

SG3211

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Timken Vocational High School

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

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: 521 Tuscarawas Street, West

City or town: Canton State: Ohio County: Stark

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A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:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

<u>Barbara Power</u> DSHPO Inventory & Registration	<u>October 18, 2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection _____	
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:)

*for*   
Signature of the Keeper

12/7/2015  
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>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education/vocational/secondary school

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education/secondary school

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement; Art Deco

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Sandstone, Concrete, Granite

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## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph

Built in 1938-1939, Timken Vocational High School is a five-story Art Deco building located on the McKinley High School Downtown Campus in Canton, Ohio. The entrance to the school is located on West Tuscarawas Street (Ohio State Route 172), a four-lane heavily trafficked road which is part of the Historic Lincoln Highway. It divides Canton north and south geographically. Three-lane roads surround the other three sides of the campus. The building sits one block west of the Upper Downtown Historic District (#NR06000202) and .2 miles from Canton's public square. The area immediately surrounding the campus is mixed use, including Christ Presbyterian Church to the south, the White Building and the Eric Snow YMCA to the east, and businesses and residences on the north and west sides.

The building, is approximately 213 feet wide by 202 feet long, flush with the sidewalk on all sides, except the front, where there is a five-foot strip with landscaped plantings between the building and the sidewalk. The property is constructed of structural steel and reinforced concrete faced with brick, light sandstone, and granite, aluminum and marble trim in the Art Deco architectural style.

In 2005, a two story addition to the building (Timken Commons) was constructed and attached to the rear of the Timken Vocational High School via a slender two bay one story connector. While sizable, the addition sets behind the original building, is lower in scale and reads as a separate building from the right of way on Tuscarawas Street.

Timken Vocational High School is located at the eastern side of the campus, which also contains the 1960 Nadine McIlwain Administrative Center, the 1959 Timken Learning Center and the 2004 Technology Building. While two of these additional buildings were constructed within the period of significance, they were not historically associated with the nominated school and are not included within the boundary of this nomination.

Some alterations were made to the building to maintain its use as a high school throughout its life, however, Timken Vocational High School retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance as an important educational facility executed in the Art Deco style which typifies its period of construction and association with the industrialization of Canton.

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## Narrative Description

### Exterior

The Timken Vocational High School building is a large square building that faces south, parallel to West Tuscarawas Street. Its massing and Art Deco elements give the building an aesthetic of the monumental. Art Deco features include aluminum decorative ornamentation over doors and windows, glass block, and abstract stone carvings at bases of windows and along the cornice. Sculpture detail tops two doors on the east side of the building.

A 5-foot strip separates the building from the sidewalk. Four of the five floors are visible from the front of the building (the south elevation). The central entrance projects from the façade and rises slightly above the flat roof of the building. It hides the building's fifth floor which is set back from the other floors on all sides. (Photo 1) Three original, custom-made double aluminum doors are topped by specially drawn and cast abstract Art Deco aluminum metal grill designs. (Photo 2) Vertical geometric stone carvings are on each side of the entrance. The aluminum letters over the door, Timken Senior High School, replaced the original sign, Timken Vocational School, in 1977, when Canton City Schools closed two high schools and designated the remaining two as senior high schools. (Photo 4) The central entrance contains three bays of three stories tall, vertical windows, separated by slightly projecting stone piers. The central block is topped by a stone cornice with decorative scalloped stone carvings and simple incised lines. (Figure 1)

On the first story, five recessed windows are located on each side of the entrance, topped by a decorative continuous lintel punctuated with abstract keystones above each window. On each side of the centered projecting entrance, lateral balance is achieved by five vertical rows of recessed windows extending from the second floor through the fourth floor. Decorative floral motifs are under each window. All windows have been replaced but maintain the same design as the original windows, as evidenced in historic photographs. A granite base course and trim surround the building. Although the original trim paint color was forest green, the current paint color is blue.

The east elevation is parallel to and flush with McKinley Avenue NW. Ten bays wide, it has two entrances on the first floor, each topped by carved stone sculpture, which flank eight windows that continue the fenestration pattern from the facade. (Photo 5) The south entrance depicts the industrial purpose of the curriculum in the building. (Photo 6) The north carving is in recognition of the school's benefactor, H. H. Timken, and includes a depiction of a roller bearing. (Photo 7) Above each of the original three-panel doors, from the second through the fourth floors, are glass block windows the width of the doors. Abstract decorative metal grillwork covers the windows. The semi-industrial design is more evident at night, when light from the interior stairwells shines through the glass blocks. Decorative stonework continues above the first floor. Eight recessed windows are on the first floor between the doors. Four

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vertical rows of recessed windows extend from the second floor through the fourth floor at the south end.

A bridge was constructed in 1972 to connect the third floor of the Timken High School Building across McKinley Avenue to the White Building, which is not included within the boundary for this nomination as it was originally constructed as a separate building and the connection made later. Brick supports for the bridge extend from the original building on the first and second floors. The bridge enables students to move to classes at the White Building without going outside or crossing busy McKinley Avenue. The bridge is topped by one window on the fourth floor. Three more vertical rows of recessed windows extend from the second floor through the fourth floor between the bridge and north door. A stone floral motif under each window continues as on the front of the building. The building continues the decorative brickwork and stonework at the top.

The north elevation, the back of the building (Photo 8), currently faces green space and the Commons addition. The north elevation originally was parallel to and flush with Second Street NW, which has since been incorporated into the campus. The first floor has 11 recessed windows and a door topped by the decorative stone border. Twelve vertical rows of recessed windows extend from the second floor through the fourth floor. An entrance and the Commons Connector was added in 2005 between the Timken Vocational High School building and the Commons building. The Commons Connector is topped by two recessed windows. All decorative stonework and brickwork above the first floor, fourth floor windows, under the windows, and top of the building continues.

The west elevation (Photo 9) originally faced Wells Avenue, which was an alley with houses on the other side. The west elevation does not have the detailed decorative artwork of the East side of the building. The stone carvings over the doors are geometric, and the glass block above the entrances extends from the second to the fourth floor but is not covered by decorative metal. There are two non-historic delivery entrances at the north end. The decorative stone border above the first floor is at the front and rear sections only. There are five recessed windows on the first floor and eight windows on each of the remaining floors. They are in continuous vertical recessed rows from the first floor through the fourth floor. Although there are no decorative stonework or motifs under windows or at lower levels, they continue at the top of the building.

#### ROOF FLOOR (4<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR BALCONY AND ROOF)

The fifth floor is set back from the rest of the building and not visible from the ground. At the time of construction, Ohio Law did not permit school buildings higher than four stories, so the floor was labeled the Roof Floor or 4<sup>th</sup> Floor Balcony and Roof on construction plans- This level includes areas of flat roof at the front, east, and west sides with the 5th floor located toward the center and rear of the building. (Figure 2).

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COMMONS ADDITION

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The 2005 Commons addition (Photos 10, 11, 12, 13 and Figure 3) is joined to Timken Vocational High School by a 2-story connector. It is attached to the historic building at the northwest corner, replacing two windows on each floor of the first and second floors. The brick and fenestration pattern of the Commons addition are compatible with the windows of the historic portion of the building. Although the Commons addition is non-historic, it contains the commons/cafeteria area, where the original, restored “Highlights of American History,” painted by Frank Marchione, a Timken student, encircles the space. The Art Deco mural completed in 1942 and 1943, measures 3 feet 9 inches by 195 feet. (Photo 14) It was formerly located in the original library on the third floor of Timken Vocational High School. A new library/media center was built on the second floor of the Commons. The addition also absorbed the Early College Building (1971) into its footprint. It includes a new gymnasium, library, classrooms, career tech areas, and offices.

According to Rodney Meadows, architect of the Commons, “The new Commons facility had to serve dual purpose; compliment the Art Deco style of Timken High School while at the same time expressing the contemporary look of educational buildings one might find on a collegiate campus. Several elements, including brick detailing, metal roofs and sunscreens, were utilized in both projects as unifying elements.” Meadows<sup>1</sup> The addition has a flat roof and includes a beige brick exterior and windows similar to the historic building.

## INTERIOR

The halls on the first through fourth floors of the Timken Vocational High School retain the original layout and form a square around the center of each floor. (Figure 4) The auditorium occupies the center of the first and second floors. The original gym (used for various sports teams) occupies the center of the third and fourth floors. The halls parallel to the front and back of the building extend to stairwells. The front stairs lead from the side entrances to the roof floor; the back stairs extend from the Commons Connector and northeast outside entrance on the first floor to the fourth floor. The side halls intersect with the front and back halls. The floors of all halls have the original terrazzo in a diamond pattern. (Figure 5 and Photo 15) The hall walls are the original cream glazed brick. (Photo 16) The stair wells have original yellow brick walls with light blue metal rails. (Photo 17) Glass block windows stretch from the second floor through the fourth floor in the stair wells. (Photo 18)

Classrooms, offices, and career tech shop areas surround the halls on the exterior side of all floors. Light courts with glass block windows originally were located on the east and west sides

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<sup>1</sup> Meadows, Rodney W., interview by Catherine Toth, Kathy Prosser Bovard, Nancy George. *Motter & Meadows Architects* (November 30, 2017).

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of the auditorium and gym (second through fourth floors.) They were replaced with classrooms, offices and work spaces in 1963 and 1969.

The fifth floor (Roof Floor or 4<sup>th</sup> Floor Balcony on plans) is set back from the edges of the building. (Figure 6) A hall is parallel with the front of the building, connecting the two stair wells from the first floor. A small classroom area, the original Band Room, is in the center front of this level. Originally, the structure extending to the northwest corner of the building contained the cafeteria, kitchen and storage areas and the upper level of the foundry shop. The light courts extended up from the other floors. Additional light courts were located in the center front and back of the cafeteria. The original cafeteria, which could serve 300 students, was directly above the auditorium and original gym. (Figure 7) In 2005, a new cafeteria was built in the Commons addition and the original cafeteria area was converted to classrooms and labs for the Medical Tech programs. (Photos 19, 20)

Many areas of the building have original stenciled signs on the doors or walls. Most classroom doors are wood with one wired-glass window. Some grates (Photo 21) the original gym scoreboard (Photo 22) and other original equipment (Photos 23, 24) remain throughout the building.

Timken Vocational High School's original office, still in use, contains the historic file storage and safe (25) In addition, the area houses the original clock master controller for all of the clocks in the building. (Photo 26) School system personnel do not know if the controller still works because instructions for setting and operation were lost.

The original two-story Advanced Electric Shop is a large shop area located in the northeast corner of the third floor. In addition to the original stenciled door, it has end-grain wood floors (Photo 27) and the balcony originally used for instruction. The ceiling and walls are original. (Figure 8 and Photo\_28)

The nominated building is not completely air-conditioned. The auditorium, offices, and areas where computers or equipment required temperature control were upgraded as necessary. Some classrooms have non-historic carpet, linoleum, or dropped ceilings. The original library, study halls, and some of the shop areas have been divided into smaller classroom spaces. (Figure 9 and Photos 29, 30)

The original gym fills the center of the third floor. Although it is not used for gym classes, it is used for the gymnastics team practices and meets. The walls are brick, except for areas where glass block from the original light courts is replaced with brick.

The basement contains the original walk-in vault, a Diebold safe (manufactured in Canton). (Photo 31) Among its contents are historic architectural plans for remodeling and construction and student records on microfilm and key punch cards. The stairs from the southwest front of the building to the basement were constructed with ramps on each side of the stairs. This design



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allowed for students to easily bring bicycles down to a parking area in the basement in the years before school buses were in use.

The three major public areas retain historic Art Deco characteristics: the entrance and lobby, the auditorium, and the Exhibit Hall.

#### ENTRANCE AND LOBBY

The entrance is at the center front of the building. It has three sets of aluminum and glass double doors topped by aluminum semi-industrial metal artwork, which is original to the building. (Photos 32, 33, 34, 35) Four terrazzo steps lead to ticket booths. Aluminum grates in a floral motif are on the ticket booth and other areas of the entrance. Three sets of interior double doors are topped with geometric aluminum metalwork. The lobby has the original terrazzo floors in a geometric pattern with a border around it. Geometric plaster moldings typical of Art Deco architecture surround the top of the lobby. Marble walls line the lobby and stairs leading from the sides of the lobby to the second floor balcony. (Photo 36) Two marble lined staircases lead from the first floor to the second floor hall and balcony. Two additional sets of five stairs lead from the hall in front of the balcony to the doors to the balcony. The hall in front of the balcony is in a similar terrazzo pattern as the first floor lobby. (Photo 37) The walls and ceilings are surrounded with plaster molding. (Photo 38) Columns at the corners of this area are topped with a floral motif similar to those in the first floor lobby.

#### THE AUDITORIUM

The Auditorium fills the center space on the first and second floors. It continues to be used for school and community events as intended in the original plan. (Figure 10) It retains historic Art Deco features, including 1,123 steel seats, light sconces, wood paneling, and aluminum grates. The stage is surrounded by a curved wooden proscenium. (Photo 39) A removable extension was added to the stage in 1963 and is currently used. The curtain, which is a replacement of the original, is a Viennese-style contour curtain which rises to form a scalloped arch similar to the curtain at Radio City Music Hall in New York City. Six Art Deco murals painted by Frank Marchione, a Timken Vocational High student, line the sides of the auditorium. They depict Science, Education, Industry, Religion, Community, and The Arts. (Photos 40, 41)

The large curved balcony extends from wall to wall on the second floor and is completely structurally supported without reinforcing posts. It remains safe and sound today. (Photo 42)

#### THE EXHIBIT HALL/ROOM 200

At the center front of the second floor, a wood-paneled room is currently used as a classroom. Originally, it was labeled Exhibit Hall and was used for special events and meetings. (Figure 11) It retains most of the original Art Deco elements, including wood paneling, some in a diagonal design, original terrazzo floors, and recessed lighting (Photos 44, 45) It also retains historic heating register, PA fixture, clock, and grates.

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## SETTING

The Timken Vocational High School is located on the McKinley Downtown Campus, a facility which dates to roughly 1997. The campus covers nine square blocks bordered by Tuscarawas Street West on the south, Fourth Street NW on the north, McKinley Avenue NW on the east, and Fulton Road NW on the west. However, the boundary for this nomination only includes the Timken Vocational High School and its Commons addition.

As the community population and needs changed, the site was expanded from simply containing the Vocational High School to the current facility. In 1995, the 1959 Timken Learning Center was purchased from the United Way to enhance the evolving campus for additional classrooms and programs necessary for expanded curriculum. The building was originally built for the United Way and housed nonprofit agencies serving the community. Since its purchase, the TLC has housed various classrooms and programs including Stark State College. The building continues to house various classes, programs, and offices of Canton City Schools.

In 1997, a plan was created to expand the campus to restructure Timken High School into academies (Arts, Business, Service, and Freshman Academy). The 1960 Nadine McIlwain Administrative Center was purchased in 1998 with funds from a \$10 million grant from the Timken Foundation for development of the Timken Campus. The building was originally the Wells Professional Building and housed various medical offices. At the time of purchase, other businesses were also located in the building. The building has been the site of the Health Services and Child Care classes, the Freshman Academy, and the Service Academy (which included Career Tech classes in Allied Health, Cosmetology, Early Childhood, as well as academic classes.)

At their time of construction, these buildings were not a part of the school system, but fit community needs for services and medical access. They were purchased to fulfill Canton City Schools' plan for the development of the growing educational campus, which included coursework organized around academies and a new Early College. While they are not associated with the historic significance of the Timken Vocational High School, neither do they detract from its setting in a mixed use urban environment.

The Timken Vocational High School building retains a high degree of historic integrity, reflecting the original Art Deco design, according to historic photographs. The essential physical features and spatial relationships remain. All of the original exterior materials, workmanship, and significant architectural details, including the stone carvings at bases of windows and along the cornice, recessed window bays, aluminum decorative ornamentation over doors and windows, custom-made aluminum front doors, and stylized floral motifs under windows remain. Replacement windows are compatible, as evidenced in historic photographs, and original

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openings remain and are clearly recognizable. The exterior and interior of the building are in good condition. Water marks on the exterior front entrance are also evident in a historic photograph from 1939.

Exterior alterations to the building include the addition of a bridge across McKinley Avenue NW, connecting the nominated building with the White Building, and the addition of the Commons Building. The bridge entrance replaced one window of the original 30 windows and one classroom space. The integrity of the east side did not suffer from this minimal replacement. The Commons Connector replaced four windows (one classroom space on each of the first and second floors) from the original Timken Building on the north elevation of the building. In order to keep the integrity of the building, the architect styled the windows and brick of the Connector to make their appearance similar to the Timken Vocational original building. The visual affect is minimal from the public view, with the addition set back from the historic portion of the building and of a lower scale. The Art Deco architecture of the unaltered part of the building is not obscured or destroyed.

The overall interior is in good condition and retains significant historic integrity with Art Deco features intact. It retains the original hall configuration, doors, terrazzo floors, stairs and enclosures, glazed brick walls, and glass block. The auditorium has original wood panels, light sconces, steel frames for seating, and Art Deco murals. The interior entrance, lobby, and Exhibit Room also reflect the original Art Deco style and workmanship in design and materials used.

The Timken Vocational High School building is on the site of land designated for education by the founder of Canton. It has always been used for that purpose (technical high school from 1938-1977; senior high school from 1977 to the present). It was named for Henry H. Timken, who championed a new form of education—vocational education—that was born of the needs for skilled workers in Canton’s businesses and industries. The building and campus continue the legacy of vocational education, industries, and H. H. Timken as home to Career Tech programs including Auto Collision and Technology, Building Technology, Cosmetology, Culinary Arts, Pre-Engineering, and Welding. The original setting included the church facing the front entrance, mixed use on the east side, and residential houses on the north and west sides. As school population increased, the west and north neighborhoods were replaced with buildings, green spaces and parking to serve the Canton City School student population and programs. The campus is now nine city blocks. It is in the same location relative to downtown businesses and city and county government offices as originally built. The original Timken Vocational High School building, as well as the murals in the Commons building, clearly convey the historic association with Art Deco architecture, the historic associations of Henry H. Timken, vocational education, industry, and the development of schools in the city of Canton.

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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.)

Education  
Architecture  
Industry  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1938-1968  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1938-1939  
1941-1943  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Firestone, Charles E.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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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.)

Timken Vocational High School is nominated under Criterion A at the local level of significance as a property associated with the development of Canton and its educational system during the 20<sup>th</sup> century as the city industrialized. In 1938, Canton City Schools received a donation of \$1,250,000 from industrialist, Henry H. Timken (founder of the Timken Roller Bearing Company and Timken Steel) and the Timken Foundation to build a vocational high school to help train a reliable and competent labor pool. This donation, as well as others by Timken, impacted Canton and Stark County by providing employment, business, and other opportunities. In 1939 and 1940, Timken Vocational High School was used after the school day 7 days a week for training of 5,000 workers for national defense, including Works Progress Administration workers, electricians, and machine shop trainees. After World War II, 2,500 war veterans from three counties were trained in this facility for new jobs.

The property is also nominated under Criterion C for its distinct characteristics of Art Deco architecture. Timken Vocational High School is the largest example of Art Deco architecture in Canton and Stark County. Art Deco architecture emerged after World War I at the same time as increasing large-scale manufacturing. The style rejected traditional architecture for modernism and consisted of simple clean lines, man-made substances, and sleek geometric shapes. At first, a factory-style building was considered for a new school composed exclusively of shop courses. However, the Canton Public School Board of Education voted to broaden the scope of the program to include the arts and programs related to educating students to become productive citizens. At that point, architects decided that Art Deco style would blend the industrial, artistic, and cultural aspects of the new Timken Vocational High School building. The period of significance begins with construction of the Timken Vocational High School in 1938 and ends in 1968, as the school continued in its historic function until 1976.

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

The Timken Vocational School is significant for representing, through educational architecture, the rise of Canton to a major industrialized city. Like other industrialized Ohio cities, Canton had significant growth late in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Before the Civil War, Canton's population grew slowly due to its distance from the Ohio Erie Canal. However, the introduction of the railway system and increased industrial production during the Civil War and after, Canton rapidly became a leader in iron production, machine manufacturing, and watch-making, so that between 1880 and 1890, the population in the city doubled, from 12,258 to 26,160<sup>2</sup>

The City of Canton was transformed by the growth of its industrial base, including watch manufacturers, the Hoover Vacuum Company, and the most significant, Timken Roller Bearing Company, which was the leading supplier of bearings for the auto industry by 1912.

Henry H. Timken (Figure 13) moved Timken Roller Bearing from St. Louis to Canton in 1901 to be nearer to steel mills, coal, railroads and the nearby auto industry. His innovative bearing company flourished and in the 1920s expanded into steel making and fostering markets outside of the automotive industry, including tractors, industrial trucks, cranes and hoists, pumps, electrical machinery, road-building equipment, and household appliances. <sup>2</sup> In 1915-1916, the company integrated its first company owned steel mill, Timken Steel Tube Mill, and business increased during World War I. In 1918, Timken opened the Hercules Motor Plant. The Timken factories increased their number of employees from 6,455 in 1900 to 20,336 in 1919. His integration of products and services, and international branches resulted in the Timken Roller Bearing Company growing to one of the two hundred largest industrial firms in the United States by 1929. <sup>3</sup> Timken also owned the Canton Daily News for 11 years because he felt there should be two newspapers and two viewpoints in Canton.

In 1885, the Canton school system had 13 schools and 9,221 students. However, high school enrollment was 92. School attendance was not mandatory and adolescents worked in factories in order to help their families financially. At the same time, there was a national awareness that the educational system in the United States was not meeting the needs of the population or the country. Schools prepared students for college, but not for jobs and skills necessary to enter the work force in labor or business. Three-fourths of students could not afford college, and they were not prepared for trades or service occupations.

Congress passed the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, which funded apprenticeship programs for out-of-school youth and adults. Ohio completed its first plan for vocational education; however, the

<sup>2</sup> Pruitt, Bettye Hobbs. *Timken: From Missouri to Mars-a Century of Leadership in Manufacturing*. Harvard Business Press, 1998. 191

<sup>3</sup> Pruitt. 96.

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Canton school system did not take advantage of the Smith-Hughes Act. By 1920, 33 Ohio cities provided evening trade or industrial schools.

By 1918, enrollment exceeded the capacity of all of Canton's schools, including Central High School. Canton's population jumped from 30,667 in 1900 to 87,091 in 1920.<sup>45</sup> From 1918 to 1928, 24 schools and additions, including McKinley High School, Lehman High School (NR SG100001508), and Lincoln Junior High School were built. One half of McKinley was built in 1918 and was used while the other half was completed in 1921. The capacity was 2,500 students, but, by 1932, 4,000 students attended the school. In the midst of the population boom, the Bing Act of 1921 required all children ages 6 to 18 to attend school. It ended employment of children before the age of 16. In order for students to be employed rather than being in school, families had to prove hardship. As a result, the school district was now required to provide high school education for all children. Because of dramatic increases in enrollment, in 1925-26, Lincoln Junior High School transitioned to serve as a high school. From 1918 to 1928, the enrollment in Canton Public Schools jumped from 11,000 to 21,067<sup>6</sup>

After the Depression, many workers lacked the higher-level skills necessary to get and keep jobs in a newer industrialized age. On November 26, 1935, the Canton Development Corporation, met with leaders of labor and industry to initiate an investigation into the possibility of developing vocational training in Canton. They were concerned that at least 6,000<sup>7</sup> high school graduates were not employed and lacked necessary skills for skilled and semi-skilled jobs. The Development Corporation wanted specific training in fundamental trades in order to attract industries to Canton. On a national level, the George-Deen Act (1936) expanded the Smith-Hughes Act to include providing vocational training for trade and industrial employment and distribution or sale of a product including careers in business, sales, management, or purchasing. Matching federal funds were given to states for these programs, where previously funding was only for jobs in agriculture and home economics. A vocational program was established at McKinley High School in 1936. In Toledo, Ohio, two vocational high schools were built—Macomber Vocational for boys and Whitney Vocational for girls. Industrialist Irving E. Macomber promoted the development of vocational education in Toledo. These schools were dedicated schools for vocational training, not vocational programs placed in a classic high school.

Timken shared the belief with many of his fellow industrialists that profits from the company should go back into the community where they were earned. At the same time, the company was strenuously resisting the influence of the union through philanthropic programs for its

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<sup>2</sup> Danner, John. *Old Landmarks of Canton and Stark County*. (Logansport, Indiana: B. F. Bowen, 1904), 36.

<sup>3</sup> Heald, E. T. *The Stark County Story*. Vol. IV-1 Free People at Work. (Canton, Ohio: Stark County Historical Society, 1963), 643.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, 645.



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employees. In 1933, Timken proposed to his workers an employee representation plan as an alternative to unionization. More than 60% of the Canton workers voted it down. After Roosevelt was re-elected president and the Wagner Act was upheld, Timken accepted the union as its bargaining agent in 1937, with none of the violent strikes or protests that marked other big industry's transition.<sup>8</sup>

Regardless of motivation, the Timken Foundation was formed in December, 1934 to channel money back into Canton and other cities where the Timken's had businesses, and the communities benefitted from it. Timken had a history of philanthropy. On September 6, 1925, the New York Times published a story listing Henry H. Timken as 20<sup>th</sup> in the top 25 men who head the income tax list. Included in the list were John D. Rockefeller, Henry Ford, Edsel Ford, and Andrew Mellon. The article stated that the newest names on the list represented industrialists dealing with machinery and invention rather than trade and commerce. Not only did the men lead the nation in taxes paid, they also gave generously to charitable causes, especially after the 1917 Income Tax Law allowed deductions for contributions up to 15%. The Timken Foundation was founded in 1934, but previously Timken founded the Canton Welfare Foundation and gave the largest gift to the development of the Central Branch of the YMCA. One of the first Foundation gifts was of land to the City of Canton which was given to the Canton Public Schools for a new stadium. The land is now the site of the Pro Football Hall of Fame, Tom Benson Stadium, and Interstate 77. In Canton, \$125,000 was used to build Jackson Park. Three swimming pools were built in working-class neighborhoods in Canton at a cost of \$200,000. The Foundation gave \$2,793,400 to Aultman and Mercy Hospitals. The Timken mansion was remodeled as a new hospital, Timken Mercy Hospital, and 30.5 surrounding acres were donated. During the Depression, Timken gave many thousands of dollars to pay rent or deliver oil and food to individual workers anonymously. He helped organize the Canton Welfare Federation and the central branch of the Y.M.C.A. The Timken Foundation continues to support colleges, schools, hospitals, cultural centers, social service, recreation, and downtown Canton redevelopment.

According to historian E. T. Heald, "his (Timken's) fondest civic dream was the building of a school where it is possible for average students to earn skills to make a living."<sup>9</sup> Although Timken had been approached about providing a large contribution to the Ohio State University, he demurred, preferring to support the broader education of the working public rather than the more advantaged few.<sup>10</sup> Combining his commitment to philanthropy and concern for attracting and keeping qualified workers for his company, Timken collaborated with local officials to conceive the Timken Vocational High School. The school was built at the end of the Depression using a local architect, local contractors, local materials, and local workers to boost the economy.

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<sup>8</sup> Pruitt.126.

<sup>9</sup> Heald, 51.

<sup>10</sup> Pruitt. 131.

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Timken initiated meetings with Canton city school administrators regarding need for vocational education. The results of the first year of vocational education provided at McKinley High School were so positive that Timken gave \$25,000 for additional machinery to be installed at the school. As Timken continued to meet with Superintendent Jesse Mason to plan for an enlarged vocational program in a new school, Mason began trips to investigate the latest programs in other states, accompanied by architect Charles E. Firestone. He completed a report in August of 1937.

Simultaneously, H. W. Benedict, Vice Principal of McKinley High School completed the 316-page "Canton Occupational Survey," a comprehensive survey of jobs in the Canton area, their turnover rates, and necessary training to obtain and keep those jobs. The survey included not only industrial jobs, but also business, trade, and service occupations. The data in the survey convinced Timken of the need to finance a new type of school in Canton. He believed that the school would serve to train students to become skilled artisans, foremen, superintendents, and managers. He also believed that the training would be an advantage for students who wished to continue their education in colleges and universities. The school would not only stress occupational skills, but also "the development of social attitudes, modes of dress, and work habits preferred in prospective employees."<sup>11</sup>

On November 12, 1937, the Timken Foundation announced that it would donate \$1,250,000 to build and equip a new vocational high school on the site of Central High School. Timken stated that the purpose of the vocational school was to "fit particularly the young people who do not and cannot go to college, to be in a better position to earn a livelihood."<sup>12</sup> This was the largest contribution to date of the Foundation. The Foundation continued to finance renovations and additions to Timken High School, most recently for the Timken Campus (now the Downtown Campus of McKinley High School) for \$10 million.

Timken's son, W. R. Timken, who was 28 years old, returned from college and was assigned to lead the project. Charles E. Firestone was hired as architect. He and Laurence Motter, a draftsman and structural engineer, prepared all the specifications for Timken Vocational High School in less than six months. W. R. Timken and Jesse Mason joined them in working long hours to complete the plans in a short time frame. At this time, state law in Ohio limited school buildings to three stories. Jesse Mason went to Columbus to get a special variance for the building to be four stories. The cafeteria was on the fifth floor, designated as the "Roof Floor" or "4<sup>th</sup> Floor Balcony" on the architectural plans. It is hidden behind the central pediment on the front of the building.

The Timken Foundation bought the property, demolished the 53-year-old Central High School, and handled the construction. Two Canton companies, Gibbons-Grable and Hilscher-Clarke

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<sup>11</sup> Parks, Darrell L. and Byrl R. Shoemaker. *A History of Vocational and Career Education in Ohio: 1828-2000*. (Lincoln, NE: iUniverse, 2007), 7.

<sup>12</sup>Heald, 666.

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Electric Company were two of the three major companies hired. Construction began in July 1938, and the five-story building was completed in 186 working days. Timken Roller Bearing's finance and purchasing departments expedited the construction, avoiding delays which would have occurred if the school system handled it. On December 15, 1938, a cornerstone was laid containing a box including information about the school and historical data about Canton.

Upon completion of the construction, the deed was given back to the school district. The open house was held for three days, and over 10,000 people attended. The dedication was held in the auditorium, which had 1,123 seats, on October 27, 1939. At the opening, Governor John Bricker stated that the opening of the school was "a forward and most significant step in the history of education in Ohio."<sup>13</sup> At this time, Timken Vocational High School, along with Toledo's Whitney and Macomber Schools, were considered "the most modern vocational facilities in the state and perhaps the nation."<sup>14</sup> All three schools had strong support of their communities and industries. By 1950, Akron, Dayton, Cleveland and Cincinnati also built vocational high schools that maintained close relationships with business and labor leaders.

By this time, Timken's asthmatic condition became cardiac asthma and he was basically confined for the last three years of his life. Timken was not able to attend the dedication of Timken High School because he was very weak at that time. At the building, though, people saw the wheelchair tracks in each classroom and hall. His sons took him on a tour of the building on the night before the dedication.<sup>15</sup> He died on October 14, 1940, almost a year after the dedication. Timken placed great emphasis on looking ahead and vision. One of his favorite quotes is on a plaque in the lobby. It is from Proverbs 12:18: "Where there is no vision, the people perish."<sup>16</sup>

The school year began in September 1939, with 1,415 students enrolled and 53 teachers. State and Federal governments paid for half of the teachers' salaries. Adult education was also funded. Programs and training included machine, print, auto mechanics, retail sale, welding, sheet metal and ventilating, drafting, machine drawing, clothing (tailoring and dressmaking), office practice, pattern, electric, foundry, building trades, cosmetology, and mechanical testing. During their senior year, some students participated in a co-op plan where they spent half of their school time on a job and earned apprenticeship wages. Twenty merchants, almost all of the major industries, garages, pattern shops, lumber mills, the YMCA, and the Canton Public Library and others were part of the co-op program.

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<sup>13</sup> Ozimek, Nancy. "Timken Vocational School: Philanthropy the old-fashioned way." *The Repository*, April 16, 1989, D6-D7.

<sup>14</sup> Parks and Shoemaker, 6.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid*, 669.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*.

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From July 1940 to June 1945, Timken Vocational High School was open for instruction and training 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. During this time, Congress passed ten acts to utilize vocational facilities to train workers for war production and industry. 5,000 people were trained for entrance to skilled industrial work for war production in conjunction with the National Defense Vocational Training Program. Classes were for WPA workers, electricians, and machine shop workers. Twenty-seven courses, including apprenticeship courses, were offered. A Joint Advisory Committee of community members of each trade worked with the apprenticeship program. After the war, veterans had skills for war production, but not skills necessary for the new industrial age. From 1944-56, the GI Bill paid for vocational skill training for 3.48 million of 15.4 million veterans nationally. At Timken Vocational High School, 2,500 veterans from three counties were trained for post-war employment. The building was also used after school for evening trade extension classes and apprenticeship programs (including bricklayers, carpenters, welders, plumbers, sheet metal workers, and iron workers) which helped fill employment needs in the three-county area.

During the period of significance, Canton City Schools had three high school buildings that served designated sections of the city—McKinley (east), Lehman (northwest) and Lincoln (southwest). Timken was a “magnet” school with students from all of the city. Students were admitted to Timken based on results on a mechanical/clerical aptitude test, vocational planning assessment, average score on California Achievement tests, and academic grade point average for seventh grade and first semester of eighth grade. As community population and needs changed, various land, buildings and renovations were made to the Timken Vocational campus.

In 1976, due to a decrease in population caused by a decline in birth rate and movement to the suburbs, Canton City Schools closed two high schools (Lincoln and Lehman) and built a new McKinley High School. Timken Vocational High School was renamed Timken Senior High School.

In 1997, the plans for the Timken Regional Campus, in which the Timken Vocational High School is now located were adopted. The Timken Foundation donated \$10 million to Canton City Schools for the project. This project consolidated the 1959 United Way building (Timken Learning Center), purchased by Canton City schools in 1995, the 1961 Wells Medical Building (Nadine Mcilwain Administrative Building) purchased in 1997 through a grant from the Timken Foundation, the 2004 Technology Building and the Timken Vocational High School and its 2005 addition into one campus setting. At the beginning of the school year, 2005, the Timken Commons addition opened. The architect was Rodney Meadows, architect with Motter and Meadows. It connects with the original Timken Vocational High School Building and includes a gym, cafeteria/meeting area, and new media center and computer labs. The Frank Marchione murals, formerly in the original library, were restored and moved to surround the top of the Commons area of the building. The original Timken Vocational High School building and its campus are now known as the Downtown Campus of McKinley High School.

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Charles E. Firestone, Architect

Charles E. Firestone, architect of Timken Vocational High School, designed nearly 200 structures during his career, which spanned 50 years. (Figure -14) His designs ranged from houses, to corporate and public complexes, and 125 school buildings, in styles ranging from Art Deco to Tudor Revivals to Frank Lloyd Wright-inspired ranch homes. A dozen of his homes were built in Canton's Ridgewood Historic District (NR #82001489.) Firestone's own Frank Lloyd Wright-inspired home, purchased by David Hoffman, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2011 (NR #11000369).<sup>17</sup> Other examples of his work include the grandstand at the Stark County Fairgrounds, the Hoover Company complex (NR 1300530), the Frank T. Bow building, and St. Michael's and St. Joan of Arc churches.

Charles E. Firestone was born on March 10, 1890. He studied electrical engineering at Ohio State University until he discovered that his fear of electricity would not allow him to continue. He transferred to the University of Michigan, where he studied architecture. He returned to Canton and worked for C. V. Petit. He purchased the firm and partnered with Lowell Christman. Laurence Motter joined the firm in 1936. Later, Firestone's son, Charles II joined the firm.. Michael Motter, son of Laurence is a present partner with Rodney Meadows at Motter & Meadows Architects. They were the architects for the Timken Commons addition in 2005. Firestone was named a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects in 1947. He was only the second person from Stark County to receive the honor. He worked until three years before he died on July 13, 1970.

Frank Marchione, Artist

When Timken Vocational High School opened, the auditorium and library had no artwork. Superintendent Jesse Mason originated the project, and Frank Marchione, an art student at the school, expressed interest in creating murals. (Figure- 15) Marchione and his father immigrated from Bugnara, Italy, near Rome, in 1937, to escape the war. Frank enrolled in first grade-level classes because he could not speak English. In three years, he mastered English and all subject material for eight grades. His mother and his two younger brothers remained in Italy. He and his father heard nothing from them for over a year.

The six Art Deco murals in the auditorium were begun in 1941 and took 14 months to complete. Nine months were spent planning and sketching and five were spent painting. The subjects were the six standards by which history measures civilization — religion, industry, community, the arts, science, and education. A self-portrait and a portrait of Marchione's art teacher is included in the Arts panel.

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<sup>17</sup> Botos, Tim. "Charles Firestone put his architectural stamp on Stark County." *The Repository*, October 16, <http://www.cantonrep.com/news/20171016/charles-firestone-put-his-architectural-stamp-on-stark-county> (accessed October 16, 2017).

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The library murals titled “Highlights of American History” encircled the room, measuring 195 feet in length. The height of each panel is 3’9”. The completed mural contains over 350 figures, and Marchione’s self-portrait is in the Freedom of Speech panel near the end of the mural. The murals were restored and moved to surround the cafeteria/commons room in the Commons addition in 2005. The total time spent painting the murals in the auditorium and the library was two years, working six days a week.

Upon graduation in 1943, Marchione enlisted in the Army Air Corps, which assigned him to work on camouflage and decorate Red Cross and Air Force buildings with murals depicting the war efforts. After his discharge, he enrolled in the Cleveland Institute of Art and began a career in Liturgical Arts, receiving national recognition for his stained glass windows, murals, mosaics, and sculptures.

### Art Deco Architecture

The nominated Timken Vocational High School building is significant for its Art Deco architecture, the largest example in Stark County. Art Deco features include aluminum decorative ornamentation over doors and windows and abstract stone carvings at bases of windows and along the cornice. Stone carvings above two of the entrances symbolize the vocational training that occurred within the building and pay tribute to the donation of the building by H. H. Timken. The interior continues Art Deco architecture and design with terrazzo floors, aluminum decorative grills, glazed brick halls, decorative plaster moldings, and marble walls in the lobby, glass block windows, and murals. Original shop layouts and construction and building equipment are scattered throughout the building. The Art Deco design reflected a modern, industrial approach, which was the theme and goal of education in the building.

Art Deco architecture was not commonly used in Ohio schools. Virginia McCormick's book *Educational Architecture in Ohio* does not mention Art Deco style. Currently, the National Historic Register includes two Art Deco school properties in Ohio: Washington High School in Washington Court House (NR # 12001181) and the vacated Grafton School (NR #08000117). Other Art Deco schools still in use include Woodrow Wilson Middle School in Hamilton, Wilson Middle School in Newark, and North High School in Akron. Ohio razed or vacated historic school buildings when the Ohio School Facilities Commission was established in 1997. At that time, preference was given to new construction rather than remodeling historic buildings.<sup>18</sup>

The construction of Timken Vocational High School required 1,100 tons of structural steel and 120 tons of reinforcing steel. Elements of Art Deco style included 12,000 glass bricks to provide translucent windows in corridors, light courts, stair wells, classrooms, and the gymnasium. Twelve thousand cubic feet of limestone trim and 1,700 cubic feet of granite base course and

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<sup>18</sup> McCormick, Virginia Evans. *Educational Architecture in Ohio: From One-Room Schools and Carnegie Libraries to Community Education Villages*. 6.

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trim were used on the exterior for the Art Deco design.<sup>19</sup> A local architect, contractor, and workers were used. Until the early 20th century, aluminum was expensive because it was difficult to extract for use. Techniques were finally developed to extract aluminum economically and take advantage of its high weight to strength ratio, corrosion resistance, and durability for use in the railroad, automotive, and aviation industries. Its first major use in architecture was for the Empire State Building in 1929-1931 where aluminum was used extensively in Art Deco design because it was easily shaped, lightweight, and could have various glossy finishes. Less than 10 years later, it was incorporated extensively for artistic grillwork and custom-made doors at Timken Vocational High School.

Timken Vocational High School retains its historic significance on the original site designated for education in Canton. It is a result of the industrial and business community leaders, led by Henry H. Timken, in collaboration with the Canton Public Schools' Superintendent Jesse Mason, and architect Charles E. Firestone. The choice of Art Deco architecture was made when the Canton Public Schools expanded the plan from a factory-type of training facility to a broader concept including cultural studies and arts facilities which could be used by the community. The Art Deco design, which rejected classical tradition, combined industrial and cultural aspects which conveyed the new type of education in Canton. Henry H. Timken was a champion of industry and the arts. The building's purpose was to fill the community's need for vocational training to fill skilled jobs and develop aptitudes necessary to transition to jobs that were unimagined at the time. Construction of Timken Vocational High School created jobs and stimulated regional business during the Depression. Once built, the school trained secondary school students for jobs in local businesses and industry upon graduation. Over 5,000 people were trained for industrial work for war production in conjunction with the National Defense Vocational Training Program during World War II. 2,500 veterans from three counties were trained for post-war employment

Timken Vocational High School continued vocational education throughout the period of significance. A Canton Repository article in 1966 stated that the placement percentages from each vocational area for Timken graduates that year included 100% from drafting, 95% from food service, 89% from welding, 88% from sheet metal and 86% from printing. Employment in other courses ranged from 85% to 75%, with 20% of the graduating class going on to college.<sup>20</sup> This directly impacted Canton and surrounding areas.

The building retains its essential physical features. Art Deco architecture was new to Canton, with the only other example being the much smaller WHBC building. WHBC, a one-story building, 90 feet wide by 70 feet long, was built in 1937. Although it was designed by a different

<sup>19</sup> "Vocational School Dream Realized in Timken High," *The Canton Repository*, January 26, 1940: 1.

<sup>20</sup> Merriman, William V. "Vocational Class Does It for Many," *The Canton Repository*, October 21, 1966.

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architect, it had the same features of a flat roof, light brick, glass block windows, wood paneling, and relief sculptures on the exterior of the building. The use of quality local artisans, contractors, and labor to construct Timken Vocational High School stimulated the economy. Their works are still intact in the brick walls, terrazzo floors, aluminum grills and doors, wood paneling, and decorative plaster molding. The stone, brick, glass block, and aluminum are intact. The murals of Frank Marchione remain in the auditorium. His "Highlights of American History" was professionally restored before its move surrounding the new Commons Addition and retains its integrity. Original carved stone art over the doors on the east side of the building remain to recognize the contributions of Henry H. Timken and vocational education to the community.

The configuration, organization and space in the building are largely the same. Since 1939, small percentage of building rooms were revised--two areas on the first floor were divided, the original Library and Cafeteria were divided, and three adjoining classrooms were reconfigured to two. Three classrooms were lost for the bridge and Commons Connector. The integrity of the building has been minimally effected.

The site of the school has evolved from the original property to a nine-block campus, updated to meet requirements of current educational and technology needs. The location remains as originally within a few blocks of downtown businesses, city and county offices and courts.

Henry H. Timken and Canton Public Schools collaborated to bring a new form of industrial and technical education to Canton to address the needs of industry and the community. Charles E. Firestone and Frank Marchione brought a new form of architecture and art using physical features and materials to embody industry and art in the Art Deco style of the building.

In addition to its architectural significance, Timken Vocational High School building is significant for its association with the emphasis on vocational education--a historic trend that was directly influenced by the industrialization of Ohio and critical need for a trained labor force.



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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: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 1.1 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: 468043 | Northing: 4516373 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting :       | Northing:         |

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

Beginning at the right of way at the northwest corner of the intersection of West Tuscarawas Street and McKinley Avenue, go north along the right of way of McKinley Avenue for 513.68 feet, turn west and go 520.46 feet, turn south and go 218.97 feet, turn east and go 331.14 feet, turn south and go 275.12 feet, turn east and go 213.13 feet to beginning point. (Map 1)

Timken Vocational High School  
Name of Property

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County and State

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

The nomination boundary includes the historic Timken Vocational High School and its addition. The remainder of the McKinley High School Downtown Canton campus and the additional buildings are not historically associated with the significance of the nominated property.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Nancy George, Kathy Prosser Bovard, Catherine Toth, Robert George  
organization: Timken High School Alumni Association  
street & number: 1631 – 17<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
city or town: Canton state: Ohio zip code: 44703  
e-mail bobnag50@gmail.com  
telephone: 330.685.1775 (cell) or 330.453.2186 (home)  
date: 3/19/18

---

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

**Photographs**

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

Name of Property: Timken Vocational High School  
City or Vicinity: Canton  
County: Stark State: Ohio  
Photographer: Nancy George  
Date Photographed: 6/8/17, 6/14/17, 10/31/17, 3/12/18

Timken Vocational High School

Stark County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Photos 1, 5-9, 11-14, 18, 17, 31, 36-37, 46-52

Location of original digital files: 1631 17<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Canton, OH 44703

Photographer: Kathy Prosser Bovard

Date Photographed: 10/27/17, 5/20/18

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Photos 2-4, 15-17, 19-26, 28-30, 32-34, 38-45

Location of original digital files: 5839 East Blvd. NW, Canton, OH 44718

Photographer: Rodney Meadows

Date Photographed: 6/25/10

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Photos 10, 35

Location of original digital files: Motter & Meadows, Architects, 600 Market Avenue N, Canton, OH 44702

Photo 1: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0001)

Front view of Timken Vocational High School. South elevation. Camera facing north. *Nancy George.*

Photo 2: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0002)

Timken Vocational High School. South exterior entrance. Camera facing north. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 3: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0003)

Stone carving, side of front entrance. Camera facing north. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 4: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0004)

Timken Senior High School letters over front entrance. Camera facing northwest. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo5: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0005)

Southeast corner showing east elevation. Camera facing northwest. *Nancy George.*

Photo-6: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0006)

Stone carving above south entrance east elevation depicting vocational education. Abstract decorative metalwork tops glass block windows from the second through fourth floors. Camera facing west. *Nancy George.*

Photo 7: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0007)

Stone carving above north entrance east elevation acknowledging H. H. Timken and Timken Roller Bearing Company. Camera facing west. *Nancy George.*

Photo 8: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0008)

Timken Vocational High School  
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North elevation back of building. Camera facing south. *Nancy George.*

Photo 9: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0009)  
West elevation. Camera facing southeast. *Nancy George.*

Photo 10: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0010)  
North elevation Main Entrance of Commons. Camera facing southeast. *Rod Meadows.*

Photo 11: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0011)  
Commons connector between Timken Vocational High School and Commons. East elevation.  
Camera facing west. *Nancy George*

Photo 12: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0012)  
Commons connector west elevation between Commons area and northwest corner of original  
building. Camera facing east. *Nancy George.*

Photo 13: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0013)  
Commons South entrance. Camera facing northeast. *Nancy George.*

Photo 14: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0014)  
Original Frank Marchione murals restored and moved to Commons building (2005). Camera  
facing southeast. *Nancy George.*

Photo 15: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0015)  
Third floor--Terrazzo halls, diamond pattern. Camera facing -north. *-Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 16: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0016)  
Cream glazed tiles on walls in halls. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 17: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0017)  
Stair well. Yellow brick walls, steel rails topped with wood. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 18: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0018)  
Glass block windows in stairwell, second and third floors. Camera facing east. *Nancy George.*

Photo 19: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0019)  
Hall leading to original cafeteria entrance (currently classrooms) fifth floor. Camera facing north.  
*Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 20: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0020)  
Science classroom in former cafeteria area, fifth floor. Camera facing west. *Kathy Prosser  
Bovard.*

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Photo 21: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0021)

Grate in original Electric Shop, Room 316, Third floor. Camera facing south. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 22: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0022)

Scoreboard in original gym. Camera facing southeast. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 23: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0023)

Fire hose in 4<sup>th</sup> floor north hall. Camera facing north. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 24: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0024)

Original equipment, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor hall northwest corner. Camera facing northwest. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 25: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0025)

Original safe and file cabinets, Main Office, first floor. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 26: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0026)

Original clock masterboard. Main Office. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 27: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0027)

Original end-grain wood floors, Room 316, original Electric Shop, currently Pre-Engineering. *Nancy George.*

Photo 28: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0028)

Original Electric Shop, Room 316. Currently Pre-Engineering. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 29: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0029)

Classroom in half of original library. Half of original checkout desk. Third floor south center. Camera facing southeast. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 30: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0030)

Classroom in half of library. Original library shelf areas. Third floor south center. Camera facing north. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 31: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0031)

Walk-in Diebold safe in basement. *Nancy George.*

Photo 32: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0032)

Metal Art Deco art over exterior main entrance doors. Camera facing south from inside. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 33: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0033)

Metal grate with floral motif covering ticket office window in entrance. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 34: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0034)



Timken Vocational High School

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Metal artwork with floral motif over interior entrance doors. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 35: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0035)

First floor lobby facing entrance (south). *Rod Meadows.*

Photo 36: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0036)

One of two marble lined stairs leading from the first floor lobby to the second floor balcony area. *Nancy George.*

Photo 37: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0037)

Floor in second floor hall between balcony and current Room 200 (original Exhibit Hall). *Nancy George.*

Photo 38: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0038)

Decorative molding on ceiling and walls, second floor balcony entrance. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 39: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0039)

Auditorium--Curved side of stage. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 40: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0040)

Auditorium--Three art deco murals depicting Science, The Arts, and Education by Frank Marchione. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 41: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0041)

Auditorium--Three Art Deco murals depicting Industry, Religion, and Community by Frank Marchione. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 42: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0042)

Auditorium--Balcony view from stage. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 43: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0043)

Classroom in original Exhibit Hall. Original PA equipment. Original paneling and terrazzo floor. Second floor south center. Camera facing west. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 44: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0044)

Classroom in original Exhibit Hall. Original paneling, terrazzo floor, ceiling, clock, aluminum doors. Second floor south center. Camera facing north. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 45: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0045)

Exhibit Hall/Room 200 Recessed lighting in ceiling—original ceiling/nonoriginal lighting and light covers. Original diagonal paneling and PA system. *Kathy Prosser Bovard.*

Photo 46: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0046)

Timken Learning Center south elevation. Camera facing northwest. *Nancy George.*

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Photo 47: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0047)

Timken Learning Center north elevation. Northwest corner of nominated building in background. Camera facing east. *Nancy George*.

Photo 48: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0048)

Technology building east elevation. Camera facing west. *Nancy George*.

Photo 49: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0049)

Early College Building north and east elevations. Camera facing southwest. *Nancy George*.

Photo 50: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0050)

Early College Building east elevation with Timken Vocational High School north elevation in background. Camera facing southwest. *Nancy George*

Photo 51: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0051)

Nadine McIlwain Administrative Center south elevation separated from the Early College wing by a brick sidewalk. Camera facing northwest. *Nancy George*.

Photo 52: (OH\_StarkCounty\_TimkenVocationalHighSchool\_0052)

Nadine McIlwain Administrative Center south and east elevations. Camera facing northwest. *Nancy George*.

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**Figure 1:** Front of Timken Vocational High School, 1939. *Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects*

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**Figure 3:** Commons Building Main Floor. *Christopher Stone, Assistant Principal, McKinley High School Downtown Campus*.

**Figure 4:** First floor plans, 1938. Halls and configuration are the same on Floors 1-4. *Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects*.

**Figure 5:** Terrazzo floor installation, third floor hall, 1939. *Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects*.

**Figure 6:** Fifth floor ((Roof Floor or 4<sup>th</sup> Floor Balcony) plans, 1939. *Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects*.

**Figure 7:** Original cafeteria, 1939. *Additional Opportunities in the Public Schools of Canton, Ohio* brochure.

**Figure 8:** Original Electric Shop, 1939. *Additional Opportunities in the Public Schools of Canton, Ohio* brochure.

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**Figure 9:** Original Library showing murals and Art Deco ceiling. *Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects.*

**Figure 10:** Timken Vocational High School Auditorium, 1939. *Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects, archive.*

**Figure 11:** Exhibit Hall, 1939 (currently Room 200). *Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects, archive.*

**Figure 12:** McKinley Downtown Campus (formerly Timken Campus) map.

**Figure 13:** Henry H. Timken.

[http://www.cleveland.com/business/index.ssf/2017/11/henry\\_timken\\_was\\_an\\_inventor\\_a.html](http://www.cleveland.com/business/index.ssf/2017/11/henry_timken_was_an_inventor_a.html)

**Figure 14:** Charles E. Firestone Seal on building plans. *Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects*

**Figure 15:** Frank Marchione with mural. *Timken High School archive*

Timken Vocational High School

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Exterior photo view map 1

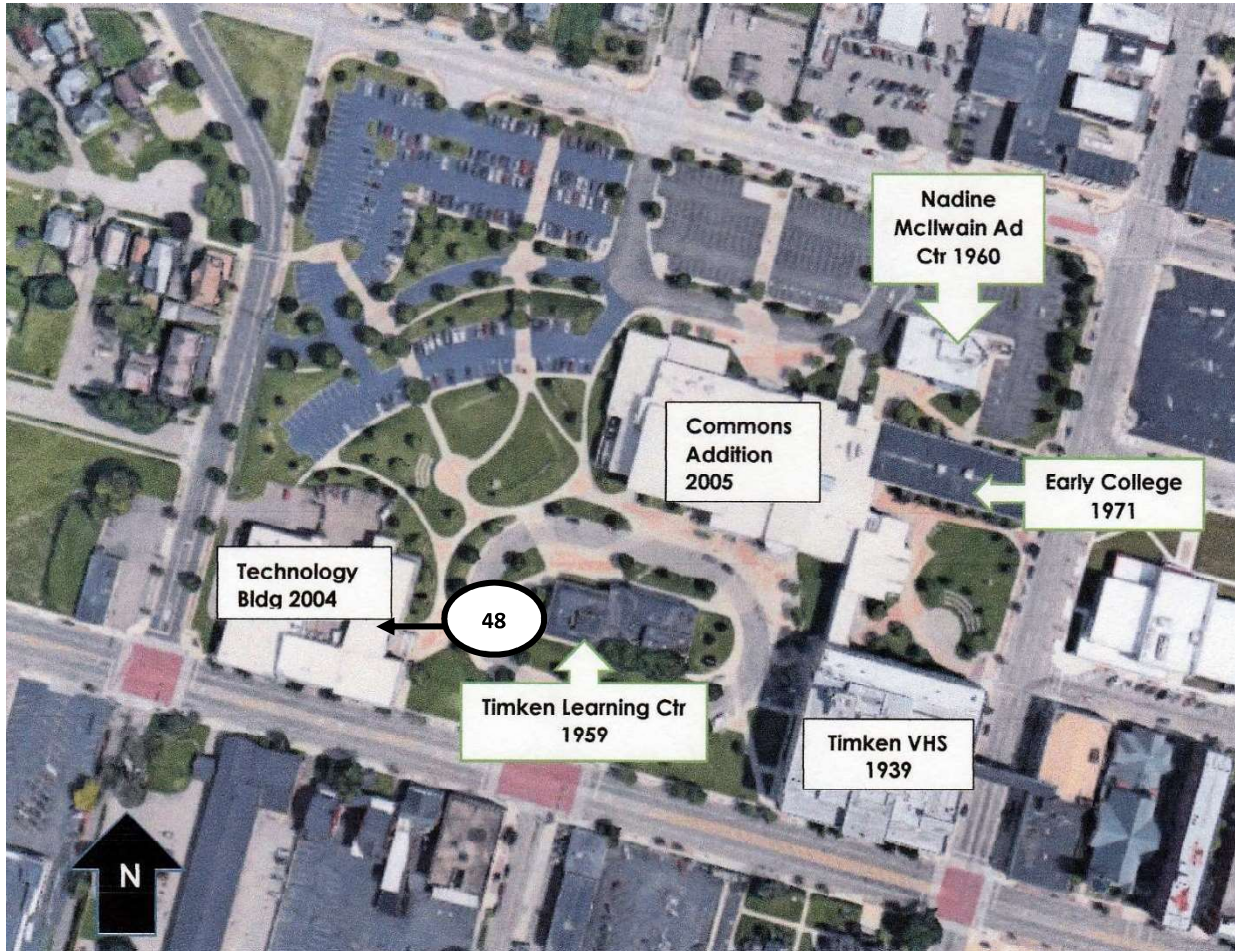


**Timken Vocational High School**

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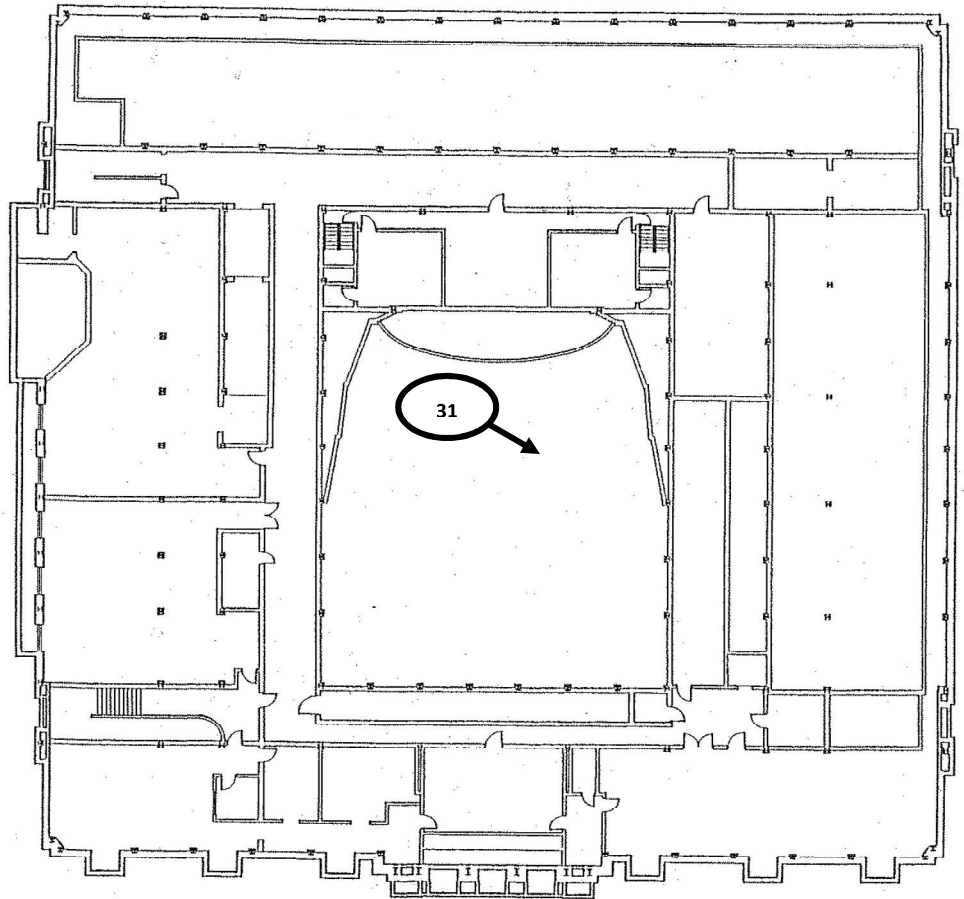
Name of Property

Exterior photo view map 2



Timken Vocational High School  
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County and State



**BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN**

1"=30'-0"

TIMKEN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
TIMKEN CAMPUS



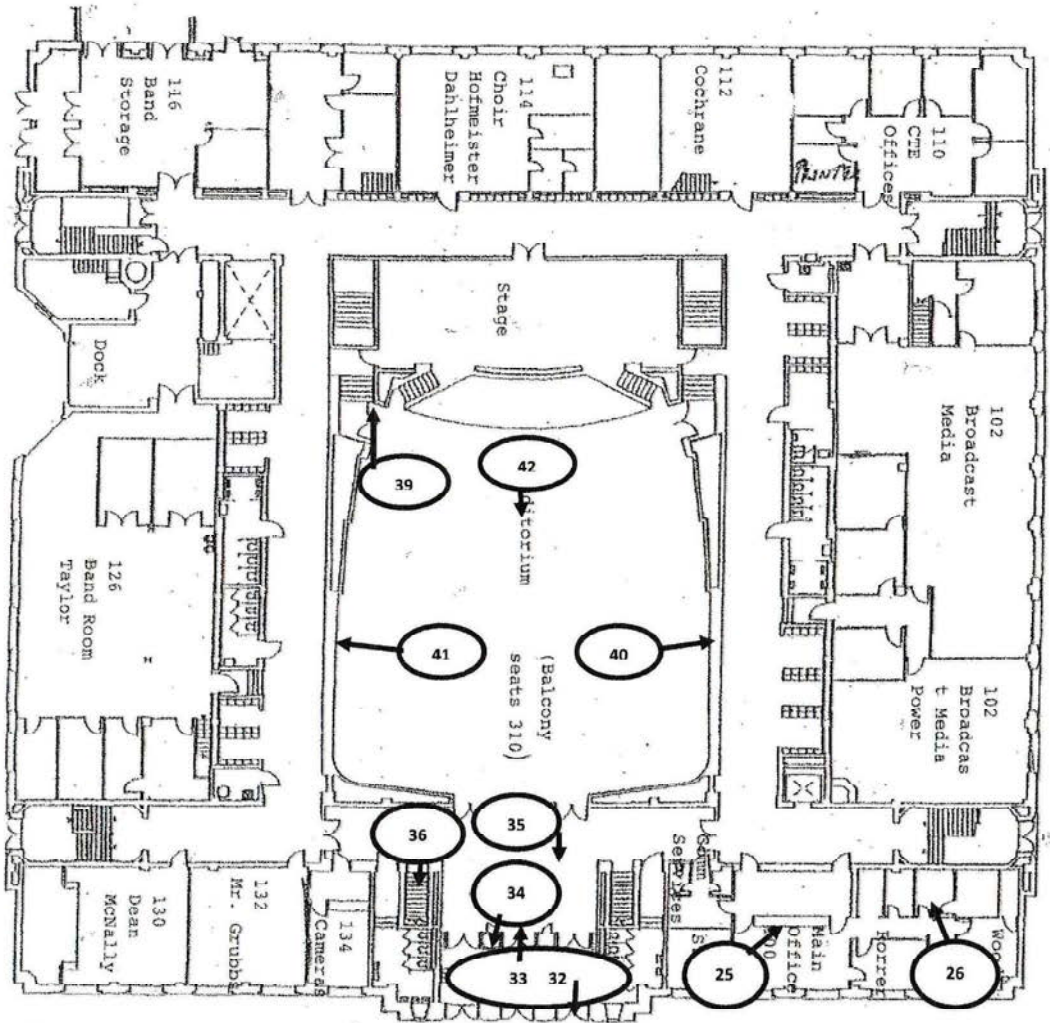
Timken Vocational High School

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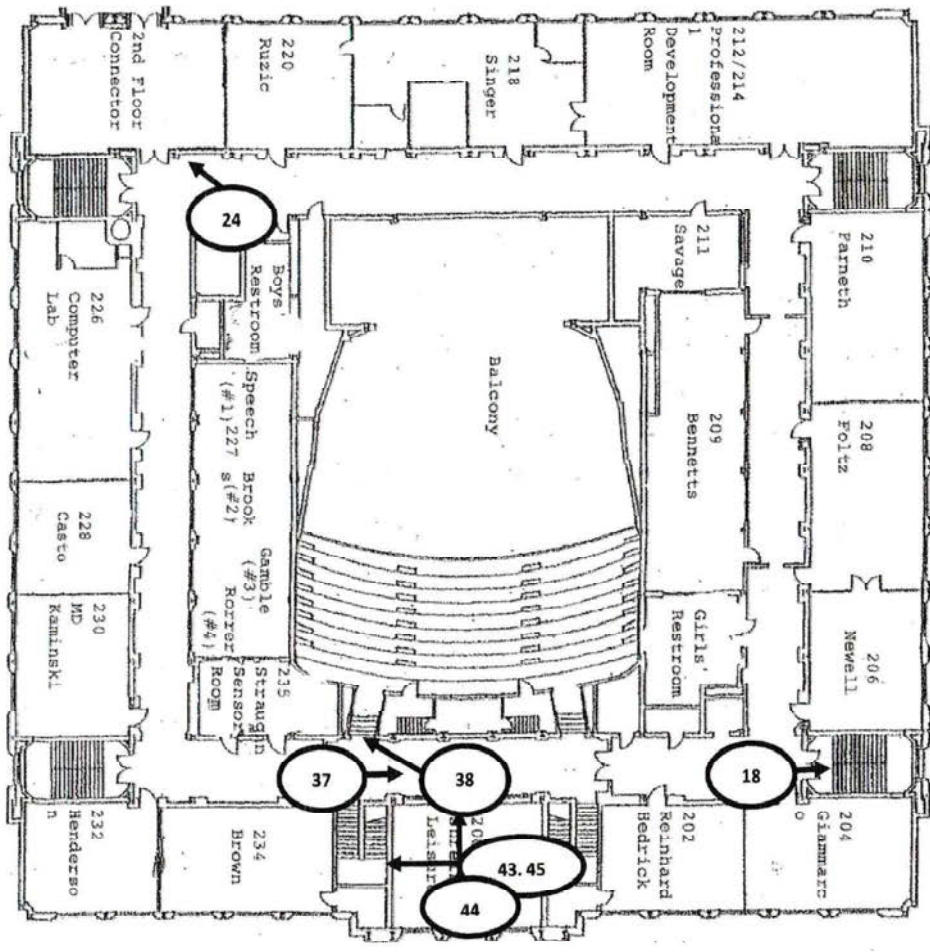
First Floor  
Photo Log



Timken Vocational High School  
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Second Floor  
Photo View Map



# SECOND FLOOR PLAN

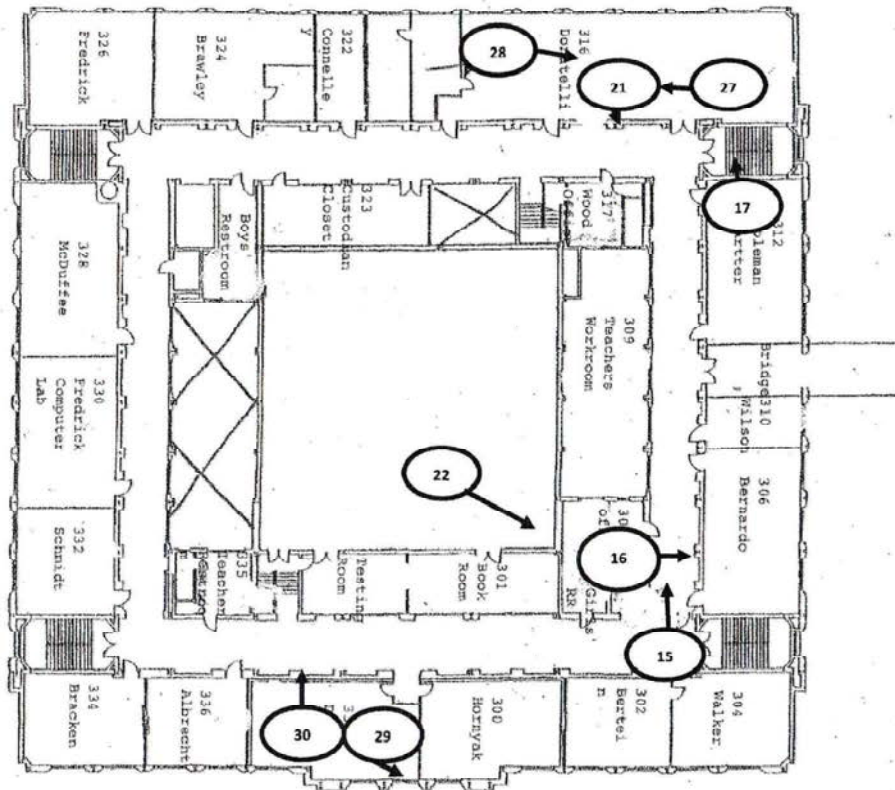
1" = 30'-0"





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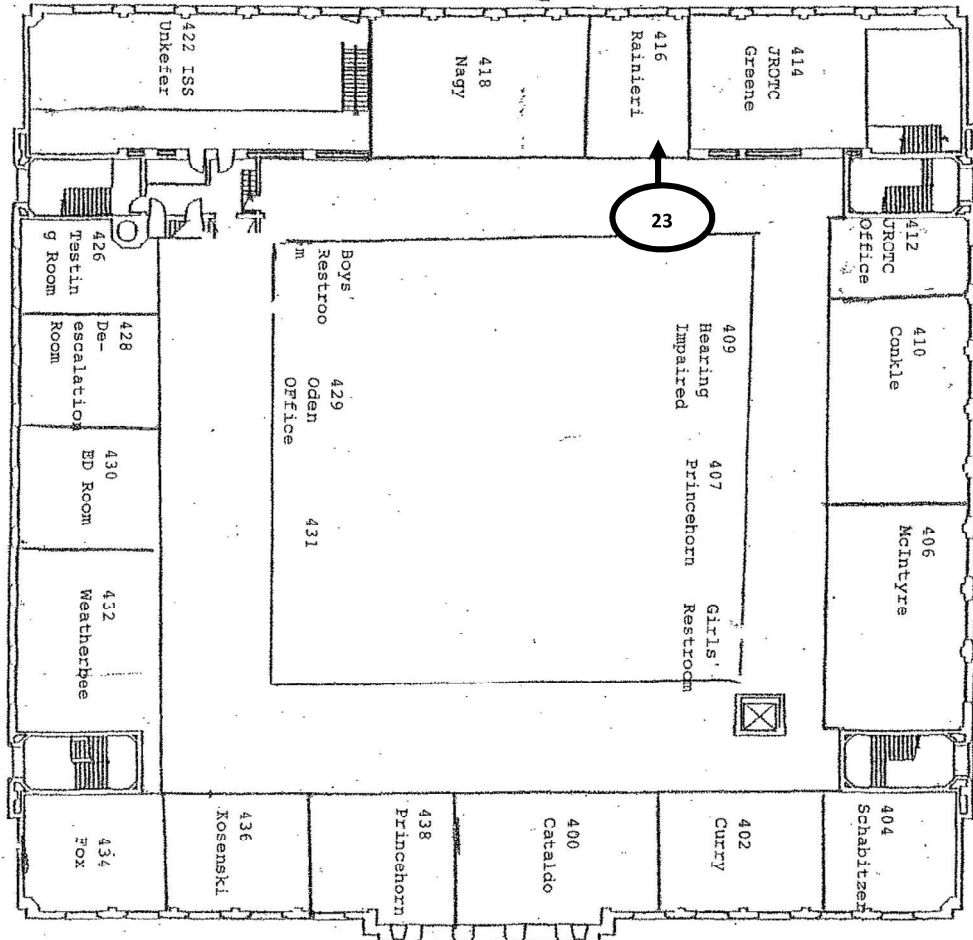


**THIRD FLOOR PLAN**  
1"=30'-0"



Timken Vocational High School  
Name of Property

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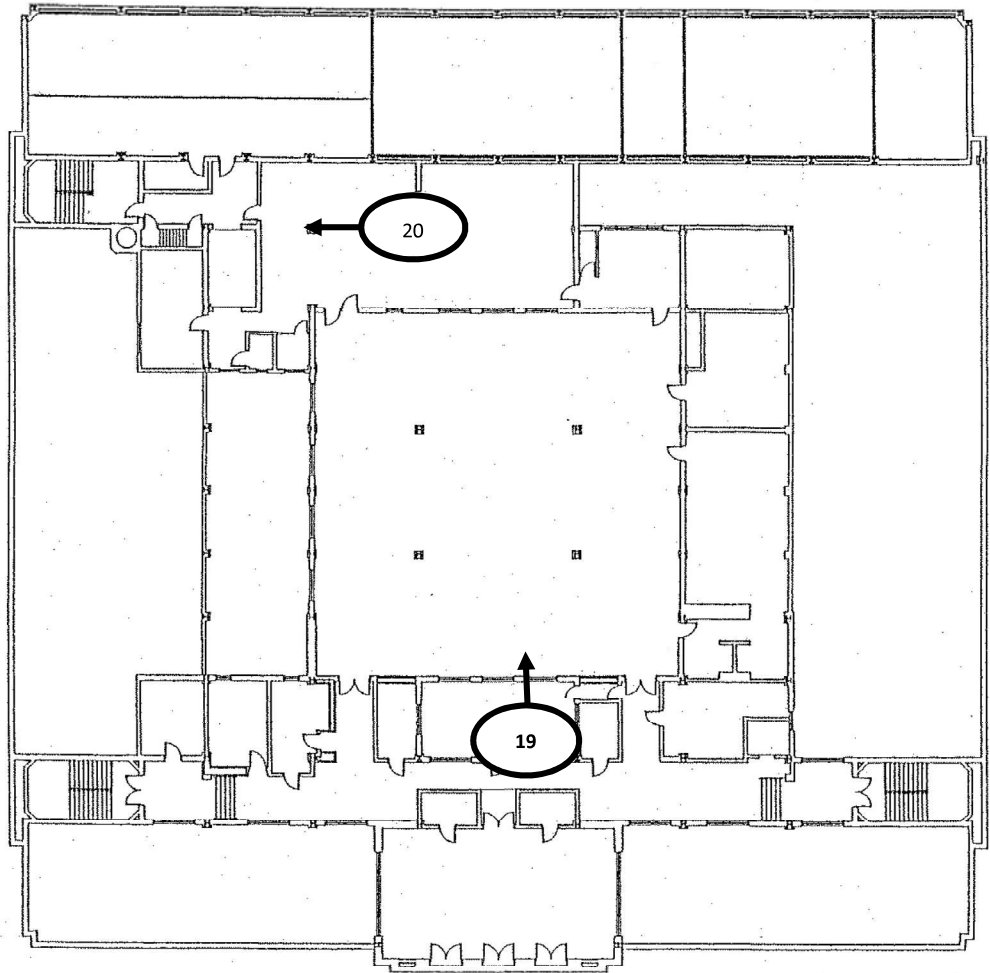


**FOURTH FLOOR**  
1"=30'-0"



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### **FIFTH FLOOR PLAN**

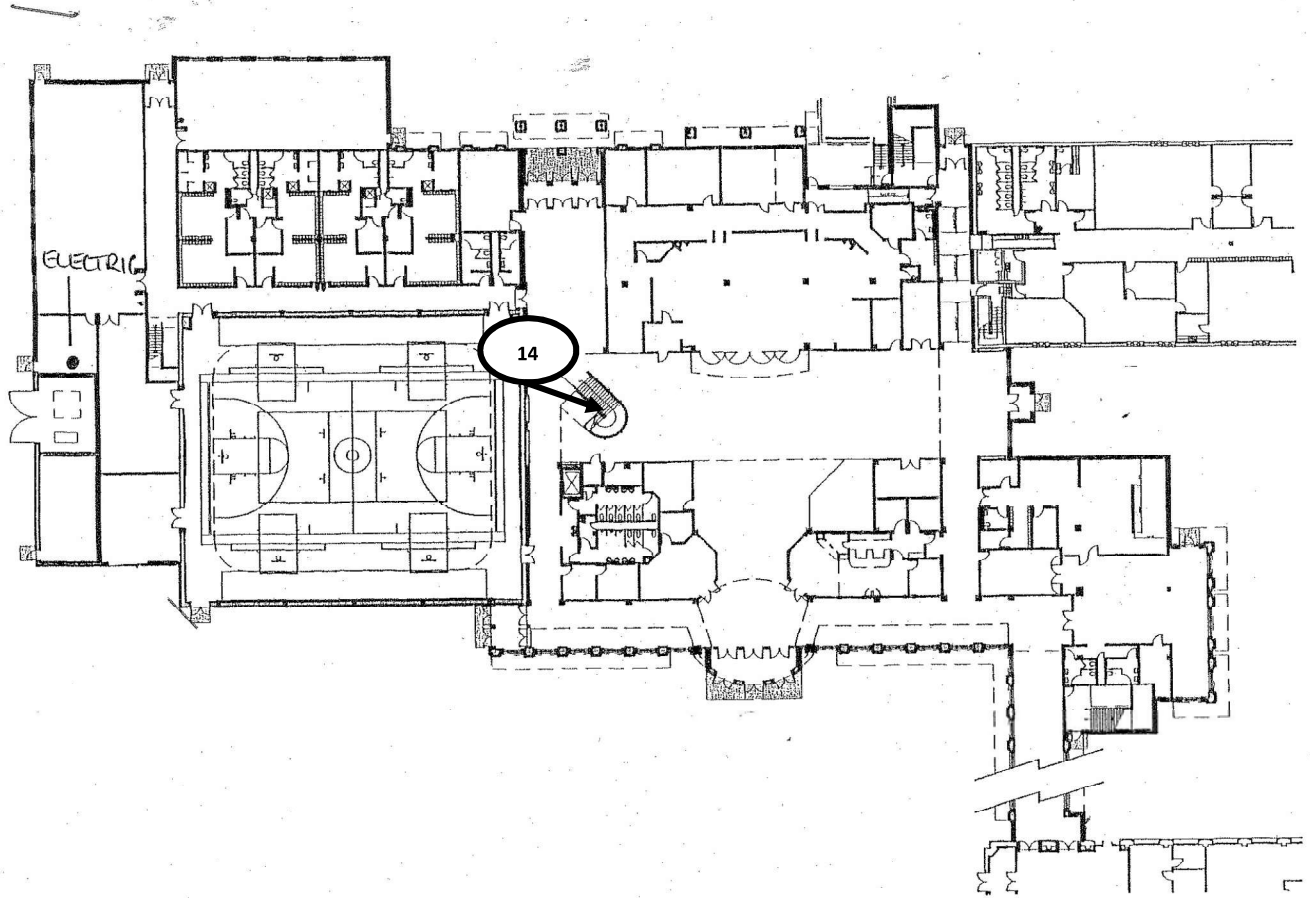
1" = 30'-0"

TIMKEN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
TIMKEN CAMPUS



Timken Vocational High School  
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**MAIN FLOOR PLAN**

1"=40'-0"

COMMONS BUILDING  
TIMKEN CAMPUS



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**Figure 1:** Front of Timken Vocational High School, 1939. Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects.

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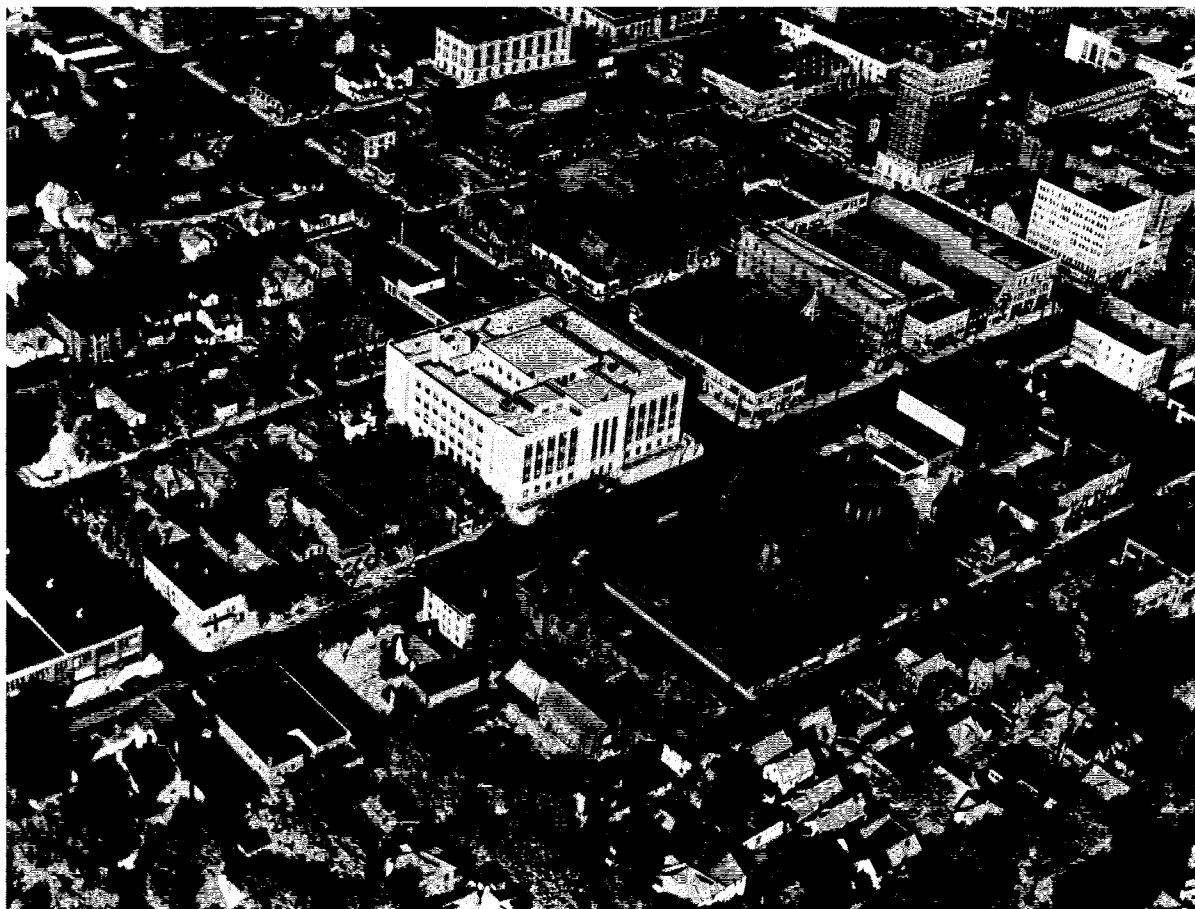
County and State

N/A

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Page 2



**Figure 2:** Aerial photo of Timken Vocational High School showing roof construction, 1939. Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects.

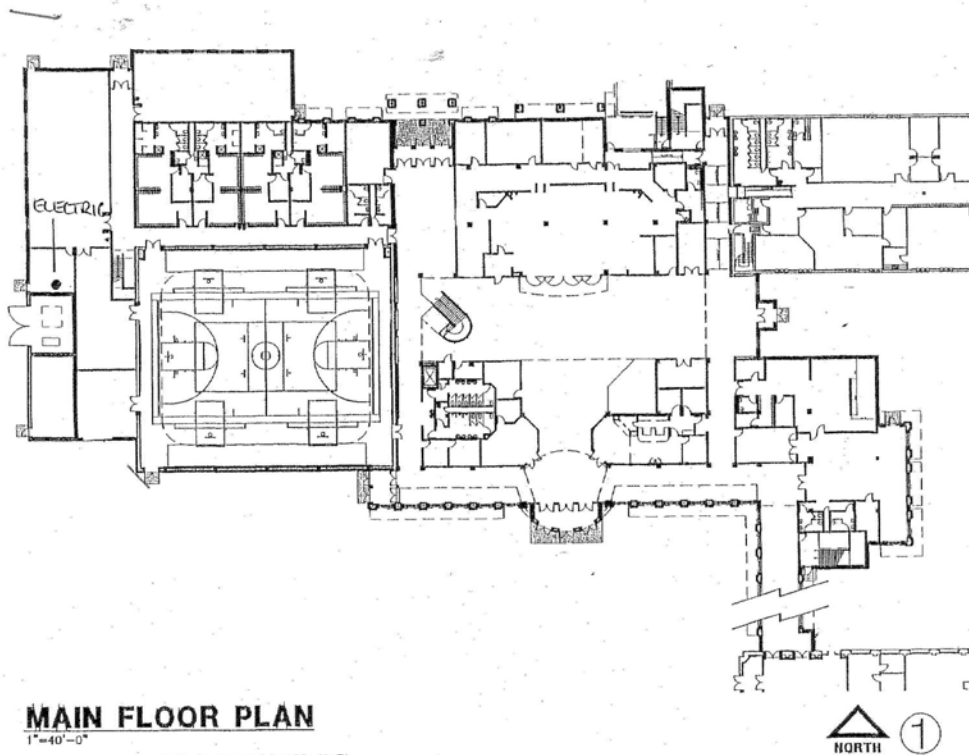
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National Park Service

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**MAIN FLOOR PLAN**  
 1"=40'-0"  
 COMMONS BUILDING  
 TIMKEN CAMPUS

**Figure 3:** Commons Building Main Floor. *Christopher Stone, Assistant Principal, McKinley High School Downtown Campus.*

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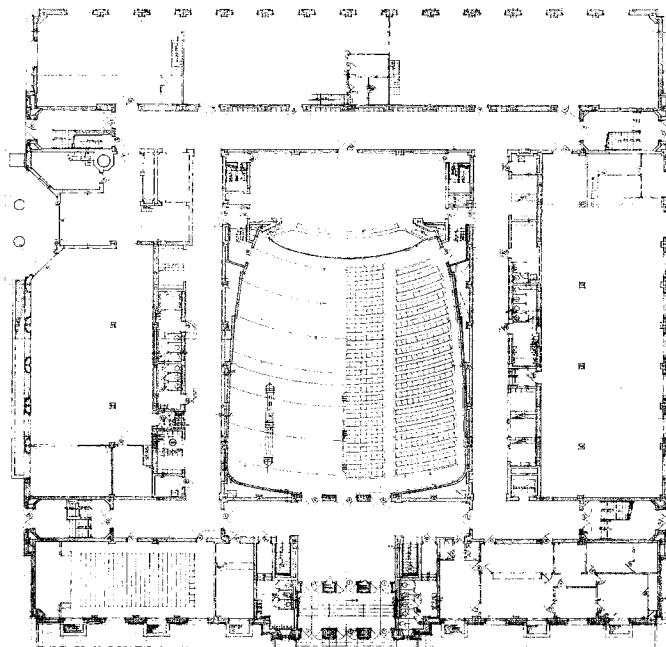
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**Figure 4:** First floor plans, 1938. Halls and configuration are the same on Floors 1-4. Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects.



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Figure 5: Terrazzo floor installation, third floor hall, 1939. Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows,

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Architects.

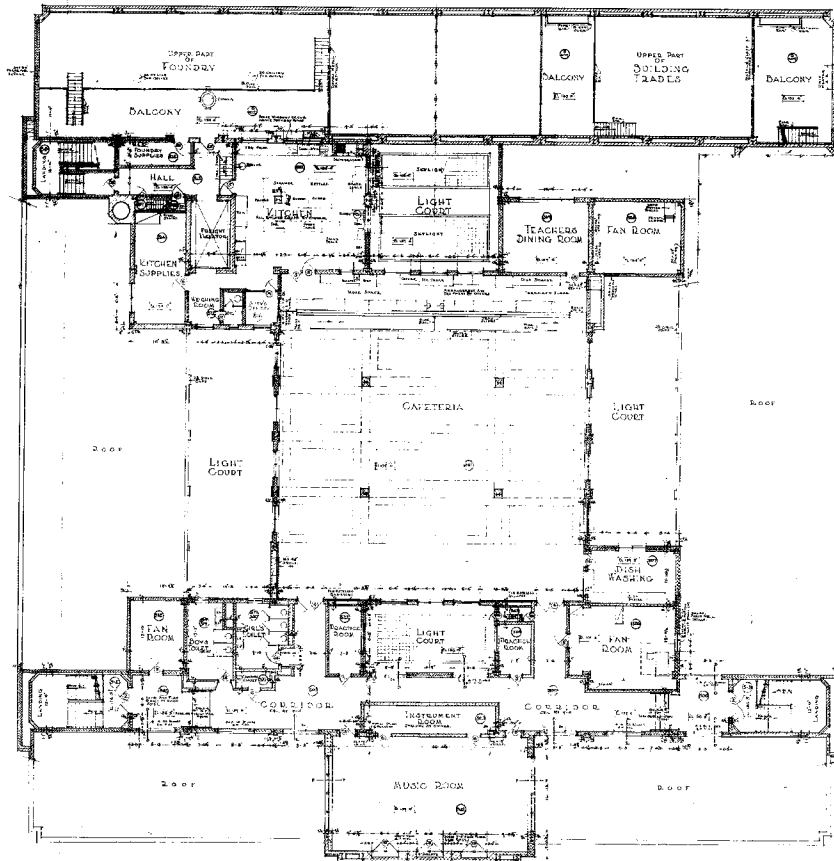


Figure 6: Fifth floor ((Roof Floor or 4th Floor Balcony) plans, 1939. Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects.

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**Figure 7:** Original cafeteria, 1939. *Additional Opportunities in the Public Schools of Canton, Ohio* brochure.



**Figure 8:** Original Electric Shop, 1939. *Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects.*

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Figure 9: Original Library showing murals and Art Deco ceiling. Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects.

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**Figure 10:** Timken Vocational High School Auditorium, 1939. Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects, archive.

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**Figure 11:** Exhibit Hall, 1939 (currently Room 200). Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects, archive.

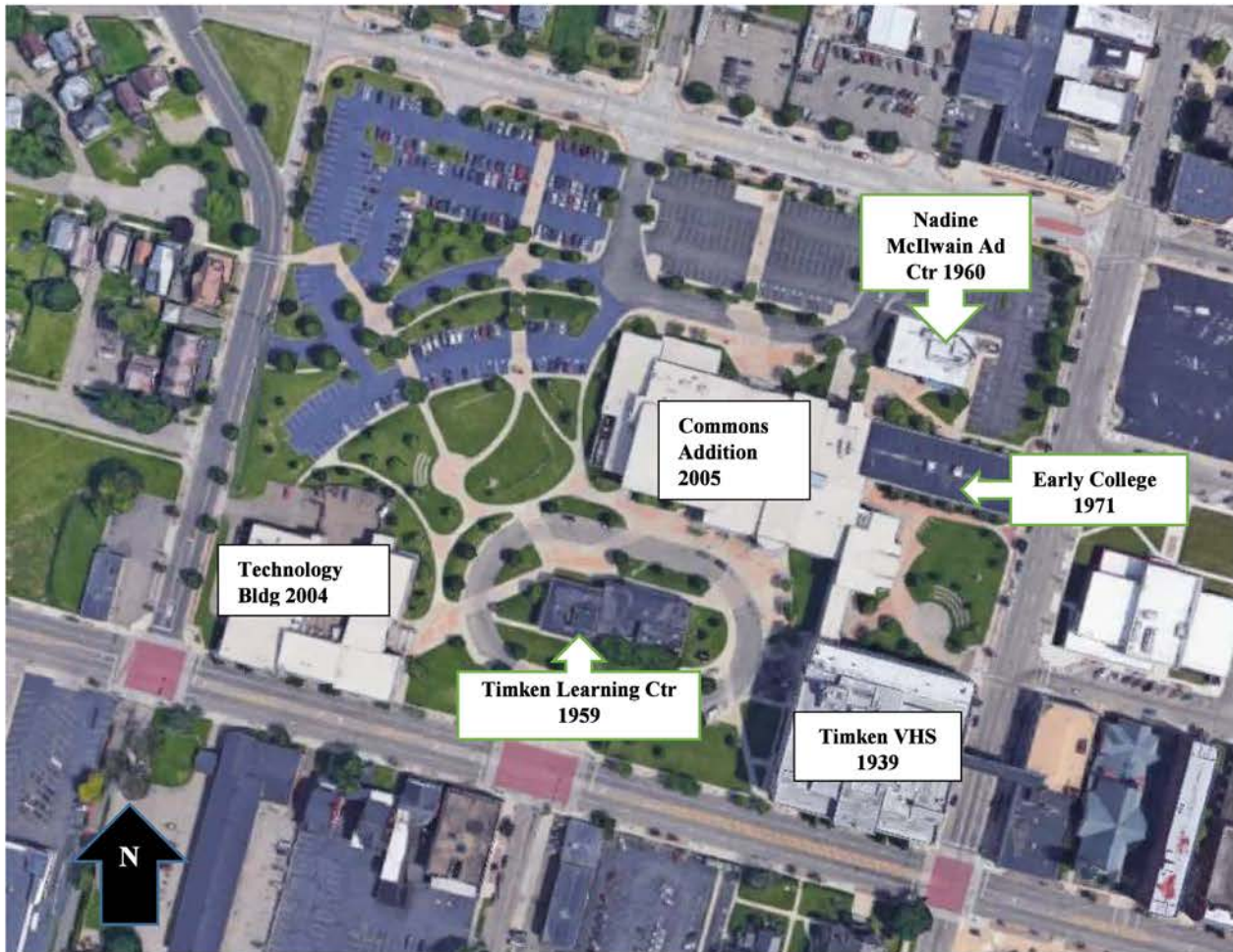
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**National Park Service**

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**Figure 12:** McKinley Downtown Campus (formerly Timken Campus) map.

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Timken Vocational High School

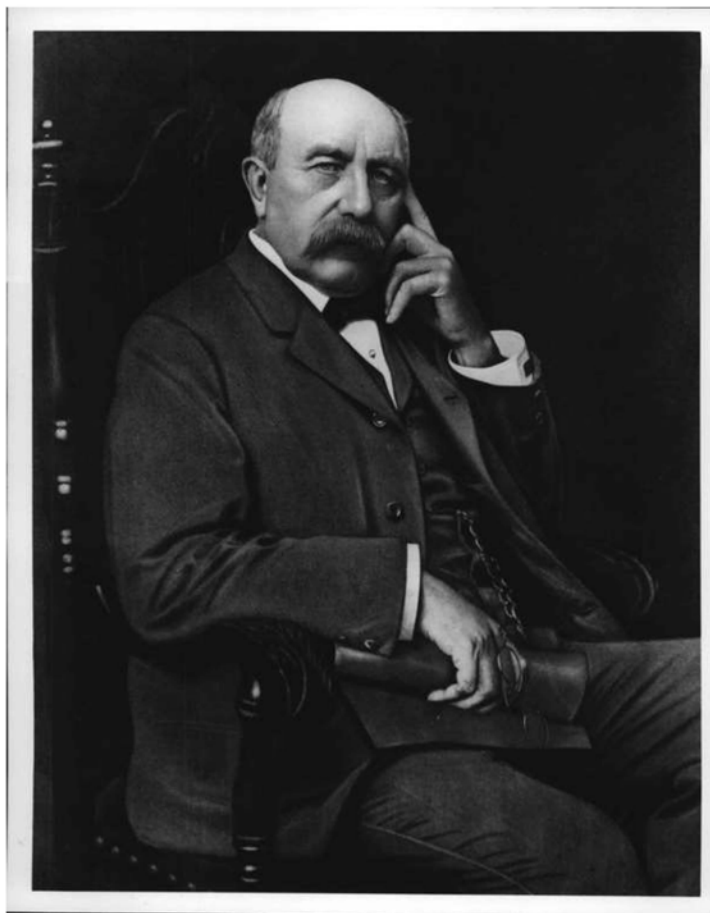
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N/A

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**Figure 13:** Henry H. Timken.

[http://www.cleveland.com/business/index.ssf/2017/11/henry\\_timken\\_was\\_an\\_inventor\\_a.html](http://www.cleveland.com/business/index.ssf/2017/11/henry_timken_was_an_inventor_a.html)



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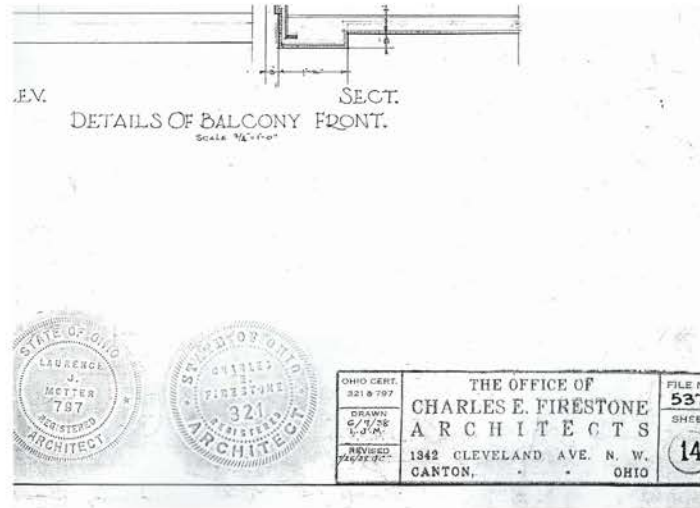
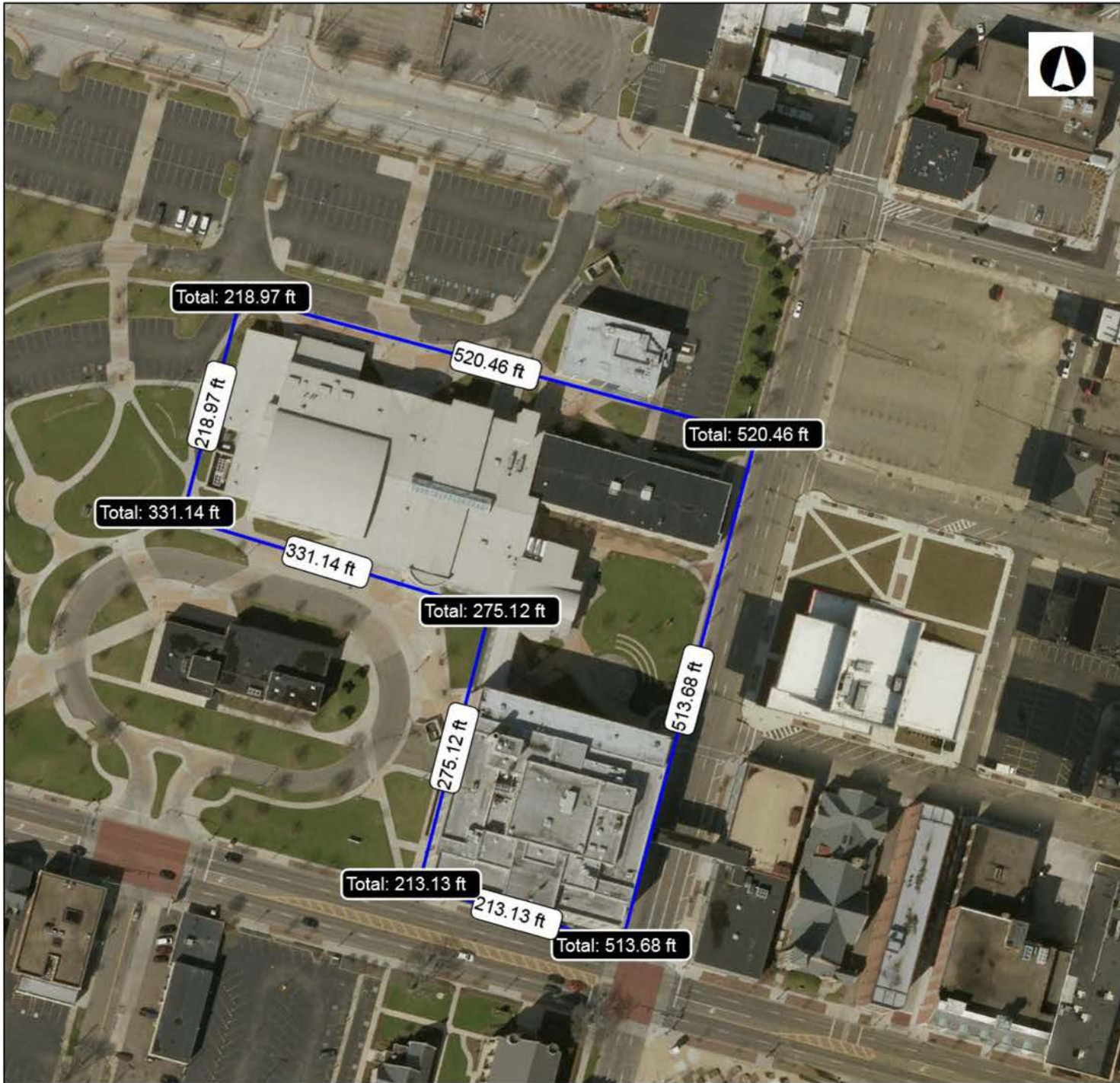


Figure 14: Charles E. Firestone Seal on building plans. Rodney Meadows, Motter & Meadows, Architects.



Figure 15: Frank Marchione with mural. Timken High School archives



**Legend**

- Dams
- UTM Zone Split
- Highways
- Counties
- NPS Parks
- Wayne National Forest

0 0.03 0.06 Miles



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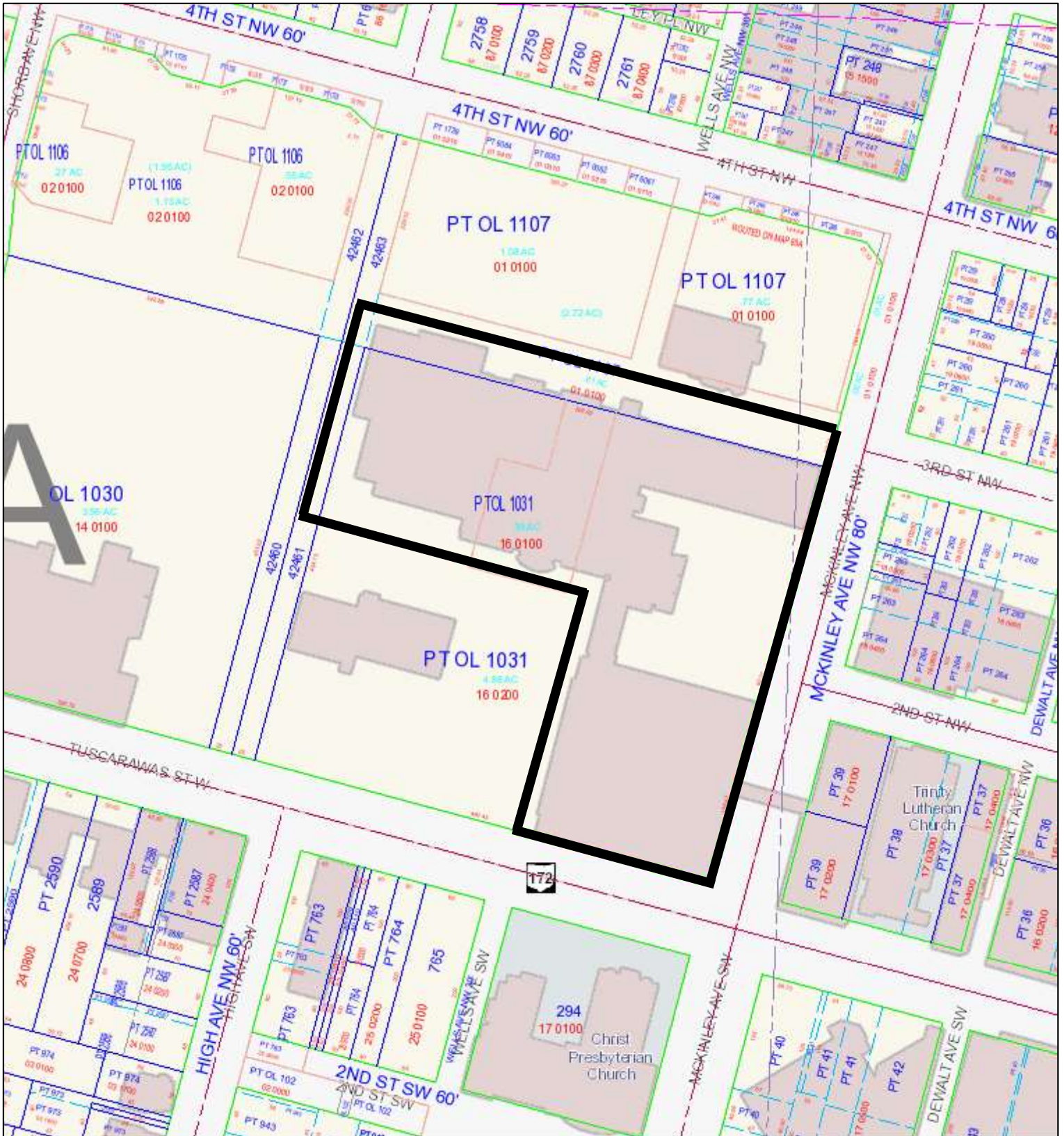
**Copyright/Disclaimer**

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Datum: [Datum]  
 Projection: WGS\_1984\_Web\_Mercator\_Auxiliary\_Sphere

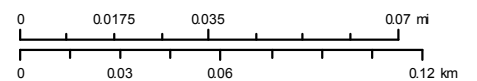


# ArcGIS Web Map



July 19, 2018

Parcel Viewer Data



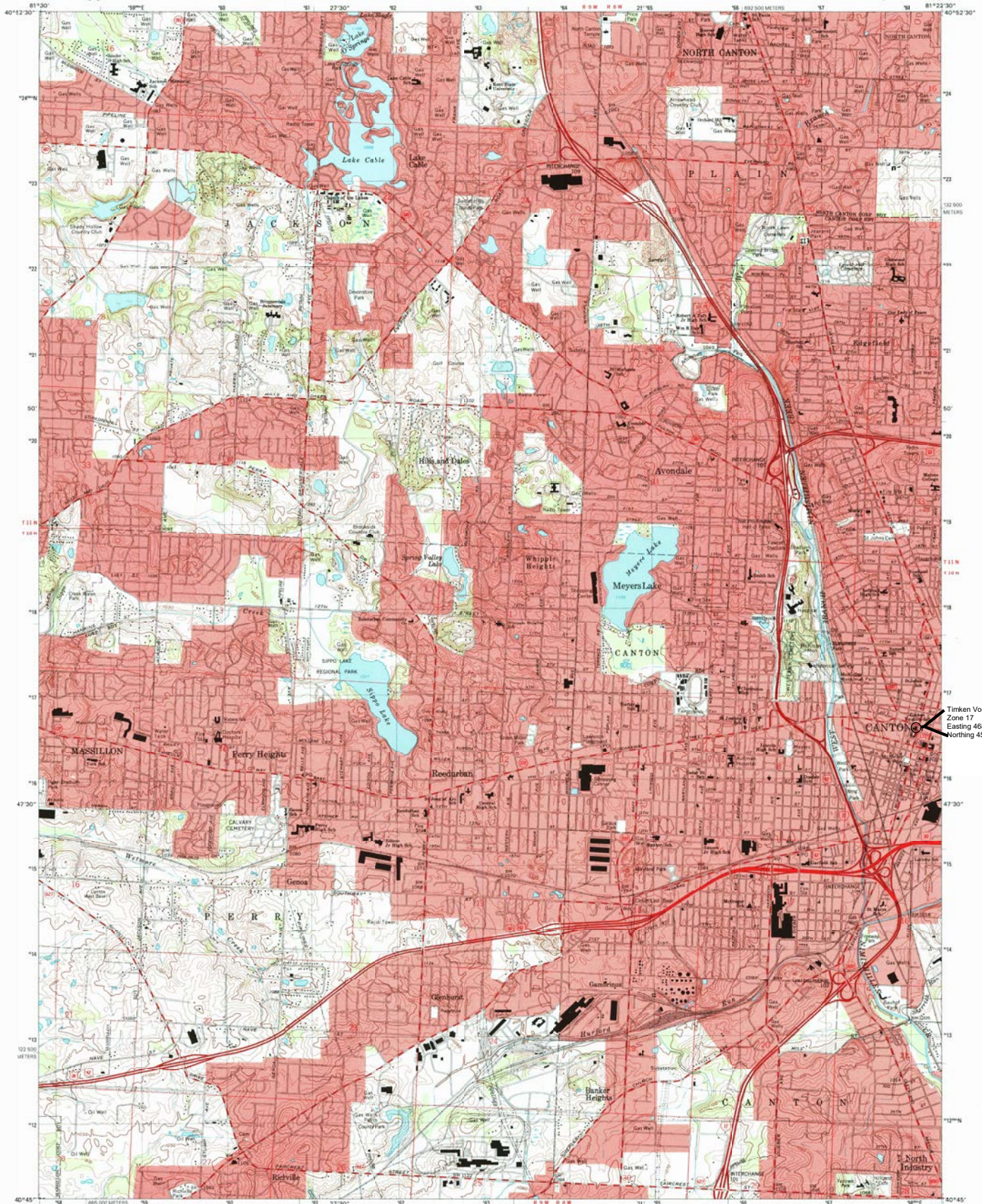
1:2,257  
1 inch = 188 feet





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

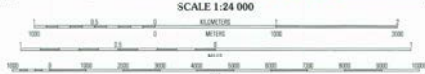
CANTON WEST QUADRANGLE  
OHIO-STARK CO.  
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Timken Vocational High School  
Zone 17  
Easting 468043  
Northing 4516373

RECEIVED  
JAN 31 2001  
HISTORICAL MAP ARCHIVES

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Topography compiled 1957. Placement derived from imagery taken 1994 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1965.  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 2,500-meter grid. Universal Transverse Mercator zone 17.  
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the ticks between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geographic Survey NADCON software.  
Entire area lies within the Congress Lands north of the Old Seven Ranges Land line based on the Ohio River Basin. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.  
Landmark buildings verified 1967.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1989  
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Canal Falls	2 North Canton	3 Massillon	4 Massillon	5 Canton East	6 Massillon	7 Massillon	8 Massillon

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway  
hand surface  
Secondary highway  
hard surface  
name surface  
Unimproved road  
Light duty road, hard or  
improved surface  
Unimproved road  
Interstate Route  
U.S. Route  
State Route

CANTON WEST, OH  
1994

NMA 4745 IV 5N SERIES 1982



THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



TIMKEN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

TIMKEN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL





**CANTON  
MCKINLEY**



**ER MACDONALD**

**TIMKEN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

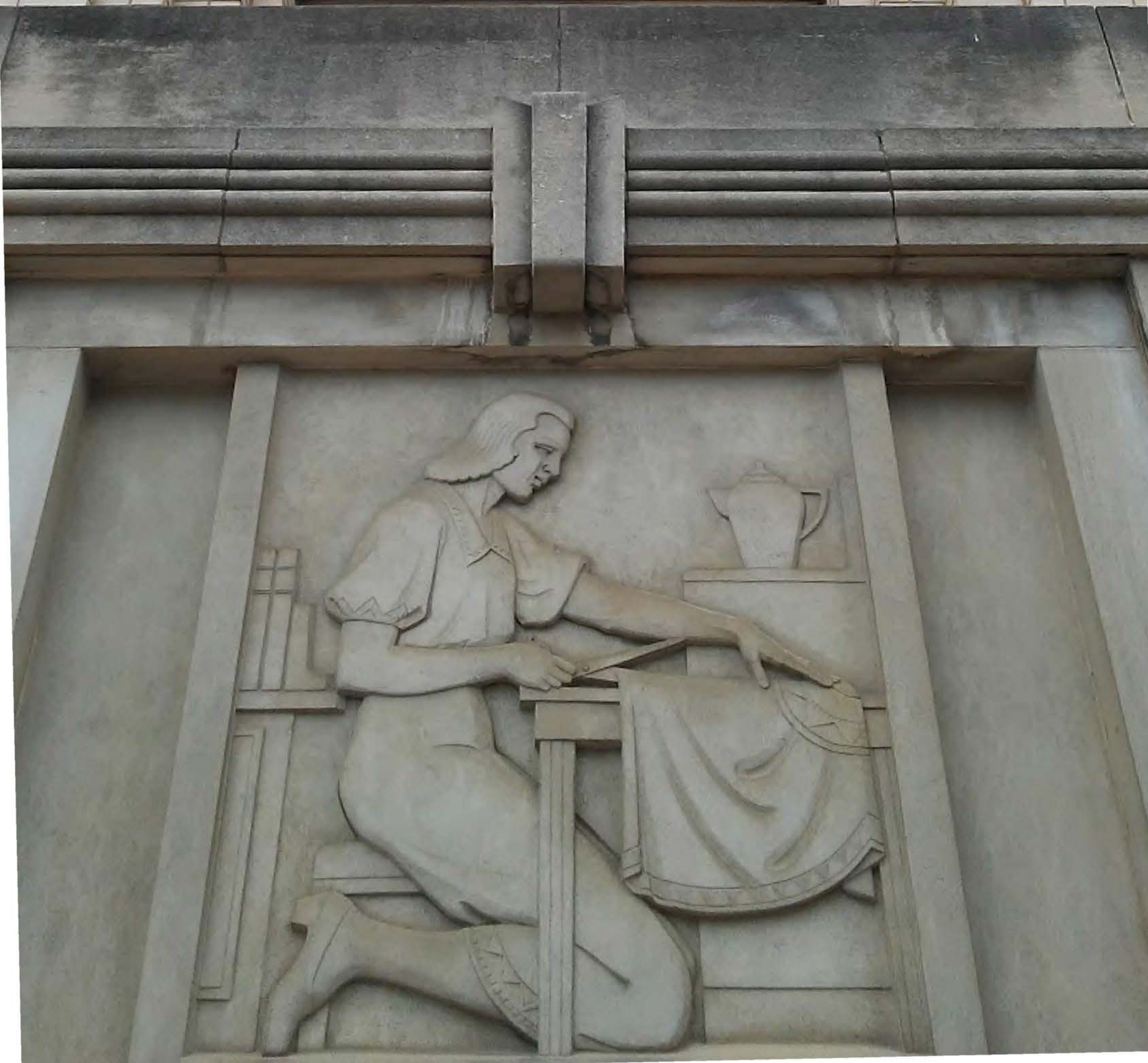
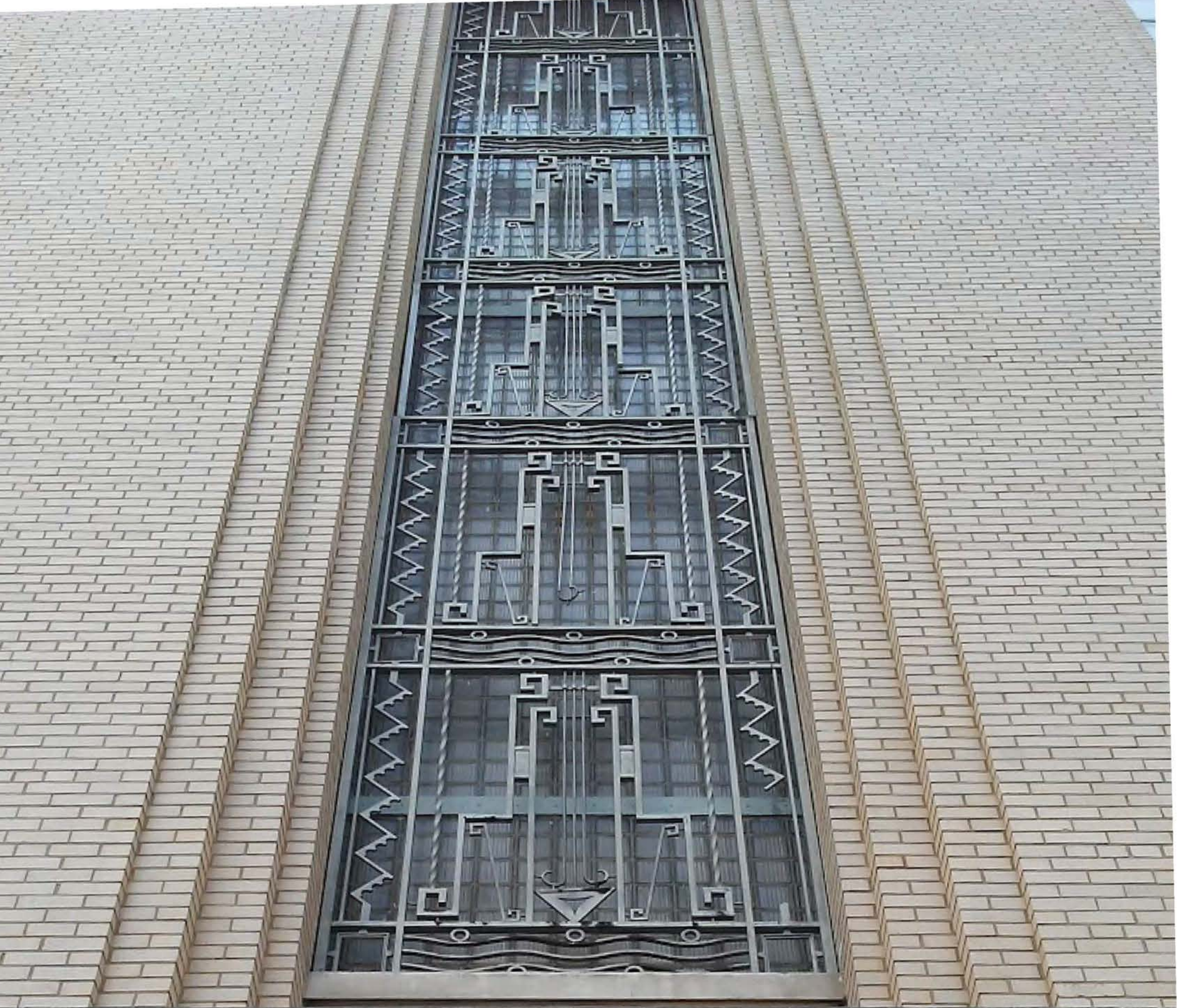




ONE WAY  
←

MCKINLEY AVE

Advertisement sign on a utility box.











TIMKEN COMMONS



STOP









TIMKEN CONVENTS





000000  
000000  
000000  
000000  
000000  
000000



06/08/2017













VISITORS

HOME TEAM

1 2 3 4



FIRE DEPT.  
FIRE  
STAMPED  
HOSE  
CONNECTION





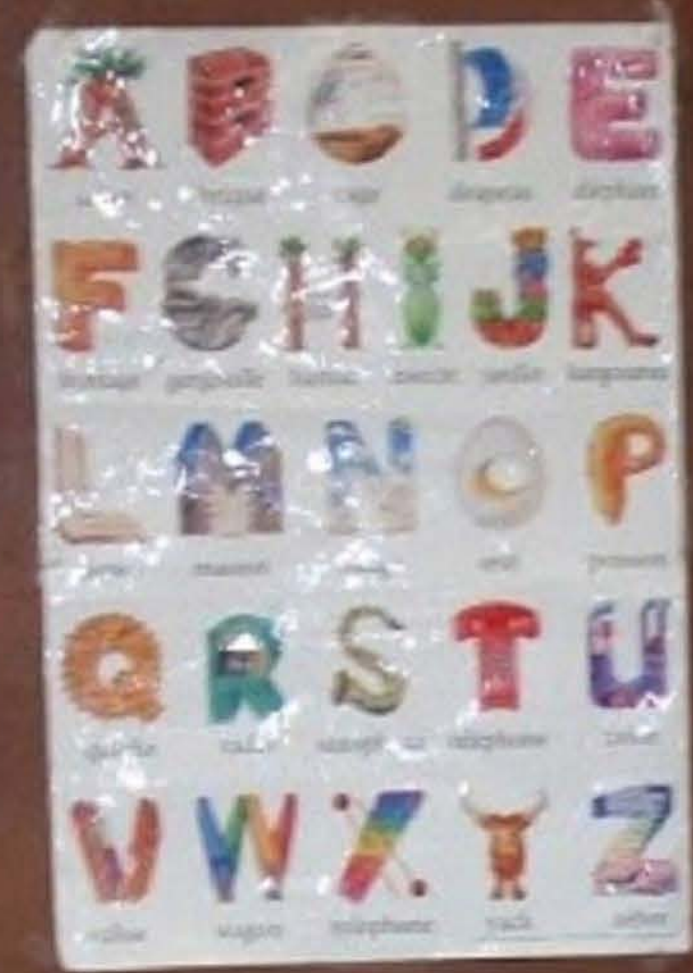










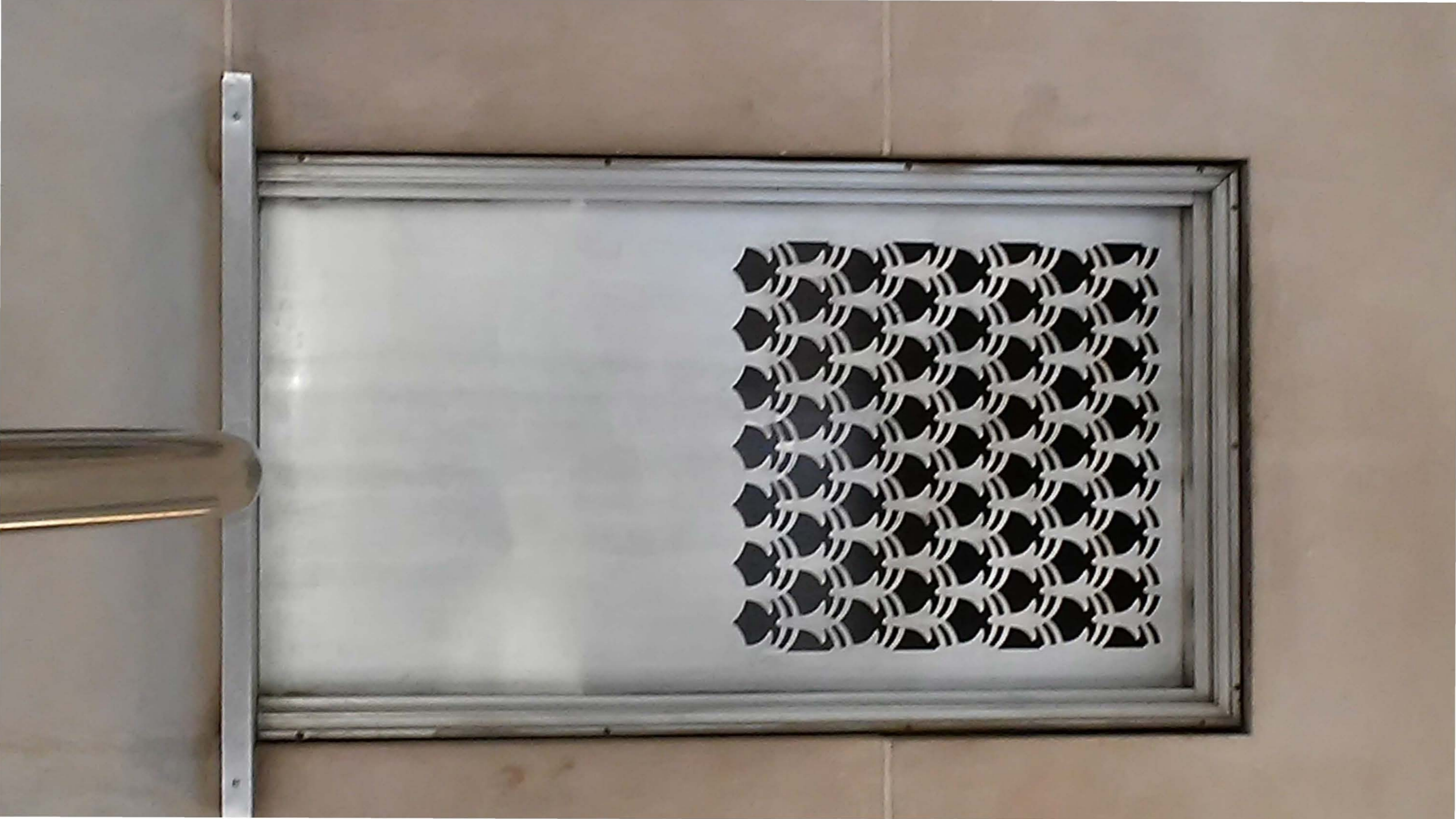


Small rectangular label with illegible text at the top center of the door.



06/08/2017









EXIT



06/08/2017





06/08/2017











Let the choices you make today be choices you can live with tomorrow.





TORNADO PROCEDURES









EARLY

Early  
Childhood  
Program

110



Tinkler Learning  
Center  
417 Kessinger Street West  
Chester, Ohio 44380



TECHNOLOGY



EARLY COLLEGE  
HIGH SCHOOL  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS





CANTON CITY  
SCHOOL DISTRICT  
NADINE MCILWAIN  
ADMINISTRATIVE  
CENTER  
305





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: 10/26/2018      Date of Pending List: 11/16/2018      Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2018      Date of 45th Day: 12/10/2018      Date of Weekly List: 12/7/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      12/7/2018 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.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials are submitted on OCT 22, 2018  
For nomination of the Timken Vocational to the National Register of  
Historic Places: High School, Stark Co., 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: \_\_\_\_\_



October 22, 2018

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 4 new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

Wickersham House  
Ontario Building  
Glenn, John, Boyhood Home  
Timken Vocational High School

COUNTY

Greene  
Lucas  
Muskingum  
Stark

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the information to the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Wickersham House; Glenn, John, Boyhood Home; and Timken Vocational High School.

The John Glenn Boyhood Home is nominated at the National level of significance under Criterion B. The property also meets Criterion Consideration B for a moved property.

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