

SG-1936

Zimmerly Residence
Name of Property
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Summit County, Ohio
County and State

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Zimmerly Residence
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 4332 Manchester Road
City or town: New Franklin State: Ohio County: Summit
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

national statewide local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 A B C D

<u>Barbara Powers</u> DSHPO for Inventory & Registration <u>November 9, 2017</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Registration</u>	Date
Ohio History Connection, State Historic Preservation Office _____	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Jan
Signature of the Keeper *Edson H. Beall* Date of Action *1.2.18*

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use Historic Functions

Domestic/single house

Domestic/secondary structure/carriage house

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Work in progress

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick

Summary Paragraph

The Zimmerly Residence is located in New Franklin, approximately eight miles southeast of downtown Akron. The property sits on the northwest corner of the intersection of Manchester Road and West Overton Drive. Designed by local architect and contractor, Clifford B. Ferguson, the property was constructed between 1919 and 1921. Built in the Colonial Revival style, both the main house and carriage house are two and a half story residential side gabled brick structures. Both buildings have brick foundations, red combed brick exteriors with textured cement tile roofs. The windows in the main house are original wood double-hung windows that fully slide up into the wall cavity, while the carriage house has original traditional weighted double-hung windows.

The buildings have been left relatively unchanged and retain their important character defining features, discussed below. No historic materials have been removed from either building. The interiors have had the electric updated and the butler's pantry in the main house had false walls installed, however historic materials remain intact behind the walls. The carriage house third floor windows on the north and south walls are vinyl replacements. A noncontributing greenhouse was built in 1965 and sits at the rear southwest corner of the main house approximately eight feet away.

Site Description

The property is fronted by Manchester Road (State Route 93) and West Overton Drive in a residential area that is primarily rural in nature. The nominated property only includes the 2.29 acre portion that contains the house and carriage house in the proximity of these two roads with the bulk of the legal parcel (ten acres) in a field to the north. The 10 acres of property not included within the nominated boundary are mainly open fields and wooded areas. There are no

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historic elements within the field or wooded areas that add to the significance of the property and many of the original trees have been removed. The agricultural use of the extra land does not add to or support the significance of the family.

The main asphalt drive runs uphill from Manchester Road, circling around the home to an apron in front of the carriage house to the north and west of the home and continuing south around the home back to the main drive (photograph 001). Where the intersection of the two drives veers to the north around the house and the southern drive returns to the main drive, five steps flanked by a brick knee wall with piers topped by original electric lanterns proceeds to a formal entry walk up to a set of seven steps and a covered entry. A secondary internal loop of the drive is closer to the home and through the porte cochere and rear entry. Remnants of the orchard remain behind the carriage house within the nominated boundary. The main house sits approximately 225 feet off Manchester Road on a treed lot with many specimen trees and a small clearing of trees to the north and northwest of the buildings. Some newer residential construction has taken place in proximity to the nominated property and across Manchester Road is the Bricco Prime restaurant/bar and north of that is the Portage Lakes Branch Library. However, the historic rural character of the setting remains.

Architectural description

Both the main house and carriage house, built between 1919 and 1920, are brick, Colonial Revival two-and-one-half-story structures, both with full basements. The exterior brick veneer is a running bond with heavily raked joints and metal combed face brick in a blend of brown to dark brown. Sandstone headers and sills on all elevations are four-courses tall with four-inch bearing typically and sandstone sills are two-courses tall. Both buildings are topped with side gabled roofs, finished with textured cement shingles with substantial boxed overhang with heavily dentiled cornice. The gabled dormers with partial returns also have substantial and heavily dentiled cornices and have walls finished with textured cement shingles.

Main House

The symmetrical facade consists of five bays, equally spaced. . The façade (east elevation) of the main house contains a three bay center block with centered entry. Flanking the center block are two-bay two-story projections. There is a one-bay central, covered entry porch supported by square brick columns and topped by a pedimented gabled roof with large dentils (photograph 002). The entrance sits twelve steps above the driveway. There is a single front door with sidelights comprised of four rectangular panes. Directly above the entry porch is a small six-over-one window. On either side of the front entry, hidden behind heavy foliage, is a three-light basement awning window. Stacked above the basement windows is a pair of one-over-one windows.

Above these windows is a pair of six-over-one windows. Above these windows are large gabled dormers with pairs of six-over-six windows and a substantially boxed overhang and heavy dentil moulding in the cornice. The side-gabled roof has a substantial overhang and large dentil moulding.

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Two story extensions or wings are set back from the main façade and flank the front elevation (photograph 003). Two symmetrically placed one-over-one windows are on the first floor, and two six-over-one windows sit directly above at the second floor. The main house features double hung pocket windows manufactured by The Lunkin Window Company of Cincinnati, Ohio (photograph 004). Both of the counterweighted sashes can be pushed completely into a pocket above the window. All windows have the same painted sandstone headers and sills. The roof of the sleeping porches are flat with parapets. There are two chimneys; one at the north end of the gable and one at the south.

The south elevation has the cross gable portion of the building and porte cochere to the left and the sleeping porch below the end gable on the right side. The one-story porte cochere is supported by four white Ionic columns that sit atop square brick piers (photograph 005). A covered one story porch connects to the porte cochere and has two pairs of one-over-one windows with a grouping of three one-over-one windows in between. The roof of the porte cochere is flat and terminates into a shallow gabled return finished in a standing seam copper roof over the original rear entry windowed hallway. Above the porch roof are three six-over-one double hung pocket windows just below the eave. Near the intersection of the gable roof lines is another large gabled dormer with a small four-over-one window in the middle. The dormer is finished and detailed in the same way as the front elevation dormers (photograph 006). The sleeping porch wing has two three-light basement awning windows. The first floor has three evenly spaced one-over-one windows, and directly above these windows are three more six-over-one windows. Centered above the roof of the sleeping porch is the end of the gable with a chimney going up through the center flanked by one six-over-one window on either side.

The back elevation (west) has the gable end with the main gable structure behind running perpendicular (photograph 007). The sleeping porch wings extend on both sides, and the porte cochere is located at the right end. Three evenly spaced double hung windows are at the first floor level. The two windows on the right are six-over-one and the left window is one-over-one. Above these windows, but stepped in toward the center approximately three feet are two more six-over-one windows. At the third floor level centered under the gable peak is a pair of six-over-one windows. A brick chimney runs along the left edge of this window grouping. The porte cochere has white wood lattice work between the two columns. The sleeping porches have two evenly spaced one-over-one windows at the first floor level.

The north elevation has the sleeping porch below the end gable on the left side and the cross gable portion of the building and porte cochere to the right. The sleeping porch wing has the same window arrangement as on the south elevation (photograph 008). The cross gable portion of the building has a secondary entrance that sits seven steps above ground level and is approximately ten feet from the sleeping porch (photograph 009). This covered entrance is partially enclosed, finished with white painted siding, and has a gabled roof. Left of the entrance is a pair of six-light basement awning windows. Above them is a pair of one-over-one windows. To the right of the entrance at the first floor level is a pair of six-over-one windows. At the second floor level are three evenly spaced six-over-one windows, and the fourth six-over-one window is further to the right.

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Interior Description

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The basic floor plan of the main house has a central hallway with main staircase to access the second floor. Main rooms are on either side of hallway and sleeping porch wings extend beyond the formal rooms. Three secondary staircases are located in the center of the building; two to access the basement and one to access the second and third floors.

The basement consists of five rooms, including a coal room, furnace room, and a room for fruit storage. The main rooms on the first floor include a living room (photograph 013), dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, two solariums (the north one is referred to as a den on the floorplans), one powder room and a porch. Six bedrooms, two sleeping porches, and two full baths occupy the second floor and a large open room with extra bedroom and bath occupy the third floor.

Structurally the floor system appears to be steel beam and wood floor joists. All ceilings including the basement are plaster over wood lath leaving little structure exposed. The interior detailing of the rooms reflects a simple Mission style. The original oak woodwork is stained, except in the bathrooms where it is painted. Baseboards are deep and trim around doors and windows is simple. Where crown moulding is present it is simple, thin, and painted. Flooring is mainly historic narrow oak hardwood with some tile.

First Floor

The main entrance vestibule has a herringbone tile floor with marble baseboards. Passing through the 15-lite wood door into the foyer is a large main stained wood staircase (photograph 011) with a non-original carpet runner leads to a mid-way landing where the staircase splits into two sections. One set makes a turn to the east up to bedrooms 1, 2, and 5, while the other stairs continue west to bedrooms 3 and 4 (photograph 012). At the landing is a double swing wood door on the north wall that leads to the back staircase landing which leads down to the rear hall or up to the maid's room on the second floor.

Upon entering the home through the front door, to the left is the formal living room (photograph 013). The living room has a centralized fireplace on the south wall flanked on both sides by a set of double 10-lite wood doors the lead to the solarium. The fireplace is finished with the historic clay tiles that continue on the hearth and has a simple stained wood mantel. The walls of the living room have thin painted moulding creating large decorative applied panels. The crown moulding is thin and painted. Both the panel and crown moulding in this area are later changes. The historic hardwood floors of the foyer continue into the living room. On the west wall flanking the centralized window are built-in stained wood bookshelves that stand 5'-7" tall. The attached solarium has the original tile floor with matching original tile fireplace (photograph 014). Woodwork is stained except for the thin painted crown moulding.

Back in the foyer and west up the hall is a small powder room to the left. Woodwork is painted. The original hexagon penny tile floor remains as well as the beige subway tile up the wall to about five feet. Above the tile is an Art Nouveau black and white wallpaper (photograph 015). The porcelain pedestal sink is original (photograph 016).

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At the end far west end of the foyer hall is a back entry from an enclosed porch (photograph 017). The porch is brick with a concrete floor and painted beadboard ceiling. The windows and the wood crown moulding are painted. On the west wall is an exterior door. To the left of the door is an HVAC wall unit.

Back in the house to the left of the porch door is the kitchen (photograph 018). The kitchen retains the original tile and stained wood window trim. All fixtures were removed by the current owner. The ceiling plaster and lath was removed leaving the joists exposed. Through the four-lite stained wood door at the north east end of the kitchen is a back stair that leads to the basement.

Past the back stair and through another door is the rear entry hall. Directly across the hall is the laundry room. The original floor was reported to have serious settlement cracking and structural issues which required the removal of the tile and concrete subfloor in 2016. The original white subway tiles up the walls to a height of five feet remain. The stained wood door on the south wall leads to the front foyer hallway. A stained wood double swing door on the east wall leads to the original butler's pantry. Two false walls were constructed at the north and south sides after 1960, significantly reducing the size of the space. A pass through window was located on the north wall that led into the den was covered up, but the historic opening still remains intact (photograph 019). On the east wall is another stained wood double swing door leading into the formal dining room.

Hardwood floors carry into the dining room with stained woodwork and trim. Painted raised paneling, like those seen in the living room, adorn the walls of the dining room. Inside each large paneling border is subtle floral tone-on-tone wallpaper (photograph 020). Thin painted crown moulding is at the ceiling. North of the dining room, ten-lite wood double doors lead into the den. A centralized brick fireplace with simple wood mantle sits on the south wall. Hardwood floors continue from the dining room and window trim and baseboards are stained. Thin painted crown moulding is at the ceiling.

Second Floor

Up the main central staircase to the second floor, at the top of the stairs along the east wall is a full bathroom. The wood trim is painted. This bathroom was updated sometime after 1960 (photograph 021). The pale yellow sink, toilet, and bathtub are non-original. The blue and yellow wall tile, floral wallpaper and laminate floor is non-original. The painted wood door on the south wall leads to bedroom #1.

Bedroom #1 has the original stained wood floors and trim (photograph 022). There is no crown moulding. Through the south doorway is the second floor solarium. The same wood floors and wood trim throughout. There is a centralized brick fireplace with tile hearth on the north wall. West of bedroom #1 is bedroom #2, and features the same woodwork and flooring. Through the stained wood door on the west wall is the shower bath. This bathroom was also renovated after 1960. The blue tub, toilet, and laminate flooring are non-original. The sink and non-original wall tile was removed by the current owner. Exiting the painted wood door on the north wall leads to the second floor rear hall.

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Bedroom #3 is located in the south west corner of the house. It features the same finishes as the previously described bedrooms. Bedroom #4 has the same stained wood trim, but it features the original diamond pattern carpet that reflected the Zimmerly brothers' affinity for card games (photograph 023). While slightly smaller, the maid's room has the same finishes as the other bedrooms with original hardwood floors (photograph 024).

Bedroom # 5, located in the north east corner, has the same original hardwood floors, and is the only bedroom to feature thin painted crown moulding (photograph 025). The ceiling has 12x12 direct-applied acoustic ceiling tiles. The south wall has floor to ceiling non-original cork tiles over the plaster. Through the north doorway is the second floor solarium. The same wood trim and flooring exists in this room. The west wall the adjacent south wall have floor to ceiling cork tiles.

The third floor is accessed by the rear staircase located just outside bedroom #4. The stairs lead up to the main attic room (photograph 026). A large open space with hardwood floors and stained wood trim (photograph 027). A closet is located on the east wall and another at the south west corner of the main attic room. The third floor bathroom has all the original fixtures. A porcelain toilet and pedestal sink (photograph 028) are located on the east wall and a white claw foot tub sits opposite on the west wall (photograph 029). Trim and woodwork is painted. The walls have the original wallpaper. Only one bedroom occupies the third floor (bedroom #6) is it is located at the west end of the attic. The same hardwood floor and stained woodwork throughout and the north and south walls has stained wood built-in dressers (photograph 030). There is one closet on the north wall and one on the south.

Basement

The unfinished basement is used largely for storage. The brick walls are exposed and the floor is concrete (photograph 010). The ceiling is finished plaster, but many pipes and wires are exposed below the ceiling. In the main room is an original porcelain utility sink on the east wall. The fruit storage room at the south end of the house has makeshift wood shelves for storage. The doors, windows, and frames are painted. At the west end of the main basement room is a back staircase leading up to the kitchen and rear entry. An unexcavated space sits below the south west porch, and a crawl space is below the kitchen with an access hatch. A second storage room is located next to the rear staircase. This room is finished in the same manner as the other basement rooms. Some wood shelving exists. The furnace room is where the water heater, boiler, and expansion tank are located. Through the wood door on the north wall is the coal room. The brick is largely unpainted with the exception of a few areas.

Carriage House

Built in the same brick and aesthetic as the main house, the carriage house is a simple rectangular two-and-one-half-story building with side gabled roof. The carriage house has traditional weighted double hung windows and unpainted sandstone headers and sills.

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The facade (east) has a single door at the left side with unpainted sandstone header. The white wood door has six lights (photograph 031). Two large wooden garage doors with a sandstone header are to the right of the door. Each door is divided in three hinged sections and each section has three vertical panels topped by a six-light window. Centered directly above the garage doors is a simple white globed wall light. Above these doors at the second floor level are three evenly spaced one-over-one double hung windows right below the roof eave. Directly above the two outside windows are two gabled dormers with a single-light casement window. The dormers are detailed like the ones on the main house. The roof is finished in textured cement shingles as well as the sides of the dormers.

The south elevation has a one-over-one window at the first floor level toward the left side (photograph 032). At the second floor level starting on the left end is a pair of one-over-one windows and a single one-over-one window is approximately three feet to the right. At the right end of the facade is a one-over-one window. Centered below the gable at the third floor level is a pair of one-over-one replacement vinyl windows.

The rear elevation (west) at the first floor level located toward each end of the facade is a one-over-one window (photograph 033). Directly above the left window is an identical one-over-one window. Directly above the right window is a shorter one-over-one window and in the center is a slightly taller one-over-one window. A chimney protrudes out of the roof just to the right of the center window.

The symmetrical north elevation has two evenly spaced identical one-over-one windows on the first floor level (photograph 034). Directly above each window is one pair of one-over-one windows. Centered below the gable at the third floor level is a pair of one-over-one replacement vinyl windows.

The basic floor plan of the carriage house is rectangular with a main enclosed staircase at the south end used to access all floors. The basement has three rooms for storage and one coal room. The first floor has one large open garage space with a small enclosed area in the south west corner where the HVAC and other mechanical equipment is located. The structural system is a concrete and hollow tile combination-long span-one-way load system. Within the north bay, water caused rust jacking of the reinforcing and spalling of the concrete and tile to occur (photograph 35). The walls are exposed brick. The second floor is where the living spaces are located; a living room, kitchen, one bedroom (photograph 036) and full bath. This floor is finished in the same style as the main house, with simple Mission style stained woodwork and detailing. The kitchen has the original stained wood cabinetry (photograph 037). Narrow oak hardwood floors are throughout except in the bathroom and kitchen. The third floor is one large open space with similar hardwood flooring and trim work as the second floor (photograph 038). Structurally, the ground floor system is reinforced concrete and the upper floors appear to be steel beam and wood floor joists. All ceilings except the basement are plaster over wood lath leaving little structure exposed. The ceilings in the carriage house have popcorn texture.

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Greenhouse (noncontributing)

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A 180 square foot greenhouse was built in 1965. It is located a few feet south of the back porch. A brick foundation supports the wood frame and glass structure above. This structure does not contribute to the significance of the nominated property since it dates to outside the period of significance, but it does not detract from the setting. (photograph 039)

The property retains sufficient historic integrity for listing. Both the main house and carriage house are intact examples of the turn of the century upscale residential design, material and construction with excellent integrity. The property represents the success of the immigrant Zimmerly family, who with hard work and shrewd business sense prospered in their new environment and built a fine country home in which to live and entertain. The location and setting still reflect the period of significance with no major intrusions or new construction on the site.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce
Social History

Period of Significance

1919-1947

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Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Ferguson, Clifford B.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Zimmerly Residence, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its association with social history and commerce representative of the Swiss-born Zimmerly family's commercial success story. The family immigrated to the United States in the 1870s and 1880s. Brothers, John, Jacob, Gottlieb and Herman started their business by peddling frankfurters and sausage with a horse and buggy in Akron in 1891. By the early twentieth century, their business had grown with the city into a major regional meat packer. With the proceeds of their successful business, the family built a home in 1919 that reflected their prosperity. The period of significance reflects the construction of the family home in 1919 until the business was sold out of the family in 1947.

The Zimmerly Brothers home is the last extant property associated with the business that retains sufficient integrity to represent the family's success story. The original retail butcher shop at the corner of Main and Center streets in downtown Akron has since been demolished, replaced by a Key Bank. All of the buildings associated with the meat packing plant in Kenmore off Manchester road are also gone. The only commercial structure that remains is the brick building at 1983 Manchester Road that served as their retail space after their downtown location closed. It is now the home of Akron Insulation & Supply and has been greatly modified in the years since the company was sold.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Zimmerly family story represents the historic pattern of 19th and early 20th century immigration that profoundly influenced American society. This was an era of upheaval on the heels of a long economic depression, with social and political tension in Europe brought on by the second industrial revolution and a major population boom. At the same time, industrialization in the United States left American companies desperate for laborers. The first large-scale wave of immigrants, known as the Great Migration, occurred between 1881 and 1890, with over 81,000 Swiss immigrants arriving in the United States; an increase of over 53,000 from the decade before.¹

Up until 1880, Ohio had the largest Swiss population in the United States with over 12,000, but it was surpassed by New York and California by 1890.² In 1890, Summit County had 275 recorded Swiss immigrants, while other Ohio cities such as Cleveland in Cuyahoga County and Cincinnati in Hamilton County had 1,222 and 726 Swiss respectively. Approximately two-thirds of the Swiss in Ohio were dairy farmers and cheese makers, continuing native traditions that also included brewing and sausage making. Many of the Swiss settled in the east/central and northern parts of the state. Stark and the almost entirely rural Tuscarawas County were a large hub with 1,253 and 1,004 respectively recorded Swiss in 1890.³

John Zimmerly (1855-1939) was the eldest brother in the Zimmerly family and the first to immigrate to the United States in 1870. John settled in Summit County and found work in the harness and marble businesses. From 1878 to 1891 he was employed by the Akron Iron Company, but labor disputes over new technology lead to major layoffs.⁴ In 1881, eleven years after John arrived in the United States and following the death of his father, Samuel, John's mother and six younger siblings immigrated and settled in the Akron, Ohio area.

Jacob (1863-1943), Gottlieb (1865-1953), and Herman (1868-1954) were all educated in Switzerland prior to their immigration. Seeking a new life in a new country, the brothers all found work to support the family. Jacob worked for Buckeye Works for 12 years.⁵ Gottlieb found work at East Akron Pottery and continued his education in the evenings. He soon began working in a machine shop and remained there until 1891.⁶ In a move that would greatly influence all of their lives, Herman went to work in a local butcher shop, owned by a fellow Swiss immigrant, which made the first frankfurters sold in Akron. Herman apprenticed for the shop for ten years.⁷

¹ Bechtel, Dale. "When the Swiss made America." Swiss Info. May 11, 2009. Accessed June 28, 2017. <https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/when-the-swiss-made-america/6784658>.

² Von Gingenrue, John Paul. *The Swiss in the United States*. Vol. 2. Madison, WI: Swiss-American Historical Society, 1940. Accessed July 7, 2017. <https://archive.org/details/swissinunitedsta00swis>.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Doyle, *Centennial History of Summit County*.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ "We Congratulate Gottleib [sic] Zimmerly." *Akron Beacon Journal*, July 2, 1926.

⁷ "Herman Zimmerly Services Tuesday." *Akron Beacon Journal*, January 11, 1954.

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As the Zimmerly family built a foundation for their future in America, the influx of German speaking immigrants to Ohio coincided with other developments that resulted in the growth of the meat packing industry there. Improved road and waterways early in the nineteenth century resulted in an increased volume of livestock raised in and moved through the fertile Ohio Valley. Readily available salt and the system of canals down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers helped earn Cincinnati the nickname of "Porkopolis" by 1850.⁸ Few pigs were raised in Cincinnati, many were either walked in, shipped via the canals or railroad, some as far away as Columbus.

Meat packing was a winter industry needing the cold temperatures to chill the newly slaughtered meat.⁹ In 1887, meat packing was the second largest business in Cincinnati behind iron production. Most workers early on were German or Irish immigrants. Because of ethnic discrimination, they were denied better paying jobs and were forced to work long hard hours in the meat packing plants. Pollution was rampant at this time. The pre-refrigeration era meant that meat would spoil quickly in the summer, leading to horrendous odors. The parts of the animal that could not be sold were simply tossed into the Ohio River. However, after the arrival of German immigrants, the previously unwanted pork ribs now had a new market, for the Germans loved spareribs.¹⁰

By the late 1800s, the development of electricity and direct-expansion ammonia refrigeration allowed the meat processing industry to operate year-round. At this time, Chicago became known as the largest meat packing center in the United States. Railroads tied Midwestern farm lands to Chicago and the large urban markets of the East Coast. Mechanical refrigeration increased the efficiency of pork and beef operations in the early 1900s. In 1906, author Upton Sinclair wrote a novel titled *The Jungle* which sparked massive public outrage about the contamination of meat and sanitary conditions in packing plants. This led to the Meat Inspection Act which mandated that all slaughterhouses whose products entered interstate or foreign commerce must be inspected by federal agents.¹¹

Akron and northeast Ohio area proved to be an ideal place for the meat packing industry late in the nineteenth century due to an advanced transportation system and ample rural area for raising, holding and processing livestock.¹² Many German and other German-speaking immigrants, like the Swiss, sought work in a variety of trades, many reflective of their heritage. Germans relied heavily on meat for their diet and many naturally went into the meat industry.¹³ The foundation for the success of the future Zimmerly Brothers Company resulted from Herman's ten years of apprenticeship with the previously established Swiss butcher.

⁸ "MEAT-STORY (AN INCOMPLETE CHRONICLE OF BUTCHERY)." The Butcher's Guild. Accessed December 19, 2016. <http://www.thebutchersguild.org/meat-story-an-incomplete-chronicle-of-butchery/>.

⁹ Hand, Greg. "Remember, Cincinnati: "Porkopolis" Was Not A Compliment." *Cincinnati Magazine*, November 14, 2016. Accessed July 7, 2017. <http://www.cincinnati.com/citywiseblog/remember-cincinnati-porkopolis-not-compliment/>.

¹⁰ "Meatpacking." Ohio History Central. Accessed July 7, 2017. <http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Meatpacking>.

¹¹ "MEAT-STORY (AN INCOMPLETE CHRONICLE OF BUTCHERY)."

¹² "Galat Sausage Is Now In Season." *Akron Beacon Journal*, December 5, 1934.

¹³ Elliot, Michael. "German Ancestors in Akron." *Past Pursuits*, Fall 2006, 4-5.

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The Zimmerly Brothers Company consisted of John, Jacob, Gottlieb, and Herman. All were born in the German speaking canton of Aargau, Switzerland to Samuel and Elizabeth Zimmerly. Other siblings included Frederick, Louise, Samuel, and Ida, however they were not involved in the meat packing industry. Although the brothers initially found work in diverse industries in Akron, the family remained close. Their mother would tell them, "... if you put four match sticks together you can't break them as easily as you can break a single stick."¹⁴ These strong family bonds and the knowledge Herman obtained at the local butcher shop enabled the brothers to escape industrial labor jobs and go into business together. After spending ten years working in the butcher shop, Herman was offered a partnership by the owner, but he refused, took his expertise and applied it to the new family venture.

The Zimmerly Brothers Company began peddling frankfurters and sausages in 1891 by horse and wagon. They made sausages in the basement of a house at Main and Center streets in Akron. In 1894, the brothers erected a 20 by 50 foot two-story brick structure at 215 South Main Street in downtown Akron and the Zimmerly Meat Market was opened. At the time, Main Street was not paved, but the brothers felt that because the road ran through the center of downtown it would soon become a bustling area.¹⁵ It is said that not long after the company opened that, by chance they became associated with the creation of an American icon. On opening day of the Summit County fair in 1892, food vendors, Frank and Charley Menches looked at their supply of link sausage, and feeling that they did not have enough, called up their supplier. That supplier was the fledgling Zimmerly Brothers Company. When asked, the Zimmerly employee said that they were out of link sausage and only had ground sausage available.¹⁶ In dire need of meat to put on a sandwich, the Menches brothers ordered the ground sausage. Once the meat arrived, they instructed their helpers to form the meat into patties, fried them up, and served them to happy customers. The hamburger was later made with beef when it was realized that beef was more affordable than sausage.¹⁷

The brothers purchased five acres of land in nearby Kenmore and opened a meat packing plant in 1901. The plant was located on the New York Penn railroad, facilitating transportation of livestock to the plant. Because the packing plant enabled the brothers to kill and process all their beef, veal, and pork, they could monitor the quality of the meat products and that proper procedures were followed throughout the entire process. Three years after the first meat packing plant was built, another three-story brick facility was constructed at the corner of South Main and Center streets in Akron for the sale of meat products to meet the demands of the business. (Figure 12) The firm incorporated in 1908 with \$20,000 capital stock by John, Jacob, Gottlieb, Herman and Louise Zimmerly.¹⁸

The packing plant in Kenmore was finely equipped with modern appliances. The Zimmerly brothers had high standards for quality and thorough sanitation of the surroundings ensured the

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Burrell, Alec. "He Chose U.S. Career To Life As Swiss Watchmaker." *Akron Beacon Journal*, February 24, 1948.

¹⁶ Kerr, H.B. "Around the Town." *Akron Beacon Journal*, December 5, 1938.

¹⁷ Jackson, Margot. "An Akron connection in hamburger mystery." *Akron Beacon Journal*, December 7, 1990.

¹⁸ "Meat Firm Incorporates." *Akron Beacon Journal*, January 16, 1908.

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wholesomeness of the meat.¹⁹ Unlike, many meat packers, the brothers also utilized every portion of the hog, letting nothing go to waste.²⁰ The firm slaughtered 100 hogs a week and manufactured at least 3,000 pounds of bologna sausage a week that was sold throughout the region.²¹

Prior to the early 1900s, it was known that pork would spoil unless dressed and either smoked or salted in the fall and winter months. This meant that several months out of the year, meat packing plants were not able to process fresh pork. The Zimmerly Brothers overcame this obstacle by building a refrigeration plant, thus becoming the first dealer in Northeast Ohio to handle pork in the summer.²² In 1905 they had refrigeration machines installed by the Bollinger & Rieley Machine Co. out of Cleveland, Ohio. A 15-ton refrigeration machine was installed at the packing house in Kenmore, while a smaller 10-ton unit was installed in their retail shop on Main Street in downtown Akron. They were one of the first meat packing companies in the state of Ohio to install refrigeration machines. The other companies that followed their lead were located in Cincinnati, Columbus and Lancaster.²³

The Akron retail shop was successful, but the packing plant in Kenmore greatly accelerated their growth. The brothers eventually closed their downtown store in 1920 and focused their efforts on the Kenmore meat packing venture. It was there that they opened a new meat market for retail sales.²⁴ At this time, nineteen meat packing companies were operating in the Akron area, but the Zimmerly Brothers were the only ones located in Kenmore, which was an area of significant growth near the city of Akron. Kenmore increased from village standing in 1910 with approximately 1,550 residents to over 12,680 in just ten years.²⁵ Being the only meat packing company in this booming area gave the Zimmerly Brothers an advantage. One competitor, the C.A. Schell Provision Co., was located at 504 Locust Street closer to downtown Akron. While Schell had the same number of employees in 1922 as the Zimmerly Brothers (20), the Zimmerly Brothers had a larger capacity refrigeration unit at 25-tons compared to 15-tons at Schell. The boiler capacity was also more than triple that of the Schell operation, thus allowing for higher processing numbers at Zimmerly.²⁶ By 1925 Zimmerly Brothers was processing 500 hogs, 40 head of cattle as well as manufacturing 20,000 pounds of bologna, sausage, and wieners every week.²⁷ These impressive numbers continued to grow, and in 1936 they built an addition attached to the existing meat market. This expanded the market to include the most modern amenities to serve their customers; an 80-foot refrigerated counter, two new larger refrigerator, and the finest retailing devices.²⁸

¹⁹ Doyle, *Centennial History of Summit County*.

²⁰ "We Congratulate Gottlieb [sic] Zimmerly."

²¹ Doyle, *Centennial History of Summit County*.

²² "We Congratulate Gottlieb [sic] Zimmerly."

²³ *Industrial Refrigeration*. Vol. 28. Nickerson & Collins Company, 1905.

²⁴ "Butcher Shop Is Now Packing Plant." *Akron Beacon Journal*, July 21, 1925.

²⁵ *Akron Official City Directory*. Akron, OH: The Burch Directory Company, 1920.

²⁶ Aldrich, Paul I. *The Packers' encyclopedia; blue book of the American meat packing and allied industries*. Chicago: The National Provisioner, 1922. Accessed June 1, 2017. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924003609843>.

²⁷ "Butcher Shop Is Now Packing Plant."

²⁸ "Zimmerly Bros. Co. Opens New Meat Market." *Akron Beacon Journal*, October 3, 1936.

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In the early 1930s, George Galat, who ran a small retail meat shop in the nearby town of Barberton entered the meat packing business, opening a packing plant at 1472 Kenmore Boulevard, not two miles away from the Zimmerly Brothers packing plant.²⁹ Galat Packing Co. became one of the largest of its kind in the Akron area,³⁰ but by this time the Zimmerly brothers had spent the last four decades earning the respect of their clients. Their new neighbors didn't significantly hinder their business.

The Zimmerly Brothers earned the reputation of leading pork packers and dealers of quality meats in Summit County and the region. Not only did they sell their own product at their retail stores, they also supplied it to major grocery stores, such as Acme and the Pure Food Market House, as well as other meat markets like Wilhelm & Hull and WM. Ruff. These stores advertised the Zimmerly Brothers Company products, because they had become such a highly respected meat dealers. Such advertisements read, "We are the only merchants that sell Zimmerly Bros. high grade meat downtown... I will only carry the best quality of all kinds of fresh and smoked meats."³¹ Herman attributed their success to their unique individual strengths, "We four brothers had an advantage because we each knew something different about the meat business. John ran the office, Jacob managed the packing house, Gottlieb handles the retail side of the business and I bought the cattle. And in 60 years of working and living together, we never had an argument or a quarrel."³²

Despite their growing success, the Zimmerly Brothers Company wasn't without setbacks. The company experienced a devastating fire at their packing plant in 1916 that left only the walls standing. The official cause of the fire is unknown, but it is believed that some of the employees were drying their clothes on a radiator causing the garments to ignite. Two fire stations responded to the call, but the poor conditions of Manchester Road delayed the trucks allowing for the fire to make headway. A conservative estimate of \$35,000 in damages to the property includes one carload of freshly slaughtered pork and a carload of beef. The loss was only partially covered by insurance.³³ The Zimmerly brothers began work to design and rebuild the plant immediately.

The company thrived through the 1920s and endured the depression era. During World War II, the Office for Price Administration (OPA) was established to help price and ration control over non-agricultural commodities like meat, however livestock prices were not restricted, which presented a challenge to meat packers. The war caused a huge demand for meat, thus driving the price for livestock up. Because the OPA put a price ceiling on meat, packers were losing money with every animal slaughtered.³⁴ With these new price controls, The Zimmerly Brothers Company became tangled up in a series of OPA investigations, illustrating the complexities of wartime rationing regulations. The first was brought forth after witnesses from three different retail stores testified that they were sold meat at 4 cents a pound above the regulated price. It was

²⁹ "Galat Offers \$50 For A Name." *Akron Beacon Journal*, April 1, 1936.

³⁰ "Galat Sausage Is Now In Season."

³¹ Pure Food Market House. "Specials for Saturday." Advertisement. *Akron Beacon Journal*, May 18, 1923.

³² Burrel, Alec. "He Chose U.S. Career To Life As Swiss Watchmaker."

³³ "Kenmore Packing Plant Burns: Loss is \$35,000." *Akron Beacon Journal*, February 16, 1916.

³⁴ Grismer, Karl. "OPA Rollback Put In Effect." *Akron Beacon Journal*, June 21, 1943.

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discovered that the meat was billed at cost plus an extra 4 cents for the slaughter charge.³⁵ The two charged in the case, Herman Zimmerly and his employee Robert Hummel, were fined \$150 each after pleading guilty.³⁶ The second investigation occurred a few months later in April 1944. It was discovered that the company failed to account for 3,000,000 meat ration points between March 29, 1943 and March 4, 1944. A temporary order restraining the Zimmerly Brothers Company was issued giving them three weeks to comply with the OPA.³⁷ The last case brought on by the OPA a couple years later in 1946 and sought another injunction, restraining the company from unlicensed slaughtering operations. The OPA charged the Zimmerly Brothers Company with slaughtering livestock without a license and without a fixed quota after the company failed to establish themselves as an authorized slaughterer due to discrepancies in their ration account during the time when meat was still rationed for the war.³⁸

The Second World War, meat ration and shortage, and OPA regulations led to a tumultuous time for the remaining Zimmerly brothers and their company. Gottlieb and Herman, now 82 and 79 years of age, operated the business until 1947 when they retired. They sold the Zimmerly Brothers Company to William Emich, the owner of a local meat and grocery store who promised to keep the Zimmerly name alive. According to a newspaper article, Herman planned to stay on to assist Emich with the buying of the cattle to ensure an easy transition. As a group, the brothers planned to enjoy their retirement with fishing and hoped to see Bobby Feller pitch for the Indians.³⁹

Active Members of Society

Like many immigrants, the Zimmerly family was involved with ethnic social clubs that helped its members to assimilate into a new country and culture, while at the same time, kept traditional customs alive. The brothers were active members of such groups as the Akron Turner Club, Akron Liedertafel, German American Club, Akron Swiss Club, and the German Reformed Church to name a few.

The Society of American Turners was founded by German immigrants in 1848 in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Akron Turner Club branch or "Turnverein" began in 1885. Living by the motto, "a sound mind in a sound body," the Turnverein encouraged people of all ages to be mentally and physically active.⁴⁰ The Zimmerly brothers were among the first active members to join between 1886 and 1888. Not only did the brothers help to construct the Turnhalle building for the club in 1888, they were instrumental in making the Turnverein one of the leading organizations in the city.

³⁵ "2 Are Bound Over In OPA Price Case." *Akron Beacon Journal*, January 8, 1944.

³⁶ "Zimmerly, Employee Fined On OPA Count." *Akron Beacon Journal*, May 22, 1944.

³⁷ "Injunction Granted In Zimmerly Case." *Akron Beacon Journal*, May 15, 1944.

³⁸ "Zimmerly Case Set Thursday." *Akron Beacon Journal*, September 24, 1946.

³⁹ Kuebler, Joseph E. "Zimmerly Brothers End Packing Careers." *Akron Beacon Journal*, August 5, 1947.

⁴⁰ "History." The Akron Turner Club. 2009. Accessed June 27, 2017. <http://akronturnerclub.com/history>.

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John and Jacob Zimmerly both served as president of the organization at different times, and Jacob was also an instructor of the physical activity classes. All of the brothers participated in demonstrations at many of the club's programs and celebrations. Each brother received recognition for 50 years of membership.⁴¹ The Akron Liedertafel was a men's German singing society founded in 1855. The group put on concerts and many of the proceeds were donated to a variety of charities.⁴² The Akron Swiss Club was founded in 1881 as a branch of the North American Schweizer-Bund benefit organization. At the time, there were no provisions for or systems in place to help the needy. The Akron Swiss Club was formed to promote good fellowship and offer charitable assistance.⁴³

In addition to the social club activity, the Zimmerly family was involved with the community and did what they could to improve the area. The condition of Manchester Road within the Akron city limits in 1906 was deplorable and deemed by many merchants to be dangerous. The county commissioners elected to repair a portion of the road, but did not have enough funds for another section. Because the Zimmerly Brothers packing plant was located on Manchester Road, they had a vested interest in the road's condition. They spearheaded a campaign and raised sufficient money to complete the work. Donations were collected at the Zimmerly store downtown.⁴⁴ Another example of their relationship with the community was in December of 1912. The Zimmerly Brothers purchased blue ribbon cattle that was bred by I.G. Imboden of Decatur, IL at a livestock auction. They slaughtered the cattle and placed the prized beef up for sale at no increase in price for the holiday season.⁴⁵

That prosperity of their meat packing family business allowed them to build a handsome and functional home in the Kenmore area on the outskirts of Akron. Located four miles south of the meat packing plant down Manchester Road, the brothers built the estate for their family of bachelors and widowers that would be their home for the remainder of their lives. Brothers John, Jacob, Gottlieb, Herman, and their sisters Louise and Ida all called the residence home at one time or another.

Because the family was active in Akron society, they also used the house to entertain. Every May, the Akron Swiss Society would hold a May Walk complete with breakfast, accordianists, yodeling, and games. The Zimmerly family donated the use of their property to the event for many years.⁴⁶

This annual "stag affair" was a traditional event and entertainment for Swiss men. It provided an opportunity for men to exchange views in a social gathering.⁴⁷ Many participants dressed in traditional Swiss holiday costumes.⁴⁸ The Akron Swiss Society believed in getting an early start

⁴¹ *Centennial Anniversary of the Akron Turner Club 1885-1985*. Akron, Ohio, 1985.

⁴² *Akron Liedertafel Centennial 1855-1955*. Akron, Ohio, 1955.

⁴³ Smith, Oscar. "Proud of Oldest Republic." *Akron Beacon Journal*, June 15, 1938.

⁴⁴ "Want Road Put Into Good Shape." *Akron Beacon Journal*, November 24, 1906.

⁴⁵ "Prize Beef For Akron Citizens." *Akron Beacon Journal*, December 20, 1912.

⁴⁶ "May Walk." *Akron Beacon Journal*, May 23, 1948.

⁴⁷ Blondyn, Walter P. "Swiss Club Holds May Walk Today." *Akron Beacon Journal*, May 20, 1951.

⁴⁸ "Walkers To Wear Swiss Costumes." *Akron Beacon Journal*, May 27, 1945.

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to the day, and a breakfast of bacon, sausage, and eggs prepared by the members was served at 7:30am. Members walked the grounds enjoying music, games, wrestling, and camaraderie.⁴⁹

The bucolic Zimmerly property on Manchester Road was reflected the tranquility the family remembered as their home nation in the Alps.⁵⁰ The Zimmerly brothers also hosted annual picnics for the honorary members of the Akron Turner Club. The festivities would begin with a picnic lunch where Zimmerly sausages are served followed by cards and games.⁵¹

The brothers weren't the only ones who utilized the house and property for entertaining. Younger sister, Louise Zimmerly, would host out of town guests at the home.⁵² Louise and Mrs. Herman Zimmerly were active members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Akron Swiss Society and would often hold picnics at the Zimmerly residence.⁵³ The youngest of the Zimmerly family, Ida, lived at the home on Manchester Road later in her life and also hosted picnics for the Altrusa Club.⁵⁴

The Zimmerly Residence

When the family planned the construction of their home, they followed a pattern generally established by businessmen of means by locating it several miles outside of the city in a country setting. The Zimmerly brothers selected Clifford B. Ferguson as the architect and builder of their home. Ferguson was born on November 29, 1888 in Chillicothe, Ohio and was raised in the Columbus area. He received a formal high school education and followed in his father's footsteps to learn the family trade. He apprenticed for his father, John H.S. Ferguson, who was a builder and contractor. Most of his life, Clifford worked in and around the Columbus area, except for a brief time between 1918 and 1924 when he was listed as working in Akron. The office of C. B. Ferguson and Co. was located at 320 South Main Street where Ferguson worked in partnership with R. G. Hessong to provide design, building, and contracting services.⁵⁵

Ferguson not only worked on residential projects, but become a well-known equipment engineer. One of his projects was the Royal Tire Service station in Columbus. The building was completed in 45 working days. Clifford B. Ferguson & Co. installed a pneumatic hoist along with other equipment in the building.⁵⁶

According to past owner, Terry Hamilton, the architect lived on the site of the Zimmerly Residence during construction in a shingled shed at the southwest corner of the property off

⁴⁹ "Swiss Idea Of Fun: Picnic at 6 a.m.!" *Akron Beacon Journal Rotomagazine*, June 18, 1944.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Kerr, H.B. "Around Town." *Akron Beacon Journal*, August 10, 1939.

⁵² Henrietta. "Socially Speaking." *Akron Beacon Journal*, August 26, 1938.

⁵³ "Swiss Auxiliary To Picnic Aug. 18." *Akron Beacon Journal*, August 1, 1943.

⁵⁴ Offineer, Beatrice. "Miss Malvyn Wachner Heads Altrusa Club For New Year." *Akron beacon Journal*, June 20, 1942.

⁵⁵ *Akron Official City Directory*. Akron, OH: The Burch Directory Company, 1922.

⁵⁶ "A Record for Speedy Construction." *The Columbus Dispatch*, January 22, 1930.

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Overton Drive. During this time, the shed was often referred to as the "honeymoon suite," because Clifford, 31, married Mabelle Mitchell on June 21, 1920 in Licking County.⁵⁷ Because Clifford lived on site during construction, it is believed that the designs for the home were fluid. The original architectural drawings for the property dated October 15, 1919 had a garage attached to the main house. At some later point the carriage house was designed and the original attached garage became a large kitchen. The enclosed porch off the south elevation and attached port cochere were also not included with the original design and were added during construction.

While not ostentatious, the residence well represents the Zimmerly Brother's financial success with amenities like the porte cochere, maid and butler rooms, airy solariums, expansive country setting and high quality construction material and design. As evidence through the original blueprints, the home was designed to be a large family home to all the bachelor and bachelorette Zimmerly siblings. Eldest brother, John, who was widowed in 1910, along with bachelor brothers, Jacob and Gottlieb, and their un-married sister, Louise, had the home built with the intention that they all would live on the estate together. The six bedrooms provided ample space and privacy for the family and any out of town guests that may visit. Following the death of his wife in 1944, Herman moved in with his remaining brother and sister, Gottlieb and Louise. Youngest sister, Ida, also moved into the home after her husband died and was the last family member to reside in the house. After her remaining sibling, Herman, passed away in 1954 Ida sold the property.

Conclusion

The Zimmerly Residence is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A for its association with commerce and social history. The Zimmerly family illustrates the integration into and influence on American society by its immigrant population late in the 19th and early 20th centuries. It represents the concept of the American dream through the story of a Swiss-born family that became prominent and respected Ohio business owners at the turn of the 20th century.

⁵⁷ Hamilton, Terry, James Pulk, and Julie Pulk. "4332 Manchester." Interview by author. November 15, 2016.

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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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.29 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17 Easting: 452789 Northing: 4537037

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

The nominated property consists of the south portion of Summit County Parcel number 2601693. Beginning at the southwest corner of the parcel, go 250 feet north, turn due east to intersect with the eastern boundary of the parcel, turn south to the southeast corner of the parcel, turn west to point of origin. The boundary is indicated on the attached map (Figure 1)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination boundary includes the portion of the parcel that contains extant elements of the property that retain historic integrity; the contributing residence, garage and historic orchard remnants.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Emily Crawford and Mark Gilles
organization: ARRC, Inc.
street & number: 714 North Portage Path
city or town: Akron state: Ohio zip code: 44303
e-mail mgilles@stanywet.org
telephone: 330-315-3240
date: September 2017

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Zimmerly Residence

City or Vicinity: New Franklin

County: Summit

State: Ohio

Photographer: Mark Gilles and Emily Crawford

Date Photographed:

001: 11/29/2016

002-009 and 030-034: 8/6/2016

010-030 and 035-038: 11/23/2016

039: 6/21/2017

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

Setting

1 of 39: Setting of Main House and Carriage House, photographer facing west

Main House Exterior

2 of 39: East façade, photographer facing west

3 of 39: South façade and east facade, photographer facing northwest

4 of 39: First floor, detail of double hung counterweighted pocket windows

5 of 39: South façade and Port Cochere, photographer facing north

6 of 39: South façade and noncontributing greenhouse, photographer facing north

7 of 39: West façade, photographer facing east

8 of 39: North façade, photographer facing south

9 of 39: North façade and side entrance, photographer facing south

39 of 39: South façade and noncontributing greenhouse, photographer facing north

Main House Interior

10 of 39: Basement, photographer facing north

11 of 39: First floor, foyer, photographer facing west

12 of 39: Second floor, main staircase, photographer facing west

13 of 39: First floor, living room, photographer facing southwest

14 of 39: First floor, south solarium, photographer facing east

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- 15 of 39: First floor, powder room upper walls, photographer facing southwest
- 16 of 39: First floor, powder room lower walls and sink, photographer facing southwest
- 17 of 39: First Floor, back porch, photographer facing east
- 18 of 39: First floor, kitchen, photographer facing north
- 19 of 39: First floor, butler's pantry, photographer facing north
- 20 of 39: First floor, dining room, photographer facing south
- 21 of 39: Second floor, bathroom, photographer facing northwest
- 22 of 39: Second floor, bedroom 1, photographer facing north
- 23 of 39: Second floor, bedroom 4, photographer facing east
- 24 of 39: Second floor, maid's room, photographer facing west
- 25 of 39: Second floor, bedroom 5, photographer facing south
- 26 of 39: Third floor, main attic room, photographer facing west
- 27 of 39: Third floor, main attic room, photographer facing north
- 28 of 39: Third floor, bathroom, photographer facing southeast
- 29 of 39: Third floor, bathroom, photographer facing west
- 30 of 39: Third floor, bedroom 6, photographer facing north

Carriage House Exterior

- 31 of 39: East façade, photographer facing west
- 32 of 39: South façade, photographer facing northwest
- 33 of 39: West façade, photographer facing east
- 34 of 39: North façade, photographer facing south

Carriage House Interior

- 35 of 39: Basement, detail of reinforced concrete floor above
- 36 of 39: Second floor, bedroom, photographer facing north
- 37 of 39: Second floor, kitchen cabinets, photographer facing southwest
- 38 of 39: Third floor, photographer facing north
- 39 of 39: Non-contributing greenhouse, view to south

List of Figures

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10. Photo Views Exterior site plan
11. Map showing the locations of the Zimmerly Brothers Company meat markets, packing plant, and residence.

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FIGURE 1

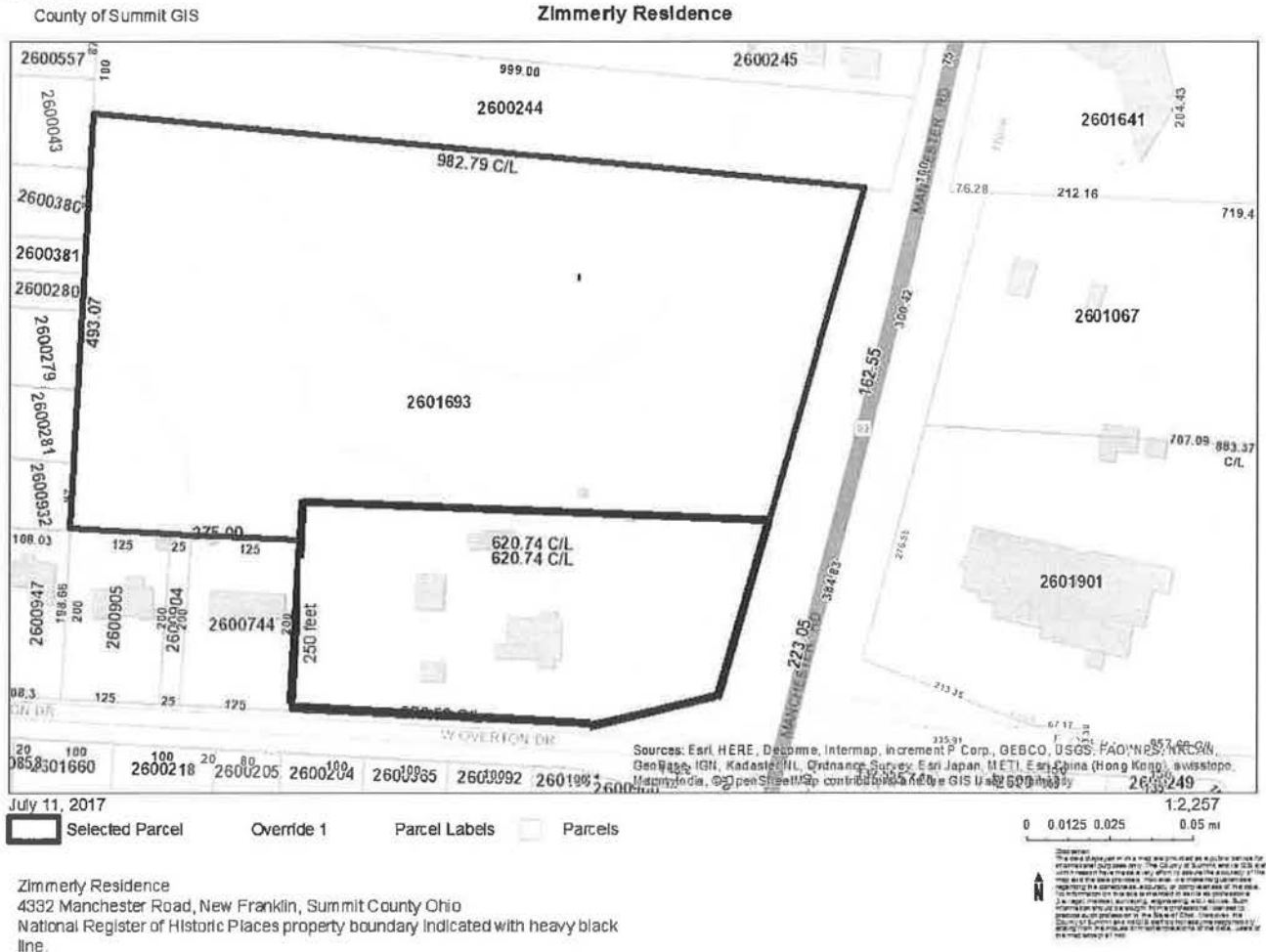


Figure 1 Site map of Zimmerly Residence. Nomination line depicted by bold black line. Property line noted by bold red line.

Zimmerly Residence
Name of Property

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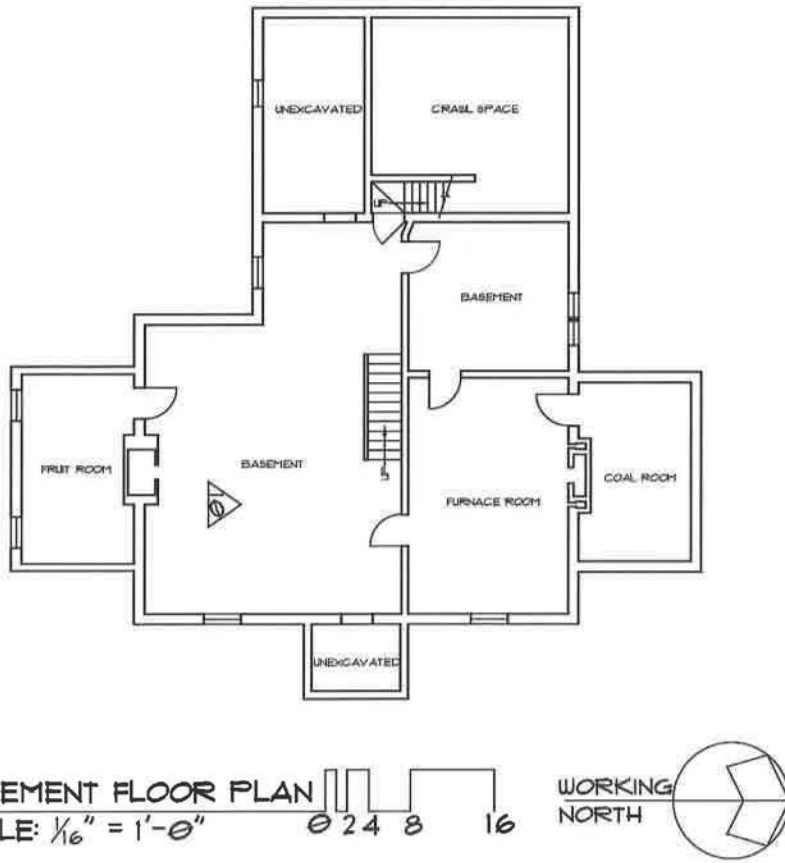
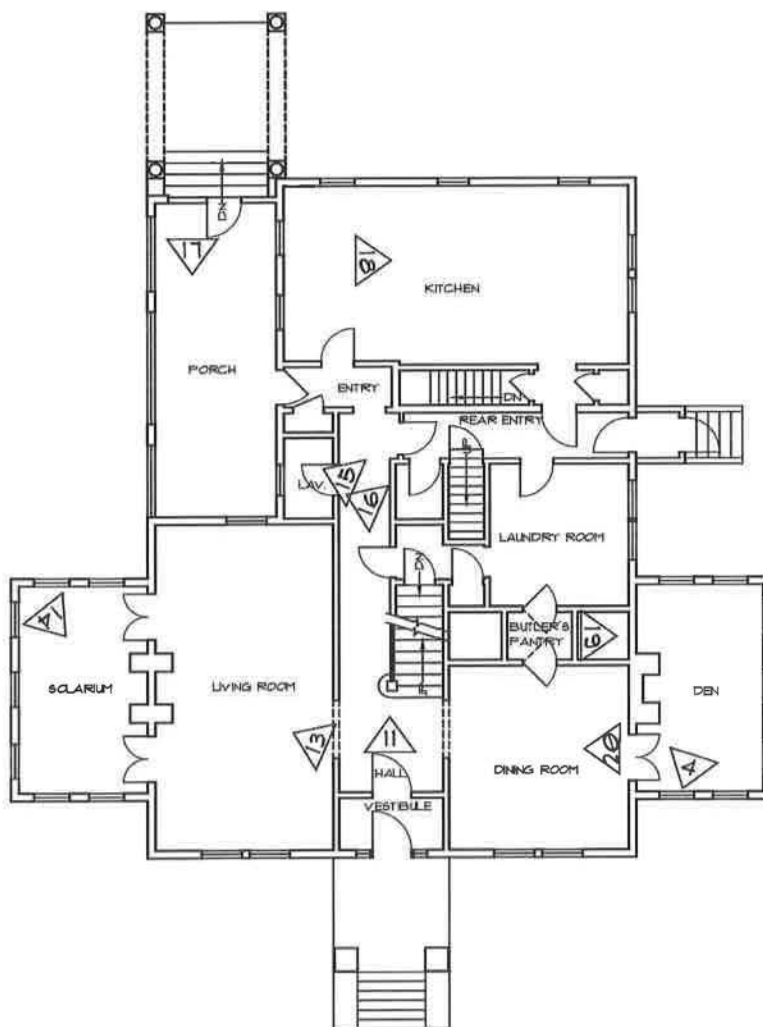


Figure 2 Photo Views Main House basement floor plan

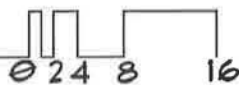
Zimmerly Residence
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio
County and State



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"



WORKING
NORTH

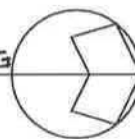
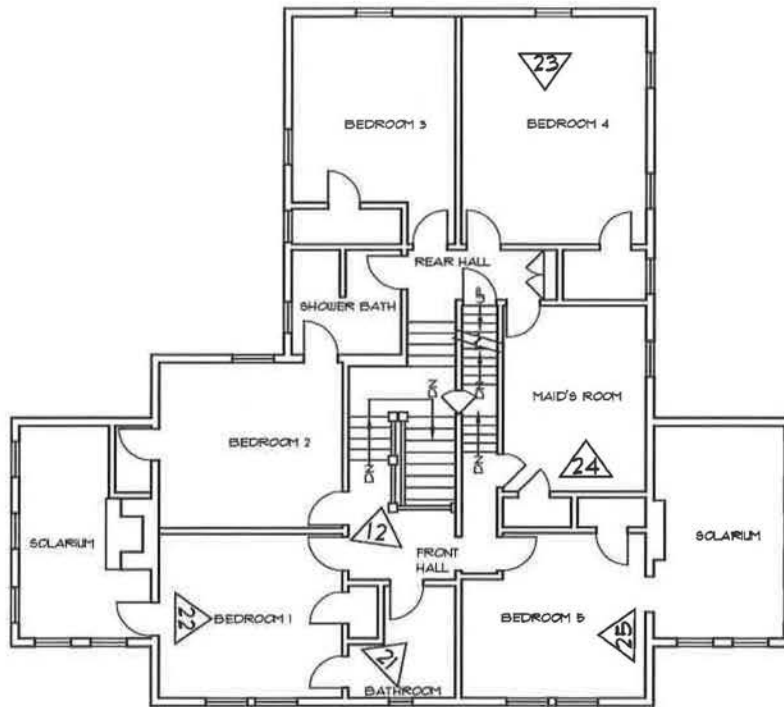


Figure 3: Photo Views Main House first floor plan

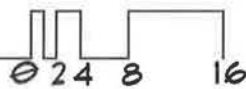
Zimmerly Residence
Name of Property

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County and State



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"



WORKING
NORTH

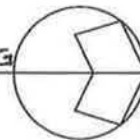


Figure 4: Photo Views Main House second floor plan

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Summit County, Ohio
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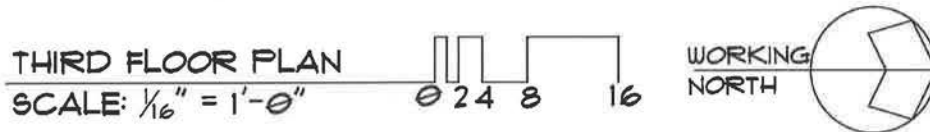
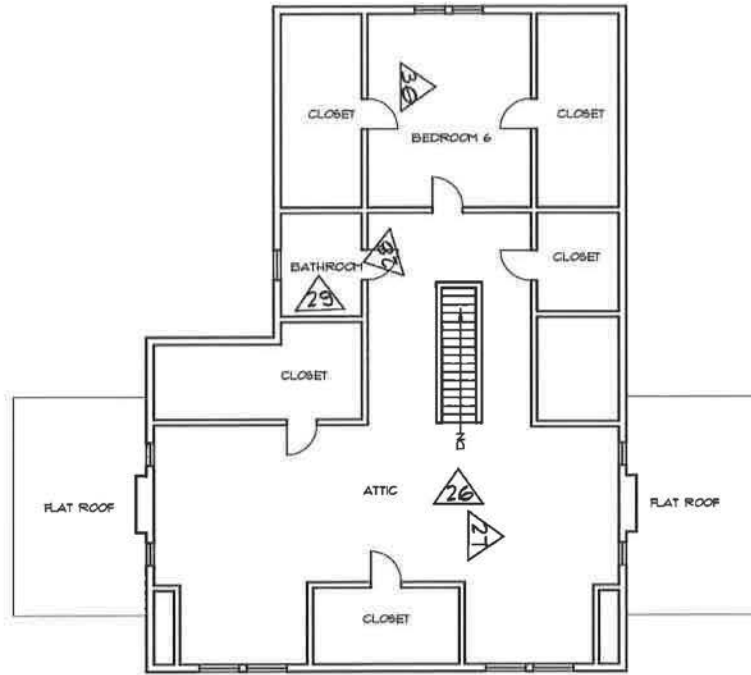


Figure 5: Photo Views Main House third floor plan

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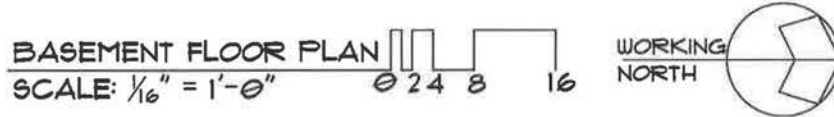


Figure 6: Photo Views Carriage House basement plan

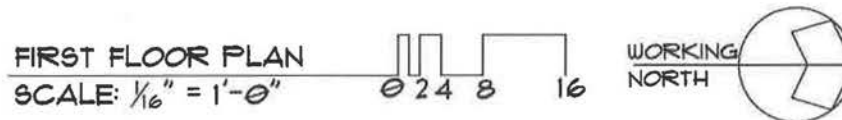
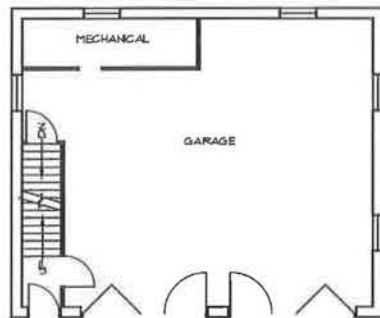
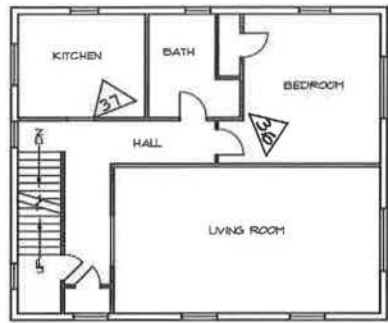


Figure 7: Carriage House first floor plan

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SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

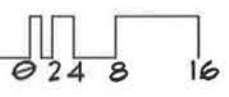
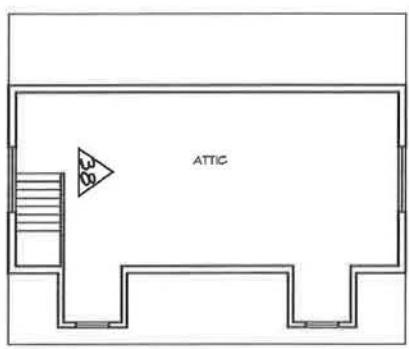


Figure 8: Photo Views Carriage House second floor plan



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

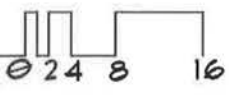


Figure 9: Photo Views Carriage House third floor plan

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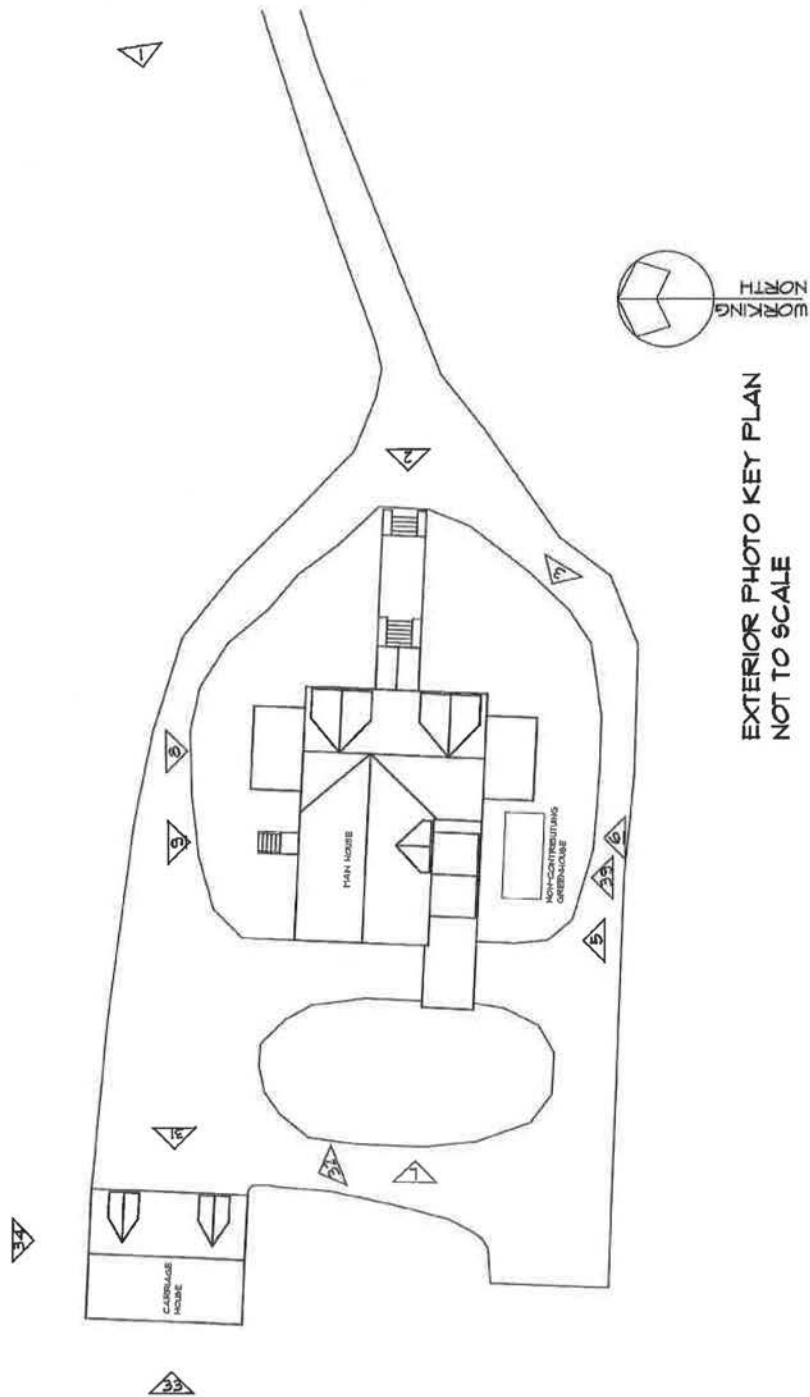


Figure 10 Photo Views Exterior site plan

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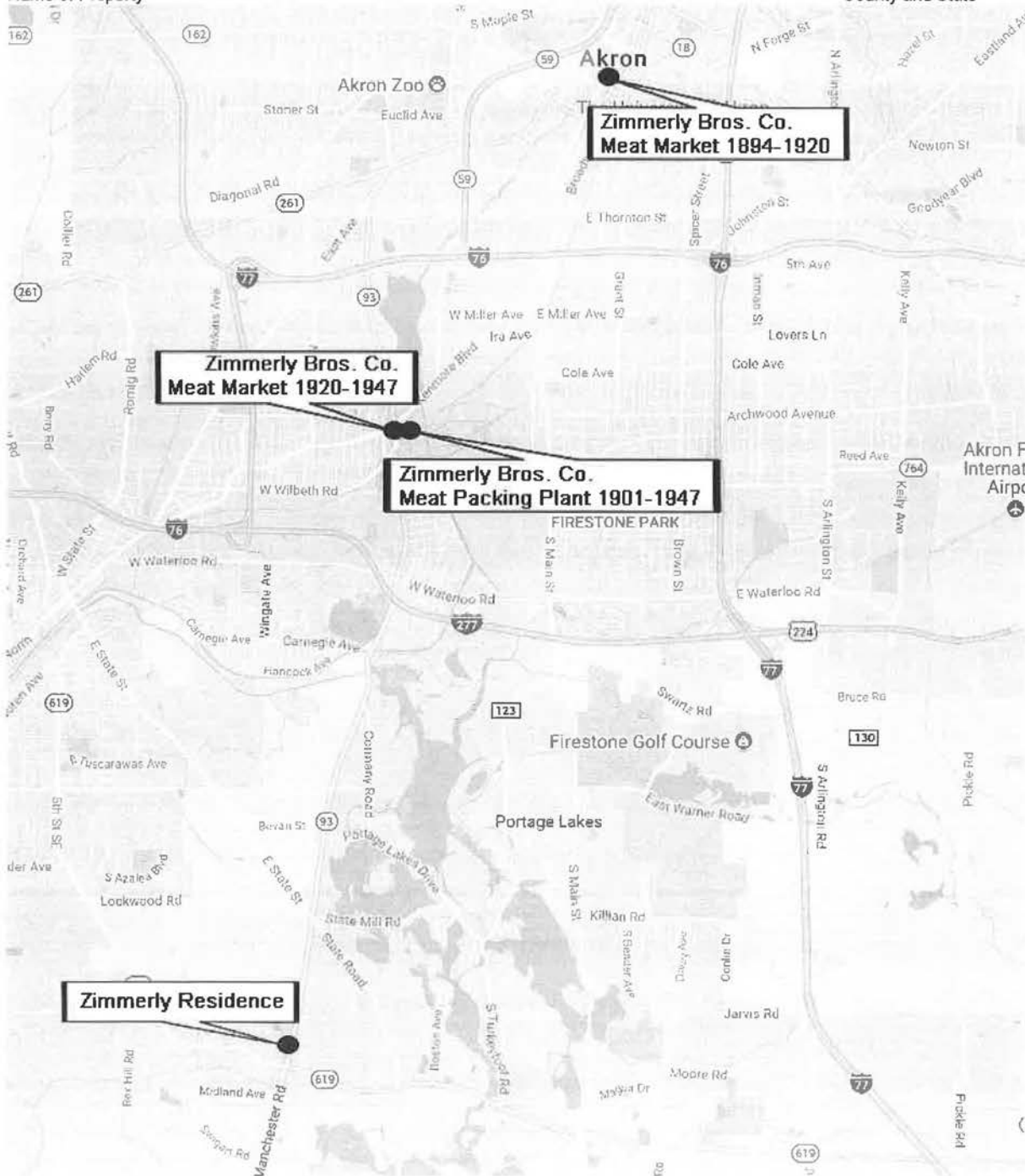
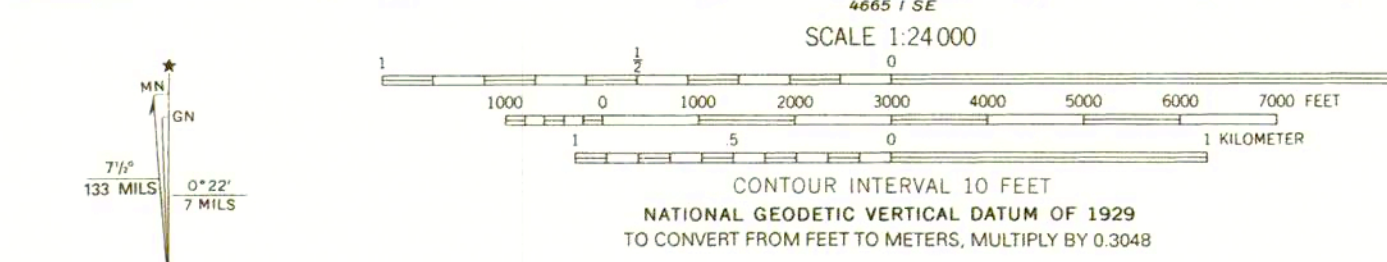


Figure 11 Map showing the locations of the Zimmerly Brothers Company meat markets, packing plant, and residence.



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1957. Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1976. Photospectroscopy using imagery dated 1994; no major culture
or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1958
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.
Area within R. 10 W., T. 11 N., and T. 12 N. based on the Muskingum River Base
Area within R. 9 W., T. 11 N., and T. 12 N. based on the Ohio River Base
Dotted land line established by the Connecticut Land Company
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



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



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

CANAL FULTON, OHIO

1994

NIMA 4665 1 NE-SERIES V852



















































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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 11/16/2017 Date of Pending List: 12/8/2017 Date of 16th Day: 12/26/2017 Date of 45th Day: 1/2/2018 Date of Weekly List: 1/5/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/2/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

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

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



November 13, 2017

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

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

NEW NOMINATION

Anthony Wayne Shipwreck
Duttenhofer Building
Main Theatre
Zimmerly Residence

COUNTY

Erie
Hamilton
Hamilton
Summit

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: *Anthony Wayne Shipwreck, Erie County, Ohio and Main Theatre, Hamilton County, Ohio.*

Please note that we have checked the "Not for Publication" box for the *Anthony Wayne Shipwreck* nomination. Since this is the first shipwreck nomination for Ohio we are asking for a substantive review for the nomination.

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

Sincerely,

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

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

Enclosures



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials are submitted on November 13, 2017
For nomination of the Zimmerly Residence to the National Register of
Historic Places: Summit 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: _____