

56-1587



OMB No.

Marion Catholic School
Name of Property

Marion County, Ohio
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Marion Catholic School
Other names/site number: Marion Catholic High/Junior/Senior Preparatory High School

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: 1001 & 1047 Mount Vernon Avenue (also 590 Forest Lawn Drive)
City or town: Marion State: Ohio County: Marion
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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:

A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Barbara Powell</u> DSHPO Inventory & Registration <u>July 20, 2017</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
_____ Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

9/11/2017
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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> </u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school
RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/rehabilitation in progress
RELIGION/religious facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/International Style

MODERN MOVEMENT/Neo-Expressionism

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

BRICK, STONE, METAL (Aluminum and Steel)

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Marion Catholic School is located at 1001 Mount Vernon Avenue in Marion, Ohio and consists of two contributing buildings within one parcel: the high school building (1957) designed by Chester H. Shively in the Mid-Century Modern, International Style; and the church school building (1963) designed by Emerick, Albert and McGee in the Mid-Century Modern, Neo-Expressionist style.

The school buildings are predominantly one story each with a double-height gymnasium/assembly area, low-slope roofs, overhanging eaves, and ribbon windows set in brick, and are representative of the Modern Movement in their emphasis on volume, expression of structural form, regularity of building elements, and reduced ornamentation. The two buildings are characterized by asymmetrical entrances and functional floor plans that provide clear access to organized and specialized interior spaces. Both buildings have a high degree of historic integrity due to the preservation of original materials and few alterations. The nominated property is located on a spacious open setting that includes an athletic field with remnants of elements of a running track and field events. There is a non-contributing metal barn and a late 20th century non-contributing press box within the boundary. A tool shed, too small to be included in the count, sits in front of the barn. All three of these elements date to outside the period of significance and do not contribute to the architectural significance of the nominated property.

The surrounding neighborhood to the north, south, and west of Marion Catholic School is residential, and commercial buildings are located to the east. The site consists of relatively level grass lawns at the north and south of the buildings, and a hardscaped parking lot to the west. The east edge of the property is adjacent to another parcel owned by a car dealership.

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Narrative Description

Marion Catholic High School

Marion Catholic High School was built in the Mid-Century Modern, International Style in 1957, with an addition on the eastern side of the building (to the south) constructed in 1962 based on the original design, but carried out under a separate architecture firm. At the time of the 1962 addition, this architecture firm also designed the church school building. The high school building is approximately 40,000 square feet in total, and set back from the northwest corner of Mount Vernon Avenue and Fair Lawn Drive in Marion (Photos 46 and 47; Figures 01 and 02). The portion of the building that houses the majority of classrooms is axial (as opposed to centralized) and “T”-shaped in plan and is located to the east of the main entrance. There are twelve window bays to the east of the main entrance and six window bays to the west resulting in an asymmetrical façade. The addition to the south lengthens the “T,” increasing the number of structural bays from two to five and adding six more classrooms while further defining the courtyard.

The structure is one-story tall with the exception of the gymnasium that rises to approximately double the height. The exterior is primarily yellow/buff brick laid in running bond. The main (north) façade is set back from Mount Vernon Avenue and is characterized by a series of large, multiple sash ribbon windows separated by brick piers (Photo 02). The window sash extend from original stone sills to the soffit just below the projecting flat roof eave.

The high school building’s predominantly single-story, rational plan, and utilitarian design that incorporate elements such as concrete masonry units (CMU), glass block, glazed block, steel trusses, flat roofs, and long series of ribbon windows are hallmarks of the Modern Movement (Photos 02, 13 and 29; Figures 01 and 02). This architectural classification is typical of schools, government institutions, and commercial buildings in the post-World War II period. Such style favors balance and regularity over symmetry, as seen in the principal (north) façade and floor plan of the high school building (Photos 46 and 47; Figure 09). West of the entrance, the building consists of the gymnasium, offices, cafeteria, kitchen, and a partial basement. Adjacent to the front doors on the north elevation, an original stone-clad façade corresponds to the original interior chapel. The exterior of the chapel projects forward and above the roof line further distinguishing it from the remainder of the building (Photos 04, 20 and 21). The concave rough-hewn, original stone of the chapel elevations and multiple aluminum framed entrances recall commercial storefronts and institutional architecture of the period.

The east façade is predominantly brick and contains egress doors towards the front (north) of the building that access the east-west corridor. The rear portion of the east facade consists of typical classroom ribbon windows that face a lawn adjacent to a car dealership. To the south of the school is its original athletic field. (Photos 05, 06 and 22).

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The west elevation is also predominantly brick, but rises to approximately double height due to the gymnasium, and fronts a parking lot set back from Forest Lawn Drive. The west façade includes an entrance to the east-west corridor and exit doors from the gymnasium (Photo 07).

The south (rear) elevation features glass block within large masonry openings above the gymnasium and doors that access the north-south corridor opposite the main entrance and the classrooms in the east wing of the building. There is a "U"-shaped historic courtyard adjacent to the library, between the cafeteria to the west and classrooms to the east (Photos 08 and 09). Within the courtyard is a statue of the Virgin Mary, benches and plantings that are accessible from paved paths. The statue, which is embedded in concrete, the benches, and the paths reportedly date to the original construction of the building. The south elevation also includes doors that access the basement girls' and boys' locker rooms adjacent to the gymnasium. The courtyard is accessible both from the locker rooms and the gymnasium.

Although most windows were replaced, original sash remain in two masonry openings at the east elevation of the basement stairwell below the cafeteria (Photos 10 and 30). It appears that the original window mullions are intact within the existing panning and snap trim (Photo 11). Originally, the windows were a combination of fixed and operable aluminum sash that included both awnings and hoppers. Based on review of photos in school yearbooks, it appears the majority of original windows remained in place until 2005, when most were replaced with aluminum double hung sash. The replacement windows include a fixed transom that preserves the approximate dimensions of the original transoms (Photo 03 and Figure 11).

The school interior is organized around two adjacent "T"-shaped central corridors, one of which provides access to the majority of classrooms [approximately 24 feet x 30 feet with original blackboards with integrated bulletin (cork) boards on two walls] and the other serving the cafeteria, gymnasium, and locker rooms (Photos 11, 14 and 31; see original floor plan, Figure 09). Entrances typically consist of two sets of aluminum frame glass doors that form a vestibule. Upon entering the main (north) entrance, there are two angled "statue shelves," a Mid-century Modern manifestation of traditional niches that flank the corridor leading to the gymnasium and cafeteria (Photo 36). The shelves themselves are diamond shaped in plan and made of stone that matches the interior sills.

Among the numerous extant original interior materials and details are: the original tripartite glazed doors with louvers made by the Airolite Company; hallway lockers made by Interior Steel Products; aluminum entrance doors with Amarlite hydraulic closures made by Norton; and patented rubbish chute made by Wilkinson Chutes, Inc. – companies all still in business (Photos 12, 32-34). Specialized spaces include a science classroom that retains original built-in cabinets and slate counters (Photo 49).

A significant interior feature is the now decommissioned chapel which is axial and rectangular in plan, along with its two built-in confessionals that flank the chapel's central entry. Although the chapel's altar, pews and Stations of the Cross have been removed, the brick niches for the

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Stations of the Cross and original sconces remain on the chapel walls as well as the wood paneling behind the altar. Instead of a traditional concave shape, the apse end of the chapel is convex, oriented inwards towards the pews both on the interior and exterior (Photos 15, 16, and 20). The original wood paneling of the convex alter wall is preserved and in good condition (Photo 35).

The cafeteria that faces the rear courtyard on its east wall of windows has an open space plan with no fixed furnishings, and is adjacent to the kitchen and a faculty lounge. The girls' and boys' locker rooms are adjacent to the gymnasium; have connected showers and bathrooms; and retain original terrazzo flooring and wall tiles (Photo 48). The gymnasium includes a raised stage that faces south with flanking practice/dressing rooms. The historic gymnasium floor is in good condition with lettering: "IRISH" at the free throw line and "MC" in the center (Photos 17 and 37). The stage has a geometric ornamental proscenium arch constructed from painted modular units of concrete block set in a progressive relief (Photo 38 and 39).

The building has a partial basement that is comprised of a team room (another locker room), storage spaces, and a boiler room. The original boilers were removed but the original chimney remains. All locker rooms have their original lockers and movable benches.

Original elements that have been altered are: the exterior copper letters that read "Marion Catholic High School" (although the letters remain on site; Photo 50); the interior doors of the main entrance vestibule (Photo 51); the chapel ceiling; and a portion of the corridor floor tiles in the east wing of the high school building.

Architect – Marion Catholic High School

The Marion Catholic High School building was designed by Chester H. Shively (1895-1963) of Fremont, Ohio. He was the architect for the 1935-36 addition to the Sandusky County Courthouse in Fremont, a Public Works Administration project; and the two-story International style Bataan Memorial Elementary School in Port Clinton, Ohio built in 1957, the same year as Marion Catholic High School (Gray & Pape, 2010). In the context of Shively's body of work, Marion Catholic High School is a companion to Shively's mid-century modern designs, and not only one of the few examples of mid-century institutional architecture in Marion, but also one of the only remaining examples of mid-century k-12 school architecture in Marion.

Shively is part of the legacy of the firm Shively & Son of Sandusky who designed the No. 5 Fire Station in Sandusky (1906), listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 (NR Reference #82001428); a stone school in Lakeside, Ohio (c. 1911); and a 3-story brick and stone hospital in Bellevue, Ohio (c. 1915). Chester H. Shively's father, Samuel H. Shively (1855-1929) was also the architect for the Fremont School in Fremont, Ohio (c. 1920) and City Hall in Port Clinton, Ohio (c. 1912) listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000 (#00000096).

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Marion Catholic Church School (also known as St. Mary Church School, Marion Catholic Activity Center, and John M. Boler Activity Center)

The Marion Catholic Church School building is located at 1047 Mount Vernon Avenue or 590 Forest Lawn Avenue, within the same parcel, to the southwest of the high school building. The church school building was an integral part of the Marion Catholic school campus and is evident in many yearbook photos (Figure 16).

The church school building was designed in the Mid-Century Modern, Neo-Expressionist style in 1962 by Emerick, Albert and McGee Architects of Columbus, Ohio (Figure 12). The approximately 12,500 square foot church school building was built in 1963 and is centralized and square in plan, rotated 45-degrees to the high school building (Figure 05 and Photo 23). The structure is nominally one-story, except in the center of the meeting space/sanctuary where the roofline rises to the north and south like the prow of a boat (Photos 24 and 25). Below the upper (pointed) roof, there is a low, flat roof that circles the structure and extends to form an eave at the northeast and northwest façades, defining the main entrance on the northwest side (Photos 24 and 26). The north corner of the building features an opening at the (flat) roof line formed by the painted steel beam exposed on each elevation (Photo 27). The south corner features a cross mounted on a brick masonry tower with rectilinear ornament comprised of blue glazed brick in relief on each of its elevations (Photo 25). Above the flat roof, opaque polycarbonate glazing within aluminum frames and mullions rise to meet the prow-like roof.

The exterior is primarily yellow/buff brick laid in running bond that matches the high school building. The ground level windows consist of original aluminum sash that alternate between large fixed lite with operable transom, and large fixed lite above a hopper (Photo 26). The original windows of the church school give an indication of how the high school building's original windows appeared (Figures 2 and 11). Glazed brick, also a typical feature of mid-century design is used on the building's tower (Photo 25). Original polychrome glazed tiles below the windows have been covered with aluminum paneling (Figure 15 and Photo 26). From review of yearbook photos, it appears the glazed tiles below the windows were covered between 1997 and 2006.

The church school interior consists of a large central space with surrounding classrooms, offices, and storage rooms. The ceiling is curved and smooth and supported on arced roof beams. Original doors and cabinetry remain intact throughout the building. Although original drawings dated September 12, 1962, include a permanent altar, it was not built. Instead, the building utilizes a moveable altar and remains flexible, serving various functions after its initial conception as a primary school.

The church school building was designed as a primary school with approximately 6 classrooms, faculty offices, boys' and girls' bathrooms, an altar and sacristy. This building was intended to complement the high school, and was linked to it with connecting walkways as shown on original drawings. The new facility was to accommodate first and second grades in addition to

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providing extra space for Sunday Mass to relieve overcrowding at St. Mary Church on North Main Street. Original plans for future additions to the church school building in order to provide additional classroom space and a cafeteria were not realized. Students attending class in the church school building used the high school cafeteria.

Architect – Marion Catholic Church School

The Marion Catholic Church School building was designed by Emerick, Albert and McGee Architects of Columbus. Gerald LaVerd Emerick (1914-2001) was President of AIA Columbus in 1958. Manley Lafayette McGee was born in Charleston, West Virginia in 1924 and studied at the Ohio State University. Prior to John Paul Albert, Jr. joining the partnership, the firm was Emerick & McGee. Among the firm's major projects relevant to Marion Catholic School are Bishop Hartley High School (Emerick & McGee, c. 1956), St. Gabriel Church and School, and St. Mary Parish Teachers Residence in Columbus, Ohio; Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Rectory and Hall in Marysville, Ohio (1969); Newark Catholic High School in Newark, Ohio (c. 1972); and St. Christopher Church in Columbus (1948), known for its exposed steel arches and geometric tracery in its apse. Like St. Christopher's Church in Columbus, Marion Catholic Church School has striking verticality and diagonal structural elements that create geometric ornamentation. Both St. Christopher's and Marion Church School have abundant interior light and highlight exposed steel and concrete – this expression of strength and structure in architecture is a trait of Mid-century Modern design (Figure 20).

Setting

Marion Catholic School, consisting of the sprawling high school building and compact church school building, is located on an expanse of lawn with few trees. The complex and its setting together is an excellent example of a suburban Mid-century modern intact campus. Situated behind the high school building and the church school building is the track and field. The athletic field (Photos 53 thru 57, Figure 21) dates to 1957 and consists of the original cinder track that is reportedly laid atop larger stones to promote efficient drainage of pooling water. While not called out as a stand-alone resource, the remnants of the athletic field contribute to the overall integrity of the setting for the school. There is evidence within the landscape of stations for various track and field events, although now overgrown, including: shot put, long jump, and discus throw/shot put (Photo 57). The non-original and non-historic electric scoreboard and portable bleachers have been removed for use by Marion City Schools. The lighting that was introduced to the field in the 1980s has also been removed.

Non-Contributing Resources

To the south of the high school building and to the east of the church school building, is one non-contributing building: a metal barn that is comprised of prefabricated panels with a roll up garage door, single window and entrance door on the north elevation. The south elevation has one door. The east elevation has a single window. The west elevation has no windows or doors (Photo 28 and Figure 05). Based on historic satellite imagery from Google Earth, the barn was erected at a date prior to 1994, near the site of a caretaker's house that was demolished in the last decade. There is also a non-contributing structure; a press box, which appears to date to the later 20th/

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early 21st century (Photo 56). In front of the barn is a small, white wood storage shed which is not included in the resources count due to its diminutive size. The shed and barn were used for sports equipment and storage by the high school as well as the Boy Scouts. None of these elements are original to Marion Catholic school, are not architecturally significant, and are outside the period of significance established for this nomination.

The nominated property exhibits integrity in location, setting, design, materials, and feeling. The property is located on a sprawling suburban lawn on the edge of a neighborhood developed in the 1950s and 1960s. The setting with its track and field, and design with its Mid-century Modern buildings—including International style, single story rambling plan with masonry and ribbon windows, and Neo-Expressionist square in plan compact Church School building with soaring pyramidal roofline—contribute to the overall feeling of a late 1950s instructional setting embracing contemporary theory in design in order to elevate the mind, body, and spirit.

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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

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

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Period of Significance

1957-1963

Significant Dates

1957

1963

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Chester H. Shively (1895-1963)

Emerick, Albert and McGee Architects

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Marion Catholic School – consisting of the high school building constructed in 1957 and the church school building constructed in 1963 on the same parcel – is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level for its architectural significance within the context of the Mid-Century Modern Movement. The period of significance is determined by the dates of construction of the contributing resources. Despite being owned by a religious institution, Marion Catholic High School meets the requirements of Criterion Consideration A, due to its architectural significance as a rare survivor in Marion County of the International and Neo-Expressionist styles, executed in a well-preserved Catholic school campus. The property is significant for its distinctive design, materials, setting and details that reflect the Mid-Century modern school construction.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Founded in 1822, Marion, Ohio is approximately 45 miles north of Columbus and is the seat of Marion County. Between the mid 19th and mid 20th centuries, Marion's population grew from approximately 1,300 to over 33,000 and is today approximately 36,000. Marion experienced growth typical of U.S. cities at the time Marion Catholic School was constructed. In 1955, the Whirlpool-Seeger Corporation (later RCA Whirlpool) began production of consumer dryers in a Marion plant. Affordable, middle class housing demands are reflected in the Fairpark development approximately two miles north of Marion Catholic and in the contemporary residential neighborhood adjacent to it.

Marion Catholic School is located at the edge of a residential neighborhood developed in the 1950s and 1960s, just over a mile from the city center. During the time of construction of the

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high school, this location was near the city limits and the Mount Vernon Heights neighborhood established north of the school, across Mount Vernon Avenue, was expanding to the west of the school (Figure 19).

Marion Catholic School reflects the requirements of a growing student body and centralization typical of both public and parochial schools nationally in the post-World War II era. Too, suburban development blossomed during this time, and the school's siting on the edge of town was a product of the suburban boom.

The plan to build a new Catholic school (the Marion Catholic High School building) was initiated in 1955 by St. Mary Parish, located in downtown Marion, at a time when the demand for Catholic education was growing. Designed with 16 classrooms for approximately 300 students, Marion Catholic accommodated the growing enrollment in St. Mary Catholic School, at that time the only Catholic school in Marion. The school was coeducational and staffed by the Sisters of Charity and lay teachers with specialties such as fine arts, physical education, and "household arts." The property also presents a physical articulation for the transition for the Catholic Church that coincided with a shift in relationship with church lay-members through the Second Vatican Council; an important period in the history of the Church. The contributing elements of the school campus that comprise Marion Catholic School have a high degree of historic integrity and authenticity attributed to their intact original, mid-century construction methods, design and historic materials.

The 1955 Report of the Ohio School Survey Committee led by Representative William L. Manahan recommended increased vocational training, a mid-century trend evident at Marion Catholic whose expanded curricula and facilities included classrooms for art & drafting, cooking, typing, and sewing, as indicated in the original plans for the nominated property. (Figure 09). It is unclear if the "art & drafting" and "sewing" rooms in the northeast corner of the building had specialized or built-in furniture, and the "typing" room has been utilized more recently as an office. But the original function of the space designated "cooking room" in the northeast portion of the school is preserved in the existing classroom that retains multiple kitchen stations (Photo 52). Too, the athletic field serves as an outdoor classroom for those, such as student athletes, participating in extracurricular activities. The notion of Catholic school as service to society, family, and as the center of one's formation is part of the Second Vatican Council's document on education and is reflected in Marion Catholic's accommodation for practical training of mind and body in addition to spiritual education.

Advances in science and technology during the Cold War Era's space race and arms race resulted in the emphasis of these subjects in schools and universities and modern facilities in which to teach them. Federal policies encouraged emphasis on the sciences, and the accessibility of further study in college, through the GI Bill, federal loan programs, and research sponsored by the Department of Defense and National Institutes of Health. As a result of the approachability of a college education, the new high schools constructed in the 1940s-1960s became college

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preparatory schools, and their physical appearance reflected not only college campuses but also corporate campuses as designed by modern architects.

Marion Catholic High School reflects influence of the Modern movement, in particular the International style of Walter Gropius/ J.J.P. Oud/Le Corbusier as coined by Henry Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson in a 1932 exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City (Gray & Pape, 133). A mark of modernity, the building form (volume, in contrast with mass) follows the function (use), as typical classrooms are arranged in a rational, linear plan, resulting in two adjacent “Ts” around a courtyard, illustrated by the Marion Catholic school plan. In analyzing the design principle of solid/void relationship of the façade, the regularity/repetition of modernity is found in the ribbon windows (replaced, yet similar configuration to the original), as each classroom has one wall that consists entirely of windows. The original brick masonry exterior skin and structural materials remain intact. In addition to the plain brown brick veneer, the design embraces the Modern movement choice materials of concrete (CMU), steel (trusses), and Modern movement rejection of ornamentation, as only a cross and stylized letters adorned the façade, spelling: **MARION CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL**

Statewide educational building standards also affected school design. The Ohio State Board of Education printed “Ohio High School Standards (Minimum) 1957, Effective—January 1, 1958,” just after Marion Catholic high school was constructed. It is a short document of 20 pages with an interpretative section of 60 more pages. Most of the document refers to curriculum and teacher qualifications, but there is a short section on “Buildings and Grounds” that suggests that a school building should fulfill the needs of the school community and the codes, in terms of heating and ventilating, lighting, water supply, and toilet facilities. Of interest is that the interpretative section gives specific foot candles for task lighting, per the American Standard Practices for School Lighting; and there are reflection factors for interior decoration in terms of percentages. Number of drinking fountains per pupils and number of toilets per pupils is also given. Physical facilities and instructional materials are also provided by subject.

The standard design of the 1950s school was distinguished by its overall plan and materials: it was sprawling and one story, with flat roof and full height metal window wall systems set in masonry and steel; Marion Catholic high school reflects this modernity. The 1950s school construction was “lightweight” and “utilized new building technologies, [and] was less expensive and easier to build [than pre-1940 two-or three-story brick schoolhouses], and although its life expectancy was shorter, it was argued that schools needed to be rebuilt periodically anyway” (Hille 2011, 91 in Baker 2012, 11). The “sprawling one story” was often set in a “finger-plan” in order to better connect the classrooms with the outside and natural light; too, the window walls, such as at Marion Catholic high school, let natural light into the rooms and were accentuated by artificial light in the form of fluorescent bulbs.

In a 1949 special issue in Architectural Forum magazine, the upsurge in children and the need to accommodate them in larger, state-of-the-art schools was addressed:

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“Children, not tanks, planes or bombs-were the greatest output of the U.S. during World War II. These war babies, seven million of them, began hitting the first grade last year [1948], have taxed every school facility, are giving school men, parents and taxpayers alike a major problem concerned with the future of America. . . Ten billion dollars, so the experts believe, must be spent for new construction during the next 11 years. . . Further complicating the problem is the fact that school building standards have risen steeply during the past decade, outmoding the 1940 classroom. This need bespeaks the spending of four times as much money as went into school buildings during the last 11 years” (Luce 1949, 81, in Baker 2012, 10-11).

In September 1958 the Rev. Clarence G. Issenmann, Bishop of Columbus authorized St. Mary Parish to purchase an additional 4.4 acres contiguous to the high school building for future expansion. The new facility and second building on the site (Marion Catholic Church School) was intended to accommodate elementary-aged pupils for full-day sessions and eliminate the need for half-days which had been the case due to growing enrollment.

In a letter dated August 31, 1962 from Bishop Issenmann to Monsignor Matthew A. Howard of St. Mary Church, the Diocese approved the general plan for the proposed church school building to be located on the high school property with an estimated cost not to exceed \$125,000. The Bishop goes on to state he would like to see the plans of the high school building, which had not been fully completed with regard to a wing of classrooms. In fact, the original 1956 Shively plans for the high school building include a line between the “Base Bid” work and “Alternate Sections X, Y and Z” (Figure 13). Original 1962 plans by Emerick, Albert and McGee show a “High School Addition” that corresponds to the “Alternate Sections” in Shively’s plans and reflect the as-built construction today (Figure 14). Emerick, Albert and McGee designed and oversaw construction of both the church school building and the addition to the high school that follows the original concept by Chester H. Shively.

The Marion Catholic School complex reflects the transition of parochial educational philosophy from one of solitary, contemplative participation to collective collaboration. The high school building dates to 1957, six years before the beginning of Vatican II in 1963, when the axial church plan was still prescribed by the Catholic Church. The school building is axial in plan, and the small axial chapel within the high school building, with rows of pews facing arranged linearly towards the altar, is prominently featured directly adjacent to the front entrance of the school. In addition, the multi-purpose gymnasium/auditorium used for large assemblies of people is placed near the rear of the school building. In modern public schools, the auditorium was featured toward the front of the building near the main entry.

In contrast to the high school building, the church school building, constructed six years later, in 1963, is an early expression of the transition of Catholic thought being discussed at the time and later codified during the Vatican II Council 1963-1965. The Second Vatican Council was called to address the relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the challenges posed by political, cultural, economic and technological developments in flux during the post-World War II era. Emphasis was on more closely engaging the layperson and lessening her/his separation

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from clergy. This was manifested in greater lay participation in ritual, shift from Latin mass to modern languages, and a fostering of outreach with other faiths.

The local interpretation in Marion of the Vatican II discussion was that Catholic thought was evolving from the emphasis on private reflection to that of communal partnership. In contrast to the axial plan high school building, the church school building is roughly a square, centralized plan, with movable church seating partly wrapping the movable altar, which is positioned in one corner of the building footprint; table study areas were planned to fill the areas without church seating. Prior to the local discussions around the time of Vatican II, the altar was typically accessible only on the side of the pews and therefore, priests would perform Mass with their backs to participants. Decoration and furnishings in churches were traditionally conceived of and regarded as objects of great wealth. The Mid-century Modern interpretation of moveable altars within a flexible/multipurpose space, and simple geometric ornament in the high school and church school buildings reflects a modern ornamentation that was influenced by discussion at the time of Vatican II.

Auxiliary rooms line the edges of the sanctuary, and include six classrooms, two sacristies, an office, health room, mechanical spaces, storage spaces, and restrooms. The amphitheater type seating in the sanctuary was also reflected in the classrooms, as the floor plan shows desks positioned in semi-circles around the front of the classroom, labeled "recitation."

The open plan with no fixed pews or altar, as well as the multi-purpose functionality of the space for secular, community and educational uses reflects the modernity and evolution of the Catholic Church, expressed in the plan for the church school. The church school was used for the high school's homecoming in 2004 and 2005, and in 2006, was a retreat site (Figures 17 and 18). Even before the high school closed, the church school building became known as the John M. Boler Activity Center. It is still used for funerals, weddings, and other community events organized by St. Mary Church.

The church school exhibits features of the Mid-century Modern Neo-Expressionist through its centralized plan which rises to a sculptural form. Neo-Expressionism had become popular by the late 1950s, and the choice to build the church school in this style followed trends of the time. Neo-Expressionist, sculptural features include the avoidance of right angles, as seen at the roof, and artful contrast found in the large smooth surfaces of the curved ceiling, arced roof beams, rectilinear clerestory curtain walls, and first floor ribbon windows. Further, the large areas of glazing with vertical mullions above the building's flat roof are a hallmark of Mid-century Modern architecture, which sought to accentuate height and natural light (Gray & Pape, 130). The solid-void relationship is therefore one that emphasizes voids, and the façade organization emphasizes verticality. The modern materials of Neo-Expressionism are also embraced in the building, including polycarbonate glazing and aluminum frames used in the clerestory windows. Details are kept to a minimum, as the overall form is emphasized, and include glazed blue brick at the tower, which is topped by a cross, and the original tiled spandrel panels (now covered) under the ribbon windows.

Marion Catholic School

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A search of the Ohio Historic Inventory records at the State Historic Preservation Office revealed five properties with construction dates of 1940-1970 in Marion that have been documented to Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) forms. These properties are listed in Figure 22 of the additional documentation section at the end of this nomination.

The mid-century buildings documented to OHI incorporate property types and styles quite different than those reflected in the Marion Catholic School. The Verdon, Crowe, and Santo Montagnano Lustron houses are small, rectangular in plan, single story residential properties in a 1950s/1960s neighborhood with low-slope gabled roofs designed as quick and affordable builds. The Fahey Bank's East Side Branch is a small, roughly square in plan, single story commercial building with porte cochere extending from one side of the structure. The design of the Fahey Bank was typical of post-World War II bank design, which referenced approachable styles in an effort to regain client trust after the stock market crash and Great Depression of the 1930s.

The Marion campus of Ohio State University contains Morill Hall, a one-story, high-style Mid-century Modern movement building that embodies New Formalism concepts and dates to the 1950/60s. There is a stark separation from nature by the elevation of the upper floors from a recessed, curtain-walled first floor that is marked by square columns. The upper floors are brick edged by corrugated concrete bands above and below the brick, and these upper floors appear window-less.

Marion Catholic's high school building shares only the single-story typology of the Lustron homes and Fahey Bank Building, but on a grander scale, as the footprint sprawls over the landscape, covering 40,000 square feet. Also, stone is incorporated in the high school façade, and the windows are ribbon-like in that they are nearly continuous except for thin shear walls to break up the window runs. Marion Catholic high school shares the brick construction with OSU, but differs on plan-type, number of levels, and window type.

The 1950s and 1960s was marked by an increase in school construction to serve the large number of school-age children born in the mid- to late- 1940s after World War II (the "baby boom" generation). Like Marion Catholic schools, other school buildings of this era are typically located away from the center of towns in neighborhoods that date to the same time period. The buildings themselves feature courtyards and are spread over a few acres "for both scenery and future expansion needs"; they are single or two-story complexes with low-slope roofs and brick veneer with little to no ornamentation (Gray & Pape, 130).

Four mid-century modern schools in Marion are still in use as schools (See Figure 23). Harding High School (renamed in 2004 Ulysses S. Grant Middle School) is the most comparable to Marion Catholic. It has a portion that is, like Marion Catholic high school, one story with low slope roof and a thin strip of ribbon windows set in masonry; but this section of the school is not rambling in plan, instead roughly rectangular in plan. The other schools are rectangular in plan and multi-story.

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Because of the current state of preservation of original materials and the fact that there have been only minor alterations to the historic fabric, Marion Catholic High School is an outstanding example of Mid-century Modern (International) school design, a building type and style in danger of disappearing in the local context. A trend towards closure and consolidation of schools has been felt by both public and parochial schools. In the 2011-2012 academic year, 167 schools closed or consolidated in Ohio. In Marion County today, there are 13 public schools. After the 2012-2013 school year, Marion Catholic High School closed and is currently unoccupied.

Figure 24 provides a list of of fifteen Mid-century Modern schools in Marion County that have closed (in *itallics*) or been demolished (plain text); Marion schools are in **bold**. Six of the schools are similar to Marion Catholic High School in that they are of one story, rational rambling plan, low slope roof, and masonry veneer; however five of these have been demolished – only one (1) remains, and that is Colonial Acres School in Marion. Although rambling in plan and single story masonry, Colonial Acres does not have ribbon windows such as those that exist at Marion Catholic High School. The three schools [Claridon Township School #2, George Washington School #2, and Prospect School #3 (Elgin South Elementary)] of rambling plan and masonry with ribbon windows have all been demolished.

Seven mid-century schools under the northern portion of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Columbus were constructed (Figures 3, 10, 25); these are all multi-story structures and therefore unlike the single story, rambling plan of Marion Catholic high school. In addition, during this period of growth, thirteen mid-century modern churches within Marion and the northern Diocese of Columbus region were constructed (Figure 26). Of the thirteen, The Neo-Expressionist Our Lady of Peace is similar to Marion Catholic Church School in that they both feature pyramidal roofs topping a brick building in a centralized plan. Cited in the 2010 *Ohio Modern: Preserving Our Recent Past Statewide Historic Context* report, this church is described as featuring a “low pitched pyramidal roof and battered-brick corner columns. The roof is crowned by a stylized metal steeple with the church bells left exposed. With its sculptural elements and open spaces, the interior design was influenced by Eero Saarinen” (Gray & Pape, 130). However, Marion Catholic Church School is unique because it was designed to house both a sanctuary space and classrooms.

Summary

The Marion Catholic school complex is a significant local example of Mid-Century Modern educational architecture which also reflects the physical evolution of the Catholic high school plan through its design. The 1957 high school and 1963 church school both retain a high level of historic integrity of design, historic materials and details, and interior floor plan. The location and setting are highly intact and reflect the historic campus. The property is representative of school design in the Mid-century Modern idiom and at the same time hints of a pivotal time in the history of the Roman Catholic Church.

Marion Catholic School
Name of Property

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Ohio Web Library and Marion Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 11.41 acres total

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: 17N | Easting: 321716 | Northing: 4494111 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: 321861 | Northing: 4494116 |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: 321867 | Northing: 4494001 |
| 4. Zone | Easting: 321989 | Northing: 4493999 |
| 5. Zone | Easting: 321982 | Northing: 4493898 |
| 6. Zone | Easting: 321682 | Northing: 4493907 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is bounded to the north by Mount Vernon Avenue, to the west by Forest Lawn Drive and by adjacent parcels to the east and south. (See Figures 04-06).

Boundary Justification

The boundary reflects parcel #124340002100 which represents the historic school campus.

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11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: James V. Banta, Alice L. Sloan, and Elizabeth Corbin Murphy, FAIA

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Telephone: 330-434-9300

Date: February 16, 2016, April 12, 2016, and May 1, 2017

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.)

Photo Log

Name of Property: Marion Catholic High School

City or Vicinity: Marion

County: Marion

State: Ohio

Photographer: James V. Banta, Alice L. Sloan, Michael R. Sanbury and Tom Owings of Chambers, Murphy & Burge/ A Perspectus Studio; and Michael J. Nicolosi of St. Mary Church

Dates Photographed: January and April 2016; April 2017

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

Photo 01 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_01):
High School building – North elevation, camera facing east

Photo 02 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_02):
High School building – North elevation, camera facing southeast

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Photo 03 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_03):
High School building – North elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo 04 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_04):
High School building – North elevation, camera facing south

Photo 05 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_05):
High School building – North and east elevations, camera facing south

Photo 06 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_06):
High School building – East elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo 07 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_07):
High School building – West elevation, camera facing east

Photo 08 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_08):
High School building – South elevation, camera facing north

Photo 09 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_09):
High School building – South elevation, camera facing north

Photo 10 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_10):
High School building – Interior: Basement, original window, camera facing east

Photo 11 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_11):
High School building – Interior: 1st floor, existing windows, camera facing south

Photo 12 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_12):
High School building – Interior: 1st floor, hall and original lockers, camera facing west

Photo 13 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_13):
High School building – Interior: 1st floor, hall and original glass block, camera facing west

Photo 14 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_14):
High School building – Interior: 1st floor, bathroom and original terrazzo floor, camera facing south

Photo 15 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_15):
High School building – Interior: 1st floor, original chapel and confessional, camera facing south

Photo 16 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_16):

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High School building – Interior: 1st floor, original chapel and confessionals, camera facing south

Photo 17 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_17):

High School building – Interior: 1st floor, gymnasium, camera facing north

Photo 18 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_18):

High School building – Site: parking lot and lawn, camera facing west

Photo 19 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_19):

High School building – Site: lawn, camera facing north

Photo 20 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_19):

High School building – Site: lawn and north elevation, camera facing east

Photo 21 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_21):

High School building – North elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo 22 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_22):

High School building – East elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo 23 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_23):

Church School building – North elevation, camera facing south

Photo 24 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_24):

Church School building – Northwest elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo 25 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_25):

Church School building – Southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo 26 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_26):

Church School building – Northeast elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo 27 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_27):

Church School building – North corner roof beam, camera facing up

Photo 28 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_28):

Site – Barn and Shed: camera facing southwest

Photo 29 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_29):

High School building – Interior: 1st floor, original chapel ceiling (steel trusses), camera facing up

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Photo 30 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_30):

High School building – Interior: Basement, original window, camera facing east

Photo 31 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_31):

High School building – Interior: 1st Floor, original chalkboard, camera facing southeast

Photo 32 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_32):

High School building – Interior: 1st floor, corridor and original doors, camera facing north

Photo 33 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_33):

High School building – Interior: 1st floor, original entrance doors, camera facing south

Photo 34 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_34):

High School building – Interior: 1st floor, original trash chute door, camera facing east

Photo 35 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_35):

High School building – Interior: 1st floor, original chapel altar wall, camera facing west

Photo 36 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_36):

High School building – Interior: 1st floor, original statue shelf, camera facing southeast

Photo 37 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_37):

High School building – Interior: 1st floor, gymnasium, camera facing east

Photo 38 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_38):

High School building – Interior: 1st floor, gymnasium stage, camera facing north

Photo 39 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_39):

High School building – Interior: 1st floor, gymnasium stage, camera facing north

Photo 40 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_40):

Church School building – Interior, camera facing south

Photo 41 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_41):

Church School building – Interior, camera facing south

Photo 42 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_42):

Church School building – Interior, camera facing north

Photo 43 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_43):

Church School building – Interior, camera facing north

Marion Catholic School
Name of Property

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Photo 44 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_44):
Church School building – Interior, camera facing northeast

Photo 45 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_45):
Church School building – Northwest elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo 46 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_46):
High School and Church School buildings – North elevation, camera facing south

Photo 47 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_47):
High School and Church School buildings – North elevation (split in two parts), camera facing south

Photo 48 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_48):
High School building – Interior, locker room, camera facing southwest

Photo 49 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_49):
High School building – Interior, science classroom, camera facing north

Photo 50 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_50):
High School building – Original copper letters from north elevation, camera facing down

Photo 51 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_51):
High School building – Interior vestibule doors at north elevation entrance, camera facing southwest

Photo 52 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_52):
High School building – Interior kitchen stations in home economics classroom, camera facing east

Photo 53 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_53):
Athletic Field – camera facing southwest

Photo 54 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_54):
Athletic Field – Original concrete curbing and cinder track, camera facing southwest

Photo 55 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_55):
Athletic Field – Original concrete curbing and cinder track, camera facing southwest

Photo 56 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_56):
Athletic Field – Press Box (non-contributing structure), camera facing southeast

Marion Catholic School
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Photo 57 (OH_MarionCounty_MarionCatholicSchool_57):
Athletic Field – Shot put/ discus throw at the east side of the field, camera facing south

Figure Log

Figure 01: North Elevation

Source: *Open Work (Public Domain)*; Web, accessed February 15, 2016
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Marion_Catholic_High_School.JPG

Figure 02: Historic Photo (North Elevation)

Brochure for Dedication of Marion Catholic High School (May 22, 1960)
Source: *printed by the Bishop of Columbus*

Figure 03: Roman Catholic Diocese of Ohio

Source: *Ohio Dioceses*. Web, accessed February 15, 2016:
<http://www.ohiocathconf.org/About/Ohio-Dioceses>

Figure 04: Location Map

Marion Catholic School, 1001 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio
Source: *Google Earth Map*

Figures 05A (top) & 05B (bottom): Location Maps, Proposed National Register Listing
(red arrows and circles)

Marion Catholic School, 1001 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio
Source: *OHPO GIS Mapping System*; & <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>

Figure 06: Proposed National Register Boundary

Marion Catholic School, 1001 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio
Source: *Marion County Auditor Map*

Figure 07: Sanborn Map (1892)

St. Mary Catholic Church & School
251 North Main Street (and 274 North Prospect Street), Marion, Ohio
Source: *Ohio Web Library*
<http://sanborn.ohioweblibrary.org.proxy.oplin.org/>

Figure 08: Sanborn Map (1949)

Marion Catholic School, 1001 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio
Source: *Ohio Web Library*
<http://sanborn.ohioweblibrary.org.proxy.oplin.org/>

Figure 09: Photo Key

Marion Catholic School, 1001 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio

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Source: Original First Floor Plan by C. H. Shively, Architect of Fremont, Ohio

Figure 10: Locations of Catholic Schools in Diocese of Columbus

Source: Google Earth Map

Figure 11: Original windows in classroom

Marion Catholic High School yearbook (2005)

Source: St. Mary Church

Figure 12 Photo Key

Marion Catholic Church School, 1047 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio

Floor Plan by Emerick, Albert and McGee Architects of Columbus, Ohio (no date; not as constructed)

Source: St. Mary Church

Figure 13: Original Floor Plan of Marion Catholic High School

by C. H. Shively (1956)

Source: St. Mary Church

Figure 14: High School Addition for Marion Catholic High School

by Emerick, Albert and McGee Architects of Columbus, Ohio (September 14, 1962)

Source: St. Mary Church

Figure 15: Marion Catholic Church School's original glazed tile under windows, now covered with aluminum panels (see Photo 26)

c. 1997, Marion Catholic High yearbook (1997)

Source: Marion Public Library

Figure 16: Marion Catholic Church School building in background of a yearbook photo

Marion Catholic High School yearbook (1996)

Source: Marion Public Library

Figure 17: Marion Catholic Church School building used for a retreat

Marion Catholic High School yearbook (2006)

Source: Marion Public Library

Figure 18: Marion Catholic Church School building used for homecoming

Marion Catholic High School yearbook (2005)

Source: Marion Public Library

Figure 19: Sanborn Map (1949) – partial overall map of Marion

Marion Catholic School, 1001 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio

Source: Ohio Web Library <http://sanborn.ohioweblibrary.org.proxy.oplin.org/>

Marion Catholic School

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Figure 20: St. Christopher Catholic Church (exterior and interior), built 1948

Designed by Emerick, Albert, and McGee

1420 Grandview Ave, Columbus, OH 43212

Source: *St. Christopher Parish website*

<http://saintchristophercc.com/photoalbums/photos-from-the-past>

Figure 21: Site Photo Key

Marion Catholic School, 1001 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio

Source: *Google Earth Map*

Figure 22: Comparable Typology and Style: Mid-century Modern Buildings in Marion

Sources:

1. *Ohio Historic Inventory forms (for Verdon/Crowe/Montagno);*

2. *Ohio Modern: Preserving Our Recent Past Statewide Historic Context (Gray & Pape, Inc.);*

3. *The Ohio State University at Marion:*

<http://osumarion.osu.edu/assets/marion/uploads/campusmap3.pdf>

Figure 23: Comparable Typology and Style: Mid-century Modern Schools in Marion (Operating/Open)

Sources:

1. *Google Earth Map;*

2. *Willis C. Thomas, The Schools of Marion County, Ohio: A Mapping, Location Study and Tabulation from 1809 to 2004 with a History of Marion County Schools*

Figure 24: Comparable Typology and Style: Mid-century Modern Schools in Marion (Closed and/or Demolished)

Sources:

1. *Google Earth Map;*

2. http://www.oldohioschools.com/marion_county.htm 3. *Willis C. Thomas, The Schools of Marion County, Ohio: A Mapping, Location Study and Tabulation from 1809 to 2004 with a History of Marion County Schools*

Figure 25: Comparable Typology and Style: Mid-century Modern Catholic High Schools in the Diocese of Columbus - North

Source: *Diocese of Columbus (Web);* <http://www.colsdioc.org/CatholicSchools>

Figure 26: Comparable Typology and Style: Mid-century Modern Catholic Churches in the Diocese of Columbus - North
Source: *Diocese of Columbus (Web); Google Maps*

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Marion Catholic School

Name of Property

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Figure 01: North Elevation

Source: Open Work (Public Domain); Web, accessed February 15, 2016

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Marion_Catholic_High_School.JPG

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Marion Catholic School
Name of Property
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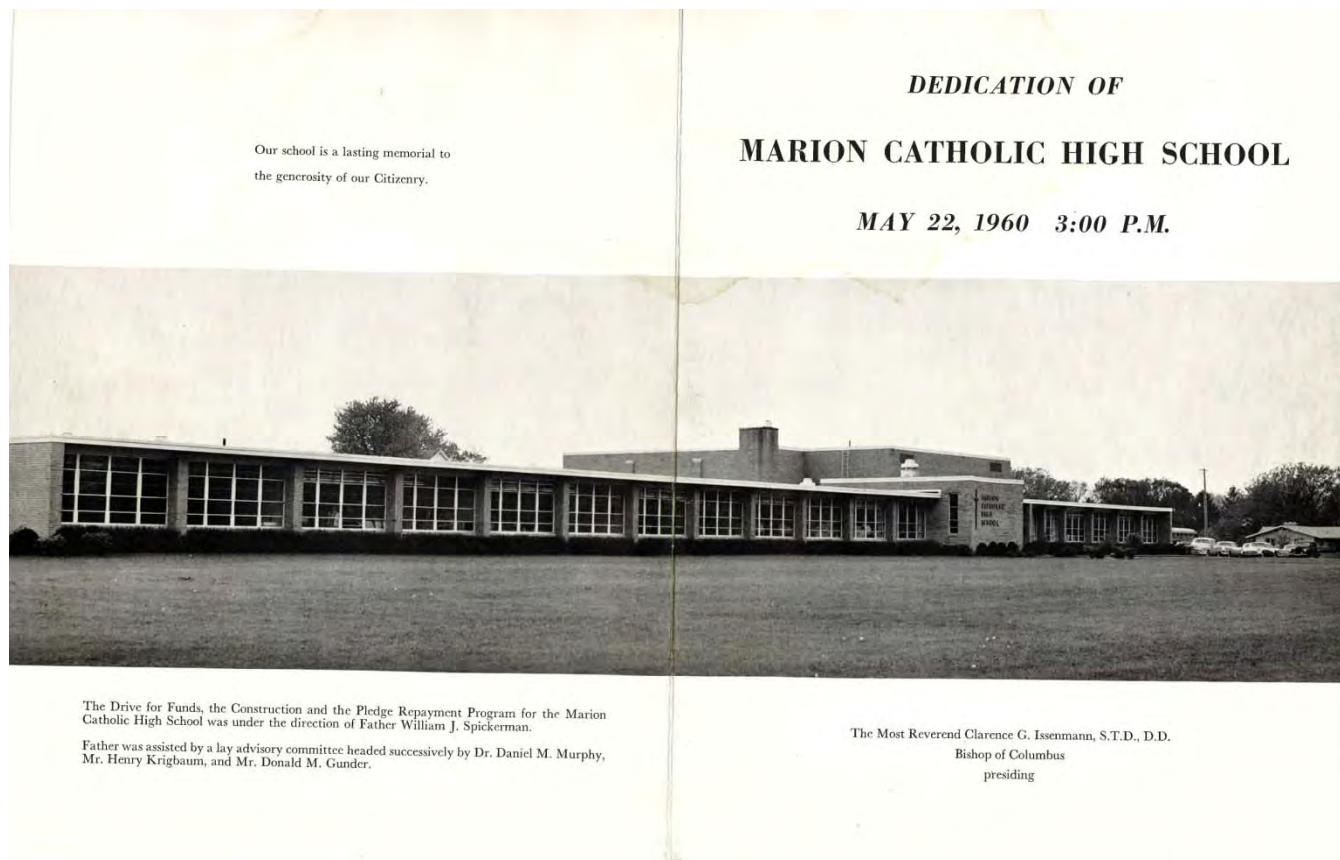


Figure 02: Historic Photo (North Elevation)
Brochure for Dedication of Marion Catholic High School (May 22, 1960)
Source: printed by the Bishop of Columbus

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Marion Catholic School.
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Figure 03: Roman Catholic Diocese of Ohio
 Source: *Ohio Dioceses*. Web, accessed February 15, 2016:
<http://www.ohiocathconf.org/About/Ohio-Dioceses>

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Marion Catholic Church School
(Contributing Building)

Marion Catholic High School
(Contributing Building)



Imagery ©2016 Google, Map data ©2016 Google 100 ft

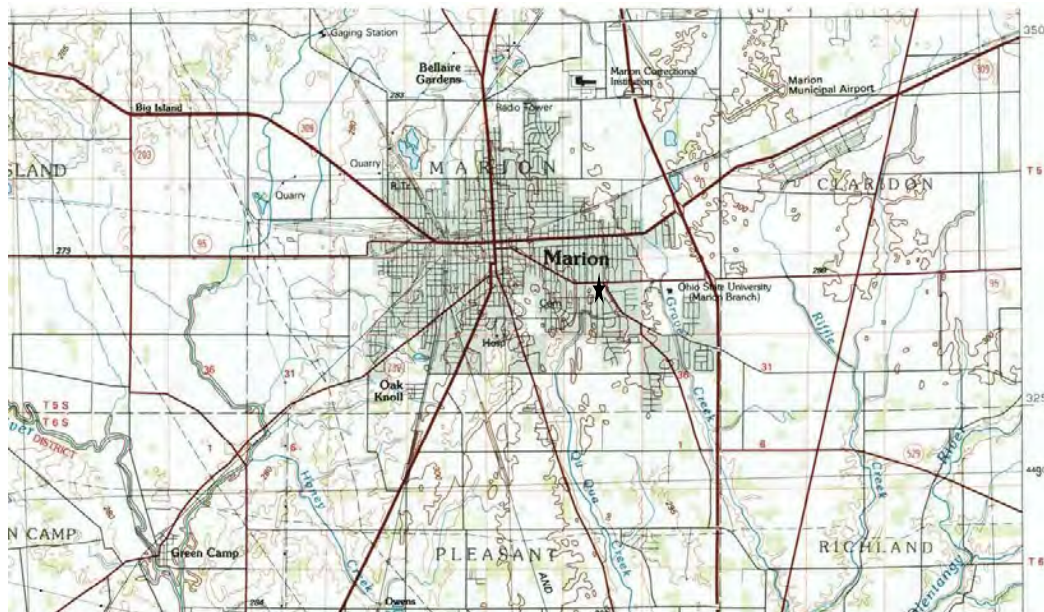
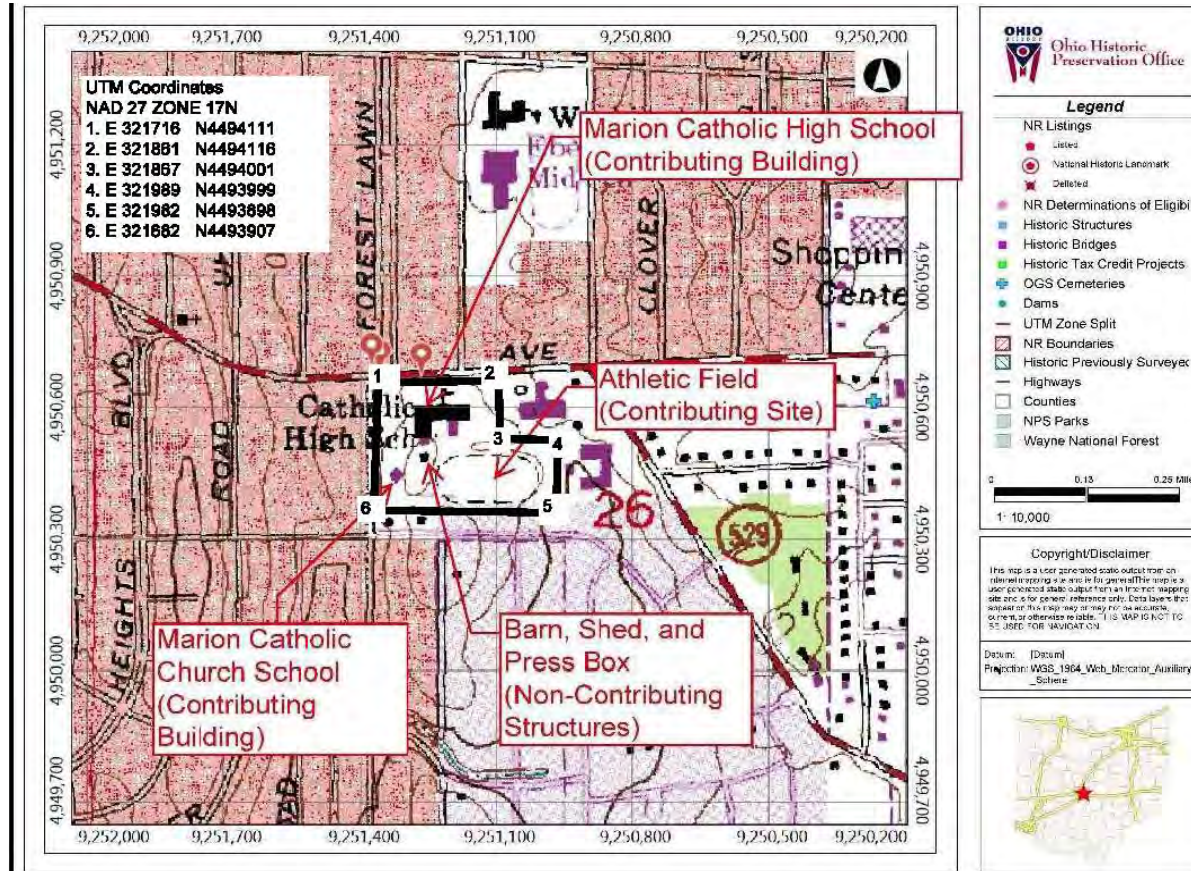
Figure 04: Location Map
Marion Catholic School, 1001 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio
Source: Google Earth Map

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Figures 05A (top) & 05B (bottom): Locational Maps, Proposed National Register Listing

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Figure 06: Proposed National Register Boundary
Marion Catholic School, 1001 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio
Source: Marion County Auditor Map

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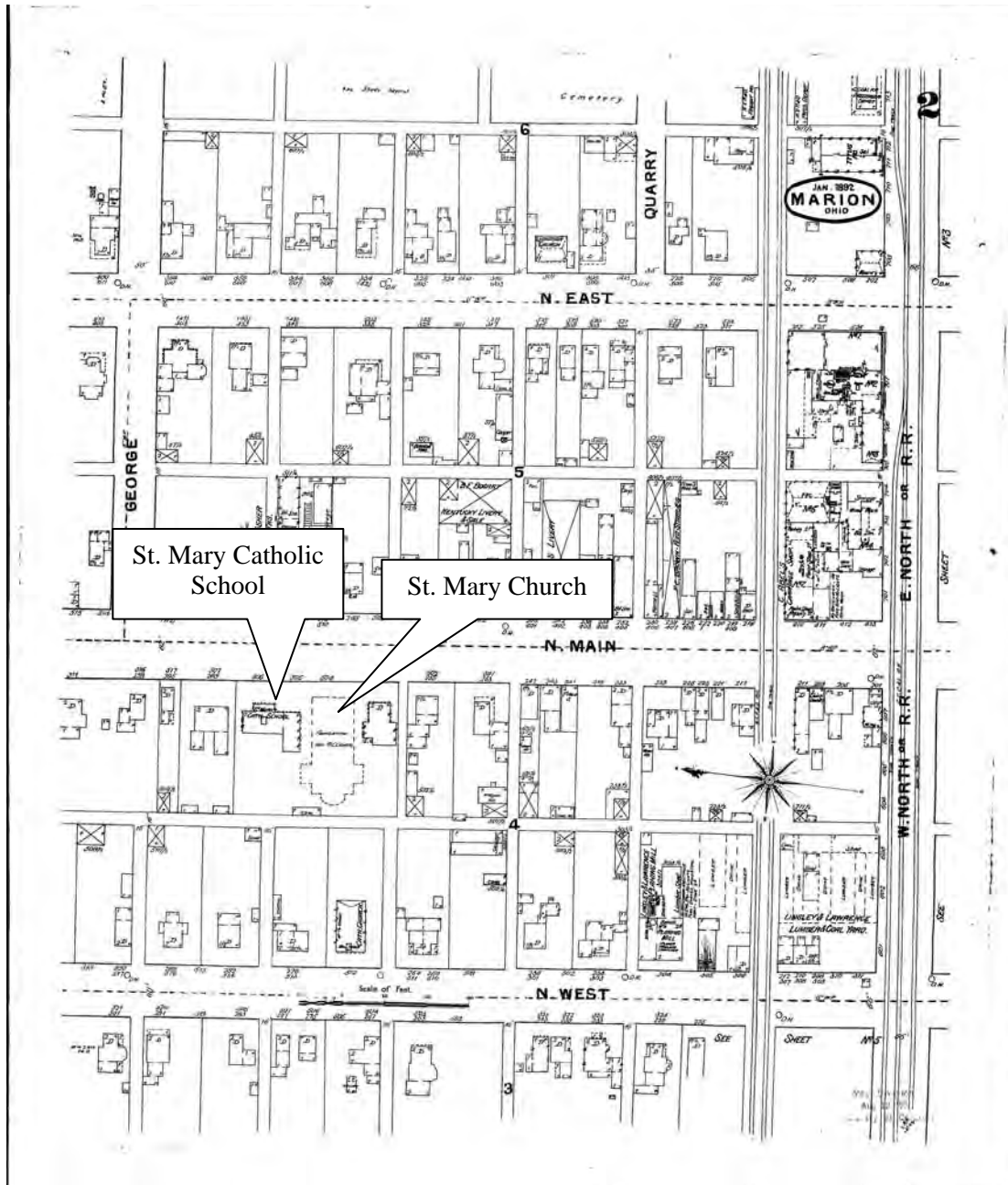


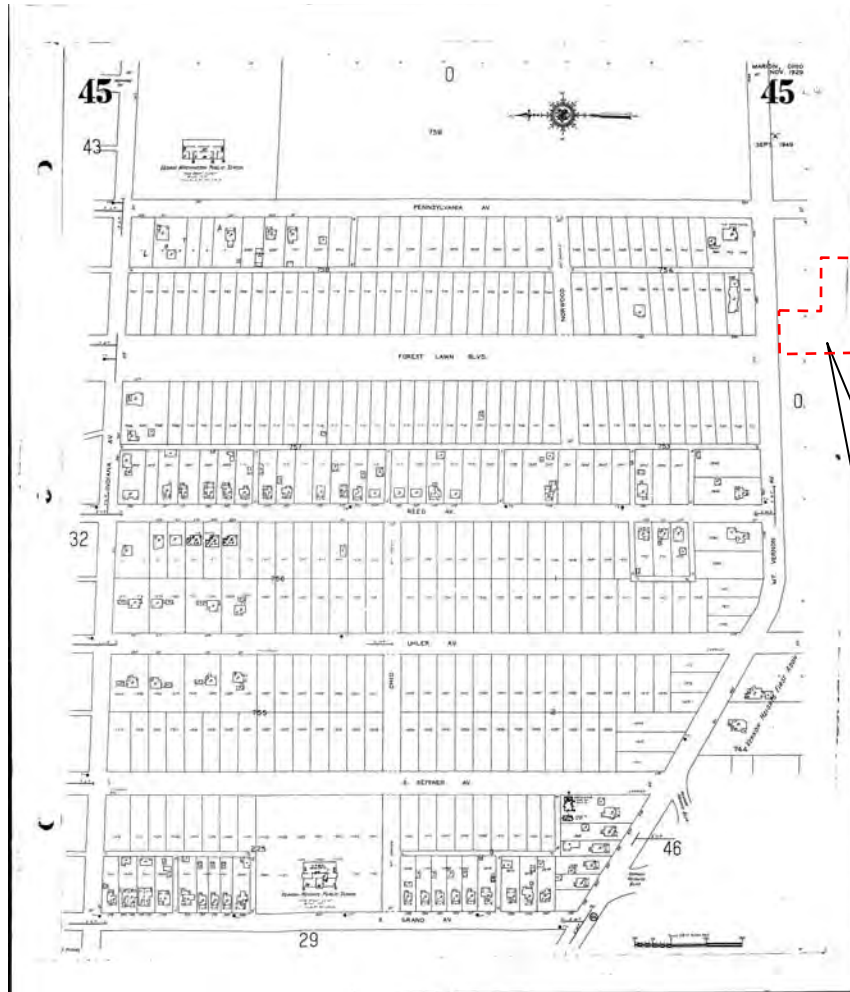
Figure 07: Sanborn Map (1892)
 St. Mary Catholic Church & School
 251 North Main Street (and 274 North Prospect Street), Marion, Ohio
 Source: Ohio Web Library
<http://sanborn.ohioweblibrary.org.proxy.oplin.org/>

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Approximate location of Marion Catholic High School (note: Sanborn Map pre-dates 1957 construction). No Sanborn Map available after date of construction.

Figure 08: Sanborn Map (1949)
 Marion Catholic School, 1001 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio
 Source: Ohio Web Library
<http://sanborn.ohioweblibrary.org.proxy.oplin.org/>

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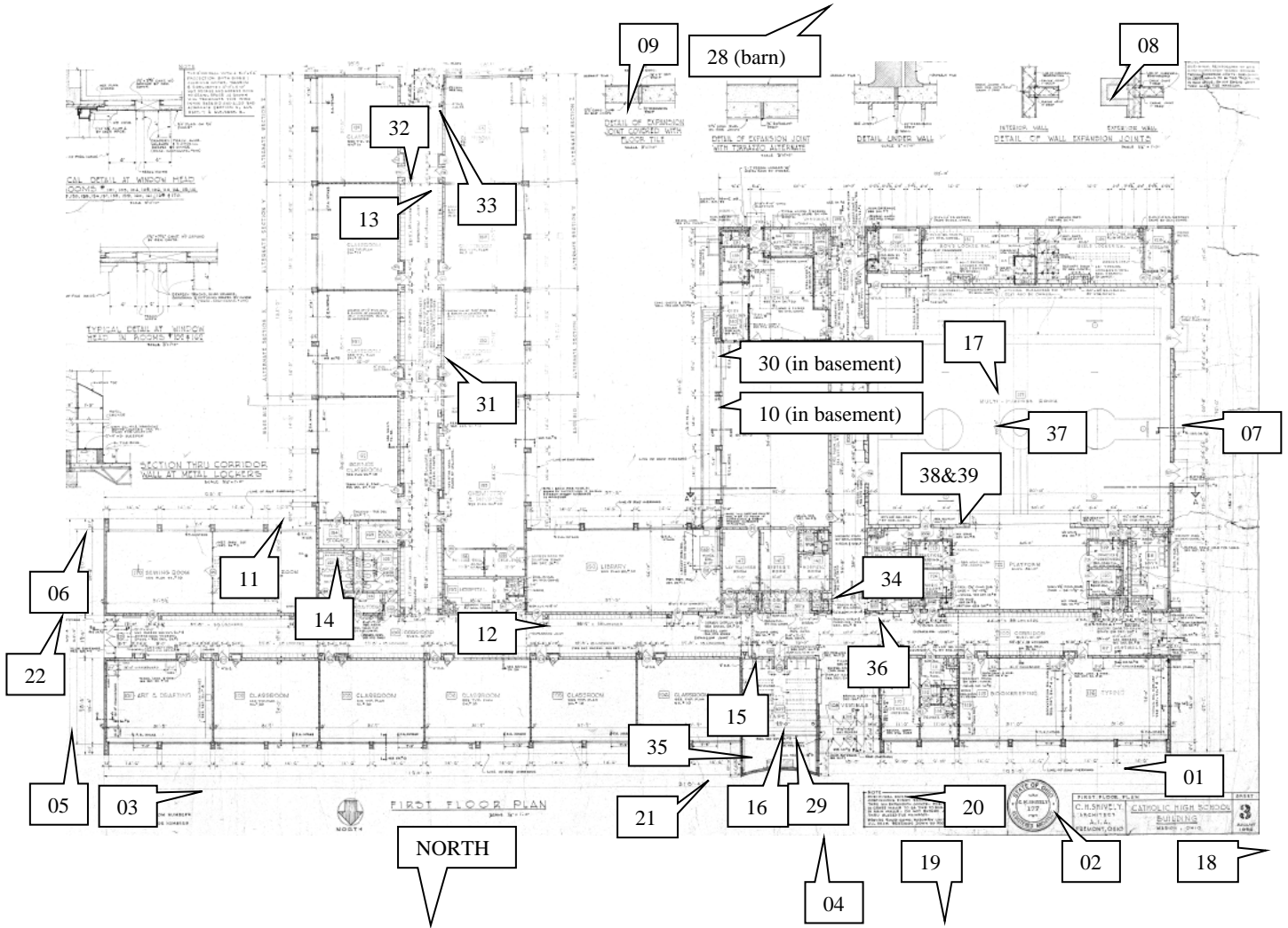


Figure 09: Photo Key
 Marion Catholic High School, 1001 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio
 Source: Original First Floor Plan by C. H. Shively, Architect of Fremont, Ohio

☞ XX = Photo Number and Direction

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Marion Catholic School
Name of Property
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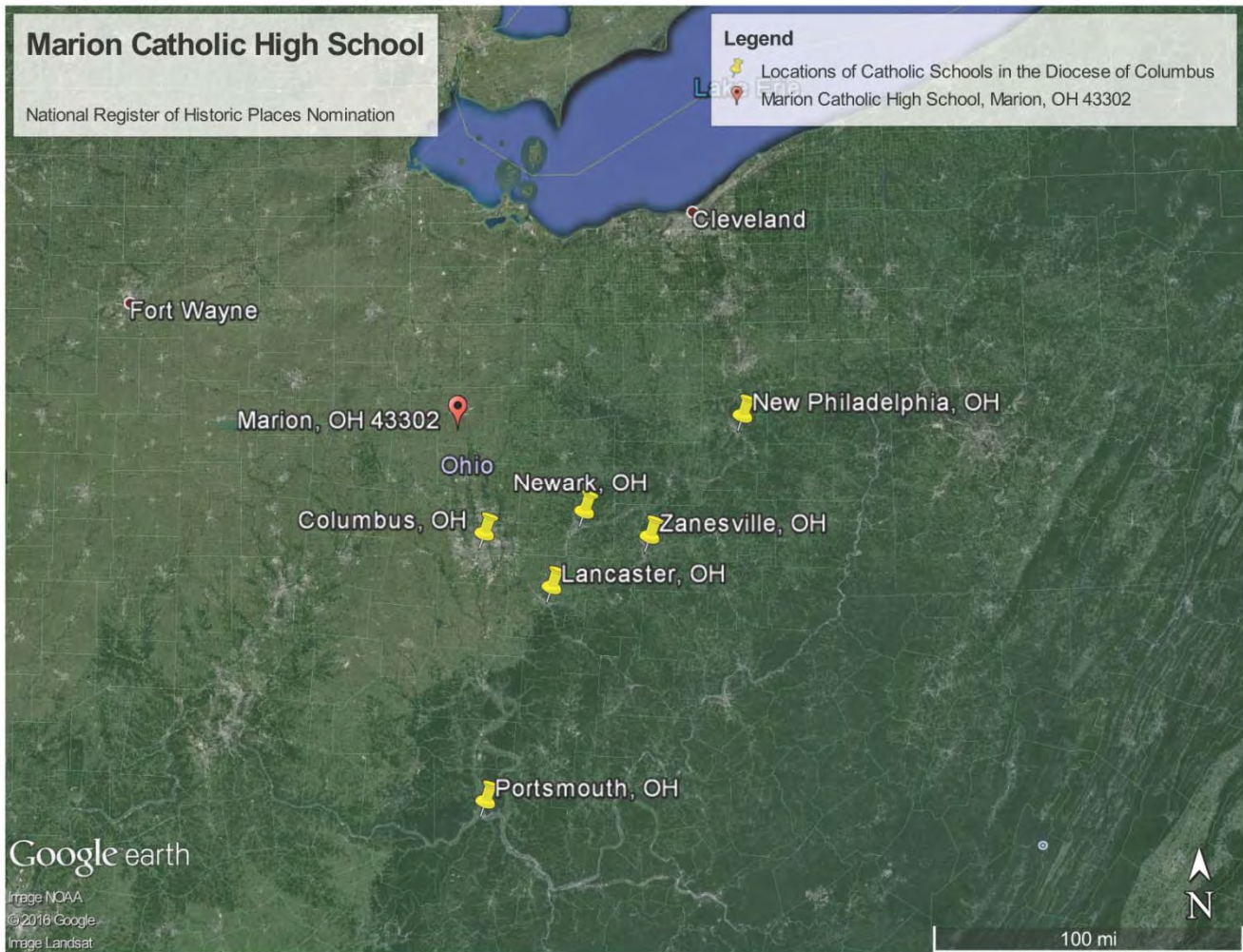


Figure 10: Locations of Catholic Schools in the Diocese of Columbus
Source: Google Earth Map

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FIXED TRANSOM
(ORIGINAL WINDOWS)

Figure 11: Original windows in classroom
Marion Catholic High School Yearbook (2005)
Source: St. Mary Church

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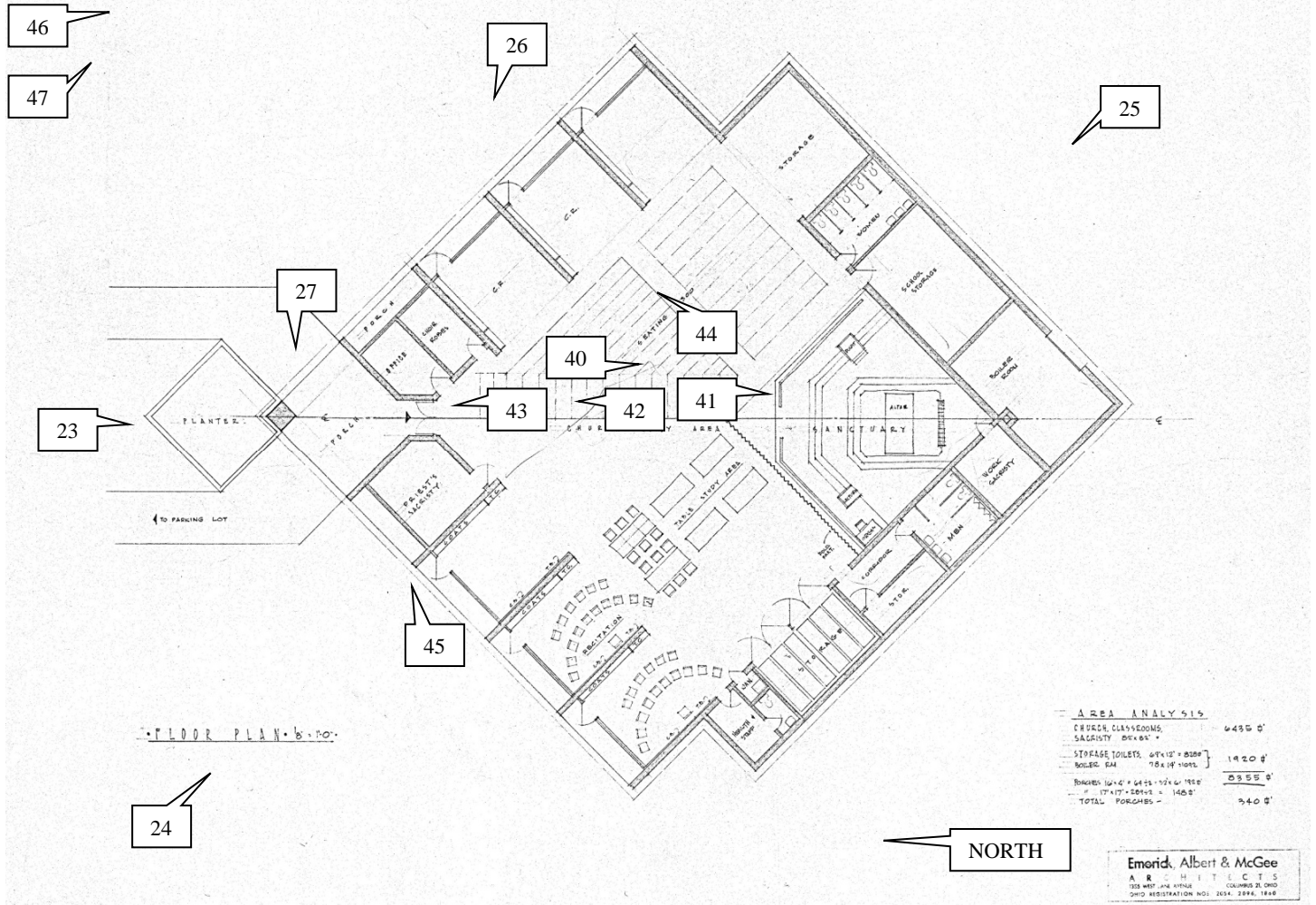


Figure 12: Photo Key

Marion Catholic Church School, 1047 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio

Floor Plan by Emerick, Albert and McGee Architects of Columbus, Ohio (no date; not as constructed)

Source: St. Mary Church

XX = Photo Number and Direction

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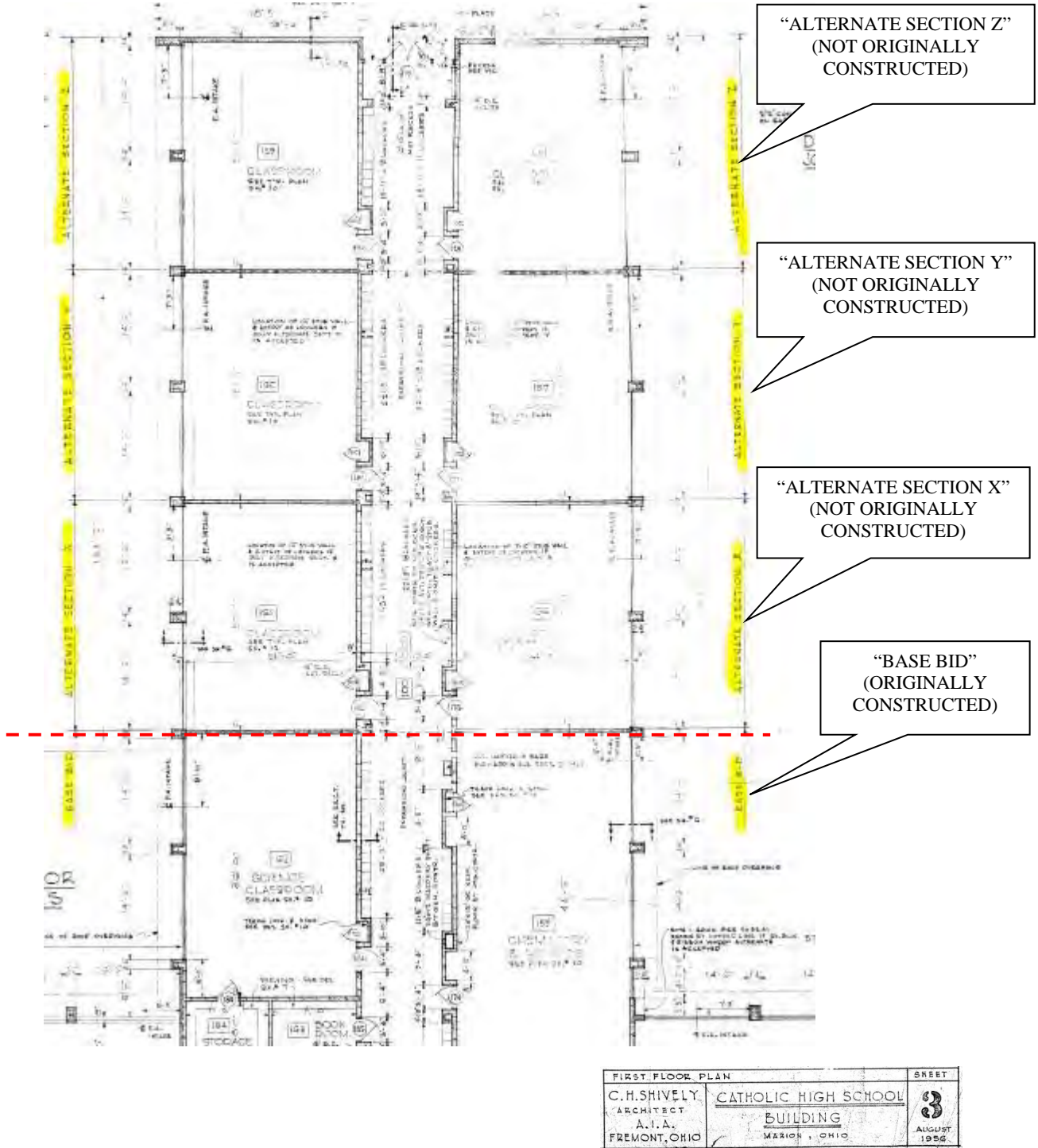


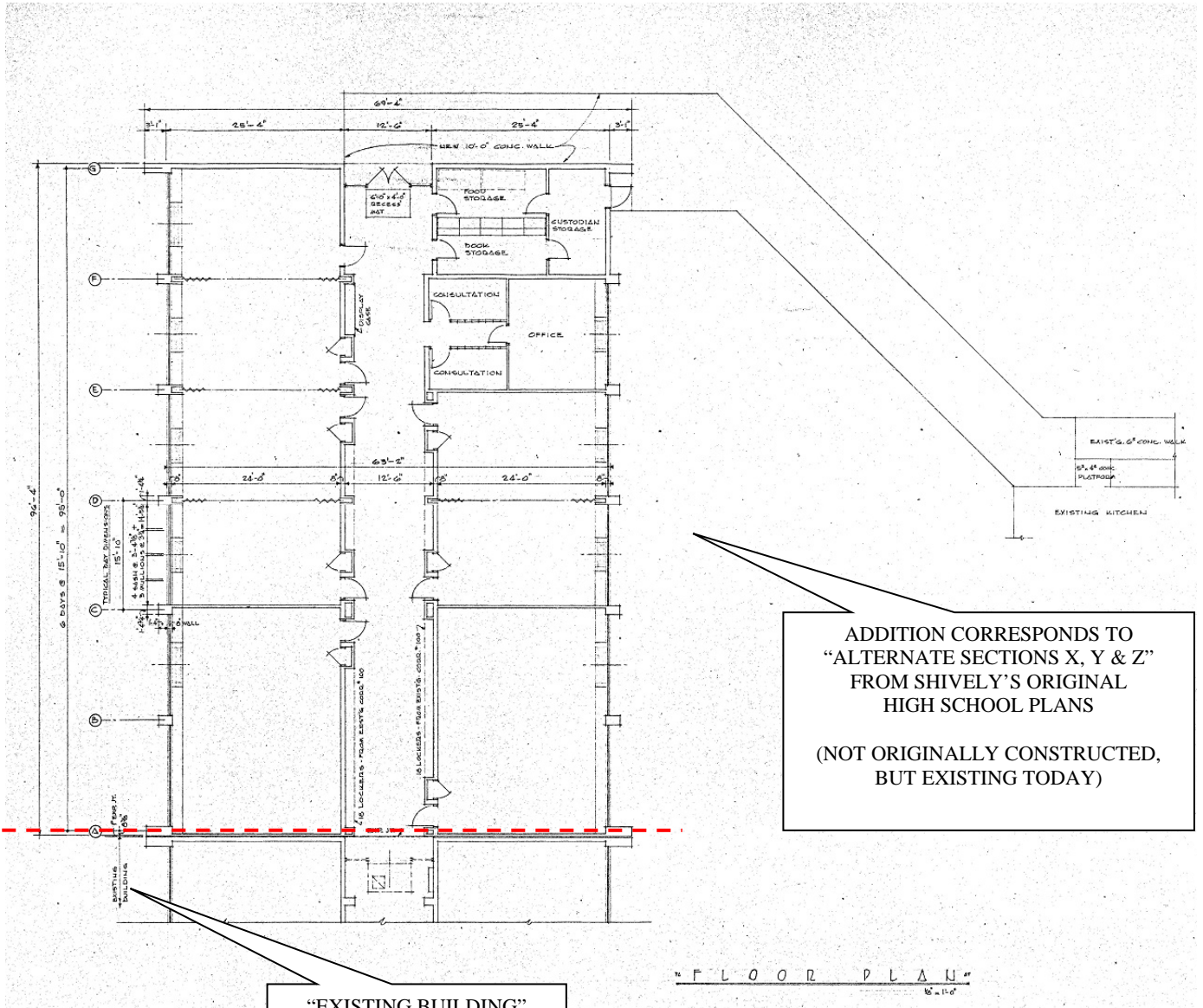
Figure 13: Original Floor Plan of Marion Catholic High School
by C. H. Shively (August 1956)
Source: St. Mary Church

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“EXISTING BUILDING”

ADDITION CORRESPONDS TO
“ALTERNATE SECTIONS X, Y & Z”
FROM SHIVELY’S ORIGINAL
HIGH SCHOOL PLANS

(NOT ORIGINALLY CONSTRUCTED,
BUT EXISTING TODAY)

FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLANS 1/8"=1'-0"		DATE	REVISIONS
HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION		9/14/62	NO. DATE
+ FOR +		JOB NO.	
MARION SAINT MARY'S PARISH		PHASE	
MARION, OHIO		BASIC	
		DRAWN BY	
		TS	
Emerick, Albert & McGee		SHEET NO.	
ARCHITECTS		1	
1355 WEST LANE AVENUE COLUMBUS 21, OHIO			
OHIO REGISTRATION NOS. 2034, 2994, 1580			

Figure 14: High School Addition for Marion Catholic High School
by Emerick, Albert and McGee Architects of Columbus, Ohio (September 14, 1962)
Source: St. Mary Church

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Figure 15: Marion Catholic Church School's original glazed tile under windows, now covered with aluminum panels (see Photo 26)
Marion Catholic High School Yearbook (1997)
Source: Marion Public Library

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----- Name of Property
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Figure 16: Marion Catholic Church School in the background of a yearbook photo
Marion Catholic High School Yearbook (1996)
Source: Marion Public Library

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Marion Catholic School
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Figure 17: Marion Catholic Church School building used for a retreat
Marion Catholic High School yearbook (2006)
Source: Marion Public Library

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Figure 18: Marion Catholic Church School building used for homecoming
Marion Catholic High School yearbook (2005)
Source: Marion Public Library

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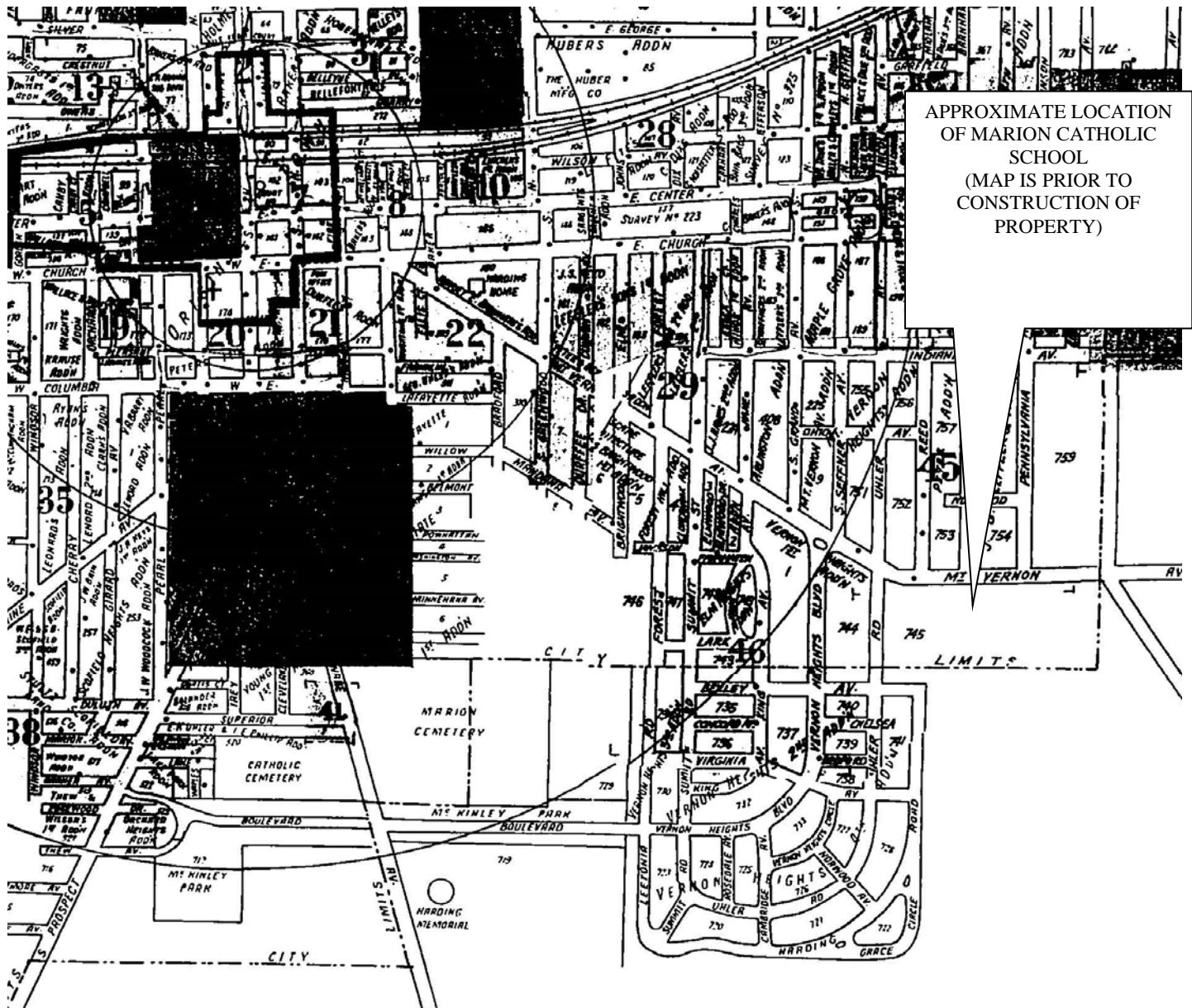


Figure 19: Sanborn Map (1949) – partial overall map of Marion
Marion Catholic School, 1001 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio

Source: Ohio Web Library

<http://sanborn.ohioweblibrary.org.proxy.oplin.org/>

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Name of Property

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Figure 20: St. Christopher Catholic Church (exterior and interior), built 1948

Designed by Emerick, Albert, and McGee
1420 Grandview Ave, Columbus, OH 43212

Source: *St. Christopher Parish website*

<http://saintchristophercc.com/photoalbums/photos-from-the-past>

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Imagery ©2016 Google, Map data ©2016 Google 100 ft

Figure 21: Site Photo Key
Marion Catholic School, 1001 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio
Source: Google Earth Map



↘ [XX] = PHOTO NUMBER AND DIRECTION

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Name of Property

Marion County, Ohio

County and State

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A recent study of Ohio architecture 1940-1970, for the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, reveals five (5) significant properties in Marion. The properties are listed below.

1. 1948, Mike Verdon House, 636 Olney Ave.
(Lustron Corporation, OHI MAR0026108)
2. 1950, Robert Crowe House, 501 Bellefontaine Ave.
(Lustron Corporation, OHI MAR0026008)
3. 1950, Santo Montagno House, 12 The Woods
(Lustron Corporation, OHI MAR0026209)
4. ca. 1959, East Side Office Branch, Fahey Bank, 949 East Center Street
(Edwards & Burris)
5. 1966, The Ohio State University (OSU) at Marion, 1461 Mount Vernon Ave.
(Edwards & Burris)
 - a. Morrill Hall
 - b. Alber Student Center
 - c. Bryson Hall

Figure 22: Comparable Typology and Style: Mid-century Modern Buildings in Marion

Sources:

1. *Ohio Historic Inventory forms (for Verdon/Crowe/Montagno);*
2. *Ohio Modern: Preserving Our Recent Past Statewide Historic Context (Gray & Pape, Inc.);*
3. *The Ohio State University at Marion: <http://osumarion.osu.edu/assets/marion/uploads/campusmap3.pdf>*

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1. 1949/1955/1963, Silver Street Elementary School (renamed in 2004 Rutherford B. Hayes Elementary School), 750 Silver Street, Marion, OH.
2. 1953, Harding High School (renamed in 2004 Ulysses S. Grant Middle School), 420 Presidential Drive, Marion, OH.
3. 1965, Indian Mound Elementary School (renamed in 2004 Benjamin Harrison Elementary School), 625 Brightwood Drive, Marion, OH.
4. 1969, Eber Baker Middle School (renamed in 2004 George Washington Elementary School), 400 Pennsylvania Avenue, Marion, OH.

**Figure 23: Comparable Typology and Style: Mid-century Modern Schools in Marion
(Operating/Open)**

Sources: Google Map;

Willis C. Thomas, The Schools of Marion County, Ohio: A Mapping, Location Study and Tabulation from 1809 to 2004 with a History of Marion County Schools

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1. 1950, Claridon Elementary School (renamed Claridon Township School #2), State Route 95, Claridon, OH (demolished 2004).
2. **date unknown, George Washington School #2, 300 Pennsylvania Avenue, Marion, OH (demolished 2004).**
3. **1951, State Street Junior High School (Robert Taft Junior High), 474 State Street, Marion, OH (demolished 2004).**
4. 1953, Caledonia Elementary School (renamed Caledonia School #3), North Main Street at John Street, Caledonia, OH (demolished 2004).
5. 1953, Green Camp Elementary School #3 (renamed in 1960 Elgin Junior High School), 447 South High Street, Green Camp, OH (demolished 2013).
6. *1956, Grand Prairie School #2, 577 Marseilles-Galion Road, Brush Ridge, OH (closed 1990).*
7. 1956, Elgin West Elementary School (LaRue Elementary School #4), 350 North State Route 37, La Rue, OH (demolished 2013).
8. 1956/1975, Elgin South Elementary School (Prospect School #3), North Street, Prospect, OH (demolished 2013)
9. *1956, Tully Township School #3, Country Road 171, Martel, OH (closed 1987).*
10. **1960, Fair Park School, 980 Robinson Street, Marion OH (demolished 2004).**
11. *1962, River Valley High School, State Route 98, Claridon Township, OH (closed 2003).*
12. 1962, Elgin High School, 1239 Keener Road South, Big Island Township, OH (demolished 2013).
13. **1964, Oak Street School #2, 565 Oak Street, Marion, OH (closed, now a Boys and Girls Club).**
14. **1967. Colonial Acres School, 1565 Amherst Drive, Marion, OH (closed 2003, now stores school records)**
15. *1968, River Valley Junior High, State Route 98, Claridon Township, OH (closed 2003).*

Figure 24: Comparable Typology and Style: Mid-century Modern Schools in Marion (Closed and/or Demolished)

Sources:

1. Google Map;
2. http://www.oldohioschools.com/marion_county.htm
3. Willis C. Thomas, *The Schools of Marion County, Ohio: A Mapping, Location Study and Tabulation from 1809 to 2004 with a History of Marion County Schools*

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1. Unknown Date, Modern, brick, window-less addition to 19th century St. Mary Elementary School (Kindergarten - 8th Grade), 274 North Prospect Street, Marion, OH.
2. 1950, Bishop Rosecrans High School, 1040 E. Main Street, Zanesville, OH.
3. 1955, Bishop Watterson High School, 99 E. Cooke Road, Columbus, OH.
4. ca. 1956, Bishop Hartley High School, 1285 Zettler Road, Columbus, OH (Emerick & McGee).
5. 1958 & 1972, Newark Catholic High School, 1 Green Wave Drive, Newark, OH.
6. 1960, Bishop Ready High School, 707 Salisbury Road, Columbus, OH.
7. 1960, St. Francis DeSales High School, 4212 Karl Road, Columbus, OH.

Figure 25: Comparable Typology and Style: Mid-century Modern Catholic High Schools in the Diocese of Columbus - North

Source: Diocese of Columbus (Web)
<http://www.colsdioc.org/CatholicSchools>

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Marion Catholic School Name of Property
Marion County, Ohio County and State
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1. 1947, Christ the King, 2777 East Linvingston Avenue, Columbus, OH.
2. 1947, Christ the Spirit, 4383 Broad Street, Columbus, OH.
3. 1948, St. Christopher Church, 1400 Grandview Avenue, Columbus, OH. (Emerick, Albert & McGee).
4. 1954, Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 3730 Broadway, Grove City, OH.
5. 1954, St. Agnes, 2364 West Mound Street, Columbus, OH.
6. 1955, St. Andrew, 1899 McCay Road, Columbus, OH.
7. 1957, St. Brendan the Navigator, 4475 Dublin Road, Hilliard, OH.
8. 1962, St. Leonard, 57 Dorsey Mill Road, Heath, OH.
9. 1963, St. Anthony, 1300 Urban Drive, Columbus, OH.
10. 1966 (Neo-Expressionist), Our Lady of Peace, 20 East Dominion Blvd., Columbus, OH.
11. 1967 (Neo-Expressionist), Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal, 5225 Refugee Road, Columbus, OH.
- 12. Unknown date, Church of Christ, 947 Mt. Vernon Avenue, Marion, OH.**
- 13. Unknown date, Richland Road Church of Christ, 525 Richland Road, Marion, OH.**

Figure 26: Comparable Typology and Style: Mid-century Modern Catholic Churches in the Diocese of Columbus - North

Source: Diocese of Columbus (Web);

<https://www.google.com/search?q=catholic+churches+in+columbus+diocese&oq=catholic+churches+in+the+diocese+of+columbus+&aqs=chrome.1.69i57j0.15223j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8> ;

Google Earth Map









APEX

1001

























THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

1. You shall not have any other gods before me.
2. You shall not make for yourself an idol in any way.
3. You shall not bow down to them or worship them; for only I am the Lord your God.
4. You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain, for the Lord will not hold anyone guiltless who has taken his name in vain.
5. Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.
6. Honor your father and mother, which is the first commandment, that you may have peace and prosperity.
7. You shall not murder.
8. You shall not commit adultery.
9. You shall not steal.
10. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.

EXIT
→

God loves
me.

Kidz









APEX





2016/04/01



2016/04/01





2016/04/01



2016/04/01



2016/04/01



2016/04/01



2016/04/01



2016/04/01



2016/04/01

2016-04-01



2016/04/01



2016/04/01

EXIT

ALARM
tatteltale

2016/04/01





2016/04/01



2016/04/01



2016/04/01



IRISH

2016/04/01



2016/04/01



2016/04/01



2016/04/01



2016/04/01



2016/04/01

EXIT

EXIT

SACRISTY - OFFICE

2016/04/01



B	1	2	3	4	5
I	16	17	18	19	20
N	31	32	33	34	35
G	46	47	48	49	50
O	61	62	63	64	65

2016/04/01



2016/04/01





TEAM
FIRST,
ME SECOND





2016/04/01

MCHD

F

2016/04/01



2016/04/01







and PROUD OF IT!







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Marion Catholic School

Multiple Name:

State & County: OHIO, Marion

Date Received:
7/26/2017

Date of Pending List:
9/1/2017

Date of 16th Day:
9/18/2017

Date of 45th Day:
9/11/2017

Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100001587

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Appeal

SHPO Request

Waiver

Resubmission

Other

PDIL

Landscape

National

Mobile Resource

TCP

CLG

Text/Data Issue

Photo

Map/Boundary

Period

Less than 50 years

Accept

Return

Reject

9/11/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept, National Register Criterion C.

Reviewer Patrick Andrus

Patrick Andrus

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218

Date

9/11/2017

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.



July 20, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register
and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

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

NEW NOMINATION

Marion Catholic School
East Main Street Historic District


COUNTY

Marion
Stark

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: Marion Catholic School, Marion County; East Main Street Historic District, Stark County, Ohio.

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

Sincerely,

for 
Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer
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 July 21, 2017
For nomination of the Marion Catholic to the National Register of
Historic Places: School, 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: _____