Play Series, R.I.A.L. Drive." September 20, 1951, pg. 12.

⁶⁵ Marion Star. "Hospital Bond Issue, School Levy Endorsed by Board of Federation of Women's Clubs." October 18, 1950, pg. 8.

⁶⁶ Marion City Hospital. "City Hospital Formal Dedication Program." Belknap Printing Company, 1954. On file at Marion Women's Club Home Archive.

⁶⁷ Marion Star. "Clubwomen Petitioned to Urge Through Trucks Skirt Town." January 25, 1951, pg. 13.

⁶⁸ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Executive Meeting Minutes 1950-1959." Meeting of February 17, 1953.

⁶⁹ Marion Star. "Foreign Affairs Writer to Speak to Club Women." October 17, 1951, pg. 8.

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Federation President Mary Catherine Hane (1900-1967) donated a picture hung above the Gardner Federated Club Home's mantel.⁷⁰

Reflecting the post-World War II culture of the Cold War, the activities and emphasis of women's clubs and federations changed as the postwar years progressed from the late 1940s into the 1950s. In the early twentieth century, women's organizations had lobbied state and local governments to solve problems associated with subjects like libraries, schools, city beautification, and the disabled. These activities continued in the late 1940s and early 1950s, but by the mid-1950s more emphasis began to be placed on raising money to help churches and non-governmental organizations solve problems. Also, while women worked in wartime industries during World War II, in the postwar years they were encouraged to return to homemaking activities. Women's clubs and federations such as those in Marion followed this trend by establishing "American Home" departments. Women's clubs and federations in Marion and in other American cities also emphasized promotion of civics and citizenship, and by the mid-1950s had become involved in activities like civil defense, reflecting the postwar era's emphasis on patriotism, democracy, and anti-communism.⁷¹

The Federation worked to support vision-impaired citizens as well as children with other physical disabilities, by fundraising and surveying the condition of local institutional facilities. In the late 1940s and 1950s, the Federation raised money by selling handcrafted items made by the visually impaired.⁷² Marian Clark, the Federation's chairperson for public institutions, began representing the Federation on the Marion Humane Society Board in 1952, reporting in January 1953 on the condition of local children's homes and the need for maintenance and repairs.⁷³ By the early 1950s, the Federation gave financial contributions to support a variety of organizations and charities in Marion. A 1952 financial report revealed donations by the Federation to the Marion Red Cross, the Marion Community Fund, the Marion Cancer Fund, a program for the visually impaired known as Sight Saving, and a Korean War-related blood donation drive known as "Call for Korea." The Marion County Federation also continued to support the Ohio State Federation's Pan-American Scholarship program, which brought women from Latin America to study at The Ohio State University.⁷⁴ Donations were collected from the various Federation clubs by the Executive Board.

In 1954, the publication, *History of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs*, listed 22 women's clubs in Marion as being part of the Ohio State Federation. These clubs included several

⁷⁰ Marion Star. "Dedicate New Club Home, Mrs. Jessie Gardner Guest of Honor." November 5, 1951, pg. 10.

⁷¹ Meltzer, Page. "The Pulse and Conscience of America: The General Federation and Women's Citizenship, 1945-1960." *Frontiers: A Journal of Women's Studies*. Vol. 30, No. 3, 2009, pg. 70.

⁷² Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Executive Board Meeting Minutes, 1948-1951." Meeting of September 18, 1951.

⁷³ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Executive Board Meeting Minutes 1952-1959." Meetings of October 21, 1952 and January 27, 1953. At that time the Humane Society in Marion was concerned with the welfare of children, whereas today that name tends to be associated with animal welfare.

⁷⁴ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Executive Board Meeting Minutes 1952-1959." May 1952 financial report covering period from May 1, 1951, through May 16, 1952.

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organizations that had existed since the 1890s, such as the Marion Women's Club, the Advance Club, and the Current Topic Club. Other clubs had names reflecting a variety of interests, such as the Clionian Club, the El Dorado Literary Club, the Le Mercure Club, and the Midcentury Literary Club. This list also includes the Junior Federated Club Women of Marion.⁷⁵

Miriam Laura Mickley (1912-1988) took office as president of the Federation in 1954, and promoted the idea of the clubwomen raising their level of effort when it came to helping physically disabled children. By the later 1950s, the Federation was also helping disabled adults. Marian Clark spoke to Federation members in April 1955, criticizing Marion County's practice of incarcerating mentally impaired adults in the county jail.⁷⁶ In 1957, the Federation's Community Service Department provided furniture, wall art, toys, and other articles to Marion's Family Service Society headquarters.⁷⁷

In the 1950s, the Federation continued to mentor and encourage young women. The young womens' higher education loan program continued through the 1950s and 1960s. The Federation also had Frances McClelland, associate general secretary of the Ohio State Nurse's Association, as a guest speaker at a Federation Executive Board meeting at the Club Home. Ms. McClelland spoke to the Executive Board about how to encourage young women to gain the education necessary to join the field of nursing.⁷⁸ The Federation also had a tea in April 1952 in which the guest speaker was Martha Morello, an Ohio State University international student from Argentina who had received the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs' Pan-American Scholarship, also known as the Margaret G. Harder Scholarship.⁷⁹ The scholarship allowed young women from Central America to attend The Ohio State University. Harder, who founded the scholarship, served two terms as president of both the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Marion Women's Club, and one term as president of the Ohio Federation.⁸⁰

In 1953, the Federated Juniors group was formed within the Federation for younger clubwomen. During the 1950s, the Juniors were very active in helping disabled children and the economically disadvantaged. The 1957-1958 Juniors activities included selling candy to raise money for cots, books, games, and phonograph records for disabled students at the George Washington School. The Juniors also repaired and furnished a room at Marion's mental health clinic.⁸¹ In 1959, the Juniors started hosting events known as Tasting Teas. The Juniors prepared themed ethnic foods for the events, and tickets for the teas were sold to the public to raise money. The popular teas,

⁷⁵ Johnson, Marion O. *History of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, 1924-1954*. Columbus: Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, 1954, pg. 354.

⁷⁶ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Executive Meeting Minutes, 1952-1959." Meeting of April 19, 1955.

⁷⁷ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Community Service Department Scrapbook 1954-1956." On file at Marion Women's Club Home Archive.

⁷⁸ Marion Star. "Recruitment of Nurses Project of Federation." February 21, 1951, pg. 8.

⁷⁹ Marion Star. "Tea Planned April 30." February 20, 1952, pg. 8.

⁸⁰ Johnson, pg. 348.

⁸¹ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Executive Meeting Minutes, 1952-1959." Meeting of November 18, 1960. Although this volume is labelled 1952-1959 on the spine, it contains some meeting minutes from 1960.

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held at the Club Home, were very effective fund raisers for the Juniors, with the money used to fund civic projects and provide help for mentally disabled students.⁸²

In 1959, eleven of the Junior Federated Women held a meeting at the Club Home. These Juniors decided to commit time and service to supporting the newly-formed Goodwill Industries operation in Marion, which gave jobs to disabled individuals. The Juniors also announced their plan to provide equipment for special needs programs of the Marion City Schools, and received instructions on how to form their own Junior Federated Club within the overall Federation.⁸³ The 1962 president of the Junior Federated Women, Mary Ellen Withrow, was later elected to a local school board and became involved in Marion County politics. Ms. Withrow would later serve as Marion City Treasurer, and then multiple terms as State Treasurer of Ohio. At the height of Ms. Withrow's career, she was the Treasurer of the United States from 1994-2001, during the presidency of William Jefferson Clinton.⁸⁴

Since 1945, the Club Home had served as the meeting place for the Marion Women's Club and other Federation clubs, as well as the nerve center for executive leadership of the Federation. Working in the Club Home, the leaders of the Federation chose the community issues that Federation clubs would work together to improve, and coordinated the activities of the individual clubs to complete these projects. The various rooms of the Club Home were also available for meetings and activities of the individual Federation member clubs.

However, the Club Home had its limitations. The clubwomen had made some improvements to the house's kitchen and took steps like installing a public address system. However, the floor plan of the building was still that of an early twentieth-century mansion. The size of rooms in the house limited the types of meetings and events that could be hosted there. The largest rooms were the first-floor living and dining room, and the third-floor (attic) ballroom/art room, but none of these rooms were large enough for a truly large gathering or event. Certainly, ownership of a larger gathering space would benefit the Federation.

An example of this shortcoming had occurred in 1951. At a meeting of the Federation's executive board at the Club Home, Federation president Mary Catherine Hane announced that Cleveland Plain Dealer foreign correspondent, Spencer Irwin, would be brought to Marion by the Federation for a public talk. However, due to the lack of a sufficiently large meeting space in the Club Home, Irwin's talk would be held at the First Evangelical and Reformed Church. Later in the same meeting, Hane spoke of the Club Home's important role as a community center for Marion, but also mentioned the need for the Federation to have its own auditorium space.⁸⁵

⁸² Marion Star. "Parisian Theme to Spice Club's Annual Tasting Tea." October 27, 1962, pg. 13.

⁸³ Marion Star. "Junior Federated Women Will Aid Goodwill Effort." November 9, 1959, pg. 8.

⁸⁴ Marion Star. "Parisian Theme to Spice Club's Annual Tasting Tea." October 27, 1962, pg. 7. Marion Star. "Museum Holds Treasury Treasures." June 25, 2017, pg. A1.

⁸⁵ Marion Star. "Foreign Affairs Writer to Speak to Club Women."

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Eleven years later, in 1962, the Federation was able to solve this problem by building an auditorium addition on the east side of the 1903-1905 Club Home. The new wing was officially known as the Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium. Abigail Harding Lewis was the sister of President Warren G. Harding, and her husband, Ralph T. Lewis, donated a large amount of money for the auditorium's construction. Mr. Lewis was a prominent realtor in Marion, serving as president of the Marion Chamber of Commerce. Known for his philanthropy, Mr. Lewis founded the Marion Rotary Foundation, Inc., and was the largest individual donor in the campaign to build Marion's Community Memorial Hospital.⁸⁶

The auditorium was designed by Marion architect Charles Oborn and built by the Baldauf Construction Company.⁸⁷ The facility was dedicated on September 8, 1962, in a ceremony that attracted about 375 people. The ceremony's focal point was the unveiling of the auditorium's Abigail Harding Lewis dedication plaque by Harding grand-niece Abigail Harding II.⁸⁸ Oborn appears to have specialized in designing buildings for churches, civic, and fraternal organizations. He designed a masonic lodge at Chesterville, Ohio, as well as an educational building for Marion's Emanuel Lutheran Church.⁸⁹

The Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium wing was built as a large flat-roofed concrete block and wood-frame structure. The structure was plain in design and recessed back from the facade of the original Club Home, so as not to detract from the home's architectural design. The auditorium was attached to the first floor of the east wall of the original Club Home, and a side door and porte-cochere were removed from the 1903-1905 building. The Club Home addition had many uses that improved the effectiveness of the Federation. The highlight of the new facility was a 36' x 52' open auditorium, a large flexible space that finally allowed the Federation to host larger public events, presentations, and musical performances, at the Club Home. Federation-wide meetings that accommodated clubwomen from all of the Federation's individual clubs could also now be held in the Federation's own facility, rather than at a church, fraternal hall, or the YMCA. The acoustics of the auditorium were also well suited for musical events. In addition, the auditorium had financial advantages. When not being used by the Federation Executive Board, the Marion Women's Club, or another Federation member club, it could be rented out by the Federation for private events, providing an important source of revenue to support the Federation's overall finances or to help fund civic improvement projects.

By 1963, the Federation had 18 clubs with a total of 550 members.⁹⁰ The 1960s brought a continuation of civic activities that the Federation had supported in the late 1940s and 1950s, as well as some new issues. Financial support for the visually impaired continued, and the Federation's Child Conservation League continued involvement with the Marion County

⁸⁶ Marion Star. "Ralph T. Lewis." March 29, 1967, pg. 6.

⁸⁷ Marion Star. "Here's Plan for Addition to Club." March 7, 1962, pg. 9.

⁸⁸ Marion Star. "375 Attend Auditorium Dedication." September 10, 1962, pg. 10.

⁸⁹ Marion Star. "Work Started on New Masonic Lodge." November 14, 1940, pg. 16. Marion Star. "Formal Dedication of the New Emanuel Lutheran Church Educational Building." May 2, 1953, pg. 8.

⁹⁰ Marion Star. "Varied Groups Here Offer Rich Social, Service Outlet. August 3, 1963, pg. 3f.

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Children's Home, including a monthly birthday party for children at the home.⁹¹ Members of the Federation's Community Service Department also volunteered their time to support Easter Seals and the Crippled Children's Society.⁹²

Just as the clubwomen had supported the World War I and World War II efforts with fundraising activities, the Federation also involved itself in issues related to the Cold War. The Federation's Cold War-related activities reached a crescendo in the 1960s. With the threat of nuclear war looming, the Junior Federated Women began taking part in civil defense programs in 1960.⁹³ In 1961, the Three Arts Club donated funds, under the direction of the Federation, to support Radio Free Europe.⁹⁴ Concerns about civil defense continued into the late 1960s, as women from Marion attended a late-1960s conference hosted by the Women's Defense Council, in Worthington, Ohio. In 1967, the Federated Juniors discussed radioactive fallout at one of their meetings, and invited an Ohio civil defense leader to speak to the group about the response to a recent airliner crash in Ohio.⁹⁵

In the later 1960s, the Marion Women's Club and the Federation still played an important role in the civic life of Marion, but club membership dropped from its peak in the post-World War II years. By 1965-1966, the number of Federation clubs had dropped to 17, and by 1970, the number was down to 14.⁹⁶ The Federation and the Marion Women's Club have weathered the changes of the 1970s and 1980s and are today still dedicated to the original mission of providing social, creative, and intellectual opportunities for women while also furthering civic improvements in Marion and surrounding communities. The current mission statement of the Federation is "To enrich and empower the lives of women and to preserve the historic home." The Club Home still serves today as the center of activity for both the Marion Women's Club and the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Federation Scrapbook 1962-1964."

⁹³ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Executive Meeting Minutes, 1952-1959." Meeting of November 18, 1960.

⁹⁴ Marion Star. "The Three Arts Club Met Tuesday." February 20, 1961, pg. 8.

⁹⁵ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Federation Scrapbook 1966-1970."

⁹⁶ Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs. "Yearbook, 1965-1966." and "Yearbook, 1970-1971." On file at Marion Women's Club Home Archives.

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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: Marion Women's Club Home Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): Ohio Historic Inventory form
MAR-478

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.02 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 322179 | Northing: 4495181 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The property includes the entire 2.02-acre Marion Women's Club Home parcel, described as follows. Situated in the City of Marion and known as being part of Lot No. 48 and part of section 23, Township 5, South Range East, beginning at the intersection of the north line of Center Street with the west line of True Avenue; thence westward with the north line of Center Street about 200 feet to the southeast corner of land owned by Arthur J. Berry; thence with said Berry's east line and said line extended northward about 425 feet to the south line

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of Wilson Avenue; thence with the south line of Wilson Avenue eastward about 200 feet to the west line of True Avenue; thence southward with the west line of True Avenue to the place of beginning. Also known as 1126 East Center Street, Marion, Ohio, and as Marion County Auditor parcel number 12-127000-1400, representing the overall 2.02-acre site with the Club Home building. The overall 2.02-acre parcel contains associated sub-parcel 12-127000-1401, containing only the carriage house building and no surrounding land. This sub-parcel was created by the Marion County Auditor in 2015 for tax purposes.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was selected because it includes the original real estate parcel associated with the Barlow House, which later became the Club Home. This property was willed to the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs by Ida and Shauck Barlow, and transferred to the ownership of the Federation in 1945. The parcel contains the original Women's Club Home as well as the 1903-1906 carriage house/caretaker house, its one significant outbuilding. These buildings and the parcel of land they stand on are associated with the history of the Marion County Women's Club and the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs during the period of significance of 1905-1969.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Marion County Women's Club History Committee /Roy Hampton, Architectural Historian
organization: Marion County Women's Club
street & number: 1126 East Center Street
city or town: Marion state: Ohio zip code: 43302
e-mail 627pearl@gmail.com
telephone: 614-596-0346
date: August 12, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Marion Women's Club Home

City or Vicinity: Marion

County: Marion

State: Ohio

Photographer: Roy Hampton

Date Photographed: February 8, 2019

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

1 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0001)
Club Home, southeast corner, facing northwest

2 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0002)
Club Home, southwest corner, facing northeast

3 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0003)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, south wall, facing north

4 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0004)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, southeast corner, facing northwest

5 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0005)
Club Home, northwest corner facing southeast

6 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0006)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, west wall, facing east

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- 7 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0007)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, first floor, den/library, southeast corner, facing southeast
- 8 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0008)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, first floor, central hall and staircase, facing northeast
- 9 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0009)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, first floor, living room, northeast corner facing northeast
- 10 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0010)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, first floor, living room, detail of mantel on north wall, facing north
- 11 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0011)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, first floor, detail of staircase, facing southeast
- 12 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0012)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, first floor, dining room, southeast corner, facing southeast
- 13 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0013)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, first floor, dining room, northeast corner, facing northeast
- 14 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0014)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, first floor, dining room, north wall sideboard detail, facing north
- 15 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0015)
Barlow House Portion of Club Home, interior, first floor, kitchen, southeast corner, facing southeast
- 16 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0016)
Barlow House Portion of Club Home, interior, first floor, kitchen, southwest corner, facing southwest
- 17 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0017)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, second floor, central hallway, southwest corner, facing southwest

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18 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0018)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, second floor, southeast bedroom, northwest corner, facing northwest

19 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0019)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, master bedroom, northwest corner, facing northwest

20 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0020)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, second floor, master bedroom, north wall mantel detail, facing north

21 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0021)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, second floor, dressing room, southeast corner, facing southeast

22 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0022)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, second floor, former master bath, northwest corner, facing northwest

23 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0023)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, second floor, northwest bedroom, southeast corner, facing southeast

24 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0024)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, second floor, northeast bedroom, northeast corner, facing northeast

25 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0025)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, third floor, central hallway, southeast corner, facing southeast

26 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0026)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, third floor, water heater room/trunk room, southwest corner, facing southwest

27 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0027)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, third floor, billiard room/ballroom/art room, southwest corner, looking southwest

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- 28 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0028)
Barlow House portion of Club Home, interior, basement, laundry room, northeast corner, facing northeast
- 29 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0029)
Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium portion of Club Home, south wall, facing north
- 30 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0030)
Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium portion of Club Home, northeast corner, facing southwest
- 31 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0031)
Abigail Harding Lewis portion of Club Home, northwest corner facing southeast
- 32 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0032)
Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium portion of Club Home, interior, entrance hallway, facing south
- 33 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0033)
Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium portion of Club Home, interior, detail of folding door opening to Barlow House wing, facing southwest
- 34 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0034)
Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium portion of Club Home, interior, detail of Abigail Harding Lewis portrait and plaque, facing east
- 35 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0035)
Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium portion of Club Home, interior, auditorium space, northwest corner, facing northwest
- 36 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0036)
Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium portion of Club Home, interior, auditorium space, southeast corner, facing southeast
- 37 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0037)
Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium portion of Club Home, interior, auditorium space, east wall and cabinet, facing east
- 38 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0038)
Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium portion of Club Home, interior, kitchen, facing north
- 39 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0039)
Carriage House, southwest corner, facing northeast

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40 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0040)
Carriage House and Shed, northeast corner facing southwest

41 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0041)
Carriage House, interior, first floor, southeast room, facing southeast

42 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0042)
Carriage House, interior, second floor, facing northwest

43 of 43. (OH_Marion County_Marion Women's Club Home_0043)
East Posts and Gates of Fence, facing southeast

Figure 1
Exterior Photo Key

Figure 2
Barlow House, Interior First Floor Photo Key

Figure 3
Barlow House, Interior Second Floor Photo Key

Figure 4
Barlow House, Interior Third Floor Photo Key

Figure 5
Barlow House, Interior Basement Photo Key

Figure 6
Abigail Lewis Harding Auditorium, Interior Photo Key.

Figure 7
Carriage House, Interior First and Second Floor Photo Keys

Figure 8
Marion East USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map

Figure 9
Locator Map for Marion Women's Club Home

Figure 10
Site Map for Marion Women's Club Home

Figure 11
Frank P. Allen, S.E. Barlow House, South Elevation Drawing, ca. 1902-1903

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Figure 12

Frank P. Allen, S.E. Barlow House, East Elevation Drawing, ca. 1902-1903

Figure 13

Frank P. Allen, S.E. Barlow House, West Elevation Drawing, ca. 1902-1903

Figure 14

Frank P. Allen, S.E. Barlow House, North Elevation Drawing, ca. 1902-1903

Figure 15

Marion Women's Club Home, August 1962

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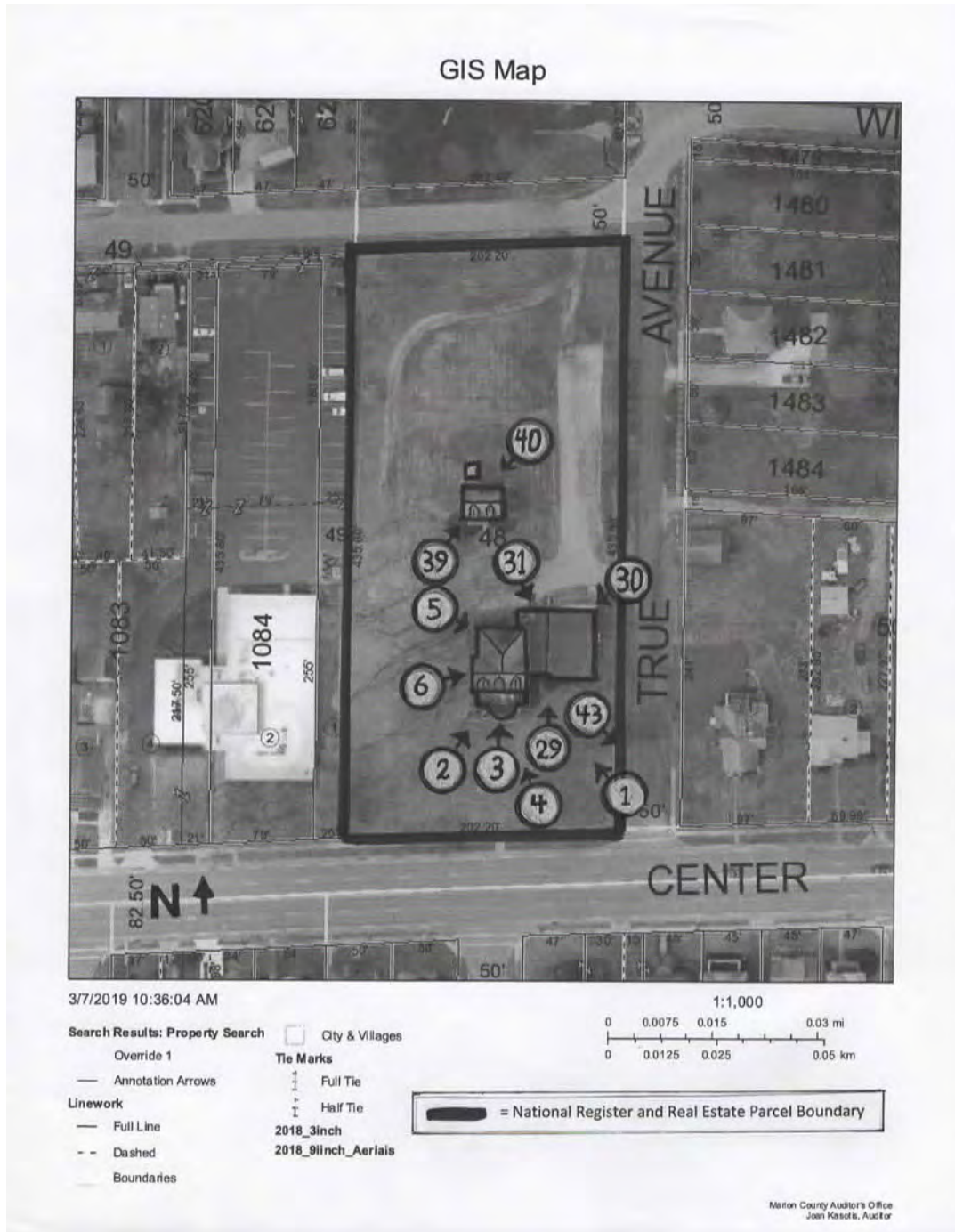


Figure 1 Exterior Photo Key

Marion Women's Club Home
Name of Property

Marion, Ohio
County and State

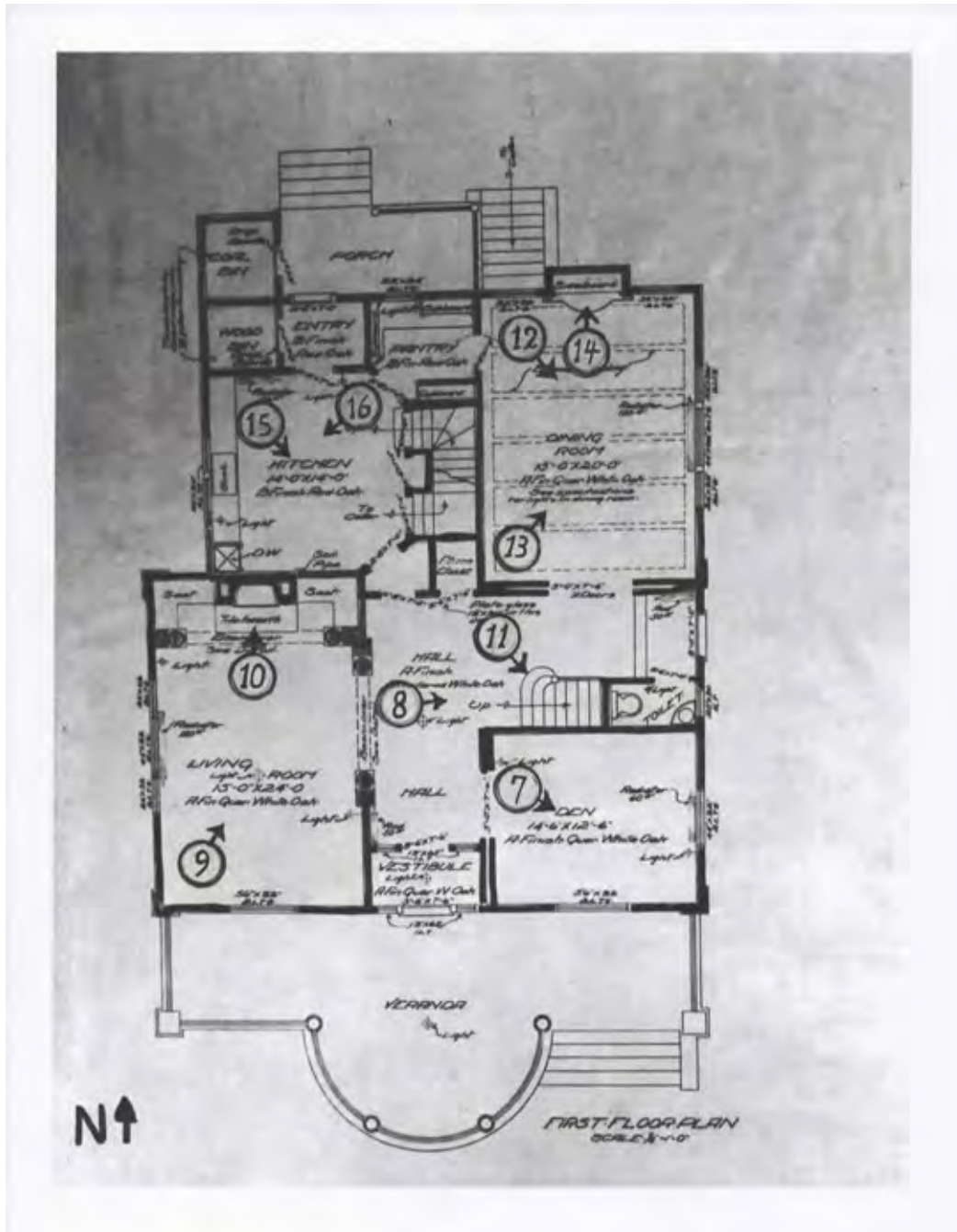


Figure 2 Barlow House, Interior First Floor Photo Key

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Marion, Ohio
County and State

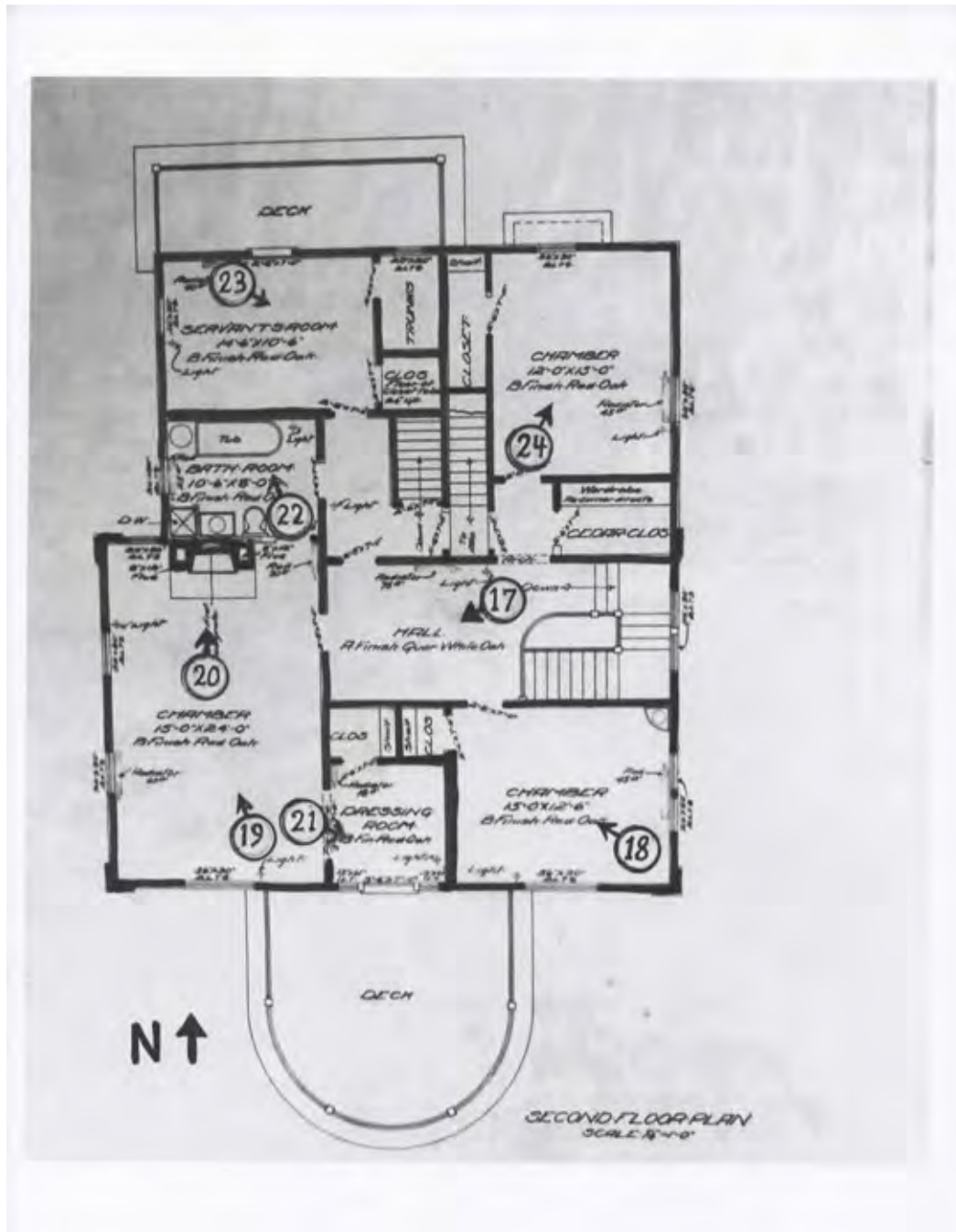


Figure 3 Barlow House, Interior Second Floor Photo Key

Marion Women's Club Home
Name of Property

Marion, Ohio
County and State

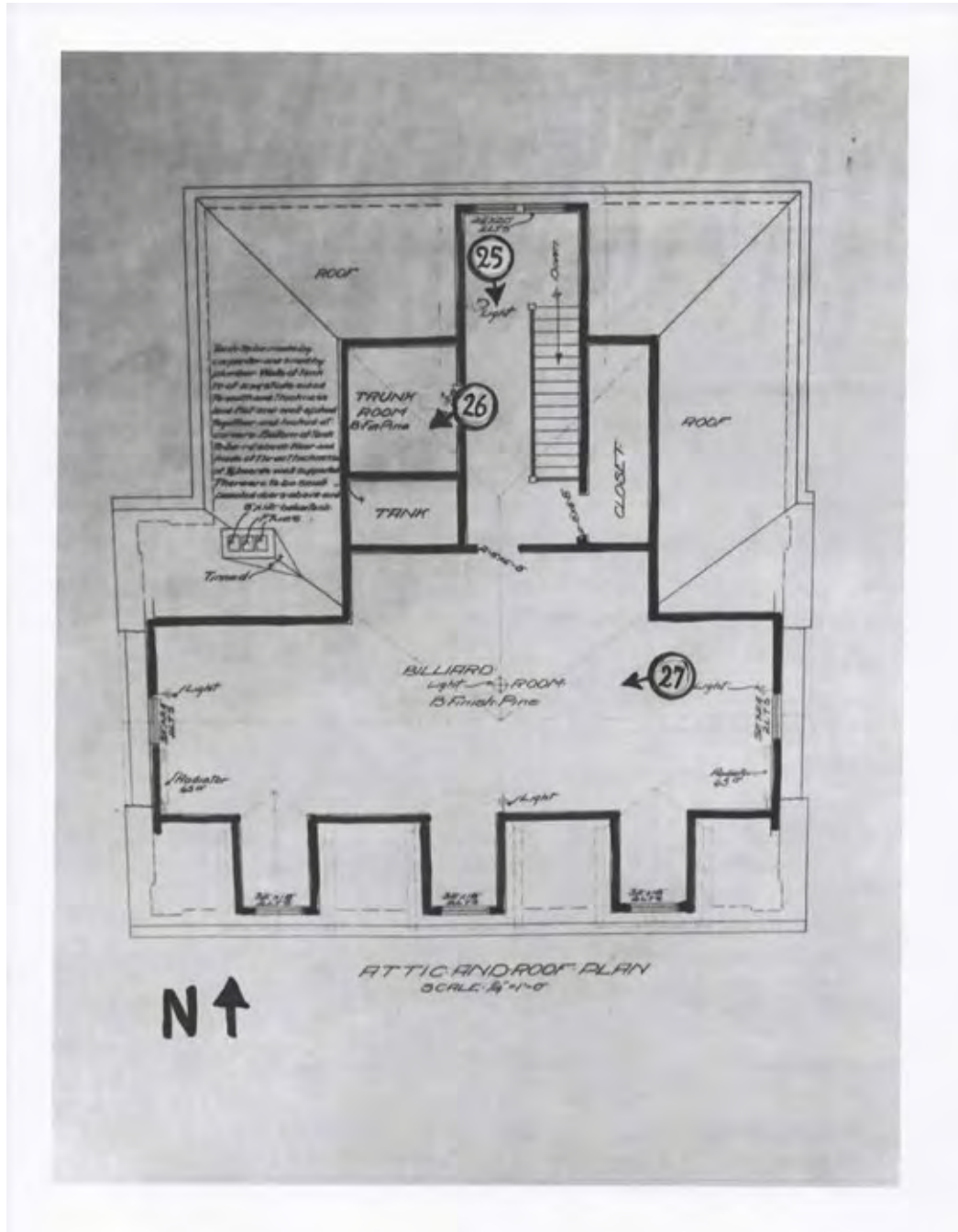


Figure 4 Barlow House, Interior Third Floor Photo Key

Marion Women's Club Home
Name of Property

Marion, Ohio
County and State

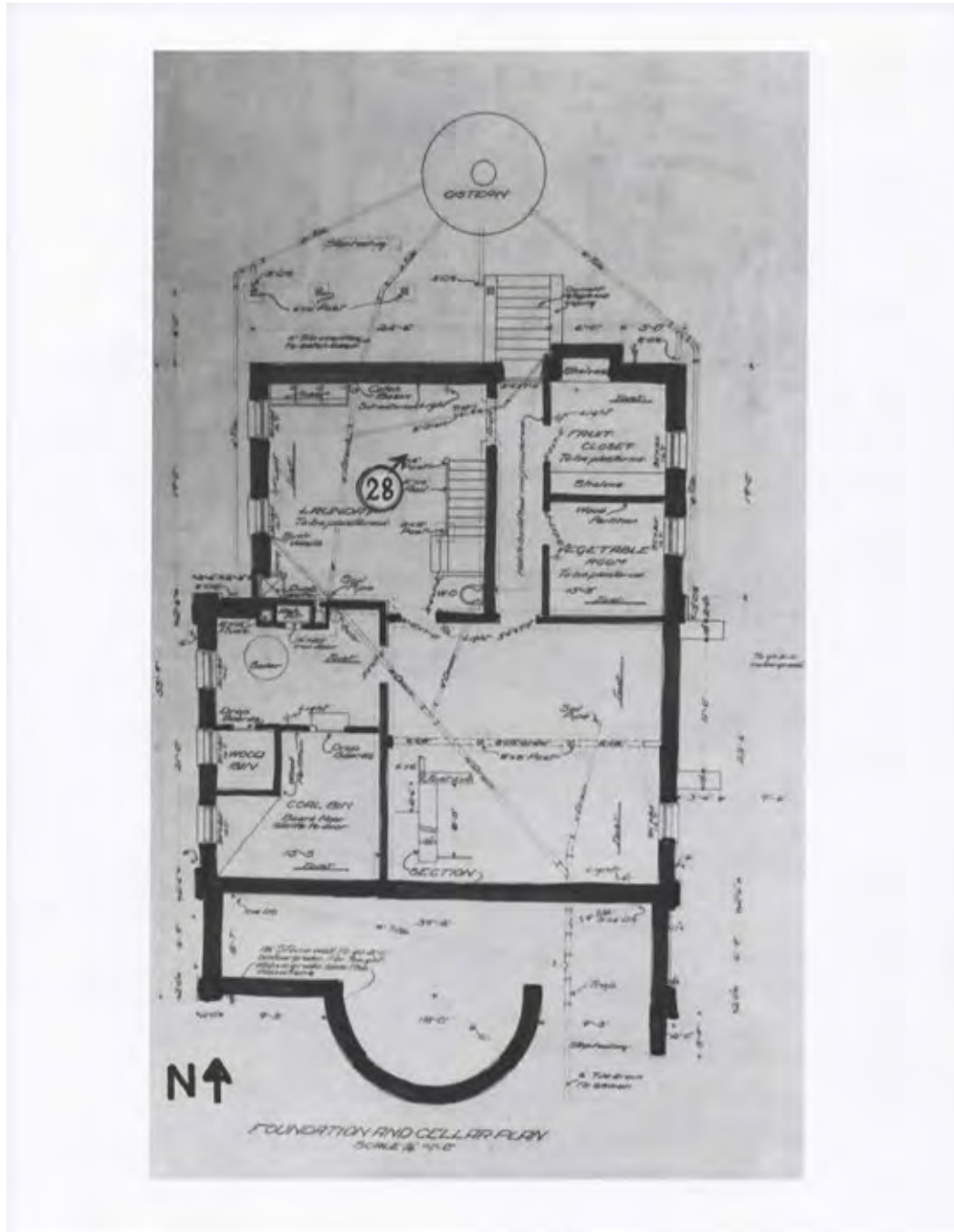


Figure 5 Barlow House, Interior Basement Photo Key

Marion Women's Club Home
Name of Property

Marion, Ohio
County and State

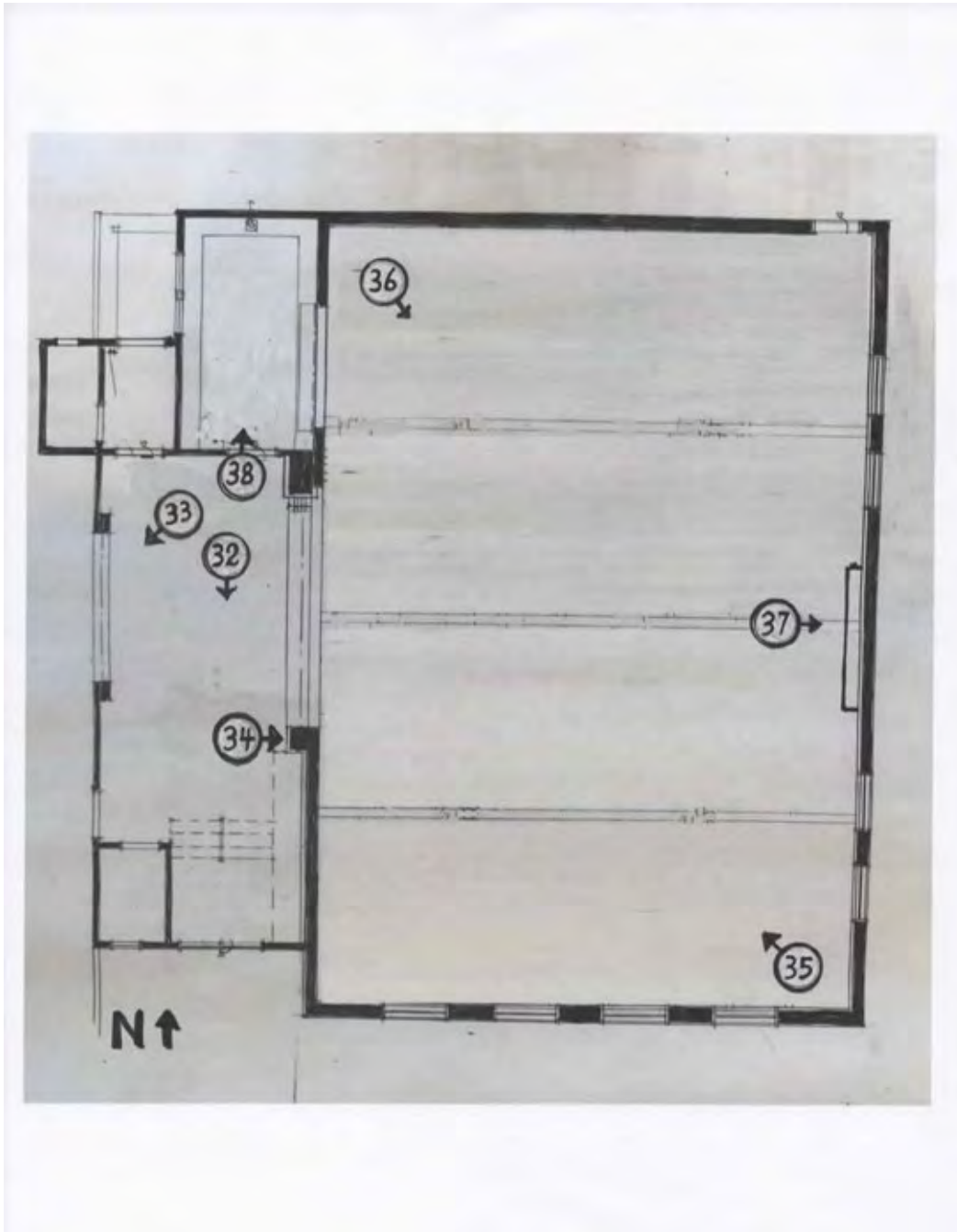


Figure 6 Abigail Harding Lewis Auditorium, Interior Photo Key

Marion Women's Club Home
Name of Property

Marion, Ohio
County and State

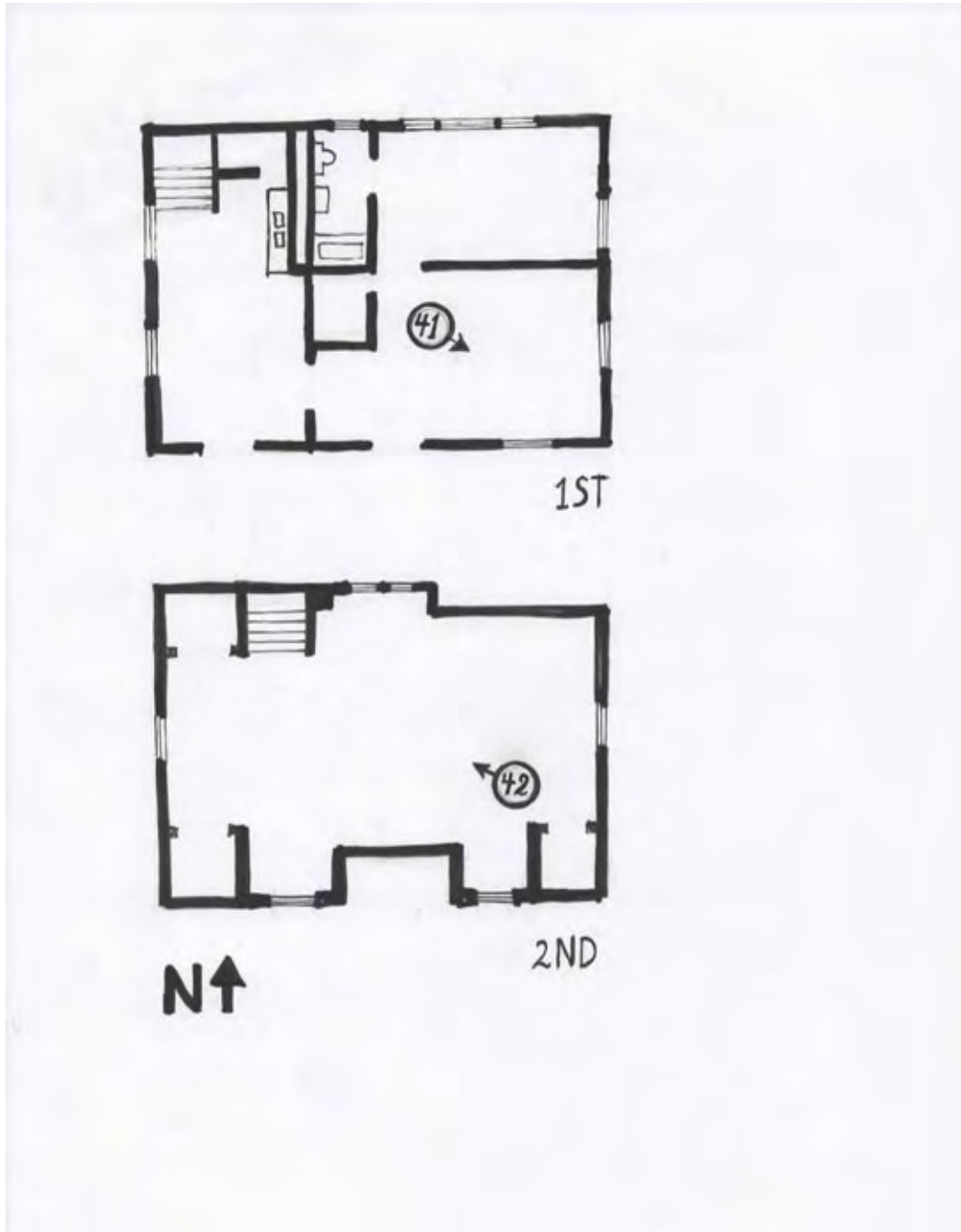


Figure 7 Carriage House, Interior First and Second Floor Photo Keys

Marion Women's Club Home
Name of Property _____

Marion, Ohio
County and State _____

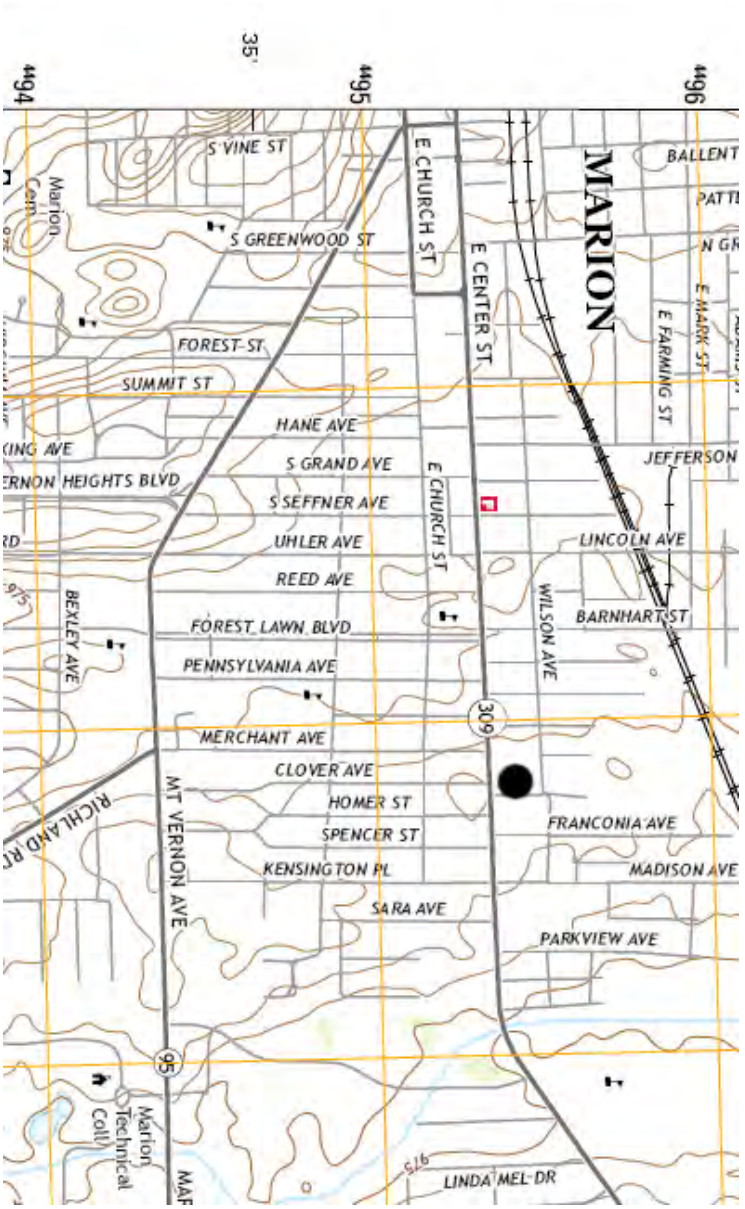


Figure 8 Marion East USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map

Marion Women's Club Home
Name of Property

Marion, Ohio
County and State

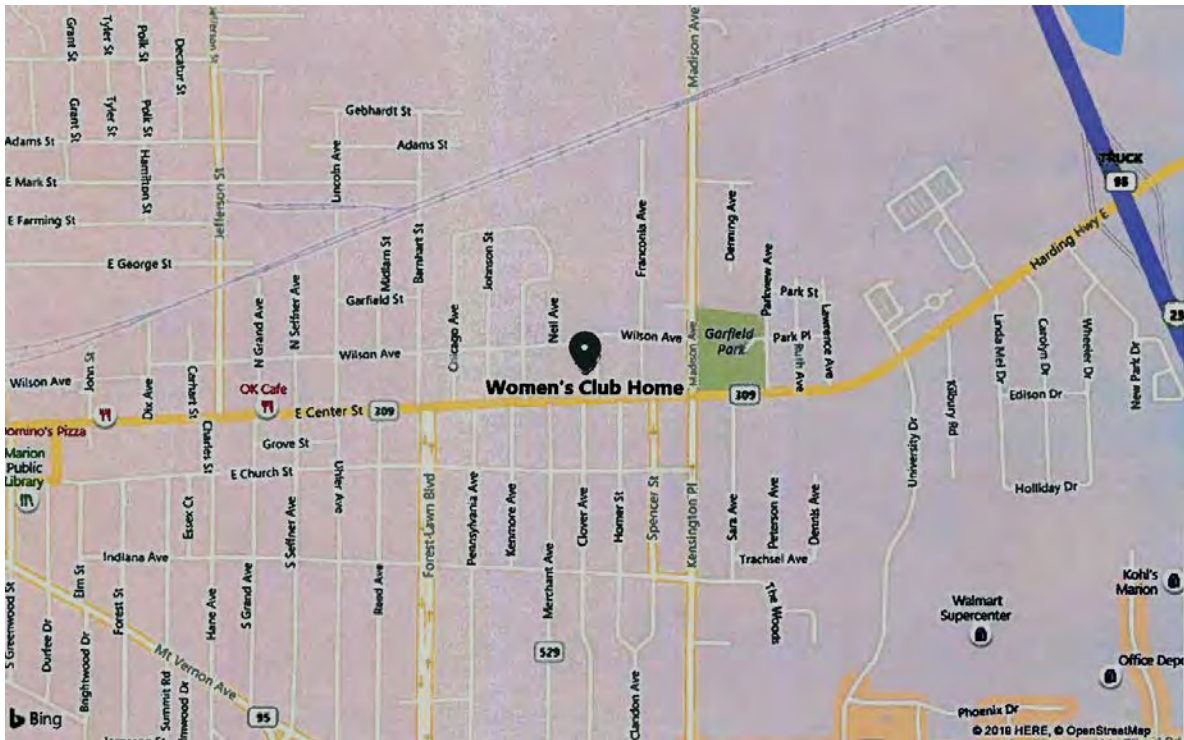


Figure 9 Locator Map for Marion Women's Club Home

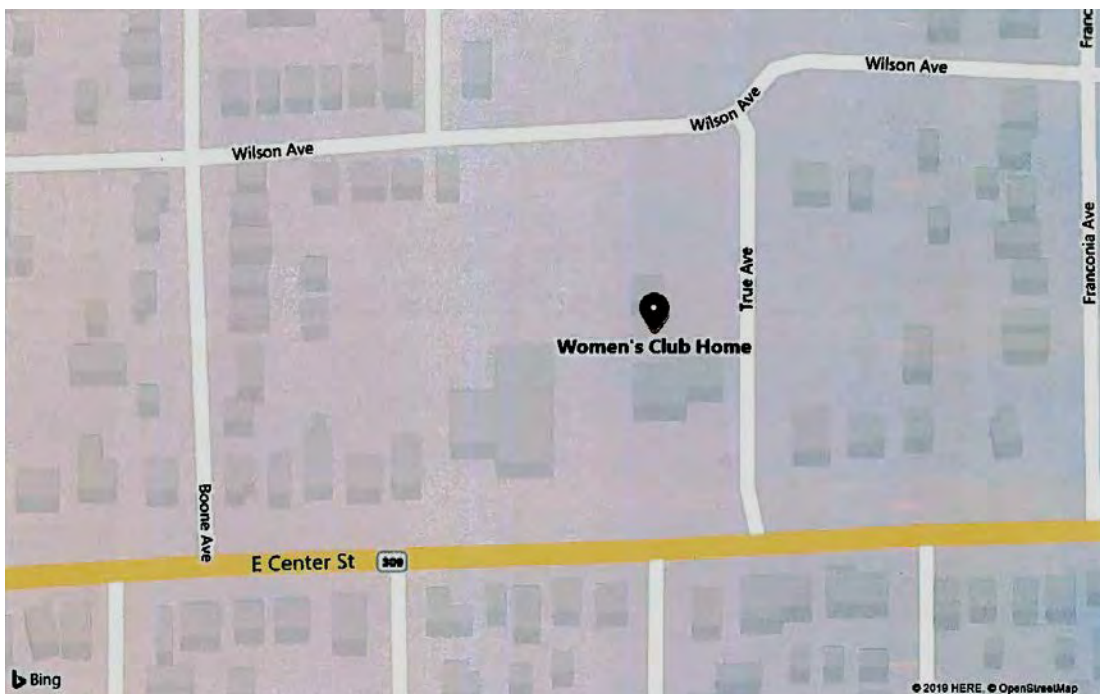


Figure 10 Site Map for Marion Women's Club Home

Marion Women's Club Home
Name of Property

Marion, Ohio
County and State



Figure 11 Frank P. Allen, S.E. Barlow House, South Elevation Drawing, ca. 1902-1903

Marion Women's Club Home
Name of Property

Marion, Ohio
County and State



Figure 12 Frank P. Allen, S.E. Barlow House, West Elevation Drawing, ca. 1902-1903

Marion Women's Club Home
Name of Property

Marion, Ohio
County and State



Figure 13 Frank P. Allen, S.E. Barlow House, East Elevation Drawing, ca. 1902-1903

Marion Women's Club Home
Name of Property

Marion, Ohio
County and State



Figure 14 Frank P. Allen, S.E. Barlow House, North Elevation Drawing, ca. 1902-1903

Marion Women's Club Home
Name of Property

Marion, Ohio
County and State



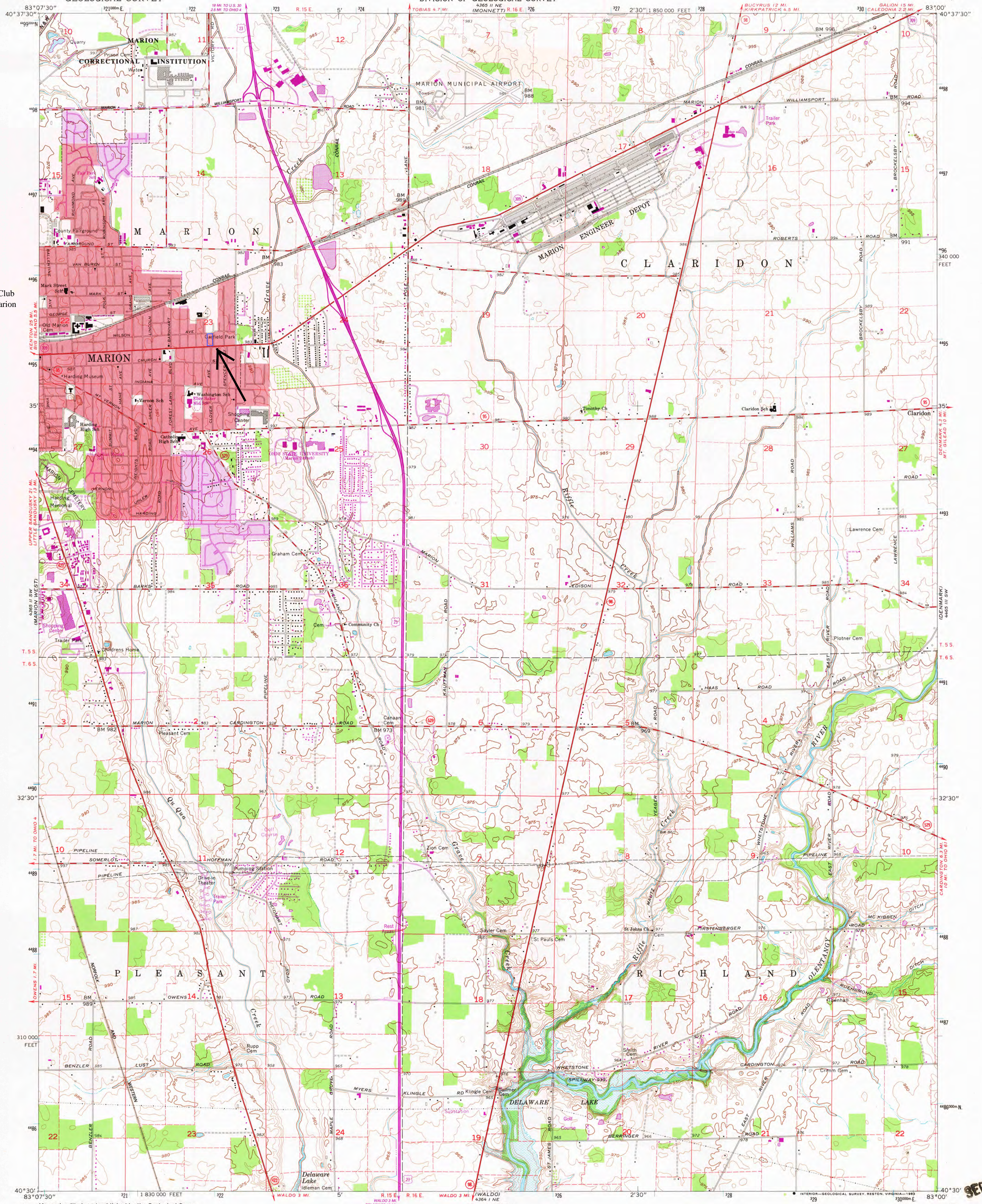
Figure 15 Marion Women's Club Home, August 1962

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

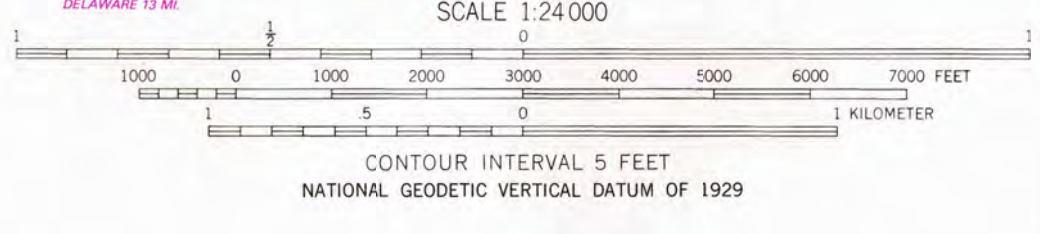
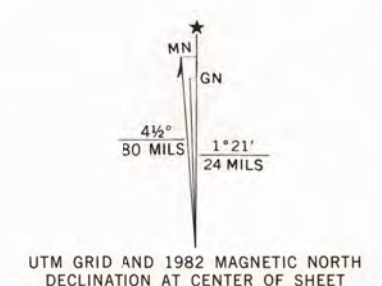
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

Marion Women's Club
Home, Marion, Marion
County, Ohio

NAD 27
Zone 17
East 322179
North 4495181



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1959-60. Field checked 1961
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Ohio coordinate
system, north zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid
ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the
projection lines 2 meters south and 9 meters west as shown by
dashed corner ticks
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to
controlled inundation
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings area shown
Entire area lies within Congress Lands
Land lines based on the First Principal Meridian
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in
cooperation with State of Ohio agencies from aerial
photographs taken 1980 and other sources. This information
not field checked. Map edited 1982
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

MARION EAST, OHIO
N4030—W8300/7.5
1961
PHOTOREPRODUCED 1982
DMA 4365 II SE—SERIES V852

RETURN TO:
USGS AND HISTORICAL MAP ARCHIVES

SEP 2 1988







1128

NO LEFT TURN















































Water Heater
This water heater is a tankless water heater. It is a gas water heater. It is a tankless water heater. It is a gas water heater. It is a tankless water heater. It is a gas water heater.









HARITEC
SECURITY









ABIGAIL HARDING AUDITORIUM

THIS ADDITION
TO THE S. E. BARLOW HOME
IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
ABIGAIL HARDING LEWIS
LONG AN EDUCATOR IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
A MEMBER OF
THE ART CLUB & THE WOMAN'S CLUB
OF THE
MARION COUNTY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

MARION, OHIO — SEPT. 8, 1962





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 11/6/2019 Date of Pending List: 12/6/2019 Date of 16th Day: 12/23/2019 Date of 45th Day: 12/23/2019 Date of Weekly List: 12/30/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 12/23/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Control Unit Discipline _____

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

86th House District

Representing Union and parts of
Marion Counties

Columbus Office

Vern Riffe Center
77 S. High Street
13th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215-6111
(614) 466-8147
Rep86@ohiohouse.gov
www.ohiohouse.gov



Committees

Armed Services & Veterans
Affairs, Finance, Finance
Subcommittee on
Agriculture, Development
and Natural Resources,
Higher Education

Tracy Richardson State Representative

Susan M. Tietz
National Register Survey Manager
Ohio History Connection
800 E. 17th Ave.
Columbus, OH 43211-2474

Dear Susan,

I recently had the opportunity to visit the Marion County Federation of Women's Clubs and see the historic home of Shauck and Ida Barlow, the organization's headquarters. Through this experience I met a group of women who were proud of their past and striving to create a brighter future for their community. From my conversations with the Women's Club, and reviewing their materials, I gained an understanding of their history and their goals for continuing their legacy of service, as described in this letter.

The Marion County Federation Women's Clubs is an important part of the history and modern-day community of Marion, Ohio. The organization was founded in 1895 and will soon be celebrating their 125th anniversary in 2020. Its mission reflects a legacy of, "Enriching and empowering the lives of women and preserving the historic property."

The Women's Club has been instrumental in Marion's development throughout history. From its beginnings, the Women's Club has served the community as a champion for the arts, education, and social issues, including the start of a library, a hospital, school lunches, and a nurse program in Marion. They also dedicated themselves to promoting and securing women's right to vote.

The building that the Marion County Federation Women's Club is based in is also historic. The beautiful home was built in 1906 by Shauck and Ida Barlow. The Barlow family willed the home to the organization in the 1945 for the purpose of facilitating the gatherings of the Women's Club. The remarkable architecture and design of the building remains true to its historic roots, and the Club is dedicated to maintaining it on behalf of the community. Community events are held regularly in the home.

I respectfully urge your full and fair consideration of their application to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tracy M. Richardson".

Tracy M. Richardson
State Representative, 86th District



November 1, 2019

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

Dear Ms. Ernstein:

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

NEW NOMINATIONS

Myrtle-Highview Historic District
Landers Brothers Company Building
Overmyer Building
Marion Women's Club Home

COUNTY

Cuyahoga
Lucas
Lucas
Marion

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the information to the National Register of Historic Places nominations for Myrtle-Highview Historic District, Landers Brothers Company Building, Overmyer Building, and Marion Women's Club Home.

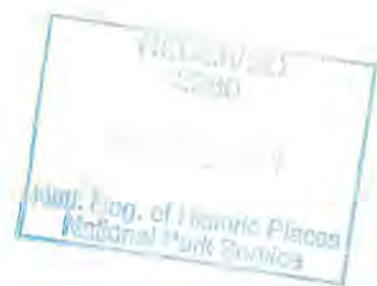
If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Barbara Power".

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

Enclosures



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials are submitted on Nov. 4, 2019
For nomination of the Marion Women's to the National Register of
Historic Places: Club Home, Marion County, OH

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

COMMENTS:

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