

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100003497

Date Listed: 2/28/19

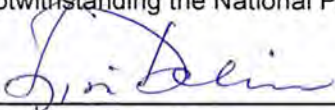
Property Name:

Coshocton Main Street Historic District

County: Coshocton

State: OH

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation



Signature of the Keeper

2/28/19

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The nomination does not adequately address the significance of this historic district under commerce at the local level. Therefore, Criterion A is dropped.

In Section 7, Resource #36, the correct name of the property: "J.C. Penney Co. Department Store Building - 341-345 Main Street."

The OHIO SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

SG 3497

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Coshocton Main Street Historic District

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 334-637 Chestnut Street; 226-701 Main Street; 135 N. 3rd- 148 S. 3rd Street; 213 N. 4th-120 S. 4th Street; 116-134 N. 5th Street; 130-501 Hickory Street; 128 N. 6th-133 S. 6th Street; 121- 127 N. 7th Street. [Roughly bounded by Main, Chestnut, and Walnut streets between 3rd and 7th streets]

City or town: Coshocton State: OH County: Coshocton

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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 nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;"><u>Barbara Power</u> DSHPO Inventory & Registration <u>January 28, 2019</u></p>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
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:)


Signature of the Keeper

2/28/19
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 <u>116</u>	Noncontributing <u>25</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>116</u>	<u>28</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business; Professional; Financial Institution; Specialty Store; Department Store, Restaurant, Warehouse

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Hotel

EDUCATION: Library

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall; Clubhouse; Civic

GOVERNMENT: Government Office; Post Office; Courthouse

HEALTH CARE: Sanitarium

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing Facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theater

RELIGION: Religious Facility, Church School

TRANSPORTATION: Rail Related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business; Professional; Financial Institution; Specialty Store; Restaurant, Warehouse

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure

EDUCATION: Library

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall, Civic

FUNERARY: Mortuary

GOVERNMENT: Government Office, Post Office, Courthouse, City Hall

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing Facility

RELIGION: Religious Facility, Church School

TRANSPORTATION: Rail Related

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS

MODERN MOVEMENT

OTHER

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Stone, Terra Cotta, Wood, Glass, Metal, Concrete

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The City of Coshocton is the county seat of Coshocton County. The city is 75 miles northeast of the city of Columbus, with a population of approximately 11,216 people.¹ The Coshocton Main Street Historic District is situated along the main commercial corridor, following Main Street from 3rd Street (west) to 7th Street (east) composed of 68.42 acres. The north and south boundaries include buildings along Chestnut Street (north) and Walnut Street (south). The Historic District encompasses 116 contributing resources, one previously listed on the National Register, the Coshocton County Courthouse (NR# 73001402), and 28 noncontributing resources with a period of significance spanning from 1866 to 1970 for a total of 145 resources. It is composed of commercial buildings of one to four stories in height along with civic, private, institutional, religious and governmental buildings along with interspersed residential buildings. A wide variety of architectural styles and types from the late nineteenth through to the mid-twentieth century exist with architectural styles and influences including Romanesque Revival,

¹ U.S. Federal Population Census 2010.

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Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Second Renaissance Revival, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Late Gothic Revival, Jacobethan, Tudor Revival, Mediterranean, Art Deco, International and Brutalist.

Narrative Description

The district is composed of commercial, governmental, institutional, religious and residential buildings retaining historical and architectural integrity built during the period of significance of 1866-1970, representing the everyday retail and social needs of community residents as the Main Street tradition. Commercial buildings within the Historic District are various examples of one and two-part commercial blocks and houses with commercial addition.² The buildings in general are diverse in style demonstrating both high-style characteristics and general commercial building types. Although many are likely architect designed, many architects are unknown due to lack of permits or plans. The 28 noncontributing buildings and structures in the Historic District were built outside the period of significance or lack historic integrity void of historic features, distinguishing characteristics, historic fabric, or were clad in alternative materials. The following describes buildings and structures located in the Historic District. All resources are contributing which demonstrate architectural and historical integrity and are built during the period of significance, unless otherwise noted as noncontributing.

Coshocton is located along the eastern banks where the Walhonding and Tuscarawas Rivers meet to form the Muskingum River³ known as the “Forks of the Muskingum.” Roscoe Village⁴, an Ohio and Erie Canal town, rests along the west bank of the Walhonding River and connects to the city’s historic commercial center at Route 541 via the Chestnut Street Bridge. The district is centered on Main Street which is part of a larger grid pattern bounded by the Muskingum River to the west and Tuscarawas River to the north and intersects the Columbus & Ohio River Railroad Company tracks which travel north-south intersecting Main Street between 5th and Hickory Streets. Main Street is a two-lane road with diagonal on-street parking and curb cuts. Buildings along Main Street are set back from the road by a concrete sidewalk with brick extension at the curb lined with deciduous trees and lantern streetlights. Intersections at 4th, 5th and 6th Streets have concrete bump-outs at the four corners with ADA indicators, in-ground garden planters, wood benches and concrete waste cans. The remaining streets within the district lack on-street parking, however maintain the landscape and hardscape language of Main Street. Secondary amenity buildings are located to the rear of properties with monumental non-historic signage located in lawns of commercial and institutional buildings.

² Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street*. Preservation Press, 1987; *Special Use Types-Commercial-House with Commercial Addition*, Colorado Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (OAHp). Available at <http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/house-commercial-addition>.

³ NR#07000025

⁴ NR#73001403

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Courthouse Square is situated on the north side of Main Street between 3rd and 4th Streets. It features the centrally-located 1873-75 Second Empire style brick Coshocton County Courthouse (NR# 73001402), surrounded by large mature trees with sidewalks leading to the building from the four corners. Stone war memorials are located outside the Main Street entrance. A Coshocton coal mining plaque and bronze statue of a miner are situated at the northwest corner of the square. A 1975 gazebo is located at the southeast quadrant of the square which is noncontributing built outside the period of significance. Across the street on the south side of Main Street, is a hardscape park owned by Pomerene Center for the Arts on a lot formerly occupied by the 1881 Park Hotel, which was lost to fire in 2005.⁵

The commercial district extends north to Chestnut Street and south to Walnut Street with commercial and institutional buildings replacing or adaptively using houses for commercial use. The density of the Historic District has been impacted by paved parking lots intermingled throughout the Historic District accommodating the growth of automobile dependency. The north, south, and east ends of the Historic District blend into late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential housing neighborhoods. The west end abuts late-twentieth century fast food service and commercial buildings along 2nd Street. The Historic District retains Main Street as the characteristic anchor of downtown commercial life and county seat of Coshocton County.

1 Rose Brothers Building 226-230 Main Street (photograph 14-far left) (Historic Images, Figures 19 & 20)

The ca. 1880 Italianate style two-part commercial three-story brick building is partially concealed with corrugated metal siding at the second floor. Painted quoined stone piers define the first floor which support a painted stone string course supported by paired scrolled brackets. The western storefront configuration is slightly altered from the original with two pane picture window and transom above with recessed entry. Stairs lead to the basement with guardrail at the sidewalk. The remaining first floor has replacement metal and glass storefront systems with recessed entrance and a barrel canvas awning. The 10-bay symmetrical second and third floor double hung 2/2 windows were replaced with double hung 1/1 windows or infilled with painted plywood. The second and third floor of the existing building are obscured from bays 6-10 by corrugated metal siding. The bracketed cornice at the parapet has been removed. The west elevation exhibits infilled picture and double hung 1/1 replacement windows at the second floor. A metal fire escape descends from the center third floor window bay. The Lee Building, 232 Main Street (#2) is adjacent to the east.

2 Lee Building – 232 Main Street (photograph 14-far left)

⁵ Park Hotel-Coshocton, Ohio. Ohio Technical Services, Inc. Available at <http://www.ohiotechserv.com/project-portfolio/fire-and-water-damage/park-hotel-coshocton-ohio/>.

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The ca. 1900 Italianate two-part commercial red brick building has an altered first-floor storefront which dates to the 1950s within the period of significance. The first-floor storefront is composed of fully glazed metal storefront system with east bay single door and vitrolite panel signboard spanning the width of the building. Three second floor symmetrical bays are comprised of replacement and storm windows and wood paneled infill at the top third of the opening resting on stone sills. Three blind brick recessed panels are located below the bracketed cornice. The Rose Brothers Building, 226-230 Main Street (#1) is adjacent to the west. The Wilcoxon Building, 236-238 Main Street (#3) is adjacent to the east.

3 Wilcoxon Building – 236-238 Main Street (photograph 14-center)

The 1887 two-part commercial four-bay red brick building is defined at the first floor by brick piers with stone headers. The altered storefronts have brick-infill with arched fanlights over double hung 1/1 windows. The central main entrance is marked with the letters “G.F.W. 1887” in bas relief at the stone header. Stone stringcourses above and below two sets of double hung 1/1 replacement windows define the second floor. The corbelled brick parapet with stone coping is comprised of a blind panel with angled soldier course pattern above window openings. The Lee Building, 232 Main Street (#2) is adjacent to the west. The Joseph Pash Building, 240 Main Street (#4) is adjacent to the east.

4 Joseph Pash Building – 240 Main Street (photograph 14-center)

The ca.1880 Italianate two-part commercial orange brick building with rock faced stone trim was enlarged with a third-floor ca. 1912. The first-floor storefront has been infilled with a brick knee-wall supporting a display window with transom and recessed off-center side-by-side full glazed wood door entrances to the storefront and upper floors. Rock face string courses define the second and third floors in line with three symmetrical double hung 12/12 windows. The brick course work demonstrates a fifth bond of recessed brick between the stone string course while a pattern of alternating recessed stretchers define the spandrel between the second and third floor. Alternating recessed and projecting bond exists just below a bracketed cornice. The Wilcoxon Building, 236-238 Main Street (#3) is adjacent to the west. The east elevation is composed of painted brick with several sporadic window openings with camelback terra cotta coping facing the adjacent parking lot.

5 Rager and Tumblin Building – 248 Main Street (photograph 14-far right,15) (Historic Images, Figure 21)

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The 1910 Italianate two-part commercial three-story orange brick building is situated on a corner lot. The chamfered corner storefront entrance is flanked by display windows with wood bulkheads and divided transoms with shed awnings. Upper floors are composed of a one-bay south elevation facing Main Street and five bay east elevation facing 3rd Street, with rear single door entrance to upper floors. Second floor paired and single double hung 1/1 windows with rock face stone sills at each bay are set within corbelled blind panels. Third floor windows with rock faced sills and lintels at each bay are set within projecting panels with smaller red brick blind panels above. A bracketed cornice spans the south and east elevations with a raised pedimented "RAGER AND TUMBLIN" plaque at the chamfered corner. A metal fire escape descends from the third floor second bay. The west elevation and rear north elevation brick walls with faded painted advertisement signs face adjacent parking lots.

6,6a

Coshocton County Courthouse & NONCONTRIBUTING Gazebo – 318 Main Street, NR # 73001402 (photograph 16)

The 1873-75 Second Empire style Coshocton County Courthouse designed by Meadville, PA, architects Carpenter and Williams is situated on Courthouse Square and listed on the National Register in 1973 under Criterion C for architecture. The manicured grounds feature a number of flower gardens as well as monuments of war heroes and a Coal Miners Memorial. The non-contributing 1975 Rotary Gazebo (#6a) hosts community activities, concerts, picnics, and socials.

7

Forbes Block & Masonic Hall, Knights of Pythias Hall – 402-410 Main Street (photograph 17-far left) (Historic Images, Figure 9, 15)

The ca. 1880 Second Empire style two-part commercial three-story red brick building with stone accents is situated on a corner lot. The five-bay building is divided by three-story brick piers with carved stone bases and pedimented stone caps. The central metal and full glazed single door with side lights entrance is topped with a fanlight set in an arch with keystone flanked by brick piers resting on stone plinths with engaged Corinthian capitals supporting a dentiled broken entablature with central floral emblem. First floor altered storefronts are flanked by brick piers resting on stone plinths with stylized stone brackets below a stone pediment. A stone stringcourse caps the first and second floors. The central bay symmetrically divides the building with a stone entablature at the second floor and pediment at third floor, both with carved floral motifs. The fourth floor appears to have original windows consisting of a double hung 1/1 with transom and stone headmold and entablature. The second floor is composed of trios of windows with stone headmolds at each bay. The third-floor fenestration pattern has been infilled with brick; a few double hung 1/1 sash are symmetrically placed but do not fill the openings. The interior bays have original brick work in the central opening consisting of three panels with the central panels consisting of four corner four-leaved flower tiles and a central floral diamond tile.

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A bas relief stone panel of floral swag tops the brickwork. The Mansard roof flanks the two interior bays at the fourth floor consisting of broken semi-circular brick arches with stone accents. Historic images show a bracketed cornice at the central pediment and dentiled cornice below the mansard roofs along with ornamented dormers at the mansard roofs, which have been removed. The five-bay west elevation is wrapped one-bay by the storefront fenestration with brick and stone work. First floor windows with stone headmolds are infilled with brick and metal siding and consist of single openings flanking a paired opening. The final bay has a flush metal man door. The second and third floor fenestration skips the first bay with a single opening, quad then two single openings. Second floor are double hung 1/1 replacement windows with transom, stone sill, and headmolds connected with a stone stringcourse. Third floor windows are infilled with brick. The 414 Main Street Building (#8) is adjacent to the east.

8 414 Main Street Building – 414 Main Street (photograph 17-far left) (Historic Images, Figure 15)

The ca. 1910 two-part commercial three-story red brick building has stone trim. The first-floor storefront is a glazed metal storefront system with recessed entrance, fabric awning, and stone signboard with “GOLDEN’S” mounted in pin letters. The second-floor is composed of three bays of replacement window with wood infilled transom. Stone circular plaques are mounted above each window below a brick parapet with stone coping. The Forbe’s Block & Masonic Hall, Knights of Pythias Hall, 402-410 Main Street (#7) is adjacent to the west and 416-420 Main Street Building (#9) is adjacent to the east.

9 416-420 Main Street Building – 416-420 Main Street (photograph 17-left) (Historic Images, Figure 15)

The ca. 1880 Italianate style two-part commercial painted brick building is composed of three-bays. The storefront systems flank a central single full glazed metal door. Storefronts appear to be altered, the west has brick knee-wall construction with glazed metal display windows flanking a recessed entrance. The east storefront has a paneled wood knee-wall with recessed entrance. A fabric awning covers the west storefront and central entrance. The east storefront exhibits the dentiled cornice above the signboard. The fenestration pattern on the second-floor outside bays consists of a single opening flanking a paired opening of double hung 6/6 sash resting on stone sills with molded hoods. The central bay is a single opening. Scrolled brackets support the cornice. The 414 Main Street Building (#8) is adjacent to the west and Schaich Building & I.O.O.F Hall Building, 422-424 Main Street (#10) is adjacent to the east.

10 Schaich Building & I.O.O.F Hall Building– 422-424 Main Street (photograph 17-left) (Historic Images, Figure 15, 17)

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The ca. 1881 Italianate style two-part commercial three-story painted brick building is composed of three-bays at the first floor. The central bay has wood paneled half-lite double doors. The two flanking glazed metal storefronts rest on brick knee-walls. The signboard area is obscured by wood siding. The second and third floors are composed of seven bays of symmetrical double hung 2/2 windows with stone sills and molded hoods below a cornice supported by scrolled brackets. Seven bays of stone segmental arch windows and sills span the east elevation at the second and third floor facing an alley. A two-story four-bay wing to the rear continues the fenestration pattern with a single door entrance at the first floor off the alley. The 416-420 Main Street Building (#9) is adjacent to the west.

11 People's Bank and Trust Co. – 426-428 Main Street (photograph 17-center) (Historic Images, Figure 15, 17)

The 1927-28⁶ Neoclassical Revival style three-story limestone façade bank building with three-bay façade is divided by large fluted Corinthian pilasters on plinths that extend through the second floor supporting a simple entablature. Smaller paired Corinthian pilasters separating bays at the third floor supporting a dentiled and bracket frieze engraved with “PEOPLE’S BANK AND TRVST CO”. The central recessed entrance with rope molding surround is marked by a bracketed pedimented entablature with floral motif. Paired double hung 1/1 replacement windows with transoms flank the entrance. Blank stone arches with “P T Co.” monogramed shields top the windows. A large central paired double hung 1/1 replacement window with smaller paired windows at end bays compose the second and third floor fenestration. The west elevation faces an adjacent alley and is composed of blond brick with stone coping. The fenestration pattern is mixed with infill at the first floor and double hung 1/1 sash near the façade and arched openings towards the rear where the building steps down to two-stories with paired double hung 1/1 sash at the second-floor level. The Cohen Building, 430 Main Street (#12) is adjacent to the east.

12 Cohen Building – 430 Main Street (photograph 17-right)

The ca. 1886 two-part commercial blond brick building with stone accents was refaced in 1927⁷ in the Second Renaissance Revival style. The first floor is composed of a glazed metal storefront system with recessed central entrance and suspended metal canopy. The sign board has been covered over with painted vertical wood siding. The fenestration at the second floor consists of three multi-paned steel casement arch windows resting on a stone stringcourse. Stone pilasters with classic stylized capitals with dentiled detailing support the stone arcade with pronounced keystone. A terra cotta plaque with “COHEN” in bas relief is centrally mounted below the stone cornice and inset triangular parapet with stone coping. The People's Bank and Trust Co., 426-

⁶ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 11 December 1927.

⁷ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 11 December 1927.

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428 Main Street (#11) is adjacent to the west and J.L. Rue Building, 432 Main Street (#13) is adjacent to the east.

13

J.L. Rue Building – 432 Main Street (photograph 17-right)

The 1871 Italianate two-part commercial red brick building has stone accents. The first-floor storefront is composed of brick infill with central recessed entrance covered by full width shed asphalt shingle roof. The second-floor replacement paired double hung 1/1 windows with transom and shutters appear to have enlarged the opening based on the intact stone sill and interrupted stone lintel. A central stone plaque with “J.L. Rue 1871.” in bas relief is located below the dentiled brickwork and what remains of the dentiled cornice. The building contributes to the district although the dentil cornice and the star turn buckle escutcheons plates located at the corners are all that indicate the Italianate style due to its size, scale, and masonry components. The partially exposed east elevation reveals the stepped parapet and sloped roof typical of the style, along with damaged and repaired brick, from the removal of an adjacent building. The building is adjacent to the Cohen Building, 430 Main Street (#12) to the west and a one-story addition to the Lorenz Building, 436-442 Main Street (#14) to the east.

14

Lorenz Block – 436-442 Main Street (Historic Images, Figure 12a, 12b) - NONCONTRIBUTING

The 1893 Italianate two-part commercial red brick building has stone trim. The first-floor storefront is composed of brick infill with large display windows flanking a central single door entrance with standing seam awning. Second floor windows have been infilled obscuring the fenestration pattern, with stone stringcourse at the first-floor head and second floor sill. A stone stringcourse cornice is in line with a stone plaque reading “LORENZ 1893” in bas relief. Brick piers are exposed to reveal stone accents and carved stone caps with what remains of the Italianate cornice. Goose neck lighting and contemporary signage have been installed at infilled windows. Two ca. 1970s one-story metal clad buildings to the west are adjoining as an addition to the building, where two-thirds of the block once resided. (Historic Images, Figure 12a, 12b) The partially exposed west elevation reveals missing, damaged and repaired brick, and removal of an adjacent building. The one-story building addition is adjacent to the Lorenz Building, 440-442 Main Street (#13) to the west and Buckeye Building & Masonic Hall, 444-448 Main Street Main Street (#15) to the east. The block lacks historic architectural integrity, materials, and distinguishing features.

15

Buckeye Building & Masonic Hall – 444-448 Main Street (photograph 18) (Historic Images, Figure 12a,12b)

The 1876 Italianate style two-part commercial three-story painted brick building is situated on a corner lot. The three-bay first floor storefronts exhibit recessed entrances and display windows resting on wood panel bulkheads at the western bays while the eastern bay is flush to the face.

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All bays are covered by a single fabric awning below a wood cornice board which partially wraps onto the east elevation. The second and third floors are composed of nine bays of windows resting on stone sills. The first three bays exhibit full arched hooded paired and single double hung 1/1 windows at the second floor, and double hung 2/2 windows at the third floor. The remaining six bays exhibit flat arch double hung 1/1 windows at upper floors. The east elevation is composed of partially infilled flat arch double hung 1/1 windows at the first floor and seven bays at the second and third floor with double hung 1/1 windows and metal fire escape descending from a second-floor door. A paneled cornice with scrolled brackets and dentils wraps the building façade and east elevation. A one-story wing to the rear with side entrance is flanked with pairs of flat arch 1/1 double hung windows. The west elevation is adjacent to the Lorenz Block, 436-442 Main Street (#14).

16 Frew Building – 504-514 Main Street (photograph 19, 50-right) (Historic Images, Figure 13a)

The 1903 Neoclassical red brick two-part commercial building with stone trim is situated on a corner lot. The asymmetrical first floor storefronts show alterations with varying storefront configuration. A single door entrance with transom at the second bay is composed of egg and dart stone surround with keystone and “FREW” in bas relief at the dentiled entablature with scroll top. Remaining bays are composed of glazed metal storefront systems covered by fabric awnings, with the exception of the first bay. The first storefront bay is infilled with painted masonry and off-center single door entrance with “ATHLETIC CLUB” in bas relief above a display window. The second floor is composed of five bays marked by quoined brick piers with Ionic capitals that span the first and second floor. The fenestration between each bay is composed of double hung 1/1 replacement windows below a paneled transom flanked by brick piers topped with stone paired scrolls that support a brick entablature with dentils. A stone cornice with dentils lies below the brick parapet with stone coping. The west elevation is comprised of five bays separated by the two-story quoin brick piers with Ionic capitals with paired double hung 1/1 windows and wood paneled transoms with carved stone sills. Single door openings are at the northern bays. Several windows on the west elevation are brick infilled. Dentiled cornices and brick parapet with stone coping wrap the building façade and west elevation with some damage noted at the center bays. The 516 Main Street Building (#17) is adjacent to the east.

17 516 Main Street Building – 516 Main Street (photograph 19)

The 1938 one-part commercial painted masonry building with flat roof is composed of a single glazed metal storefront system with off center single door entrance covered by fabric awning. The east elevation is composed of painted vertical wood siding and brick portion with five bays of glass block windows with stone sills. The building is adjacent to the Frew Building, 504-514 Main Street (#16) to the west and vacant lot with drive way and parking area to the east.

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18 **Geidel Building – 520-522 Main Street – (photograph 19-right) (Historic Images, Figure 24)**
- NONCONTRIBUTING

The ca. 1880 two-part commercial building has been significantly altered with the application of vertical metal siding at upper floors with historic materials and distinguishing features removed.

19 **524 Main Street Building - 524 Main Street (photograph 20-center)**

The 1935 one-part commercial building with flat roof is composed of two bays with glazed metal storefront systems each with recessed single door entrance and display windows resting on knee-wall. A large placard is mounted at the signboard. The building is adjacent to the Geidel Building, 520-522 Main Street (#18) to the west and Snyder-Senft Building, 528 Main Street (#20) to the east.

20 **Snyder-Senft Building – 528 Main Street (photograph 20-center)**

The ca. 1920 Arts and Crafts two-part commercial red brick building has glazed tile accents. The storefront is composed of glazed metal storefront system with brick knee-wall and signboard covered over with painted vertical wood siding. Glazed tiles with a green diamond pattern frame the second-floor infilled window opening and continue to meet the “SNYDER-SENFT” sign inlaid in green and cream glazed tile. Stylized Arts and Crafts geometric tiles flank the font letters. The second-floor window opening is framed with corbelled brick, infilled with siding and shuttered replacement window. The inset triangular parapet is framed with projecting soldier course and stone coping. The partially exposed west elevation reveals red brick with a stepped camelback terra cotta coping. The building is adjacent to the one-story 524 Main Street Building (#19) to the west and 530-534 Main Street Building (#21) to the east.

21 **530-534 Main Street Block – 530-534 Main Street (photograph 20-center)**

The ca. 1930 two-part commercial three-bay block has blond brick with stone sills and coping. Brick at the western most bay is fired with a darker center and light ends creating a checker board pattern in contrast to the remaining two bays to the east. The first-floor storefront is composed of three infilled brick and stucco storefront bays with display windows over knee walls, and separate single door recessed entrances. Fabric awnings cover the first two storefronts and last storefront, respectively. Second floor windows are paired two pane casement windows at the west bay, Chicago style at the central bay and east bays, all with brick sills. A corbeled parapet with stone coping unites the block. The building is adjacent to the Snyder-Senft Building, 528 Main Street (#20) to the west and Chacos Bros. Building – 536-544 Main Street (#22) to the east.

22 **Chacos Bros. Building – 536-544 Main Street (photograph 20-right) (Historic Images, Figure 14)**

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The 1924-25⁸ Neo-Classical two-part commercial three-story glazed terra cotta building was constructed by general contractor Edward T. Jacobs. The first-floor storefronts are delineated by five piers with a motif of urns with floral motifs resting on tall stone plinths. The storefronts vary in width and demonstrate alterations with flush infill. A movie marquee and entrance have been removed from the second bay and replaced with a modified storefront with wood panel bulkhead, display window, and recessed off center single entrance door. A stone entablature with floral pattern framing frieze ends support a cornice just below the second floor. Upper floors are composed of five symmetrical bays of Chicago style windows. An elaborate cornice is comprised of dentils below egg and dart cornice and frieze with floral motif and cartouches. Free standing urns rest on the terra cotta coping at each pier. The partially exposed east elevation reveals damaged brick and removal of an adjacent building. To the rear is a large four-story contemporary concrete block wing housing the movie theater. Adjacent to the east of the building is a plywood screening obscuring mechanical equipment from viewing. To the west is the 530-534 Main Street Block (#21).

23 **The Tribune Building – 550 Main Street - NONCONTRIBUTING**
The contemporary 1986 red brick building with stone trim was built outside the period of significance.

24 **Balch Block – 614-618 Main Street (photograph 21)**
The ca. 1880 Italianate style two-part commercial painted brick building has a second-floor balcony. The first-floor storefronts are four-bays demonstrating alterations. Original brick piers show three storefronts and entrance to upper floor. Storefronts have contemporary brick infill with display window and recessed half-lite metal doors that is covered with an asphalt shingle shed roof. A spindle rail balustrade spans the second-floor balcony with square posts and bracing supporting an asphalt shingle shed roof. Nine bays at the second floor are composed of four segmental arched double hung 2/2 windows flanking a central single door. A scalloped and dentiled cornice supports a bracketed pedimented plaque with “BALCH BLOCK” in raised letters. The west elevation is covered in vinyl siding with double hung 1/1 replacement windows with shutters at the first and second floors. The east elevation is composed of painted brick with segmental arched double hung 12/12 windows, wood infilled at the first floor. A grass lot is to the west of the building and an alley and parking lot to the east and rear of the building.

25 **622 Main Street Building – 622 Main Street**
The ca. 1920 two-story commercial warehouse red brick building with barrel roof was designed for auto storage and repair.⁹ The building is set back to the rear of the property by a front parking lot. The first floor seven-bay façade is composed of chamfered corner with infilled

⁸ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 22 February 1925.

⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1925.

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garage door entrance at the first bay with man doors at the second and sixth bays. Remaining bays consist of segmental arched windows with brick sills. Segmental arched windows, some wood infilled, and doors span the east and west elevations with chamfered garage door entrance at the first bay of the west elevation. A rear garage door provides entrance from an alley. Contemporary back lite signage is mounted above the façade second bay entrance and first bay garage entrance at the west elevation. Alleys are adjacent to the west and rear of the building, and a parking lot is adjacent to the east.

26

Barton Building – 628-634 Main Street (photograph 22)

The 1923 two-part commercial red brick building is a ca. 1875 Italianate red brick house with commercial addition. The first-floor storefront is composed of three bays with display windows supported by brick knee wall and recessed off center single entrance doors with fabric awnings. Second floor fenestration consist of four bays of side-by-side double hung 1/1 replacement windows with vinyl sunray motif medallions which have stone pointed arch hoods resting on stone sills. The corbeled parapet is raised at the center two bays with a central stone plaque with “BARTON 1923” in bas relief. The east and west wall elevations are brick and connect with the dwelling to the rear of the building which exhibits a double bracketed cornice with decorative frieze supporting wide overhanging eaves. An alley and parking lot are adjacent to the west of the building and a brick sidewalk separates it from the 640 Main Street House (#27) to the east.

27

640 Main Street House - 640 Main Street (photograph 22-center)

The ca. 1900 Queen Anne style two and one-half story wood frame house has metal siding resting on an ashlar sandstone foundation. The house is a hipped roof with cross gable subtype with irregular plan. A wrap around porch at the façade was enclosed at the first and second floor west elevation between 1931-1962, with full width façade replacement porch enclosed after 1962.¹⁰ Stone steps lead to the central recessed front entrance with flanking trios of double hung 1/1 replacement windows at the enclosed porch. Three 1/1 windows are symmetrically placed at the second floor. The tapered gable end is composed of scalloped pattern siding with trio of offset double hung 1/1 windows with simple wood surround. The east and west elevations are composed of double hung 1/1 single and paired sash and scalloped patterned gable end with wood frame louvre opening. The roof is asphalt single. The building is separated by a brick sidewalk from the Barton Building, 628-634 Main Street (#26) to the west. The American Legion Hall Post 65 - 652 Main Street (#28) is to the east.

28,28a,28b

American Legion Hall—Post 65 & NONCONTRIBUTING Outbuildings- 652 Main Street

The 1964 one-part commercial brown brick building with flat roof has a one- and one-half story front gable metal sided east addition. The façade concrete enframed window with trio of divided

¹⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1931, 1962.

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lights at the first bay has been infilled with metal siding, leaving exposed a central two-pane picture window. The second bay is composed of a recessed single door entrance. An asphalt shingle shed roof covers the façade. The west elevation is a brick wall separated by a grass side yard from the 640 Main Street House (#27). The east elevation sidewalk and entrance are covered by a curved metal canopy which is screened at the façade by a wood stockade fence continuing along the east property line. The 660 Main Street House (#29) is to the east. A parking lot is located to the rear. Two concrete block outbuildings (#28a, 28b) are located to the northeast corner of the rear of the building and are noncontributing; built outside the period of significance.

29

660 Main Street House – 660 Main Street

The ca. 1890 Queen Anne style two and one-half story wood frame house rests on a rock face stone foundation, situated on a corner lot. The Colonial Revival pedimented front porch is supported by Doric wood columns with painted metal rail balustrade. A picture window common to the style is located at the first bay with a central single door entrance. A one-story east wing added between 1912-1925 rests on a manufactured block foundation. The house was converted for office use by 1931 with an addition to the rear between 1931-1962. An ADA wooden ramp leads to the porch. Twin gables above double hung 1/1 window with shutters at the second-floor blend into a hipped roof with cross gables. The house has vinyl siding which does not deter from historic style. A two-car garage is attached to the rear. The American Legion Hall Post 65, 652 Main Street (#28) is to the west of the house.

30

229-233 Main Street Block – 229-233 Main Street (photograph 23-right)

The ca. 1880 Italianate style two-part commercial painted brick building is divided into two parts. The first-floor angled storefronts demonstrate alterations. The end bays have flush man doors with elongated openings that are infilled. The west storefront has cultured stone with recessed entrance and shed awning. The east glazed metal storefront rests on a knee-wall with signboard above and a membrane roof. The second-floor fenestration on the east bay appears to be original with two double hung 2/2 segmental arched openings with stone sills and headmold. The west bay has four window openings similar in style but infilled with replacement double hung 1/1 sash and painted wood siding infill. Brick corbelling accents the roof line. The exposed west elevation appears to be the remnant of a previous building with a stone quoined pier and the wall covered in a cementitious coating. The 237-241 Main Street Block (#31) is adjacent to the east.

31

237-241 Main Street Block – 237-241 Main Street (photograph 23-left)

The ca. 1880 Italianate style two-part commercial painted brick building is divided into two parts. The east bay storefront is composed of a glazed metal storefront system with recessed

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entrance covered by a fabric awning. The west bay storefront display window is resting on a brick knee-wall with transom, flanked by a double door entrance to the east with transom and door infilled with glazing resting on a brick knee-wall with brick infill at the transom. The second-floor east bay is composed of four double hung 1/1 replacement windows resting on stone sills with canvas awnings. The west bay has two full glazed picture windows resting on brick rowlock. A bracketed cornice runs the length of the façade. The 229-233 Main Street Block is adjacent to the west of the building (#30). The painted brick east elevation faces a vacant lot.

32 Gray Hardware Co. Building & Masonic Hall– 301-305 Main Street (photograph 24, 25-far right) (Historic Images, Figures 10a, 26)

The ca. 1910 four-story Jacobethan style vertical block orange brick building with stone trim is situated on a corner lot. The three-bay first-floor altered storefronts are glazed metal storefront systems with painted vertical siding and recessed entrances. The eastern most bay is a single aluminum and full glazed entrance to the upper floors. The storefronts have an asphalt shingle shed awning. The three-bay upper floors are divided by stone stringcourses with paired double hung 1/1 windows on the outer bays and trio at the center bay. The window surrounds on the second and third floors have stone quoining and headmolds. Fourth floor window fenestration mimics lower floors, lacking quoining. Historic images show a stone course connecting window lintels at the fourth floor below a wide cornice decorated with stone shields mounted within stone arches at the cantons. The cantons and decorative stone work have been removed, with shields and remnants of the stone course remaining. The west elevation is composed of single, paired and side-by-side window openings with stone sills and hoods, with cornice wrapping from the façade. A metal fire escape descends from door openings at the third and fourth floors. A two-story wing is located to the rear. The building is adjacent to the west of the Realty Company Building, 307-311 Main Street (#33).

33 Realty Company Building–307-311 Main Street (photograph 25-middle) (Historic Images, Figures 10a, 10b)

The 1906 Italianate style two-part commercial three-story blond brick building has some minor alterations. The first-floor storefront are delineated by brick piers resting on stone plinths with stylized capitals with acanthus leaf scrolls at end bays supporting a full-length entablature, which has been partially infilled by altered storefronts. Storefronts flank a segmental arch single door entrance with carved stone surround and keystone below a plaque engraved with “Realty

Company Building” below a stone entablature with egg and dart motif. Fenestration at the second-floor rests on a string course and consists of replacement solid glazed windows and brick infill arches. Arches are surrounded by stepped molding tied with voussoirs and scrolled

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keystone. Third floor fenestration are framed with brick stretchers and rowlock with replacement full glazed sash windows. Stone stringcourses connect second floor windows at the spring of the arch and third floor sills below a corbelled cornice with red brick infill and stone coping. Historic images show a projecting cornice supported by brackets. The Gray Hardware Co. Building & Masonic Hall, 301-305 Main Street (#32) is adjacent to the east, and Gayle Smith Building 313-317 Main Street (#34) is adjacent to the west.

34 Gayle I. Smith Building – 313-317 Main Street (photograph 25-left)

The 1929 Art Deco style two-part commercial building is steel frame and masonry construction with cream color glazed terra cotta at the façade. Paired storefronts are composed of recessed central entrances flanked by display windows resting on knee-walls, with full length divided light transom and sign board accented by corner rosette tiles and floral rectangular tiles, both dark cream in color. Three bays at the second-floor rest on a terra cotta cornice and are divided by piers topped with raised green garlands and floral urns. Each bay is composed of a fixed paned window flanked by double hung 1/1 replacement windows with divided transom. Green diamond pattern tiles lay in plaques flanked by dark cream four-leaved flower tiles below and raised parapet punctuated with a dark cream-colored rosette tile. The central diamond pattern tile plaque is marked with “GAYLE I. SMITH BUILDING.” The masonry east elevation is half-block facing a park. The Realty Company Building, 307-311 Main Street (#33) is adjacent to the west. A community park separates the block.

35 Fountain Dry Goods Co. Building – 333 Main Street (photograph 26-right) (Historic Images, Figures 10b, 11, 22)

The 1903 Second-Renaissance Revival style two-part commercial three-story orange brick building has had minor alterations. The first-floor altered storefronts are composed of recessed entrances flanked by flush contemporary glazing resting on stone knee-wall. The western bay is a recessed entrance to the upper floors. Three bays at upper floors are divided by brick piers with stone plinth resting on a stringcourse just above dentiled brick work. The two-story brick piers are capped with Corinthian capitals supporting a brick entablature with dentiled cornice, which is concealed by standing seam siding. Fenestration at the second floor are replacement sash mimicking the historic configuration. Third floor bays are composed of divided arched windows with lancet tracery, which appears to be original and surrounded with brick stretchers and rowlock and scrolled keystone. The exposed brick west elevation faces a park and shows remnants of the adjacent Park Hotel building lost to fire. The east elevation is adjacent to the J.C. Penny Co. Department Store Building, 341-345 Main Street (#36).

36 J.C Penny Co. Department Store Building – 341-345 Main Street

The 1931 Art Deco style two-part commercial blond brick building has cream terra cotta accents. The first-floor storefront is framed by terra cotta end piers with green tiles and stylized columns

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supporting a sign board entablature. A single door entrance to upper floors is located at the east bay. Above the first-floor recessed entrance with tile floor is vertical wood siding obscuring the transom. The four-bay second floor is divided by brick piers with terra cotta plinth and stylized capitals. Trios of double hung 1/1 windows at each bay are brick framed with terra cotta sill below a trio of blind brick panels topped with stylized diamond pattern terra cotta panels. Central bays are raised at the terra cotta parapet. The Fountain Dry Goods Co. Building, 333 Main Street (#35) is adjacent to the west, and Coshocton National Bank Building, 347-349 Main Street (#37) is adjacent to the east.

37

Coshocton National Bank – 347-349 Main Street (photograph 26-left, 27)

The 1918 Neoclassical style two-story limestone facade bank building is situated on a corner lot. Three stone pilasters on plinths with raised circular emblems at caps divide the two-bay facade and support the dentiled entablature at the cornice. The first-floor east bay is composed of two-story portico defined by monumental Ionic limestone columns in antis and central entrance with transom, stone surround, and bracketed entablature and pediment. Fixed pane narrow windows flank the entrance and central trio of windows at the second floor. The second bay is composed of large single window openings at the first and second floor separated by a trio of blind panels. The west façade is composed of six bays of window openings separated by blind panels, mimicking the facade. Windows are replacement with stone sills throughout. The cornice and entablature wrap the east elevation. The J.C Penny Co. Department Store Building, 341-345 Main Street is adjacent to the west (#36). A parking lot is located to the rear.

38

The Home Building Loan & Savings Co. Building – 401-405 Main Street (photograph 28) (Historic Images, Figure 33)

The ca. 1920 Neo-Classical two-part commercial blond brick building with stone accents is situated on a corner lot. Stone pilasters support an entablature framing a central entrance with flanking storefronts covered by fabric awning. Pilasters continue to the second floor supporting a dentiled cornice, framing three window bays. Window bays are comprised of central single window opening and flanking larger window openings with replacement windows. Above window openings are five inlaid stone plaques with raised circular emblems. A narrow two-story bay to the west is composed of first floor single door entrance and second floor single window opening. At the west elevation, a brick framed engraved stone plaque “THE HOME” is situated at the first bay, with seven window openings and rear entrance, all covered by fabric awnings, spanning the remainder of the first floor. The second floor follows the first-floor fenestration pattern, with circular stone emblems below a stone course wrapping from the façade. The Biggs Confectionery Building, 409 Main Street (#39) is adjacent to the east.

39

Biggs Confectionery Building – 409 Main Street (photograph 28-left, 29-right)

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The ca. 1920 two-part commercial three-story orange and blond brick building has minor alterations. The first-floor is composed of brick infilled altered storefront with recessed entrance and fabric awning. Second floor fenestration consists of paired double hung 1/1 replacement sash with brick infill resting on rowlock sills with soldier brick course headers. The third floor is defined by a full-length rowlock with double hung 1/1 replacement sash located in the historic opening. The parapet has been repaired with orange brick. The Home Building Loan & Savings Co. Building, 401-405 Main Street (#38) is adjacent to the west, and First National Bank Building, 411-417 Main Street (#40) is adjacent to the east.

40 First National Bank Building – 411-417 Main Street (photograph 29-middle) - NONCONTRIBUTING

The 1977¹¹ Brutalist style concrete building was built outside the period of significance and is noncontributing to the historic district.

41 LeRoy's Building – 419-423 Main Street (photograph 29-left) (Historic Images, Figure 17)

The ca. 1970¹² one-part commercial building is masonry construction. The façade is composed of two altered storefronts with full length contemporary integral patterned cornice. The east elevation is composed of painted brick resting on a stone foundation with infilled window and door openings indicating an earlier three-story building may be incorporated. The east elevation faces a brick paver alley. The First National Bank Building, 411-417 Main Street Building (#40) is adjacent to the west.

42 O'Neil's Department Store Building & I.O.O.F. Hall, - 425-429 Main Street (photograph 30-right) (Historic Images, Figure 12a, 16, 17)

The ca. 1890 two-part commercial three-story masonry building is composed of first floor storefront and altered in 1967¹³ with a solid painted brick wall at the second and third floors. The west elevation faces a brick paver alley. The ca. 1895 Brookes Building, 431-437 Main Street (#43a) is adjacent to the east.

43,43a Selby Building & Armory Hall, – 439-449 Main Street; Brookes Building, 431-437 Main Street (photograph 30-left) (Historic Images, Figures 12a, 16)

The 1895 Italianate two-part commercial three-story red brick building (#68) with stone accents is situated on a corner lot. Five bays at upper floors are composed of slightly projecting central and end bays. The first-floor is composed of altered metal and glazed storefront systems. At the second floor, trios of symmetrical side-by-side window openings with replacement double hung

¹¹ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 26 November 1977.

¹² Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1962; Historic Images, Figure 17, 1971.

¹³ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 29 January 1967.

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1/1 window with infill transoms comprise each bay connected by smooth stone stringcourse sill and rock faced stone stringcourse lintel. Windows at the third floor have infilled transoms connected by stone stringcourse above replacement sash and infill like the second floor. An inlaid stone plaque is mounted at the central bay below the dentiled cornice which reads Selby building and is concealed by painted plywood. The east elevation faces 5th Street with brick infilled first floor garage and storefront openings. The fenestration pattern and stone stringcourses at upper floors mimic the facade, with wrapped dentiled cornice.

The ca. 1895 Brookes building, 431-437 Main Street (#43a) to the west was altered in 1956 and added as a wing to the Selby building with rear addition.¹⁴ The two-part commercial masonry wing is composed of a first-floor metal and glazed storefront system with display windows resting on knee-wall flanking two recessed double door entrances with metal supporting column. A barrel fabric awning spans the length of the Selby building and wing. The second-floor wing is composed of pink brick infill with eight symmetrically placed double hung 1/1 aluminum windows below a historic bracketed cornice. The O'Neil's Department Store Building & I.O.O.F. Hall, 425-429 Main Street (#42) is adjacent to the west.

Passenger Depot – Main Street (photograph 31) (Historic Image, Figure 13b)

44 The 1930 Craftsman style brick passenger depot was constructed by Crossen Construction Co. of Brownsville, PA,¹⁵ after an earlier wood frame depot burned to the ground in 1928.¹⁶ The side gable depot is oriented to the north-south, parallel to the east of the railroad tracks between 5th and Hickory Streets. The one-story rectangular plan building rests on a concrete base with carved double brackets supporting wide roof eaves providing coverage for passengers. The sweeping roof with hipped gable ends exhibits paired pedimented clapboard dormers with six pane windows on east and west elevations. The asphalt shingle roof was historically composed of Spanish red tile.¹⁷ Elevations are composed of man doors and dock doors interspersed with double hung 6/1 paired and single windows.

507-513 Building– 507-513 Main Street (photograph 32) (Historic Images, Figure 13a)

The ca. 1872 Italianate style two-part commercial brick building is situated between 5th and Hickory Streets along railroad tracks to the west. The façade is composed of altered storefronts with full width fabric awning. Seven segmental arched windows with stone sills and brick hoods comprise the second floor. First floor windows are infilled on the east elevation with segmental

¹⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1931, 1962.

¹⁵ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 30 March 1930.

¹⁶ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 3 November 1974; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1925, 1931.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

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arched windows spanning the second floor. A fabric awning covers stairs descending from a second-floor entrance. The west elevation is composed of infilled windows at the first floor and segmental arched windows at the second floor. A corbelled cornice surrounds the building below an overhanging hipped roof. A two-bay wing addition with flat roof is to the rear of the building facing a parking lot.

46

523 Main Street Building – 523 Main Street - NONCONTRIBUTING

The ca. 1910 two-part commercial building is masonry construction with altered storefront with recessed entrance and full length vitrolite signboard. A larger window opening is flanked by narrow window openings with replacement double hung 6/6 sash at the second floor, all with stone sills. The cornice is composed of wood panels with dentiled crown. Stone and red brick remnants of a demolished building remain at the corner of the façade and west elevation which is finished with cementitious coating. The A.J. Miller Block, 525-527 Main Street (#47) is adjacent to the west. The building lacks historic architectural integrity, materials and distinguishing features.

47

A.J. Miller Block – 525-527 Main Street

The ca. 1890 Italianate two-part commercial painted brick block appears to be missing some of the dentiled cornice. The two-bay façade is divided by brick piers and composed of recessed entrance at the east bay and altered metal and glazed storefront system with recessed entrance with large placard signboard at the west bay. Second floor elongated double hung 1/1 window openings rest on a stone stringcourse and are boarded over. A carved stone dentiled entablature with single stone ornament at the parapet composes the east bay cornice. The parapet at the west bay is lacking cornice work and has stone coping. The 523 Main Street Building (#46) is adjacent to the west, and 529-531 Main Street Block (#48) is adjacent to the east.

48

529-531 Main Street Block – 529-531 Main Street

The ca. 1880-1890 Italianate style two-part commercial painted brick block is composed of ca. 1890 - 529 building and ca. 1880 - 531 building. The block exhibits altered storefronts with recessed entrances, vitrolite, and wood siding. The second floor is composed of six double hung 1/1 symmetrically placed replacement windows with painted stone sills and lintels. The projecting cornice is supported carved single brackets with pendants. The A.J. Miller Block, 525-527 Main Street (#47) is adjacent to the west, and 533 Main Street Building (#49) is adjacent to the east.

49

533 Main Street Building - 533 Main Street

The ca. 1940 two-part commercial blond brick building may incorporate an earlier ca. 1900 building.¹⁸ Two first floor storefronts are composed of metal storefront systems resting on blond

¹⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1931, 1962.

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brick knee-wall with recessed entrance and signboard. The second floor is composed of three double hung 1/1 symmetrically placed replacement windows with brick rowlock sills below a corbelled cornice with terra cotta camel back coping. The 529-531 Main Street Block (#48) is adjacent to the west, and Singer Sewing Machine Co. Building, 535-537 Main Street (#50) is adjacent to the east.

Singer Sewing Machine Co. Building – 535-537 Main Street (photograph 33-right) - NONCONTRIBUTING

50 The ca. 1900 two-part commercial building is brick construction and has been significantly altered with white brick at the first-floor storefront and clapboard siding at the second floor with casement replacement windows. The building lacks historic architectural integrity, materials and distinguishing features.

51 **McDowell Building– 539-543 Main Street (photograph 33-center)**

The 1915 Neoclassical style two-part three-story red brick commercial building has cream color terra cotta and stone accents. Terra cotta piers separate three bays at the first floor composed of altered storefronts below a terra cotta entablature with rosette pattern and egg and dart cornice. At the third bay, a terra cotta entablature marks the entrance with engraved “MCDOWELL,” flanked by paired rosettes. Terra cotta quoining and stringcourse frame the asymmetrical upper floors. Upper floor window openings are composed of small central windows with flanking side-by-side and paired double hung 1/1 replacement windows with stone sills and brick soldier course lintels. End paired window bays exhibit carved stone sills with brackets and rectangular stone tiles with urn motif inlaid at upper lintel corners. Stone fleur-de-lis cartouches are mounted below upper paired windows. A dentiled cornice rests below a brick parapet with stone coping. The Singer Sewing Machine Co. Building, 535-537 Main Street is adjacent to the west (#50) and 545-551 Main Street Block (#52) is adjacent to the east.

52 **545-551 Main Street Block – 545-551 Main Street (photograph 33-center)**

The 1912 two-part red brick commercial block is composed of two buildings with similar features. Brick piers separate two bays of single door entrances and altered metal and glazed storefront systems with recessed entrances at each building. The second floor of each building is composed of four symmetrically placed double hung 1/1 replacement windows with stone sills and rock faced stone course lintel at the east building. A corbelled cornice spans both buildings below the parapet which is concealed with standing seam siding. The McDowell Building– 539-

543 Main Street (#51) is adjacent to the west, and 553-555 Main Street Block (#53) is adjacent to the east.

53 **553-555 Main Street Block, 553-555 Main Street (photograph 33-left)**

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The ca. 1915 two-part commercial painted brick block is situated on a corner lot. A single door entrance is flanked by altered storefronts; the east bay is bricked in with recessed entrance and the west bay is metal and glazed storefront system resting on knee-wall. The second floor is composed of seven double hung 1/1 replacement windows with stone sills and lintels, three at the east bay and four at the west bay. The east elevation is composed of painted brick with brick infilled windows at the first floor and second floor with stone sills and carved stone lintels. The 111-119 S. 6th Street Building (#83) is adjacent to the rear. The 545-551 Main Street Block (#52) is adjacent to the west.

54 Rodgers Block & Elks B.P.O.E. Lodge - 601-603 Main Street, 110-112 6th Street (photograph 34)

The 1905¹⁹ Second Renaissance Revival two-part commercial block is situated on a corner lot composed of orange brick with blackened stone accents. The Main Street façade is divided into two bays by brick piers resting on stone plinths with chamfered corner storefront entrance supported by a granite Doric column. First floor storefronts are altered. Second floor bays are composed of side-by-side large rectangular window openings with rock faced stone courses connecting sills and lintels. Brick framed paired star shaped metal ventilation covers rest above windows. The painted dentiled cornice is supported by scrolled brackets with raised and projecting central arched plaque “RODGERS BLOCK.” The east elevation facing 6th Street is composed of nine bays of infilled and partially infilled window openings with stone sills and lintels. The bracketed cornice and metal ventilation covers wrap from the façade. The sixth bay is composed of brick piers resting on stone plinths marking a side entrance. Brick piers continue to above the cornice to frame a raised plaque with central finial supported by scrolled brackets. “B.P.O.E.” appears in painted ghost letters on the plaque. An altered storefront composes the last two bays. After 1925, the building was connected to the Almack Building & I.O.O.F Hall, 605-609 Main Street (#55), adjacent to the east.²⁰

55 Almack Building & I.O.O.F. Hall - 605-609 Main Street (photograph 34-center)

The 1905 Romanesque Revival building is red brick construction with blackened stone accents. The building storefront is infilled with wood paneling with west bay metal and fully glazed entrance. Second floor window bays are composed of central paired arched windows with stone stringcourse sills and lintels flanked by side-by-side triple hung 1/1/1 windows. Six double hung

6/1 window openings with rowlock brick sills and soldier course lintels span the third floor, while fourth floor windows are missing (boarded). A central stone plaque is engraved between the third and fourth floors with “IOOF” and flanking triple links symbol. The parapet has corbelling at the tenth course and repeated at the stone coping. After 1925, the building was

¹⁹ *The Democrat and Standard*, 30 June 1905.

²⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1925, 1931.

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connected to the Rodgers Block & Elks B.P.O.E. Lodge, 601-603 Main Street (#54), adjacent to the west.²¹ The Henderson Building, 611 Main Street (#56) is adjacent to the east.

56

Henderson Building – 611 Main Street (photograph 34-left)

The 1921²² Neoclassical two-part commercial red brick building is accented with stone details. Brick piers with stone plinth and cap at end bays rest below a simple smooth stone stringcourse. Recessed first floor entrances flank a central display window with sidelights and divided lite transom set within Doric stone pilasters. The second floor is composed of center trio of multi-paned paired casement windows with transom separated by Doric mullions, bookended by single narrow multi-paned arch casement windows with voussiors at the springing of the arch and a keystone. Stone brackets support second floor carved stone sills. Stone stringcourse and inlaid square pieces at end bays lie above the windows. A stone cornice with stepped pedimented brick parapet with keystone is finished with stone coping. The exposed brick west elevation with one central double hung 1/1 window and terra cotta camel back coping at the parapet faces a parking lot. The Almack Building & I.O.O.F. Hall, 605-609 Main Street (#55) is adjacent to the west.

57

619 Main Street Garage – 619 Main Street - NONCONTRIBUTING

The ca. 1920 one-story garage is masonry and wood frame construction with hipped roof. The building is situated to the rear of the Henderson Building, 611 East Main Street (#56) with a driveway from Main Street leading to the north elevation facade. The building lacks historic architectural integrity, materials and distinguishing features.

58

Houston Hay House – 639 Main Street (photograph 35) (Historic Images, Figure 18)

The 1866 Italianate style two-story house is composed of red brick. The full width flat roof façade porch is composed of Tudor arcade of five bays supported by chamfered columns with Doric capitals below a bracketed cornice. A smaller portico with like columns protects the exterior basement stairs to the west of the porch. The porch covers a central paired wood panel and glazed entrance door with segmental arch transom and stone pointed arch hood. Two bays of full length segmental arched windows flank the entrance. At the second floor above the entrance rest paired arched windows, flanked by two bays of double hung 1/1 segmental arch windows with stone pointed arch hood. At the west elevation, a one-story bay window is composed of six lancet arch windows separated by chamfered mullions below a dentiled and

bracketed cornice with metal roof. Segmental arch windows with stone pointed arch hoods are repeated on east and west elevations. The dentiled cornice with decorative frieze panels supported by double brackets wraps all elevations below an asphalt shingle hipped roof. A rear

²¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1925, 1931.

²² *The Coshocton Tribune*, 18 November 1921.

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wing to the house is wrapped with large one-story cube form addition with drive-thru west elevation finished with a cementitious coating. Parking lots are adjacent to the west and south.

59 **Coshocton U.S. Post Office/Coshocton Public Library - 655 Main Street (photograph 36) (Historic Images, Figures 31a,31b)**

The 1917 Neoclassical post office is composed of sandstone block resting on a stone foundation. Concrete steps lead to the two-story three bay façade. The central bay is composed of aluminum and full glazed double door entrance, topped by a sign reading Coshocton Public Library with a floral carved rectangular panel above and arched casement multi-paned window set within an arch with pronounced keystone. The entrance is flanked by two-story paired fluted pilasters on stone plinths with acanthus leaf capitals supporting an entablature with engraved “U.S. POST OFFICE” flanked by rosettes below a dentiled pediment with central carved rosette. The central bay is flanked by blind arch double hung 12/12 windows at the first floor and 8/8 windows at the second floor. A stone stringcourse defines the second floor. The fenestration pattern wraps the east and west elevations for two-bays before dropping to a one-story wing. The one-story wing is composed of six bays of arched window spanning the west elevation, with another set-back four bay ca. 1950 addition²³ with rear entrance. The building was remodeled for use as a library opening in 1974, including a rear garage to house the bookmobile.²⁴ Five bays of double hung 6/6 windows compose the 1988 addition at the east elevation facing 7th Street for expanded children’s room, offices, basement storage, and staff workspace.²⁵

60 **Trinity Episcopal Church– 701 Main Street (photograph 37) (Historic Images, Figures 29a, 29b)**

The 1910-11²⁶ Late Gothic Revival style two-story painted stone and stucco church with 1956 one-story brick rear wing is oriented north-south along 7th Street. Steps lead to the one-story portion of the façade facing Main Street, with composite arch entrance and hinged double door flanked by foliated arches with diamond pattern leaded glass windows. The parapet is comprised of central raised pediment with corner battlements. The two-story portion is set back with a monumental lancet arch with drip stone stained-glass window flanked by buttressing with stepped pedimented parapet and stone Latin cross finial above. The west and east elevations are divided into six bays by buttresses and large lancet arches with drip stone, foliated tracery, and diamond patterned stained-glass windows. The 1956 brick cube form wing is supported by corner and central buttresses with stone coping. Diamond pattern leaded narrow window sash

²³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1931, 1962.

²⁴ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 25 August 1974.

²⁵ Coshocton Public Library. Available at <https://www.coshoctonlibrary.org/content/history>.

²⁶ *The Coshocton Daily Tribune*, 1 February 1911.

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with stone sills and hoods compose window bays. The rear elevation mimics the façade and faces a driveway leading to a parking lot at the east elevation.

61 131-137 N. 3rd Street Building - 127 N. 3rd Street (photograph 42-far right)

The ca. 1930 Art Deco two-part commercial blond brick and glazed terra cotta building has been painted. The first-floor façade is composed of two first floor storefronts with painted brick knee-wall and infill with replacement windows. Second floor window openings are composed of a central quad window with flanking trios of replacement windows with brick rowlock sills and soldier course lintels. The cornice with central raised crenellated parapet is embellished with painted bas relief floral motifs in terra cotta. North and south elevations are composed of painted masonry walls with one-story addition to the rear, surrounded by asphalt driveway and parking areas.

62 127 N. 3rd Street Building - 127 N. 3rd Street – NONCONTRIBUTING

The ca. 1940 front gable building has first floor storefront and false front clad in metal siding. The building lacks historic architectural integrity, materials and distinguishing features.

63 123-125 N. 3rd Street Building - 123-125 N. 3rd Street (photograph 42-center)

The ca. 1915 two-part commercial building is composed of orange and blond brick. The first-floor storefront with recessed central entrance has been altered with vertical siding infill and replacement windows and aluminum shed awning. A smooth stone stringcourse separates the first and second floors. Fenestration on the second floor consist of a central trio and flanking multipaned replacement windows with stone sills and brick soldier course lintels. The parapet is defined by two bands of soldier string course and stone coping. A large two-story red brick rear wing spans the remainder of the lot composed of segmental arched windows and flat roof. The 127 N. 3rd Street Building (#62) is adjacent to the north, and Rinehart Building, 117-119 N. 3rd Street (#64) adjacent to the south.

64 Rinehart Building - 117-119 N. 3rd Street (photograph 42-center)

The 1915 two-part commercial red brick building is two bays wide. The first-floor storefront has been altered with brick infill and a projecting contemporary front gable porch. Fenestration at the second floor consist of two bays of Chicago style windows with replacement sash. Above the windows is a central recessed panel with brick corbelling and a plaque reading “RINEHART 1915.” The brick parapet is finished with aluminum coping. The 123-125 N. 3rd Street Building (#63) is adjacent to the north, and 113-115 N. 3rd Street Building (#65) is adjacent to the south.

65 113-115 N. 3rd Street Building - 113-115 N. 3rd Street (photograph 42-left)

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The ca. 1915 symmetrical two-part commercial blond brick building is two bays wide. The first-floor central recessed entrance with flanking display windows supports a full width signboard. Single entrances flank the storefront with six pane transoms. Second floor bays have basket weave pattern recessed brick porches with brick surround and soldier course lintel. The stepped pedimented parapet has stone coping with a basket weave pattern recessed panel centered on the upper floor porches and gable. The south elevation is composed of painted masonry facing a parking area. The Rinehart building 117-119 N. 3rd Street (#64) is adjacent to the north.

66 121 S. 3rd Street Building - 121 S. 3rd Street – NONCONTRIBUTING

The 1919 front gable L-shaped masonry auto sales building has been altered at the façade with stone veneer and metal siding with side elevations finished with a cementitious coating. The building lacks historic architectural integrity, materials and distinguishing features.

139 S. 3rd Street Building - 139 S. 3rd Street (photograph 43)

67 The 1922 one-part commercial building is masonry construction finished with a cementitious coating, situated on a corner lot. The five-bay façade is divided by painted stone quoined piers. The central glazed metal entrance is framed by painted wood fluted pilasters supporting a wood entablature with keystone. Flanking bays are composed of six glazed panels with infilled transom resting on knee-wall with entrance at the second bay. A stepped parapet completes the building façade supported by end piers with finial. The south elevation facing Walnut Street is composed of 10 bays with garage door entrance and curb cuts at the first and eighth bays. The north elevation faces a parking area with two entrances and remaining bays composed of window and garage and man door openings.

68 130 S. 3rd Street Building - 130 S. 3rd Street – NONCONTRIBUTING

The 1950 one-part commercial front gable warehouse is constructed of concrete with painted cementitious material. The building lacks historic architectural integrity, materials and distinguishing features.

69 148 S. 3rd Street House - 148 S. 3rd Street (photograph 44)

The ca. 1890 Queen Anne style two and one-half story wood frame house with vinyl drop siding rests on an ashlar sandstone foundation situated on a sloped corner lot with grass lawn and mature trees. The house is a hipped roof with cross gables subtype with irregular plan. Steps lead to a full width wood front porch with lattice work and hipped roof supported by turned wood pillars with spindle frieze and brackets. The first-floor façade is composed of two bays with a gable comprised of trios of double hung 1/1 windows at the first and second floor with paired windows at the gable end. The second bay is slightly set back with double door entrance with transom and paired side-by side windows at the second floor. A wrap around porch was

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enclosed at the south elevation with single door entrance, a third bay added after 1962.²⁷ The south elevation facing Walnut Street features a central two-story bay window. The gable is repeated at the east elevation above the post-1962 first-floor wing. The roof is asphalt shingle. Decorative elements at gable ends are replacements. The east and rear elevations face parking areas.

70 Carnegie Library - 213 N. 4th Street (photograph 45) (Historic Images, Figure 27)

The 1903-04 Second Renaissance Revival style masonry library building was designed by Columbus architect E.W. Hart²⁸ and is situated on a corner lot. The façade fronting 4th Street is composed of a projecting two-story central bay with two side wings resting on a rusticated foundation with smooth stone stringcourse water table. The central bay exhibits portico in antis with Corinthian columns flanked by striated pilasters with acanthus leaves and egg and dart capitals supporting a stone entablature engraved with “Carnegie Library” carved in the frieze flanked by garlands. A copper cornice and pediment are carried above the entablature with a central garland with a smooth convex stone emblem with carved date of “1903.” The centrally placed metal door entrance with trio of diamond pattern leaded glass transom windows has a carved limestone surround of disc motifs and keystone bracket with floral embellishments. Paired diamond patterned leaded glass windows with flat arch and stone sills with bas relief floral corner tiles are at the second floor. Small diamond pattern leaded glass windows with stone sills and flat arch are placed at each floor bookending the central portico. The hipped terra cotta tile roof side wings are two bays of four pane windows with diamond pattern leaded glass transom resting on stone sills with flat arch headmolds, repeated at the south elevation facing Chestnut Street. The Salvation Army wraps the building with post-1962 wing, 219 N. 4th Street (#94) on the adjacent property to the north.

71 Jim Smailes Motors Building - 125 S. 4th Street (photograph 46)

The 1948 one-part commercial L-shaped auto sales building is composed of projecting elliptical shaped showroom²⁹ and front gable masonry rear wing. The showroom is comprised of fully glazed windows at the façade and north elevation facing the parking lot. The south elevation is comprised of glazing and terra cotta tile. The rear wing is brick and concrete block construction with two paneled and glazed garage doors at the façade to the north of the showroom and metal sided gable end. Steel industrial windows are exhibited on side elevations. The south elevation is adjacent to an alley.

72 135-137 S. 4th Street Quadplex - 135-137 S. 4th Street

²⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1962.

²⁸ Carnegie Library Plans 1903, Coshocton, Ohio. Library of Congress. Available at <https://www.loc.gov/item/2007686633/>.

²⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1962.

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The ca. 1910 two-story quadplex cross-gable is wood frame construction with metal siding resting on a sandstone foundation. Concrete stairs lead to a central bay composed of side-by-side single entrance doors. Flanking stairs each lead to covered porches with rusticated stone knee-walls at end bays. A second-floor full width porch with demising wall and metal railing composes the second floor. Fenestration is symmetrical with double hung 1/1 replacement windows one flanking each set of doors. The hipped asphalt shingle roof exhibits a gable dormer at the façade and hipped roof dormers at side elevations with paired single pane windows. Two-story paired gabled wings are to the rear of each unit with entrance from the rear parking lot. A concrete driveway separates the 141 S. 4th Street House (#73) to the south.

73

141 S. 4th Street House - 141 S. 4th Street

The ca. 1910 one and one-half story front gable stucco Bungalow was recently covered with vinyl siding. Front steps with metal sided balustrade lead to a full width front gable porch. First floor fenestration consists of double hung 1/1 window and single door entrance. Paired double hung 1/1 windows compose the gable end. A bay window is exhibited at the first-floor north elevation. Gable dormers with paired single pane windows rest at side elevations of the asphalt shingle roof. A driveway separates the house from the 135-137 S. 4th Street Quadplex (#72) to the north. A grass lawn set back separates the house from the 147 S. 4th Street House (#74) to the south.

74

147 S. 4th Street House - 147 S. 4th Street (photograph 47)

The ca. 1910 one and one-half story red brick Gabled Ell Bungalow with ca. 1930 rear apartment house is situated on a corner lot. The ca. 1910 house is comprised of full width pedimented front porch supported by brick piers and knee-wall with stone cap covering a single door entrance and trio of windows with vertical multi-pane upper sash. Paired double hung 1/1 windows are centered on the gable at the upper floor. The Walnut Street south elevation gable roof slopes to the east and connects to the front porch roof. A ca. 1930 one-story red brick “apartment” house³⁰ is set back to the rear connecting the front and rear houses. The ca. 1930 rear one-and one-half story apartment house³¹ with gable and west wing, faces Walnut Street. The apartment house mimics the main house. A partial front porch extends from the gable and covers the first-floor wing, supported by brick piers and balustrade with stone cap. A first-floor picture window and paired upper floor double hung 1/1 windows compose the gable. A large gable roof dormer rests above the porch at the asphalt shingle roof.

75

Ohio Power Co. Building – 120 N. 4th Street (photograph 48)

³⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1931, 1962 refers to one-story rear wing as a Flat.

³¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1931, 1962 refers to one-and one-half story rear wing as a Flat.

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The 1940 International style two-story office building is a rectangular plan comprised of blond brick resting on a granite foundation. The seven-bay symmetrical façade is composed of central projecting two-story bay with chamfered corners and recessed first-floor entrance and second-floor window framed with granite surround and metal siding. Three bays flank the central entrance composed of first-floor picture window with transom, decorative brickwork in the spandrels and second floor paired metal windows with brick stretcher surround. The brick parapet has stone coping. Solid brick walls compose side elevations facing driveway and parking areas. Varying single fixed pane windows compose the rear elevation which faces a parking lot.

76

Coshocton National Bank, 120 S. 4th Street – 120 S. 4th Street (photograph 49)

The 1969 Colonial Revival two-story side gable bank is set back from the city sidewalk by a concrete pad and grass lawn. The building is red brick construction with two-story three-bay pedimented portico supported by smooth Doric columns and pilasters with “CHASE” pin-mounted signage with blue logo. The central double door entrance with broken pediment is framed by multi-pane sidelights and transom. Shuttered double hung 12/12 windows flank the entrance and compose the central three bays at the second floor. Two bays of double hung 12/12 shuttered windows at the first and second floors flank the portico. First floor windows have wood panels infilled below. Gabled dormers with double hung 6/6 sash are situated at the asphalt shingle roof flanking the portico and along the rear east elevation. The window fenestration pattern continues on north and south elevations. A covered entrance with flat roof balustrade faces the driveway and parking area at the south elevation. The north elevation faces a driveway with sidewalk. A one-story side gabled drive-thru is located to the rear parking lot.

77

American Auto Sales Wrecker Service Building - 134 N. 5th Street

The 1953 one-part commercial one-story flat roof painted brick building is rectangular plan spanning east-west with a garage door with single door entrance at the north bay and single man door at the south bay of the 5th Street west elevation facade. A canopy extends over a garage door opening at the south side elevation facing an adjoining chain link fenced parking area. The north side elevation is adjacent to the Coshocton Auto Sales Co. Building, 513 Chestnut (#108).

78

Ohio Battery & Ignition Co. Building – 120-124 N. 5th Street (photograph 50-center)

The 1937 Neoclassical style one-part commercial blond brick is composed of five bays. The three central garage paneled doors are divided by brick piers with stone ball finials. End bays are single entrances infilled with vertical siding. A soldier course runs along the top of the bays with a stone stringcourse. Spandrels below the parapet are outlines with stretchers and soldier course. Three stone rectangular tiles are in the center bay and diamond tile in the flanking bays. The parapet has stone coping with balls at the piers and a festoon panel at the central bay. The north

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elevation is painted masonry with quoining at façade corner facing a parking area. The south elevation is adjacent to the 116 N. 5th Street Building (#79).

79,79a

116 N. 5th Street Building & NONCONTRIBUTING Manufactured Shed– 116 N. 5th Street (photograph 50-left)

The 1953 two-part commercial glazed blond half-block building is distinguished by the chamfered corner entrance. The 5th Street west elevation is two bays, while the south elevation is five bays. The first-floor display windows are infilled with vertical vinyl siding. A band of brown brick separates the first and second floor which is composed of paired double hung 1/1 windows with stone sills and rowlock lintels. The parapet has terra cotta camel back coping. The north elevation is adjacent to the 120-124 N. 5th Street Building (#78) with partially exposed second floor composed of painted masonry. A noncontributing aluminum manufactured shed is located to the rear of the building (#79a). An alley is adjacent to the south.

80

Straw Fertilizer Warehouse – 130 Hickory Street

The 1952³² painted concrete block warehouse building is a rectangular plan with east and west wings and garage door openings facing an adjoining parking lot to the north.

81

McDonell Bros. Printing Building - 138 Hickory Street S. 3rd Street (photograph 51) (Historic Images, Figure 23)

The ca. 1910 dark red brick two-part commercial three-story claret brick building has had first floor alterations. Historic images show a central display window resting on a paneled knee-wall with flanking entrances with transoms. The second floor and third floors are composed of three bays of symmetrically placed infill and replacement windows with stone sills and lintels. A recessed sign panel with corbelling rests below the parapet. The north elevation is composed of infilled segmental arched windows and metal fire escape. The south elevation reveals ghost lines from an adjacent demolished building. The rear east elevation is a solid brick wall.

82

Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Depot – 501 Hickory Street (photograph 52)

The ca. 1880 Italianate style red brick side gable freight depot is parallel to the east of the railroad tracks between 5th and Hickory Streets, south of Walnut Street. The depot was moved from its former location between 5th and Hickory Streets, north of Walnut Street.³³ The one-story rectangular plan gabled roof building rests on a stone foundation with pendant brackets supporting overhanging eaves. The thirteen-bay west and east elevations are divided by brick piers with segmental arch double hung 1/1 windows resting above paneled spandrels with painted stone sills and hoods, interspersed with wood paneled dock doors. The Walnut Street

³² Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1962

³³ *The Coshocton Daily Age*, 26 December 1908, 28 December 1908; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1884, 1905, 1912.

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gable end is composed of four bays with single doors with transoms at end bays flanking two central window bays repeated at the upper floor. A dock door and infilled windows compose the south gable end with ramp. Windows and doors are segmental arch. Stairs lead from the city sidewalk to a concrete platform at the east elevation facing the railroad track with large concrete stop block adjacent to the east.

83 111-119 S. 6th Street Building - 111-119 S. 6th Street (photograph 54)

The ca. 1927 two-part commercial blond brick building is four bays on the east façade. The first-floor storefronts are composed of two central recessed metal and glazed storefront systems resting on brick knee-wall with flanking single door recessed entrances at end bays. The second-floor fenestration consists of four symmetrically placed steel industrial style windows resting on stone sill with brick soldier course lintels. The parapet has camel back terra cotta coping. The south elevation wall is composed of remnants from a demolished building at the first-floor and second floor half-block construction with rear one-story painted brick wing. The north elevation is adjacent to the 553-555 Main Street Block (#53).

84 131 S. 6th Street Building - 131 S. 6th Street (photograph 53)

The 1958 two-part commercial side gabled four-story red brick and half-block building with one-story rear wing is set back from the street by an asphalt parking area. The first-floor storefronts consist of a brick wall with single pane fixed windows with recessed aluminum and glass storefront system and double door entrances at end bays covered by a full width hipped roof awning supported by wood posts. Horizontal divided four pane steel windows are symmetrically placed at the second floor. A brick basket weave pattern creates a cornice-like element below the asphalt shingle roof. The north elevation is composed of first floor glass block windows and three bays of windows on the second floor. The one-story rear wing addition is painted concrete block. The south elevation is adjacent to the 133 S. 6th Street Building (#85).

85,85a The Veterans of Foreign Wars & Shed- 133 S. 6th Street Building - NONCONTRIBUTING

The ca. 1920 one-story former garage and warehouse building³⁴ is a rectangular plan clad with corrugated metal siding and stone veneer (#85). The noncontributing building lacks historic architectural integrity, materials, and distinguishing features. A noncontributing shed (#85a) located at the rear of the property was built outside the period of significance.

86 128-148 N. 6th Street Row Houses - 128-148 N. 6th Street (photograph 55)

The ca. 1920 Craftsman style two-story side-gable seven-plex orange brick rowhouse rests on a claret brick foundation. The stone steps lead to striated brick porches with hipped terra cotta tile roof supported by brick piers with carved wood brackets. Porches cover single door entrances

³⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1912, 1925, 1931, 1962.

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with flanking, single or paired double hung 6/1 windows with brick rowlock sills and soldier course lintels. Second floor fenestration per unit consists of two bays of paired double hung 6/1 windows with brick rowlock sills and soldier course lintels. The hipped terra cotta tile roof with wide eaves is supported by paired carved wood brackets. Hipped roof dormers with wood shingle siding, wood brackets, and six pane windows are placed above each unit at all elevations. Each unit has a brick chimney. The north elevation facing Chestnut Street is composed of a single unit, mimicking units at the 6th Street facade. The east elevation has second floor shingle bay windows, segmental arched, rear wood porches, and roof dormers.

WTNS Radio Station - 114 N 6th Street (photograph 56)

The 1947 Art Deco style one-part commercial four-bay rectangular plan building (#121) is composed of blond brick with limestone water table. Concrete steps lead to a recessed curved limestone surround entrance with aluminum canopy topped with mounted aluminum “W T N S” letters. A stylized symbol is carved into a limestone plaque above the canopy. The three remaining bays are composed of glass block window with limestone sills and brick soldier course lintels. Square stone tiles are mounted at the cornice above each window at the parapet with stone coping. Side elevations are composed of brick at the first bay with quoining and painted concrete block with glass block windows. Satellite dishes are mounted at the side and rear elevations. A concrete pad and grass lawn surround the building. The 1968 front gable wood frame garage set back from 6th Street (#87a) rests on a concrete block foundation with asphalt shingle roof. A roll-up garage door at the façade gable end faces an alley to the north. A man door is exhibited at the west elevation and a six-pane window at the east elevation. A grass lawn surrounds side and rear elevations.

87,87a

88 C.A. Brode Sanitary Plumbing Co. Building - 114 S 6th Street (photograph 57) (Historic Images, Figure 25)

The ca. 1900 one-part commercial building with false front is wood frame construction. The first-floor storefront is composed of a trio of display windows resting on a wood bulkhead with transom and off-center recessed entrance, consistent with historic images. A fabric awning covers the storefront. The false front is supported by columns with pendant finials framing a sign board with dentiled cornice. The south elevation is composed of painted corrugated metal. The Rodgers & B.P.O.E. Lodge Block, 601-603 Main Street, 110-112 6th Street (#79) is adjacent to the north.

89 122-124 S. 6th Street House - 122 S. 6th Street (photograph 58-left)

The ca. 1870 Second Empire style two-story house with ca. 1915 one-story commercial addition is composed of red brick. The one-story addition abuts the city sidewalk and wraps the first-floor and side elevations of the house and is composed of three bays of altered storefronts with

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vinyl siding and replacement windows and doors. The second-floor red brick house is revealed with three bays at the façade and two-bays at side elevations composed of replacement windows with painted stone sills and lintels. A dentiled cornice rests below an asphalt shingle mansard roof.

90 128-130 S. 6th Street House- 128-130 S. 6th Street (photograph 58-right)

The ca. 1870 Second Empire style two-story red brick house has a ca. 1900 one-story office addition. Stone steps lead to the front entrance and wrap around front porch enclosed ca. 1930, supported by brick piers with stone capped knee-wall and bracketed dentiled cornice. A projecting one-story front gable wood frame south wing with facade picture window and side entrance extends along the south elevation of the house to the sidewalk. The second-floor house is revealed with three bays at the façade composed of replacement windows with painted stone sills and lintels. A dentiled cornice rests below an asphalt shingle mansard roof.

91 Fall Building - 132-134 S. 6th Street (photograph 59)

The ca. 1915 two-part commercial, three-bay orange brick building has minor alterations. The first-floor storefronts flank a recessed single door entrance with transom to the second floor. The north storefront exhibits central entrance with flanking wood bulkheads supporting display windows with remnants of prism glass tiles exhibited at storefront and central entrance transoms. The south storefront is altered with wood siding infill replacement window and asphalt shingle awning. At the second floor, three double hung 1/1 windows with stone sills and lintels compose the central bay flanked by double hung 1/1 bay windows within a corbelled blind panel with stone sills at end bays. The corbelled stepped parapet is separated by a stone stringcourse with three central double hung 1/1 windows with stone sills and lintels with stone plaque above reading "FALL.BUILDING." The south elevation faces a parking area and exhibits ghost lines from a one-story demolished building and infilled segmental arch windows at the second floor.

92 125 N. 7th Street House - 125N. 7th Street (photograph 8-right)

The ca. 1920 American Foursquare red brick house is composed of front and hipped roof side gable resting on a rusticated stone foundation with commercial addition at the façade. The first-floor front porch was replaced with a ca. 1950 brick and wood frame hipped roof addition. A covered wood ADA ramp wraps from the north elevation leading to the front door. The second floor is composed of chamfered corner two-story bay window at the south bay, double hung 1/1 window at the gable with stone sill and lintel, and single pane attic window above. The north elevation exhibits single pane, single and paired double hung 1/1 sash along with two single door entrances. At the south elevation, a lateral chimney with stepped stone capped base is centrally located with flanking wood infilled windows. Windows have stone sills, and some with stone lintels, and a second first floor bay window is towards the rear. Hipped roof dormers are on

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façade and north elevations and gable roof dormer on rear elevation. An alley and parking lot are adjacent to the north.

121 N. 7th Street House & Garage - 121 N. 7th Street (photograph 8-left)

The ca.1920 American Foursquare orange brick house (#93) with hipped roof and symmetrical façade has roof dormers at the east and north elevations. Concrete steps lead to the three-bay façade with central open foyer entrance, and front porch enclosed with siding and ribbon windows at end bays for office use ca. 1940. The second floor is composed of two-story chamfered corner bay window at the south bay, central diamond pattern stained-glass window, and double hung 1/1 window at north bay. Windows have stone sills. The hipped slate roof exhibits overhanging eaves and central hipped roof dormer with quad of four pane windows at façade, north and rear elevations. At the south elevation, a lateral chimney with stepped stone capped flanking with replacement windows and a second first floor bay window is towards the rear. A 1925 one-story hipped roof orange brick single car garage (#93a) with roll up door is to the south of the house.

93,93a

94

Salvation Army – 334 Chestnut Street, 219 N. 4th Street (photograph 1)

The two-story blond brick building with stone trim and quoining is comprised of ca. 1930 portion and 1953 east wing gym fronting Chestnut Street. A post-1962 two-story orange brick northeast wing faces 4th Street. A pointed arch gateway is located to the west of the 1930 entrance providing access to the parking lot. The ca. 1930 original portion is comprised of central bay flanked by two entrances. The west entrance has a stone surround and a stone headmold engraved with “GOD IS LOVE.” The east door has stone surround and trimmed headmold; the opening has been infilled with glass block. A message sign is situated in the landscaping in front of the east door. The central bay consists of paired stained-glass windows with stone block spandrel engraved with “The Salvation Army” below a quad of casement windows. A stone stringcourse at the second-floor window is engraved with alternating Latin crosses and sun motifs. Two Salvation Army shields are located in the brick work below the parapet with stone coping at either end.

The remaining five-bay 1953 portion of the building is composed of a projecting bay at the west end where the building attaches to the ca. 1930 original building. The two-story wing has a west entrance with stone quoining with headmold. The entrance is composed of anodized metal full glazed double doors. The window above is a quad of triple divided casement windows. The remaining bays are surrounded with stone quoining that extends to the second-floor windows. The windows are triple divided casement windows, trios at the three center bays, and a pair at the eastern most bay. A stone stringcourse delineates the roofline. A back-lit sign board with both a Salvation Army sign and shield logo are mounted above the stone stringcourse. The parapet has

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stone coping. A contemporary concrete handicap ramp with pipe rail runs parallel at the façade. The east elevation is adjacent to the Carnegie Library, 213 N. 4th Street (#70). The west elevation abuts a driveway and parking lot to the Coshocton County Sherriff's Office which is outside the boundary of the Historic District.

95,95a

Dr. James G. Smailes House & Garage – 406 Chestnut Street (photograph 2)

The 1923 Colonial Revival red brick two-story side gable house with brick course water table and jerkinhead roof (#95) is situated on a corner lot. The symmetrical façade is defined by the central entrance flanked by Chicago “style” double hung windows (2/1, 4/1, 2/1) at the first floor and double hung 5/1 window at the second floor. The central second floor window is a pair of leaded glass casement windows. Brick steps lead to a central Colonial Revival style flat roof wood porch with curved façade and wide cornice band supported by trios of Doric columns and brackets covering a single door entrance. Shed dormers with paired double hung 1/1 windows are symmetrically placed at the asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails. At the west elevation, three-pane quarter round windows flank the lateral chimney. To the east is a one-story porch wing with six, 2/1, narrow vertical pane side-by-side sash at the façade with projecting decorative rafter tails supporting a flat roof. A rear north one-story red brick office addition was added between 1925 and 1931. A 1925 red brick front gable jerkinhead roof detached two-car garage (#95a) exhibits a single central three-pane vertical sash window above the entrance.

96,96a

Bert C. Senter House & Garage – 410 Chestnut Street

The ca.1923 Tudor Revival red brick two-story cross gable house (#96) has a hipped roof connecting to a sharply sloped roof at the east elevation; sometimes referred to as Germanic Cottages.³⁵ The two-bay façade is composed of first-floor bay window and paired multi-pane casement window. A paired multi-pane casement window is repeated at the second-floor gable end. Brick steps lead from the city sidewalk to a covered corner porch entrance at the west elevation. A one-story porch located to the east of the bay window was removed between 1925-1931.³⁶ The east elevation faces a side alley and exhibits a series of narrow vertical multi-pane windows connecting with the two-story side gable with multi-pane windows at the first and second floor. A 1925 red brick front gable detached garage (#96a) with clapboard gable end is located to the rear of the house facing the alley. The entrance has been infilled with single man door and paired plywood doors.

97

Coshocton Elks Lodge No. 376 B.P.O.E.– 434 Chestnut Street (photograph 3-left) (Historic Images, Figure 32)

³⁵ McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013, 456.

³⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1925, 1931.

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The ca. 1900 Mediterranean style M.Q. Baker House was dedicated for use by the Coshocton Elks Lodge No. 376 in 1934. A two-story wing was added to the rear north in 1956,³⁷ and two-story brick west wing after 1962. The Mediterranean style two-story blond roman brick house façade is composed to the west of three arcade windows with altered brick at the piers, noticeable at the springing of the arch. The windows are replacement metal windows with tinted glazing. The replacement metal double hung 1/1 windows with stone sills at the second floor are surrounded by brick headers. A two-story curved bay window is situated to the east with wood infilled windows at the first floor. An infill stained-glass frame with an image of an elk head and the words “376 BPOE” is centrally located at the second floor between the double hung windows and the bay window. A hipped roof with central dormer has a quad of square windows. The west wing is composed of matching brick with rock faced water table. The five bays are comprised of three double hung 1/1 metal windows, one arched window, and a recessed entrance. The hipped roof mimics the house. A rock faced stone wall with Coshocton Elks sign is situated on the front yard with flagpole.

442 Chestnut Street House 442&442½ Chestnut Street (photograph 3-middle) (Historic Images, Figure 32)

98,98a

The 1899 two and one-half story wood frame Queen Anne house (#98) with narrow clapboard siding resting on an ashlar sandstone foundation has non-historic applied woodwork at the second floor. The full width Colonial Revival orange brick porch is supported by paired Doric wood columns resting on brick piers with cross pattern wood balustrade and dentiled flat roof, replacing an earlier wrap around porch removed by 1912.³⁸ The first floor three-bay façade is composed of bay window with picture window flanked by double hung 1/1 windows, single door entrance, and double hung 1/1 window at the end bay with wood surrounds. The bay window extends to the second floor with cut away supported by single carved wood brackets at the gable ends. A trio of upper sash multi-paned diamond pattern double hung 1/1 windows are centered at the gable end with contrasting half timbering and diamond pattern wood work with petit brackets below the sill. A rounded one-story bay window is exhibited on the west elevation, with double hung 1/1 single and paired windows exhibited throughout the side elevations with asphalt shingle roof. (#98a) **Beiter Brothers Memorial Studios Building - 442 ½ Chestnut Street** The 1930 two-story side gable commercial building is painted concrete block construction. A trio of garage bays composes the first-floor façade facing the asphalt alley and parking area. A single wood frame one-story garage is attached to the east elevation.

99,99a

448 Chestnut Street House – 448 Chestnut Street (photograph 3-right)(Historic Images, Figure 32)

³⁷ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 3 September 1972.

³⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1905, 1912.

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The 1899 two and one-half story wood frame Queen Anne house (#99) is constructed with narrow clapboard siding resting on an ashlar sandstone foundation. The house is a hipped roof with cross gable type with irregular plan situated on a corner lot. A partial wrap around porch at the façade and east elevation was removed after 1962.³⁹ The first-floor façade is composed of two bays with gable comprised of first-floor picture window, second floor paired windows, and flared gable end with louvred opening. The second bay is slightly recessed with concrete steps and landing leading to a single door entrance with transom and double hung 1/1 window at the second floor. The east elevation facing 5th Street features a central two-story chamfered bay and scalloped patterned gable end with fanlight multi-paned window. The gable is repeated at the east elevation with a trio of windows at the first floor, paired double hung 1/1 windows at the second floor, and fanlight at the gable end. The roof is asphalt single. To the rear is the ca. 1940 side gabled **217 N. 5th Street House, 217 N. 5th Street (#99a)** remodeled from a garage⁴⁰ with first floor concrete block infilled bays and upper second floor with wood cladding and sporadic window fenestration.

100

Nick Athey Service Station – 512 Chestnut Street (photograph 4)

The ca. 1945 Tudor Revival Cottage style⁴¹ service station is composed of a façade consisting of the one-story cross gabled Tudor portion, with adjacent two garage bays and one-story rectangular wing to the rear. The steep pitched cross gabled Tudor portion occurs at the west bay exhibiting elongated narrow arched three pane divided windows with stone sills flanking an arched doorway and finished in a troweled cementitious (stucco-like) coating. The roof is asphalt shingle. The one-story rectangular flat roof wing with stepped parapet and stone coping continues to the rear has a single man door, garage bays, and infilled openings along the west elevation.

101

Coshocton U.S. Post Office – 516 Chestnut Street (photograph 5)

The 1968 International style one-story orange brick post office exhibits cubic form and modular design with overhanging cantilever flat roof. The façade, along Chestnut Street is composed of two sections; the western portion has a series of tall metal ribbon windows with transoms resting on a stone stringcourse bookended with a brick bay. The eastern section is recessed slightly and consists of trio sets of the ribbon and transom window configuration resting on the stone string course that run into a projecting wing wall. A USPS logo sign and the street address are mounted on the wall. The west elevation consists of a single man entrance with a metal flat

³⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1962.

⁴⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1931, 1962.

⁴¹ National Park Service Technical Preservation Brief 46. "The Preservation and Reuse of Historic Gas Stations." Available at <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/46-gas-stations.htm>; Henderson, Wayne, Scott Benjamin. *Gas Stations*. Osceola, WI: Motorbooks International Publishers & Wholesalers, 1994.

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canopy, flanked by trio of the metal ribbon and transom windows on stone string course. The main entrance is along the east elevation which is adjacent to the large asphalt parking lot. The entrance is flanked to the south by the wing wall and single pin mounted bronze letters spell out "United States Postal Office, Coshocton, Ohio 43812." The bronze metal full glazed double door entrance is topped with a double transom. Two sets of the trio ribbon and transom windows resting on the stone stringcourse terminate into a projecting bay with the same window configuration. The covered loading dock extends to the north. The flat roof is finished with a stepped three-band anodized metal coping.

102

Oxford Mining Co. Inc. – 544 Chestnut Street - NONCONTRIBUTING

The 1993 one-part commercial building with gabled roof and stepped false front parapet is finished with a cementitious coating. It replaced the razed J. F. Meeks Buildings (NR# 85000033) previously located on the property. The contemporary building is built outside the period of significance.

103

604 Chestnut Street Duplex – 604 Chestnut Street

The 1925 two-story red-orange brick duplex is composed of Chestnut and 6th Street facades. The symmetrical three-bay façade facing Chestnut Street is comprised of double hung 1/1 replacement windows with brick sills and lintels at the first and second floors with entrance at the north end bay. The full width front gable brick porch has painted shingles in the pediment. The five-bay west elevation facing 6th Street projects slightly defining the second dwelling and continues the window fenestration pattern. A brick partial porch with hipped roof covers side-by-side single entrance doors. A bump-out covered entrance at the west elevation was added between 1925-1931.⁴² A brick course water table travels the perimeter of the house. The hipped roof has asphalt shingles.

104,104a

First Baptist Church & NONCONTRIBUTING Pavilion– 618 Chestnut Street (photograph 6)

The 1915 First Baptist Church (#104) was designed by architect Robert W. Dickerson and built by contractor John Shaw.⁴³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show alterations to the church between 1925-1931. The Tudor Revival cross gable church consists of sanctuary and bell tower. The three-bay red brick sanctuary façade is punctuated with a central monumental stained-glass window trimmed with stone quoining set in a Tudor arch. The west bay has a rectangular stained-glass window trimmed in stone quoining with headmold. The main entrance surround mimics the central stained-glass window except with paneled double doors. The entrance is

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ *The Construction Record*. Vol 53. Construction Record Publishing Company, 1915, 12; First Baptist Church of Coshocton. History. Available at <https://www.firstbaptistchurchofcoshocton.com/what-s-important>.

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accessed by poured concrete stairs. A brick water table delineates the basement level, with the basement windows infilled with glass block. The stone trim work and stone foundation is painted white. A vent slit is located at the apex of the gable roof. The east elevation is divided into three bays of quad stained-glass windows divided by buttressing, the final fourth bay is solid brick wall. The basement windows are infilled with brick. The roof overhangs the west elevation. The west elevation is composed of four lancet arch stained-glass windows on the first floor, 1/1 segmental arch windows and central doorway at the second floor, with a lancet arch louvered opening at the gable peak. A metal fire escape descends from a second-floor central bay door opening. A one-story brick hipped roof wing is at the rear of the building. The three-story bell tower has corner buttressing and consists of elevated entrance with double door and surround matching the main entrance. The second level has a rectangular stained-glass window mimicking the sanctuary window but smaller in size that rests on a stone stringcourse. The belfry has paired louvered arches with the same stone quoining and string course; brick crenellation resides just below the stone stringcourse. A 1992 free-standing pavilion to the west is non-contributing, built outside the period of significance. (#104a) A brick monument sign and planter reside in the front lawn.

636 Chestnut Street House & Garage – 636 Chestnut Street (photograph 7)

The ca. 1920 Colonial Revival red brick house (#105) is an American Foursquare type with rectangular plan, low pitched hipped roof, and symmetrical facade. Concrete steps lead to the central single door entrance with multi-pane sidelights above wood panels covered by a hipped roof partial porch supported by fluted Doric columns. Trios of multi-pane windows with transom and stone sills flank the entrance porch. The second floor is composed of three bays of symmetrically placed paired multi-pane shuttered windows, with a brick course connecting at the stone sills. The hipped roof exhibits wide eaves and central hipped roof dormer with trio of fixed six pane windows. The one-story west wing continues the multi-pane fenestration pattern. The carport at the east elevation is supported by tapered brick piers. A ca. 1920 red brick hipped roof garage is to the rear (#105a).

Presbyterian Church– 415 Chestnut Street (photograph 9) (Historic Images, Figure 30)

The 1904-05⁴⁴ Late Gothic Revival style masonry church is a cross gable plan designed by Cleveland architects Nicklas and Badgley and constructed by G.B. Ballard of Mattoon, IL.⁴⁵ Situated on a corner lot, the west elevation façade faces 4th Street and Courthouse Square. The three-bay two-story gable front sanctuary is flanked by a square three-story bell tower to the north and two-story tower to the south. Monumental stone steps lead to a pair of double doors with tracery stained-glass transoms, recessed within a stone Tudor arch. Round arched stained-glass windows set within a lancet/quatrefoil tracery and stone surround flank the entrance. A

⁴⁴ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 2 October 1905.

⁴⁵ *The Coshocton Age*, 2 October 1905.

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large stone lancet arch is made up of stone tracery exhibiting quatrefoils and stained-glass window above a crenellated stone stringcourse at the second floor below the inset gable end. Towers are separated at each floor by a stone course and composed of rectangular stone trimmed openings with stone headmolds and infilled with lancet/quatrefoil tracery and stained-glass windows at the first floor with lancet arches and tracery stained-glass windows at the second floor. The third-floor belfry exhibits paired lancet/quatrefoil arch openings and tracery on all four side. Both towers exhibit battlements with inset triangle pediment on all four sides, mimicking the sanctuary façade. The north elevation facing Chestnut Street is composed of a large lancet arch composed of the same lancet/quatrefoil arch tracery and stained-glass window motif. Steps lead to a double door entrance with “PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL” engraved above. The two-story six-bay 1904-05 school repeats the fenestration pattern of lancet/quatrefoil arch stained-glass window motifs. A one-story 1959 Late Gothic Revival chapel, with steeple and large lancet arch stained-glass window with quatrefoil tracery, is tied to the church by the 1959 International style educational south wing.⁴⁶ A parking lot is adjacent to the south and fenced playground to the rear east of the 1904-05 portion of the building.

107

First National Bank – 429 Chestnut Street (photograph 10)

The 1970 Brutalist bank is composed of an orange brick box form with dominating overhanging flat roof. The lobby entrance is located at the northeast corner facing the parking lot. Fenestration is minimal and consists of ribbon windows separated by brick trim work. The drive-through teller windows are located on the west elevation. A pattern of pronounced soldier course bricks surrounds the perimeter of the building and piers below the roof line. The concrete roof is placed perpendicularly and cantilevers over the drive-through supported by brick piers and beams reminiscent of a square arch. The underside of the drive-through expresses the painted waffle concrete structure, creating dentils along the fascia. The roof has standing seam bronze siding coping.

108

Coshocton Auto Sales Co. Building – 513 Chestnut Street (photograph 11)

The 1936 one-part commercial painted checker patterned brick building is rectangular in plan. The five-bay façade is composed of a pair of 1/1 double hung windows resting on a painted stone sill and a full glazed metal door at the eastern most bay. The three-bay storefront windows has been infilled with brick, with three single double hung windows and a Chicago style window completing the infill. A flush metal man door is located at the western most bay. The stepped parapet has metal coping. The east elevation carries the checker patterned brick two bays, with paired 1/1 double hung windows resting on concrete sills. The following bay contains a recessed garage bay and flush metal man door. The final two bays are comprised of paired 1/1/ double hung windows resting on painted stone sill and a garage door. The west elevation is a solid painted checker patterned brick wall.

⁴⁶ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 26 September 1958.

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109,109a,b

549 Chestnut Street Building & NONCONTRIBUTING Garages – 549 Chestnut Street – NONCONTRIBUTING

The contemporary 1989 one-part commercial cross front gabled building (#109) was built outside the period of significance. Facing an alley at the rear of the property is a 1912 four bay flat roof garage (#109a) resting on a brick foundation and clad in metal siding, adjoining a concrete block single bay garage (#109b) to the west. Both noncontributing garages lack historic and architectural integrity, materials, and distinguishing features.

110,110a

Mizer Sanitarium & Garage– 553 Chestnut Street (photograph 12)

The ca.1869 Italianate style red and orange brick two-story house (#110) is situated on a corner lot. The asymmetrical rectangular plan house rests on a sandstone foundation. Concrete steps and sidewalk lead from Chestnut Street to a Colonial Revival style central partial front porch supported by trios of slender square classical columns and dentiled cornice with flat roof and fleur-de-lis patterned iron railing. The porch shelters a paneled door with fanlight flanked with side panels and half-lites. The fenestration consists of semi-arched openings with double hung 2/2 windows with stone sills and pointed arch stone hoods. The east elevation facing 6th Street has a first floor bay window with scrolled bracket supporting a standing seam roof. The hipped asphalt shingle roof with overhanging wide eaves is supported by scrolled brackets with pendants. A one-story wood frame addition has been added to the west elevation. A 1940 front gable concrete block and batten board wood frame garage (#110a) with louvered cupola is situated to the rear of the property with access from 6th Street.

611 Chestnut Street House & Garage– 611 Chestnut Street

The ca. 1900 Queen Anne style two-story red brick house (#111) with brick course water table is a hipped roof with cross gable subtype with irregular plan. A partial front porch was enclosed after 1962.⁴⁷ The first-floor façade is composed of two bays with gable comprised of first-floor double hung 1/1 window and second floor paired double hung 1/1 windows below a clapboard gable end with louvered opening. The second bay is slightly set back with concrete steps and landing leading to an enclosed shed roof porch with a single door and a picture window above a brick knee wall, and paired double hung 1/1 windows at the second floor. The gable end is repeated at the east elevation with a trio of infilled window openings at the first and second floors. The roof is asphalt shingle. A 1910 rock faced stone and concrete block two-car garage with hipped metal standing seam roof is situated at the rear of the property with access from 6th Street (#111a).

111,111a

112,112a

617 Chestnut Street House & NONCONTRIBUTING Garage– 617 Chestnut Street (photograph 13)

⁴⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1962.

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The ca. 1880 Italianate style one-story wood frame house is a center gable subtype (#112). A concrete sidewalk and steps lead to a full width front porch supported by chamfered columns with spindle balustrade and bracketed cornice with frieze panels and diamond motif. The porch covers a projecting central bay with double door entrance and transom. Flanking bays are composed of full-length shuttered window openings which have been partially infilled with scalloped siding to accommodate replacement windows. The front gable of the central bay is exposed above the porch roof line exhibiting vertical siding with half timbering, and cornice returns. A side porch at the east elevation mimics the front porch covering a single door entrance with transom. Full length windows have been partially infilled. At the west elevation, the bay window is composed of four narrow double hung 1/1 windows below a flat roof supported by brackets. A 1990 wood frame rear garage (#112a) with man door was built outside the period of significance.

113,113a,b,c Roahrig Gulf Service Station, Canopy & Outbuilding, Garage – 629 Chestnut Street (Historic Images, Figure 34) – NONCONTRIBUTING

The 1957 one-story filling station and convenience store (#113), with metal gas pump canopy supported by metal columns (#113a), has been altered with siding covering character defining elements (Historic Images, Figure 34) making it noncontributing to the Historic District. A ca. 1980 wood frame outbuilding with gambrel roof (#113b) and façade brick addition with garage door entrance, and ca. 2000 four-bay metal sided garage with corrugated metal roof (#113c) were built outside the period of significance and are noncontributing to the Historic District.

114 Kroger Store - 637 Chestnut Street – NONCONTRIBUTING

The 1956-57⁴⁸ large commercial building abuts the sidewalk facing Chestnut Street with a large parking lot adjacent to the east accessed from Chestnut and 7th Streets. A metal panel clad addition was added at the façade east elevation after 1962, altering the appearance with loss of architectural integrity. No historic images of the building were found during research. The building is noncontributing to the Historic District due to alterations that conceal historic fabric and demonstrate replacement of historic features.

115 330-334 Walnut Street Rowhouses –330-334 Walnut Street

The ca. 1920 American Foursquare type, three-family house is two-story wood frame construction. Three sets of concrete steps with pipe rail lead to first-floor entrances. The façade is composed of three matching porches with concrete block open basket weave knee-wall, ironwork columns supporting hipped asphalt shingle roof covering a front door with transom and side double hung 1/1 window bay. Six double hung 1/1 replacement window bays span the

⁴⁸ *The Coshocton County Democrat*, 26 August 1956.

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length of the second floor. The hipped asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves exhibits three hipped roof dormers with trios of fixed pane windows marking the central unit and paired at the east and west unit. Hipped roof second-floor bay windows are at the east and west elevations.

116

Grace United Methodist Church – 422 Walnut Street, 142 S. 4th Street (photograph 38) (Historic Images, Figure 28)

The 1881, 1902-03 Gothic Revival style church with 110' bell tower and steeple, and 1956-57 International style rear educational and office wing is composed of red brick with stone accents.⁴⁹ The church is situated on the northeast corner of Walnut and S. 4th Streets. The 1881 three-bay red brick north church was constructed by contractor S.C. Dillon of Dresden, Ohio.⁵⁰ The raised central gable with corner buttressing is three stories in height. The first floor has a quad of lancet arches with stone voussoirs set in a drop cap. The two center arches are blind while the outer arches have paired lancet stained-glass windows. At the second-floor level is a monumental segmental pointed arch with cross finial with foliated lancet tracery and stained-glass window. The third floor has a pair of lancet arched tracery windows resting on a stone still with brick rowlock headmolding. The central bay is flanked by lancet stone arched entrances with paneled double doors. A trio of lancet arched stained-glass windows are capped with rowlock headmolding.

The 1902-03 portion abuts to the south. Three bays at the façade are composed of central corbelled gable composed of monumental lancet arch with tracery and trefoil stained-glass window above a double door entrance set in a brick pointed archway with "Grace Methodist Church 1902" stone plaque above and flanking single brick pointed arch windows with stone sills, stone voussoirs at the springing and keystone. End bays consist of single door entrance set within a brick surround pointed arch with stone accents with paired tracery lancet arch at the second floor. The south bay corner bell tower has a replacement copper steeple. The south elevation extends along Walnut Street with central corbelled gable composed of monumental lancet arch with tracery and trefoil stained-glass window. The first floor has pointed arches with double hung 1/1 windows, four in the west bay four at the center and two at the east bay with a single door entrance set in pointed arch surround. The second-floor windows are paired lancet and tracery stained-glass windows. All stained-glass windows have protective glazing. The 1956-57 International style classroom and office wing to the east rear is composed of contemporary stained-glass window panels with two-story rectangular concrete surround and paired glazed metal door south elevation entrance and brick wall with mounted cross. A side gable red brick south wing with corbelling is in the New Formalism style. The north elevation is divided by narrow buttresses at each bay with paired segmental arch windows resting on stone sills. The two story 1956-57 educational wing is set back at the rear. Parking areas are to the north and rear east of the building.

⁴⁹ Grace United Methodist Church, About. Available at <http://grace.fallout.cc/>

⁵⁰ Ibid.

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544-546 Walnut Street Warehouse – 544 Walnut Street (photograph 39-left)

The 1930 one-story red brick warehouse is composed of brick infilled west garage bay and five windows; the central window has been converted to a single man door. Accents include brick rowlock water table and soldier course lintels with stone coping. Side elevations are composed of painted brick and concrete block. A paneled garage door at the east elevation faces a parking lot.

118

**548 Walnut Street Bank Building – 548 Walnut Street (photograph 39-right) -
NONCONTRIBUTING**

The contemporary 1989 red brick bank building was built outside the period of significance.

119

Bachert Building – 604-612 Walnut Street (photograph 40-corner)

The 1906 Neoclassical two-part commercial red brick building with stone accents is situated on a corner lot. The chamfered corner entrance is composed of arched stone entablature supported by large scrolled brackets resting on brick pilasters with stone plinth. A single window composes the second floor below the stone cornice and stone plaque with “BACHERT” in raised letters at the parapet. Five storefront bays at the first-floor south elevation along Walnut Street are divided by brick pilasters with stone plinth and Doric capitals supporting a brick entablature and stone stringcourse. Bays are composed of replacement metal and glazed storefront systems resting on brick knee-wall with single door entrance. The east elevation is five bays with corner storefront at the south end, blank wall with three symmetrically placed infilled square windows with stone sills and north bay with two aluminum and full glazed entrances, a single into the first floor and double doors to the second floor. Second floor fenestration alternates between double hung 1/1 windows of varying configuration of side-by-side, paired, and Chicago style resting on stone sills below brick flat arches with stone keystone and projecting bay windows with shingle spandrel, double hung 1/1 windows flanked by fluted Doric pilasters below entablature and dentiled cornice hipped roof. The north service elevation consists of brick wall with sporadic placed windows and doors. The L. B. Bancroft Building (#120) is adjacent to the east.

120

L.B. Bancroft Building – 614-616 Walnut Street (photograph 40-center)

The ca. 1910 Neo-Classical style two-part commercial building is orange brick construction. First floor altered storefronts flank a central recessed entrance. Storefronts rest on brick knee-walls infilled with metal siding and replacement windows. Five bays at the second floor are composed of trios of double hung 1/1 windows with overhanging hoods at end bays resting on rock faced stone sills. The central bay has small paired double hung 1/1 windows with rusticated sill and lintel. The second and fourth bay are bay windows clad in metal siding. A metal cornice runs the length of the building. The Bachert Building, 604-612 Walnut Street (#119) is adjacent

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to the west, and M.O. Bretzius Motor Co. Building, 618 Walnut Street (#121) is adjacent to the east.

121

M.O. Bretzius Motor Co. Building – 618 Walnut Street (photograph 40-right)

The ca. 1920 one-part commercial painted brick building is one-bay wide. The single storefront opening has been altered with infill aluminum and replacement window resting on cultured stone-knee-wall with fabric awning. A contemporary back lite projecting sign is mounted at the brick infilled recessed panel just below the corbelled parapet with stone coping. The painted brick stepped east elevation with terra cotta camelback coping faces a driveway and parking lot. The L.B. Bancroft Building, 614-616 Walnut Street (#120) is adjacent to the west.

122,122a

American Art Works Tuscarora – Shaw-Barton Inc. Building & Garage, 517-549 Walnut Street, (photograph 41) (Historic Images, Figures 35a, 35b, 36)

The complex, which occupies the block between Hickory and 6th Streets, is composed of a 1920 four-story brick and concrete Commercial style building with matching 1925 addition and 1957-58 International Style two-story east wing. The 1925 addition wraps the north and west 1920 elevations. The 1920 and 1925 four-story portion exhibits the concrete skeletal frame with brick infill at the window openings. The 1957-58 two-story east wing is divided into two sections, the Walnut Street elevation is composed of eleven bays, three bays along 6th Street, and is divided by brick piers with concrete spandrels emphasizing the horizontal. Fenestration pattern consists of aluminum windows with central full glazed sash flanked by horizontal divided four pane sash. The central bays along Walnut encompass the main entrance which is two bays of recessed metal and glazed storefront system with paired doors, planters, and solid brick statement wall. To the rear along 6th Street is six bays of a two-story portion, double the height of the Walnut Street elevation, with expressed concrete structural system with brick infill. A recessed entrance and ribbon windows exist at the northern bay. The rear of the property is asphalt pavement with a small 1970 concrete block garage (#122a).

Integrity

The Coshocton Main Street Historic District maintains historic architectural integrity with alterations occurring during the period of significance that do not detract from the integrity of the Historic District. The Historic District exhibits diverse architectural styles and types of commercial buildings and includes civic, institutional, and other building types which span from 1866-1970. Historic architectural integrity is further demonstrated through the retention of historic architectural elements, fabric, materials, and craftsmanship, with first-floor alterations to commercial storefronts occurring over time throughout the commercial buildings in the Historic District as a common occurrence in the Main Street tradition and during the period of

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significance. The Historic District embodies the center of commercial life and demonstrates the evolution and growth of the City of Coshocton as an industrial center developing at the Forks of the Muskingum River through mid-century. The historic district setting and relationship with the historic resources along with the historic buildings maintain historic setting, feeling, and design associated with the historic character as noted in historic images of the buildings in historic setting and within the Historic District.

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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.)

Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance

1866-1970

Significant Dates

1875

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Architects:

Carpenter and Williams
Dickerson, Robert W.
Hart, E.W.
Nicklas and Badgley
Rush, William
Tribbie, Jack

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Builders:

Ballard, G.B.

Crossen Construction Dillon, S.C.

Hathaway, Inc.

Jacobs, Edward T.

S. Harold & Co.

Shaw, John

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.)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Coshocton Main Street Historic District is significant under **Criterion A** in the area of **Commerce** as representative of the Main Street tradition as the center of commercial life with the evolution of the City of Coshocton as an industrial center at the Forks of the Muskingum River. In addition, the Historic District is significant under **Criterion C: Architecture** for its distinctive collection of commercial architecture encompassing historic resources spanning the 19th and 20th centuries from 1866 through 1970. The **period of significance begins in 1866** with the construction of the first building in the Historic District and **ends in 1970** based on National Register fifty-year guidelines. The district continues to serve the commercial, religious, civic, and governmental community needs of the city of Coshocton and Coshocton County.

Narrative Statement of Significance

From its inception, the Main Street in towns and cities has been a creation of downtown centralization serving as a magnet for commerce and community, fortified by such forces of concentration as the railroad, streetcar, and automobile. By the turn of the twentieth century in America, "Main Street had become a densely packed intermingling of buildings, buggies, trolleys and people - the civic and commercial heart of the American city."⁵¹ Increases in population, industrialization, and the corresponding demand for more commercial facilities prompted lateral expansion along not only the spine of Main Street, but along connecting side streets and arteries, engulfing residential properties to create downtown commercial districts.⁵² This pattern of economic growth, commercial and community development is demonstrated by

⁵¹ Longstreth, 7.

⁵² Longstreth, 13-15.

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Coshocton Main Street Historic District representative buildings constructed between 1866 and 1970.

The growth of Coshocton during the period of significance was largely defined by improved means of transportation and the founding of the specialty advertising industry. Establishment of Coshocton in 1802 at the Forks of the Muskingum River and designation as the county seat in 1811 along with construction of the Ohio and Erie Canal and arrival of the first canal boat in 1830,⁵³ led Coshocton to becoming a major commercial center in eastern Ohio in the early nineteenth century. The railroads were a driving force behind commercial and industrial growth characteristic of the mid-to-late nineteenth century Industrial Era. The Steubenville and Indiana (S&I) railroad was chartered February 24, 1848, commencing work in 1851 and opening for operation from Steubenville to Newark via Coshocton in April 1855. In October 1864, the Central Ohio Railroad between Newark and Columbus opened direct communications with railroads running west from Columbus. The Pittsburgh connection was completed one year later in October 1865, opening the whole line from Columbus to Pittsburgh.

Coshocton became a hub of commercial activity and haven for the import and export of goods, as well as witnessing the birth of the specialty advertising business. In 1878, *Coshocton Age* newspaper publisher Jasper F. Meek founded the specialty advertising industry by printing on non-paper utilitarian objects. Competing *Democratic Standard* newspaper publisher Henry D. Beach followed suit. Artists moved to Coshocton to design and paint illustrations and through company mergers and acquisitions became the American Art Works in 1908. During this first decade of the 20th century, Coshocton boasted more artist residents than any other city in the U.S. except New York. The advertising companies of Coshocton became world leaders in their industry. The city of Coshocton weathered the Great Depression and World War II with the advertising companies carrying the local economy which continued well into the twentieth century.

Formation of Coshocton

The territory of what would become Coshocton County was formerly the home of the Delaware Nation with at least six Native American villages situated along the Muskingum, Walhonding, and Tuscarawas Rivers. The junction of these rivers was known as the “Forks of the Muskingum” and center of the best hunting, fishing, and trapping grounds in the region.⁵⁴ In 1798, the territory became part of the United States Military Land District to satisfy claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Land was surveyed and divided into townships five miles square, and then into quarter townships containing four thousand acres which were

⁵³ Nicholas, 40.

⁵⁴ Nicholas, 11.

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subsequently divided into forty 100 acre lots. What land was not required for military warrants was sold by act of Congress. Approximately 22 townships were within the boundaries of Coshocton County by 1824.⁵⁵

The first plat map of the town Coshocton, within Tuscarawas Township, was laid out in April 1802. Surveyors Ebenezer Buckingham and John Matthews designated the name Tuscarawas for the town and situated it on the site of a former Lenape (Delaware) Native American village at the Forks of the Muskingum. The town encompassed an area of about three-quarters of a mile square, extending three squares beyond Mulberry Street and east to 5th Street, including 308 lots. In addition, 47 larger lots became known as east out-lots to the east of 5th Street and south out-lots to the south of Mulberry Street. Common lots extending several hundred feet in width along the river banks, abutting in-land lots, held the rights to build warehouses and wharves. In 1811, the town became the county seat of government and the name changed to Coshocton, derived from the Delaware Indian Village name of Goschachgunk, meaning union of the waters.⁵⁶ Town proprietors donated the square south of the current public square to the public. When the town was made county seat, the legislature authorized subdivision of the square and money from the sale of lots to be used to finance the construction of public buildings.⁵⁷

Early settlers to Coshocton were largely from New England, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, seeking to better their condition by making permanent homes in the wilderness west of the Ohio River. They came largely on foot over the Alleghany Mountains with horse and wagon to carry their possessions, with the population reaching 7,086 in 1820. The arrival of the Ohio and Erie Canal to Roscoe Village on the west side of the Forks of the Muskingum and the first canal boat in 1830,⁵⁸ led Coshocton to becoming a major commercial center in eastern Ohio. The town was incorporated in 1833, and the county population tripled to 21,590 people by 1840. The canal was extended in 1836 from Roscoe up the Walhonding and completed in 1842 with

⁵⁵ Hunt, William H. *Historical Collections of Coshocton County, Ohio: A Complete Panorama of the County, from the Time of the Earliest Known Occupants of the Territory unto the Present Time.*

Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co, Printers, 1876. Available at

https://archive.org/stream/historicalcollec00hunt/historicalcollec00hunt_djvu.txt

⁵⁶ Howe, Henry. *Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio.* Vol. I, Norwalk, Ohio: The Lansing Printing Company, Public Printers, 1896, 466, 470. "Goschachgunk" is the spelling used by Henry Howe and Moravian historian Bishop Edmund Alexander de Schweinitz. A John Heckewelder Map from the era uses "Coshoching". General McIntosh in a letter to General Washington dated 27 April 1779 uses "Coshecking". Col. Broadhead in a letter dated 4 August 1779 uses "Goshocking." Coshocton Chamber of Commerce, "History of Coshocton". Available at <http://www.coshoctonchamber.com>; Coshocton, Ohio History Central, Ohio History Connection; *Coshocton Tribune*, 13 June 2015.

⁵⁷ Hunt, unnumbered; Hill, N.N., Jr. *History of Coshocton County, Ohio: Its Past and Present, 1740-1881.* Newark, Ohio: A.A. Graham & Co. Publishers, 421-422.

⁵⁸ Nicholas, 40.

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Warsaw, Walhonding, and Cavallo added as shipping points in the county.⁵⁹ Although the town of Coshocton was a bustling economic center in 1840, initial growth was slow with only 625 residents. The town offered warehouses to ship farmers' crops as well as to receive manufactured goods from the eastern part of the country. Restaurants and hotels accommodated travelers on the canal.⁶⁰ Historian Henry Howe described the town in 1846 as “much scattered. About sixty rods back from the Muskingum is the public square, containing four acres, neatly fenced, planted with young tress and covered with green sward [grass]” on which stood the county buildings⁶¹ (Historic Images, Figure 8). The town included two Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, and one Protestant Methodist church, six mercantile stores, two newspaper printing offices, one woolen factory, and one flouring mill.⁶² The topographical features of Coshocton County allowed for diverse agricultural products. The western part of the county composed of limestone, with the eastern sandier. The northern part of the county between the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers was rolling and well adapted for sheep, with water abundant throughout the county. The hills abounded in coal and iron ore and salt wells were sunk for the manufacture of salt.⁶³

During the late 1850s and early 1860s, carriage and wagon manufactories operated on Walnut and 6th Streets. A foundry was established, along with tannery, soap factory, and brewery. In 1861, Coshocton Iron and Steel Works was established and became the largest and most extensive manufacturing plant in the county over the next decade.⁶⁴ Men of Coshocton County served in the “War of Rebellion,” quickly enlisting in response to repeated calls for service over the course of the Civil War. Railroad transport overtook the importance of the waterways and canal by the end of the war.⁶⁵

Post-Civil War & Industrial Eras (1865-1900)

The railroads were a driving force behind industrial growth characteristic of the mid-to-late nineteenth century Industrial Era in America. The Steubenville and Indiana (S&I) railroad was chartered February 24, 1848, commencing work in 1851 and opening for operation from Steubenville to Newark via Coshocton in April 1855. The railroad fell into hardship with the delay in building a connection to Pittsburgh, lack of proper connections to the east and west, and unfinished and poor conditions leading to foreclosure with a receiver appointed in 1859. In

⁵⁹ Nicholas, 41.

⁶⁰ Howe, 467-70; Hill, 283,268; Geick, Jack. *A Photo Album of Ohio's Canal Era, 1825-1913*. Kent; Kent State University Press, 1988, 1992, xviii.

⁶¹ Howe, 469-70.

⁶² Howe, 466-470.

⁶³ Hill, 290-291; Howe, 466.

⁶⁴ Hill, 436.

⁶⁵ Nicholas, 41.

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October 1864, the receiver purchased a half interest in the Central Ohio Railroad between Newark and Columbus opening direct communications with railroads running west from Columbus. The Pittsburgh connection was completed one year later in October 1865, opening the whole line from Columbus to Pittsburgh. The railroad received the name of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis in December 1867, reorganized under the name Panhandle and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Upon completion, the railroad cost was \$20M.⁶⁶ The county in 1850 had taken up \$100,000 of stock, as did townships along the line with no dividend paid. With the process of consolidation and extension, nearly one-half of the stock was relinquished leaving the remainder in the possession of the county and townships. Citizens having contracts for building of the railroad included Samuel Brown, John Frew, J.W. Rue, John Ninian, and George Ross. They did not benefit personally but gained immensely from advancement of the county by the 1870s. The first agent of the S & I Railroad in Coshocton was John Frew, then J.W. Rue.⁶⁷

A ca. 1860 plat map of Coshocton shows a grid plan bounded by the Muskingum River to the west and Tuscarawas River to the north (Historic Images, Figure 1). The west terminus of Main Street is aligned with the Forks of the Muskingum and intersects with the S & I Railroad at 5th Street before continuing east. Parallel streets flank Main Street and intersect with north-south streets to frame blocks composed of eight symmetrically placed lots, segmented by a north-south alley. Public Square is centrally placed on Main Street. The block south of Public Square is subdivided with multiple lots fronting Main Street, a central east-west alley, and six smaller symmetrically placed lots to the south. A crossing of both the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers at the northwest corner of town extends from Sycamore Street, with bridges first completed in 1837 and 1838, respectively.⁶⁸ Prior crossings were accomplished by ferry boat, with town proprietors reserving all rights to ferries within the bounds of the town plat.⁶⁹

The 1872 business directory listed: seven attorneys; two newspapers—*The Coshocton Age* and *The Coshocton Democrat*; two banks; three hotels; 12 dry goods, grocers, and bakeries; three hardware, stove, and tin ware businesses; five boots and shoes, harness leather, and tanners; four physicians and surgeons; five druggists; three jewelers, sewing machine, and musical instrument businesses; three furniture dealers, photographers, and undertakers; two livery, sale, and feed stables; six carriage works, wagon makers, and blacksmiths; one planing mill; five coal dealers; 14 livestock, fruit dealers, and butchers; one marble works; and one brewery.⁷⁰ In 1874, business

⁶⁶ Hill, 288-289

⁶⁷ Hill, 288-289, Hunt, 59.

⁶⁸ Hunt, 54.

⁶⁹ Hill, 434.

⁷⁰ Coshocton Business Directory, 1872. Philadelphia: C.O. Titus, 1872.

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leader Houston Hay purchased the Coshocton Iron and Steel Works Company for manufacture of springs and axels, averaging production of 40 pairs of springs and 100 axels per day.⁷¹ The company was located between Orange and Elm at Fifth Street (demolished) along the railroad tracks⁷² (Historic Images, Figure 2).

By 1880, the city's population had grown to just over 3,000 people. Many businesses served the surrounding agricultural community. The largest employer in 1880 was Houston Hay's Coshocton Iron and Steel Works, employing 65 workers in 1887.⁷³ The Coshocton county agricultural and mining economy was thriving. In 1885, 90,218 acres were cultivated with an additional 150,500 acres in pasture, and 60,619 acres of woodland timber. Production included: 72,992 bushels of wheat; 992,890 of corn; 788,979 pounds of wool; and 52,934 tons of coal.⁷⁴ In 1881, Tuscarawas Township was a mining as well as agricultural township with several large exporting companies and a large number of mines worked primarily for home consumption. A vein of coal "very regular in thickness, from three feet eight inches to three feet ten inches underlies nearly the whole township, and has proved to be of excellent quality."⁷⁵ Forty-two miles of railroad travelled through the county.⁷⁶ The village of Coshocton was the central governmental commercial market for the county. In 1884, industry and employers within the village included six flouring mills, a grain warehouse, three planing mills, two woolen mills, a paper mill, three carriage related works, a foundry and machine shop, and furniture factory. Three hotels accommodated visitors.⁷⁷

In 1878, *Coshocton Age* newspaper publisher Jasper F. Meek came up with the idea of using his printing presses to print advertisements with names of local retail stores on burlap and canvas school bags, thus founding the specialty advertising industry by printing on non-paper utilitarian objects. Since Meek's printing facilities were not used after the newspaper had been published for the week, he looked for ways to keep his employees busy while equipment sat idle. He suggested the idea to local business owner Cantwell Shoes and before long children in town were advertising for the shoe store. Meek eventually abandoned his newspaper office for a factory at Walnut and Hickory Streets in 1887, organized as Tuscarora Advertising. Competing *Democratic Standard* newspaper publisher Henry D. Beach followed suit. In 1888 Beach's factory was located on Chestnut near 2nd Street. In 1896 he moved to a new location on South 5th Street and called his business The Standard Advertising Company. Both companies offered

⁷¹ Hill, 698.

⁷² Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1884.

⁷³ Coshocton, Ohio. History Central, Ohio History Connection.

⁷⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1884.

⁷⁵ Hill, 604-605.

⁷⁶ Howe, 466.

⁷⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1884.

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printed advertisements on a vast array of items including color lithographs on tin signs, metal trays, fans, horse blankets, rulers, and calendars. Artists moved to Coshocton to design and paint illustrations. In 1897, Coca-Cola trays were introduced and are highly collectable today. Coshocton is recognized as the birthplace of the specialty advertising industry, employing many of its residents. Products included signs, trays, thermometers, calendars, and hundreds of other items. The Tuscarora Advertising Company grew from three employees in 1887 into a manufacturing plant with worldwide sales and over 300 employees by 1901. In 1892, the Standard Advertising Company was incorporated with branch offices in London, Sydney, Havana, New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco, Baltimore, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Denver, and Louisville. The company ledger contained the names of over 2,500 regular customers by the end of the century. Standard and Tuscarora Advertising Co. dominated the worldwide market. In 1895, William Shaw left Standard taking his experience with him to incorporate a new company, The Novelty Company of Coshocton. In 1899 it consolidated with the Empire Novelty Company of Wellsville, NY, to form the Novelty Advertising Company, employing 125 people located on Walnut Street.⁷⁸

In 1899, a Board of Trade was founded and began to reach out beyond the advertising line as Coshocton entered the Progressive years.⁷⁹

Coshocton Main Street Historic District - Post-Civil War & Industrial Eras (1865-1899)

Coshocton became a hub of activity and haven for the import and export of goods, as well as witnessing the birth of the specialty advertising business during the Industrial era. The earliest Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1884, shows the commercial district concentrated on Main Street from 2nd Street to 6th Streets, anchored by Public Square and the 1873-1875 Second Empire brick **Coshocton County Courthouse on Public Square (#6)** between 3rd and 4th Streets, with a sprinkling of houses. (Historic Images, Figure 3) The earliest building within the Historic District is the 1866 Italianate brick **Houston Hay House, 639 Main Street (#58)**. Born in Pennsylvania in 1818, Houston Hay arrived to Coshocton in 1835.⁸⁰ He became a successful local dry goods merchant with the firm of Hay & Mortley located at the corner of 2nd and Main Streets (demolished), as well as proprietor of the Coshocton Iron and Steel Works (demolished).

Extant commercial buildings within the Historic District include sixteen (16) two-part commercial block type buildings, located on Main Street. First floors were composed of commercial storefronts, second floor office use, and third floor halls. The earliest buildings are

⁷⁸ Nicholas, 54; *The Coshocton Tribune*, 13 June 2015; Tabler, Dave. "Advertising Art Made in Coshocton," *Appalachian History*. 8 September 2014. Available at <http://www.appalachianhistory.net/2014/09/advertising-art-made-coshocton.html>.

⁷⁹ Nicholas, 54.

⁸⁰ Hill, 698.

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the 1871 Italianate brick **J.L. Rue Building, 432 Main Street (#13)** operating a crockery and china shop;⁸¹ and 1872 Italianate brick **507-513 Main Street Building (#45)** located adjacent to the railroad tracks offering a liquor and saloon on the first floor and printing and telephone office on the second floor.⁸²

Two-part commercial buildings housed businesses offering basic goods and services to the community. The 1876 Italianate brick **Buckeye Building, 444-448 Main Street (#15)** situated at 5th Street along the railroad tracks housed a bank, dry goods, and grocery stores on the first floor, second floor offices, and third floor hall.⁸³ The ca. 1880 Italianate brick **Rose Brothers Building, 226-230 Main (#1)**, was the home of Rose & Sons furniture manufacturers and undertakers.⁸⁴ The ca. 1880 Second Empire brick **Forbes' Block & Masonic Hall, Knights of Pythias Hall, 402-410 Main Street (#7)** is prominently situated at 4th Street as one of the tallest building in the district, housing dry goods, jewelry, drug, and clothing stores on the first floor, offices on the second floor, and Masonic Halls on the third floor.⁸⁵ The 1895 Italianate brick **Selby Building & Armory Hall, 439-449 Main Street (#43)** is situated at 5th Street along the railroad tracks with first floor stores including the Selby Dry Goods Co. and post office, second floor offices, and third floor armory hall.⁸⁶ The ca. 1880 Italianate brick **Balch Block, 614-618 Main Street (#24)**, situated at the eastern end of the Historic District, was constructed as tenement housing in 1884 and converted to commercial use by 1905.⁸⁷

Religious and educational buildings were constructed on adjoining streets parallel to Main Street including the 1881 Gothic Revival brick **Grace United Methodist Church, 422 Walnut Street (#116)**.

The ca. 1880 Italianate brick **Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Depot, 501 Hickory Street (#82)** was constructed to the east of railroad tracks and north of Walnut Street between 5th and Hickory Streets and later moved to its current location south of Walnut Street in 1908.⁸⁸

Houses were located close to places of business, some of which were later adopted for commercial use as Main Street reached capacity including: the 1866 Italianate brick **Houston**

⁸¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1884-1893.

⁸² Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1884.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Coshocton City Directory 1895-6; Coshocton: Frank C. Ayers, 1896.

⁸⁵ Coshocton City Directory 1895-6; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1905.

⁸⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1905.

⁸⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1884-1905.

⁸⁸ *The Coshocton Daily Age*, 26 December 1908, 28 December 1908; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1884, 1905, 1912.

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Hay House, 639 Main Street (#58); the ca. 1869 Italianate brick **Mizer Sanitarium, 553 Chestnut Street (#110);** sister houses - ca. 1870 Second Empire brick **122-124 S. 6th Street House (#89),** and, ca. 1870 Second Empire brick **128-130 S. 6th Street House (#90);** and ca. 1890 Queen Anne wood frame **660 Main Street House (#29).**

Progressive Years – Post World War I (1900-1919)

At the turn of the twentieth century, Coshocton remained a relatively small community with a population of 6,473 people in 1900 and a thriving specialty advertising industry.⁸⁹

In 1901, the Tuscarora and Standard Advertising companies merged to become Meek and Beach. By 1902, Henry Beach formed a new company, H.D. Beach, as well as offshoots such as Beach Leather Co., Beach Enameling Co., and Beach Art Display. In 1903, Meek officially changed his company's name to The Meek Company. Two years after his retirement in 1908, the board of directors voted to change the name to The American Art Works. During this first decade of the 20th century, Coshocton boasted more artist residents than any other city in the U.S. except New York City. An artist colony had become established in Coshocton in about 1890 but dissolved by 1912 for reasons that may have included technological advances in the use of photographic equipment. Meek and Beach were so successful that several rival companies formed, eventually growing into twelve companies, shipping products worldwide. Nearly every family in Coshocton had a relative working in one of the plants. The advertising companies of Coshocton became world leaders in their industry.⁹⁰

In addition, Coshocton expanded its commercial and industrial base, becoming home to Pope Gasser China in 1902. In 1912, a sampling of other services and industry included Premium Manufacturing Co., Coshocton Gas Co., Coshocton Light and Heating Co., Coshocton Straw Paper Co., W.H. King Foundry & Machine Shop, Spellacy & Raff Co., Kitchen Enamelware Manufacturing, Coshocton Ice Co., Coshocton Provision Co., H.M. Horn Fence & Fibre Mill, Coshocton Sign & Novelty Co., Elliott Ice Co., Eureka Laundry Co., Hanley Milling Co., Coshocton Brick Co., Coshocton Glass Co., W.W. & A.T. Wehrle Machine Shop, Compton-Price Piano Co., H.W. & Sons Planing Mill, Coshocton Lumber Co., Hunt-Crawford Corrugated Paper Works, Marshall Manufacturing Co. Advertising Novelties, Levangood Glove and Garment Co., Coshocton Glove Co., Buckeye Planing Mill, Vail Co. Printing, Crescent Laundry, Coshocton

⁸⁹ U.S. Federal Population Census, 1900.

⁹⁰ Nicholas, 54; *The Coshocton Tribune*, 13 June 2015; Tabler, unnumbered.

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Bottling Works, Houston Hay Axel Co., Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry, Keagy & Lear Machine Co., Empire Flour Mills, Hardesty-Williams Milling Co., and E.S. Lee Flour Mills.⁹¹

By the end of the Progressive era the population of Coshocton had climbed to 10,847 people.⁹²

Coshocton Main Street Historic District - Progressive Years – Post World War I (1900-1919)

The Progressive years brought prosperity to Coshocton. In 1905, it was reported in the *Coshocton Daily Age* that “one gets a good idea of the steady growth of the hustling, bustling city, which is conceded to be the most progressive for its size in the state...The year has been by far the biggest one, as far as the growth of the city is concerned, that Coshocton has ever seen...All the factories and other business enterprises are flourishing and there is no letup in the demand for dwelling houses.”⁹³ Water works capacity was more than doubled, water mains and sewer extensions installed, with plans for a street paving program.⁹⁴ Main Street remained the central artery of the commercial district between 2nd and expanding towards 7th Street, with houses demolished for new commercial and governmental buildings. Commercial businesses expanded on Hickory Street, S. 6th Street, N. 3rd Street and Walnut Street. Seventeen (17) two-part commercial buildings, two (2) four-story block buildings, and one (1) one-part commercial building were constructed to accommodate demand. First floors were composed of commercial storefronts, with second floor office or commercial use and upper floor halls. In addition, a bank and a post office were constructed on Main Street, along with three churches on Main and Chestnut Streets, a library on N. 4th Street, freight depot on Hickory Street, and seven houses within walking distance of Main Street.

Two-part commercial buildings include the 1903 Neoclassical brick **Frew Building, 504-514 Main Street (#16)**, situated at the northeast corner with 5th Street along the railroad tracks, housing a post office, confectionary, boots & shoes shop, tailor, and saloon on the first floor with a millinery on the second floor. The 1903 Second Renaissance Revival brick **Fountain Dry Goods Co. Building, 333 Main Street (#35)** operated a dry goods business adjacent to the north of the Park Hotel, which was lost to fire in 2005. The 1906 Italianate brick **Realty Company Building, 307-311 Main Street (#33)** offered the Kirby & Co. 5 & 10 cent⁹⁵ and variety stores on the first floor. The 1910 brick **Rager and Tumblin Building, 248 Main Street (#5)** situated at the corner of Main and 3rd Streets housed the Rager and Tumblin saloon on the first floor with upper floor boarding rooms.⁹⁶ The 1915 Neoclassical brick **McDowell Building, 539-543 Main**

⁹¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1912.

⁹² U.S. Population Census, 1920.

⁹³ *The Coshocton Daily Age*, 19 December 1905.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

⁹⁵ *The Coshocton Daily Age*, 21 July 1906.

⁹⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1912; Coshocton Public Library, Local History Room.

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Street (#51) was the location of the Coshocton Hotel. The 1906 Neoclassical brick **Bachert Building, 604-612 Walnut Street (#119)** at the corner of S. 6th Street was composed of a corner office space, and storefronts along Walnuts Street. The ca. 1910 brick **McDonell Bros. Printing Building, 138 Hickory Street (#81)**, located across from the railroad tracks and Freight Depot, housed the printing operation on the first two floors and art leather works on the third floor as part of the specialty advertising industry. The ca. 1915 brick **Fall Building, 132-134 S. 6th Street (#91)** was comprised of first floor storefronts and second and third floor halls. The 1915 brick **Rinehart Building, 117-119 N. 3rd Street (#64)** housed first floor storefronts facing Public Square.⁹⁷

Two four-story buildings were constructed during the era and are among the tallest buildings on Main Street. The ca. 1910 Jacobethan brick **Gray Hardware Co. Building & Masonic Hall, 301-305 Main Street (#32)** on the corner of 3rd Street housed the first-floor hardware business and haberdasher with third and fourth floor halls. The ca. 1905 Second Renaissance Revival brick **Rodgers Block & Elks B.P.O.E. Lodge, 601-603 Main Street (#54)** on the corner of S. 6th Street was composed of first floor grocery and stove businesses with second floor club rooms and lodge hall.⁹⁸ The ca. 1900 wood frame one-part commercial **C.A. Brode Sanitary Plumbing Co. Building, 114 S. 6th Street (#88)** is tucked to the rear of the Rodgers Block.

The 1918 Neoclassical masonry **Coshocton National Bank, 347-349 Main Street (#37)** was constructed to accommodate growing commerce.

Institutional and governmental buildings serving the citizenry included the 1903-04 Second Renaissance Revival masonry **Carnegie Library, 213 4th Street (#70)** and 1917 Neoclassical masonry **Coshocton U.S. Post Office/Coshocton Public Library, 655 Main Street (#59)**.

Churches built were the 1904-05 Late Gothic Revival masonry **Presbyterian Church, 415 Chestnut Street (#106)**,⁹⁹ the 1910-11 Late Gothic Revival masonry **Trinity Episcopal Church, 701 Main Street (#60)** and 1915 Tudor Revival brick **First Baptist Church, 616-618 Chestnut Street (#104)**.

Houses later converted to commercial and institutional use include the ca. 1900 Queen Anne wood frame **640 Main Street House (#27)** and 1900 Mediterranean style brick **Coshocton Elks Lodge No. 376 B.P.O.E., 434 Chestnut Street (#97)**. The Elks Club was founded in 1897 in

⁹⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1905-1925.

⁹⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1912, 1925.

⁹⁹ *The Coshocton Daily Age*, 2 October 1905.

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the Forbes Block, and moved to the Rodgers Block in 1900 and later Mizer Sanitarium, before locating to their Chestnut Street Lodge in 1934. The Lodge was the former M.Q. Baker residence.¹⁰⁰ The ca. 1869 Italianate brick **Mizer Sanitarium, 553 Chestnut Street (#110)** was purchased from the Elks Lodge by French and Olive Mizer in 1919.¹⁰¹ French Mizer was a showboat operator on the Mississippi River and his wife Olive an entertainer making acquaintances with many theatrical and wealthy people who later became patients. The Sanitarium operated until the death of French Mizer in 1938 and later became a physician's office.¹⁰²

The Twenties

The Coshocton Main Street Historic District continued to expand with more relaxed downtown growth supporting goods and services in the 1920s, including those related to increased automobile use. Main Street remained the central artery of the commercial district and exhibited high density commercial buildings extending from the 3rd Street block to east of 6th Street by 1925¹⁰³ (Historic Images, Figures 4 & 5). Coshocton experienced expansion and investment from the specialty advertising industry, and the manufacturing base remained stable. The chain store concept was shaped in America and introduced to Main Street. Entertainment options were explored including movie theaters and bowling alleys. Fraternal organizations continued as an important part of Coshocton community life, with meeting halls primarily on upper floors of downtown commercial buildings. Organizations included: The Degree of Pocahontas and I.O.O.F. meeting in the Selby Building at 439-449 Main Street; the Fraternal Order of Eagles at 519 Main Street; the G.A.R. and Daughters of America at 421 Main Street; Knights of Columbus at the Chacos Building, 538 Main Street; Knights of Pythias, Knights of Malta, Modern Woodsman and Royal Neighbors at 415 1/2 Main Street; Knights of the Maccabees at 423 Main Street (demolished); various Masonic Orders at 402 Main Street; Jr. O.U.A.M. at 427 Main Street; Loyal Order of Moose and Protective Home Circle at 115 N. 6th Street; and the Elks Lodge, No. 376 B.P.O.E. meeting in their lodge in a converted house at 434 Chestnut Street.¹⁰⁴

By 1930, the city supported 17 churches with a population of 10,908 people.¹⁰⁵ Civic organizations and clubs included the Coshocton Board of Trade and Coshocton Business Men's Association, the Shrine Club, Kiwanis Club, American Legion, Coshocton County Auto Club, Country Club, Rotary Club, Y.W.C.A., and Farm Bureau.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁰ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 3 September 1972.

¹⁰¹ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 20 May 1919.

¹⁰² *Old Houses and Buildings in the Coshocton Area*, 78, 79.

¹⁰³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1925.

¹⁰⁴ Coshocton, Ohio 1928 Directory. Birmingham: The Calkin-Kelly Directory Company, 1928, 33-34.

¹⁰⁵ Coshocton, Ohio 1928 Directory, 33.

¹⁰⁶ U.S. Federal Population Census, 1930.

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Between 1920 and 1929, eight (8) two-part commercial buildings and two (2) one-part commercial contributing buildings were constructed within the Historic District. First floors were composed of commercial businesses with the introduction of a chain store and bank, as well as movie theater and bowling alley on Main Street. An automobile garage was built on S. 3rd Street, auto warehouse on Main Street at the east end, and auto business on Walnut Street. American Art Works built a new facility on Walnut Street. The Grace United Methodist Church expanded. Rowhouses on N. 6th Street, and Walnut Street were introduced along with four single family houses, some of which were converted for commercial use and all within walking distance of Main Street.

Two-part commercial buildings include the 1929 Art Deco masonry and terra cotta **Gayle I. Smith Building, 313-317 Main Street (#34)** which was home to a Montgomery Ward retail chain store.¹⁰⁷ The 1886 brick **Cohen Building, 430 Main Street (#12)** was refaced in 1927¹⁰⁸ in the Second Renaissance Revival style, under the ownership of I.D. Cohen. The building connected at the first floor with the 1927-28 Neo-Classical masonry **People's Bank and Trust Co., 426-428 Main Street (#11)** adjacent to the west. I.D. Cohen served as a director of the bank.¹⁰⁹ Further two-part commercial buildings include the 1921 Neo-Classical brick **Henderson Building, 611 Main Street (#56)** with the Pastime Bowling Alley.¹¹⁰ The 1924-25 Neoclassical Revival terra cotta **Chacos Bros. Building, 536-544 Main Street (#22)** was home to the Pastime Movie Theater with second and third floor offices for Chacos Bros. Amusements, Miller School of Music, Met Life Insurance Co., the County Board of Health, and Board of Elections.¹¹¹

The 1922 one-part commercial masonry **139 S. 3rd Street Building (#67)** housed the AP Richey Co. automobile garage, operated by Allen P. Richey. The building was used for automobile sales and service by 1961.¹¹² Further automobile service was provided at the ca. 1920 one-part commercial masonry **M.O. Bretzius Motor Co. Building, 618 Walnut Street (#12)**¹¹³ and **622 Main Street Building (#50)** operating an auto storage and repair business.¹¹⁴

The American Art Works Co. invested in their Tuscarora facility in the 1920s. The **American Art Works Tuscarora - Shaw-Barton Inc. Building, 517-549 Walnut (#127)** was ideally

¹⁰⁷ Coshocton City Directory, 1930. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

¹⁰⁸ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 11 December 1927.

¹⁰⁹ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 15 January 1930; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1931, 1962.

¹¹⁰ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 18 November 1921; Coshocton City Directory, 1930. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

¹¹¹ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 9 October 1924, 22 February 1925; Coshocton City Directory, 1930.

Available at *Ancestry.com*.

¹¹² Coshocton, Ohio 1928 Directory; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1931, 1962.

¹¹³ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 4 September 1927.

¹¹⁴ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 4 September 1927; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1925.

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situated at the southeast corner of Walnut and Fifth Streets along the railroad tracks and adjacent to the Freight Depot. The 1920 Commercial style brick building with 1925 wing, was updated in 1957-58 in the International style.¹¹⁵ The American Artworks calendar division was purchased in 1940 by Jay Shaw and seven St. Paul Minnesota entrepreneurs, later becoming Shaw-Burton Inc.¹¹⁶

The 1920 Neo-Classical brick **The Home Building Loan & Savings Bank Co., 401-405 Main Street (#38)** was constructed.

The 1881 Gothic Revival brick **Grace United Methodist Church, 422 Walnut Street (#116)** added a 1902-03 Late Gothic Revival brick auditorium addition with seating capacity for 1,200 people.¹¹⁷

The ca. 1920 Craftsman style brick **128 -148 N. 6th Street Row Houses (#86)** seven-plex, and ca. 1920 American Foursquare wood frame type **330-334 Walnut Street Row Houses (#115)** tri-plex offered an alternative to the single-family house. Single family houses later converted to commercial and institutional use include the 1923 two-part commercial brick **Barton Building, 628-632 Main Street (#26)** which wraps a ca. 1875 Italianate style house. The 1923 Colonial Revival brick **Dr. James G. Smailes House, 406 Chestnut Street (#95)** included an office wing. The 1925 American Foursquare brick type **121 N. 7th Street House (#93)** was converted to offices after 1931.¹¹⁸

Great Depression and World War II (1929-1944)

The city of Coshocton weathered the Great Depression and World War II with the specialty advertising companies carrying the local economy.¹¹⁹ New construction was practical, utilitarian, automobile related, or supported community and educational services, along with introduction of a chain store. Fourteen (14) contributing commercial and institutional buildings were constructed on Chestnut Street, N. 5th Street, N. 4th Street, and Main Street, as well as a new passenger depot. Existing buildings were adapted for new uses.

¹¹⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1925-1962.

¹¹⁶ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 29 November 1987.

¹¹⁷ *The Coshocton Daily Age*, 9 July 1902; *The Democrat and Standard*, 30 June 1903.

¹¹⁸ Coshocton County Auditor's Office, Property records; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1925, 1931.

¹¹⁹ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 13 June 2015; Tabler, Dave. "Advertising Art Made in Coshocton,"

Appalachian History. 8 September 2014. Available at

<http://www.appalachianhistory.net/2014/09/advertising-art-made-coshocton.html>.

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The ca. 1930 masonry **Salvation Army, 334 Chestnut Street (#94)** replaced earlier facilities at 120 N. 4th Street (demolished).

The 1931 Art Deco brick **J.C. Penny Co. Department Store Building, 341-345 Main Street (#36)** introduced the chain store to Main Street advertising “Values! Values!”¹²⁰

A business college resided on the third floor of the **Gray Hardware Co. Building & Masonic Hall, 301-305 Main Street (#32)** in 1931.¹²¹

The 1937 Neoclassical brick **Ohio Battery & Ignition Co. Building, 120-124 N. 5th Street (#78)** and 1936 **Coshocton Auto Sales Co. Building, 513 Chestnut Street (#108)**¹²² served local automobile needs.

One-part commercial buildings on Main Street included the 1935 brick **524 Main Street Building (#19)** housing the Bon Ton Bakery, and 1938 brick **516 Main Street Building (#17)** housing Gamble’s Grocery.¹²³

A 1910 wood frame passenger depot on Main Street burned to the ground in 1928 and was rebuilt as the 1930 Craftsman brick **Passenger Depot, Main and 5th Street (#44)**.¹²⁴

The 1940 International style brick **Ohio Power Co. Building, 120 N. 4th Street (#75)** marked a turn into the next decade with introduction of the International style. The power company served two counties with a total of 11,580 customers and 1,850 miles of lines, 800 of which were industrial and commercial users by 1960.¹²⁵

Post-World War II and the 1950s

The housing boom of the Post World War II years created a demand for construction and housing related services and offered at the same time improved technology. More than 500 new homes were constructed in the Coshocton area after World War II including subdivisions that

were annexed to the city.¹²⁶ By 1960, the city had a population of 13,067 people. It remained the only city in Coshocton County, with a larger population of 31,872 people. Agriculture was

¹²⁰ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 13 July 1931.

¹²¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1931.

¹²² Coshocton, Ohio, Directory, 1940. Binghamton: The Calvin-Kelly Directory Company, 1940.

¹²³ Coshocton, Ohio, Directory, 1940. Binghamton: The Calvin-Kelly Directory Company, 1940.

¹²⁴ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 3 November 1974.

¹²⁵ Coshocton City Directory, 1960. Detroit: R.L. Polk & Co., 1960.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*

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the principal occupation in the wider county with 1,781 farms producing corn, wheat, soybeans, oats, and vegetables. Dairy, mining, and lumbering were other principal activities. Transportation included Greyhound and Trailways motorbus lines and the Pennsylvania and Nickle Plate railroads. Within the city of Coshocton, three banks operated with a total of almost \$40M in resources, a Chamber of Commerce, 20 Protestant and one Catholic Church, 5 elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, and a business college, along with parochial schools and more than 30 factories within its boundaries. Industry included the specialty advertising firms, along with the production of stainless steel, leather goods, condensed milk, advertising metal trays and signs, commercial milk cans, cast-iron pressure and pipe fittings, thermometers, plastics, celluloid, coated and cloth gloves, calendars, paper corrugated medium, laminated plastic products, paper cartons, lighting fixtures, hospital ware, canvas goods, metal and wood furniture, textile finishing, enamelware, aluminum sheets, machine supplies, tools and dies, aircraft, automotive and appliance items, sheet-metal products, rubber houseware, paper board, gifts, metal acoustic ceilings, and decorated glassware.¹²⁷

Edmont Manufacturing Company moved to Coshocton in 1951. In 1933, Edmont Montgomery began experimenting in his garage with covering cotton gloves with vulcanized rubber. By coating the glove with latex, he enhanced durability. Upon perfecting the process, he moved to an abandoned foundry in Coshocton. The company emerged as the world's largest producer of coated gloves. He retired in 1966, selling to Becton, Dickenson and Company. He used the proceeds from the sale to restore Roscoe Village (NR#73001403).¹²⁸

The Main Street downtown remained the focus of commercial and community life, with lots occupied as shown in the 1962 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Historic Images, Figures 6, 7). Buildings constructed during the Post-World War II and the 1950s era included seven (7) contributing buildings on Chestnut, Hickory, S. 3rd, S. 4th, N. 5th, N. & S. 6th Streets, and no buildings on Main Street.

Three buildings serviced automobile related needs. The ca. 1945 Tudor Revival Cottage style **Nick Athey Service Station, 512 Chestnut Street (#100)**¹²⁹ was built on a vacant lot at 5th Street. The 1948 one-part commercial brick **Jim Smailes Motors Building, 125 S. 4th Street (#71)** operated a DeSoto and Plymouth car dealership, as well as selling used cars.¹³⁰ The 1953 two-part commercial brick **116 N. 5th Street Building (#79)** housed a tire retread business.¹³¹

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ Edmont Manufacturing Company, Ohio History Central. Available at http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Edmont_Manufacturing_Company.

¹²⁹ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 12 May 1946.

¹³⁰ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 6 August 1954.

¹³¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1962.

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The 1947 Art Deco Style brick **WTNS Radio Station, 114 N. 6th Street (#87)** is where the local 1560 AM and 99.3 FM radio station continues to operate today, incorporated by F. Bruce, Bob and Bill Wallace in 1945.¹³²

Building improvements and additions served the increasing population. The 1881, 1902-03 Gothic Revival **Grace United Methodist Church, 422 Walnut Street (#116)** added a 1956-57 International style brick office and educational wing.¹³³ The 1910-11 Late Gothic Revival masonry **Trinity Episcopal Church, 701 Main Street (#60)** added a rear wing in 1956.¹³⁴ The Late Gothic Revival masonry **Presbyterian Church, 415 Chestnut Street (#106)** added a chapel and International style educational wing in 1959.¹³⁵ The 1895 Italianate brick **Selby Building & Armory Hall, 439-449 Main Street (#43)** added the ca. 1895 Brookes building, 431-437 Main Street (**#43a**) to the west altering it in 1956, along with a rear addition.¹³⁶ The 1866 Italianate **Houston Hay House, 639 Main Street (#58)** was converted for use as a dental office in 1955.¹³⁷ The 1900 Mediterranean style brick **Coshocton Elks Lodge No. 376 B.P.O.E. Building, 434 Chestnut Street (#97)** added a rear addition in 1956. The **American Art Works Tuscarora - Shaw-Barton Inc. Building, 517-549 Walnut Street (#122)** was remodeled in the International style in 1957-58 as an office and manufacturing plant with new wing addition.

The Sixties

The specialty advertising industry continued to dominate the local economy, with Shaw-Barton Inc. employing more than 400 Coshocton families in 1967 along with a national presence of 300 salesman throughout the United States. The company sales volume was in-excess-of \$9M annually.¹³⁸ The predominance of the automobile, by the 1960s, introduced shopping with the expectation of automobile accommodation. Parking lots became part of modern commercial life. The building density of Main Street allowed for only on-street parking (Historic Images, Figure 37). New commercial construction with associated parking lots therefore appeared on side and parallel streets with larger lots or replaced earlier Main Street buildings offering goods and services with updates in new modern building types and styles. Between 1960 and 1970, seven (7) contributing buildings, including offices, a post office, a department store and two banks,

¹³² *The Coshocton Tribune*, 8 November 1947. Casteel, William. "WTNS Radio Celebrates 70 Years in Coshocton," *Newcomerstown News*, 16 August 2017.

¹³³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1962; *The Coshocton Tribune*, 10 September 1956

¹³⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1962

¹³⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1962.

¹³⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1931, 1962.

¹³⁷ *Old Houses and Buildings in the Coshocton Area*. Coshocton County Bicentennial Planning Committee. Sugarcreek, OH: Schlabach Printers Ltd., 2002, 44; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1962.

¹³⁸ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 5 March 1967.

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were constructed or updated within the Historic District on Chestnut, S. 6th Street, S. 4th Street, and Main Street.

The 1968 International style brick **Coshocton U.S. Post Office, 516 Chestnut Street (#101)** offered updated postal services with onsite parking. The 1969 Colonial Revival brick **Coshocton National Bank, 120 S. 4th Street (#76)** marked the continuation of the bank which was founded in 1898.¹³⁹ The bank searched for a downtown property for 10 years before announcing plans for the opening of their “complete new banking complex” on a one acre site with “four drive-in banking lanes, [and] parking for 40 cars... with traffic flowing around the attractively landscaped building.”¹⁴⁰ The 1970 Brutalist **First National Bank, 429 Chestnut Street (#107)** with on-site rear parking lot became the new location of the city’s oldest banking institution, founded in 1872.¹⁴¹ Buildings on Main Street were one-part commercial and included the 1964 **American Legion Hall-Post 65, 652 Main Street (#28)** at the east end of the historic district and the ca. 1970 **LeRoy's Building, 419-423 Main Street (#41)** modifying or replacing an earlier building.¹⁴² The ca. 1890 two-part commercial three-story masonry **O’Neil’s Department Store Building & I.O.O.F. Hall, - 425-429 Main Street (#42)** was altered in 1967¹⁴³ to accommodate O’Neil’s.

The Coshocton Main Street Historic District represents the Main Street tradition and evolution of the City of Coshocton. Early roots of the city began at the Forks of the Muskingum with early commerce related to the canal, and later introduction of the railroad and establishment of major industry spanning from 1866 to 1970. Main Street has retained its characteristic density and major railroad crossing at 5th Street. The Main Street Historic District has remained in continuous use as a commercial business district and county governmental center, retaining representative buildings and uses over time. New construction after the period of significance includes the following seventeen (17) noncontributing buildings and structures: 1975 **Rotary Gazebo (#6a)**; 1986 **The Tribune Building, 550 Main Street (#23)**; ca. 2005 **Garages, 652 Main Street (#28a,28b)**; 1977 Brutalist **First National Bank Building at 411-417 Main Street (#40)**; ca. 1990 **116 N. 5th Street Building (#79a)**, ca. 1920 **133 S. 6th Street Buildings (#85,85a)**; 1993 **544 Chestnut Street, 215 N. 6th Street Building (#102)**; 1992 **618 Chestnut Street Pavilion (#104a)**; 1989 **Building & ca. 1990 Garage 535 Chestnut Street (#109,109b)**; 1990 **617 Chestnut Street Garage (#112a)**; ca. 1980 **Roahrig Gulf Service Station Gas Tank Canopy, 629 Chestnut Street (#113a)**; ca. 1980 **629 Chestnut Street Garage (#113b)**; ca. 2000 **629 Chestnut Street Garage (#113c)**; 1989 **548 Walnut Street Bank (#118)**.

¹³⁹ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 2 November 1968, 25 November 1975.

¹⁴⁰ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 2 November 1968; Coshocton City Directory, 1960. Detroit: R.L. Polk & Co., 1960.

¹⁴¹ Coshocton City Directory, 1960. Detroit: R.L. Polk & Co., 1960.

¹⁴² Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1962. Historic Image, Figure 17, 1971.

¹⁴³ *The Coshocton Tribune*, 29 January 1967.

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Noncontributing buildings built within the period of significance and lacking historic architectural integrity include the following eleven (11) buildings; 1893 Italianate **Lorenz Block, 436-442 Main Street (#14)**; ca. 1880 **Geidel Building, 520-522 Main Street (#18)**; ca. 1910 **523 Main Street Building (#46)**; ca. 1900 **Singer Sewing Machine Co. Building, 535-537 Main Street (#50)**; ca. 1920 **619 Main Street Garage (#57)**; ca. 1940 **127 N. 3rd Street Building (#62)**; 1919 **121 S. 3rd Street Building (#66)**; 1950 **130 S. 3rd Street Building (#68)**; 1912 **549 Chestnut Street Garage (#109a)**; 1957 **Roahrig Gulf Service Station (#113)**; 1956-57 **Kroger Store, 637 Chestnut Street (#114)**.

Architectural Styles and Commercial Types

Commercial architecture is a tangible representation of the history of economic growth and development of America, serving to define the character of settlement town building, as the populace moved east to west to settle open territories. Businesses were intentionally clustered in centralized districts, giving a town identity and providing a focus of activity. Americans shared the dream that one day their town would become a great urban center. The size and extent of a community's commercial development became an index for its achievements and potential, and the individuality of these downtown buildings came to create an important collective image.¹⁴⁴

The scope and complexity of American commercialism resulted in buildings that were increasingly specialized in function. The mass manufacturing of building products and the creation of new materials allowed buildings to attain distinctive appearances. Facades served as advertisements of the businesses within and the commercial center became a collage of competing images. The patterns of commercial development that were established by the mid-19th century remained dominant for the next century, despite the more complex infrastructure of retail and service-oriented businesses and the introduction of new forms of transportation including the electric streetcar and the automobile.¹⁴⁵

Commercial districts at city centers and those lining the arteries of residential neighborhoods all characteristically used the street as the essential spine of development. With the street as an anchor, buildings tended to abut the sidewalk with other buildings close by, filling as much space as possible. This dense configuration consumed available land with openness to allow for service access often with alleys for the functions within or to let in air and natural light to interior spaces. Lot configuration was determinant of form, with commercial lots most often rectangular with less frontage and more elongated depth. If open space existed next to a building, it was presumed that a new facility would be erected there. If development failed to occur, it was almost always due to economic stagnation or decline. This pattern existed for hundreds of years.

¹⁴⁴ Longstreth, 12-13.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid.

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When wide, linear streets were created, commercial functions began to dominate street frontage, rather than share it with extensive residential development. Even when commercial facilities in neighborhoods contained single dwellings or second floor apartments, the character of the shopping street differed markedly from the adjacent ones lined with residences alone. The gap between the image of commercial districts and the rest of the community continued to increase as an important signifier of place well into the twentieth century.¹⁴⁶

By the mid-nineteenth century these uniform characteristics in commercial districts became apparent, as large cities served as models for smaller districts. Most importantly, regional and local style influences, construction materials, and ornamentation resulted in modifications to meet local needs, forming a unique architectural dialect to each commercial district.¹⁴⁷ At the turn of the twentieth century, masonry construction became predominant to overcome the fire hazard of earlier densely packed wood frame commercial buildings. Masonry buildings also conveyed an impression of permanence and success. Ornamentation became less pronounced in reaction to earlier Victorian style architecture and a simpler, practical appearance emerged.

Main Street Historic District Architectural Styles and Types

The Coshocton Main Street District is representative of Main Street as the essential spine of development in the American commercial downtown. With the street as an anchor, the Historic District developed with buildings abutting the sidewalk with high density development. Alleys allowed for service access and to let in air and natural light to interior spaces. Lot configuration determined form, with commercial lots most often rectangular-in-shape with less frontage and more elongated depth. Commercial functions dominated street frontage, distinct from residential development, with the character of the street differing from adjacent ones lined with residences alone.

Local style influences, construction materials and ornamentation resulted in a unique architectural dialect to the commercial district.¹⁴⁸ Brick and masonry construction were predominant and lessened the fear of fire. The 1872 Atlas Map of Coshocton County shows a brick kiln on the Chestnut Street property of local druggist Dr. Samuel Lee Jr.,¹⁴⁹ past the fair grounds at the east border of Coshocton, Tuscarawas County located adjacent to a “Horse Railroad” connecting to the Pittsburgh Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. The 1872 City directory lists W. H. Robinson and H. Wagoner as carpenters, contractors and builders. The 1895-96 City directory lists brick manufacturers James Miller, 1336 E. Chestnut Street and Hugh Murphy, 1319 E. Chestnut Street, at the Lee property site, along with four bricklayers. In addition, 11

¹⁴⁶ Longstreth, 13-15.

¹⁴⁷ Longstreth, 16.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ U.S. Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

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contractors and builders were listed. The U.S. Geological Survey of clay deposits in Ohio, 1903, reported that the best clays in Ohio are found in the coal measures which underlie counties including Coshocton forming the basis of the brick building industry in the area.¹⁵⁰ In 1905, the Coshocton Brick Co. was located at North and N. 16th Streets.¹⁵¹

Representative architectural styles within the Main Street Historic District span from 1866 during the Post-Civil War era through to 1970. The 1873-75 Second Empire brick **Coshocton County Courthouse, 318 Main Street (#6)** replaced an earlier courthouse building on public square. (NR# 73001402) The earliest commercial buildings constructed during the Post-Civil War and Industrial eras (1865-1899) include primarily Italianate and Second Empire two-part commercial buildings and blocks of brick construction, two to three stories in height. This form allowed for single story use at the lower zone street level with public retail spaces. Upper zone floors suggested more private spaces including offices, fraternal meeting halls or residential space as a carry-over from the earlier shop-house form.¹⁵² The most prominent and best examples are on Main Street corner lots near the public square and railroad tracks with first floor retail space, second floor office use, and third floor halls. These include the 1876 Italianate **Buckeye Building & Masonic Hall, 444-448 Main Street (#15)**, ca. 1880 Second Empire **Forbes Block & Masonic Hall, Knights of Pythias Hall, 402-410 Main Street (#7)**, and 1895 Italianate **Selby Building & Armory Hall, 439-449 Main Street (#43)**. In addition, a ca. 1880, 1908 Italianate brick **Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Depot, 501 Hickory Street (#82)**; 1881 Gothic Revival brick **Grace United Methodist Church, 422 Walnut Street (#116)** with later additions.

Prominent Italianate and Second Empire homes built during this era were either demolished or later converted for commercial use as Main Street expanded to the east and along parallel and side streets. The ca. 1866 Italianate brick **Houston Hay House, 639 Main Street (#58)** is an extant example. Houses converted to commercial uses on parallel and side streets include the ca. 1869 Italianate brick **Mizer Sanitarium, 553 Chestnut Street (#110)** and ca. 1870 Second Empire brick sister **122-124 S. 6th Street House (#89)** and **128-130 S. 6th Street House (#90)**. The wood frame Queen Anne style hipped roof with cross gable type was a popular house in the Historic District during this era with three examples including the ca. 1890 **148 S. 3rd Street House (#69)**.

Between 1900-1919, evidence of the confidence during the Progressive and Post World War I years is demonstrated with the largest number of buildings constructed within the Historic District exhibiting a broad range of architectural styles including Romanesque Revival,

¹⁵⁰ Bahmer, 263

¹⁵¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1905

¹⁵² Longstreth, 24-31.

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Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Renaissance Revival, Neoclassical, Late Gothic Revival, Jacobethan, Tudor Revival, and Mediterranean.

Buildings are primarily two-part commercial type with brick and masonry construction. The 1905 Romanesque Revival brick **Almack Building & I.O.O.F. Hall, 605-609 Main Street (#55)** and ca. 1910 Jacobethan brick **Gray Hardware Co. Building & Masonic Hall, 301-305 Main Street (#32)** are each four-stories in height. Two-part commercial buildings on Main Street exhibit architectural styles including Italianate 1906 brick **Realty Building, 307-311 Main Street (#33)** and 1910 brick **Rager and Tumblin Building, 248 Main Street (#5)**. The Neoclassical style is demonstrated by the 1903 brick **Frew Building, 504-514 Main Street (#16)** and 1915 brick **McDowell Building, 539-543 Main Street (#51)**, along with 1918 masonry **Coshocton National Bank, 347-349 Main Street (#37)** and 1917 masonry **Coshocton U.S. Post Office/ Coshocton Public Library, 655 Main Street (#59)**. Representative Second Renaissance Revival examples are the 1903 brick **Fountain Dry Goods Co. Building, 333 Main Street (#35)** and 1905 brick **Rodgers Block & Elks B.P.O.E. Lodge, 601-603 Main Street (#54)**, along with the 1903-04 masonry **Carnegie Library, 213 N. 4th Street (#70)**.

Three churches were designed during the era including the Late Gothic Revival masonry 1904-05 **Presbyterian Church, 415 Chestnut Street (#106)** and 1910-1911 **Trinity Episcopal Church, 701 Main Street (#60)**; as well as the 1915 Tudor Revival brick **First Baptist Church, 618 Chestnut Street (#104)**.

During the 1920s, the Historic District demonstrated a continuation of the Neoclassical and Second Renaissance Revival styles on Main Street expressed in brick and masonry construction. The Neoclassical style is noted in the two-part commercial ca. 1920 brick **Home Building Loan & Savings Co. Building, 401-405 Main Street (#38)**, 1921 brick **Henderson Building, 611 Main Street (#56)**, 1924-1925 glazed terra cotta **Chacos Bros. Building, 536-544 Main Street (#22)**, and 1927-28 masonry **People's Bank and Trust Co., 426-428 Main Street (#11)**. The two-part commercial ca. 1886 brick **Cohen Building, 430 Main Street (#12)** exhibits the Second Renaissance Revival style. In addition, the ca. 1920 brick with terra cotta tile roof **128 - 148 N. 6th Street Row Houses (#86)** is an exceptional example of a Craftsman style seven-plex.

Not until the late 1920s did widespread use of the automobile generate changes in commercial development. Some open parking lots were created but were generally relegated to the backs of buildings.¹⁵³ Automobile service centers, including gasoline stations, represented a substantial departure from the pervasive tendency to enclose commercial district space with buildings before the 1940s. During the Great Depression and World War II years (1929-1944), architecture was

¹⁵³ Longstreth, 62, 127.

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less stylized and more utilitarian with introduction of the one-part commercial type building. The one-part commercial block is composed of a single story and treated the same as the lower zone of the two-part commercial block. It is a simple box form often with plate glass framed windows and an entry surrounded with a flat roof and cornice or parapet allowing for signage. The type is distinguished from the earlier free-standing one-story shop form with pitched roof. The type was common to Main Street and is exhibited in Coshocton; becoming increasingly more restrained in design after World War II.¹⁵⁴

The Art Deco style is demonstrated by the two-part commercial 1929 glazed terra cotta **Gayle I. Smith Building, 313-317 Main Street (#34)**, and 1931 brick **J.C. Penny Co. Department Store Building, 341-345 Main Street (#36)**. The 1937 brick **Ohio Battery & Ignition Co. Building, 120-124 North 5th Street (#78)** represents the Neo-Classical style one-part commercial building type.

The 1930 brick **Passenger Depot, Main Street (#44)** was designed in the Craftsman style after the earlier wood depot burned. The 1940 brick **Ohio Power Co. Building, 120 N. 4th Street (#75)** introduced the International style to the historic district.

By the mid-1950s, a profound shift occurred in the design of American commercial architecture which continued into the 1960s. New development was based on the premise that existing patterns were outmoded. Dense building oriented to the street and packed into small blocks arranged on an orthogonal grid was now considered a relic of the past. Enabled by the automobile, the new model divided land into bigger segments defined by major street arteries with limited access routes. Buildings became freestanding or grouped in clusters surrounded by open space. This new pattern was viewed as ideal for not only outlying areas, but also for re-making existing commercial space. The Modern movement rejected the use of historical references and rejected the idea of a façade. The most obvious change in the outside spatial order was the use of a large parking lot at the front, and sometimes around all four sides of the building. This increase in the size of parking lots meant that the space became dominant, the building was no longer oriented to the street, and instead functioned visually as a backdrop rather than a sharp definer of boundary.¹⁵⁵

During the Post World War II and 1950s era, ten (10) buildings were constructed within the Historic District with a focus on automobile use. The ca. 1945 Tudor Revival Cottage **Nick Athey Service Station, 512 Chestnut Street (#100)** and one-part commercial 1948 **Jim Smailes Motors Building, 125 S. 4th Street (#71)** with fully glazed front show room are examples, along with 1957 **Roahrig Gulf Service Station, 629 Chestnut Street (#113)** which has been altered

¹⁵⁴ Longstreth, 54-65.

¹⁵⁵ Longstreth, 126-127.

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with siding making it noncontributing. The 1969 Colonial Revival **Coshocton National Bank, 120 S. 4th Street (#76)** demonstrates the dominance of the automobile with drive-thru windows and parking lots for easy accessibility. The 1956-57 **Kroger Store 637 Chestnut Street (#114)** introduced the supermarket with onsite parking lot access from Chestnut and 7th Streets, and is noncontributing due to cladding and an addition. Modern architecture is exhibited in the 1968 International style brick **Coshocton U.S. Post Office, 516 Chestnut Street (#101)** and 1970 Brutalist **First National Bank, 429 Chestnut street (#107)**, also with onsite parking.

The Historic District has remained in continuous use as a commercial downtown and county seat. Later investment includes the 1977 Brutalist **First National Bank Building, 411-417 Main Street (#40)**, the 1986 brick **Tribune Building, 550 Main Street (#23)** replacing an earlier building along with three 1980s one-part commercial buildings on Chestnut Street (#14,16,20) and 1989 brick **548 Walnut Street Bank (#118)**.

Architects

City of Coshocton historic building permits are largely unavailable. This limits the ability to research architects with representative work within the Historic District. In 1929, the State of Ohio began issuing architect's licenses under the Ohio Architects Board and as a result commercial architecture for purposes of permitting, required an architect's stamp. Many of the buildings within the Historic District were likely architect designed. The Coshocton County Courthouse is individually listed on the National Register (NR# 73001402), designed by Meadville Pennsylvania architects Carpenter and Williams. Other known architects with work in the Historic District include:

Robert W. Dickerson

Architect Robert W. Dickerson (1889-1980) maintained an office at 2063 E. Fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio. He began his career as a draftsman for George B. Post & Sons from 1910-1914 and was with the firm of Charles S. Schneider from 1915-1922.¹⁵⁶ His work includes the 1915 Tudor Revival **First Baptist Church, 616-618 Chestnut Street (#104)**.

Edgar W. Hart

Architect Edgar W. Hart (1859-1920) was with the firm of Hart, Marriott & Allen with offices at the Ruggery, 22 East Gay Street, Columbus, OH. His father was Judge Alfonso Hart of Washington, D.C., a personal friend of William H. Taft. After 18 years of practice he moved to East Las Vegas, New Mexico, for health reasons and set up the firm of Hart & Barrett. Barrett continued with the firm after Hart's death in 1920. Hart's work includes the 1903 Second

¹⁵⁶ *AIA Historical Directory of American Architects*, Architects Directory, Second Edition, 1962. American Institute of Architects; U.S. Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current; Plain Dealer, 16 April 1980.

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Renaissance Revival **Carnegie Library, 213 N. 4th Street (#70)**. In addition, he designed Carnegie Libraries for the city of Lebanon, Ohio, and Delaware, Ohio.¹⁵⁷

Badgley & Nicklas

The Cleveland architectural firm was in operation from 1904-1913 with principals Sidney Badgley and William H. Nicklas, specializing in the design of Protestant churches. They designed over 50 churches built primarily in Ohio and the Midwest.¹⁵⁸ In 1912, their ecclesiastical work was featured in the *Ohio Architect Engineer and Builder* showcasing Late Gothic Revival style churches.¹⁵⁹ The firm was recognized as well-known Cleveland architects whose work had an international reputation. Their work includes the 1904-05 Late Gothic Revival **Presbyterian Church, 415 Chestnut Street (#106)**.

Jack Hart Tribbie

Architect Jack Hart Tribbie (1922-1990) was a partner with the firm of Sigman, Tribbie & DeVolid, 736 Wheeling Ave, Cambridge, Ohio. He attended Miami University and University of Pennsylvania. He designed the First Presbyterian Church in Cambridge, the Central National Bank Branch in Byesville, Cambridge High School, and the Muskingum College Library. His work includes the 1969 Colonial Revival **Coshocton National Bank, 120 S. 4th Street (#76)**.¹⁶⁰

Conclusion

The Coshocton Main Street Historic District demonstrates the Main Street tradition and development of the City of Coshocton exhibiting a broad range of architectural styles and types. The Historic District embodies the center of commercial life and demonstrates the evolution and growth of the city of Coshocton as an industrial center and county seat situated at the Forks of the Muskingum River. Developments in transportation, including both the canal way and railroad along with later development of the specialty advertising business led to increased demand for more commercial facilities such as retail shops, food stores, professional services,

¹⁵⁷ *The Ohio Architect and Builder*, Vol 3. No. 5. May 1904, 59; *Architecture The Professional Architectural Monthly*, Vol XLII, No.6. December 1920, 370. Owen, Lorrie K., ed. *Dictionary of Ohio Historic Places*, Vol. 1, St. Clair Shores MI: Somerset Publishers, Inc., 1999, 317; Columbus City Directory, 1905. Available at *Ancestry.com*; U.S. Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

¹⁵⁸ Cleveland Architects Database. Cleveland Landmarks Commission.

¹⁵⁹ *The Ohio Architect Engineer and Builder*. "Badgley & Nicklas," Vol 20, No.1. Cleveland: The Architect and Builder Company, July 1912, 14.

¹⁶⁰ *AIA Historical Directory of American Architects*; U.S. Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current.

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offices, car dealerships, movie theaters, apparel stores, and banks resulting in expansion and development along not only the spine of Main Street, but along connecting side streets and arteries. The Main Street Historic District has remained in continuous use as a commercial business district and civic center, retaining a physical representation of buildings and uses over time distinctive to Coshocton.

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National Register Nominations

Coshocton County Courthouse (NR# 73001402)
J. F. Meeks Buildings (NR# 85000033) - demolished
Muskingum River Navigation Historic District (NR# 07000025)
Roscoe Village (NR# 73001403)

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: Coshocton Public Library

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 68.42 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

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: 426210 | Northing: 4458497 |
| 2. Zone: 17 | Easting: 426931 | Northing: 4458469 |
| 3. Zone: 17 | Easting: 426928 | Northing: 4457956 |
| 4. Zone: 17 | Easting: 426193 | Northing: 4457990 |

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

attached Additional Documents: Location Map and Continuation Sheet below

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the property historically associated with the commercial development along Main Street and neighboring commercial streets. The Main Street Historic District maintains historic architectural integrity which is exhibited by the range of architectural styles and types of commercial buildings and includes civic, institutional, and other building types that span from 1866-1970. Historic architectural integrity is further demonstrated through the retention of historic architectural elements, fabric, materials, and craftsmanship.

11. Form Prepared By

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city or town: Chagrin Falls state: OH zip code: 44022
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telephone: (440) 247-8319
date: July 1, 2018

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.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 2

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the SE corner of N. 3rd and Chestnut; then east along south side of Chestnut; then north to west property line of Parcel No. 0431510230400; then east along rear property lines on north side of Chestnut to east property line of Parcel No. 0430000015900; then south to south side of Chestnut; then east to SW corner of Chestnut and N 7th; then south along west side of N. 7th to Main; then SE to east property line of Parcel No. 0431510539800; then west along rear property lines along south side of Main; then south along rear property lines of properties on the east side of S. 6th to the east property line of Parcel No. 0430000640401; then west along north side of Walnut; then SW to SW corner of Walnut and S. 6th; then south along west side of S. 6th to NW corner of S. 6th and Mulberry; then west along north side of Mulberry to SE corner of S. 5th; then north along east side of S. 5th to NE corner of Walnut; then west along the north side of Walnut to NE corner of Walnut and unnamed alley; then north along east side of alley to NW corner of Parcel No. 04300001343000; then west across N. 3rd and north along east side of N. 3rd to point of beginning.

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Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Coshocton Main Street Historic District

City or Vicinity: Coshocton

County: Coshocton State: OH

Photographer: Diana Wellman and Wendy Naylor

Date Photographed: March, May 2018

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

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1. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0001): North Side, west end Salvation Army—334 Chestnut Street (#94), camera direction NW.
2. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0002): Dr. James G. Smailes House—406 Chestnut Street (#95), camera direction NE.
3. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0003): Coshocton Elks Lodge No. 376 B.P.O.E.—434 Chestnut Street (#97), 442 Chestnut Street House (#98), 448 Chestnut Street House (#99), camera direction NW.
4. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0004): Nick Athey Service Station—512 Chestnut Street (#100), camera direction NE.
5. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0005): Coshocton U.S. Post Office—516 Chestnut Street (#101), camera direction NW.

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6. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0006): First Baptist Church—616 Chestnut Street (#104), camera direction NW.
7. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0007): 636 Chestnut Street House (#105), camera direction N.
8. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0060): 125-128 N. 7th Street House (#126), 121 N. 7th Street House (#127), camera direction NW.
9. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0009): Presbyterian Church—415 Chestnut Street (#106), camera direction NE.
10. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0010): First National Bank—429 Chesnut Street (#107), camera direction NE.
11. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0011): Coshocton Auto Sales Co. Building—513 Chestnut Street (#108), camera direction SW.
12. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0012): Mizer Sanitarium—553 Chestnut Street (#110), camera direction SW.
13. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0013): 617 Chestnut Street House (#112), camera direction SW.
14. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0014): Rose Brothers Building - 226-230 Main Street to Rager and Tumblin Building – 248 Main Street (#1-5), camera direction NW.
15. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0015): Rager and Tumblin Building – 248 Main Street (#5), camera direction NW.
16. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0016): Coshocton County Courthouse—318 Main Street (#6), camera direction NE.
17. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0017): Forbe's Block & Masonic Hall, Knights of Pythias Hall—402-410 Main Street to J.L. Rue Building—432 Main Street (#7-13), camera direction NW.
18. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0018): Buckeye Building & Masonic Hall – 444-448 Main Street (#15), camera direction NW.
19. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0019): Frew Building—504-514 Main Street to Geidel Building—520-522 Main Street (#16-18), camera direction NE.

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20. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0020): 524 Main Street Building (#44) to Chacos Bros. Building—536-544 Main Street (#19-22), camera direction NE.

21. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0021): Balch Block—614-618 Main Street (#24), camera direction NW.

22. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0022): Barton Building—628-632 Main Street (#26), 640 Main Street House (#27), camera direction NE.

23. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0023): 229-233 Main Street Block (#30), 237-241 Main Street Block (#31), camera direction SW.

24. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0023): Gray Hardware Co. Building & Masonic Hall—301-305 Main Street (#32), camera direction SE.

25. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0025): Gray Hardware Co. Building & Masonic Hall—301-305 Main Street (#32) to Gayle I. Smith Building—313-317 Main Street (#32-34), camera direction SW.

26. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0026): Fountain Dry Goods Co. Building-333 Main Street to Coshocton National Bank Building-347-349 Main Street (#35-37), camera direction SE.

27. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0027): Coshocton National Bank Building-347-349 Main Street (#37), camera direction SW.

28. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0028): The Home Building Loan & Savings Co. Building – 401-405 Main Street (#38), Biggs Confectionery Building— 409 Main Street (#39), camera direction SE.

29. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0029): The Home Building Loan & Savings Co. Building—401-405 Main Street to LeRoy's Building—419-423 Main Street (#38-41), camera direction SW.

30. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0030): O'Neil's Department Store Building & I.O.O.F. Hall—425-429 Main Street to Brookes Building 431-437 Main Street (#42, 43, 43a), camera direction SW.

31. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0031): Passenger Depot—Main Street (#44), camera direction SE.

32. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0032): 507-513 Main Street Building (#45), camera direction SE.

Coshocton Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Coshocton County, OH
County and State

33. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0033): Singer Sewing Machine Co. Building-535-537 Main Street to 553-555 Main Street Building (#75, 76, 77, 78) camera direction SW.

34. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0034): Rodgers Block & Elks B.P.O.E. Lodge-601-603 Main Street to Henderson Building 611 Main Street (#79, 80, 81), camera direction SE.

35. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0035): Houston Hay House-639 Main Street (#83), camera direction SE.

36. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0036): Coshocton U.S. Post Office/Coshocton Public Library -655 Main Street (#84), camera direction S.

37. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0037): Trinity Episcopal Church- 701 Main Street (#85), camera direction SE.

38. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0038): Grace United Methodist Church-422 Walnut Street (#87), camera direction NE.

39. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0039): 544-546 Walnut Street Warehouse (#88), 548 Walnut Street Bank Building (#89), camera direction NW.

40. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0040): Bachert Building-604-612 Walnut Street to M.O. Bretzius Motor Co. Building-618 Walnut Street (#90, 91, 92), camera direction NE.

41. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0041): American Art Works Tuscarora - Shaw-Barton Inc. Building -517-549 Walnut Street (#93), camera direction SW.

42. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0042): 131-137 N.3rd Street Building (#95), 123-125 N. 3rd Street Building to 113-115 N. 3rd Street Building (#97, 98, 99), camera direction NW.

43. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0043): 139 S. 3rd Street Building (#101), camera direction SW.

44. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0044): 148 S. 3rd Street House (#103), camera direction NE.

45. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0045): Carnegie Library-213 N. 4th Street (#104), camera direction NW.

46. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0046): Jim Smailes Motors Building-125 S. 4th Street (#105), camera direction W.

Coshocton Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Coshocton County, OH
County and State

47. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0047): 147 S. 4th Street House (#108), camera direction NW.
48. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0048): Ohio Power Co. Building—120 N. 4th Street (#109), camera direction SE.
49. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0049): Coshocton National Bank—120 S. 4th Street (#110), camera direction NE.
50. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0050): Ohio Battery & Ignition Co. Building – 120-124 N 5th Street (#112), 116 N. 5th Street Building (#113), Frew Building—504-514 Main Street (#41) camera direction SE.
51. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0051): McDonell Bros. Printing Building—138 Hickory Street (#115), camera direction E.
52. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0052): Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Depot – 501 Hickory Street (#116), camera direction SW.
53. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0053): 131 S. 6th Street Building (#118), camera direction SW.
54. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0054): 111-119 S. 6th Street Building (#117), camera direction W.
55. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0055): 128-148 N. 6th Street Row Houses (#120), camera direction SE.
56. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0056): WTNS Radio Station—114 N. 6th Street (#121), camera direction E.
57. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0057): C.A. Brode Sanitary Plumbing Co. Building—114 S. 6th Street (#122), camera direction NE.
58. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0058): 122 S. 6th Street House (#123), 124-128 S. 6th Street House (#124), camera direction NE.
59. (OH_Coshocton_Main Street Historic District_0059): Fall Building—132-134 S. 6th Street (#125), camera direction SW.

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

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

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Coshocton County, Ohio

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




LOCATION MAP




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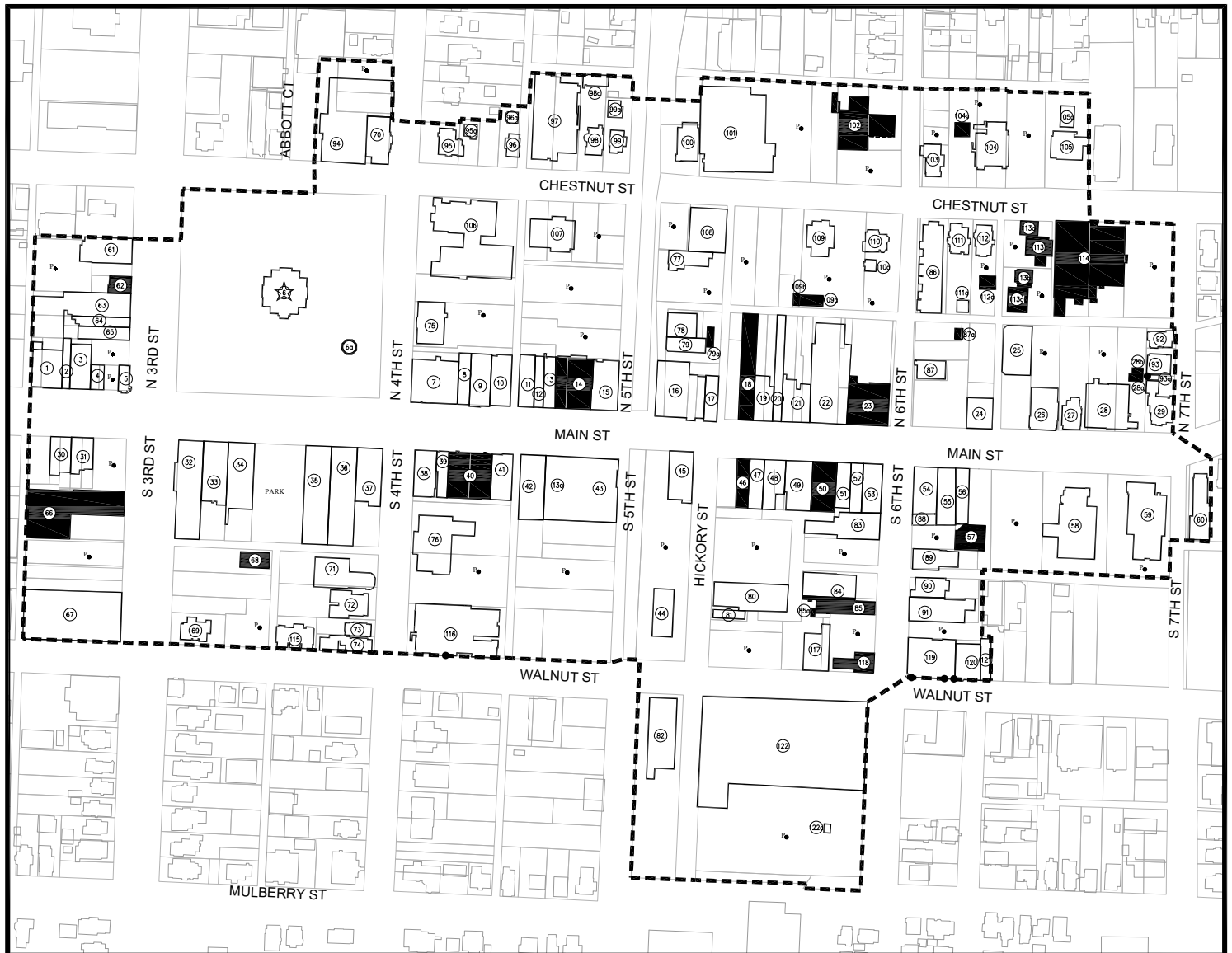
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-  NATIONAL REGISTER BUILDINGS
-  PHOTO-KEY ARROW

SEPTEMBER 2018

 CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT



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LOCATION MAP



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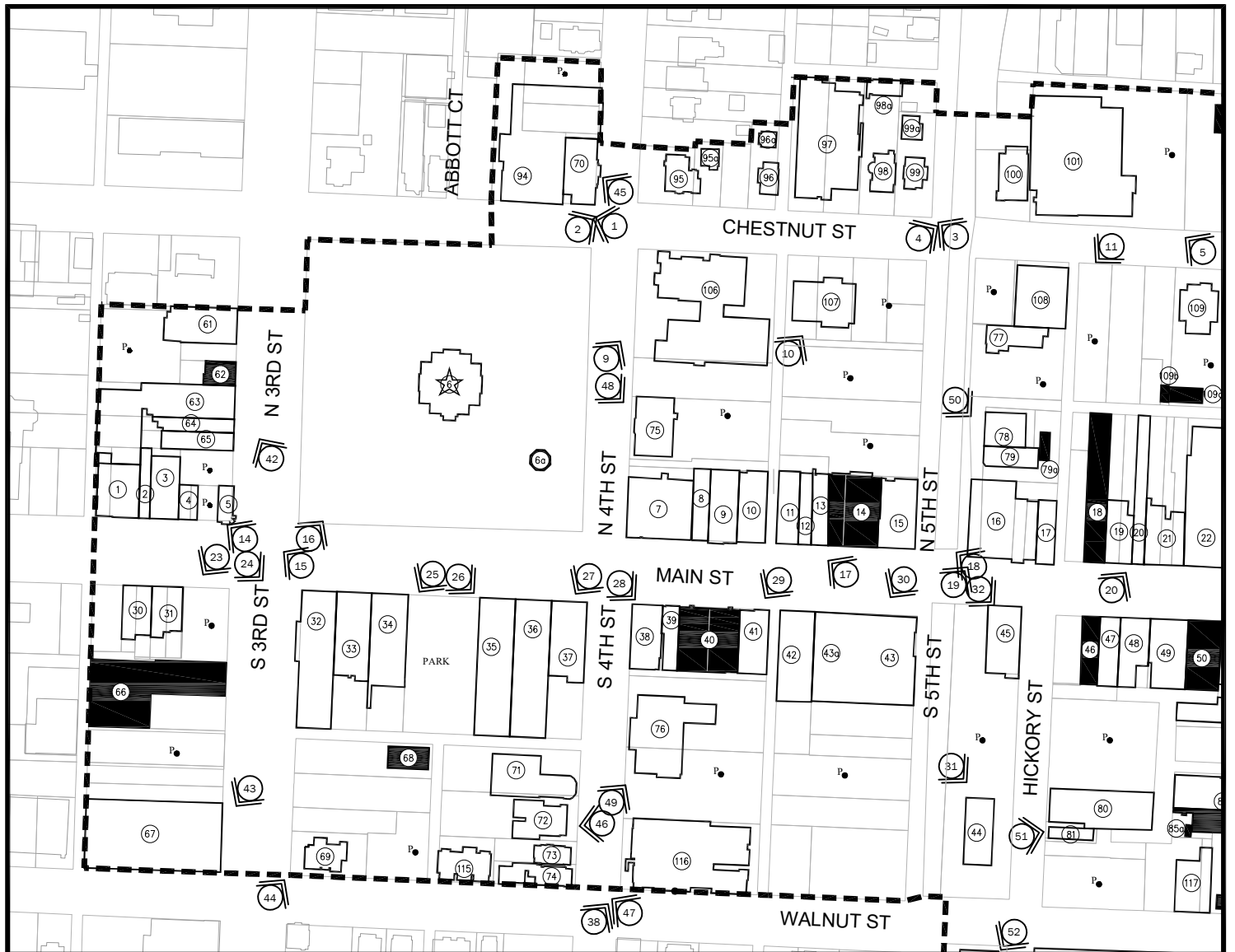
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- NATIONAL REGISTER BUILDINGS
- PHOTO-KEY ARROW

SEPTEMBER 2018

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT



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LOCATION MAP



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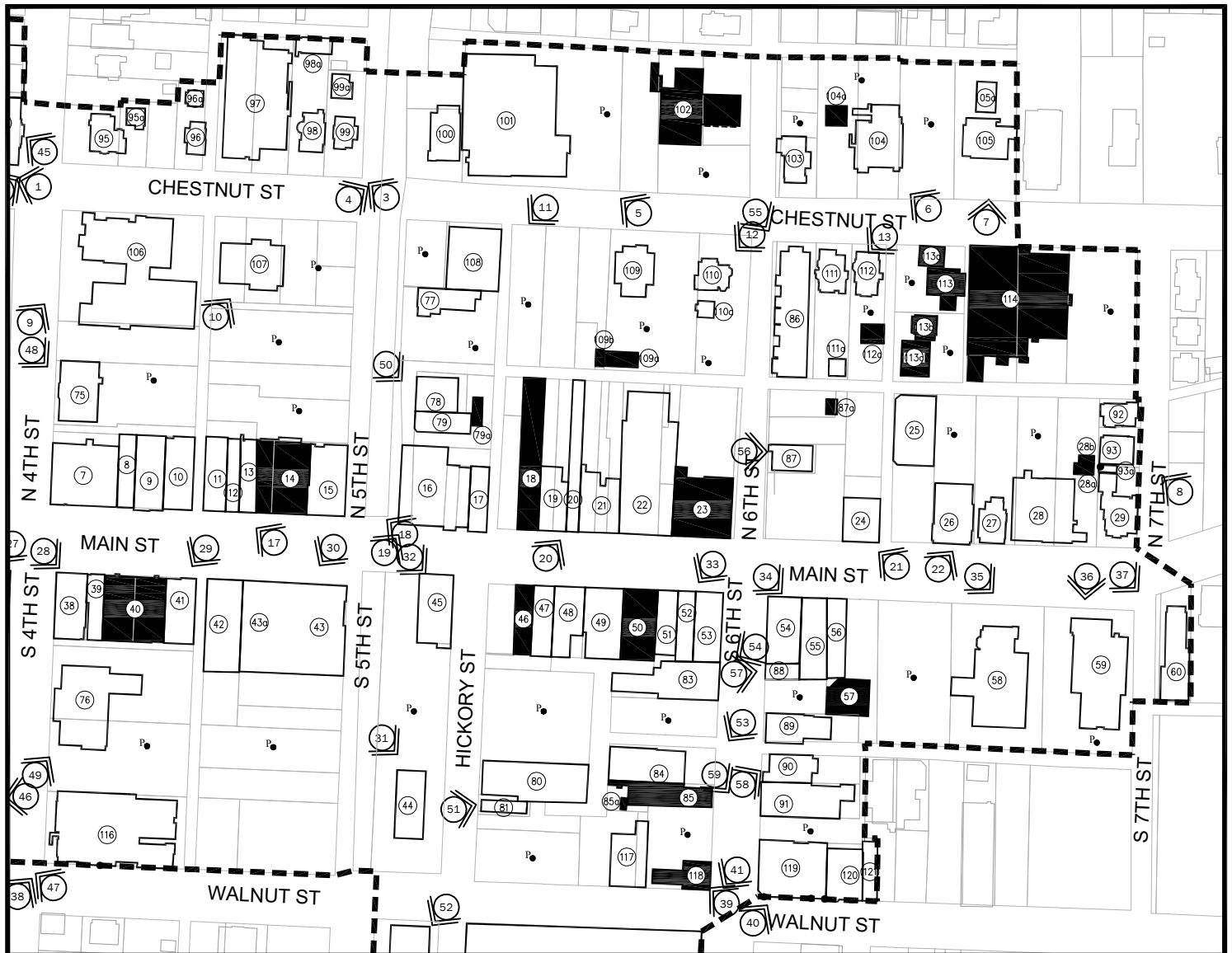
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XX PHOTO-KEY ARROW

SEPTEMBER 2018

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT



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LOCATION MAP

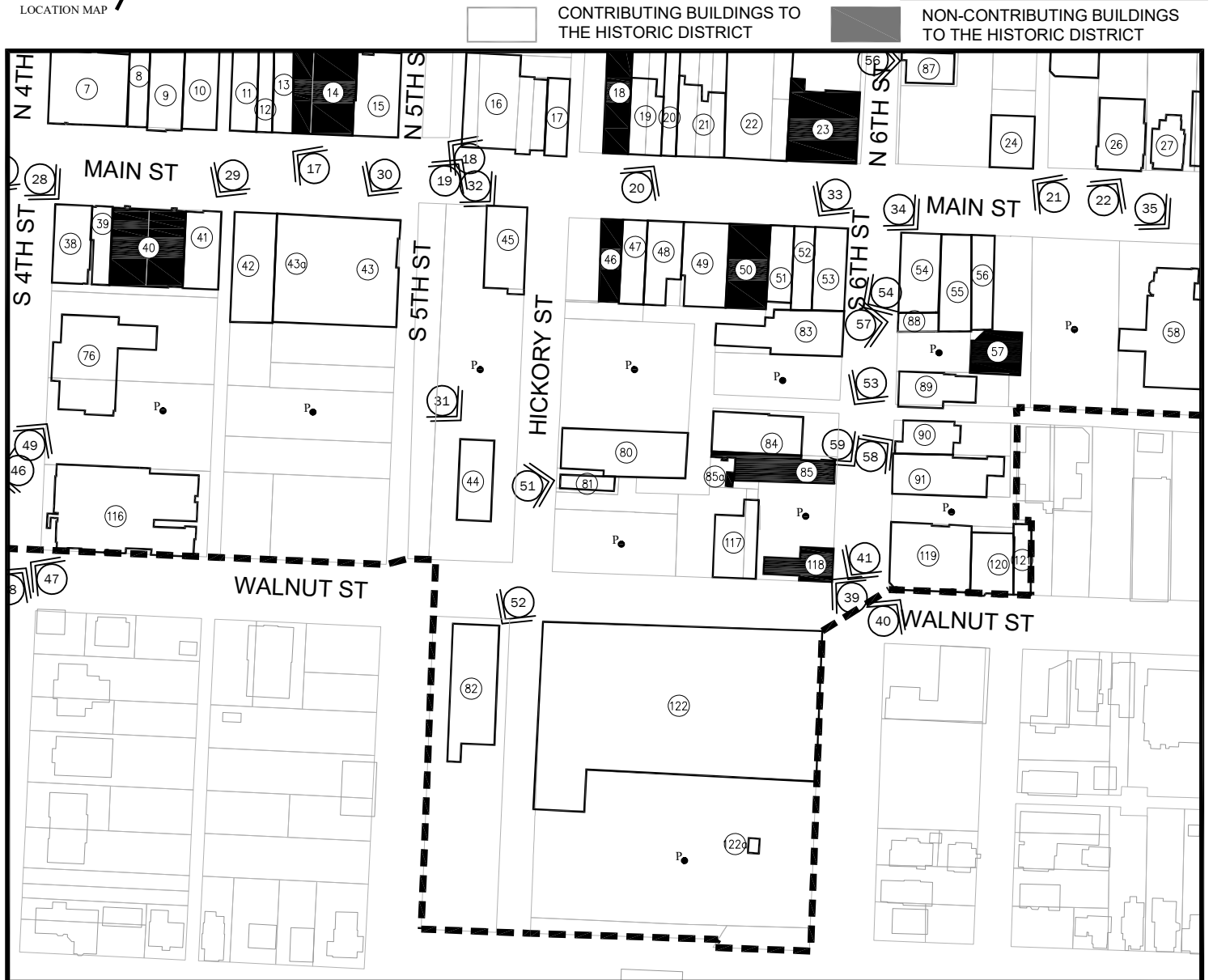


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- RESOURCE NUMBER
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Figure 1. Plat Map of Coshocton County Ohio, ca. 1860

Source: Coshocton Public Library, Local History Room.

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Figure 2. Map of Coshocton, 1872 - Historic District outlined in black

Source: Atlas of Coshocton County, Ohio. D.J. Lake, C.E. Philadelphia: C.O. Titus, 1872.

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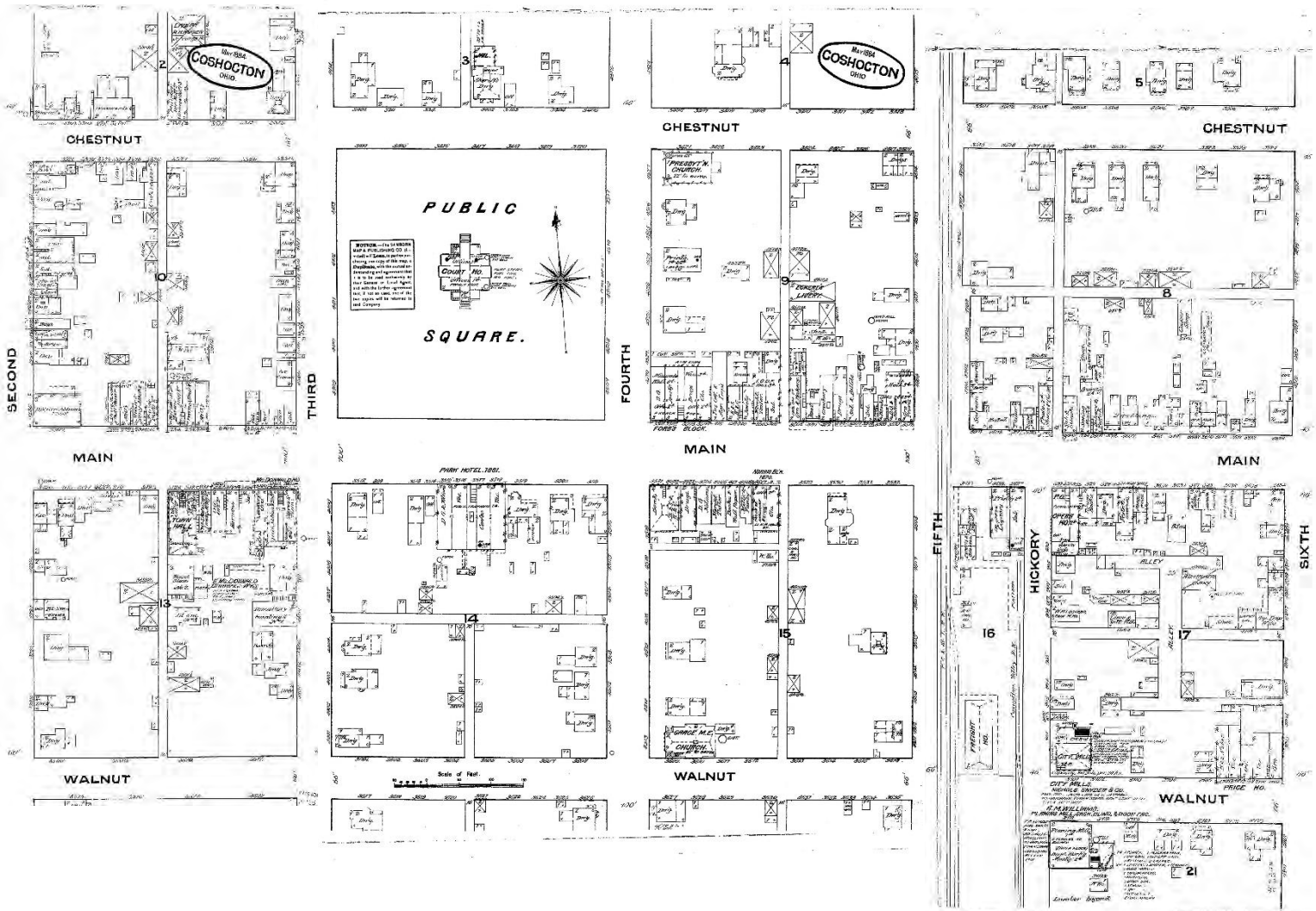


Figure 3. Map of Coshocton, 1884

Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1884

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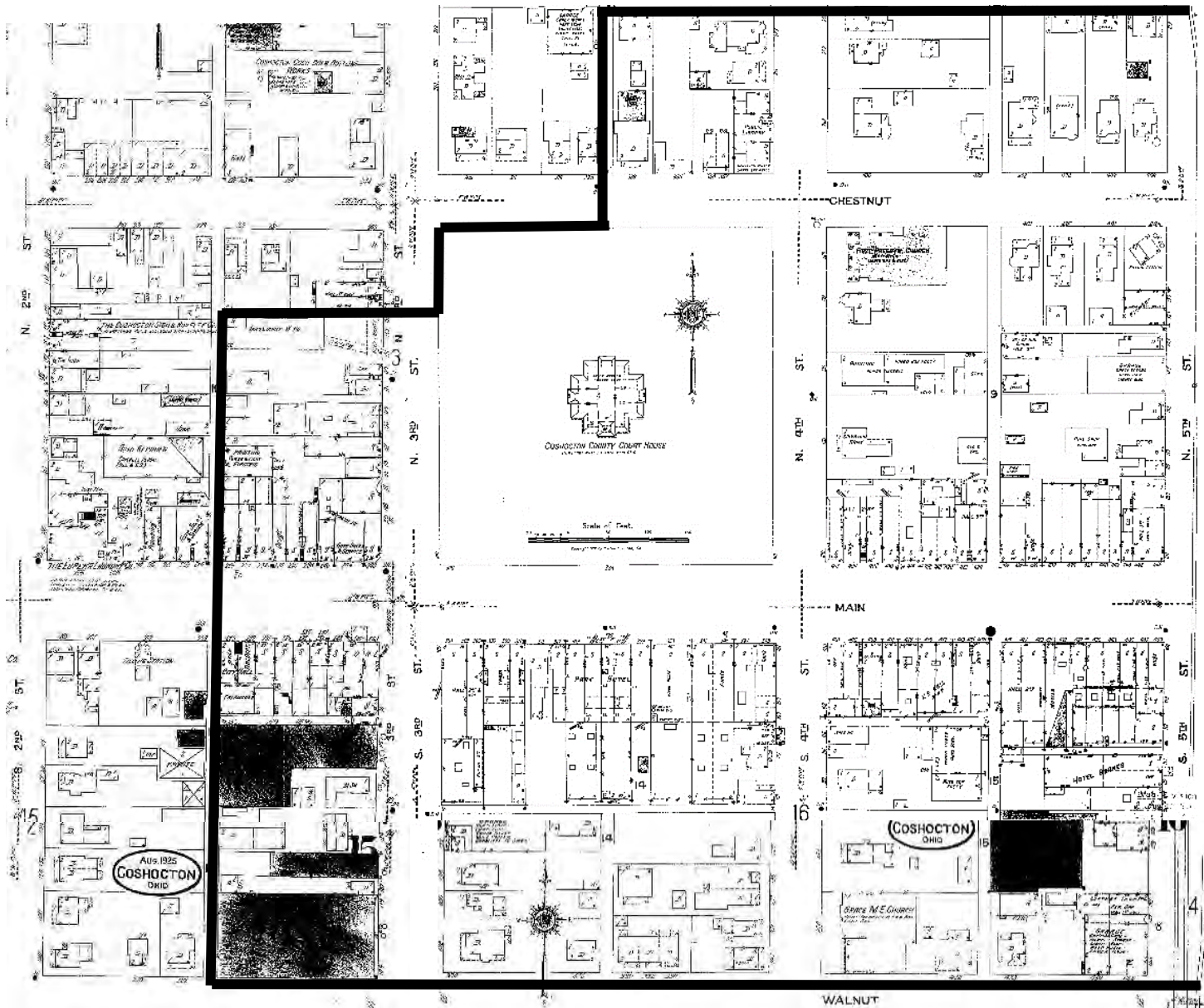


Figure 4. Map of Coshocton, 1925, 3rd to 5th Street - Historic District outlined in black

Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1925

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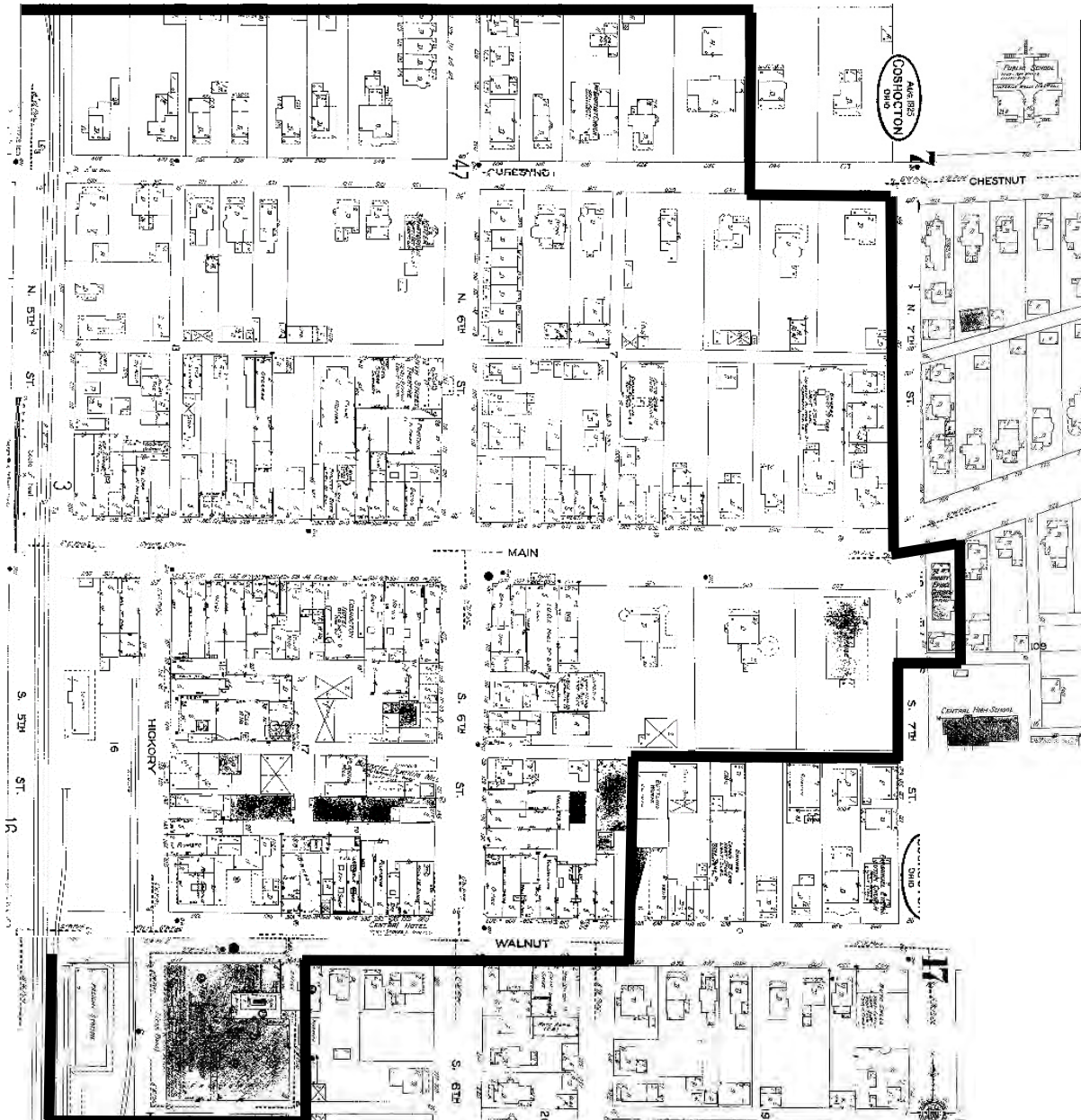


Figure 5. Map of Coshocton, 1925, 5th to 7th Street - Historic District outlined in black

Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1925

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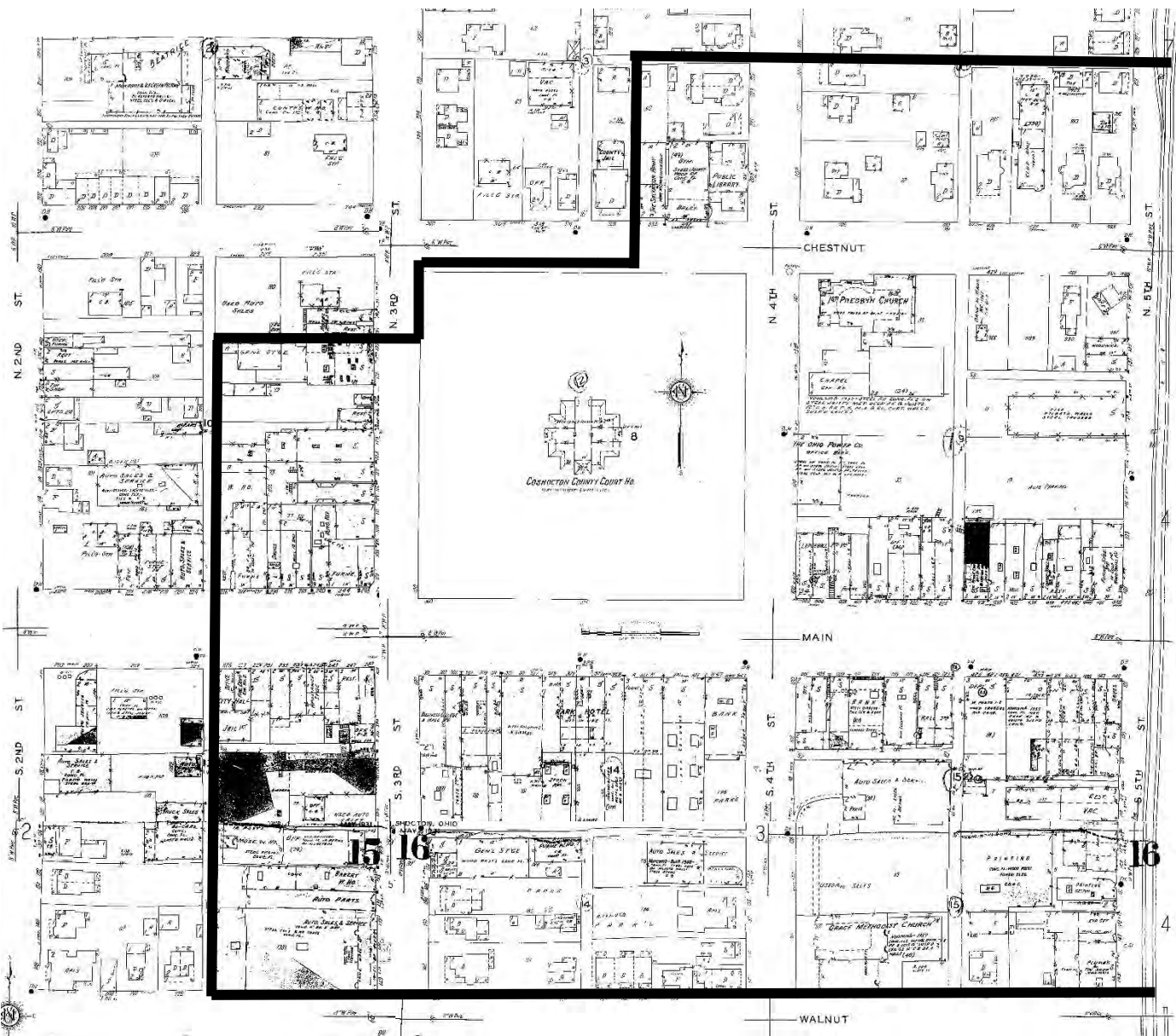


Figure 6. Map of Coshocton, 1962, 3rd to 5th Street - Historic District outlined in black

Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1962

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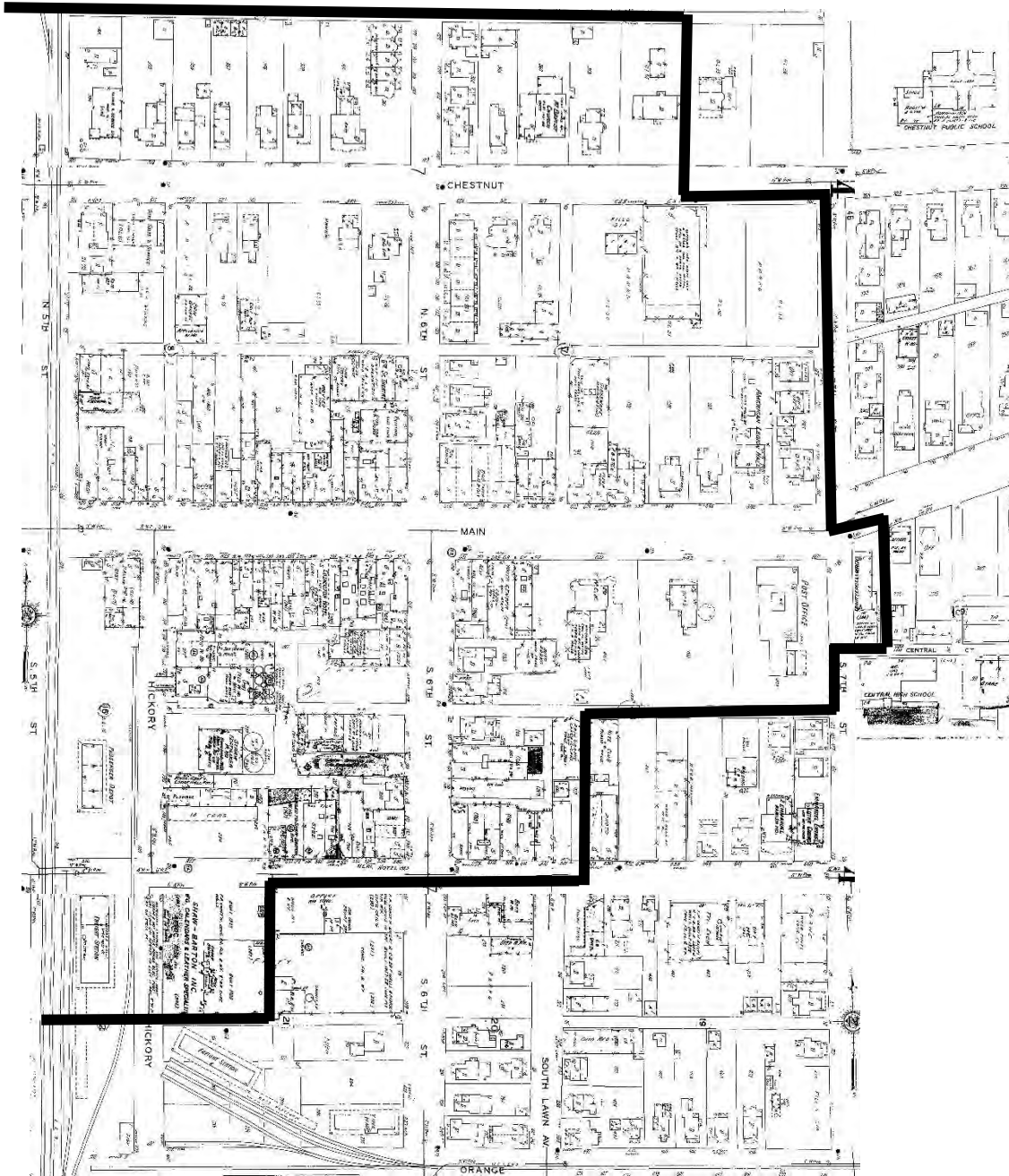


Figure 7. Map of Coshocton, 1962, 5th to 7th Street - Historic District outlined in black

Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1962

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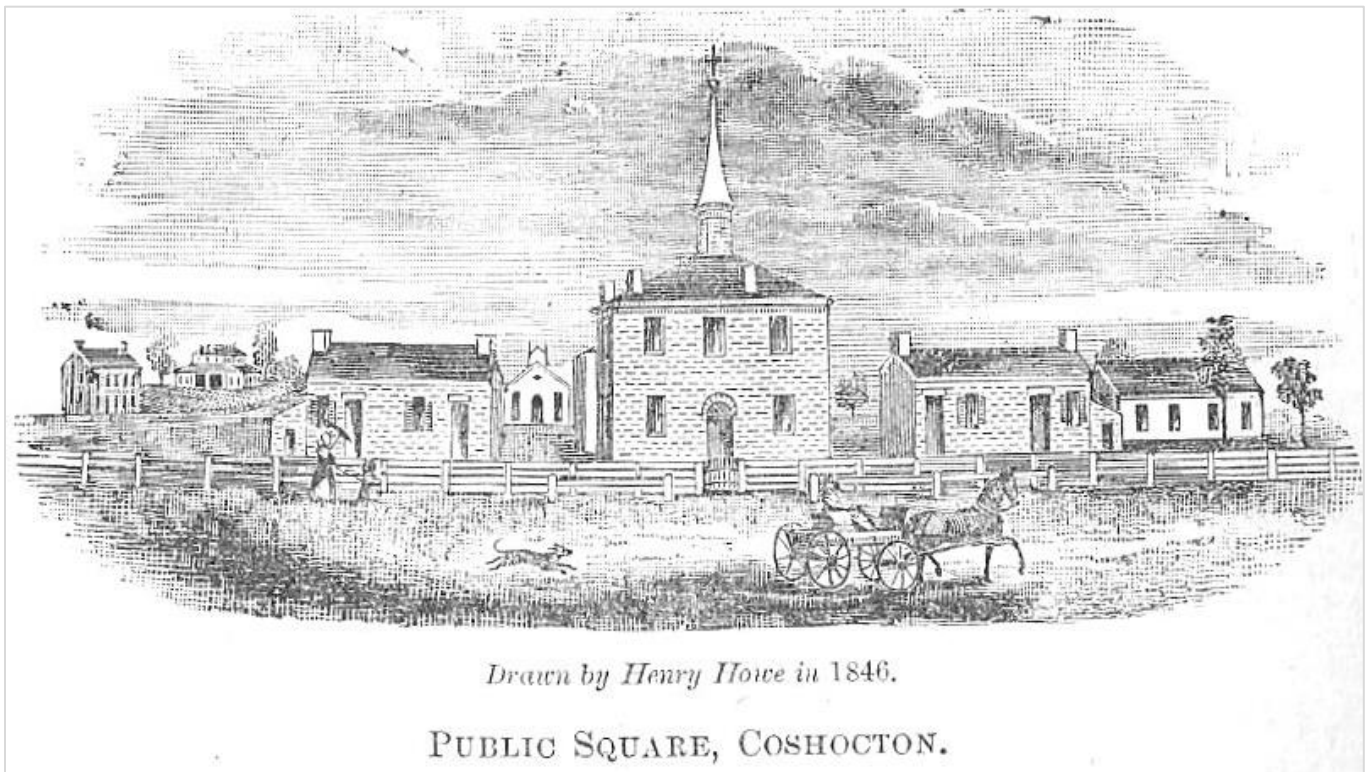


Figure 8. Public Square from Main Street looking north, 1846

Source: Howe, Henry. *Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio*. Vol. I, Norwalk, Ohio: The Lansing Printing Company, Public Printers, 1896, 469.

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Figure 9. Main Street looking east from 4th Street, Photo ca. 1905

Source: Coshocton Public Library, Local History Room, Kenny Grier Photo Collection.

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Figure 10a. Main Street looking east from 3rd Street, Photo ca. 1910



Figure 10b. Main Street looking east from 3rd Street, Postcard ca. 1910

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Figure 11. Main Street, looking southwest from 4th Street, Postcard, 1910

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Figure 12a. Main Street, view facing west from 5th Street, Postcard ca.1910.



Figure 12b. Main Street, view facing northwest from 5th Street, Postcard undated

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Figure 13a. View facing south towards Main Street from N. 5th Street, Postcard, 1907



Figure 13b. 1930 Passenger Depot, Main Street (#44), Photo undated

Source: Ohio Genealogical Society, Donn A. Brill Collection. Available at <http://www.west2k.com/ohpix/coshocton.jpg>.

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Figure 14. Main Street, view facing west from 6th Street, Postcard ca.1925

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Figure 15. Main Street looking east from 4th Street, Postcard, 1950s

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Figure 16. Main Street, view facing west from 5th Street, Postcard ca.1950

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Figure 17. Coshocton Main Street parade, view looking east from just beyond 4th Street, Photo 1971

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Figure 18. Houston Hay House, 639 Main Street (#58), Image 1881

Source Hill, N.N., Jr. *History of Coshocton County, Ohio: Its Past and Present, 1740-1881*. Newark, Ohio: A.A. Graham & Co. Publishers, 1881 704.

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Figure 19. Rose Brothers. Building, 226-230 Main Street (#1), Photo 1911

Source: Nicholas, Samuel H, Charles F. Gosser, R.T. Hunt Historical Committee. *Coshocton County Centennial History 1811-1911*. Coshocton: The Coshocton County Centennial Commission, 1911, 54.

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Figure 20. Rose Brothers Building, 226-230 Main Street (#1), Photo ca. 1925

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Figure 21. Rager and Tumblin Building, 248 Main Street (#5), Image, 1911

Source: Nicholas, Samuel H, Charles F. Gosser, R.T. Hunt Historical Committee. *Coshocton County Centennial History 1811-1911*. Coshocton: The Coshocton County Centennial Commission, 1911,56.

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Figure 22. Fountain Dry Goods Co. Building, 333 Main Street (#35), Image1911

Source: Nicholas, Samuel H, Charles F. Gosser, R.T. Hunt Historical Committee. *Coshocton County Centennial History 1811-1911*. Coshocton: The Coshocton County Centennial Commission, 1911,10.

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Figure 23. McDonnell Bros. Building, 138 Hickory Street (#81), Photo 1911

Source: Nicholas, Samuel H, Charles F. Gosser, R.T. Hunt Historical Committee. *Coshocton County Centennial History 1811-1911*. Coshocton: The Coshocton County Centennial Commission, 1911,13.

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Figure 24. The Geidel Building, 520-522 Main Street (#18), Photo 1911

Source: Nicholas, Samuel H, Charles F. Gosser, R.T. Hunt Historical Committee. *Coshocton County Centennial History 1811-1911*. Coshocton: The Coshocton County Centennial Commission, 1911,15.

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Figure 25. C.A. Brode Sanitary Plumbing Co. Building (#88), 114 S. 6th Street, Photo 1911

Source: Nicholas, Samuel H, Charles F. Gosser, R.T. Hunt Historical Committee. *Coshocton County Centennial History 1811-1911*. Coshocton: The Coshocton County Centennial Commission, 1911,30.

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Figure 26. Gray Hardware Co. Building & Masonic Hall (#32), 301-305 Main Street, Photo 1911

Source: Nicholas, Samuel H, Charles F. Gosser, R.T. Hunt Historical Committee. *Coshocton County Centennial History 1811-1911*. Coshocton: The Coshocton County Centennial Commission, 1911,40.

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Figure 27. Carnegie Library, 213 N. 4th Street (#70), Photo undated

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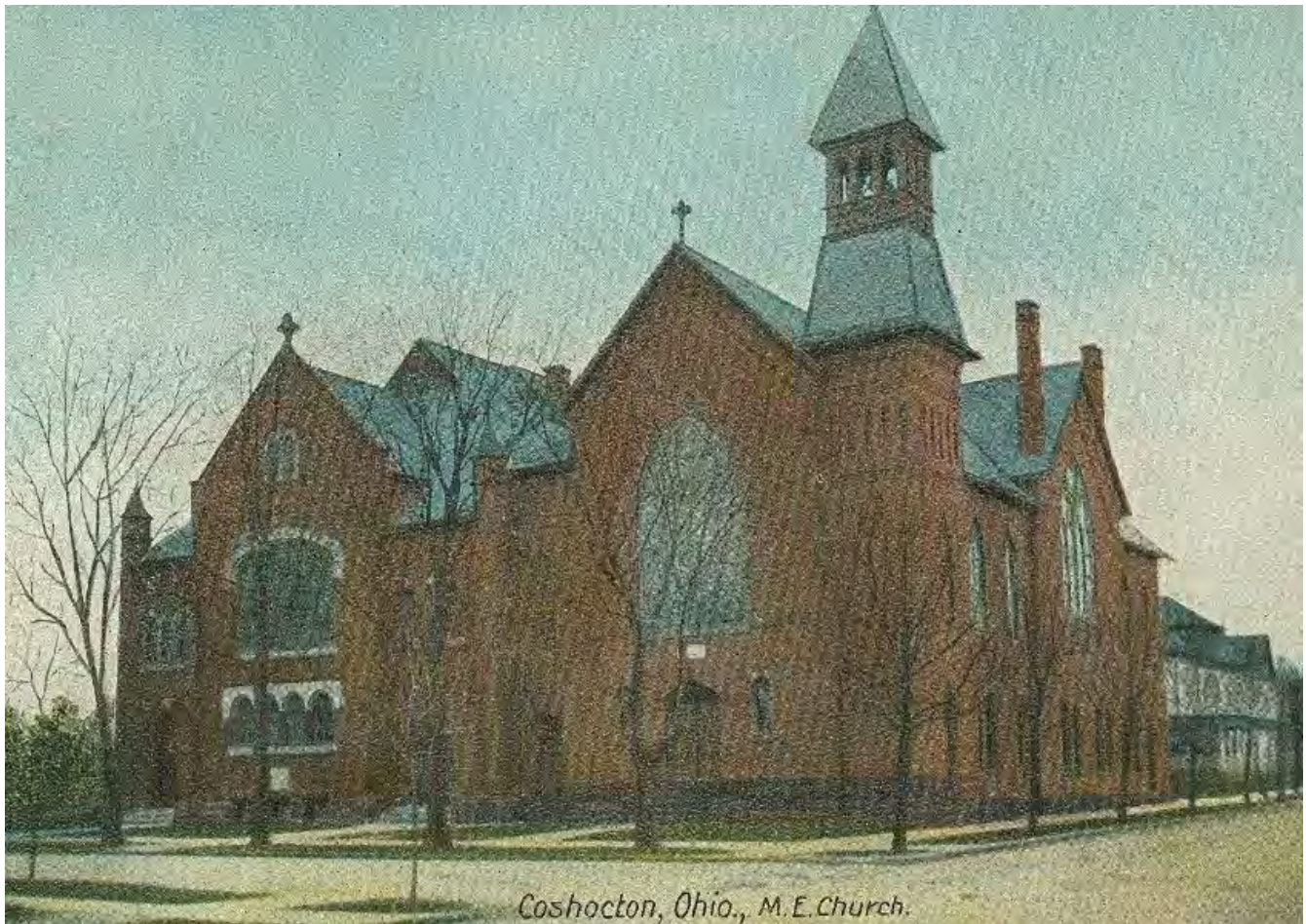


Figure 28. Grace United Methodist Church, 422 Walnut, 142 S. 4th Street (#116), Postcard ca. 1910

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Figure 29a. Trinity Episcopal Church, 701 Main Street (#60), Postcard ca. 1915



Figure 29b. Trinity Episcopal Church, 701 Main Street (#60), Photo ca. 1955

Source: Trinity Episcopal Church, Shelia Barr Helser Photo Collection. Available at Available at <http://www.coshoctonohio.pa-roots.com/church/trinityepiscopal.html>.

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Figure 30. Presbyterian Church, 415 Chestnut Street (#106), Postcard, ca. 1920

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Figure 31a. Coshocton U.S. Post Office, 655 Main Street (#59), Postcard, ca. 1920



Figure 31b. Coshocton U.S. Post Office, 655 Main Street (#59), Postcard, ca. 1920

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Figure 32. Coshocton Elks Lodge No. 376 B.P.O.E., 434 Chestnut Street (#97); 442 Chestnut Street House (#98); 448 Chestnut Street House (#99). View facing east from after 4th Street, Postcard ca. 1920

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Figure 33. The Home Building Loan & Savings Co. Building, 401-405 Main Street (#38), Image 1931

Source: *Coshocton Tribune*, 3 May 1931.

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Figure 34. Roahrig Gulf Service Station, 629 Chestnut Street (#113), Image 1957

Source: *Coshocton Tribune*, 7 July 1957.

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Figure 35a. American Art Works Tuscarora – Shaw-Barton Inc. Building, 517-549 Walnut Street (#93), Image undated



Figure 35b. American Art Works Tuscarora – Shaw-Barton Inc. Building, 517-549 Walnut Street (#122), Image undated

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SHAW-BARTON

- *Proud of its 18 Years as a
Coshocton Industry*
- *Direct Descendant of the Firm
Which Started This Industry
Here 72 Years Ago*

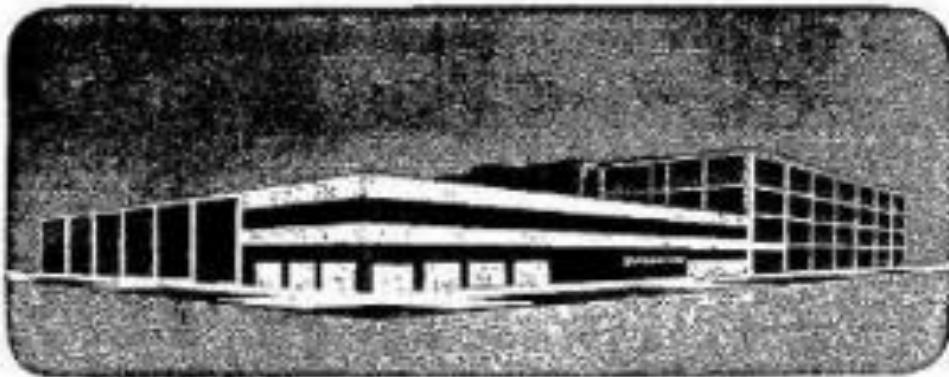


Figure 36. American Art Works Tuscarora – Shaw-Barton Inc. Building, 517-549 Walnut Street (#122), Image 1958

Source: *Coshocton Tribune* 28 September 1958

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Figure 37. Aerial View facing northeast from 2nd Street, Photo 1969

Source: Coshocton City Directory, 1969. Detroit: R.L. Polk & Co., 1969.

State Historic Preservation Office (Ohio History Connection)
National Register of Historic Places Historic District Nomination Property Information List

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
	Resource No.	NR Resource Category	Property Name	Property Street No.	Street Direction	Property Street Name	Property Street Type	Property Street Direction	Property City/Town	County	Date of Construction	Style	Type	Architect (if known)	Builder (if known)	C	N/C	Previously Listed	
1																			
2	1	Building	Rose Brothers. Building	226 -230		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1880	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
3	2	Building	Lee Building	234		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1900	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
4	3	Building	Wilcoxon Building	236 -238		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1887		Two-Part Commercial			X			
5	4	Building	Joseph Pash Building	240		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1880, ca. 1912	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
6	5	Building	Rager and Tumblin Building	248		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1910	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
7	6	Building	Coshocton County Courthouse	318		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1873-75	Second Empire	Courthouse	Carpenter and Williams	S. Harold & Co.	X		NR# 73001402	
8	6a	Structure	Rotary Gazebo	318		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1975						X		
9	7	Building	Forbe's Block & Masonic Hall, Knights of Pythias Hall	402-410		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1880	Second Empire	Two-Part Commercial			X			
10	8	Building	Commercial Building	414		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1910		Two-Part Commercial			X			
11	9	Building	Commercial Building	416-420		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1880	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
12	10	Building	Schaich Building & I.O.O.F. Hall	422-424		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1881	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
13	11	Building	People's Bank and Trust Co.	426-428		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1927-28	Neoclassical	Two-Part Commercial			X			
14	12	Building	Cohen Building	430		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1886, refaced 1927	Second Renaissance Revival	Two-Part Commercial			X			
15	13	Building	J.L.Rue Building	432		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1871	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
16	14	Building	Lorenz Block	436-442		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1893	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial				X		
17	15	Building	Buckeye Building & Masonic Hall	444-448		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1876	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
18	16	Building	Frew Building	504-514		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1903	Neoclassical	Two-Part Commercial			X			
19	17	Building	Commercial Building	516		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1938		One -Part Commercial			X			
20	18	Building	Geidel Building	520-522		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1880		Two-Part Commercial				X		
21	19	Building	Commercial Building	524		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1935, 1956 addition		One-Part Commercial			X			
22	20	Building	Snyder-Senft Building	528		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1920	Arts & Crafts	Two-Part Commercial			X			
23	21	Building	Commercial Block	530-534		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1930		Two-Part Commercial			X			
24	22	Building	Chacos Bros. Building	536-544		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1924-25	Neoclassical	Two-Part Commercial		Edward T. Jacobs	X			
25	23	Building	The Tribune Building	550		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1986						X		
26	24	Building	Balch Block	614-618		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1880	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
27	25	Building	Commercial Building	622		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1920		Two-Part Commercial Warehouse			X			
28	26	Building	Barton Building	628-632		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1875, 1923	Italianate	House with Commercial Addition / Two-Part			X			
29	27	Building	House	640		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	Hipped Roof with Cross Gables			X			

State Historic Preservation Office (Ohio History Connection)
National Register of Historic Places Historic District Nomination Property Information List

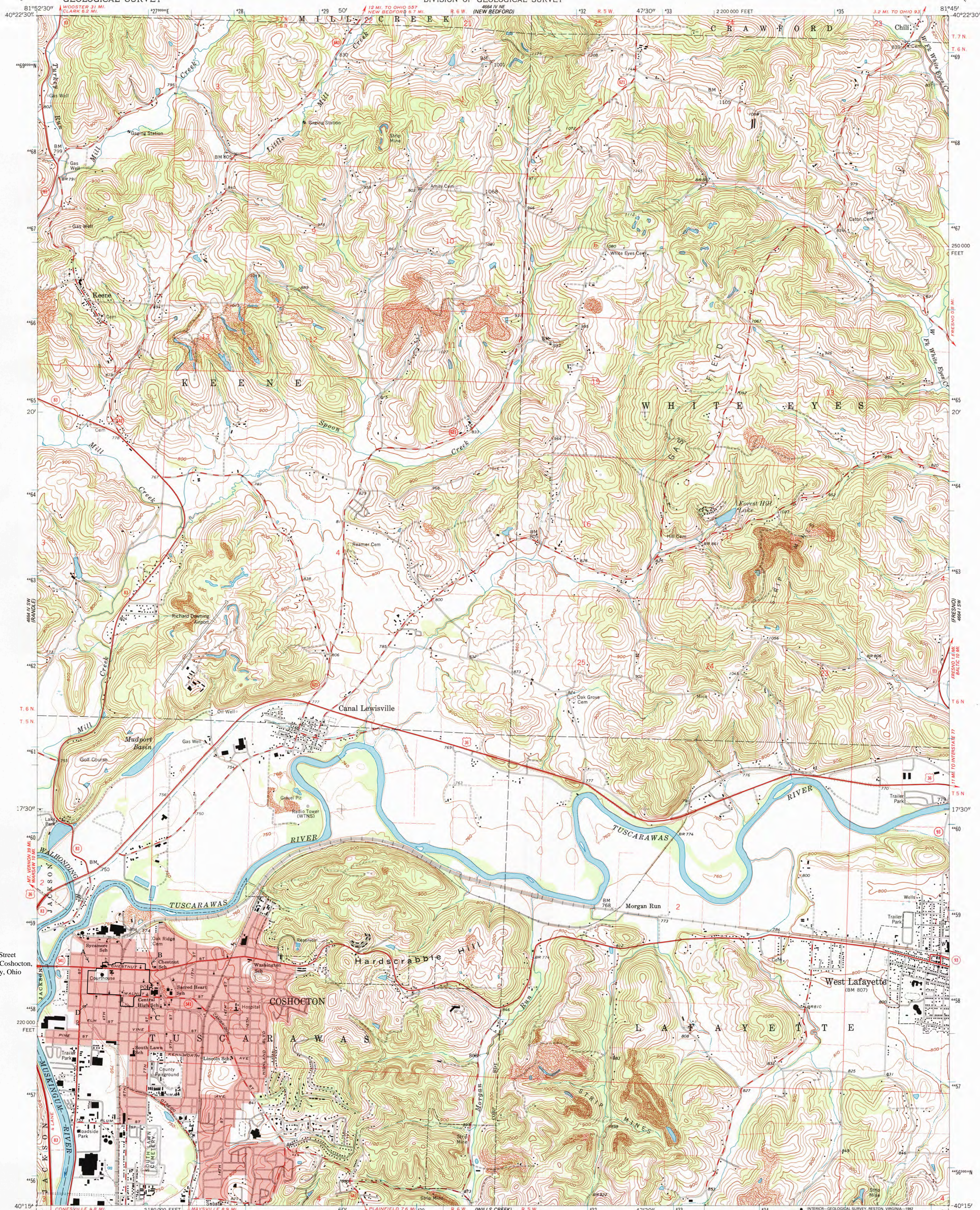
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
30	28	Building	American Legion Hall -Post 65	652		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1964		One-Part Commercial			X			
31	28a	Building	Garage	652		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 2005						X		
32	28b	Building	Garage	652		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 2005						X		
33	29	Building	House	660		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1890	Queen Anne	Hipped Roof with Cross Gables			X			
34	30	Building	Commercial Block	229-233		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1880	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
35	31	Building	Commercial Block	237-241		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1880	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
36	32	Building	Gray Hardware Co. Building & Masonic Hall	301-305		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1910	Jacobethan	Vertical Block			X			
37	33	Building	Realty Company Building	307-311		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1906	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
38	34	Building	Gayle I. Smith Building	313-317		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1929	Art Deco	Two-Part Commercial			X			
39	35	Building	Fountain Dry Goods Co. Building	333		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1903	Second Renaissance Revival	Two-Part Commercial			X			
40	36	Building	J.C. Penny Co. Department Store Building	341-345		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1931	Art Deco	Two-Part Commercial			X			
41	37	Building	Coshocton National Bank	347-349		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1918	Neoclassical	Bank			X			
42	38	Building	The Home Building Loan & Savings Co. Building	401-405		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1920	Neoclassical	Two-Part Commercial			X			
43	39	Building	Biggs Confectionery Building	409		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1920		Two-Part Commercial			X			
44	40	Building	First National Bank Building	411-417		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1977	Brutalist					X		
45	41	Building	LeRoy's Building	419-423		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1970		One-Part Commercial			X			
46	42	Building	O'Neils Department Store Building & I.O.O.F. Hall	425-429		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1890, 1967					X			
47	43	Building	Selby Building & Armory Hall	439-449		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1895, 1956	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
48	43a	Building	Brookes Building	431-437		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1895, 1956		Two-Part Commercial			X			
49	44	Building	Passenger Depot			Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1930	Craftsman	Depot		Builder - Crossen Constructio Co. of	X			
50	45	Building	507-513 Main Street Building	507-513		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1872	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
51	46	Building	Commercial Building	523		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1910		Two-Part Commercial				X		
52	47	Building	A.J. Miller Block	525-527		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1890		Two-Part Commercial			X			
53	48	Building	Commercial Block	529-531		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1880	Italianate	Two-Part Commercial			X			
54	49	Building	Commercial Building	533		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1940		Two-Part Commercial			X			
55	50	Building	Singer Sewing Machine Co. Building	535-537		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1900		Two-Part Commercial				X		
56	51	Building	McDowell Building	539-543		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1915	Neoclassical	Two-Part Commercial			X			
57	52	Building	Commercial Block	545-551		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1912		Two-Part Commercial			X			
58	53	Building	Comercial Block	553-555		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1915		Two-Part Commercial			X			
59	54	Building	Rodgers Block & Elks B.P.O.E. Lodge	601-603		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1905	Second Renaissance Revival	Two-Part Commercial			X			

State Historic Preservation Office (Ohio History Connection)
National Register of Historic Places Historic District Nomination Property Information List

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
60	55	Building	Almack Building & I.O.O.F. Hall	605-609		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1905	Romanesque Revival	Vertical Block			X			
61	56	Building	Henderson Building	611		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1921	Neoclassical	Two-Part Commercial			X			
62	57	Building	Garage	619		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1920		Garage				X		
63	58	Building	Houston Hay House	639		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1866	Italianate				X			
64	59	Building	Coshocton U.S. Post Office/ Coshocton Public Library	655		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1917, 1950,1974, 1988	Neoclassical	Post Office			X			
65	60	Building	Trinity Episcopal Church	701		Main	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1910-11, 1956	Late Gothic Revival	Church			X			
66	61	Building	Commercial Building	131-137	N.	3rd	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1930	Art Deco	Two-Part Commercial			X			
67	62	Building	Commercial Building	127	N.	3rd	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1940		Front Gable				X		
68	63	Building	Commercial Building	123-125	N.	3rd	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca.1915		Two-Part Commercial			X			
69	64	Building	Rinehart Building	117-119	N.	3rd	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1915		Two-Part Commercial			X			
70	65	Building	Commercial Building	113-115	N.	3rd	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1915		Two-Part Commercial			X			
71	66	Building	Commercial Building	121	S.	3rd	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1919						X		
72	67	Building	Commercial Building	139	S.	3rd	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1922		One-Part Commercial			X			
73	68	Building	Commercial Building	130	S.	3rd	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1950						X		
74	69	Building	House	148	S.	4th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	Hipped Roof with Cross Gables			X			
75	70	Building	Carnegie Library	213	N.	4th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1903-04	Second Renaissance Revival	Library	E.W. Hart		X			
76	71	Building	Jim Smailes Motors Building	125	S.	4th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1948		One-Part Commercial			X			
77	72	Building	Quadplex	135-137	S.	4th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1910		Quadplex / Cross-Gable			X			
78	73	Building	House	141	S.	4th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1910		Front Gable Bungalow			X			
79	74	Building	House	147	S.	4th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1910, ca. 1930		Gabled Ell Bungalow			X			
80	75	Building	Ohio Power Co. Building	120	N.	4th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1940	International				X			
81	76	Building	Coshocton National Bank	120	S.	4th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1969	Colonial Revival	Side Gable	Jack Tribbie of Sigman, Tribbie Associates	Hathaway, Inc.	X			
82	77	Building	American Auto Wrecking Building	134	N.	5th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1953		One- Part Commerical			X			
83	78	Building	Ohio Battery & Ignition Co. Building	120-124	N.	5th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1937	Neoclassical	One- Part Commerical			X			
84	79	Building	Commercial Building	116	N.	5th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1953					X			
85	79a	Building	Building	116	N.	5th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton							X		
86	80	Building	Straw Fertilizer Warehouse	130		Hickory	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1952		Warehouse			X			
87	81	Building	McDonell Bros. Printing Building	138		Hickory	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1910		Two-Part Commerical			X			
88	82	Building	Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Depot	501		Hickory	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1880, moved 1908	Italianate	Depot			X			
89	83	Building	Commercial Buidng	111-119	S.	6th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1927		Two-Part Commercial			X			

State Historic Preservation Office (Ohio History Connection)
National Register of Historic Places Historic District Nomination Property Information List

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
90	84	Building	Commercial Building	131	S.	6th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1958		Two-Part Commercial			X			
91	85	Building	Building	133	S.	6th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1920						X		
92	85a	Building	Building	133	S.	6th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton							X		
93	86	RowHouse	Row Houses	128-148	N.	6th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1920	Craftsman	Side gable			X			
94	87	Building	WTNS Radio Station	114	N.	6th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1947	Art Deco	One-Part Commercial			X			
95	87a	Building	Garage	114	N.	6th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1968		Side Gable			X			
96	88	Building	C.A. Brode Sanitary Plumbing Co. Building	114	S.	6th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1900		One-Part Commercial			X			
97	89	Building	122 S. 6th Street House - sister	122-124	S.	6th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1870, ca. 1915	Second Empire	House with Commercial Addition			X			
98	90	Building	124-128 S. 6th Street House - sister	128-130	S.	6th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1870, ca. 1900, ca. 1930	Second Empire	House with Commercial Addition			X			
99	91	Building	Fall Building	132-134	S.	6th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1915		Two-Part Commercial			X			
100	92	Building	House	125	N.	7th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1920, ca. 1950		American Foursquare / House with Commerical			X			
101	93	Building	House	121	N.	7th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca, 1920, ca. 1940		American Foursquare			X			
102	93a	Building	Garage	121	N.	7th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1925					X			
103	94	Building	Salvation Army	334		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1930, add. 1953, 1962					X			
104	95	Building	Dr. James G. Smailes House	406		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1923, add.1925-31	Colonial Revival	Side Gable			X			
105	95a	Building	Garage	406		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1925					X			
106	96	Building	Bert C. Senter House	410		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1923	Tudor Revival	Cross Gable			X			
107	96a	Building	Garage	410		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1925					X			
108	97	Building	Coshocton Elks Lodge No.376 B.P.O.E.	434		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1900, 1956, post-1962	Mediterranean				X			
109	98	Building	House	442		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1899	Queen Anne				X			
110	98a	Building	Commercial Building	442 1/2		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1930		Side Gable			X			
111	99	Building	House	448		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1899	Queen Anne	Hipped Roof with Cross Gable			X			
112	99a	Building	House	448	N.	5th	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1940		Side Gable			X			
113	100	Building	Nick Athey Service Station	512		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1945	Tudor Revival Cottage	Filling Station			X			
114	101	Building	Coshocton U.S. Post Office	516		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1968	International	Post Office			X			
115	102	Building	Oxford Mining Co. Inc. Building	544		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1993						X	NRN- demoed	
116	103	Building	Duplex	604		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1900					X			
117	104	Building	First Baptist Church	618		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1915, alterations btwn 1925-1931	Tudor Revival	Cross Gable Church	Robert W. Dickerson, Trinway	John Shaw	X			
118	104a	Structure	First Baptist Church Pavilion	618		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	1992						X		
119	105	Building	House	636		Chestnut	St.		Coshocton	Coshocton	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	American Foursquare			X			



Coshocton Main Street
Historic District, Coshocton,
Coshocton County, Ohio

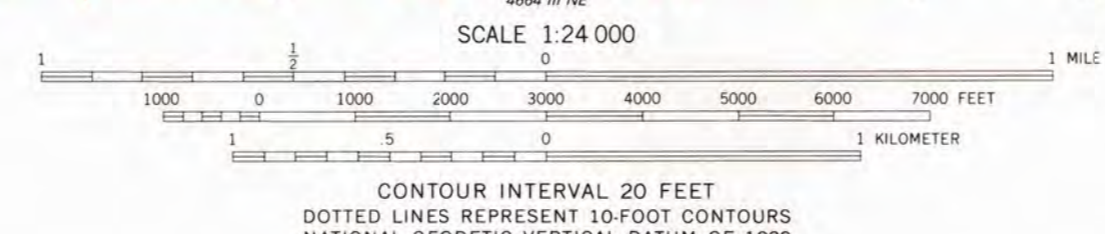
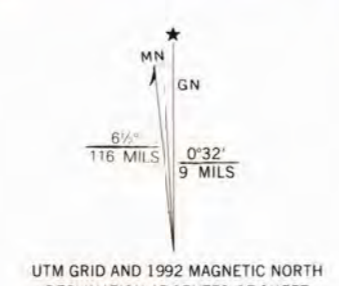
A) Zone 17
East 426210
North 4458497

B) Zone 17
East 426931
North 4458469

C) Zone 17
East 426928
North 4457956

D) Zone 17
East 426193
North 4457990

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1960. Field checked 1961.
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Ohio
coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum
The difference between 1927 North American Datum and North
American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5-minute intersections
is given in USGS Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by
dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Entire area lies within the United States Military District
Land lines based on the Base Line of the United States
Military District
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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



COSHOCTON, OHIO
40081-C7-TF-024

1961
REVISED 1992
DMA 4664 IV SE—SERIES V852

CO'S HISTORICAL MAP ARCHIVES
OCT 02 1992
REC'D FILE COPY

Revisions compiled in cooperation with
State of Ohio agencies from aerial
photographs taken 1988 and other sources.
Contours not revised. This information
not field checked. Map edited 1992



THE SALVATION ARMY

1953





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path of the ages, path to service, faith for tomorrow
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A.D. 1859



PNC BANK

River View
Truck & Bear Rental



EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
EMS

pepsi

PNC BANK



CHESTNUT ST

SIXTH ST

555





RAPER
AND
TURMELIN.

Nail City

CHEROKEE
TRADING POST



RACER
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On The Square

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MAIN ST THIRD ST

WEST

541





PEOPLES BANK AND TRUST CO

COHEN

J.L. RUE
1871

Cartens

Marilyn's
Natural
Foods

HASSEMAN

432

Play For Life at the Fairgrounds
pm - Saturday, May 12 @ 12pm



RAILROAD
CROSSING

NO LEFT
TURN
CITY
PARKING LOT
→

OFFICES





ATHLETIC CLUB

FIFTH ST

STANDARD GARAGE

Dean



RAYMOND JAMES
FINANCIAL SERVICES
Member FINRA

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SWIDER-SENFT

BARBER

RAYMOND JAMES



BALCH BLOCK

MOVING
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Barbershop
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BARTON
1923

LEGION



Courtsquare Café
Where Good Things
Happen Every Day
PARKING

241
Courtsquare Café

COCKTAILS
WINE
MENU
IMPORTS

sheree's
salon & spa

Message • Facials • Waxing



GOODWILL

ONLY

MAIN ST



GAYLE I. SMITH
BUILDING

COSHOCTON ANTIQUE MALL

GOOD NEWS BOOK STORE

COSHOCTON
ANTIQUÉ MALL
OPEN STORAGE

JARGENTIE
on Main





GIFTS

L

♿
PARKING ONLY

30
MINUTE
PARKING





LEFT ONLY

MAIN ST COURT ST

349

COSHOCTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE ANNEX

NO PARKING



OWENS & MANNING
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

WE
BUY
GOLD

CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
CASHOCTON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ZONING
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF SENIORS
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ADDICTION SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-SLAVERY SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-PEOPLE SMUGGLING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN TRAFFICKING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN HARVESTING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN EXPORTING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN IMPORTING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN PROCESSING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN DISTRIBUTION SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN RETAIL SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN WHOLESALE SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN MANUFACTURING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN PACKAGING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN LABELING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN MARKETING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN SALES SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN PROMOTION SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN DISTRIBUTION SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN RETAIL SERVICES
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CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN LABELING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN MARKETING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN SALES SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN PROMOTION SERVICES

CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
CASHOCTON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ZONING
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF SENIORS
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-SLAVERY SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-PEOPLE SMUGGLING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN TRAFFICKING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN HARVESTING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN EXPORTING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN IMPORTING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN PROCESSING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN DISTRIBUTION SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN RETAIL SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN WHOLESALE SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN MANUFACTURING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN PACKAGING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN LABELING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN MARKETING SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN SALES SERVICES
CASHOCTON COUNTY BOARD OF ANTI-ORGAN PROMOTION SERVICES



EnVie
FITNESS





A large, multi-story red brick building with a ground-floor storefront. The building has several windows on the upper floors, some with white shutters. The ground floor features large display windows and a glass entrance. A large green tree is planted in front of the building, partially obscuring the view of the storefront.

A smaller, white building with a flat roof and a chimney. It appears to be a two-story structure with a simple, rectangular design. The building is situated behind the red brick building and is partially obscured by trees.

A row of smaller, modern-looking buildings with light-colored facades and dark window frames. They are situated further down the street and are partially obscured by trees.

A red pickup truck with a wooden bed is parked on the street. Behind it, a white pickup truck is parked, followed by a white SUV, a silver car, and a white sedan. Further down the street, a white pickup truck and a dark car are also visible.

A red fire hydrant with a white top, located on the sidewalk near the corner of the street.





122 400



A large, two-story red brick building with a black awning over the ground floor. The building has several windows and a tree in front of it. A white car and a silver car are parked in front of the building.

Railroad crossing signal with red and white striped arms and traffic lights.

Railroad crossing signal with red and white striped arms and traffic lights. A sign reads "RAILROAD CROSSING".

Utility box with text: "BIUCENTRAL MAIN STREET NW 223-53 DOT #587380V T640 822-0100".

Blue sign with a wheelchair icon and the text "HANDICAPPED ONLY".

Red and white circular sign with a fire hydrant icon.

A silver sedan parked in front of the brick building.

A white sedan parked in front of the brick building.

A large, leafy green tree in front of the brick building.

Outdoor seating area with several tables and chairs.

A smaller, one-story building with a light-colored facade and some peeling paint.

A red brick building partially visible on the right side of the street.



LEFT TURN ONLY

STOP

FISHERS
VINYL CENTRAL
VINYL

SALE
CARPET

FISHERS
**
CARPETS
VINYL
REMANANTS
IN STOCK
622-037

Sell Free



RODGER'S
BLOCK

LEFT
TURN
ONLY

100F

EMER COMPLETE CARE
Home Health Services
Phone 740-625-9838

110 S. 6TH ST.

GLENNAR STUDIOS Photography

ALDO'S



M
MILLER FUNERAL HOME
FAMILY SERVING FAMILIES





COSHOCTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

655

NO
PARKING
IN
FRONT
OF
BUILDING



SEVENTH ST
MAIN ST

PLEASE
WATCH
FOR
CHILDREN
MAY 11

St. Mary's
Catholic Church



CHASE

NUT ST

FOURTH ST

GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

GRACE
UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
EARLY 8:30AM SUNDAYS-45 TRADITIONAL 11
HEAR OUR SERVICE ON WEDS-FRI SUN 10 AM

GRACE
TOWNSHIP
CENTRE



Home Loan
DRIVE-UP ATM

Home Loan
DRIVE-UP ATM

PEDESTRIAN
CROSSING

18 ST



BANK

604

608

610

612

CHINESE RESTAURANT
PH. 422-6880
Carry Out

PIZZA
422-9300





RINEHART 1915

Towne Centre Realty
Towne Centre Realty

Towne Centre Realty





FARMERS
INSURANCE
AGENCY
781-234-8100

Specialty Bakery

Fannah Marie's Bakery & Coffee Shop

Fannah Marie's

Specialty Bakery - Coffee Shop

OPEN

HALEY'S
FLORAL STUDIO

HALEY'S

HALEY'S

HALEY'S



WEST
541





123 South 4th St

YES WE'RE
OPEN
25 South 4

3

WAC 9616



WEST

541

NO
PARKING
EAST SIDE
OF STREET

FOURTH ST

147





CHASE

CHASE

CHASE

CHASE









A two-story brick building with a decorative brick frieze above the second-floor windows. The ground floor has a covered entrance with a dark door and several windows. A utility pole and a black street pole are visible in the foreground.

A black Toyota pickup truck parked on the street in front of the brick building.

A blue sedan parked on the street in front of the brick building.

A wooden utility pole with power lines extending across the sky.

A black street pole with a yellow reflective marker near the top.

A wooden utility pole with power lines extending across the sky.

A blue and white accessibility sign (wheelchair icon) on a green post.

A blue and white accessibility sign (wheelchair icon) on the wall.

A blue and white accessibility sign (wheelchair icon) on the wall.

Small text on the door, possibly "EXIT" or "NO SMOKING".





CHESTNUT SIXTH ST



WTNS

WTNS
1 AM/PM 1

★ SIXTH STREET
EST. 2005
TATTOO ★



★ TATTOOING ★ BODY PIERCING ★ PHONE 622-TAT2 ★



HEARING AID CENTER







FALL BUILDING

Cheung's Golden Ring
CHINESE RESTAURANT
PH. 622-6600
Carry out



National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination Shortened Comment Period (3 days)

Property Name: Coshocton Main Street Historic District

Multiple Name:

State & County: OHIO, Coshocton

Date Received: 2/1/2019 Date of Pending List: 2/12/2019 Date of 16th Day: 2/15/2019 Date of 45th Day: 3/18/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100003497

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 2/28/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: POS: 1866-1970; AOS: Architecture; LOS: local

Recommendation/ Criteria National Register Criterion C.

Reviewer Lisa Deline

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239

Date 2/28/19

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.



October 31, 2018

Mr. Daniel B. Delahaye
Federal Preservation Officer
United States Postal Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW
Washington, DC 20260-1862

Dear Mr. Delahaye,

The Ohio State Historic Preservation Office is processing the nomination for the Coshocton Main Street Historic District, consisting of 334-637 Chestnut Street; 226-701 Main Street; 135 N. 3rd- 148 S. 3rd Street; 213 N. 4th-120 S. 4th Street; 116-134 N. 5th Street; 130-501 Hickory Street; 128 N. 6th-133 S. 6th Street; and 121- 127 N. 7th Street to the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination includes a federally owned facility, the United States Post Office at 516 Chestnut Street, Coshocton, Coshocton County, Ohio. The nomination will be reviewed by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board at their meeting on December 7, 2018.

As you are aware, federal regulations require that the State Historic Preservation Officer provide 30 day notification and comment period for federal agencies owning properties to be nominated to the National Register. I am enclosing a copy of the nomination for your consideration and comment. We invite your comments on the nomination. The nomination will be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register after the Advisory Board meeting.

If our office can be of additional assistance, please contact Barbara Powers, Department Head, Inventory & Registration, Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000 or bpowers@ohiohistory.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ross Nelson".

Ross Nelson
Survey/National Register Manager
Ohio State Historic Preservation Office

City Hall
760 Chestnut Street
Coshocton, OH 43812

740-622-1465
740-623-5933-Fax



REC'D BY SHPO NOV 19 2018

Steven D. Mercer
Mayor

Max K. Crown
Safety-Service Director

November 16, 2018

Ohio Historic Preservation Advisory Board
c/o Ross Nelson, National Register Manager
Ohio History Connection
800 E 17th Avenue
Columbus OH 43211

Dear OHPAB members:

The City of Coshocton owns property at 760 Chestnut Street, located within the boundaries of the proposed Coshocton Main Street Historic District. I understand that the Coshocton Main Street Historic District will be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and wish to express my strong support for this nomination as it makes its way before the Ohio Historic Preservation Advisory Board December 7, 2018.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Steve Mercer'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Steve Mercer
Mayor, City of Coshocton

Coshocton County Commissioners



Board of Commissioners

Gary L. Fischer
Dane R. Shryock
D. Curtis Lee

401½ Main Street
Coshocton, Ohio 43812
Phone 740-622-1753
Fax 740-622-4917

November 20, 2018

Ohio Historic Preservation Advisory Board
c/o Ross Nelson, National Register Manager
Ohio History Connection
800 E 17th Avenue
Columbus OH 43211

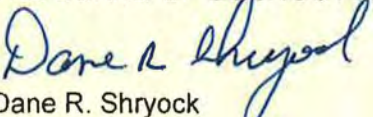
Dear OHPAB members:


We, the Board of Coshocton County Commissioners own properties at 318 Main Street, 349 Main Street, 401 Main Street and 426 Main Street, located within the boundaries of the proposed Coshocton Main Street Historic District. We understand that the Coshocton Main Street Historic District will be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and wish to express our strong support for this nomination as it makes its way before the Ohio Historic Preservation Advisory Board December 7, 2018.

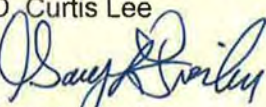
Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

THE BOARD OF COSHOCTON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS


Dane R. Shryock


D. Curtis Lee

D. Curtis Lee

Gary L. Fischer



November 30, 2018

Ohio Historic Preservation Advisory Board
c/o Ross Nelson, National Register Manager
Ohio History Connection
800 E 17th Avenue
Columbus OH 43211

Dear OHPAB members:

Our Corporation owns property at 413 Main St. Coshocton, Ohio 43812 which is located within the boundaries of the proposed Coshocton Main Street Historic District. I understand that the Coshocton Main Street Historic District will be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and wish to express my strong support for this nomination as it makes its way before the Ohio Historic Preservation Advisory Board December 7, 2018.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kyle R. Hamilton", is written over a horizontal line.

Kyle R. Hamilton President/ Home Loan Financial Corporation



413 Main Street
Coshocton, Ohio 43812-1547
www.homeloansavingsbank.com

Telephone: (740) 622-0444
Fax: (740) 623-6000
Auto Teller: (740) 622-0295



Nov 30, 2018

Ohio Historic Preservation Advisory Board
c/o Ross Nelson, National Register Manager
Ohio History Connection
800 E 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211

Dear OHPAB members:

I am an owner of 549 Main St COSTOTON OH 43812.
This is the building where my father operated FISHER DECORATING
and there is a young man who is my tenant running that
business today. I am in support of the establishment of the
Historic District that is proposed.

Marcia L Schmitt

MARCIA LESSIG SCHMITT
1986 Fulton Dr
COSTOTON, OH
43812.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials are submitted on January 29, 2019
For nomination of the Coshocton Main St. to the National Register of
Historic Places: Historic District, Coshocton County, OH

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

COMMENTS:

Please provide a substantive review of this nomination

This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not
Constitute a majority of property owners

Other: nomination must be listed by
March 31, 2019 to qualify for Ohio Historic
Preservation Tax Credits (cont. bldg. within the hist. dist.)



January 29, 2019

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

Dear Ms. Ernstein:

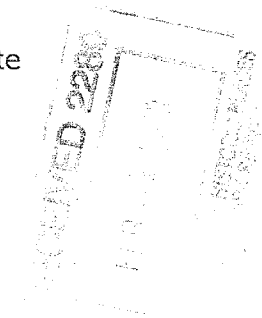
Enclosed please find four new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

North Ward District School
South Ward District School
Coshocton Main Street Historic District
Case-Barlow Farm

COUNTY

Champaign
Champaign
Coshocton
Summit



The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the information to the National Register of Historic Places nominations for the North Ward District School, South Ward District School, Coshocton Main Street Historic District, and Case-Barlow Farm.

Please note that the nominations for the North Ward District School, South Ward District School, and Coshocton Main Street Historic District must be listed in the National Register by March 31, 2019 in order to qualify for Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credits.

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

Sincerely,

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

Enclosures



February 5, 2019

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

Dear Ms. Ernstein:

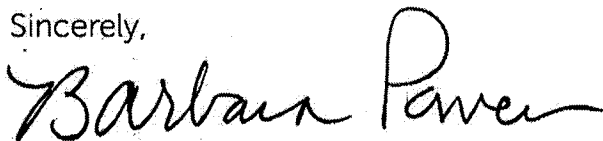
The Ohio State Historic Preservation Office recently submitted the following new National Register nominations:

North Ward District School, Champaign County; South Ward District School, Champaign County; and Coshocton Main Street Historic District, Coshocton County, Ohio.

We are requesting a shortened review period for these three nominations. These nominations must be listed by March 31, 2019 in order for the individual properties and a property within the historic district boundaries to qualify for Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credits.

Thank you for your attention to this request for expedited review. If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the Barbara Powers in the State Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000 or bpowers@ohiohistory.org.

Sincerely,

for 

Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures