

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: MASSILLON DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

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

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Tremont Avenue, 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, and Federal Avenue

City or town: Massillon State: Ohio County: Stark

Not For Publication:  n/a Vicinity:  n/a

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

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

<p><u>Barbara Pover</u> DSHPO for Inventory &amp; Registration <u>April 19, 2018</u></p>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<p>___ State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection _____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ 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:)

*Lisa Delina*

Signature of the Keeper

*6/8/18*

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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



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**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>84</u>	<u>7</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>85</u>	<u>7</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business, financial institution, specialty store, department store,  
restaurant, warehouse

SOCIAL/meeting hall, civic

GOVERNMENT/post office

EDUCATION/library

RELIGION/religious facility

FUNERARY/mortuary

RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater, museum

LANDSCAPE/park

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business, financial institution, specialty store, restaurant, warehouse

SOCIAL/civic

GOVERNMENT/office

EDUCATION/library

RELIGION/religious facility

FUNERARY/mortuary

RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater, museum

LANDSCAPE/park

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate, Second Empire, Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival, Beaux Arts Classicism,

Second Renaissance Revival, Late Gothic Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne, Art Deco

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY/Greek Revival

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

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE

**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.)

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**Summary Paragraph**

The Massillon Downtown Historic District is a predominantly commercial district that represents the historic core of the city of Massillon, Ohio, as it evolved from an important point of commerce on the Ohio and Erie Canal during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century to become a thriving

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downtown commercial center during the early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Identified with themes of architecture, settlement, and commerce, the proposed historic district contains a total of 88 contributing buildings and one (1) contributing site. Three of the historic resources within the district boundaries were previously listed on the National Register: First Methodist Episcopal Church (NR 85001803), First National Bank Building (NR 87000689), and the Ideal Department Store Building (NR 92001245). The Period of Significance is defined as 1835 to 1968. Seven resources, including buildings that were built or significantly altered after 1968, are non-contributing. Building types and historic uses in the district include commercial buildings, warehouses, post office, library, theater, social service buildings, churches, a residence and terrace apartment building. Architectural styles represented in the district include Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Renaissance Revival, Classical Revival, Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Late Gothic Revival, Beaux Arts and Modern Movement. The district is a predominantly late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century collection of historic resources as the period of greatest construction activity and development in downtown Massillon was post-Civil War to about 1940. It is important to note, however, that all periods of Massillon's history are represented in the district.

The city's early settlement is best illustrated by the 1835 Federal style home of the town's founder, James Duncan, marking the beginning date for the Period of Significance. The original town that he platted adjacent to the Ohio and Erie Canal is still evident in the layout of the downtown streets on a grid system with commercial development focused around the intersection of Erie Street and Lincoln Way (originally Main Street). The city park that was part of that early town plan still exists as a green space today. The influence of the canal is felt most prominently through the Stone Block, a massive sandstone block building on Erie Street, South that dates from c. 1840. The city's growth in the industrialized second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is well represented, with rows of two- and three-story commercial buildings forming intact streetscapes on primary streets. These streetscapes are enhanced by distinctive landmark buildings from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, including institutional buildings such as the post office, library, churches and the YMCA, as well as larger-scale multi-story bank/office buildings and department stores that were introduced on primary downtown corners. Construction during the late 1950s included the addition of several modern office and bank buildings reflecting mid-20<sup>th</sup> century trends, rounding out the district's historic buildings. The end date of significance is the 50-year cut off for the National Register in 1968 and reflects the postwar impact upon the downtown. Early canal-era buildings, intact rows of 19<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings, and individual landmarks that punctuate the district combine to create a distinctive historic district that conveys the history and development of downtown Massillon during the period of significance.

### **Integrity Discussion**

The collection of resources defined by the district boundaries retains historic integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, as will be described. As a point of reference, it is interesting to compare the historic photos from 1938 in Attachment B to present day views as an illustration of the minimal degree of change to some of the district's historic streetscapes in the past 80 years.

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In terms of location and setting, the Massillon Downtown Historic District remains in the physical location where the events occurred resulting in settlement and historic development of the city's downtown business district. The orientation of the district on a grid of downtown streets continues to reflect the transportation patterns (especially canal and state road in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and Lincoln Highway in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century) that influenced its settlement and growth. The historic city park remains a landscape element that contributes to this setting, as it was part of the original layout of the town. Rows of two- and three-story commercial buildings exhibit the zero-lot-line street frontage so typical of 19<sup>th</sup> century downtowns. Larger commercial buildings (banks, department stores) continued this trend, occupying prime corner locations, while some institutional buildings, such as the library, post office, and churches, are more centered on their lots to convey a more monumental setting.

The district also has integrity of design, materials and workmanship. In terms of design, many buildings can be clearly identified as a specific architectural style, while others are more vernacular or examples of simple two-part commercial design (storefront and upper façade). Materials and workmanship also help to convey the district's integrity and significance. Brick is the predominant building material, but the district also has important examples of sandstone construction (as in the Stone Block or the historic churches) and glazed terra cotta cladding (at the Lincoln Theater and Post Office). Intact commercial building details include cornices, brackets, window or door surrounds, and original storefront elements such as glass transoms or tile bulkheads, even as some features of some buildings have been removed or altered in the past. The district's churches and civic buildings have integrity of materials and exhibit noteworthy historic features, as do the two residential buildings included within the boundaries. Finally, in terms of feeling and association, the district conveys a clear association with the history of Massillon over 130-plus years as it developed from a canal-era settlement in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century to an important downtown center of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, with buildings and uses that reflect that evolution over a specific period of time.

The method used to determine the contributing and non-contributing status of resources in the district included an evaluation of each resource's physical integrity and ability to convey historic character. As in many historic commercial districts, changes were often made by building owners in an effort to update an older façade to make it appear modern. In Massillon, this was sometimes done during the historic period itself, such as when c. 1850s buildings were updated in a Victorian fashion during the 1880s, or when a 19<sup>th</sup> century façade was updated in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These changes have gained significance in their own right. Contributing buildings retain sufficient upper façade fenestration and materials to reflect the period of significance, even if the windows themselves may have been replaced. Likewise, there are many examples of intact historic storefronts in the district, but also cases where the storefront itself has been altered. Provided that the upper façade provides evidence of the historic appearance, this will not cause a building to be non-contributing. Non-contributing buildings in the district include four that were built during the Period of Significance but have had both the lower level and the upper façade (if applicable) altered to the point that the earlier building is no longer visible or recognizable. These include two warehouses with later coverings, as seen in buildings 75 and 82. Removal of these coverings in the future could alter their status. Also counted as non-contributing is a building that had its upper two stories removed in recent years, resulting in a



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one-story building that no longer conveys a historic appearance. Finally, the non-contributing resources include two buildings of modern construction, both built outside the Period of Significance.

## **Narrative Description**

### Historic District Context and Overview

The original 1826 plat of Massillon by James Duncan (see Historic Maps attachment, Figure 1) was influenced by the location of three waterways: the Tuscarawas River, Sippo Creek, and the projected location of the Ohio and Erie Canal. The plat was laid out with a NW-SE orientation that appears to have been dictated by the challenges of laying out a road between both a bend in the river to the northwest and the creek to the southeast. The canal route followed this alignment, cutting a path through the town in a NW to SE direction. The plat extended east from the river to today's Fourth Street, with Main Street (Lincoln Way) as its primary thoroughfare. It was bounded on the north by North Street, on the south by South Street, and on the west by West Street. Streets running north and south included Muskingum, Canal (today's 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW), Erie, and Mill (today's 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE and NE).

The Ohio and Erie Canal influenced the early development of the town in a major way. Warehouses and granaries were built along its banks even before it opened, connecting Akron and Massillon, in 1828. These were typically heavy frame construction, gable roofed, and three or four stories in height, primarily located on the east side of the canal (see Historic Photos attachment, Figure 1). The canal towpath was on the west side of the waterway, so this became Canal Street with traditional commercial buildings constructed there by the 1860s (see Historic Photos attachment, Figure 2). Erie Street paralleled the canal one block to the east, and Main Street crossed the canal at the north end of this warehouse area. The intersection of Main and Erie became the primary commercial center of early Massillon, being built up with mostly free-standing, gable-roofed buildings through about 1850.

The area around Sippo Creek to the south of Main and east of Erie was used by the town's founder for industrial purposes in the 1830s, including a flour mill, woolen mill, sawmill, and tannery along the creek. Both Mill and Factory Streets (today's 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE, and City Hall Court) extend south from Main Street in this area, indicating those historic uses. This area is also the location of the park or commons that was set aside in the original plat at Main and Mill Streets. Not surprisingly, this area became the location for municipal buildings in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Currently known as Veterans Memorial Park, this was called City Hall Park during the historic period (resource 33). Massillon's 1908 City Hall was built fronting on the east side of the park, but is no longer extant. It was replaced by the current 1970s Massillon Municipal Complex, which is excluded from the historic district boundaries.

As can be seen in the Bird's Eye view of Massillon from 1870 (Historic Maps attachment, Figure 2), business development continued to be focused in the vicinity of the canal, on Erie and Main Streets. Blocks of simple commercial buildings, typically brick and three stories in height with gabled roofs, had been built by this time. The building at 11 Lincoln Way East (resource 19, c.

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1850s, photo 16) is a good example of a surviving gable-roofed building from this period. The broad side pedimented gable features an elliptical fanlight that recalls a Federal/Greek Revival influence. A few doors to the south on Erie is another example, the three-story building at 26-32 Erie Street, S, which has a simple bracketed cornice and gabled roof with stepped side parapets (resource 59, photos 51 and 53). The Stone Block on Erie Street, S, significant for its sandstone block construction, originally had a gabled roof, modified to a mansard in 1876 (resource 67, photo 58). At that time, there were at least two other buildings on Erie Street, S, that exhibited the French Second Empire style, including Bucher's Opera House (built in 1870 and shown in Historic Photos Figure 11). Neither has survived, making the Stone Block the district's only example of this influence.

The Ohio and Erie Canal remained watered during the late 1800s, but its function had been eclipsed by the railroad, which entered Massillon in 1852. The lines crossed the Tuscarawas River north of Main Street and traversed its east side before crossing the canal to the south of South Street (see Historic Maps, 1870 Atlas in Figure 3). Owing largely to the rail lines, South Erie Street had become an important location for Massillon's industry, particularly with the enlargement of the Russell and Co. Agricultural Implements Works in about 1865. As a result, commercial uses were developed along South Erie in the direction of the railroad crossing, but this did not result in the same level of development as the main business district.

The last third of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to about 1940 was the period of greatest development for downtown Massillon, and the majority of the district buildings reflect this time period. This period of industrialization and expansion brought new construction as well as renovations of earlier buildings, as the downtown continued to develop. The downtown district has a number of significant Italianate style buildings from the 1860s through about 1890. Some of these were constructed in the style, such as the two buildings at 31 and 37 Erie Street, S, built in the mid-1860s, which can be seen in Historic Photos Figures 9 and 10 and current photo 50. Other excellent examples of buildings constructed in the Italianate style include the Oehler Building at 125 Lincoln Way West (resource 9, c. 1880, photo 9), the Heinrich Block at 44-50 Lincoln Way East (resource 18, c. 1880s, photo 15), the Chidester Block at 42 Erie Street, N (resource 51, c. 1890, photo 47), and the King Charles Building at 28-32 Charles Avenue (resource 72, c. 1890, photo 67). Other buildings, such as the Arlington Hotel at 39 Lincoln Way East (resource 26, c. 1865, photo 20) have a simple Italianate style reflecting an earlier period of construction.

Some buildings display styles that are actually additions to earlier buildings. An interesting example is provided by Figures 3 and 4 of the Historic Photos attachment, which show the north side of Lincoln Way east of Erie Street as it appeared in the 1850s and the same block in 1938. The first two buildings in the block were stylistically modified with ornate pressed metal cornices and projecting decorative hoodmolds in an Italianate style, along with revised storefronts. The next two buildings received new stone facades, with the Conrad Building being one of the most ornate and significant from this period. This block appears today much as it did in 1938, with some relatively minor alterations (please see Photo 12 for comparison).

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In addition to the traditional commercial buildings comprised of storefronts and upper floors, other building types toward the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century include two contrasting buildings constructed in the Romanesque Revival style, both from 1895. One of these is the McLain Grocery Company warehouse, a massive building constructed in three sections, with the first fronting on the canal in 1895 (resource 71, photos 63-66). This style was also used in the 1895 First Methodist Episcopal Church (resource 45, photo 43), a stone-clad edifice with monumental tower that is located on the hill overlooking the downtown at the east end of the district on Lincoln Way.

In addition to small-scale commercial buildings with amply glazed storefronts that were built to replace earlier buildings or fill in lots during the early 1900s, this period saw larger and larger buildings constructed, primarily on Lincoln Way. Some of these were built as combined bank and office buildings, the earliest being the five-story McClymonds Building in 1909 (resource 1, photo 1) and the largest being the seven-story steel-framed First National Bank building in 1923 (resource 3, photo 4). Although later used for a bank, the eight-story building at 59 Lincoln Way East was built to house the Ideal Department Store in 1918 (resource 30, photo 22).

Institutional development from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century is represented in the district by the Massillon Post Office (resource 87, photo 86), a terra cotta-clad Beaux Arts building built in 1913 on Erie Street, N, that is an excellent example of the distinctive design provided for Federal buildings during this period. The district's early 20<sup>th</sup> century churches (Central Presbyterian (resource 91, 1905, photo 92-94) and St. John's Evangelical (resource 77, 1912, photo 73)) and its library (resource 42, 1937, photo 39) are also outstanding institutional representatives from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. One uniquely important building from the period is the terra cotta-clad Lincoln Theater, which remains standing on Lincoln Way East as a classic example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century theater construction.

Finally, the historic district includes examples of modern architectural design from the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. These include a significant modernistic bank block from 1959 (resource 36, photo 33) as well as three low and horizontal bank and office buildings from the same period (resources 43, 44 and 88; photos 41, 42 and 88)

#### A Note About Street Names

In 1927, the Massillon city government passed an ordinance revising most of the street names in downtown, moving from more descriptive names to a system of numbered streets that ran from east-west. Most significant was the change from Main Street to Lincoln Way, honoring its location as part of the transcontinental Lincoln Highway, established in 1913. In addition, the north-south streets originally called Canal, Mill, Hill, East and Prospect were changed to 1<sup>st</sup> Street NW and SW (Canal), 1<sup>st</sup> Street NE and SE (Mill), 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NE and SE (Hill), 3<sup>rd</sup> Street NE and SE (East), and 4<sup>th</sup> Street NE and SE (Prospect). Only Erie Street retained its original name. Plum Street became Federal Avenue, perhaps a reference to the Post Office that was built there in 1913. Please note that the historic street names are sometimes used in the nomination when discussing the historic period before 1927.

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1938 Photo Series

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The city of Massillon is fortunate to have a series of photographs taken in 1938 that provide a snapshot view of the blocks on Lincoln Way exactly as they existed in that year. These are included with the Historic Photos attachment to this nomination. They show the changes that have occurred since that time, but they also demonstrate that there is a good deal that has not changed in the 80 years since the photos were taken. Where possible, these photos are referenced in the following discussion.

## **Resource Descriptions**

### City Hall Park

Resource 33  
Photos 28, 29

Running along the east side of 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE, from Lincoln Way to Tremont Avenue (with breaks for streets and alleys) is City Hall Park (renamed Veterans Memorial Park in 1985). Designated as a park or commons in the original town plat by James Duncan, the park has served the city as a green space in the heart of downtown ever since. Taking its name from the location of Massillon's City Hall, which fronted the park in 1908, the park contains several monuments and relics (such as a clock, cannon and fire department bell) that have been added over the years. A band stand was located in the north section of the park, near Main Street, in the early 1900s but no longer exists. One notable park feature is the fountain and lily pond at the south end of the park, shown in photo 29. Added to the park in 1947, this feature remains as shown in the 1950 photograph in Historic Photos Figure 26 with the exception of the center urn, which has been replaced.

### Block by Block Description

The following block-by-block description begins with Lincoln Way, the primary east-west thoroughfare of the district. The intersection of Lincoln Way and Erie Street is the "100 percent corner" of downtown Massillon, with Erie Street being the dividing line between east and west, and Lincoln Way dividing north and south. The downtown streets are organized by quadrant related to this intersection (NW, SW, NE and SE), per the change made in 1927. The north-south streets to the east and west of Erie Street were renamed numerically (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, etc.), as noted above.

The following description begins with the primary streets of Lincoln Way and Erie Street, moving from west-to-east and north-to-south. This is followed by discussion of secondary streets, moving generally in a west-to-east direction. The resource numbers and photo numbers follow the same pattern.

### Lincoln Way West (from Erie west to district boundary)

North Side: 6-32 Lincoln Way West



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South Side: 11-129 Lincoln Way West

Resources 1-10

Photos 1-10

Historic Photos Attachment Figures 11, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21

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The west corners of Lincoln Way and Erie Street are anchored by significant multi-story early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings. The McClymonds Building, built in 1909 at 6-14 Lincoln Way West (resource 1, photo 1, also see c. 1930 and 1938 photos in Figures 20 and 21) is an ornamental example of the Classical Revival style, with white brick, limestone, and terra cotta detail on its two main facades. Five stories in height, the building has a distinctive cornice with carved frieze and classical balustrade, as well as fluted pilasters between bays. Across the street is the First National Bank Building at 11 Lincoln Way West (resource 3, photo 4, Frank Ray Walker, architect, NR8700689), a seven-story, steel-framed bank and office building constructed in 1923 in a Second Renaissance Revival style. The building has the traditional high-rise design evoking base, column, and capital. Most distinctive is the double-height rusticated stone base with tall entrance arch that reflects the monumental bank lobby inside. For historic views, see c. 1920s photo in Figure 11 and 1938 photo in Figure 17.

Immediately west of the McClymonds Building on Lincoln Way is a horizontal two-story building built in 1926-27 that housed the S. S. Kresge Co. (resource 2, 30-32 Lincoln Way West, photos 2, 3). It is defined by storefronts that occupy the entire first floor, punched window openings at the second floor, and a simple parapet roofline with a projecting stone band. Beyond this building further west is new development, outside the district boundaries.

To the west of the First National Bank Building on the south side of Lincoln Way there is a parking area and drive-through for the bank, followed by a pair of three-story brick buildings from the 1920s. These were built over the former canal bed, both for retail purposes. The Boston Store at 39 Lincoln Way West (resource 4, c. 1927, left building in photo 6) makes use of decorative brickwork to create interest in the façade, including bricks set at angles to create coursing and storefront framing. The storefront windows themselves have been replaced. Next to it is the Bloomberg Building, built as a department store in 1920. This is a plain brick building, notable mostly for its size and large number of windows on the front and long side elevation on 1<sup>st</sup> Street (resource 5, 47 Lincoln Way West, photos 5, 6). On the main façade, the entry door to upper floors remains in the first bay, while the storefront windows have been replaced. For historic views of these buildings, also see the 1938 photo in Figure 18.

Continuing west of 1<sup>st</sup> Street, there is a short block of five contributing buildings from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, all with intact facades. This row of buildings is shown in 1938 Figure 19, appearing almost exactly as it exists today. The Louis P. Mauger Building (resource 6, 109 Lincoln Way West, photo 7) was built in 1919 with elements of a Neoclassical Revival style, including terra cotta cornice that features a pediment, modillions, and name/date plate in the wide frieze on both street-facing sides. The next two buildings in the row are from the same period as the Mauger Building (resources 7 and 8, 115 and 121 Lincoln Way, photo 8). Typical of the 1910s and 1920s, both have brick upper facades with large expanses of windows and deeply recessed original storefronts designed to provide maximum amount of retail display.

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Continuing to the west is the three-story Oehler Building at 125 Lincoln Way West (resource 9, photo 9), which was built about 1880 to house a stove and tinware business. Oehler occupied the building until about 1901, after which time the façade was updated to create a large expanse of second floor glazing and a modern recessed storefront, c. 1920. The original decorative Italianate cornice with brackets and nameplate still exists. The last building in the row at 129 Lincoln Way West dates from c. 1919 (resource 10, photo 10) and has an inset upper façade with corbelled brick and stone sill courses. The recessed storefront is similar to others in the block. To the west of this building is a modern shopping plaza that is outside the district boundaries.

### Lincoln Way East (between Erie and 1<sup>st</sup> Street)

North Side: 10-50 Lincoln Way East

Resources 11-18

Photos 11-15

Historic Photos Attachment Figures 3, 22

The block of buildings at the northeast corner of Lincoln Way and Erie is one of the most significant groupings in the district. Originally built about 1851 following a fire that destroyed the previous block on this corner, these buildings were updated in the 1880s in a Victorian style. Figure 3 in the Historic Photos Attachment shows how these buildings originally appeared. The updates were impressive, ranging from the addition of an elaborate projecting cornice with brackets and nameplate (resources 11 and 12) to a completely new sandstone façade in the case of the Conrad Building (resource 13).

The first two buildings in the block (10 and 14 Lincoln Way East, photos 11 and 12) have similar Italianate features that include a pressed metal cornice with paired brackets and decorative projecting hoodmolds at windows. At the time of the façade changes, the first was used as a dry goods store by C. L. McLain & Bro., and the second was a drug, bookseller, and stationery store (the cornice nameplate says "Drugs"). Storefronts have more recent alterations. The Conrad Building at 20 Lincoln Way East (photo 13) is a centerpiece of the block with its distinctive sandstone upper façade. Features of the Romanesque Revival building include a carved stone nameplate at the raised parapet, center two-story projecting bay window set into an arched surround with stone voussoirs, and delicate fluted stone pilasters flanking arched windows to either side. Although infilled with later materials, the storefront and the upper floor entry still retain their stone piers. The next building in this row, at 24 Lincoln Way East, was updated with a façade about 1920 (resource 14, photos 12 and 14). The smooth stone façade has round-headed windows at the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, flat-headed windows at the 3<sup>rd</sup> level, a storefront framed in stone, and a projecting stone cornice with carved frieze. The next two buildings before the alley are both brick Italianates from c. 1870 with round or segmental arched windows (resources 15 and 16, photo 14). The building at 28 Lincoln Way East is missing cornice and hoodmolds, and the building at 32 Lincoln Way East is missing its cornice, however enough of the character of these buildings remains to make them contributing to the district.

Across the alley to the east are two buildings, at 40 and 44-50 Lincoln Way East (resources 17 and 18, photo 15). The first is post-1938 and is a plain two-story building. The second is the

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Heinrich Block, a three-story masonry building constructed about 1880-1885. It is shown as it appeared in 1938 in Historic Photos Figure 22. A dominant feature of this building is the large decorative cornice with central parapet nameplate and brackets at a wide frieze. The first floor retains its center entry to the upper floors; flanking storefronts have been revised. The blank east wall has been painted with a mural.

South Side: 11-59 Lincoln Way East

32-34 Diamond Court

Resources 19-30

Photos 16-25

Historic Photos Attachment Figures 7, 8 and 14

The south side of the block on Lincoln Way immediately east of Erie also contains an intact collection of historic buildings, with no gaps in the block. These are predominantly three-story buildings, ranging in date from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. At the southeast corner of Erie and Lincoln Way is a group of buildings pictured in Historic Photos Figures 7 and 8. The three-story brick building at 11 Lincoln Way East (resource 19, c. 1850s, photos 16, 18) retains its mid-19<sup>th</sup> century gabled-roof form, including the blind fanlight window at the west pediment. The first floor has been altered. Adjacent to the east is the building at 13 Lincoln Way East (resource 20, photos 17, 18), built before 1870 and occupied by merchant tailors in 1871. The primary feature of this façade is the second-floor window opening with tall segmental arches that spring from narrow wood posts. Like its neighbor to the west, this building has a gabled roofline. Historic Photos Figure 7 provides a historic image of these two buildings c. 1900.

The next three buildings in this block all have early 20<sup>th</sup> century facades. Shown in Figure 8 as they appeared in 1938, these buildings look much the same today. Built to house a bank and offices in 1912, the Albright Building at 15 Lincoln Way East (resource 21, photos 17, 18) has a Classical Revival style façade with heavy projecting cornice and interesting storefront treatment. An earlier recessed storefront was changed to the current design with round-arched entrances flanking a central projecting window bay c. 1930. The next building at 23 Lincoln Way East (resource 22, photos 17, 19) is likely an earlier building (it has a gabled roof behind the parapet) that received a new front before 1938. Most notable is the c. 1930s storefront with its deeply-recessed entrance and curved display windows. The final two structures before the alley are smaller and plainer than others in the block (resources 23 and 24, photo 19), but nevertheless contribute to the district. The building at 27 Lincoln Way East (c. 1915) has a simple brick façade with cornice and triple windows at second and third floors, plus a storefront that is altered. The building at 31 Lincoln Way East likely dates from c. 1880. Its earlier window configuration was changed or covered, but the historic cornice remains.

Continuing on the south side of Lincoln Way to the east of the alley are five buildings. The 1938 photo (Historic Photos Figure 14) shows that four of these buildings shared a common cornice treatment. The first two, at 39 and 43 Lincoln Way East (resources 26 and 27, photo 20), retain that cornice treatment today. Built c. 1850s, the building at 39 Lincoln Way East was used as a grocery and restaurant/saloon but was expanded c. 1900 with a rear addition, becoming the Arlington Hotel, with railroad lodging rooms (photo 24). A storefront entrance at the alley side

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remains (photo 25). The next two buildings at 45 and 49 Lincoln Way East share a common façade, very plain and likely added about 1950 (resources 28 and 29, photo 20). The building at 45 Lincoln Way East was the home of the Sugar Bowl Restaurant starting in 1902. Storefronts are altered. Finally, the corner of Lincoln Way and 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE, is anchored by the Ideal Department Store building, a steel-framed eight-story structure built in 1918 (resource 30, photos 20-22, William Robert Powell, architect, NR92001245). The building has the typical early 20<sup>th</sup> century high-rise elements of base, column, and capital, and features a limestone and terra cotta base with storefront windows, brick-clad main body with banks of windows, and terra cotta top stories with projecting cornice. The building has a great deal of historic integrity, appearing today much as it did in 1938; please see Historic Photos Figure 14.

To the rear of this block there is one building with an address fronting on Diamond Court, the east-west alley south of Lincoln Way. The building at 32-34 Diamond Court (resource 25, photo 23), built c. 1905 as a substantial three-story structure and known as “Central Market House” for a time in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This building was reduced to one story in recent years, with the result that it no longer has integrity and is considered non-contributing in the district.

#### Lincoln Way East (between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Streets)

North Side: 100-160 Lincoln Way East

Resources 31-32

Photos 26-27

Historic Photos Figures 13 and 23

The north side of Lincoln Way contains just two buildings, one contributing and one non-contributing. Historically, this block had remained more sparsely developed than the blocks closer to Erie Street. In 1927, there were three homes and four commercial structures on this side of the street, although by 1947 the Sanborn Insurance Co. map shows that two of the houses had been demolished. In 2001, a new office building was constructed for Shearer’s, snack food packager and supplier, at 100 Lincoln Way East (resource 31, photo 26). This modern building is outside the period of significance for the district and is non-contributing. On the next parcel is the Lincoln Theater at 150-160 Lincoln Way East (resource 32, photo 27), built in 1915 as a movie theater. Designed by Guy Tilden and Son, architects from Canton, this is a classic early 20<sup>th</sup> century theater with glazed white terra cotta façade in a Classical Revival style, including a recessed center entry bay flanked by storefronts. The theater is shown in Figure 23 as it appeared in 1938, with a different marquee. The current marquee dates from the 1940s, and can be seen on the right side of Figure 13 which shows a view from that period looking west on Lincoln Way.

South Side: 121-181 Lincoln Way East

Resources 34-41

Photos 30-38

Historic Photos Figures 15

Adjacent to City Hall Park is Stark Department Store (today the Massillon Museum) at 121-129 Lincoln Way East (resource 34, photo 30; see also Historic Photos Figure 15). Built in 1931, this



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is a three-story predominantly Art Deco building with two primary facades (front and west) that each contain four bays. Designed by Massillon architects Albrecht & Wilhelm, the buff brick facades have a pier and spandrel design with the cornice accented with an Art Nouveau floral motif. Adjacent to the east is a small two-story building at 137 Lincoln Way East (resource 35, photo 32), also executed in buff brick, built in 1947 for use as a restaurant and bus terminal. Today incorporated into the Massillon Museum, the building retains elements of its Mid-Century Modern design, including a geometric building form accented by large glazed corner windows, and is a contributing building in the district.

Across City Hall Court to the east is the First Savings & Loan Company Building (now Huntington Bank, resource 36, 151-153 Lincoln Way East, photos 33, 34). Erected in 1959, the bank is Modernist with International Style elements that include the flat roof, smooth wall panel treatment, and cubist-type forms with the heavy entrance block against the main building block. It replaced a 1916 Classical Revival building on the site for the same company, no doubt a move to present a more modern image for the Savings & Loan. The next three buildings in the block each replaced or were modified from an earlier residence on the lot. They appear today much as they looked in the 1938 image seen in Historic Photos Figure 16. The building at 167 Lincoln Way East (resource 37, photo 35) was built about 1927 with a sandstone veneer façade. The deeply recessed storefront entrance is original, with large display windows to either side, black tile bulkhead and tile floor (photo 36). The next two buildings and outbuilding are the only frame-constructed buildings remaining in the district. The building at 171 Lincoln Way East (resource 38, photo 37) is a former residence converted to commercial use between 1913 and 1919 to house the owner's furniture business. The façade has an upper story of clapboards, slate mansard roof and brick piers at the storefront. The third building in the row at 177 Lincoln Way East (resource 39, photo 37) has a more residential appearance, with stone facing that was likely added in the 1920s when it was first used commercially. The building has a pair of round-headed openings with angular bay windows at the first floor and a side entrance. Two buildings at the alley are shown on Sanborn maps as warehouses (resources 40 and 41, photo 38). The one to the rear of 177 Lincoln Way East is non-contributing due to alterations. The concrete warehouse at 181 Lincoln Way East was built about 1950 to serve a Lincoln Way commercial building on the front part of the lot that no longer exists. It retains integrity and is counted as contributing.

### Lincoln Way East (east of 2<sup>nd</sup> Street)

North Side (208-224 Lincoln Way East)

Resources 42-43

Photos 39-41

Historic Photos Figure 24

This block of Lincoln Way is anchored by the Massillon Public Library at the northeast corner of Lincoln and 2<sup>nd</sup> Street (resource 42, 208 Lincoln Way East, photo 39). The building spans a 100-year period of Massillon history, featuring both the Federal style 1835 home of Massillon's founder, James Duncan, and the Colonial Revival-style 1937 Public Library in an L-shaped plan. Set facing west, the Duncan House has a five-bay Flemish-bond red-brick façade with center entrance containing a fanlight transom and delicate pilasters at sidelights (photo 40, see also

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Historic Photos Figure 24 showing the building before the library was constructed). Bridged chimneys occupy the south street-facing side gable. The opposing wing built for the Public Library mirrors the Duncan House in form, including bridged chimneys at the west gabled end. The local architectural firm of Albrecht and Wilhelm skillfully joined the two wings at the center with a two-story library rotunda dome with cupola and a monumental pedimented portico sheltering the main entrance. Also located in this block, but with a vastly different style, is the building at 224 Lincoln Way East (resource 43, photo 41), included in the district for its Mid-Century Modern styling. Built in 1957, this small office building is defined largely by its geometric roof forms, including a canted roof that extends over the flat roof of the section below, both roofs having wide, thick eaves.

South Side (211 and 301 Lincoln Way East)

Resources 44-45

Photos 42-43

At the intersection of Lincoln Way and 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, SE, is a bank building constructed in 1959 (211 Lincoln Way East, photo 42). Following Mid-Century Modern influences, the building has a low and sprawling horizontal form, with intersecting wall planes, flat overhanging eaves, large glazed windows, and the placement of a fieldstone wall at the entrance. This contrasts with the First Methodist Episcopal Church located across 3<sup>rd</sup> Street at 301 Lincoln Way East (resource 45, photo 43, NR85001803). Anchoring the east end of the downtown, this outstanding sandstone church was completed in 1895. Designed by architect James P. Bailey of Pittsburgh, the church's most prominent feature is the tall bell and clock tower at its northwest corner, complete with pyramidal roof and corner minaret. Windows are round-headed in the Romanesque Revival style and the sanctuary's gabled roof is steeply pitched. To its rear is a section with four bays and thin turrets at corners which adds to the building's architectural character. To the east of the church, the character of Lincoln Way changes with a variety of late 20<sup>th</sup> century uses, including modern commercial construction.

### Erie Street, North

West Side (109-133 Erie Street, N)

Resources 46-49

Photos 44-45

To the north of Federal Avenue, a group of four intact commercial buildings exists on the west side of Erie Street (photos 44, 45). All were built before 1913, when the canal was still watered behind them. The A. J. Paul Building at 109-113 Erie (resource 46) dates from 1910 and is distinguished by its heavy cornice with identifying name and date plate. The brown brick structure has two storefronts and two upper story bays, with windows set into recessed panels. The storefronts and center door to the upper floor appear to be in their historic configuration. A smaller two-story building to the north at 117 Erie (resource 47) has similar brown brick, also from about 1910. It contains a storefront and separate entry to the upper level. The next two buildings are similar in character, located at 121-125 and 133 Erie (resources 48 and 49, built c. 1903). These red brick buildings share common design elements, including stepped parapets with

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patterned bricks and rock-faced sandstone coursework, sills, and lintels. For many years, the building at 133 was used as a steam laundry.

East Side (32-54 Erie Street, N)

Resources 50-54

Photos 46-48

Historic Photos Figure 21

Continuous building facades exist on the east side of Erie Street between Lincoln Way and Federal Avenue (photos 47, 48). A portion of this block can be seen in Historic Photos Figure 21. The first building is Oberlin Hardware (resource 50, 32 Erie Street, N), built c. 1886 and used as a hardware business through at least 1940. Although the storefront is altered, the upper façade still provides evidence of the original Italianate style with round-arched windows at the second floor. This was shown as a two-story building on Sanborn Insurance Co. maps from 1887 on, so the third story windows at the parapet (also shown in Figure 21) are false. The next building is the Chidester Building at 42 Erie (resource 51, photo 47). Built c. 1890 (it first appears on the 1892 Sanborn Insurance Co. map), this two-story building is noteworthy for its ornamental cornice with stylized brackets and center pediment with name plate. The storefront is altered. The next three buildings, at 46, 50 and 54 Erie Street, N, (resources 52, 53 and 54, photos 47 and 48) are simple two-part brick commercial buildings from the early 1900s, with parapet facades and storefronts.

### Erie Street, South

West Side (31 and 37 Erie Street, S)

Resources 55-56

Photos 49-50

Historic Photos Figures 9, 10 and 11

Prior to the construction of the First National Bank Building at the southwest corner of Lincoln Way and Erie in 1923, there had been four Italianate three-story brick commercial structures on the west side of Erie Street, South, as shown in Historic Photos Figures 9 and 10. The two that remain are located at 31 and 37 Erie (resources 55 and 56, photos 49, 50). Both date from the 1860s and provide good representations of the Italianate style as it was expressed in downtown Massillon's commercial buildings of the period. Both buildings have significant upper facades; storefronts are compatible. The building at 31 Erie is 3-1/2 stories was built c. 1860 and is noteworthy for its gabled roofline with simple bracketed cornice and round-arched windows at the half story, including a grouping of three at the center below the gable. The adjacent building at 37 Erie has a more ornate pressed metal cornice and projecting hoodmolds at the windows. This was the original location of the First National Bank in 1864. This bank remained here until 1896, when it relocated to the northeast corner of Main (Lincoln Way) and Erie Streets. It remained there until constructing the seven-story bank/office building at 11 Lincoln Way West in 1923 (Historic Photos Figure 11), resulting in the removal of the adjacent buildings shown in the earlier photographs.

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East Side (20-140 Erie Street, S)

Resources 57-67

Photos 51-60

Historic Photo Figures 7 and 8

The east side of Erie Street, S, includes two blocks of continuous contributing buildings. The first two addresses are a pair of narrow three-story buildings at 20 and 24 Erie that date from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century period, c. 1860 (resources 57 and 58, photo 52). The building at 20 Erie is notable for the elaborate historic window treatment at the second floor, including three windows with transoms and cornice with brackets and dentils. The building at 24 Erie is plain, with simple cornice and plain stone lintels and sills at windows. The storefronts of both buildings have configurations that are similar to the view shown in the 1938 photo in Historic Photos Figure 8. The next building is a substantial masonry structure at 26-32 Erie from c. 1865 (resource 59, photo 53, Historic Photos Figure 8) that was used for retail on the first floor, offices on the second floor, and a fraternal lodge hall on the third floor. Two of the original three sections of the building remain, with stepped parapet end walls and gabled roof. The eight-bay Italianate façade has a distinctive bracketed cornice with decorative belt course below, and windows with simple stone lintels and sills. The storefronts are modified, but the doorway to the upper floors is still intact in the north bay.

South of Diamond Court is a row of predominantly three-story buildings that are simple in design and mostly date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, albeit with some alterations since they were constructed. The first is a two-story building at 46 Erie from c. 1890 that also extends east along Diamond Court where other entrances are located (resource 60, photo 54). This building was reduced from a three-story height and fitted with a modernistic glass and aluminum storefront c. 1950s, within the period of significance. The next four buildings, at 50, 54, 58 and 62 Erie Street, S (resources 61-64, photos 55, 56), have three story brick facades, with corbelled or decorative brick at the cornice. All were built before 1900. The buildings at 58 and 62 Erie Street, S, (c. 1870-1880) have round-headed windows with hoodmolds and lug sills at the upper façade; the storefronts are altered. Finally, the last building in this row is the Sibila Building at 64-68 Erie Street, S (resource 65, photo 56), named for Frank Sibila who was the proprietor of the Eagle House and a dealer in groceries at this location in 1876. It is possible that the sandstone nameplate came from an earlier façade, as the current brick façade appears to date from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The overall form of the building remains as it was historically, three stories with a five-bay façade.

Continuing to the south of Charles Avenue is Bloomfield's, 110-116 Erie Street, S, constructed as a furniture store and warehouse in 1927 (resource 66, photo 57). It has a stepped parapet façade, with central nameplate and decorative brick patterning. The most interesting feature of the building is the broad horizontal rows of windows at second and third floors, admitting light to the warehouse. The storefronts have been infilled with masonry, but this could easily be reversed. The final building in the district on Erie Street, S, is one of the most significant in downtown. This is the Stone Block, a distinctive canal-era building from c. 1840 that is constructed of locally-quarried cut sandstone block (resource 67, 120-140 Erie Street, S, photos 58-60). The building has eight storefront bays at the first floor and 16 windows on the upper



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floors facing Erie Street. The slate mansard roof with central cartouche and bracketed cornice (remaining at the north six bays only) was added in 1876. The Stone Block remains an intact and significant building from Massillon's canal era.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW

West Side (23-37 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW)

Resources 68-69

Photos 61-62

Historic Photo Figures 2 and 18

Heading south on 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW, from Lincoln Way, there are two brick commercial buildings on the west side of the street. The building at 23-27 was built c. 1880 in an Italianate style (resource 68, photo 61). It retains many of its original features, including a five-bay upper façade with decorative hoodmolds and brick quoins at corners and at the center bay, although the pressed metal cornice is missing at the parapet. The storefronts are c. 1920s, with plate glass windows and black tile bulkheads. Adjacent to the south is the building at 33-37 (resource 69, photo 62), which was built earlier, possibly in the 1850s. Historic Photos Figure 2 shows this building with a gabled roof, stepped gabled parapets to either side, and heavy lintels and piers at storefronts. While the gabled roof was removed for the addition of a third floor between 1908-1913, (see historic 1938, photo Figure 18), this building exists today in its two-story configuration. The façade has seven bays at the second floor and two storefronts with center entrance at the ground floor. Windows and storefronts have simple stone lintels and sills, and the heavy stone lintel at the storefronts remains.

East Side (44-126 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW)

Resources 70-71

Photos 63-66

To the south of Diamond Court is a non-contributing building constructed in 2000 and used as a Hampton Inn, city parking garage and bus terminal (resource 70, 44 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW). The five-floor hotel sits atop the three-level parking garage with an open parking deck to the east. It is visible in photos 64 and 65. To its south across Charles Avenue is the McLain Grocery Company warehouse at 110-126 1st Street, SW, a significant and well-designed warehouse structure occupying a half-block. It was built in three sections, c. 1895, 1920 and c. 1950. A square-shaped, four-story brick building, this warehouse was designed with elements of the Richardsonian Romanesque, particularly the 1895 center section (photo 66). The design makes use of heavy masonry piers to define the three-part façade, with the center section of the upper floors displaying round-arched window groupings of three or four. The building is capped by a fourth floor with smaller windows grouped according to the divisions below, corbelled brick, and a heavy parapet. The warehouse was expanded in 1920 with a new four-story section that was built over the former canal. This addition repeated the fenestration pattern on the Charles Street side, while other elevations were more secondary and plain. The final piece was added c. 1950 to the Erie Street side for use as a loading bay and 2<sup>nd</sup> floor offices (photo 66).

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North Side (28-48 Charles Avenue)

Resources 72-73

Photos 67-68

Two contributing buildings have addresses on the north side of Charles. The building at 28-32 is an attractive three-story brick Italianate structure known as the King Charles Building (resource 72, photo 67). Built c. 1890, the building has hallmark features of the Victorian Italianate style, including a pressed metal cornice with ornate brackets at both the roofline and above the storefronts. The west storefront is noteworthy because it retains its original cast iron column framing, display windows with transoms, and entry door. Across the alley to the east is the Ertle Building (today called the Doering Building), built c. 1910 and located at 42-48 Charles Avenue (resource 73, photo 68). Typical of its period, this building features a simple brick façade with brick details such as outlined panels creating interest. The two storefronts are largely intact, including recessed entries. A gabled roof was added to the building in the last 30 years but this does not negatively impact its overall contributing character.

South Side (33-35 Charles Avenue)

Resource 74

Photo 69

The building at 33-35 Charles (resource 74, photo 69) was built as a dry cleaning business in 1927. It is a good example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial design as it appeared on a small-scale building. The yellow brick façade has a stepped parapet with raised piers between bays that are accented in a contrasting orange glazed brick. The same orange brick frames the entire façade. The entire original storefront is recessed and has a large display window flanked by doorways. The long east side elevation, which steps down to a one-story rear loading area, is faced in molded concrete block that is painted.

Tremont Avenue, SE

North Side (26 Tremont Avenue)

Resource 75

Photo 70

The building at 26 Tremont is considered non-contributing to the district because of the modern covering that completely obscures the façade from view. However, this could easily be reversed (photo 70). This building was constructed before 1913 as a garage. It is constructed of brick, two stories in height, and is in fair condition.

South Side (39-131 Tremont Avenue)

Resources 76-79

Photos 71-77

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The district includes three buildings on the south side of Tremont, including a church, the YMCA and a terrace apartment building. Although on the edge of downtown, these three structures make an important contribution. From west to east, the first is the terrace apartment building located at 39-63 Tremont (resource 76, photos 71, 72). Built about 1900, this group of seven townhouse units and four flats is an unusual example of apartment construction in Massillon, which did not typically see this type of development. This attractive building is two stories with a flat roof, faced in an orange glazed brick with sandstone trim. The west portion of the building has a single entrance to the flats, two per floor. The entrance has an arched sandstone surround. The building's cornice has rows of brick set in a geometric pattern. This building was listed as Sailer Flats in city directories, with tenants primarily working for the railroad lines located further to the south on Erie, including brakeman, switchman, railroad clerks and engineer.

The block between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Streets, SE, has two important institutions. St. John's Church (resource 77, 101 Tremont, photo 73, Albrecht & Wilhelm, architects) was built in 1912, with later additions from 1955-1958 that included the west gabled wing and the east classroom addition. The expansion connected the church with the rectory, built as a separate structure in 1923 (resource 78, 121 Tremont, photo 74). The church is an example of Late Gothic Revival, along with some elements of Renaissance Revival in the bell tower. Windows and tracery make use of the pointed arch, with openings and belt courses trimmed with stone. The rectory has Craftsman and Colonial Revival elements in its form, use of multi-lite bay windows (Craftsman), and stylized broken pediment with urn at the entry (Colonial Revival).

East of the rectory is the Massillon YMCA, built in 1924 (resource 79, 131 Tremont, photos 75, 76). Stylistically, the four-story brick building has elements of a restrained Classical Revival style. The lower level is defined by belt coursing and a pair of entry doors framed by entablatures and pilasters. Windows have splayed brick arches, some with keystones (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and some set within recessed arches (2<sup>nd</sup> floor). There is a projecting stone cornice at the parapet roofline. The original building extends far back on the lot. A 1977 natatorium addition exists to the east (photo 77).

### 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE

West Side (49-143 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE)

Resources 80-84

Photos 78-82

A long-time downtown merchant, Liebermann's Bakery occupies the southwest corner of 1<sup>st</sup> Street SE and Diamond Court (resource 80, 49 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE, photos 78, 79). In fact, the bakery building extends along Diamond Court all the way back to its intersection with the cross alley (Postal Place). Built about 1870, this brick Italianate building appears to have originally been a residence. The main façade's upper story is intact, with four bays displaying segmental-arched hoodmolds. The storefront and corner entry were installed after the building was converted to the bakery use c. 1884. The rear two-story section, containing the ovens and baking equipment, was added between 1892 and 1896. To the south of Liebermann's is a two-story brick commercial

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building built between 1896 and 1901 (resource 81, 57 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE, photo 80) with corbelled parapet cornice, segmental-arched second-floor windows, and storefront with some altered materials. The side elevation has projecting eaves with paired brackets, as well as round-arched windows at the second floor.

Continuing to the south are three buildings in the block between Charles and Tremont Avenues; two are non-contributing and one is contributing. The three-story corner building at 113 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE (resource 82), was built before 1927 in two sections as a Ford service station and garage. Today its street-facing sides are covered by metal panels in shades of blue at the upper level (they appear to have been added at different times) and by pebbled concrete at the ground floor (photos 81, 82), so it is counted as non-contributing to the district. Continuing to the south are two buildings that were combined in 1981 (after the Period of Significance, so they are counted as two buildings). The Salvation Army Citadel building at 143 1<sup>st</sup> Street SE (resource 84, photo 81) was built as the organization's second headquarters on this site in 1953. This contributing building is a good example of a Modernist influence with geometric blocks divided by vertical (windows, entrance) and horizontal (coursing, wing wall) elements. To its north is a small one-story concrete block building (resource 83, 133 Erie Street, S) that was built as a separate building c. 1950 and purchased by the Salvation Army in 1981. It was combined with the adjacent building and completely remodeled and re-faced at that time, making it non-contributing.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Street, NE

East Side (40-112 1<sup>st</sup> Street, NE)

Resources 85-86

Photos 83-85

Two contributing utilitarian buildings from the early 1900s are located on 1<sup>st</sup> Street, NE. The first is the Ohio Public Service Co. offices at 40-48 1<sup>st</sup> Street, NE (resource 85, photo 83). Built c. 1927, this is a simple two-story brick building with two primary facades at its corner location. Terra cotta trim includes coping and belt courses at the upper story, and piers between first floor storefronts. The storefronts have been filled in. To its north across Federal Avenue is a filling station and garage that was also built about 1927 (resource 86, 112 1<sup>st</sup> Street, NE, photos 84, 85). This is a good example of an auto-related building type. The front hipped-roof portion contains the office, separated from the rear by a large stepped parapet. The rear gabled section has the automotive garage door bays and industrial character.

### Federal Avenue

North Side (22-212 Federal Avenue NE)

Resources 87-90

Photos 86-91

Historic Photos Figure 25

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At the corner of Erie Street North and Federal Avenue is the old Massillon Post Office, built in 1912-13 (resource 87, 22 Federal Avenue, NE, photos 86, 87). The Post Office is an intact example of Beaux Arts style architecture, through its use of round arched window and door openings, applied ornamentation such as pilasters and swags, and a cornice with triglyph frieze that is topped by a parapet balustrade. Central entries on west and south facades are embellished with decorative copper metalwork and light fixtures. This exuberant design contrasts with the adjacent building to the east, a horizontal mid-century Modernist structure of brick, glass, and aluminum that was built for a bank in 1959 (resource 88, 54 Federal Avenue, photo 88).

Continuing to the east on Federal is a significant early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century brick residence, located at the corner of Federal and 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE (resource 89, 192 Federal Avenue, NE, photo 89). This home is representative of the types of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century substantial dwellings that were built northeast of downtown in the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> Street areas, where the land is at a slightly higher elevation. The house is predominantly Greek Revival in style, with a pedimented gable with modillions and a center window with delicate blind fanlight. The house has a side hallway entrance, with a simple wood portico at the door that replaced a full-width porch that was shown on historic maps. Across from this house is St. John's Lutheran Church, built in 1950 (resource 90, 212 Federal Avenue, NE, photos 90, 91). Set on a slight rise above the street, this is an L-shaped church of simple design. The gable-roofed sanctuary has a centered pointed-arch door and rose window above, and simple buttresses on the sides. Toward the rear wing is another entry door with a stylized tower rising above it.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE

West Side (47 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE)

Resource 91

Photos 92-94

Occupying the corner of Federal Avenue and 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NE is Central Presbyterian Church (originally dedicated as Second Presbyterian Church), constructed in 1905 in a Richardsonian Romanesque style (resource 91, photos 92-94). The church has a heavy composition, dominated by the gable-roofed sanctuary and massive entry tower with pyramidal roof and open belfry. True to the Richardsonian style, the church is faced with rock-faced stone with round-arches of darker stone at the openings.

East Side (26 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE)

Resource 92

Photos 95-96

Across from the church is a building built as a funeral home/undertaker, likely about 1940 (photos 95-96). Included in the two-part design is a vehicular garage to serve the use, with access from 2<sup>nd</sup> Street. This section has three garage doors which are given a fanlight design with oculus window above each. To the north is the main funeral home, a two-story brick building with projecting modillioned cornice at the parapet and plain stone lintels and sills at windows. In more recent years, a one-story addition has been added to its north and east sides.

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

SETTLEMENT

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1835-1968

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Albrecht & Wilhelm

Bailey, James P.

Powell, William Robert

Tilden, Guy

Walker, Frank Ray

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

The Massillon Downtown Historic District is locally significant as a collection of historic resources that illustrates the establishment and commercial and institutional growth of a medium-sized northeastern Ohio city from the canal era of the early-19<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century modern era. It meets Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of local history, including community settlement and commerce as the historic core of the city of Massillon. Settlement patterns are strongly related to the district's location adjacent to the route of the Ohio and Erie Canal, which was a major factor in Massillon's development during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. While the frame warehouses that sprang up to serve canal traffic in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century no longer exist, buildings such as the Stone Block and the McLain Grocery Co. warehouse remain as evidence of this significant feature and the commerce it generated. The intersection of Erie and Main Streets (Lincoln Way) remains as the historic center of town, attracting blocks of substantial, mostly three-story brick commercial buildings by the 1850s and 1860s, a number of which still remain. The downtown experienced its greatest period of growth, however, in the post-Civil War industrial era. Toward the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond, downtown attracted development that established Massillon as a regional center of commerce, including such large-scale construction as bank and office buildings and department stores. Massillon's inclusion as part of the Lincoln Highway, the transcontinental route established in 1913, helped to ensure that the downtown would continue to thrive as a business center during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, as the long-standing center of the community, downtown Massillon is the historic location for such important resources as churches, post office, theater, public library, museum, city park and social service organizations including the YMCA and Salvation Army.

The historic district also meets Criterion C for architecture, as it contains intact examples of early-1800s to mid-1900s architectural styles and building types that together create a historic district. The district boundaries are drawn around the intact area that best illustrates Massillon's downtown commercial and institutional development over a 133-year period. The Period of Significance is 1835 to 1968, beginning with the construction of the home of Massillon's founder in 1835 and concluding with the 50-year cut off for National Register eligibility and coinciding with the most significant impact of postwar modernism reflected in the downtown. Architectural styles include Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Romanesque and Richardsonian Romanesque Revivals, Beaux Arts, Second Renaissance Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Art Deco and Mid-Century Modern. District buildings represent the work of at least five architectural firms from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, including Albrecht and Wilhelm, a prominent local firm. The district's 85 contributing resources include commercial buildings, institutional facilities, warehouses, two residential buildings, and one contributing site, known historically as City Hall Park. There are just seven non-contributing resources in the district, due to new construction (two) or alterations (five), marked on the district map and described in Section 7.

The Massillon Downtown Historic District displays integrity through its intact commercial streetscapes as well as in the individual buildings that exhibit distinctive architectural features, historic details and materials. Included buildings represent all major phases of downtown



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Massillon's history and development. As a business district, buildings built for retail uses predominate, but the range of buildings represented also includes institutional (library, post office, YMCA, Salvation Army and churches), entertainment (theater), hotel, banking, offices, department stores, warehouses and residential buildings, as noted above. They show a progression of architectural styles and provide a good demonstration of the way that historic downtowns evolved over time as the community grew and developed. Even so, many streetscapes in the district are remarkable in the fact that they have changed so little from 80 years ago, when the 1938 photographic series in Attachment B was taken.

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

To establish a historic context for evaluating the Massillon Downtown Historic District and its significance, four eras of development are explored in the following narrative: The Canal Era (1826 to 1852), the Railroad Era to the Turn-of-the-Century (1852-1900), the 20<sup>th</sup> Century to WWII (1900-1945), and the Post-WWII Era to the 1960s (1945-1968). District buildings represent important patterns of local history under Criterion A and illuminate significant patterns of architectural development under Criterion C. Each era is well represented by contributing buildings within the proposed district boundaries, and specific associations are described following each historic context discussion.

THE CANAL ERA: 1826-1852

The original plat for the City of Massillon was laid out by James Duncan, its founder, in 1826. Having previously purchased land east of the Tuscarawas River, Duncan took advantage of the proposal to route the Ohio and Erie Canal through the river valley in 1824. He offered to lay out a town on his land and give the state a portion of the land for canal use, thereby ensuring the location of the canal on the east, rather than the west, bank of the Tuscarawas River.<sup>1</sup> Two years later, the canal was under contract and Duncan recorded the plat (see Historic Maps, Figure 1) for the new town of Massillon, which he named after the legendary 18<sup>th</sup> century French Bishop Jean-Baptiste Massillon.

The new community thrived with the opening of the canal from Akron to Massillon just two years later, in 1828. The town stretched eastward from the Tuscarawas River on both sides of Main Street (now Lincoln Way), bisected from north to south by the canal and by Erie Street laid out one block to the east. The canal ran along the east side of Canal Street (present day 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW) which quickly sprouted produce warehouses and granaries to take advantage of the waterway. Massillon soon became known as "Wheat City" for the vast quantities of wheat that were stored here for canal shipment. Business interests in the city during its early period of settlement were located along the two main thoroughfares of Main and Erie Streets, as well as along the canal. An early mercantile development was Exchange Street, a short block between

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<sup>1</sup> Heald, Edward T., *The Stark County Story*, Script 17 "The Founding of Massillon," 1947, p. 139.

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Erie Street and the canal that was named for the wholesale grocers and commission merchants who located there. Massillon thrived during the early canal era, reaching a population over 1,000 just 10 years after its founding, in 1836.<sup>2</sup> In fact, the Ohio and Erie Canal would influence Massillon's development for 25 years, making Massillon an important business center for the surrounding agricultural region.

Early in its history, Massillon also began developing the diversified industries that would make it an industrial center of northeastern Ohio. The beginnings of the city's dominant iron and steel industry were established as early as 1832 when the first blast furnace was built by town founder James Duncan on the banks of Sippo Creek. This was followed by the Massillon Rolling Mill only one year later. An extremely significant development during this period was the founding of Russell & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, in 1842. Russell & Co., which developed its factory complex on Erie Street south of the district boundaries, grew to become Massillon's largest 19<sup>th</sup> century industry.

Other events that signaled the emergence of the new town of Massillon included the establishment of the first school (by James Duncan) in 1827, the Massillon Gazette newspaper in 1830, and the Bank of Massillon in 1833. In 1835, James Duncan built a home in his new town, on a rise to the east overlooking the canal and river to the west. Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Evangelical Protestant churches were established or built first edifices during the 1830s and 1840s. In addition to canal warehouses, the massive building known as the Stone Block had been built near the canal on Erie Street South, by about 1840. Telegraph lines reached Massillon in 1847 and the first school levy was passed in 1848 with the result that a Union School was opened.

Due to the popularity of the canal, and even before the arrival of the railroad, Massillon attracted hotels that served as gathering places for the community and accommodated visitors to the town. One of the best known was the Tremont House, built c. 1840s and located at the corner of Erie Street South and Tremont Avenue. Destroyed by fire in 1974, this venerable early building was the scene of much entertainment and activity in early Massillon. Another large hotel established during this period was the Conrad Hotel, built in 1851 at the northwest corner of Main and Mill Streets, no longer extant.

#### Significant District Associations with the Canal Era:

The themes of community settlement and commerce are represented in the district for this period. In terms of settlement, most significant is the 1835 home of founder James Duncan, now part of the Massillon Public Library (resource 42). Duncan arrived from New England to the earlier nearby settlement of Kendal in 1815, shortly thereafter purchasing the land where Massillon would be developed. Once the canal was planned through his land, he entered into some projects that were precursors to some of the city's major industries. The original plat showed his preferred location for industry in the vicinity of Sippo Creek, with the named streets

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<sup>2</sup> Heald, Edward T., *The Stark County Story*, Script 17 "The Founding of Massillon," 1947, p. 147.

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of Mill and Factory (today's 1<sup>st</sup> Street and City Hall Court). Duncan formed the Massillon Iron Company in 1832, building a blast furnace to produce cast iron stoves and kettles. A couple of years later, he was president of the Massillon Rolling Mill Company. He also had several mills along the creek. Achieving personal success and seeing his community begin to grow along with the canal traffic just after a few short years, Duncan built his own distinctive Federal style home on East Main Street, a distance away from the industrial enterprises and the canal and river but within his original plat. This building still stands today, preserved by a later owner as a gift to the community in 1933 for use as a museum.

Of course, the Ohio and Erie Canal had a significant impact on the town's short-term development. A description of Massillon in 1837 noted that the community had 130 homes, six taverns, 13 dry goods stores, three hardware stores, one wholesale grocery, two wholesale and retail groceries, three drug stores, 15 warehouses, one printing office, two tanneries, one flour mill, and one woolen factory (the iron mills were not mentioned). In terms of commercial enterprises, the most important survivor from the early canal period is the c. 1840 Stone Block (resource 67), notable for its sheer size and sandstone block construction. It did not front directly on the canal, so was not intended strictly as a warehouse. The first floor has a total of eight storefronts on Erie Street, and these were undoubtedly filled with merchants who provided wares to be shipped or supplies for canal workers and travelers. This building served a variety of uses through the years, including being the home of the Masonic Lodge for many years.

Under Criterion C, the following canal-era buildings in the district contributed substantially to the architectural development of the community during this period.

#### Federal:

- The Duncan home is an excellent example of Federal style residential architecture. The five-by-three bay brick house from 1835 has a distinctive Flemish Bond façade, central entrance with fanlight transom in the Federal style, and bridged chimneys set above stepped end gables (resource 42, Historic Photos Figure 24, Photos 39 and 40). It is now part of the Massillon Public Library, which was constructed in 1937 as an addition to the home.

#### Greek Revival:

- The Greek Revival residence at 192 Federal Avenue (resource 89, photo 89) is an example of a three-bay Side Hallway form, with a pedimented front gable façade and entrance door with half sidelights.

#### Federal/Greek Revival Influence:

- The building at the southeast corner of Lincoln Way and Erie Street (resource 19, Historic Photos Figure 8, Photo 16) is an example of a Federal and Greek Revival influence in a commercial building. Located in the heart of the earliest commercial section of town, this building retains its 3-bay by 5-bay gable-roofed form, with a fanlight

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window in the pedimented side gable and heavy stone lintels and piers at the first floor (seen on the Erie Street side in Figure 8).

Early 19<sup>th</sup> century vernacular:

- The Stone Block (resource 67, photos 58-60) is illustrative of the type of utilitarian commercial structures built in the early years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is extremely noteworthy, though, for its hand-tooled sandstone block construction, exhibiting craftsmanship no longer seen. The builder was Francis (Frank) Worthorst, who came to Ohio from Germany about 1834 and owned a stone quarry to the west of town.<sup>3</sup> Originally built c. 1840 with a gabled roof, it was not until later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (1876) that the existing mansard roof was added.

### THE RAILROAD ERA TO THE TURN OF THE CENTURY: 1852-1900

Massillon retained its reputation as a canal wheat shipping center for 25 years, until the advent of rail transportation in the city. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad reached Massillon in 1852, and later was followed by two additional rail lines. The railroad brought change to the community by shifting the town's economic base away from the canal. In fact, Massillon had been keeping pace in terms of population with the city of Canton eight miles to the east because of the canal, but the railroad sparked growth and development in Canton, while Massillon struggled to adjust. According to Edward Heald, writing in the *Stark County Story*, "It must have been a time of readjustment for Massillon's business people who had been geared to canal traffic, and who now had to gear their business to a decreasing canal business and a new and fast-growing railroad business... Particularly hard hit had been the wholesale grocers, the houses and forwarding merchants of Exchange Street." Commented John Danner, writing in *Old Landmarks of Canton and Stark County, Ohio*, in 1904: "In the early 'fifties came railroad communication through the county, and materially changed conditions and opportunities, and for a time Massillon was hardly herself; but in due time her native enterprise found other avenues, and coal and manufactures and other developments again brought business and prosperity."

Some improvements were made to the town during the 1850s. On Main Street, the wooden bridge over the Tuscarawas River was replaced by a new stone bridge in 1852. A block of buildings at the northeast corner of Main and Erie burned in 1851 (not a positive at the time) and was replaced by the substantial three-story brick buildings that survive to the present day. Massillon was finally incorporated as a village in 1853, adding the smaller nearby settlements of Kendal and West Massillon to bring its population to an estimated 4,000. A survey of the United States in 1854 fairly glowed about Massillon: "It is one of the most flourishing and inviting places in the interior of Ohio. It is the seat of a large commercial and manufacturing business, contains iron works and flouring mills, extensive business blocks, good hotels, fine churches, a model Union school, splendid private residences, and all the adornments of shrubbery, shade and good taste which characterizes an intelligent, enterprising and prosperous people."<sup>4</sup> Even so, this

<sup>3</sup> Perrin, William Henry, *History of Stark County* 1881, pps. 418 and 703.

<sup>4</sup> Hayward, John. *A Gazetteer of the United States of America*, 1854, p. 449.

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was a period of transition for the community, as Massillon had to learn to live with the new business dynamics brought on by rail transportation.

Massillon's industrial base after 1870 was a major reason that the city was able to transition away from the canal-related markets and achieve some growth. The city became well known for its coal mines, sandstone quarries, blast furnaces, rolling mills, machine shops, flour mills, and manufacturers of agricultural implements, glass, and paper, particularly in the post-Civil War period. Many of the city's late 19<sup>th</sup> century industries achieved success in regional and even national markets. Among the successful early firms were the Massillon Iron Company, the Massillon Paper Company, and Russell & Co. This latter firm expanded its implement manufacturing complex to 21 acres on both side of Erie Street, South, in about 1865, adding steam engines and sawmills and serving a world market.<sup>5</sup> The Massillon Coal and Iron Company was established in 1873. Hess-Snyder was formed in 1882 to produce stoves, pumps and furnaces, becoming the city's second largest industry after Russell & Co. Glass and paper making also became significant local industries. All of this industrial activity brought increased population and residential development to Massillon and the city's numbers began to grow, increasing from 3,810 in 1860 to over 6,800 by 1880 and over 10,000 by 1890. The town became a city in 1867 when the population surpassed 5,000.

The Ohio and Erie Canal remained watered through downtown during this period. An 1870 Bird's Eye View (Historic Maps, Figure 2) provides a good picture of the city's orientation to the canal at that time, as there were numerous individual warehouses along the waterway. However, many of the grocery warehouses that had been operating there were no longer in business by the 1860s as the canal was eclipsed by the railroads. None of these warehouses remains today. The core of downtown remained at the intersection of Erie and Main, with business blocks also located on the intersecting north-south and east-west streets. Among the businesses in downtown during this period were banks, hardware stores, drug stores, grocers, dry goods stores, printing companies, cigar factories furniture stores, bakeries, and all manner of clothing and millinery shops that would be needed to serve the growing number of residents. A significant event for Massillon was the construction of Bucher's Opera House on Erie Street South in 1870. Shown in Historic Photos Figure 11, this was a large four-story French Second Empire building, and was known for attracting visitors from the region before falling into decline about 1900. It was torn down in 1966.

Residential development through the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was concentrated on East and West Main Street and in scattered locations north and south of this route. The greatest area of development, however, was occurring in the hillier sections of town to the east of downtown, in the vicinity of today's 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> streets and beyond to today's 10<sup>th</sup> Street. The rise in elevation made this area the most desirable residential district in Massillon during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In particular, the 4<sup>th</sup> Street area (a National Register Historic District) was built up with large scale and impressive homes for Massillon's industrial and business leaders.

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<sup>5</sup> Heald, Edward T., *The Stark County Story*, Script 44, 1948, p. 361.

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One of those leaders was J. Walter McClymonds, a prominent local businessman who had an impact in several areas of Massillon's development. He was a backer of the Opera House, for example, as well as the founder of Merchants National Bank, serving as its president until his death in 1912. During the 1890s, he and his wife Flora were instrumental in the founding of the town's first library, which they housed in her father's home (the Russell House) on 4<sup>th</sup> Street, NE. This was the precursor to the Massillon Public Library that exists today. The McClymonds constructed a magnificent 1894 residence on 4<sup>th</sup> Street in 1894 (now home to the Massillon Woman's Club) as well as the distinctive five-story McClymonds Building (resource 1) at the corner of Main and Erie Streets in 1909.

During the 1890s, connections to the city and its growing neighborhoods were made by the electric streetcar, which connected Massillon with Canton in 1891-92, bringing new visitors to downtown. The Massillon Street Railway Company line ran the length of Main Street east and west, and also continued south on Erie Street. As photographs from the 1890s demonstrate, Massillon's business district was filling up with new or updated buildings, presenting long rows of continuous facades, typically constructed of brick and three stories in height. See Historic Photos Figures 5 and 6 showing views of downtown looking east on Main Street (Lincoln Way) from the canal. The business district had taken on the appearance of a traditional downtown, but would gain even greater prosperity in the next century.

#### Significant District Associations with the Railroad Era to the Turn-of-the-Century

Under Criterion A, the district provides a strong association with the commercial development of Massillon during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In fact, the intact blocks of two- and three-story commercial buildings that characterize the downtown largely date from this period. Some were built as early as the 1850s, such as the buildings that replaced the northeast corner of Main and Erie that had been destroyed by fire in 1851 (resources 11-14, 10-24 Lincoln Way East), or the building at the southeast corner of the same intersection (resource 19, 11 Lincoln Way East). Other notable commercial buildings – all three stories – built before 1870 include the Craig Drug Store building at 31 Erie (resource 55); the First National Bank, established in 1864 at 37 Erie (resource 56); Schaufele's store at 20 Erie (resource 57); the Paul Market Building at 24 Erie (resource 58); the building at 26-32 Erie (resource 59); and the buildings at 39-43 Lincoln Way East (resources 26 and 27).

From the 1860s through the 1890s, architectural development reflected the Victorian tastes in vogue at the time. In particular, Massillon's Italianate buildings from the post-Civil War period are especially exuberant, with strong architectural ornamentation in the upper facades. These are clustered around Erie Street and Lincoln Way East, and include buildings built to house banks, jewelers, dry goods stores, drug stores, boot and shoe sellers, and clothing stores. Buildings from this period in downtown typically are three stories in height and built of brick or stone, with a storefront on the ground floor and office space above. Upper stories typically housed insurance agents or attorneys, and some upper floors were used for fraternal lodges as well. Many of the two and three-story commercial buildings were built or redesigned during this period with a high degree of façade ornamentation.

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A free-standing building from this period is the McLain Grocery Company warehouse and offices on First Street, SW. The McLain Brothers had been operating a flour mill in Massillon since 1880 and one of the brothers, C. L. McLain, established a wholesale grocery company in 1883. He built this large four-story warehouse in 1895 to front directly on the canal, taking advantage of the waterway. When the canal bed was vacated in 1920, the warehouse was enlarged with a four-story addition built directly over the canal bed. Although built after the canal's heyday, this building is an important reflection of the warehouse uses that once existed in this part of downtown.

Under Criterion C, the following are representative architectural styles from this period:

Italianate:

- The building at 31 Erie Street, S (resource 55, photo 50), dates from c. 1860 and is 3-1/2 stories. It is notable for its gable front façade with brackets and round-arched windows at the attic story.
- The First National Bank, built in 1864 at 37 Erie Street, South (resource 56, photo 50), is a good example of the Italianate style. With projecting hoodmolds at windows, this two-bay, three-story brick building is noteworthy for its heavy bracketed cornice.
- Also on South Erie is a large scale three-story building at 26-32 that dates from c. 1865 (resource 59, photo 53). The gabled roofline is notable, with bracketed cornice and stepped side gables.
- The McLain Dry Goods and Kachler Drugs Buildings, built c. 1851 following a fire in this block (resources 11 and 12, photos 11 and 12), are side-by-side examples of the Italianate style and an example of earlier buildings that were updated in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, as noted in Section 7. Constructed of brick with vertical three-story facades of only two bays, they feature pressed metal cornices (missing at McLain) and projecting hoodmolds at windows, both later additions.
- The Oehler Building, built c. 1880 at 125 Lincoln Way West (resource 9, photo 9), is a three-story Italianate with projecting cornice with rounded nameplate design and stylized brackets. The second floor and storefront are from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- A larger version of the style is the Heinrich Block, built c. 1880-1885 at 44-50 Lincoln Way East (resource 18, photo 15). More restrained than some of its neighbors, this building features an intact cornice with raised center name plate, brackets, dentils, and frieze panels.
- The Chidester Building, built c. 1890 at 42 Erie Street North (resource 51, photo 47), is a two-story Italianate with a large projecting cornice with center raised nameplate.
- The King Charles Building, built c. 1890 at 28-32 Charles Avenue (resource 72, photo 67), is a large three-story Italianate with two storefronts. The building is noteworthy for its pressed metal cornices at both the roofline and above the storefronts, and the survival of the original Italianate storefront in the west bay.

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French Second Empire:

- Bucher's Opera House had been built in 1870 on Erie Street, South, in a grand French Second Empire style, but was demolished in 1966. The only building illustrating this influence in the district today is the c. 1840 Stone Block, which was updated c. 1876 to have a full mansard slate roof with bracketed cornice at its street-facing façades. Only the north portion of the mansard remains, but it does provide an example of a Victorian era update to an earlier building.

Romanesque Revival:

- The Conrad Block at 20 Lincoln Way East (resource 13, photo 13) was updated c. 1880s with a distinctive sandstone façade that includes a center projecting bay window set within a stone arch.
- First Methodist Episcopal Church, completed in 1895 (resource 45, photo 43), is an institutional example of the Romanesque Revival style, as seen in the Roman arch form at window openings and at the tower's belfry.
- The McLain Grocery Co. building, originally built 1895 on Charles Avenue (resource 71, photos 63-66), exhibits Romanesque Revival elements in its bank of arched windows.

### THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY TO WORLD WAR II: 1900-1945

In the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Massillon was continuing to grow in terms of population, physical size, and investment. The electric streetcar continued to have an impact on the town, adding mobility between cities and the opportunity for people to live further from their place of work. Downtown benefited from the streetcar, especially during the period 1900 to 1920. Even more significant in terms of impact, especially after 1920, was the automobile.

The creation of the "Lincoln Highway" in 1913 as the first truly transcontinental route in the United States, with the goal of a paved road between New York City and San Francisco, had an important impact on 20<sup>th</sup> century Massillon. Routed east and west through the city on Main Street, the highway was designated at a time when roads were in poor condition and the fledgling automobile industry was looking for ways to promote leisure and business travel by car. Massillon benefited from the designation because of increased traffic through the town and recognition as one of the highway communities. The Lincoln name was soon bestowed on a variety of Massillon businesses along the route, including the Lincoln Theater that was built on Main Street just two years later, in 1915 (resource 32). The street name change to Lincoln Way was discussed early on, but was not implemented until the city officially revised most of the downtown street names in 1927. In about 1929, the Lincoln Highway Association furnished concrete markers for the route, installed by Boy Scouts along the route. One of these markers today, originally at the edge of town, is located at City Hall Park (today's Veterans Memorial Park). In 1928, when the Federal Government abandoned street names for route numbers, the Lincoln Highway through Massillon became US. Route 30.



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Auto-related businesses in the historic district are few today, but a look at Sanborn Insurance Co. maps from the early 1900s shows a scattering of auto dealers, garages and service stations that catered to this relatively new form of transportation. Two buildings that represent the trend are the old Ford Service Center and Garage, built 1919-1927 (resource 82, photo 82, non-contributing due to alterations) and the service station and garage built c. 1927 at the corner of Federal Avenue and 1<sup>st</sup> Street, NE (resource 86, photos 84 and 85). The Lincoln Highway no doubt contributed to Massillon's success during the early 1900s as the city was one of the fortunate few to be part of this heavily promoted route.

During this period, Massillon was attracting population, as workers were needed in the burgeoning industries and the community was emerging as a regional draw. The city's population in 1900 was nearly 12,000, rising to 17,428 by 1920. The decade of the 1920s was especially productive, when the population grew by nearly 9,000 people, an increase of 50 percent, reaching 26,400 by 1930. Massillon industries were producing steel, aluminum, glass, and rubber products, in addition to the machines and engines of Russell & Co. The steel industry was important: The Central Steel Company was created in 1915 and prospered with WWI contracts for sheet metal steel. It eventually became part of Republic Steel in 1930. Incidentally, Massillon is known for development of the steel joist in 1923, when Stanley Macomber formed the Massillon Steel Joist Company. Most industries were located to the south or west of town, near the railroads. Like other communities, the city struggled during the Great Depression when little growth was achieved and the population remained stationary.

During the first 30 years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the downtown area reflected the prosperity of the city as a whole and a number of new buildings were built, often to replace outdated 19<sup>th</sup> century structures. In addition, the old canal bed was filled in about 1919-1920, providing new property on which to build. Several buildings were constructed over the canal bed as a result, including the McLain Grocery Co. warehouse addition on 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW, and the two buildings at 39 and 47 Lincoln Way West, both three-story masonry buildings built to house retail uses.

Often a symbol of a community's wealth, large-scale banking and office buildings were constructed downtown in the early 1900s. The first was the McClymonds Building, constructed in 1909 at the northwest corner of Lincoln Way and Erie Street by local business leader J. W. McClymonds to house his Merchants National Bank. First Savings & Loan built a Classical Revival free-standing bank building in 1916 on Lincoln Way East (demolished and replaced by the current building in 1959). The First National Bank building at the southwest corner of Lincoln Way and Erie Street was built in 1923, a seven-story building.

Downtown shops, restaurants, and saloons remained prevalent during this period, occupying storefronts in all types of buildings. Some of the buildings also had rooms for lodging, such as the building that housed the Arlington Hotel at 39 Lincoln Way East. In addition to the small, independent shops, there were several larger retailers who built larger scale department or furniture stores in Massillon during this period. Downtown's tallest building (at eight stories) was built for the Ideal Department Store in 1918, signaling that Massillon could attract shoppers not only from within the city, but from the region. The company remained in this location until 1950, sharing the first floor with Merchants National Bank, and occupying all of the second,

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third, and fourth floors. During the late 1920s, the introduction of chain stores such as Montgomery Ward, Woolworth's, and S. S. Kresge Co. changed downtown once again. Rather than occupying narrow and deep spaces, as in the past, these stores were typically housed in buildings that provided substantial square footage for sale of a variety of goods, often on one level. Finally, the Stark Department Store was built in 1931, another large-scale retail outlet.

Downtown remained the location for government offices, social institutions, and entertainment facilities during the period before WWII. As noted previously, the Massillon City Hall was built in 1908 directly on the city park at 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE. Other institutional buildings were constructed for the Post Office and the public library on previously undeveloped parcels. The public library's construction in 1937 functioned as an addition to the historic James Duncan House, which had been donated by its owner in 1933 for use as a town museum. This was an early effort to preserve local history which the community has benefited from today. In addition, churches remained downtown, often building larger edifices on their existing sites. Special use facilities such as theaters, social service organizations, and utilities also built new facilities downtown during this period.

#### Significant District Associations with the 20<sup>th</sup> Century to World War II:

Under Criterion A, there are a number of significant buildings that illustrate the history and development of Massillon during this period in the age before shopping centers, when downtown areas were prime. Commerce is well represented by the small and large-scale buildings that were constructed to house saloons, restaurants, retail specialty shops, department stores, dry cleaners, and banks and office buildings, to name a few.

Several noteworthy buildings constructed to house banks during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century remain in the district, each built in a Classical Revival style. The earliest is the five-story McClymonds Building (resource 1), previously mentioned, and built in 1909 to house the Merchants National Bank with offices above. The bank remained here until a 1925 merger resulted in its move to the Ideal Department Store building, after which time Woolworth's occupied the lower floor of the McClymonds Building. An interesting example of a small bank building is the three-story Albright Building (resource 21), built in 1912 to house the State Bank of Massillon at 15 Lincoln Way East, with a column-framed storefront in a Classical Revival style. At the other end of the spectrum is the seven-story First National Bank, built in 1923 at 11 Lincoln Way West (resource 3) as the third location of the First National Bank of Massillon. This building has a tall first floor base clearly conveying the monumental volume of the bank lobby inside.

The larger department or furniture stores are represented in the district by several extant buildings that retain their character. Traditional department stores include the Ideal Company Department Store, mentioned previously, in the high-rise building at 59 Lincoln Way East, built in 1918 (resource 30). Stark Department Store was established in 1938 at 121-129 Lincoln Way East (resource 34, now the Massillon Museum). This is a three-story Art Deco building that was originally built as an independent structure in 1931 for the Gensemer Brothers Dry Goods Store. Two additional buildings worth noting in this vein are the Bloomberg Building and Bloomfield's. Bloomberg & Co. built their building in 1920 at 47 Lincoln Way West (resource

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5) to sell clothing, men's furnishings, shoes, and sporting goods. The Bloomfield Furniture Co. was built in 1927 at 110-116 Erie Street, South (resource 66), next to the Stone Block. The retail trend of chain stores in downtown is best represented in the district today by the S. S. Kresge Building at 30-32 Lincoln Way West (resource 2).

Massillon's downtown historic district remains home to several important public, social, and religious institutions from the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The old Post Office, built in 1912-1913 at 22 Federal Avenue (resource 87, today used as a museum), is a significant example of the government's architectural philosophy that Federal buildings should be monumental and beautiful, with high quality and sophisticated materials. (The Massillon building was finished before Federal policy changed after 1913 to promote more economy in design and construction, especially for smaller towns.) Churches from this period include Central Presbyterian Church, built in 1905 at 47 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE (resource 91), a large and imposing sandstone edifice designed in a Richardsonian Romanesque style; and St. John's Episcopal Church, a brick Late Gothic Revival style building from 1912 located on the south edge of downtown at 101 Tremont Avenue (resource 77). Also on Tremont is the Massillon YMCA, built at 131 Tremont Avenue (resource 79) in a restrained Classical Revival style in 1925. Finally, one of the most imposing institutional buildings in downtown is the Massillon Public Library, located at the east end of the district at 208 Lincoln Way East (resource 42). Built in 1937, the library incorporated the James Duncan House to create an L-shaped building with center rotunda and grand entry portico in a Classical Revival style.

Specialized building uses from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in downtowns can include clubs, fraternal halls, theaters, hotels or utility buildings, among others. In Massillon, no structures that were specifically built to house social clubs or fraternal halls were recorded in the historic district. The Massillon Club, established in 1917 on Lincoln Way East, is no longer extant. Lodge halls were often housed in existing buildings; for example the Stone Block was used for a time as a Masonic Lodge. A significant specialty building in the district is the Lincoln Theater, built in 1915 at 150-160 Lincoln Way East (resource 32). This is a classic early 20<sup>th</sup> century movie house, with glazed white terra cotta façade and projecting marquee from c. 1940.

It is noteworthy that prominent regional architects such as Guy Tilden from Canton were actively designing buildings in Massillon during this period, representing some of the most significant buildings in Massillon today. One of the most prolific designers in Massillon was Herman J. Albrecht, a Massillon native who was responsible for a large number of special use buildings and homes in the community. In particular, Albrecht was responsible for three buildings in the downtown district, with notably diverse architectural styles. These are the 1913 old Post Office on Federal Avenue (Beaux Arts Revival), the 1931 Stark Department Store (Art Deco), and the 1937 Massillon Public Library (Colonial Revival). The latter two were the work of Albrecht and Wilhelm.

Under Criterion C, the district includes examples of both academic style and vernacular structures from this period. Stylistic features were most often used on the more primary downtown buildings, such as banks, institutions, and important commercial landmarks such as the Lincoln Theater. These often-used classical motifs such as balustrades, columns, and

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decorative elements such as pilasters, cartouches, swags, and the like. Institutional buildings lent themselves especially well to decorative styles. Commercial facades, on the other hand, typically became more simplified and many buildings received updated and streamlined storefronts in the 1920s and 1930s. The district has several excellent examples of early 20<sup>th</sup> century storefronts where the entry is deeply recessed and surrounded by large display windows that are angled and sometimes curved.

#### Two-Part Commercial Buildings with Classical Details:

- The Kresge Building at 30-32 Lincoln Way West (resource 2, 1926-27, photo 3) has a simple horizontal orientation with simple parapet and brickwork in the upper façade.
- The buildings at 115, 121 and 129 Lincoln Way West (resources 7, 8 and 10; built c. 1910-1920s; photos 8 and 10) are noteworthy not only for their intact upper facades, but also for their early 20<sup>th</sup> century storefronts with recessed doors and large areas of glass for display. These fronts look much the same today as they did in 1938 (Historic Photos attachment, Figure 19).
- Another good example of original storefront design is found at the Long & Pietzcker Men's Shop at 167 Lincoln Way East (resource 37). Built c. 1927, this sandstone façade is simply designed, with some elements of Classical Revival styling (photo 35). The storefront (see photo 36) is an excellent example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century design, with its deep recessed entrance, side display windows trimmed in copper with black-tiled bulkhead, and checkerboard tiled entry floor.
- The A. J. Paul Building at 109-113 Erie Street, N (resource 46, 1910, photo 44), is an example of a commercial building with elements of a Classical Revival style, including the projecting cornice at the roofline.
- Bloomfield's at 110-116 Erie Street, S (resource 66, 1927, photo 56), has a vernacular commercial character that is distinguished by the stepped parapet façade, horizontal banks of windows, and brick or stone coursing of a contrasting color.

#### Classical Revival:

- The McClymonds Building, built 1909 at 6-14 Lincoln Way West (resource 1, photo 1), has distinctive elements of the style, including bays separated by full-height fluted pilasters and cornice with ornate frieze and classical balustrade.
- The Albright Building, built 1912 at 15 Lincoln Way East (resource 21, photo 18), has an intact Classical Revival façade that features a projecting cornice with brackets and dentils, windows with jack-arch lintels, storefront with entablature and attached columns, and round-arched entries to either side of a projecting bay window.
- The Lincoln Theater, built 1915 at 150-160 Lincoln Way East (resource 32, photo 27) has elements of the style in its stepped parapet façade, dentilled cornice, swag and cartouche ornamentation, and trabeated storefront surrounds.

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Second Renaissance Revival:

- The First National Bank Building, located at 11 Lincoln Way West (resource 2, 1923, photo 4), is an example of the style, defined by the rusticated lower level base with tall round-arched entry flanked by windows with entablature surrounds, and the bracketed cornice that caps the building's upper shaft.

Richardsonian Romanesque:

- Central Presbyterian Church at the corner of Federal and 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE (resource 91, 1905, photo 93), is a good local example of the style, with its Romanesque arches accented by dark brown sandstone, making them appear heavy and providing the signature feature of the style.

Beaux Arts:

- The old Post Office, built in 1912-1913 at 22 Federal Avenue (resource 87, photo 86) has a Beaux Arts style exemplified by round arched window and door openings, applied ornamentation such as pilasters and swags, and a cornice with triglyph frieze that is topped by a parapet balustrade.

Late Gothic Revival:

- St. John's Episcopal Church, built in 1912 on Tremont Avenue (resource 77, photo 73) has a broad gabled roof with pointed arches at the gable end windows, as well as at the bell tower. Simple buttressing and stone belt courses also define the overall style.

Art Deco:

- Stark Department Store, built in 1931 at 121-129 Lincoln Way East (resource 34, photo 30), features a relatively streamlined design in the verticality of its piers with decorative upper bands in a floral motif. Geometric panels at spandrels add to the character.

Post-World War II to the 1960s: 1945-1968

One of the projects that began in earnest following World War II was flood control for the Tuscarawas River in the downtown and construction of viaducts over the river and rail lines to improve transportation flow. An effort that began in 1939, it was not completed until 1951. This massive 12-year project straightened and channelized the river, making land open to development that had been previously flood prone. Three new viaducts were built over the river, with the Lincoln Way viaduct being opened with a dedication ceremony on November 11, 1949.

Combined with the preference by many to live further from downtown, suburbanization caused downtown merchants to rethink their role in the community. Some relocated to outlying

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shopping areas, while others remained downtown and attempted to compete with the new centers. A number of downtown buildings were demolished or altered in an attempt to make the area appear more modern and up to date. In the post-war period, changes in architectural preferences resulted in the addition of new types of buildings, designed in a more modern and sleek appearance. Often these were chosen by banks to present an updated image and distance themselves from buildings associated with the Depression. In addition, suburbanization introduced the low-scale office building as a new property type that was developing after the war. The fact that these types of buildings were added to the historic area of downtown Massillon indicates that it remained a viable business location as the heart of the community.

Massillon's population stood at just over 26,000 in both 1930 and 1940, with an increase to almost 30,000 by 1950. This is largely where the number has remained in the years since. The city entered a period of relative stability in the post-war years, without dramatic increases or decreases in the numbers of residents.

### Significant District Associations with the Post-War Period to 1968

While this period was not one of great development within the downtown historic district, the post-war period did have an impact. Mostly small-scale commercial buildings were constructed following more contemporary and streamlined patterns that introduced new styles and building types to the downtown.

- The First Savings & Loan Building was built at 151-153 Lincoln Way East in 1959 (resource 36, photo 33) and provides the best example of an effort to modernize an early 20<sup>th</sup> century image. The S & L had built its ornate Classical Revival free-standing bank building in 1916 on this site (it can be seen at the left in Figure 17 of the Historic Photos attachment to this nomination). Some 40 years later, this facility appeared outdated, and the bank's board of directors opted to distance themselves from the older image that it presented. They constructed the existing Modernist bank building, which has streamlined cubist-inspired forms. This stands as a significant contrast to the original ornate Classical Revival building.
- Another building constructed to replace its outdated facility on the same lot is the Salvation Army Citadel building located at 143 1st Street, SE (resource 84, photo 81). Built in 1953, this two-story building has a simple geometric design that includes vertical divisions (windows, entrance) balanced by horizontal elements (coursing, wing wall). It, too, replaced an earlier Salvation Army Building on the lot.
- Three one-story modernistic buildings also date from this period. Two were built as banks, including drive-through facilities, and one was built as an office. The banks are found at 54 Federal Avenue (resource 88, photo 88) and 211 Lincoln Way East (resource 44, photo 42), and the office is at 224 Lincoln Way East (resource 43, photo 41). Built between 1957 and 1959, all three have low horizontal profiles, overhanging eaves, and large areas of glazing typical of the Modern period.

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**Summary**

The Massillon Downtown Historic District contains an intact collection of historic resources that illustrate the history of the community from the 1830s Canal Era to the Modern Era of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. This cohesive district has significance as a historic commercial center that grew along with transportation changes from canal to railroad to (Lincoln) highway. The second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century periods comprise Massillon's greatest era of historic growth and development, with the great majority of the district's buildings constructed during this time. The appearance of the district today was shaped by the historical events, development trends and construction activity during this period, while the genesis of the town is still evident in the early historic resources that relate to the town's founding and its position along the Ohio and Erie Canal. Overall, the historic district retains its integrity, presenting a composite story of downtown Massillon and its historical development over time.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Williams, Judith B.; Darbee, Jeffrey T.; Recchie, Nancy A., *Historic Preservation: A Blueprint for Massillon*, August, 1992.

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

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** N/A

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 31

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

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- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 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: 455663 | Northing: 4516175 |
| 2. Zone: 17 | Easting: 456170 | Northing: 4516349 |
| 3. Zone: 17 | Easting: 456319 | Northing: 4515966 |
| 4. Zone: 17 | Easting: 455804 | Northing: 4515765 |

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

Beginning at the intersection of 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW, and Tremont Avenue, SW, head north on 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW to the alley to the south of 33 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW; turn to the west along this alley to the next alley; turn north on this alley to Lincoln Way West; then travel down the center line of Lincoln Way West to the west property line of 30 Lincoln Way West; turn north along this property line and follow the rear property lines of the Erie Street buildings until reaching the north property line of 133 Erie Street, N; turn east to the intersection of this line with Erie Street, then turn south on Erie to the first alley to the north of 22 Federal Avenue, E; turn east along this alley to the alley at the rear of 112 1<sup>st</sup> Street, NE; turn south on this alley to Federal Avenue; continue east on Federal Avenue until reaching the west property line of 192 Federal Avenue; turn north along this line to the north property line of the same property, then turn east to 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE; go north on 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE, to the rear property line of 212 Federal Avenue, E; follow this line east to the east property line of the same property, then turn south; continue to Federal Avenue and then jog slightly to the west to meet the east property line of the property at 26 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE; follow this line south to the intersection with the rear property line of 208 Lincoln Avenue E; then turn east to the intersection with 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, NE; from there head south on 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, NE, to the intersection with Lincoln Way East; turn east on Lincoln Way to the east property line of 301 Lincoln Way East; follow this line south to the junction with the first alley to the south of Lincoln Way; follow this alley to the west to the intersection with the City Park on 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE; follow the east boundary of the City Park to Tremont Avenue, SE; turn east on

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the center line of Tremont Avenue to the intersection with 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, SE; from there head south on 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, SE to the south property line of 131 Tremont Avenue, SE; travel west along this rear property line, then cross the alley and follow the rear property line of 101 and 121 Tremont Avenue, SE until reaching 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE; turn north on 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE, to the rear property line of 39-63 Tremont Avenue, SE; follow this line to the west until reaching the first alley, then turn north to the intersection with Tremont Avenue, SE; then head west on Tremont to the point of beginning.

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

The proposed boundaries represent a defined area that retains sufficient integrity and character to convey the history and development of downtown Massillon during the Period of Significance from 1835 to 1968. The historic district excludes areas of modern development from the post-1968 era, specifically the redeveloped commercial shopping centers to the west of the district on both sides of Lincoln Way West and the City of Massillon municipal complex to the east of 1<sup>st</sup> Street SE and south of Lincoln Way East. In addition, the boundaries exclude residential areas to the northeast, as these reflect patterns of development that are apart from downtown and also are represented on the National Register by the Fourth Street Historic District. Areas surrounding the historic district are spotty and inconsistent, have a change in character, and lack physical continuity with the downtown. The boundaries are carefully drawn to include the contiguous areas of historic and architectural merit for downtown Massillon.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Judith B. Williams  
organization: Historic Preservation Consultant  
street & number: 854 Pullman Way  
city or town: Columbus state: Ohio zip code: 43212  
e-mail Judywilliams.hpc@gmail.com  
telephone: (614) 736-3540  
date: February 15, 2018

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**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.

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- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Massillon Downtown Historic District  
Massillon, Stark County, Ohio  
Photos by Judith B. Williams  
Photos taken August 2017 to January 2018

- Photo 1: McClymonds Building, 6-14 Lincoln Way West, looking northwest  
Photo 2: Kresge Building and McClymonds Building, 30-32 and 6-14 Lincoln Way West, looking northeast  
Photo 3: Kresge Building façade, 30-32 Lincoln Way West, looking north  
Photo 4: First National Bank Building, 11 Lincoln Way West, looking southwest  
Photo 5: Bloomberg Building, 47 Lincoln Way West, looking east  
Photo 6: 39 and 47 Lincoln Way West, looking southwest  
Photo 7: Louis P. Mauger Building, 109 Lincoln Way West, looking west  
Photo 8: 109, 115, 121, 125 Lincoln Way West, view of storefronts, looking east  
Photo 9: Oehler Building façade, 125 Lincoln Way West, looking south  
Photo 10: 129 Lincoln Way West façade, looking south  
Photo 11: Northeast corner of Erie Street and Lincoln Way, looking northeast  
Photo 12: 10, 14, 20, 24, 28 Lincoln Way East, looking north  
Photo 13: Conrad Building, 20 Lincoln Way East, looking north  
Photo 14: North side of Lincoln Way East, looking northwest toward Erie Street  
Photo 15: North side of Lincoln Way East, block between Erie Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Street, looking northwest  
Photo 16: South side of Lincoln Way East, block between Erie Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Street, looking southeast  
Photo 17: 31, 27, 23, 15, 13, 11 Lincoln Way East, looking south  
Photo 18: 15, 13, 11 Lincoln Way East facades, looking south  
Photo 19: 31, 27, 23 Lincoln Way East facades, looking south  
Photo 20: 59, 49, 45, 43, 39 Lincoln Way east, looking southeast  
Photo 21: South side of Lincoln Way East, looking southwest from 1<sup>st</sup> Street  
Photo 22: Ideal Department Store Building, 59 Lincoln Way East, looking southwest  
Photo 23: 32-34 Diamond Court, looking north  
Photo 24: Arlington Hotel, 39 Lincoln Way East, rear elevation, looking north  
Photo 25: Arlington Hotel, 39 Lincoln Way East, alley entrance on west elevation, looking northeast

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- Photo 26: 100 Lincoln Way East, looking northwest  
Photo 27: Lincoln Theater, 150-160 Lincoln Way East, looking north  
Photo 28: City Hall Park, looking south from Lincoln Way (frame building on left no longer extant)  
Photo 29: City Hall Park, fountain, looking north from Tremont Avenue  
Photo 30: Stark Department Store Building, 121-129 Lincoln Way East, looking southeast (frame building on right no longer extant)  
Photo 31: South side of Lincoln Way East, looking west from City Hall Street  
Photo 32: 137 Lincoln Way East, looking west  
Photo 33: First Savings & Loan Building, 151-153 Lincoln Way East, looking southeast  
Photo 34: First Savings & Loan Building façade detail, 151-153 Lincoln Way East, looking west  
Photo 35: 167 Lincoln Way East façade, looking south  
Photo 36: 167 Lincoln Way East, storefront, looking south  
Photo 37: 177, 171, 167 Lincoln Way East, view looking east  
Photo 38: Alley view of garage at 177 and warehouse at 181 Lincoln Way East, looking northwest  
Photo 39: Massillon Public Library and James Duncan House, 208 Lincoln Way East, looking east  
Photo 40: James Duncan House, 208 Lincoln Way East, looking east  
Photo 41: 224 Lincoln Way East, looking northwest  
Photo 42: 211 Lincoln Way East, looking south  
Photo 43: First Methodist Episcopal Church, 301 Lincoln Way East, looking southeast  
Photo 44: Northwest corner of Erie Street and Federal Avenue, looking northwest  
Photo 45: 109-113, 117, 121-125, 133 Erie Street, N, looking west  
Photo 46: East side of Erie Street, N, looking south from old Massillon Post Office, 22 Federal Avenue E  
Photo 47: 46, 42, 32 Erie Street, N, looking southeast  
Photo 48: East side of Erie Street, N, looking northeast from Lincoln Way  
Photo 49: West side of Erie Street, S, looking northeast from Diamond Court  
Photo 50: 37 and 31 Erie Street, S, looking west  
Photo 51: East side Erie Street, S, looking southeast from Lincoln Way  
Photo 52: 20 and 24 Erie Street, S, facades, looking east  
Photo 53: East side Erie Street, S, looking northeast from Diamond Court  
Photo 54: 46 and 50 Erie Street, S., looking southeast  
Photo 55: East side Erie Street, S, looking southeast from Diamond Court  
Photo 56: East side Erie Street, S, looking northeast from Charles Avenue  
Photo 57: Bloomfield's, 110-116 Erie Street, S, looking east at façade  
Photo 58: Stone Block, 120-140 Erie Street, S, façade looking east  
Photo 59: Stone Block, 120-140 Erie Street, S, looking northeast from Tremont Avenue  
Photo 60: Stone Block, 120-140 Erie Street, S, storefronts, looking north  
Photo 61: 23-27 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW, façade looking west  
Photo 62: 33-37, 23-27 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW, looking northwest  
Photo 63: McLain Grocery Company warehouse, 110-126 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW, looking southeast  
Photo 64: East side 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW, looking north from Tremont Avenue  
Photo 65: Charles Avenue, looking east from 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW  
Photo 66: McLain Grocery Company warehouse 110-126 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW, north elevation, looking southwest  
Photo 67: King Charles Building, 28-32 Charles Avenue, SE, looking northwest

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- Photo 68: 42-48 Charles Avenue, SE, façade looking north  
Photo 69: 33-35 Charles Avenue, SE, looking southwest  
Photo 70: Stone Block and building at 26 Tremont Avenue, SE, looking northwest  
Photo 71: 101 Tremont Avenue (St. John's Church) and 39-63 Tremont Avenue, SE, looking southeast  
Photo 72: 39-63 Tremont Avenue, SE, façade detail, looking east  
Photo 73: St. John's Church, 101 Tremont Avenue, SE, looking southeast  
Photo 74: St. John's Rectory, 121 Tremont Avenue, SE, looking south  
Photo 75: YMCA, 131 Tremont Avenue, SE, looking southeast  
Photo 76: YMCA, 131 Tremont Avenue, SE, façade detail, looking southwest  
Photo 77: YMCA, 131 Tremont Avenue, SE, looking southwest from 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Photo 78: Liebermann's Bakery, 49 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE, looking southwest  
Photo 79: Liebermann's Bakery, 49 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE, façade detail, looking south  
Photo 80: 57 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE, looking northwest  
Photo 81: West side 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE, looking northwest from Tremont Avenue  
Photo 82: 113 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE, looking southwest  
Photo 83: 40-48 1<sup>st</sup> Street, NE, looking southeast  
Photo 84: 112 1<sup>st</sup> Street, NE, looking northeast  
Photo 85: 112 1<sup>st</sup> Street, NE, looking northwest  
Photo 86: Massillon Post Office, 22 Federal Avenue, E, looking northeast  
Photo 87: Massillon Post Office, 22 Federal Avenue, E, looking northwest toward Erie Street  
Photo 88: 54 Federal Avenue, E, looking northwest  
Photo 89: 192 Federal Avenue, E, looking north  
Photo 90: St. John's Lutheran Church, 212 Federal Avenue, E, looking northeast  
Photo 91: St. John's Lutheran Church, 212 Federal Avenue, E, looking north  
Photo 92: Central Presbyterian Church, 47 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE, looking north  
Photo 93: Central Presbyterian Church, 47 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE, looking northwest  
Photo 94: Central Presbyterian Church, 47 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE, looking southwest  
Photo 95: 26 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE, looking east  
Photo 96: 26 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, NE, looking south



ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio

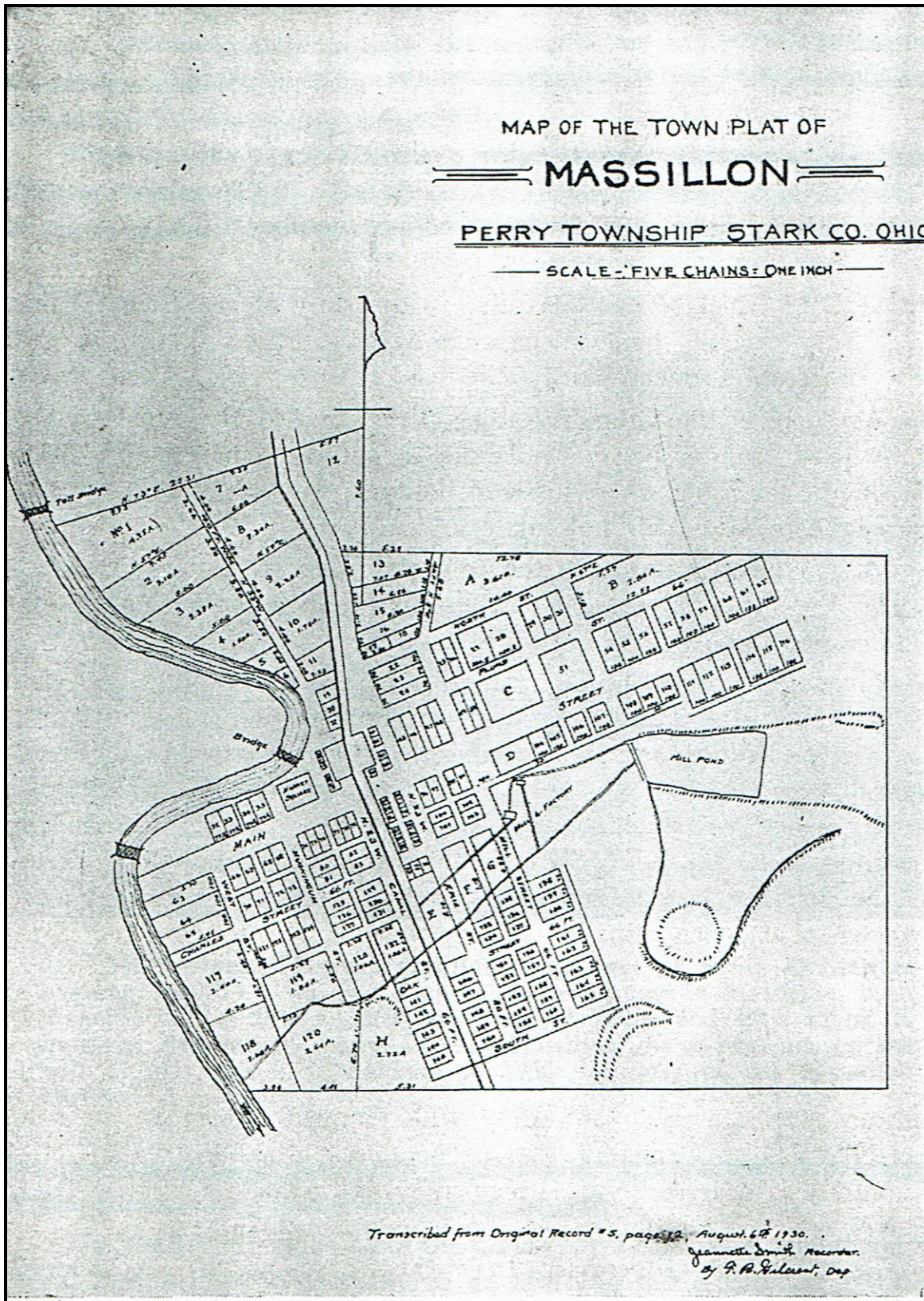
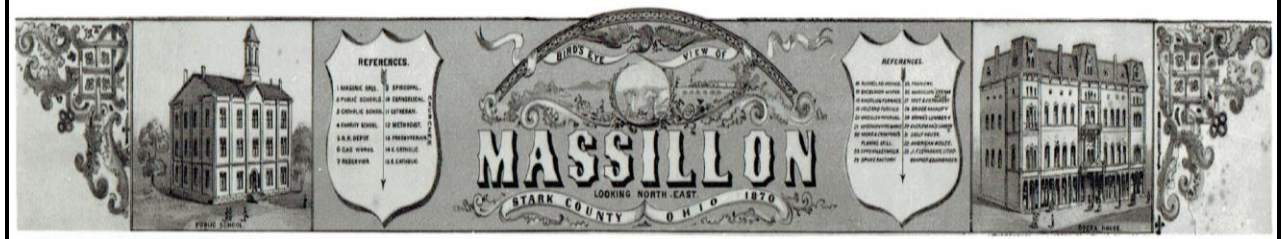


FIGURE 1: 1826 Massillon Plat



**ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio



**FIGURE 2: 1870 Bird's Eye View of Massillon, looking northeast**



**ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio

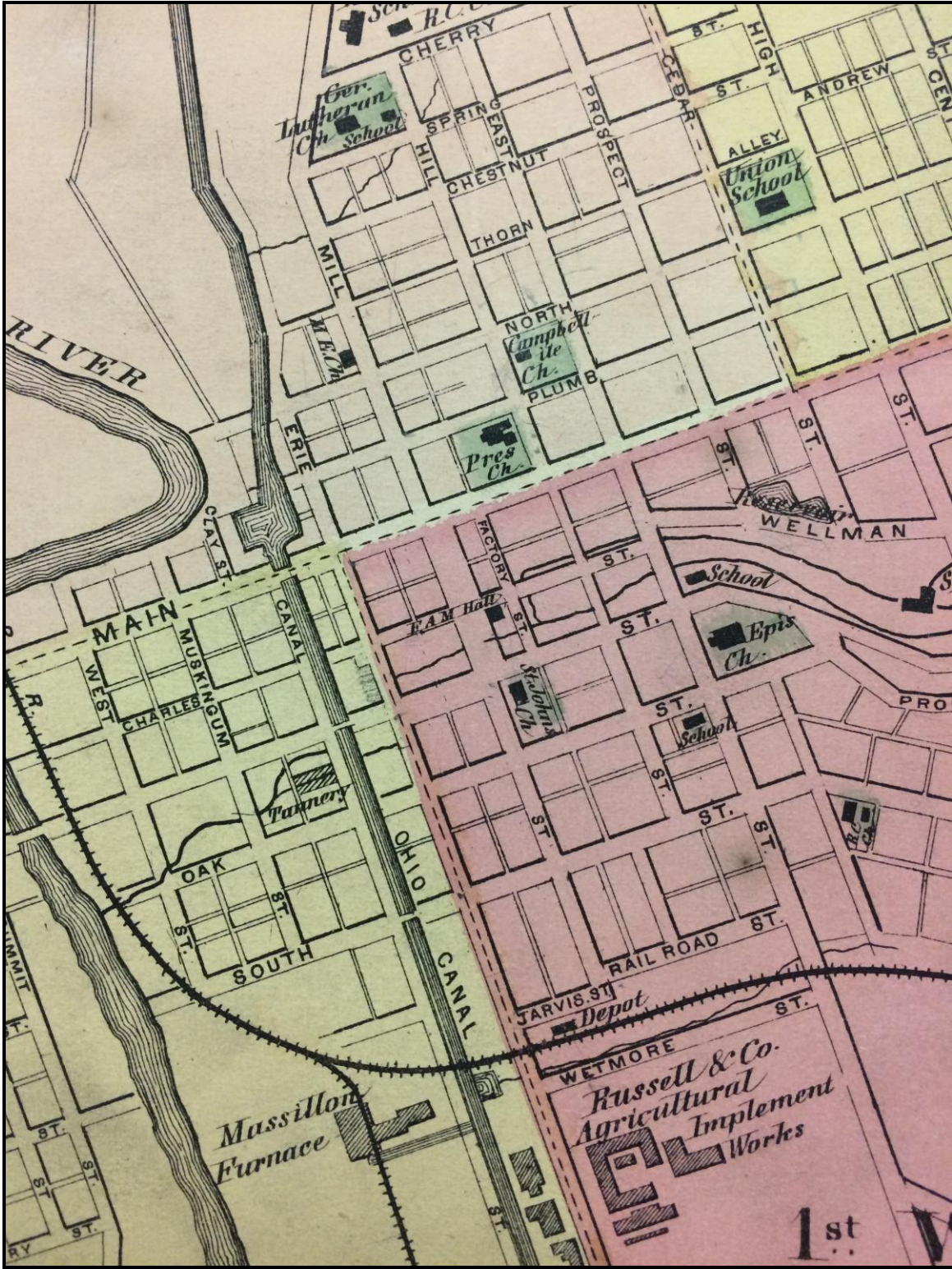
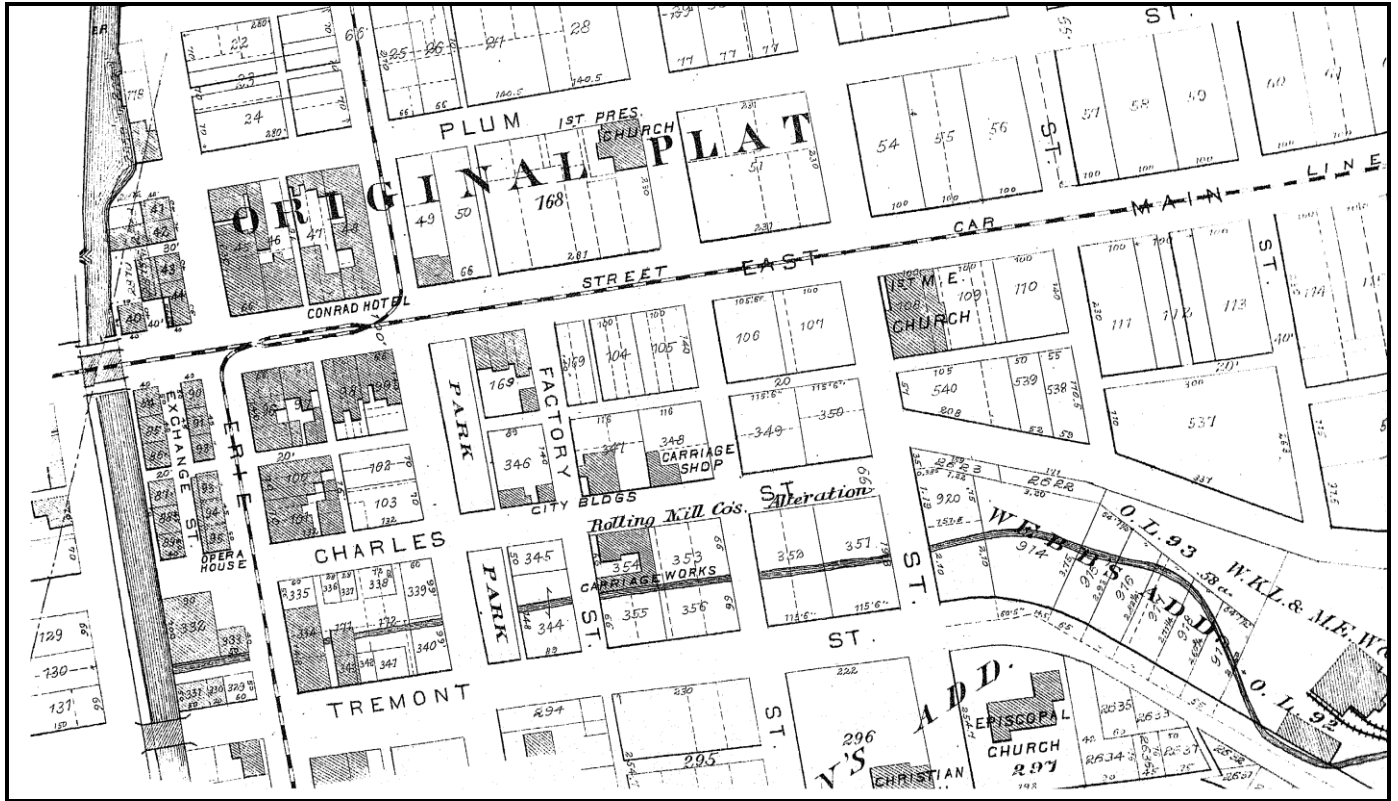


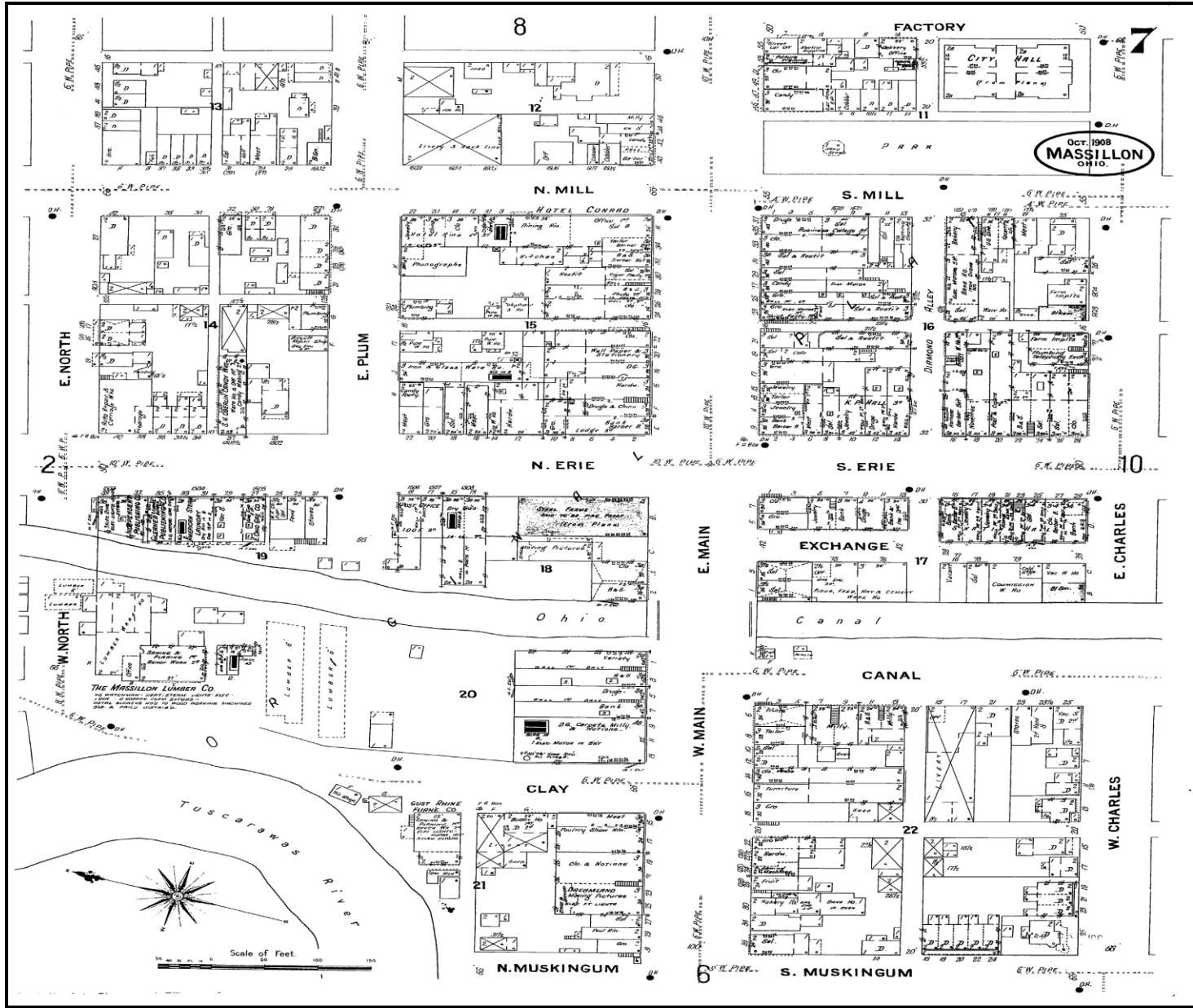
FIGURE 3: 1870 Atlas of Stark County, Ohio

**ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio



**FIGURE 4: Massillon from 1896 Atlas of Stark County, Ohio**

**ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps**  
 Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio



**FIGURE 5: Sanborn Insurance Co. Map of Massillon, 1908**



ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio

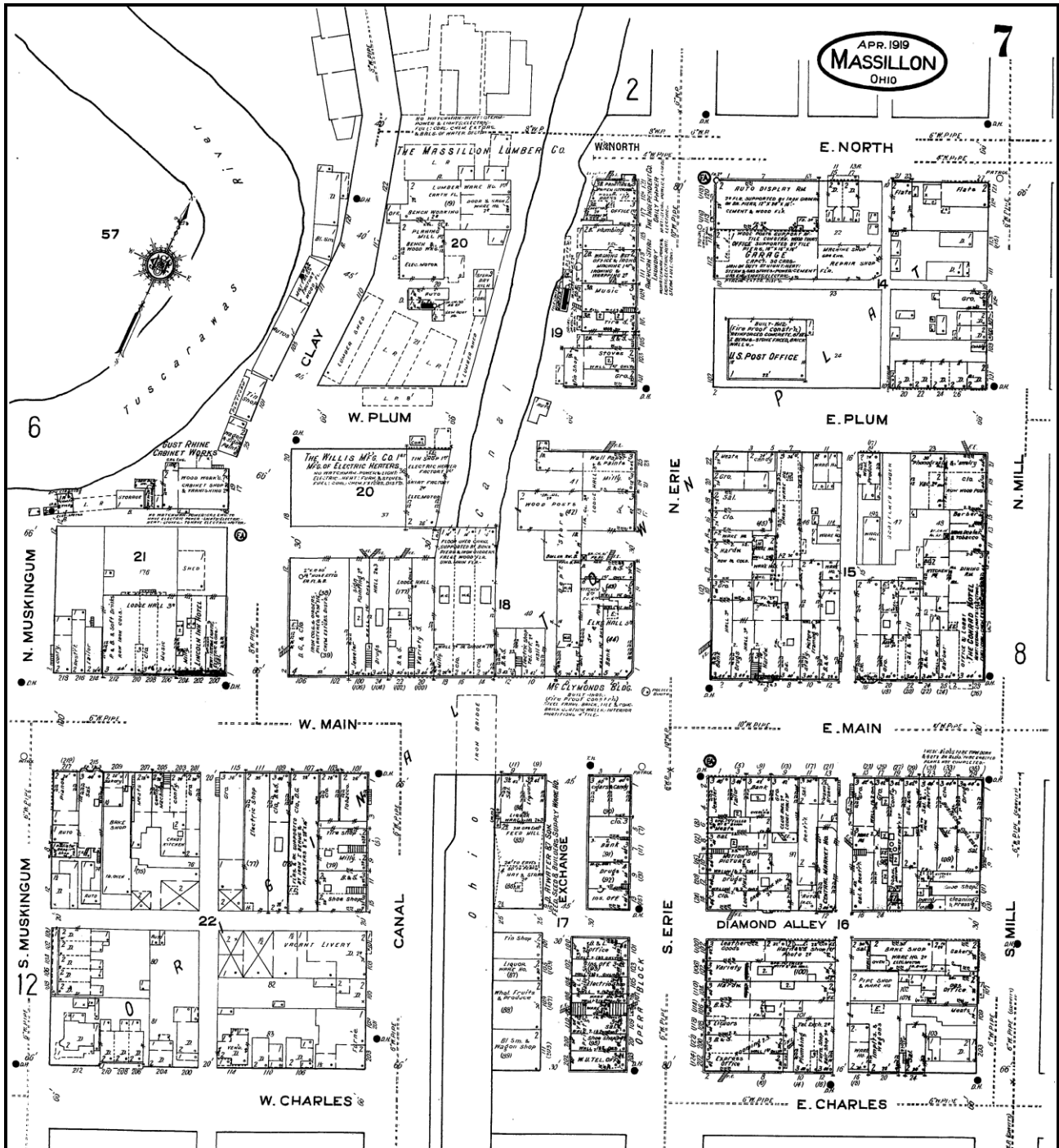
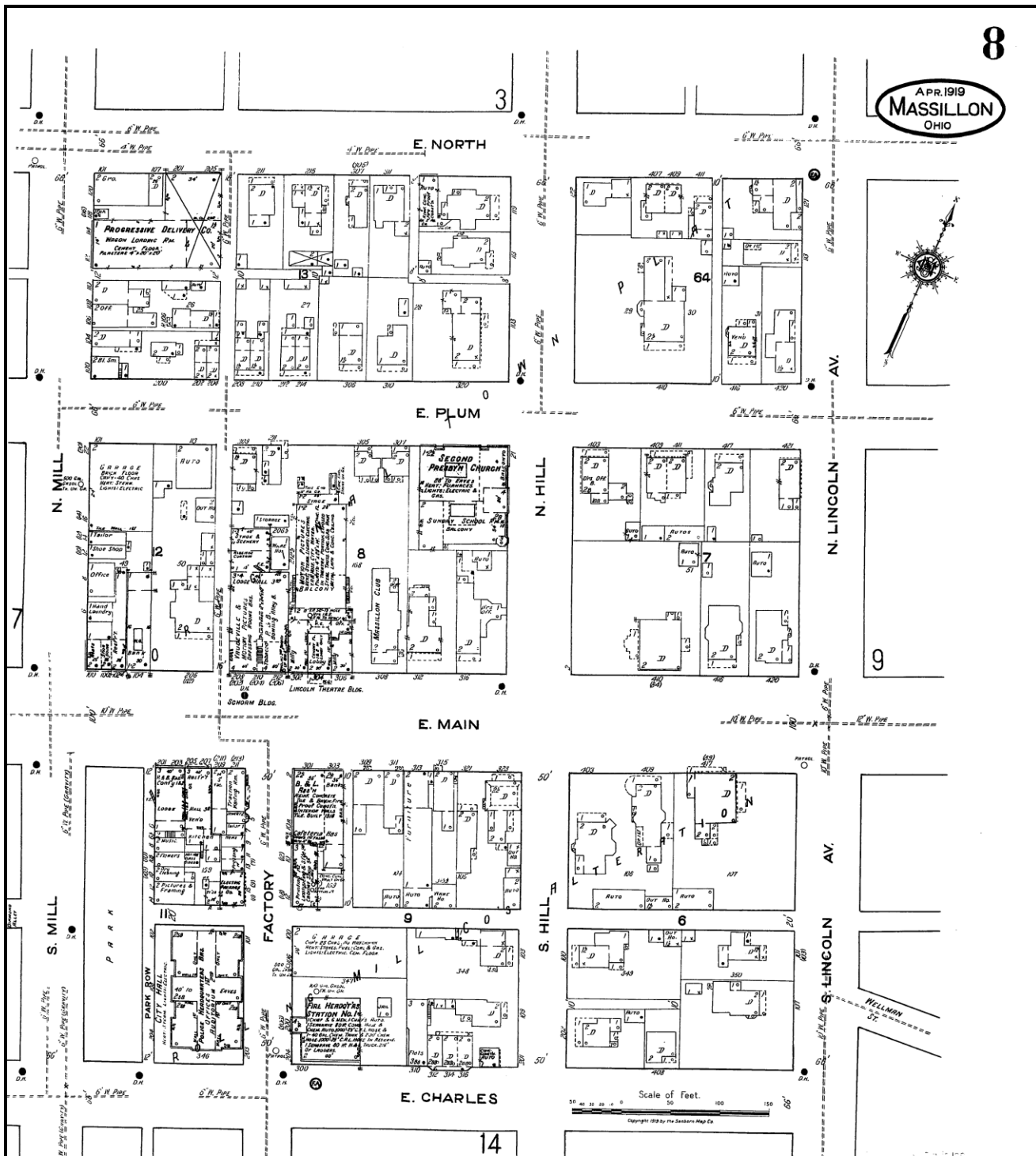


FIGURE 7: Sanborn Insurance Co. Map of Massillon, 1919  
West of Mill Street (1st Street E)

**ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps**  
 Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio



**FIGURE 6: Sanborn Insurance Co. Map of Massillon, 1919**  
 East of Mill Street (1<sup>st</sup> Street, E)

ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio

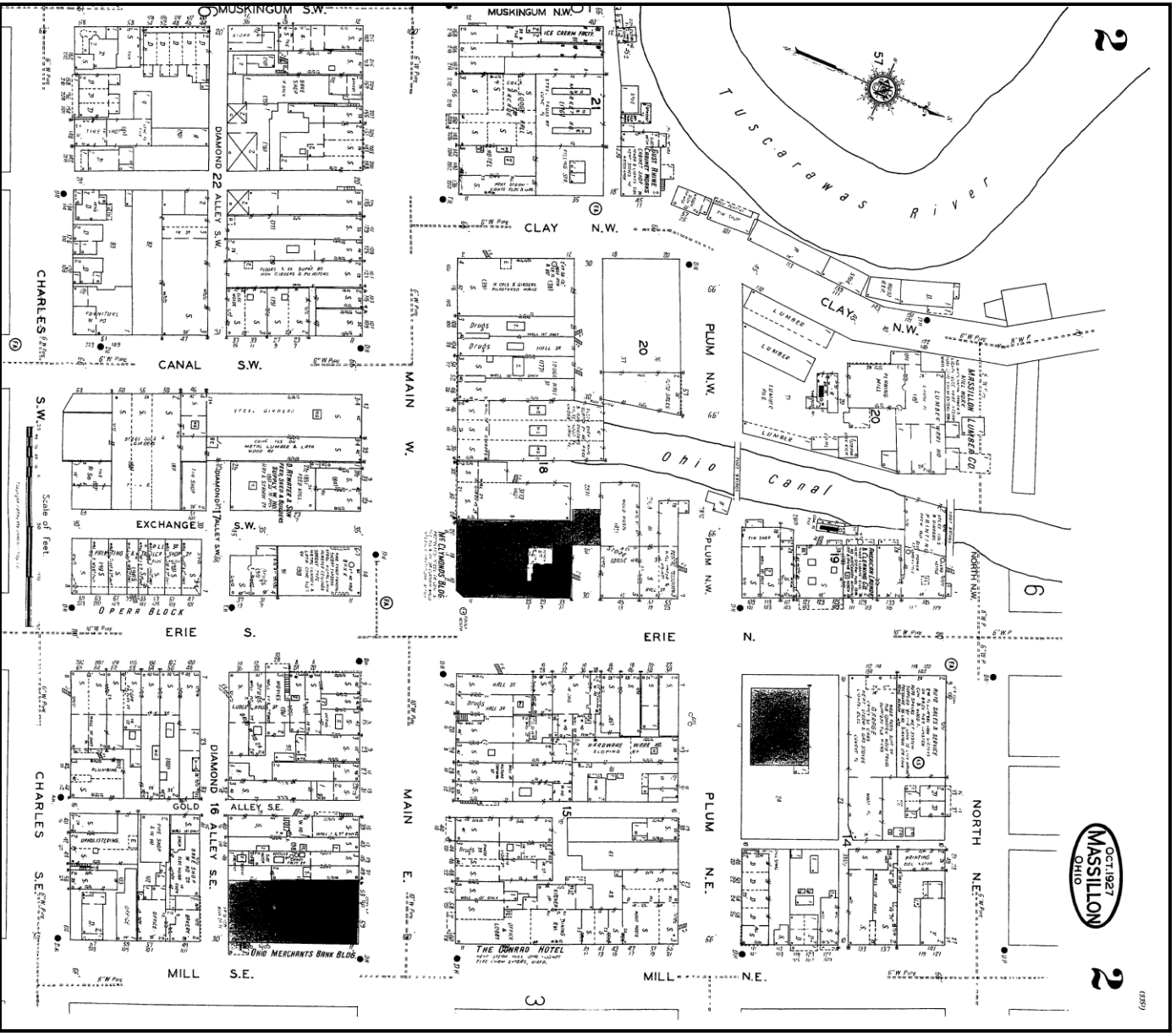


FIGURE 8: Sanborn Insurance Co. Map of Massillon, 1927  
West of Mill Street (1<sup>st</sup> Street E)

ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio

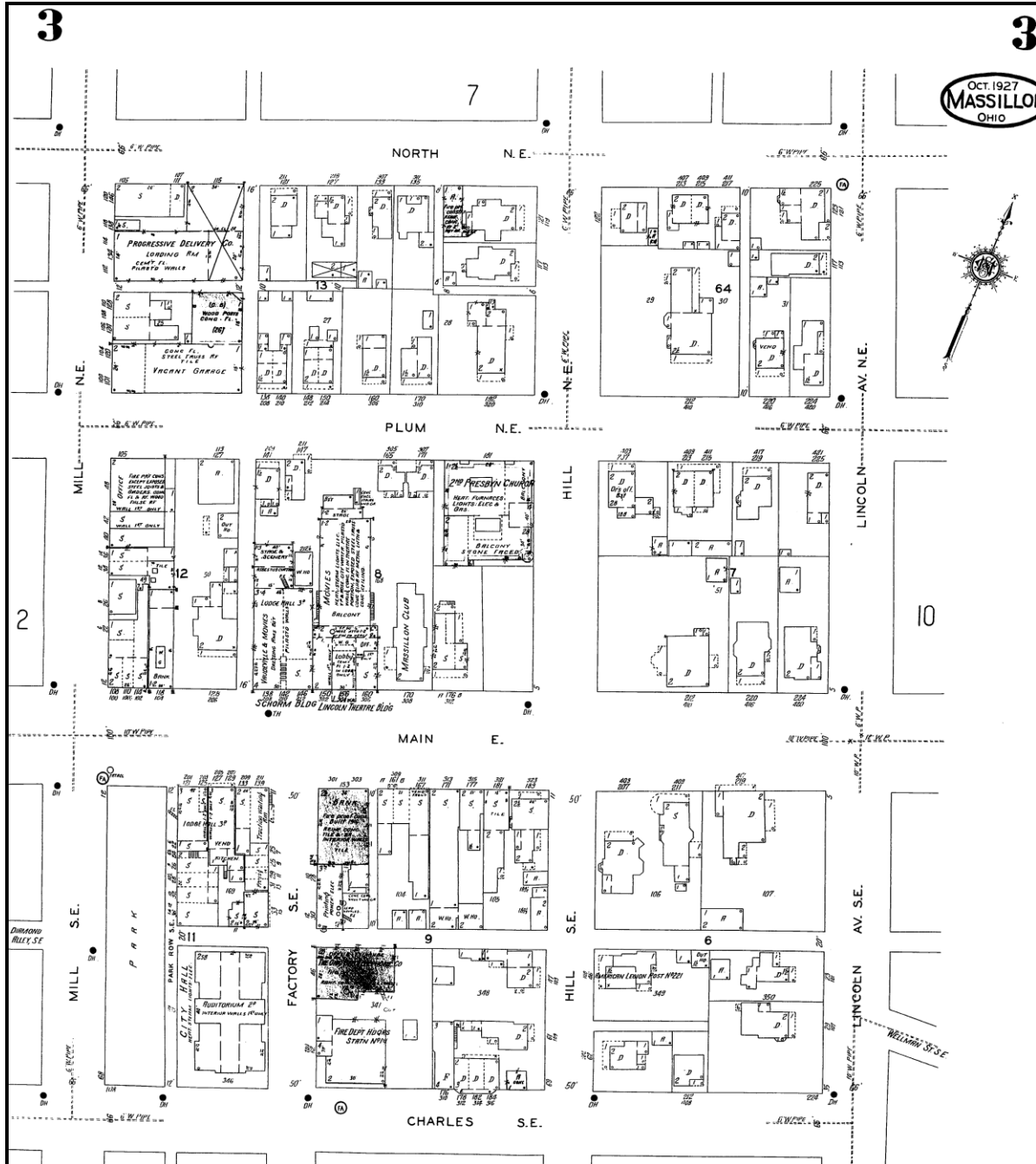


FIGURE 9: Sanborn Insurance Co. Map of Massillon, 1927  
East of Mill Street (1st Street, E)



ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio

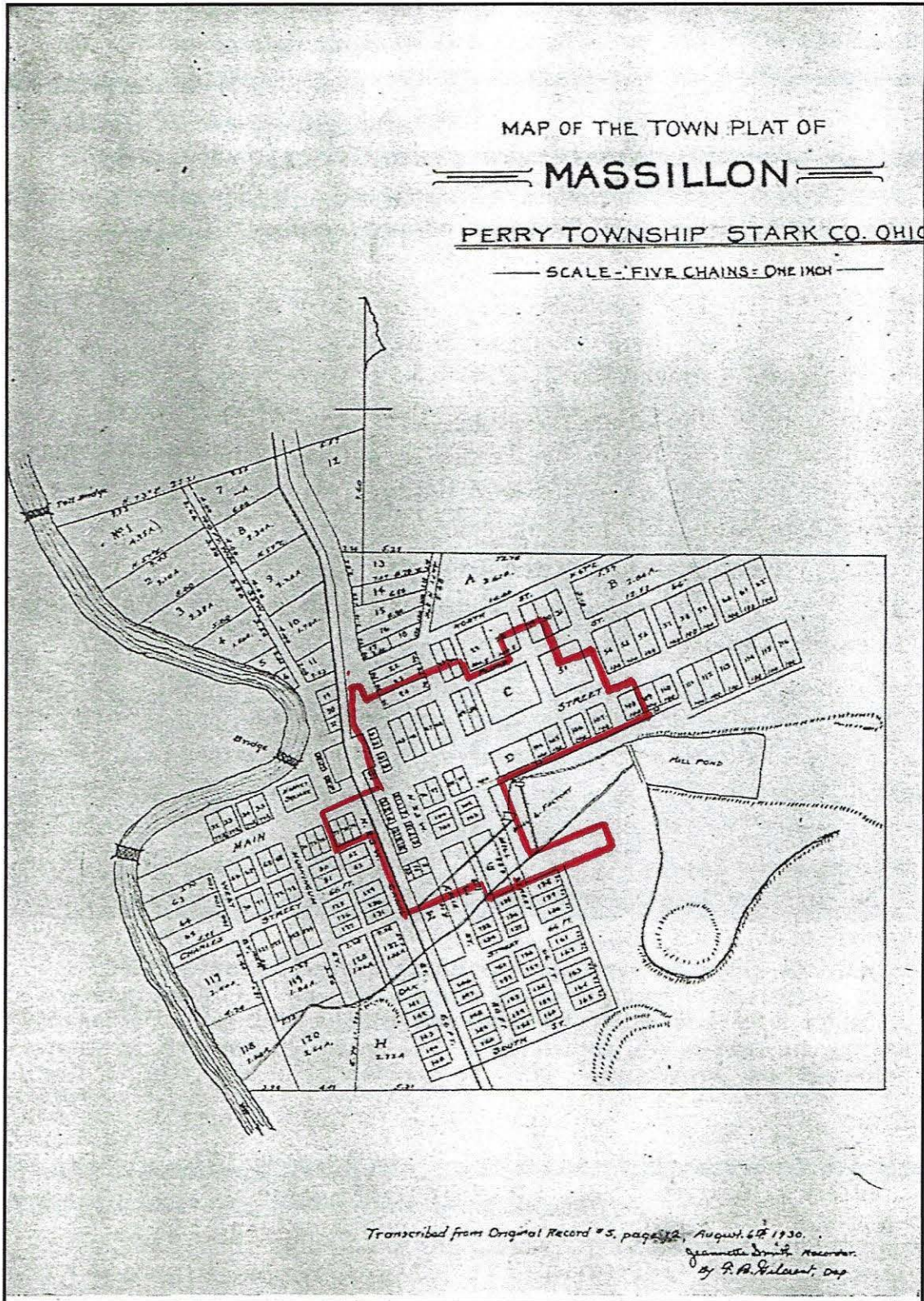
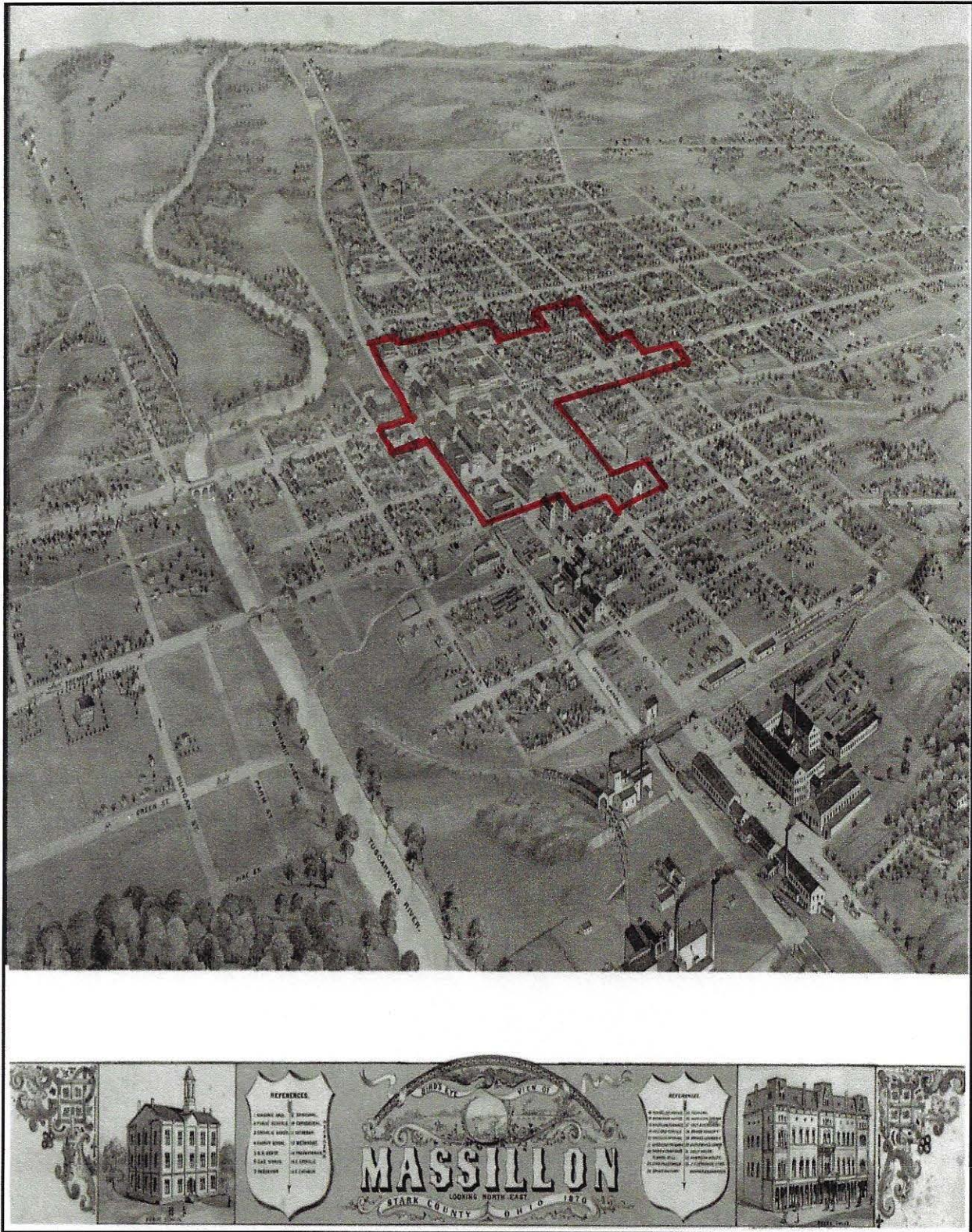


FIGURE 1: 1826 Massillon Plat

□ HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY  
SUPERIMPOSED



**ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio



**FIGURE 2: 1870 Bird's Eye View of Massillon, looking northeast**

**□ HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY SUPERIMPOSED**



ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio

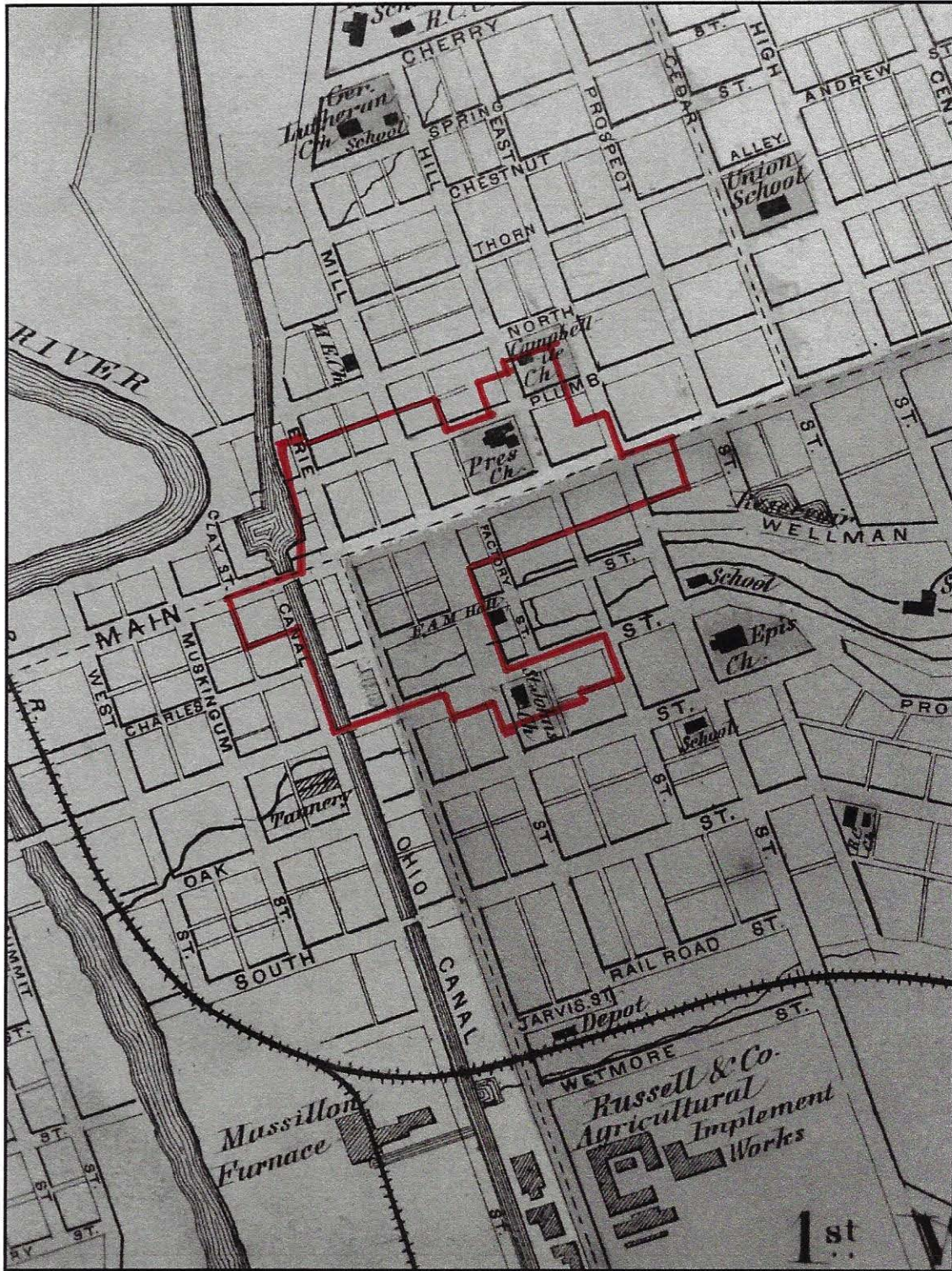


FIGURE 3: 1870 Atlas of Stark County, Ohio

□ HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY  
SUPERIMPOSED



ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio

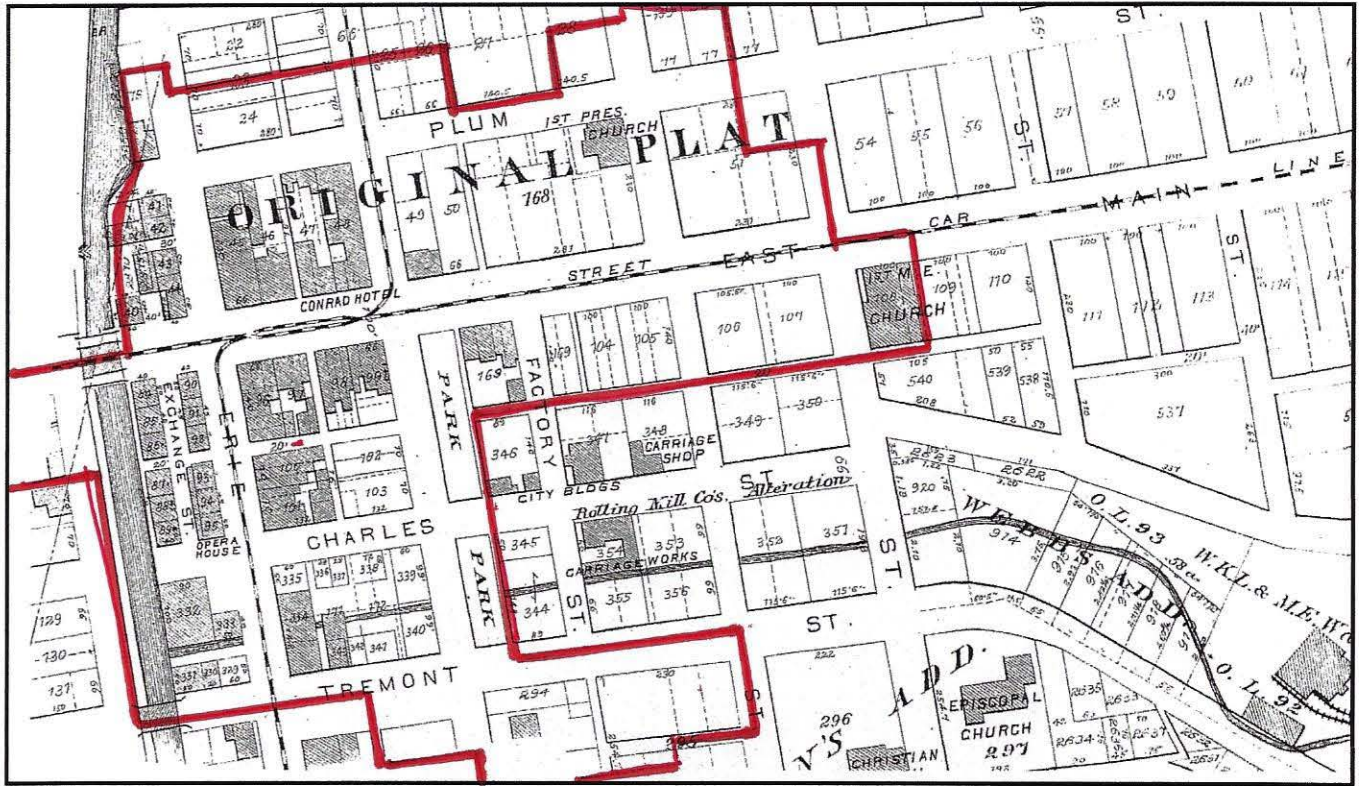


FIGURE 4: Massillon from 1896 Atlas of Stark County, Ohio

□ HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY  
SUPERIMPOSED

ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio

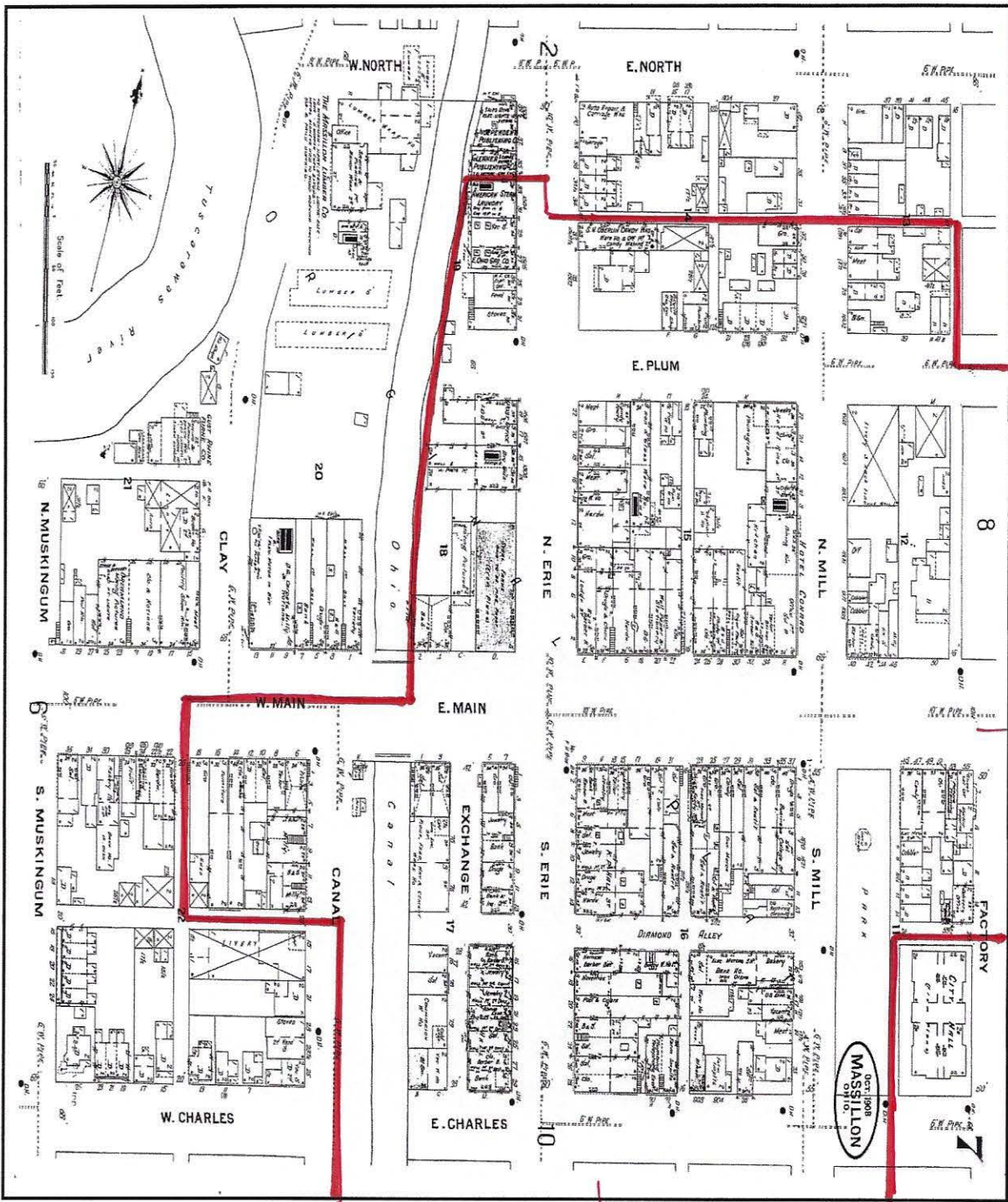
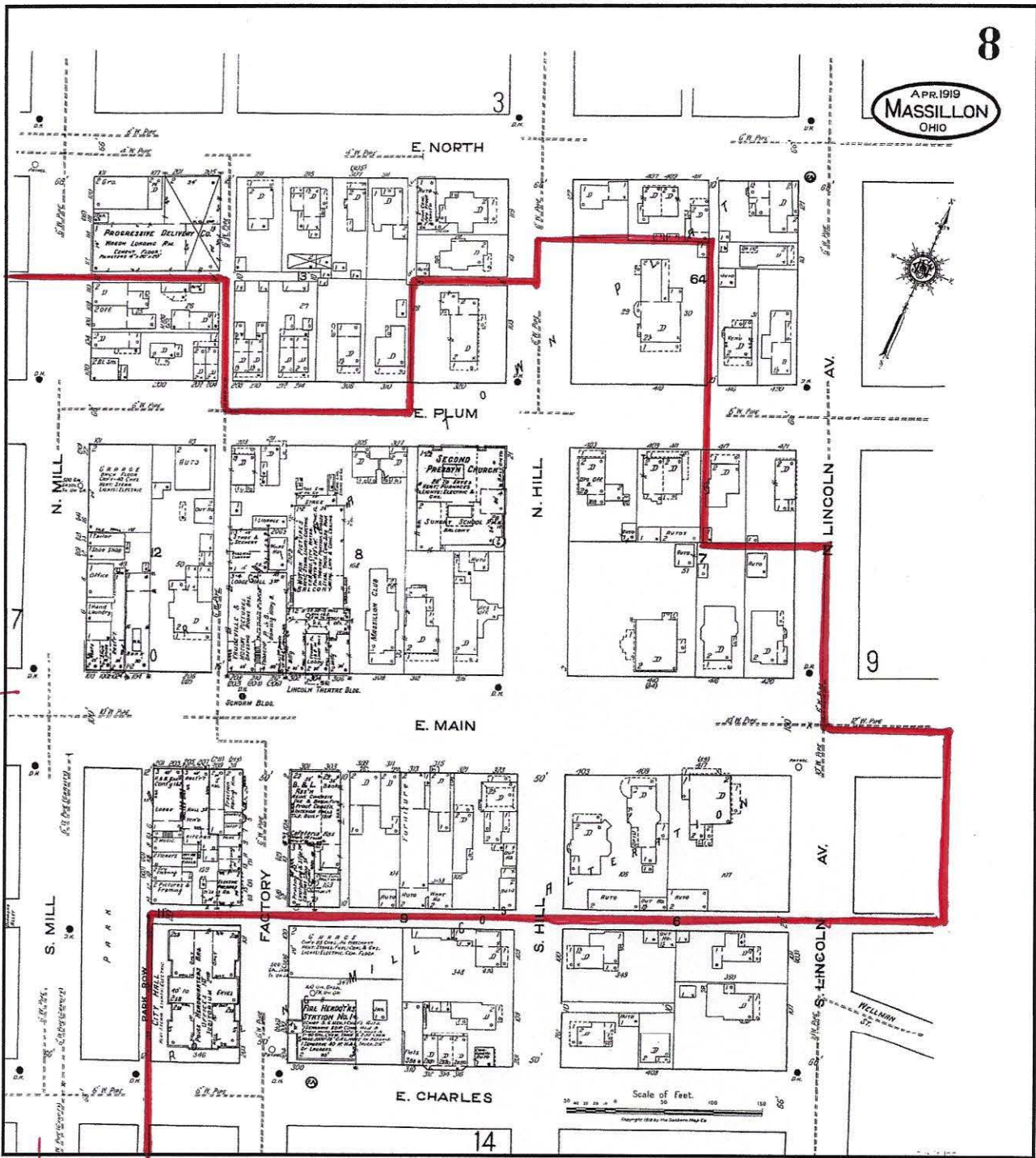


FIGURE 5: Sanborn Insurance Co. Map of Massillon, 1908

□ HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY  
SUPERIMPOSED



**ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps**  
 Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio



**FIGURE 6: Sanborn Insurance Co. Map of Massillon, 1919  
 East of Mill Street (1<sup>st</sup> Street, E)**

□ HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY SUPERIMPOSED



ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio

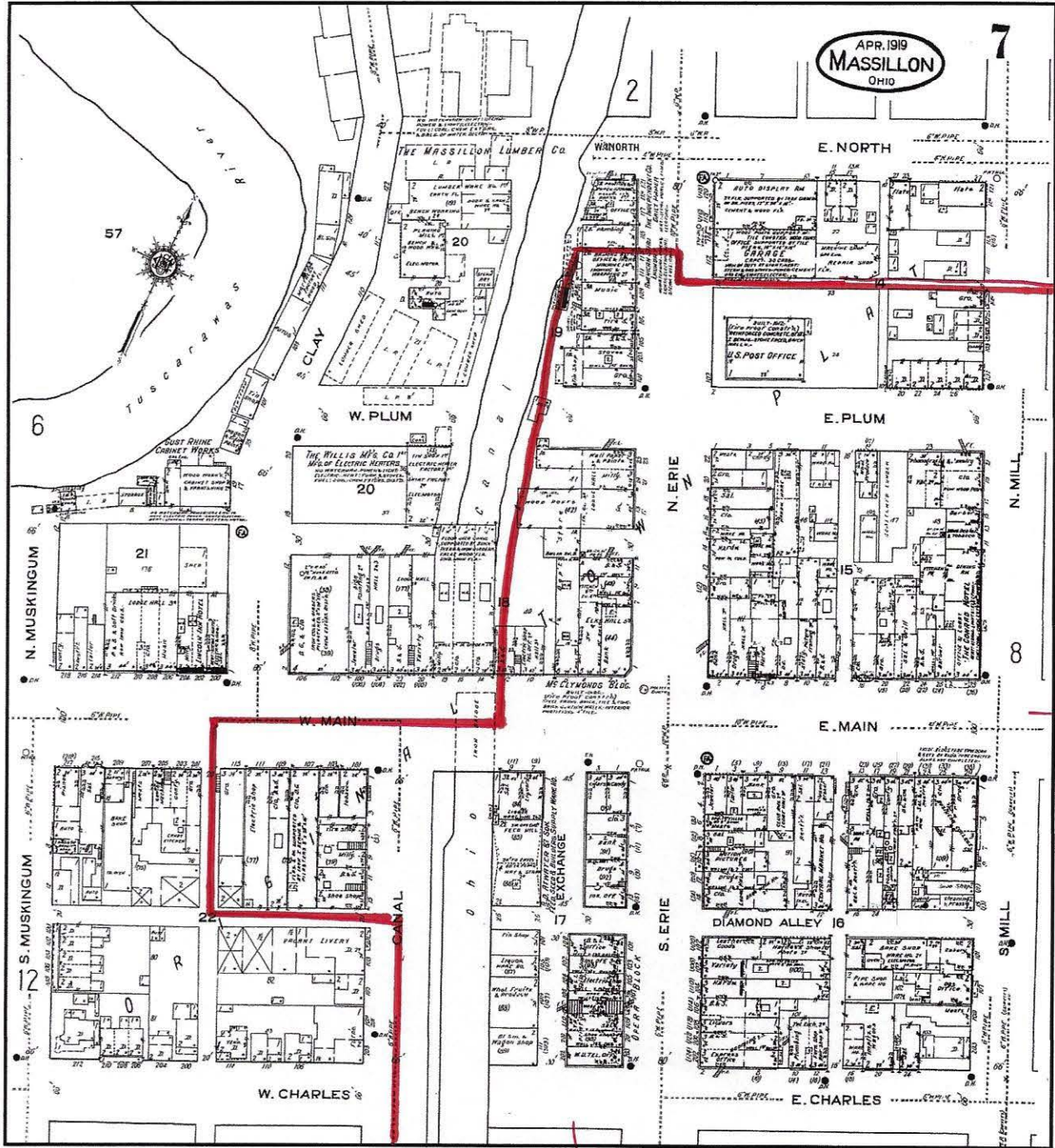
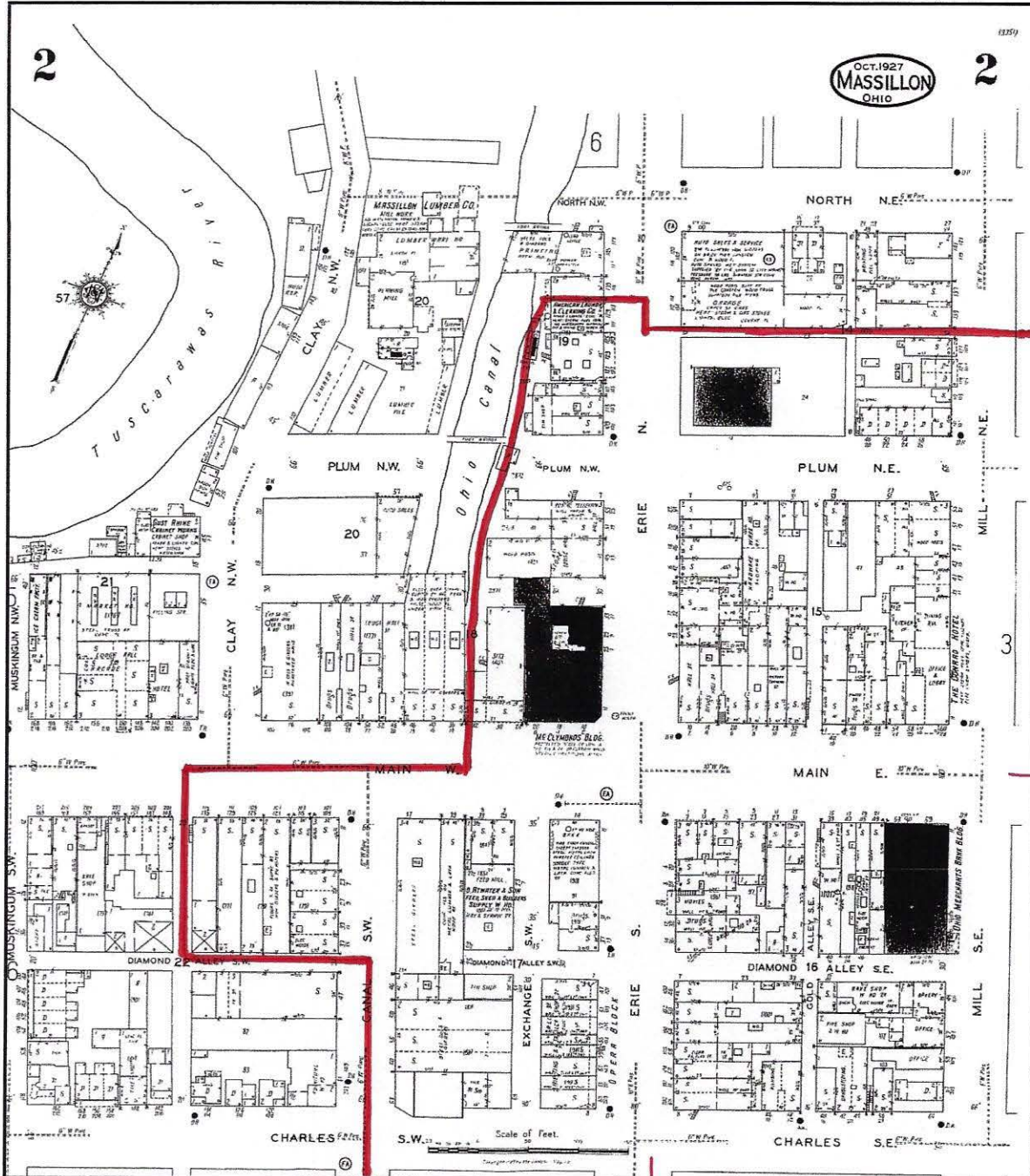


FIGURE 7: Sanborn Insurance Co. Map of Massillon, 1919  
West of Mill Street (1st Street E)

□ HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY SUPERIMPOSED



**ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps**  
 Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio



**FIGURE 8: Sanborn Insurance Co. Map of Massillon, 1927**  
 West of Mill Street (1<sup>st</sup> Street E)

**□ HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY SUPERIMPOSED**

ATTACHMENT A – Historic Maps  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio

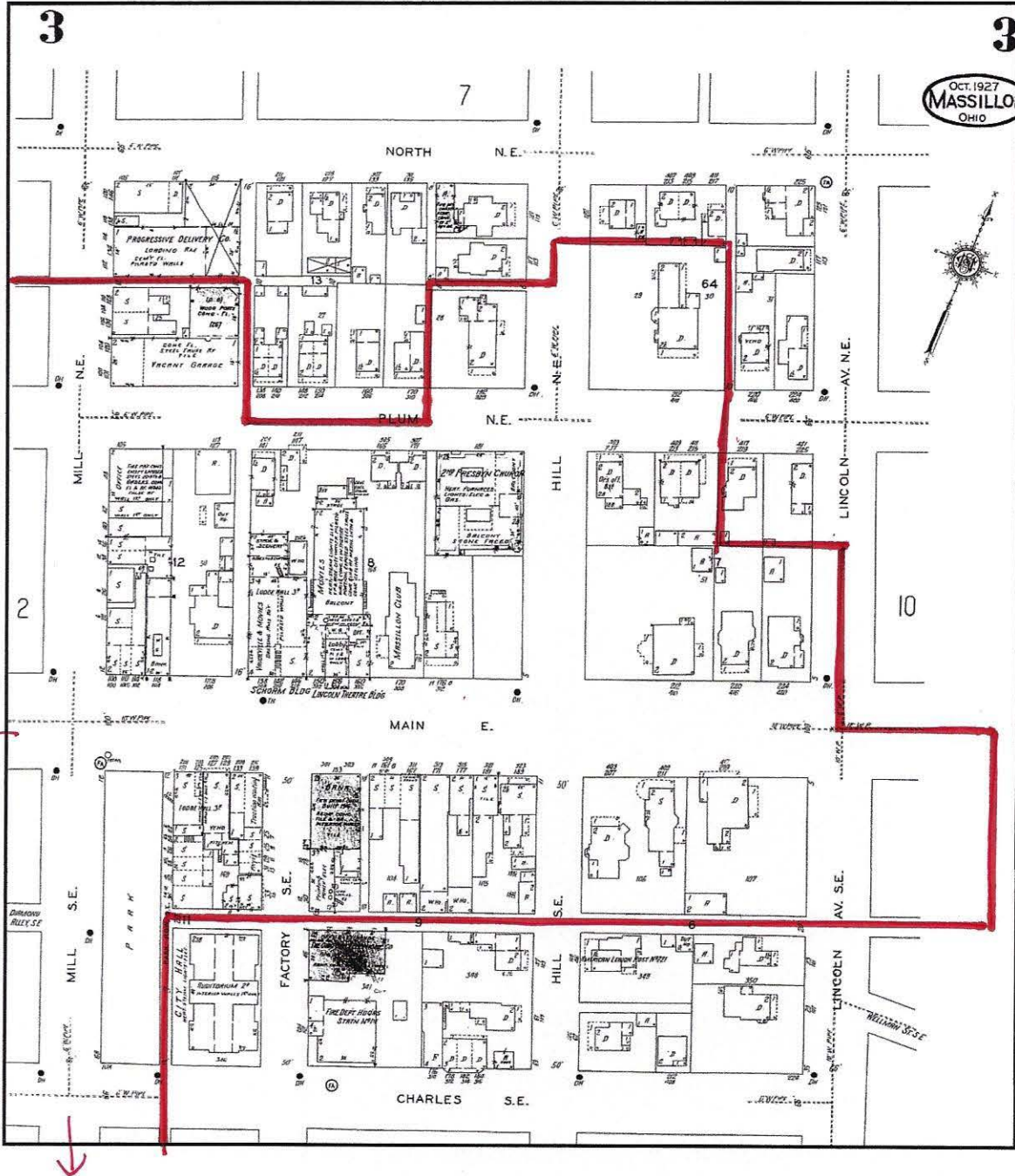


FIGURE 9: Sanborn Insurance Co. Map of Massillon, 1927  
East of Mill Street (1st Street, E)

□ HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY SUPERIMPOSED



**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*



**FIGURE 1: Ohio and Erie Canal, looking toward Main Street (Lincoln Way) Bridge**



**FIGURE 2: Ohio and Erie Canal at First Street, SW (formerly Canal Street)**

**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*



**FIGURE 3:** North side Main Street (Lincoln Way East) between Erie and Mill (1<sup>st</sup> Street SE), built 1851



**FIGURE 4:** North side Main Street (Lincoln Way East) between Erie and Mill (1<sup>st</sup> Street SE), 1938  
(Same view as above)



**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*

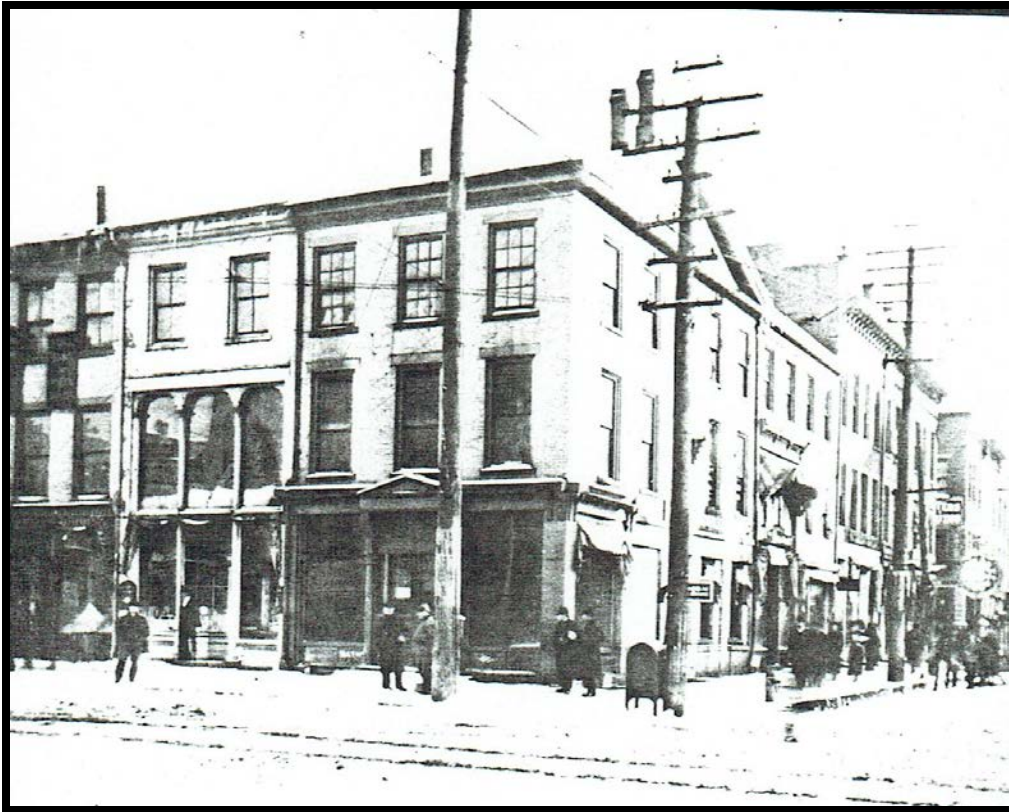


**FIGURE 5: Main Street (Lincoln Way), looking east toward Erie Street, c. 1890s**



**FIGURE 6: Main Street (Lincoln Way), looking east toward Erie Street, c. 1890s**

**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*



**FIGURE 7: Southeast corner of Lincoln Way and Erie Street, possibly c. 1900**



**FIGURE 8: Southeast corner of Lincoln Way and Erie Street, 1938**



**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*



**FIGURE 9: West side Erie Street, south of Main Street (Lincoln Way)  
31 and 37 Erie Street, South, c. 1890s**



**FIGURE 10: West side Erie Street, south of Main Street (Lincoln Way)  
31 and 37 Erie Street, South, c. 1920**

**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*



**FIGURE 11: West side Erie Street, south of Main Street (Lincoln Way), c. 1920s**



**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*



**FIGURE 12: Main Street (Lincoln Way), looking east, 1926 Centennial Celebration**



**FIGURE 13: Lincoln Way, looking west, 1940s**

**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*



**FIGURE 14: South side of Lincoln Way East, looking west from 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE, 1938**



**FIGURE 15: South side of Lincoln Way, Stark Department Store, 1938**



**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*



**FIGURE 16: South side of Lincoln Way, block between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Streets, SE, 1938**



**FIGURE 17: South side Lincoln Way, southwest corner of Erie, 1938**

**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*



SOUTH SIDE - LINCOLN WAY WEST - EAST CORNER 1ST ST SW #7

**FIGURE 18: South side Lincoln Way, southeast corner of 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SW  
(built over the former canal bed)**



SOUTH SIDE - LINCOLN WAY WEST - WEST CORNER 1ST ST. SW TO ALLEY #8

**FIGURE 19: South side Lincoln Way, block west of 1<sup>st</sup> Street, SE, 1938**

**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*



**FIGURE 20: North side Lincoln Way, northwest corner of Erie, c. 1930  
McClymonds Building**



**FIGURE 21: North side Lincoln Way, northwest corner of Erie, 1938  
McClymonds Building**



**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*



**FIGURE 22:** North side Lincoln Way, from 40 Lincoln Way to the east, 1938

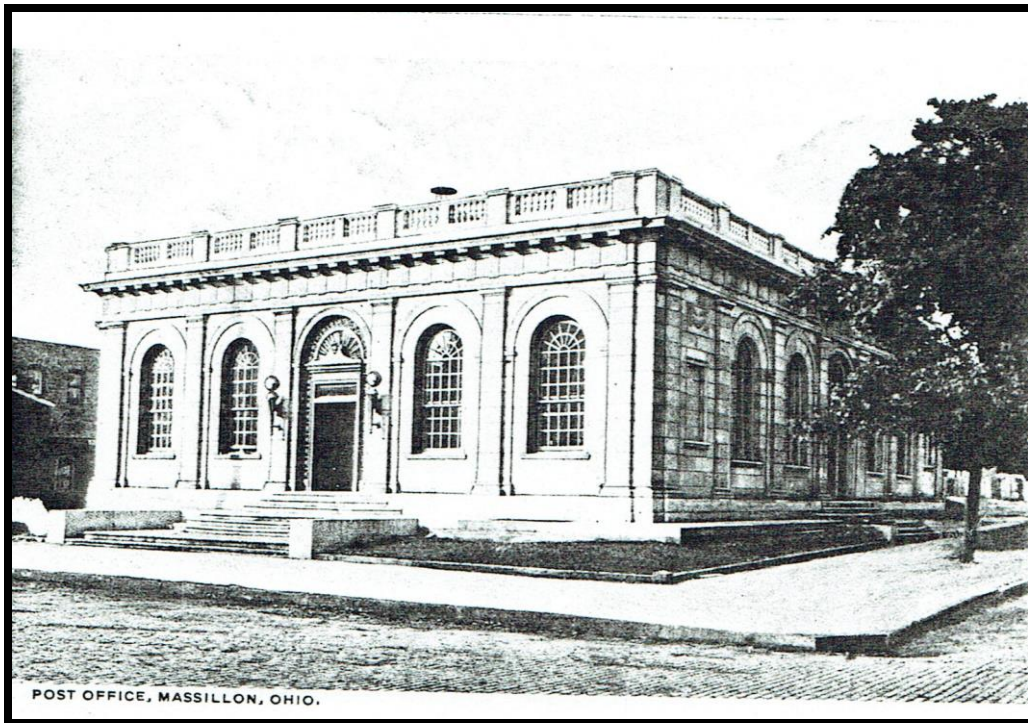


**FIGURE 23:** North side Lincoln Way, Lincoln Theater, 1938

**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*



**FIGURE 24: James Duncan Home, Lincoln Way East, c. 1935  
(before Public Library wing added)**



**FIGURE 25: Massillon Post Office**

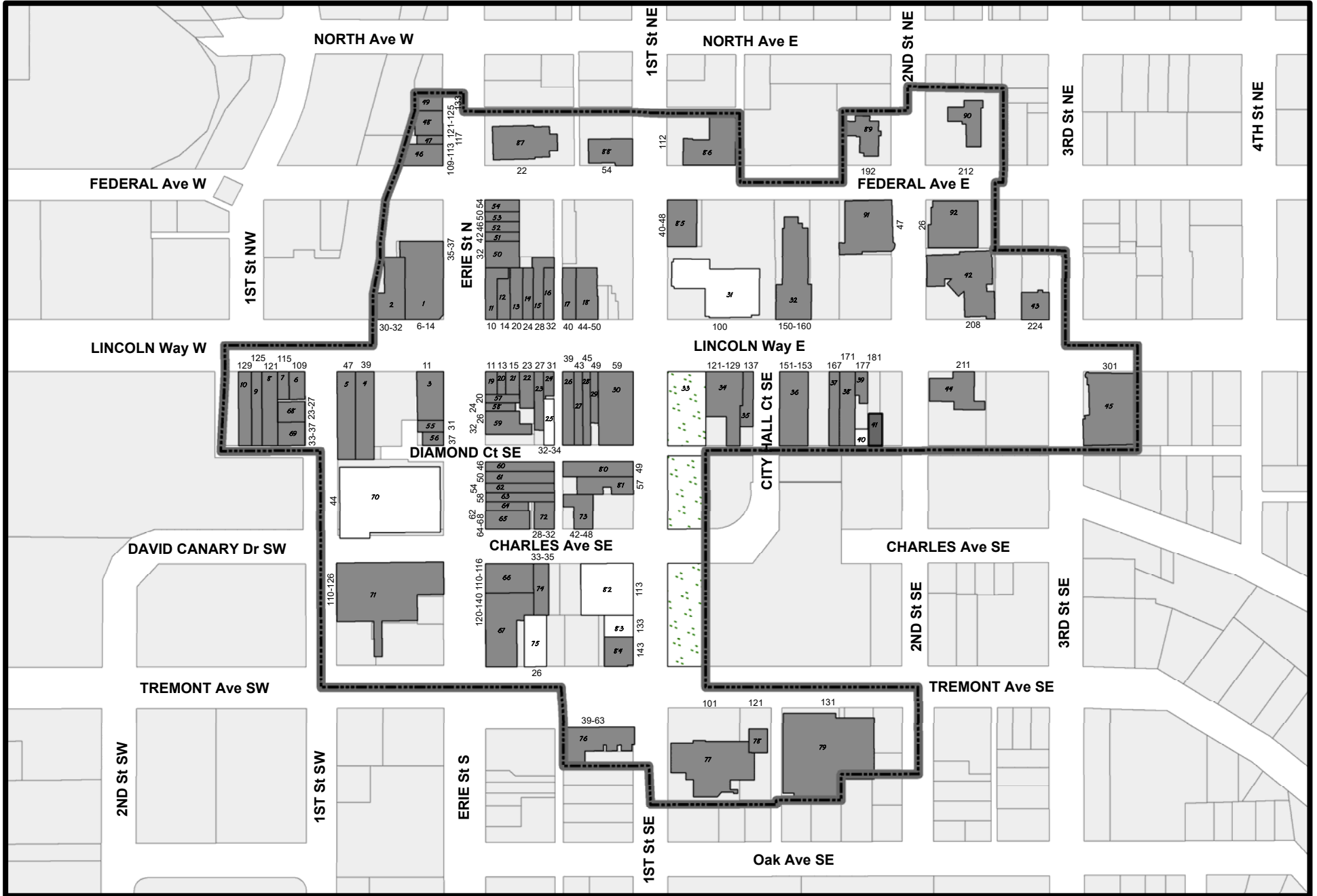


**ATTACHMENT B – Historic Photos**  
Massillon Downtown Historic District, Stark County, Ohio  
*Photos courtesy of the Massillon Museum*






**FIGURE 26: City Park, Fountain and Lilly Pond, 1950**

# MASSILLON DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT



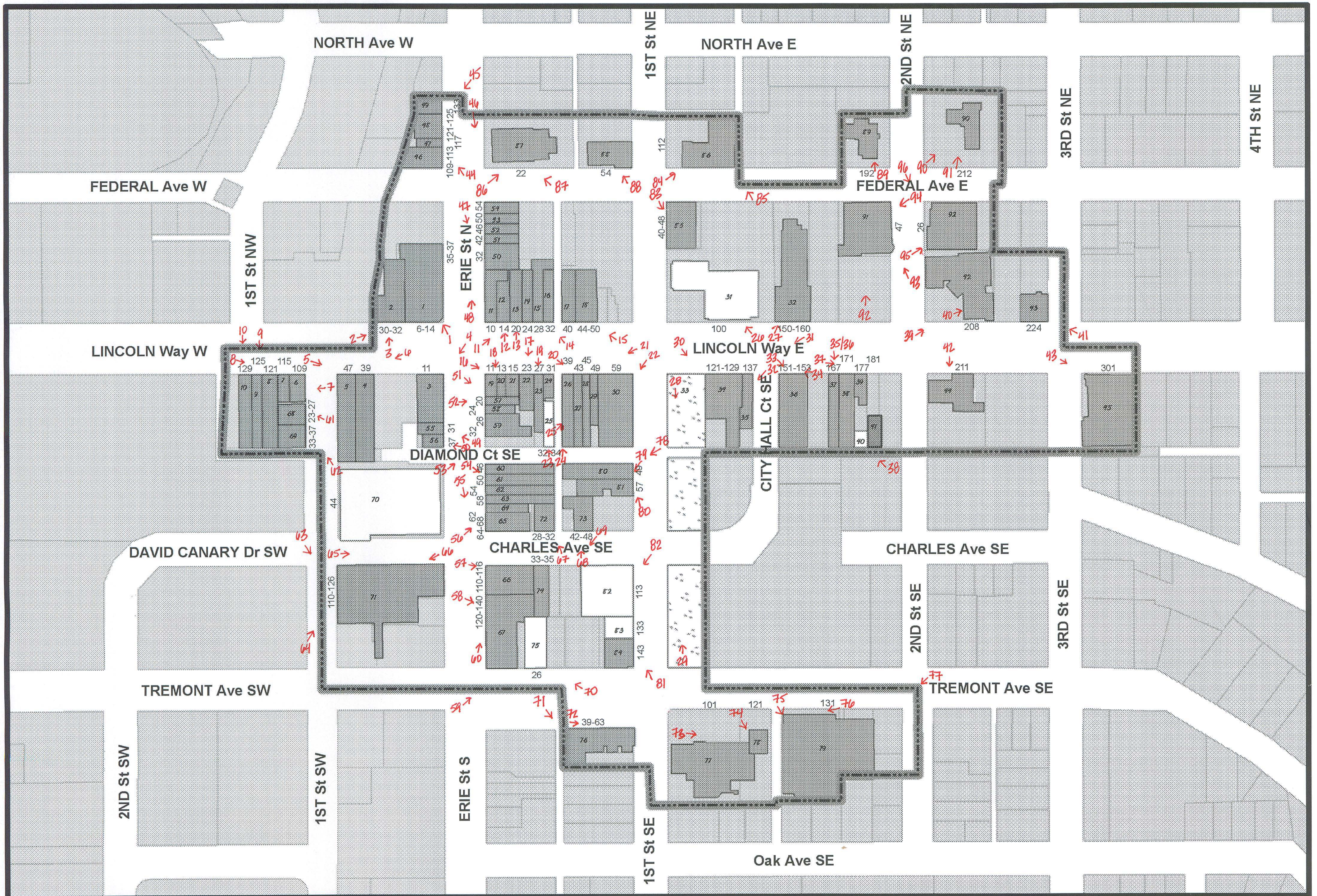
**Legend**  District Boundary

**Contributing**  **Building**  **Site**  
**Non-contributing** 





# MASSILLON DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT



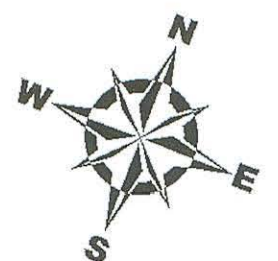
**Legend**  District Boundary

**Contributing** 

**Non-contributing** 

**Building** 

**Site** 



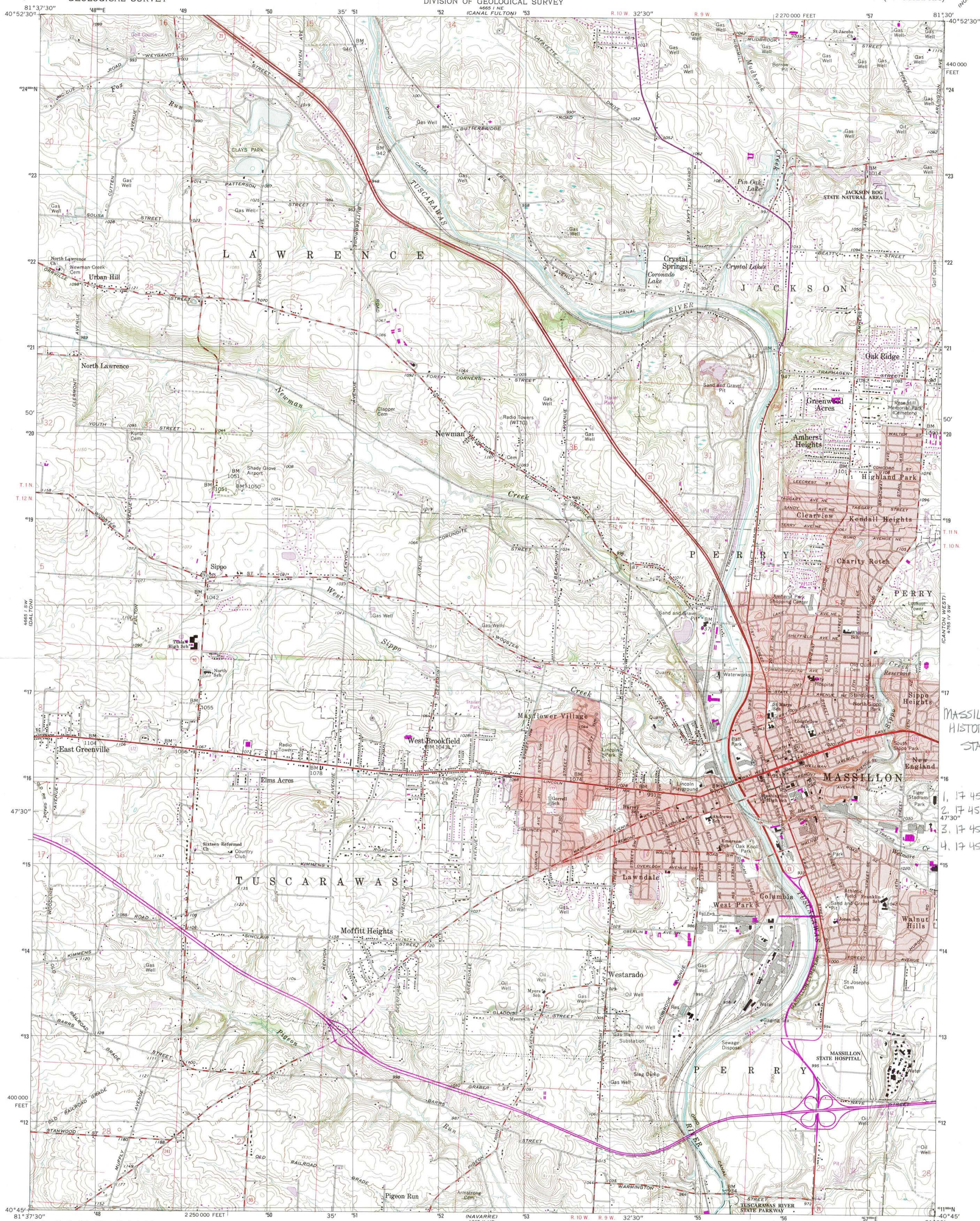


**State Historic Preservation Office (Ohio History Connection)**  
**National Register of Historic Places Historic District Nomination Property Information List**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	Resource Number	NR Resource Category	Property Name	Property Street number	Street Directional (N, S, E, W)	Property Sreet Name	Property Street Type (AVE.,BLVD,DR.,LN, RD, ST.)	Property Street Direction (N, S, E, W, NE, NW, SE, SW)	Property City/Town	County	Date of Construction	Style	Type	Architect (if known)	Builder (if known)	C	N/C	Previously Listed	Owner Last Name	Owner First Name
2	1	Building	McClymonds Building	6-14		Lincoln	Way	W	Massillon	Stark	1909	Classical Revival				X				
3	2	Building	Kresge Building	30-32		Lincoln	Way	W	Massillon	Stark	1926-27	Classical Revival				X				
4	3	Building	First National Bank	11		Lincoln	Way	W	Massillon	Stark	1923	2nd Renaissance Revival		Frank Ray Walker		X		X		
5	4	Building	Boston Store	39		Lincoln	Way	W	Massillon	Stark	c. 1927					X				
6	5	Building	Bloomberg Building	47		Lincoln	Way	W	Massillon	Stark	1920					X				
7	6	Building	Louis P. Mauger Bldg.	109		Lincoln	Way	W	Massillon	Stark	1919	Neo-Classical Revival				X				
8	7	Building	Maier Building	115		Lincoln	Way	W	Massillon	Stark	c. 1919					X				
9	8	Building	Commercial Building	121		Lincoln	Way	W	Massillon	Stark	c. 1920					X				
10	9	Building	Oehler Building	125		Lincoln	Way	W	Massillon	Stark	c. 1880	Italianate				X				
11	10	Building	Commercial Building	129		Lincoln	Way	W	Massillon	Stark	c. 1919					X				
12	11	Building	McLain Building	10		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1851/1880s	Italianate				X				
13	12	Building	Kachler Drugs	14		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1851/1880s	Italianate				X				
14	13	Building	Conrad Block	20		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1851/1880s	Romanesque Revival				X				
15	14	Building	C.J. Duncan Jewelers	24		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1851/c. 1920					X				
16	15	Building	Dangler Dry Goods	28		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1870	Italianate				X				
17	16	Building	Commercial Building	32		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1870	Italianate				X				
18	17	Building	Commercial Building	40		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1940s					X				
19	18	Building	Heinrich Block	44-50		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1880-1885	Italianate				X				
20	19	Building	Commercial Building	11		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1850s					X				
21	20	Building	Commercial Building	13		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1860s	Italianate				X				
22	21	Building	Albright Building	15		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	1912	Classical Revival				X				
23	22	Building	Linde's Building	23		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1860s, c. 1930					X				
24	23	Building	Commercial Building	27		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1915					X				
25	24	Building	Ertle & Sonhalter	31		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1880	Italianate elements				X				
26	25	Building	Commercial Building	32-34		Diamond	Court		Massillon	Stark	c. 1905						X			
27	26	Building	Arlington Hotel	39		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1850s/c. 1900	Italianate				X				
28	27	Building	Commercial Building	43		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1850s					X				
29	28	Building	Commercial Building	45		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1850s, c. 1950					X				
30	29	Building	Commercial Building	49		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1850s, c. 1950					X				
31	30	Building	Ideal Dept. Store Building	59		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	1918	Classical Revival		William Robert Powell		X		X		
32	31	Building	Shearer's Building	100		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	2001						X			
33	32	Building	Lincoln Theater	150-160		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	1915	Classical Revival		Guy Tilden & Son		X				
34	33	Site	City Hall Park			1st	Street	SE	Massillon	Stark	1826, 1908					X				
35	34	Building	Stark Department Store	121-129		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	1931	Art Deco elements		Albrecht & Wilhelm		X				
36	35	Building	Sutter's Jewelers Building	137		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	1947	Modern				X				
37	36	Building	First Citizen's Savings & Loan	151-153		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	1959	Modern				X				
38	37	Building	Long & Pietzcker Co. Building	167		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	1927	Classical Revival				X				
39	38	Building	Hackett Furniture Building	171		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1915					X				
40	39	Building	Dr. Hardy Office & Residence	177		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1920s	Spanish Colonial Revival				X				
41	40	Building	Outbuilding	rear of 177		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1920						X			
42	41	Building	Warehouse Building	181		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	c. 1950					X				
43	42	Building	Duncan House/Massillon Public Library	208		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	1835/1937	Federal/Colonial Revival		Albrecht & Wilhelm		X				
44	43	Building	Commercial Building	224		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	1957	Modern				X				
45	44	Building	Commercial Building	211		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	1959	Modern				X				
46	45	Building	First Methodist Episcopal Church	301		Lincoln	Way	E	Massillon	Stark	1895	Romanesque Revival		James P. Bailey		X		X		
47	46	Building	A. J. Paul Building	109-113		Erie	Street	N	Massillon	Stark	1910	Classical Revival				X				
48	47	Building	Commercial Building	117		Erie	Street	N	Massillon	Stark	c. 1910					X				
49	48	Building	Commercial Building	121-125		Erie	Street	N	Massillon	Stark	c. 1903					X				
50	49	Building	Commercial Building	133		Erie	Street	N	Massillon	Stark	c. 1903					X				
51	50	Building	Oberlin Hardware	32		Erie	Street	N	Massillon	Stark	c. 1886	Italianate				X				
52	51	Building	Chidester Building	42		Erie	Street	N	Massillon	Stark	c. 1890	Italianate				X				
53	52	Building	Commercial Building	46		Erie	Street	N	Massillon	Stark	c. 1900					X				
54	53	Building	Commercial Building	50		Erie	Street	N	Massillon	Stark	c. 1900					X				
55	54	Building	Commercial Building	54		Erie	Street	N	Massillon	Stark	c. 1900					X				
56	55	Building	Craig Drug Store	31		Erie	Street	S	Massillon	Stark	c. 1860	Italianate				X				
57	56	Building	First National Bank	37		Erie	Street	S	Massillon	Stark	1864	Italianate				X				
58	57	Building	Schaufele Building	20		Erie	Street	S	Massillon	Stark	c. 1860	Italianate				X				
59	58	Building	George Paul Meat Market	24		Erie	Street	S	Massillon	Stark	c. 1860	Italianate				X				
60	59	Building	Commercial Building	26-32		Erie	Street	S	Massillon	Stark	c. 1865	Italianate				X				
61	60	Building	Eclipse Bargain Store Building	46		Erie	Street	S	Massillon	Stark	c. 1890/c. 1950s					X				



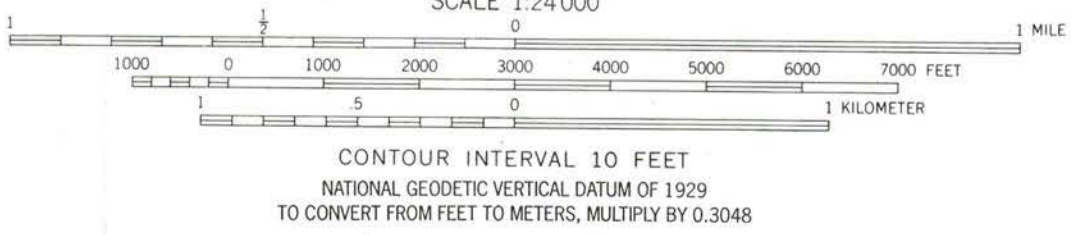
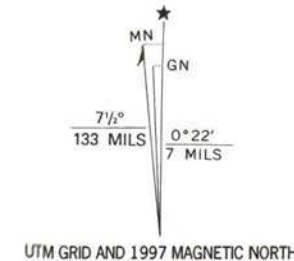




MASSILON DOWNTOWN  
HISTORIC DISTRICT  
STARK COUNTY  
OHIO

1. 17 455003 451075
2. 17 450170 451034
3. 17 450219 451566
4. 17 455804 451574

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Topography compiled 1960. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1970 and 1976. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1961. Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1997.  
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks. Ohio coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic).  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17.  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.  
Entire area lies within Congress Lands north of the Old Seven Ranges Land lines within T. 1 N., R. 10 W. based on Muskingum River Base. Land lines within T. 10 N. and T. 11 N., R. 9 W. and T. 12 N., R. 10 W. based on the Ohio River Base.  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map. Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

MASSILON, OHIO

1994

NIMA 4665 I SE—SERIES V882

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST







MOLYBODEN

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18  
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172  
241

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SALE!

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Center

FREE PHONE

GOLF LESSONS OR INDOOR RANGE

SALE!

OPEN

UTILITY PAYMENTS

WIRELESS

GO  
TIGERS





CHASE







1st St

WE'VE GOT THE WAY THERE!  
LONG CREEP BURY FITCH





TIGERS



Marshall  
SENIOR CENTER  
39 LINCOLN WIZ

W 1ST ST





1820 LOUIS P. WALSH 1909

Relax

MARGARITAS

NO PARKING  
ANYTIME  
MON-FRI  
9-5 AM

WATER  
FRUIT  
MINT





MARGARITA'S MEXICAN GRILL



HOWARD'S TIGER  
APPAREL FOR MEN & BOYS AND BIG



TIGER PRIDE  
IS CIT WID



ILL



# HOWARD'S TIGER RAGS

APPAREL FOR MEN & BOYS AND BIG & TALL



MASSILLON TIGERS • FAN • GIFT • SOUVENIR SHOP





 MASSILLON TIGERS  FAN  GIFT  SOUVENIR SHOP 







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COFFEE CO

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Erie

Lincoln

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BURCAN'S





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SHEIM  
ALTER

C. J.

DIAMOND







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DIAMONDS 1897 WATCHES





BENDER'S  
FOOD & SPIRITS

SWEET SHOP

Bender's







Blue sky with scattered white clouds.

Multi-story brick building with a white upper section and many windows.

White building with red window frames and a sign that reads "SUNSHINE".

White building with a pedimented roof and dark shutters. Sign on the corner reads "GLEN E. BUTTACAVOLI, JD. TORNEY AT LAW".

CITY PARKING LOT

GLEN E. BUTTACAVOLI, JD. TORNEY AT LAW

GLEN E. BUTTACAVOLI, JD. ATTORNEY

Erny





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ITALIAN RESTAURANTE & PIZZERIA  
DINING ROOM  
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Linder's

GLEN E. BUTTAGAVOLI, JD  
ATTORNEY AT LAW









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DINING ROOM

**SMILEY'S RISTORANTE & PIZZERIA**  
330-832-3388

33  
ANTHONY  
MARTINO

**Linde's**

Open

A three-story white brick building with red window frames. The ground floor features a storefront for 'Linde's' clothing store with large display windows and a sign. A red neon 'Open' sign is visible in the window. A person is standing near the entrance on the right.





A tall, multi-story building with a dark red brick facade and a light-colored top section. It features numerous windows and a decorative cornice. A yellow building is attached to its side.

A yellow building with a sign that reads "Computer Works" and "230-747-9087". It has a light-colored awning over the entrance.

A light-colored building with red window frames and yellow awnings. It has a decorative cornice and a fire escape on the side.

A silver sedan parked on the street.

A silver sedan parked on the street.

A green jeep parked on the street.

Computer Works  
230-747-9087

GO TIGERS

ONE WAY





First St E

ONLY



W 1st St

W 1st St

W 1st St

W 1st St

W 1st St

W 1st St

W 1st St









The  
Hideaway

Bill Miller - Prop

TEXACO

KEEP OFF





The Hideaway

Full Mill Prods

33

Postal St  
Diamond St











SHEARERS

100

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Most Awarded at 178 Lincoln Way E.  
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Massillon

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MASSILLON MUSEUM















WELLS FARGO  
INSURANCE  
AGENCY

City Hall

MISSISSIPPI  
MUSEUM OF  
SCIENCE AND  
INDUSTRY

MISSISSIPPI  
MUSEUM OF  
SCIENCE AND  
INDUSTRY

MISSISSIPPI  
MUSEUM OF  
SCIENCE AND  
INDUSTRY

21  
BALLARD





MESABOS  
INSURANCE  
AGENCY

MASS



Huntington

Huntington

1000 ...  
...  
...







Huntington

Huntington

Mississippi





OP

E SHOP





167  
LINCOLN WAY EAST

167  
LINCOLN WAY EAST





THE ATTIC  
RESALE SHOP

RESALE SHOP

PURPLE  
WHITE  
SOLD OFF  
TICKETS \$  
OPEN 11-5

167  
LINCOLN WAY EAST









MASSILLON PUBLIC LIBRARY

MASSILLON

MASSILLON PUBLIC LIBRARY

208







212





KIMBERLY R. IRON, DDS  
GERALD P. IRON, DDS





Small vertical banner on a utility pole to the left of the building.

FARMERS  
NATIONAL BANK

Lincoln Way E

Red traffic light signal.

Small square sign on a utility box on the sidewalk.









1910  
A.J. PAUL

Westlin Studio

WINGS, WHEELS, & WAVES  
330-330-7755

HOBBY & GAME SHOP

STEREO SHOPPE

WESTLIN STUDIO

BARBER SHOP





1910  
A. J. PAUL, Prop.

Westin Studio

WINGS, WHEELS, & WAVES  
330-830-7755

HOBBY & GAME SHOP  
HTTP://WINGSWHEELSWAVES.COM

the STEREO SHOPPE









.com

GRAPI

555  
5544

The Music Shoppe

ORIOLE'S NO. 270



APR 10th 1900

32 E. 11th St. N. 820-834-2141

TREMONT  
COFFEE CO.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS





TREMONT  
COFFEE CO

ANTHONY'S

OPEN





Blades Barber & Beauty

BARBER  
& OPEN





Bladez Barber & Beauty

FOR RENT

GO TIGERS

TIGER





GLEN F. MACAVOLI, JD ATTORNEY AT LAW

Christoff & Christoff

CHRISTOFF  
CHRISTOFF



LEY AT LAW



BUSH CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC  
330-630-3341



Chr

CHRISTO





Christoff & Christoff

241



CHRISTOFF  
AND  
CHRISTOFF

CHRISTOFF  
AND  
CHRISTOFF

OLIVER B. BIRCHALL ATTORNEY

WATTS

High





Chris T's  
Dance  
Emporium  
330-832-2634

Massive Wine & Spirits

CHRIS T'S  
DANCE  
EMPORIUM  
332-2634





Chris T's  
Dance  
Emporium  
555-632-2834







1814

172

Erie St

172

172









LEFT TURN ONLY





ONLY

Tremont Ave









KOZMOS GRILLE

KOZMOS GRILLE

zimo's  
ILLE

GG  
TIGERS  
WELCOME  
Talentown





37

Kozmo's

KOZMOS GRILLE





















King Charles Alda

Newman Creek Cellars

ONE WAY

GO TIGERS





PAUL E. DOERING BLDG.

GO  
THOSE  
GO









NAPA AUTO PARTS















St. John's  
United Church of Christ

PRAYER IS THE KEY TO  
HEAVEN. BUT FAITH  
UNLOCKS THE DOOR.

1st W.  
Tremont St.

NO  
LEFT  
TURN





**CHURCH  
OFFICE**  
→

















LIEBERMANN'S BAKERY







LIEBERMANN'S BAKERY

Edward Jones INVESTMENTS

THE REPOSITORY



Edward Jones  
INVESTMENTS

RESERVED FOR  
EDWARD JONES  
OTHERS WILL BE TOWED  
AT OWNERS RISK

Edward Jones | INVESTMENTS

PREPARING FOR RETIREMENT  
LIVING & RETIREMENT  
PAYING FOR EDUCATION  
PREPARING FOR THE UNEXPECTED  
ESSENTIAL CONSUMER SERVICES





Horns Tactical  
• COW CLASSES  
• FIREARMS TRAINING  
• HUNTING TRAINING  
• NEW! RIFLE AND SHOTGUN TRAINING

TRAINING

MAIN ENTRANCE

A PURPLE HEART CITY





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CONCRETE**  
330-833-2487

PARKING  
IN BACK  
→





Mancan



FAMILY SERVICES











Conrad  
Federal

NO  
PARKING  
ANY  
TIME





Federal Ave  
Erie St

W. G. KLEIN  
FOUNDED 1852  
PUBLIC LIBRARY





1910  
A.J. PAUL

Westin Studio

B.G. KLEN  
STOCK MARKET  
BROKER & FINANCIAL







AVAILABLE  
**Hoff & Leigh**  
COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE  
330-940-9380



















CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

PARKING RESERVED  
FOR  
LIBRARY PATRONS





CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

211  
1000-1000

Handicap parking sign

Handicap parking sign

Stop sign















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Massillon Downtown Historic District

Multiple Name: \_\_\_\_\_

State & County: OHIO, Stark

Date Received: 5/4/2018      Date of Pending List: 5/24/2018      Date of 16th Day: 6/8/2018      Date of 45th Day: 6/18/2018      Date of Weekly List: \_\_\_\_\_

Reference number: SG100002553

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

X Accept       Return       Reject      6/8/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: POS: 1835-1968, AOS: Architecture, Commerce, Settlement, LOS: local

Recommendation/ Criteria: NR Criteria A and C

Reviewer Lisa Deline      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239      Date 6/8/18

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.



# Massillon

*City of Champions*

February 20, 2018

Mr. Burt Logan  
Executive Director  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
OHIO HISTORY CONNECTION  
800 East 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Columbus OH 4311-2474

Dear Mr. Logan:

I am writing in support of the nomination of Massillon downtown historical district to the National Register.

Downtown Massillon is attractive and displays distinctive historical characteristics that are significant. As a CLG, Massillon's downtown retains many historical resources and celebrates proud heritage and history with over 183 years of development in the downtown district.

We have implemented a project "Imagine Downtown Massillon" which is an intriguing mixture of downtown revitalization, rehabilitation and preservation of historical buildings, new additions, and streetscaping. We are looking to influence our economic opportunities, redevelopment, culture, and history of our community.

Please give your sincere consideration to this important nomination for the city of Massillon and the state of Ohio.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Mayor Kathy Catazaro-Perry



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials are submitted on April 20, 2018  
For nomination of the Massillon Downtown to the National Register of  
Historic Places: HO, Stark Co, OH

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

COMMENTS:

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





April 20, 2018

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find four (4) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

J. Spang Baking Company  
Urbana Country Club  
H. C. Godman Company Building  
Massillon Downtown Historic District

COUNTY

Cuyahoga  
Champaign  
Franklin  
Stark

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: J. Spang Baking Company, Cuyahoga County and H. C. Godman Company Building, Franklin County.

Please have the control unit pass along the enclosed card to Patrick Andrus.

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*   
Barbara Power

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

Enclosures