

56-2119

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: Myers Daily Market

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 101 S. Fountain Ave.

City or town: Springfield State: OH County: Clark

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p><u>Barbara Power</u> DSHPO for Inventory & Registration</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p><u>State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p><u>12/21/2017</u></p> <p>Date</p>
<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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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:)

Pattich Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

2/14/2018
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Market
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Neo-Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Stone, Clay Tile

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Built in 1916, Myers Daily Market is a brick building with stone trim and clay tile roof. An L-shaped one-story former storefront wraps around a 2-story section. The original storefront openings are present and give the building an element of the Neo-Classical Revival style. The two-story block has original arched windows, with corresponding roof gables, and has elements of the Craftsman style. Located in downtown Springfield, Ohio, the Myers Daily Market reflects the early 20th century municipal market building type and maintains historic integrity as that type.

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Narrative Description

Setting

The Myers Daily Market was, and still is, located in an urban setting. Located on a corner site in the heart of downtown, its setting is mostly intact. It is on the opposite corner from the Springfield City Hall, and the city's central downtown block. The building is adjacent to other late 19th & early 20th century buildings, and a contemporary hotel is across the street. The National Register listed 1890 City Hall & Market Building (NRHP #73001394, 1973) is just to the south of Myers Daily Market. Both market buildings face onto South Fountain Avenue. (Photo 1) Historically, Fountain Avenue was a divided boulevard, and it remains so today. Historically known as the Esplanade, a fountain is in the center of the landscaped boulevard.

Exterior

The rectangular Myers Daily Market building was completed in 1916. It is a variegated brick building with stone trim and clay tile gable roof. The building is composed of two sections: an L-shaped one-story storefront wing that wraps around a two-story block. The two-story section has decorative exposed rafter tails, set within a row of dentils, on each elevation. A service driveway extends in front of the building, and a curb separates it from Fountain Avenue.

Façade

The façade of the Myers Daily Market building features six store front openings on the first floor. (Photos 1-4) The entrance is in the fourth bay, from the north. The entrance doors are recessed within the opening and a replacement store front system is present. (Photo 5) It was likely replaced in the 1981 remodel project. The door system contains three doors, a row of transoms above each door and a second row of transoms which have been painted. A canvas canopy extends outward from the face of the building over the sidewalk to the street. The entrance bay retains historic mosaic tile floor. A small planting bed is at the building's façade.

The one-story commercial block, containing the storefronts, has a stone water table. The storefronts were replaced in 1981, but retain the original openings. Embedded Doric pilasters separate the storefronts and a continuous header above each opening connects them. A cornice is above the storefronts. The Doric capitals, stringcourse, cornice and coping are all of stone. The current storefront system contains paired windows with the central portion being clear glass and the transom and bulk head being opaque. The cornice and stringcourse extend around each side of the one story commercial block onto the side elevations. The corner pilasters feature a decorative brick treatment consisting of raised header courses. Large light fixtures have been added to the façade, one on each pilaster.

The two-story portion of the building that originally contained the market space is visible above the one-story commercial block. The façade of this section features a large arched window opening with a stone keystone. (Photo 6) The arched window opening also is emphasized by raised brick courses, two of which are header courses. The window is the original metal multi-light window. The central window is flanked by a narrow multi-light casement windows. These

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vertical casement windows have a heavy brick surround comprised of raised brick courses. A small square vent opening is near the corner of the façade. It has a header course surround that mimics the other window openings.

South Elevation

The south elevation has three bays within the one-story commercial block. (Photo 4) The center bay has been infilled with brick. The two end bays have store front windows that match those on the façade. At the first floor level of the two-story section, the bays are separated by concrete pilasters. The easternmost bay near the storefronts has been infilled with brick. The next four bays contain original metal multi-light windows, each having a concrete sill. In the sixth bay, a door opening is set within a new brick surround, and the seventh, westernmost bay has been infilled with brick. (Photo 7) The two-story portion of the building, on the south elevation, has five gables, extending from the roof. An arched window opening is at each gable in the upper level. The windows are identical to the arched window on the façade. The five gabled bays are flanked by end bays on the south elevation. In the upper level of the end bays, there is a rectangular window with a multi-light triple hung window. These windows feature a heavy brick surround matching the vertical window surrounds on the front elevation. The coping of the one story block continues along the elevation, forming a continuous sill for the upper level windows.

Planting beds are between the building and the sidewalk, along the south elevation. Small trees are within the beds at the east end of the elevation. A row of four lampposts that match the light fixtures on the façade are also placed along the alley elevation.

North Elevation

The north elevation has nine storefront bays in the one-story commercial block. (Photos 3 & 8) The fourth bay from the east and the second to last bay, to the west, have been infilled with brick. The storefront window pattern on this elevation is the same as the façade. This elevation also continues the stone water table, stringcourse, cornice and coping from the façade. The five small gables in the two story portion of the building are only visible, above the one-story block, from across W. High Street. The metal multi-light windows on this elevation are intact, as are the brick window surrounds. This elevation is right at the sidewalk line, and there are no planting beds.

West Elevation

The first floor of the market building on the rear elevation has been parged, or stuccoed, with a smooth finish. (Photos 7 & 8) A secondary entrance is roughly centered on this elevation. The brick portion of the two-story section is visible and maintains its original appearance. It is identical to the front elevation with an emphasized gable end, large arched centered window, and two flanking vertical windows. Planting beds extend parallel to the rear elevation. An associated parking lot is behind the building, to the west.

Interior

When constructed in 1916, the market building was arranged around the commercial storefronts, the two primary entrances from W. High Street and S. Fountain Avenue and the open market

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area. Each entrance had a corridor from the doors into the market, which can be seen on the Sanborn Maps (Attachment A). The corridors extended beyond the depth of the adjoining storefronts. On the S. Fountain façade, there was a corner storefront at High Street, a narrow storefront south of it, the entrance, and then a two-bay storefront at the southern corner, which housed a bakery for decades. On the High Street elevation, the corner storefront consisted of two bays, the entrance in the 3rd bay, and then six storefront bays to the west. The storefront businesses had secondary doors directly into the market space. A historic image from c.1916 shows a series of storefront windows and doors, along the north wall of the market. (Attachment B)

Sanborn maps and historic images from c.1920s and 1929 indicate the layout of the marketplace. (Attachments A & B) A central wide aisle extended straight through the length of the building from the S. Fountain entrance. Two narrower aisles paralleled it along the north and south walls. On the east end, a perpendicular aisle extended across the building from the W. High entrance. A narrow aisle also ran along the west wall. Vending stalls were placed back-to-back, creating four rows facing into the aisles. Corresponding with the north aisle, an Otis elevator was at the northwest corner of the market space. Used by the vendors to load supplies directly into the basement, it could also be accessed by a rear door in the west alley.

Newspaper articles from the building's grand opening provide some description of the interior materials, mostly focused on the sanitary vendor stalls. The interior was noted as being metal green and white. The ceiling was painted "the purest white" to show cleanliness and enhance the lighting, "which when the powerful electric lights are turned on at night sends down a glare of the whitest light."¹ The vending stands were uniformly five feet in height, to avoid obstruction of view throughout the market, separated by white wicker barriers, had white opalite countertops, and plate glass cases. The original floor in the marketplace was a red composition material, designed to reduce fatigue from standing on concrete. The stores were not described, except to say that they were "handsomely appointed."² Historic images indicate that they were typical wood-framed storefronts.

The Myers Daily Market was converted to a senior center in 1981, and the interior was remodeled at that time, although the former market remains an open volume space. The S. Fountain doors open into a narrow vestibule on the interior. A second set of doors separates the vestibule from the interior. This second doorway system matches the exterior, with three large transoms over three full-light doors. (Photo 9) A corridor extends north to south inside the entrance vestibule, and a perpendicular corridor extends off of it, through the length of the building. (Photos 14-15) Offices and meeting rooms are arranged off of these corridors.

The former commercial storefronts of the Myers Daily Market, which were located within the one story block, have been altered into office spaces. (Photos 10-11, 13) The office spaces date to the 1980s and no historic materials are evident except for the ceiling. In the office area, the plaster ceiling is visible above the drop ceiling, and in one location a light fixture pendant is still

¹ 'New Myers Market Is Formally Thrown Open,' *Springfield Sunday News*, November 19, 1916.

² 'New Myers Market Is Formally Thrown Open.'

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present. (Photo 12) In addition to the offices, a large kitchen and meeting room are present in the northwestern corner of the building. (Photos 23-24) Stairwells are present in two locations. (Photo 25) One near the front of the building at the southeast corner and one at the rear of the building near the northwest corner, adjacent to the rear entrance. The stairs are metal with metal balustrades and a heavy wood railing.

The double-height space of the former market space is still intact, despite the 1980s alterations. (Photos 19-20) The space has an indoor tennis court surrounded by carpeting. The west wall has a stage, which has a wood floor and wood-paneled proscenium wall. The stage was likely added in the 1981 remodel, when the building was converted to senior services. On the north wall, the bays, which once contained the secondary windows and doors for the storefront businesses, are still present. They have been infilled with dry wall, with each one containing a door into the corridor, but the original configuration is still quite evident. A drop ceiling was added in the auditorium obscuring the original metal roof trusses. The roof trusses are intact above the drop ceiling (Photos 21-22), and the truss ends are presently visible, although they have been encapsulated with drywall. In other places throughout the 1st floor, the original plaster ceiling is evident above the dropped ceiling. For example, in the corridor, outside the east auditorium wall, the original roof trusses are visible above the drop ceiling, as is the roof structure with exposed beams and ceiling boards. (Photos 16-18)

The basement level contains recreation and craft rooms. A large game room is present in the northeast corner of the basement, and a shuffle board room is along the southern wall. (Photos 26-27) A series of offices and clinics, plus storage and mechanical rooms, are also present in the basement. (Photo 28) The building's original concrete mushroom columns are present and visible in some locations in the basement, such as the shuffle board room (Photo 26). In other locations, columns are present but the capitals are hidden above the drop ceiling. The basement is largely utilitarian in character, and the columns provide the most obvious historic materials. The basement originally served as additional storage area for the food vendors and several refrigeration units were in the basement.

Historic Integrity

The Myers Daily Market maintains historic integrity, exhibiting most of the seven elements of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association). The building retains its location, setting, feeling, and association as an early twentieth century urban market through its siting in downtown Springfield, on a prominent corner. Upon opening, the *Springfield Sun* noted that "the new market building is a desirable addition to the city market in many respects. The building itself adds much to the appearance of the corner on which it is located..."³ Although somewhat altered with newer buildings, the Myers Daily Market still faces onto Springfield's historic market square and is still located beside the older city market building. The square, later known as the Esplanade, is intact, including a functioning fountain that has been in the square since the 1880s.

³ 'Myers Market: Opened With Many Buyers in Attendance,' *Springfield Sun*, November 19, 1916.

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The building still conveys its original use as a marketplace. The basic shape is unchanged and without additions, and the building's original function is evident. The double-height space that was the open market is intact, including the window openings in this space, which were a part of the building's strategic design. "Extending across the south side of the building is a solid tier of windows, arranged at just the proper height to give the best degree of light and ventilation while still above these are the wide arched windows."⁴ Except for the storefront windows, the exterior materials are intact and represent craftsmanship from the 1910s. Representative materials from 1916 include the clay tile roof, wood rafter tails, brick and stone detailing, and original windows in the two-story market section. Aside from the change in storefront glazing, the exterior of the building has had minimal alteration and is easily recognizable as the former Myers Daily Market, holding its place on the streetscape as it's done for the past 100 years.

On the interior, some historic materials remain in place, although much was lost in 1981, when the building was converted to a senior center. Storefront materials were replaced or blocked-in. A drop ceiling was added throughout the interior, but the original ceiling materials are intact above, including exposed ceiling trusses and wood ceiling in the former market and plaster ceiling in storefront areas. The c.1950s photo of Mattie Guthrie's Lunch Counter indicates that the floor covering was changed to a mosaic tile from the original composite floor. (Attachment B) Remnants of the same tile is found in the S. Fountain Avenue entrance and vestibule. Historic materials and structural design elements are seen in the basement via the mushroom columns. Also in the basement, some of the mechanical rooms retain exposed brick walls, poured concrete floor, and poured concrete ceiling with the formwork visible. All expressing the building's early 20th century materials.

Significantly, on the interior, the open, double-volume space of the former marketplace is intact. As noted above, the original windows on each elevation of the market are intact. The curved metal roof trusses and wood board ceiling remain in place. The bays for the former storefronts are also evident. The overall configuration is still reflective of the building's original commercial and marketplace usage. Comparing the current floor plan against a 1929 layout for the Myers Daily Market, the circulation pattern from the two primary entrances is evident. The Fountain Avenue entrance is intact, with the vestibule/corridor in the same location as it was historically. The High Street entrance has been infilled with storefront glazing, and the corridor partially divided to create the 'printing room,' but partition walls between the supporting piers provide the essence of the former corridor location. In plan, the storefront configurations along the east elevation are also apparent. An elevator remains in the location of the original one.

Collectively, the Myers Daily Market conveys a sense of time and place with its largely intact urban setting, evident design, historic materials, and workmanship.

⁴ 'New Myers Market Is Formally Thrown Open.'

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance
1916-1950

Significant Dates
1916

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Russ, William Earl

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 Myers Daily Market meets Criteria A and C, for its thematic association and example of a building type, the urban market building. Built during the early 20th century era of public markets, the building contained the latest in sanitary design for markets and was an important piece of Springfield's commercial center. It is being nominated at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1916, when the market opened, to 1950 when the building began to diminish in its significance as a daily market in downtown Springfield.

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

Myers Daily Market - History

At the turn of the last century, Springfield already had a thriving combination City Hall & Market Building. But by the 1910s, it was desired to have a daily market in the city, not just a farmer's market three days a week. The Myers Daily Market was constructed to meet this need, operating year-round. Built on the north side of N. Market Place, beside the 1890 City Hall & Market Building, the Myers Daily Market replaced a grouping of late 19th century buildings on the site. For decades, the Myers Daily Market was an accompaniment to Springfield's farmer's market.

Planning for the new market building had begun in 1915, and was spearheaded by Warren A. Myers. Warren A. Myers was a son of James Myers, co-founder of Robbins & Myers. Warren and his brother, Wilbur, were "both identified with Springfield's business life, and particularly with the business of which their honored father was one of the founders."⁵ Incorporated in 1889, Robbins & Myers was a manufacturer of motors. By the early 20th century, Robbins & Myers was among Springfield's prominent nationally-known firms. The company produced motors of varying sizes for everything from household fans, to office adding machines, to commercial coffee grinders, to factory drill presses. The company expanded greatly during 1916, and Warren Myers was poised to provide civic leadership in the community.

The *Springfield Sunday News* noted that Warren A. Myers had invested roughly \$20,000 in the new building.⁶ "To Mr. Myers great credit was being given upon the opening of the market for his progressive tendencies in giving to Springfield something which many people believe to have been long needed."⁷ A couple years later, Myers served as president of the Springfield and Clark County War Service, an organization that coordinated and financed countywide activities related to World War I.

The Myers Daily Market building was designed by William E. Russ of Indianapolis. Russ was originally a Dayton, Ohio native, and practiced there for a number of years. Examples of his Dayton work include the Wright Company's airplane factory and an addition to the Dayton Motor Car Company's factory, both in 1910. In 1913, he was designing an addition for the Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis. He relocated to that city in 1913-14, but continued to work in Ohio, completing a grocery warehouse in Piqua in 1914 and the 1924 Hotel Harding in Marion (NRHP # 80003154, 1980). His Springfield connection occurred in 1914, with the design of a four-story, \$100,000 factory for the Robbins, Myers Co. The 1925 Harry Hartley House in Indianapolis was Russ' first residential design, which was a significant enough commission that the owner sent Russ to France to study Napoleon Bonaparte's Chateau de Malmaison for

⁵ Prince, Benjamin F. *A Standard History of Springfield and Clark County, Ohio*, Volume II (Chicago: The American Historical Society, 1922), p.20.

⁶ 'New Myers Market Is Formally Thrown Open.'

⁷ 'New Myers Market Is Formally Thrown Open.'

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inspiration.⁸ He practiced under the firm name W.E. Russ & Co., and in Indianapolis he also partnered with Merritt Harrison. That partnership was responsible for the Meridian Street Methodist Church (Indianapolis) and the Indiana State Fairgrounds Coliseum. In 1935-37, Russ and Harrison designed a large International Style complex, Lockefield Gardens, a Public Works Administration housing project in Indianapolis.

The market building officially opened on Saturday, November 18, 1916. Two band concerts were given at the grand opening. The newspaper, the following day, reported that thousands had visited the market. All of the vending stalls were rented and operating with the exception of one space. Myers Daily Market was managed by the Kissell Real Estate Company, Springfield's dominant real estate concern. Kissell reported that a large waiting list was in place for the last unclaimed stall, and that the company was being very strategic in filling the spot for the sake of variety. It is not known for sure, but it appears that the Guthrie & Fay lunch room received the coveted spot, as it was never listed in the newspapers as an inaugural business in the market, but is present by the time of the 1917 *Springfield City Directory*.

The Myers Daily Market listing in the 1917 *Springfield City Directory* included seven meat and poultry vendors, four bakeries and confectionaries, seven delicatessens, and ten fruit and vegetable stands. One restaurant was in the marketplace proper – the Guthrie & Fay lunch room. By the 1920s, the lunch counter had become known as Mattie Guthrie's. In 1933, it came under new ownership when Virginia Dillon purchased the business. Located near the southwest corner of the building, Mattie Guthrie's Lunch Counter was the longest-running business in the building.

Facing onto W. High or S. Fountain, there were four storefront occupants present at the time of the 1916 grand opening. The storefront businesses were not strictly food-related. They included J.B. Moos Co. (cigars and tobacco) in the corner storefront; Murray Ramsey (tailor and haberdashery) facing S. Fountain; Kohl's Klothes Shop (men's clothing), facing W. High Street; and the Popular Millinery Store. From the 1920s through at least the 1950s, a bakery was located at the southernmost S. Fountain storefront. Other storefront businesses throughout the 20th century included the Hayes Boys' Shop, an employment office, a laundry, shoe repair, barber shop, and a restaurant.

Myers Daily Market had fewer vendors as the 20th century progressed, and by 1950, only had one meat stand, one produce stand, one grocery, one fruit stand, one deli, one bakery, and Mattie Guthrie's.⁹ In 1960, the produce stand and the deli were no longer in the market. By 1977, Myers Daily Market was struggling and down to only three stalls. The Gibson and Son grocery, Gus Longo's fruit stand, which had been there since 1929, and Mattie Guthrie's restaurant represented the remaining vendors. In September of 1977, Springfield's City Commission decided pass the building's utility costs onto the tenants, a financial burden that was too much

⁸ Vanderstel, Sheryl. *Washington Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nominations*, 2007, p.41.

⁹ Dunham, Tom. *Springfield, Ohio: A Summary of Two Centuries* (Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse, 2012), p.121.

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for the three business owners. All three closed up shop in the Myers Daily Market. Mattie Guthrie's moved to different downtown locations, operating until 2010.¹⁰

The building was then vacant for a few years. In 1981, Elderly United, working with architect William H. Rump, converted the building to a senior center. The Elderly United Center, which served the entire county's elderly population, operated from 1982 until 2016. The building is currently vacant.

City/Public Markets – Background History

A European antecedent, it was common for American cities to have a designated market building. It was an accepted premise that municipalities had a responsibility to offer a market, in order to control food costs and cut out the middleman supplier. Indeed, municipal responsibility was seen as a necessary step to ensure the town's survival. Both indoor and outdoor market spaces were usually included in a town's initial plat. The market hall often became a commercial and cultural center for a city. Boston's Faneuil Hall Market, constructed in 1742, is one such famous early example.

The traditional market scene could be congested and chaotic. On market day, horses, wagons, and a multitude of vendors would crowd into and around public markets. By the late 19th century, the public market was competing against privately funded market companies, small grocers, and even cooperatives. Competition, sometimes lax sanitation, and deferred property maintenance combined to create a nationwide crisis for public markets in the early 1900s. "Public markets, as the centers of city life, were highly visible places where the urban problems of traffic congestion, sanitation, and physical deterioration converged...Public markets were everyone's business and important "thermometers" from which to gauge a city's health and well-being."¹¹

The 1910s also coincided with greater concerns for overall food safety and public health and Progressive Era urban reforms. In June 1906, the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Federal Meat Inspection Act were both passed, becoming the country's first laws related to public food safety. The need to handle food safely in order to control the spread of illness and disease had undergone a broader understanding. This issue was addressed when the Myers Daily Market opened. Discussing the city's market ordinances, the *Springfield Sunday News* reported that "as the years have come and gone and men have become more familiar with the proper manner of handling food, the laws of sanitation and the care of articles for the table, extra precautions have been added almost in every instance by the vender himself and without the necessity of legislation on the part of the city to compel it."¹²

As municipalities across the country debated the continued existence of public markets and their role in maintaining them, the desire for outside input arose. The U.S. Department of Agriculture

¹⁰ Dunham, *Springfield, Ohio: A Summary of Two Centuries*, p.121.

¹¹ Tangires, Helen. 'Feeding the Cities: Public Markets and Municipal Reform in the Progressive Era,' *Prologue Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 1, Spring 1997.

¹² 'Ordinances for Markets Change Little,' *Springfield Sunday News*, November 19, 1916.

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established an Office of Markets in 1913. This new department served to address issues of sanitation, elimination of a food distribution middleman, standards for market buildings, and development of a model system. Because the oversight of public markets had always been a local endeavor, the Office of Markets quickly became a popular federal resource for municipalities. In addition to the chief market investigator, George Verne Branch, the Office of Markets employed a second market investigator and a structural engineer. All responded to municipal requests to inspect the market(s) within the respective city, providing recommendations for improved conditions. Additionally, the Office of Markets provided publications and model designs for market buildings, gave public lectures, and created exhibits and documentary films.

In the 1910s and 1920s, a subsequent response was that municipalities across the country began to either replace their 19th century market buildings, or build an associated all-weather market. As a result of the above concerns, across America, a public market building type emerged in the early 20 century. The building type was characterized by “the themes and design features of a type of retail food merchandizing characterized by individual vendor’s stalls, an emphasis on cleanliness, natural light, reasonable prices, safety for women shoppers, and a convenient downtown location.”¹³ A new, modern, or even high-style market building was a civic point of pride, representing a city’s commercial and financial health.

The Myers Daily Market was constructed during this era of market reform. These early 20th century public markets are often considered to be transitional entities. With their emphasis on cleanliness, sanitation, transparency, and consumer convenience, they bridged the gap between the traditional chaotic markets of yesteryear to the modern supermarket concept, which greatly expanded by the 1940s. Following World War II, Americans increasingly moved to the suburbs. Supermarkets, both local and regional/national chains, followed the residential development. Traveling to the commercial downtown for groceries was not convenient and public markets quickly fell out of favor.

Springfield’s first public market house was completed in 1830. Located on the east side of the Esplanade, across the street from the extant market buildings, it was a “long, wooden structure, with two rows of stalls, side tables, and a pavement walk between.”¹⁴ Upon its completion, the town council passed an accompanying ordinance designating Wednesday and Saturday as market days. In 1848, the old market building was replaced by a brick, two-story combination city hall and market house. Located on the city’s market square, the lower level was dedicated to vending stalls.

In 1852, an ordinance was passed regulating the city market. This ordinance stipulated that a bell should be rung 15 minutes before the market was to open (sunrise in the summer) and shifted the market’s days to Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Among other things, the 1852 ordinance regulated food quantities, for example butter had to be sold in one pound prints, and

¹³ Douthat, Carolyn, Esq. *10th Street Market National Register of Historic Places Nominations*, 2001, p.8-1.

¹⁴ *The History of Clark County, Ohio* (Chicago: W.H. Beers & Co., 1881), p.465.

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food quality, particularly that of meat. The location of meat sellers was limited to specific stalls and the sale of tainted meat resulted in a \$10.00 fine.¹⁵

As the city was preparing to complete the massive 1890 City Hall & Market Building, which would replace the 1848 building, an ordinance was passed on December 3, 1889. It codified the first floor of the new building as the marketplace, along with designated outdoor market spaces around the building. The legislation also permitted farmers to sell their goods without paying a fee to the city. The 1890 building continued to house a market into the 1980s, although it was much reduced in size by then and it was no longer serving as the city hall. Today, the former municipal building is home to the Clark County Historical Society.

Springfield's public markets were important to the commerce of the city. In fact, market operation changed very little over the course of more than a century. When the Myers Daily Market opened in 1916, the *Springfield Daily News* noted that "there is perhaps no institution in Springfield which has undergone fewer changes in the rules governing its administration, or for that manner the very institution itself, than the city market."¹⁶ The city's leadership remained committed to the public market buildings into the late 20th century, but the overall concept had slowly been losing favor as a source of consumer food purchase by the mid-century, as most shoppers then preferred grocery stores closer to their suburban neighborhoods.

Springfield Downtown Commercial History

Founded in 1801, Springfield had steady population growth during the 19th century. Its early growth can be attributed to being named the Clark County seat in 1818 and the arrival of the National Road (the United States' first federally funded highway) in 1838. By the late 1840s, the railroad had reached Springfield, and two lines were operating there by 1851. Springfield was designated a city in 1850, with a population of 5,100.¹⁷

Beginning in 1850, Springfield became an important industrial city, producing a wide array of agricultural implements. "Other late 19th and early 20th century manufacturing concerns included production of piano plates, motors, incubators, electric signs, and tires. Many of these companies had nationwide distribution, such as the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, which began production of pneumatic automobile tires in 1900. The International Harvester Company took over the Warder, Bushnell, and Glessner Company in 1902, switching from production of agricultural implements to trucks in 1908."¹⁸ Many of the city's manufacturing concerns had not only a national presence, but were internationally known as well. Among the companies doing international business were James Leffel & Co., manufacturers of turbines, and the Crowell-

¹⁵ 'Ordinances for Markets Change Little.'

¹⁶ Ordinances for Markets Change Little.'

¹⁷ Wright, Nathalie. *Springfield Metallic Casket Company National Register of Historic Places Nominations*, 2016, p.8-24. Unless otherwise noted, remainder of Springfield Commercial History taken from Wright, Nathalie. *Edward Wren Company Building National Register of Historic Places Nominations*, 2016.

¹⁸ Wright, *Springfield Metallic Casket Company*, p.8-25.

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Collier Publishing Company, publishers of several well-known magazines and the largest magazine publisher in the world by the early 1920s.¹⁹

During the 19th century and much of the 20th century, Springfield had a vibrant downtown that matched its thriving, diverse industrial sector. The city was a seat of county government, an important industrial center, and the location of a well-known Lutheran liberal arts college. A multitude of churches, public buildings, and commercial enterprises were located in the downtown's dense streetscape.

With respect to commerce, Springfield eventually became a regional center. Shortly after the settlement reached village status in 1827, a newspaper reported on the village's statistics, denoting fourteen stores (not including groceries).²⁰ The National Road traversed Springfield along Main Street, and this cemented the street's prominence for business locations after the 1830s. In 1832, there were sixteen dry goods stores in the village.²¹

By 1856, the newly designated city had eleven dry goods stores, all but one located on Main Street.²² With a little over 5,100 inhabitants, the city was also supporting twelve churches, eleven physicians, sixteen lawyers, two banks, seven hotels, three drug stores, five hardware stores, forty-three groceries, three bakeries, nine tailors, three jewelries. Additionally, a multitude of skilled trades, such as wagon shops, blacksmiths, cooper shops, tin and stove shops, saddle and harness shops, and cabinet shops were represented.²³

The 1881 county history reported that Springfield experienced a population and commercial boom immediately following the Civil War. In 1868 and 1869 alone, 438 new buildings were constructed in the city, including two prominent downtown structures: an opera house and a large hotel. Numerous business and manufacturing enterprises were established after the war and then in the late 1870s, after a brief economic panic occurred in the early 1870s. Population reached 12,652 in 1870, a 75% increase over 1860, and 20,730 in 1880.²⁴

In 1905, Springfield had a population of 45,000.²⁵ The city's street railway had been electrified and expanded in the early 1890s, winding its way through downtown on the primary streets, such as Fountain, Main, Limestone, High, and Washington. During the 1910s and 20s, Springfield was still in a period of growth. Eight hotels were in the downtown, commercial enterprises were thriving, and financial institutions were expanding. "Springfield's industrial diversity and strength continued to be reflected in its population growth in the early 20th century. Population figures had the largest jump in a single decade from 46,921 in 1910 to 60,840 in 1920. The 1910s and 1920s were just as important to Springfield's industrial and overall growth as the

¹⁹ *Springfield, Ohio: In the Heart of the Mad River Valley*, Springfield (Ohio): Chamber of Commerce, 1924, p.29.

²⁰ Rockel, *20th Century History of Springfield, and Clark County, Ohio*, p.373.

²¹ Rockel, *20th Century History of Springfield, and Clark County, Ohio*, p.374.

²² *Sketches of Springfield in 1856*, Springfield, Ohio: Daily Nonpareil Office, 1856.

²³ Rockel, *20th Century History of Springfield, and Clark County, Ohio*, p.375.

²⁴ *The History of Clark County, Ohio* (Chicago: W.H. Beers & Co., 1881), p. 482-83.

²⁵ *Springfield: The Great Manufacturing City* (Springfield, Ohio: The Commercial Club, 1905), p.5.

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earlier farm implements era had been. 'The increase in value of manufactured goods was dramatic between 1914 and 1919.' As a result, in slightly less than 30 years the city's range almost doubled from 6 square miles in 1894 to 11.55 square miles in 1922."²⁶

As evidenced by a 1916 Chamber of Commerce publication, Springfield had reached 60,000 inhabitants by then and had been judged by a collective of real estate experts to be "The Best 60,000 City in America." Further elaborating on the title, the Chamber noted, "We have compared her material growth in population, her increased bank clearings and deposits, her constantly broadening fields of industrial activity and the happiness of her people with those of other cities of like population. In no instance has Springfield suffered by the comparison."²⁷

Because it was well diversified, Springfield's industrial base remained fairly stable during the Great Depression. And, 'by 1938 Springfield was doing well and had ten firms employing more than 200 each. Agricultural machinery went down to sixth place in value. Motor trucks, magazines, electrical machinery, steel products, auto bumpers, road rollers, incubators and brooders, engines, and metallic caskets brought the greatest amount of business and activity to the city...Manufacturing was still healthy in the early 1960s, with nearly 230 firms operating in the city. Having had a presence in Springfield for many decades, International Harvester was the largest company and employer. However, the loss of Crowell-Collier's 2,000 jobs in 1956 signaled a gradual decline in Springfield's manufacturing base. Like many other industrial cities in the late 20th century, Springfield began to struggle with the challenge of keeping businesses in the central city and maintaining a healthy downtown."²⁸

Historic Significance

The Myers Daily Market reflects Springfield's civic and commercial history and meets Criterion A. A 1916 advertisement noted "this date marks another step in Springfield's progress. A Daily Market such as this one, located in the very heart of the city's business district, fills a long-felt want."²⁹ The building was constructed during an era when many cities were commissioning new state-of-the-art market buildings, with the latest sanitary technological advances of the time. The Myers Daily Market meets Criterion C as a good representative of an early 20th century market building. Upon opening the *News-Sun* called it the "most modern market building in the United States."³⁰

²⁶ Kane, Kathy Mast and Nathalie Wright. *North Side Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nominations [Draft]*, 2009, p.8-3.

²⁷ *Springfield, Ohio* (Springfield, Ohio: The Commercial Club, 1916), p.17.

²⁸ Paragraph excerpted from Wright, *Springfield Metallic Casket Company*, p.8-25.

²⁹ 'Myers Market Opening,' *Springfield Sun*, November 15, 1916.

³⁰ 'New Myers Market Is Formally Thrown Open.'

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Criterion A

The Myers Daily Market building was constructed in the heart of Springfield's commercial center. When completed in 1916, the building was easily a state-of-the-art accompaniment to the extant city market next door, accessed from the streetcar, and adjacent to numerous businesses.

Since 1826, the Esplanade has been the traditional center of Springfield and Clark County. The National Road passed within one block of Market Square as it was then called. Three city halls, several hotels, train stations, and numerous commercial interests were located here. It was the site of the Champion Reaper Plant, the company that made Springfield the Champion City, and Kelly's Springfield Arcade. The Esplanade has hosted scores of parades, community celebrations, markets, conventions, and street fairs. In 1889, Mayor Oliver S. Kelly donated funds for construction of a forty-one foot high, cast-iron fountain on the Esplanade, dedicated to the people of Springfield. The site was then renamed Fountain Square and Market Street became Fountain Avenue.³¹

Situated on the city's most prominent block, Myers Daily Market contributed to Springfield's economy and furthered the city's civic duty to provide a managed food supply. "With progressive and muckraking concerns about middleman profits, the municipal market movement swept across the United States in the early 20th century...the aim was to bring the consumer and the producer face to face by 'awakening' municipalities to their 'proper obligations in relation to the food supply.'"³² Myers Daily Market neatly falls within the overall historic context of municipally-sponsored markets and the desire to give its citizens easy access to quality food in a sanitary environment.

Even as public entities, market buildings were sometimes constructed by a private donor as a community gift. This was true of Boston's famous Faneuil Hall Market, which was a gift to the city in 1742 by its most wealthy merchant, Peter Faneuil.³³ And, it was true of other markets in other communities, including Springfield. Financed by Warren A. Myers, an industrial leader from one of Springfield's national firms, Myers Daily Market was a new economic tool for the city, as well as an artistic contribution to represent the community.

Although a mid-sized city, Springfield was the headquarters for several national and international companies. The concept of beautifying the downtown with a new market building would have been in keeping with urban attitudes of the era and a feather in Springfield's cap. "Local government also began to improve public markets for aesthetic reasons, believing that modern, attractive markets would contribute to the city's national and international image. This belief was a product of the City Beautiful movement, whose promoters also hoped that physical improvements would inculcate citizens with moral values and civic pride. The movement gave impetus to new municipal market construction throughout the United States during the first

³¹ <http://www.springfieldohiohistory.net/apps/photos/album?albumid=11851186>

³² Mawson, Rob. *Grand Central Public Market National Register of Historic Places Nominations*, 2006, p.8-2.

³³ <http://www.faneuilhallmarketplace.com/info/history>, Accessed July 8, 2017.

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decade of the twentieth century.”³⁴ Located on a prominent downtown corner, the Myers Daily Market was Springfield’s contribution to the national trend of new market buildings, constructed during the early 20th century reform era.

Criterion C

A cursory review of National Register listed city markets shows that it was a common building type, with different eras of design. Configuration for older traditional markets tended to be long one-story buildings with a gable roof and supported by brick piers.³⁵ These structures were simple and often utilitarian in appearance. As the 19th century progressed, markets increasingly took on the stylistic detail popular during its time of construction.

By the early 20th century, technological advances impacted market building design, both for the building itself and the equipment inside. “The twentieth-century model retail market promised a new style dictated by new materials. Tile, concrete, steel, marble, and glass—along with brick—would meet the new demands of durability and sanitation in markets.”³⁶ The brick Myers Daily Market, on the interior, contained concrete and composite floors, exposed steel trusses, an abundance of glass, and in lieu of marble – opalite counters. Equipment included sophisticated refrigeration units as part of the initial design, which was not a possibility in older market buildings. For example, the entire west wall of the Myers Daily Market was a series of glass-doored refrigeration display units where the customer could see all of the meat cuts that a vendor had on hand. Other typical design features included vending stalls and an emphasis on natural light.

During this era it was typical for a market building type to have a two-story section, with exposed roof trusses, usually of metal, and smaller flanking wings. The two-story marketplace allowed for extra windows, providing more natural light. In the case of the Myers Daily Market, the ceiling was painted white to enhance the light provided by the windows and electric lights. More windows also facilitated ventilation for the vending area – unpleasant odors was a frequent complaint of old market buildings. In the Myers Daily Market, a wheel attached to the north and south walls controlled an operable section in the arched windows, high up on the wall, “through which currents of pure air pour into the building.” While the vendor stalls in the Myers Daily Market have been removed, the characteristic open two-story space, with its large quantity of natural light, is still intact. The smaller wings sometimes found on market buildings from the early 20th century commonly were either open shed spaces operated on market days, or permanent storefronts, such as those seen at the Myers Daily Market.

The sanitation features of the Myers Daily Market building were heavily emphasized in advertisements and newspaper articles. Though it was considered a handsome edifice, its modern sanitary features were the most valued components of the building, as the era’s representation of the building type. Upon its opening, the *Springfield Daily News*, perhaps with

³⁴ Tangires, ‘Feeding the Cities: Public Markets and Municipal Reform in the Progressive Era.’

³⁵ Rettig, Polly M., S.S. Bradford and Charles W. Snell, *Faneuil Hall Market/Quincy Market National Historic Landmark*, 1975, p.3.

³⁶ Tangires, ‘Feeding the Cities: Public Markets and Municipal Reform in the Progressive Era.’

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the hyperbole of local pride, dubbed it the utmost modern building. "The building which was designed by W.E. Russ, architect of Indianapolis, is perhaps the most modern market building in the United States, if not in the entire world. Not a thing which is conducive to good health, good taste and the best facilities for handling and dispensing of the wares offered for sale has been overlooked."³⁷ As previously noted, one of the Myers Daily Market building's key design features related to sanitation was the precise placement of operable windows for ventilation. A critical piece of Russ' design, these windows remain in the building, conveying the importance of a healthy environment for market buildings.

Summary

A gift by one of Springfield's leading industrialists, Myers Daily Market was hailed as a civic improvement and architectural gem. "The building, a beautiful structure of brown mottled brick with its expansive arches and wide stretches of glass, has arisen on the location of the old frame fish market which stood an uncertain guard at the intersection of the two streets for years and years. It is an improvement which is material, not only for the artistic and decorative beauty which it adds to the business section of the city but because of what is to be offered within its walls."³⁸ The building remains intact, representing the era of modern market buildings as a municipal function and theme and as a building type.

³⁷ 'New Myers Market Is Formally Thrown Open.'

³⁸ 'New Myers Market Is Formally Thrown Open.'

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Clark County Public Library
201 S. Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio 45506
Subject Files: City Market

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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): CLA0041501

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.389

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 259785 | Northing: 4422785 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The nominated boundary includes all of Parcel #34007000341081008, as defined by the Clark County Auditor. See Attachment A – Maps.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the property historically associated with the Myers Daily Market, during the Period of Significance, 1916-1950.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nathalie Wright, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization: _____
street & number: 1535B Lafayette Dr.
city or town: Columbus state: OH zip code: 43220
e-mail nwright66@yahoo.com
telephone: 614-447-8832
date: October 2, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photo Log

Photographer: Nathalie Wright

Date Photographed: April 5, 2017

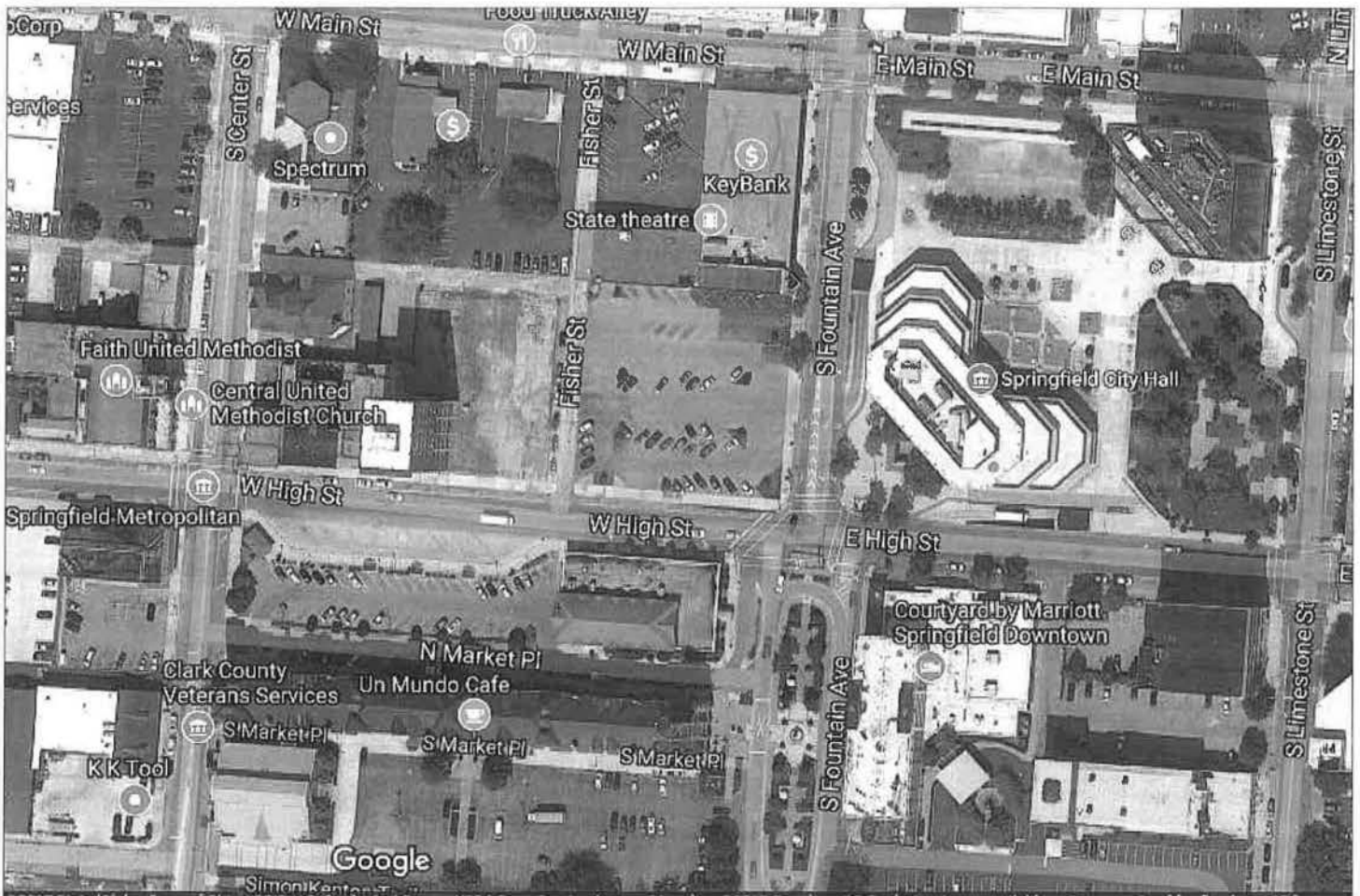
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. Streetscape & Myers Daily Market, old City Hall and Market in background, looking south
2. Myers Daily Market, façade, looking west
3. Façade & north elevation, looking southwest
4. Façade & south elevation, looking northwest
5. Façade, entrance detail, looking west
6. Façade, roof and window detail, looking northwest
7. South & rear elevations, looking northeast
8. North & rear elevations, looking southeast
9. 1st floor, entrance, looking east
10. 1st floor, looking east
11. 1st floor, office reception area, looking northeast
12. 1st floor, office reception area, ceiling detail, looking northeast
13. 1st floor, office reception area, looking northeast
14. 1st floor, hallway, looking west
15. 1st floor, hallway, intact original ceiling and metal trusses above drop ceiling, looking north
16. 1st floor, hallway, intact original ceiling and metal trusses above drop ceiling, looking north
17. 1st floor, hallway, intact original ceiling and metal trusses above drop ceiling, looking up
18. 1st floor, hallway, intact original ceiling and metal trusses above drop ceiling, looking up
19. 1st floor, auditorium, looking west
20. 1st floor, auditorium, looking east
21. 1st floor, auditorium, intact ceiling and metal trusses above drop ceiling, looking west
22. 1st floor, auditorium, intact ceiling and metal trusses above drop ceiling, looking east
23. 1st floor, meeting room, looking southeast
24. 1st floor, kitchen, looking south
25. Basement, stairs, looking south
26. Basement, recreation room with intact mushroom columns, looking west
27. Basement, recreation room, looking southwest
28. Basement, office, looking south

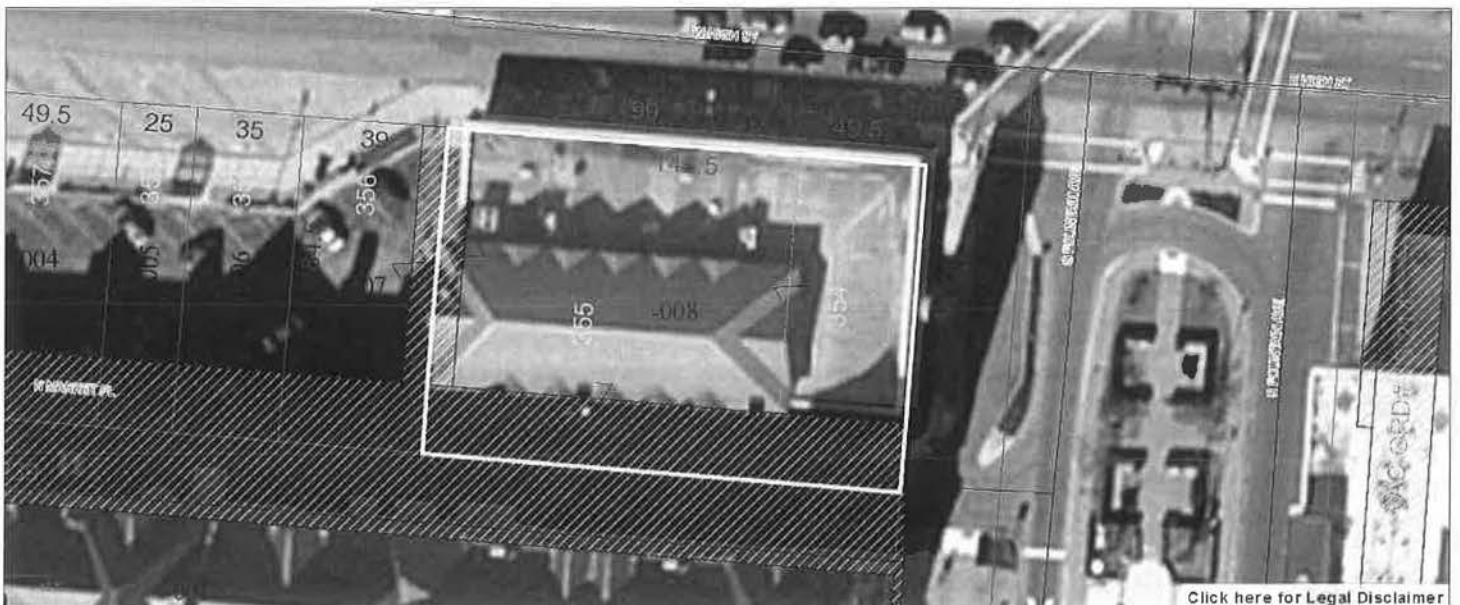
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

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

Attachment A - Maps

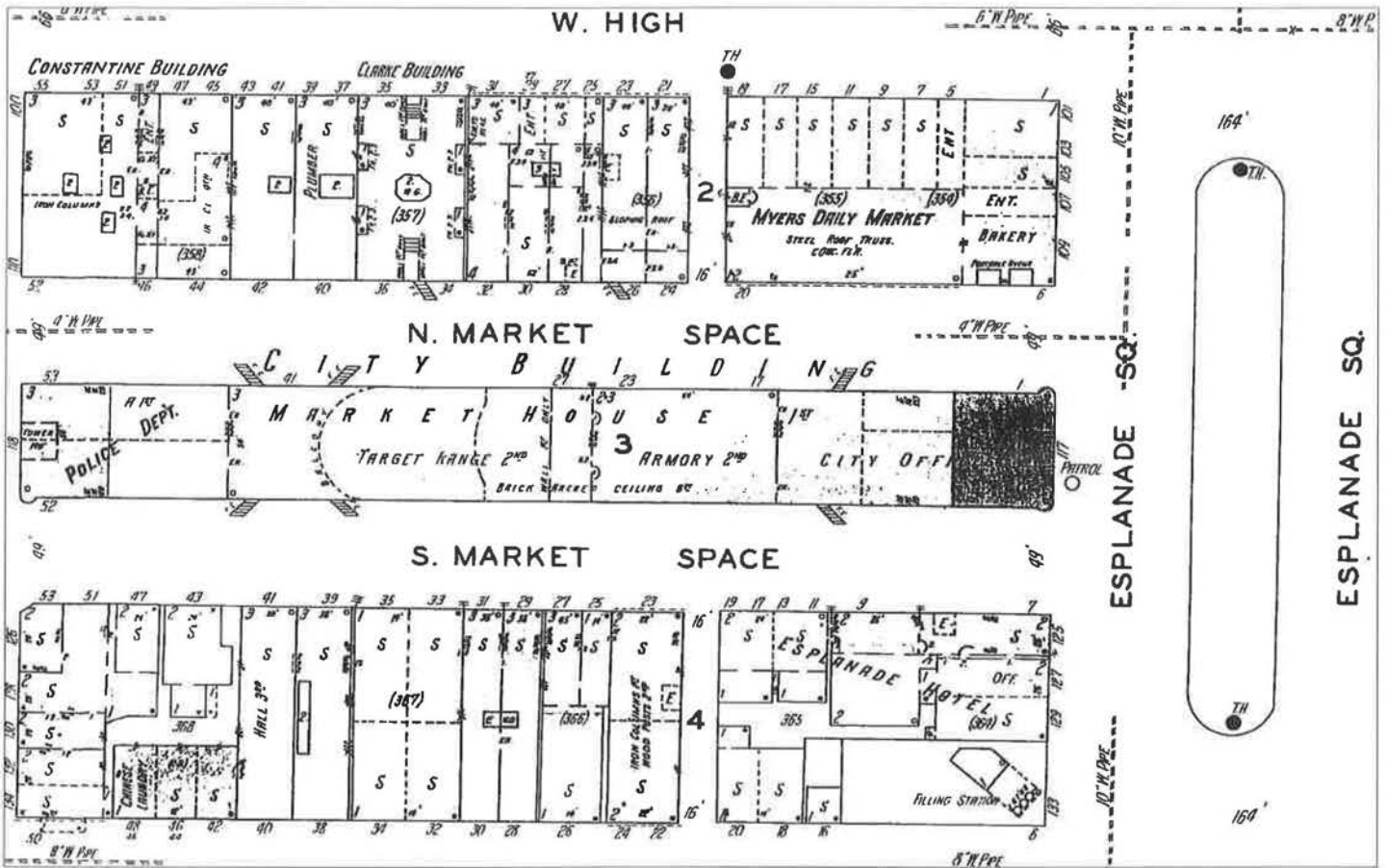


Aerial View. From Google Maps

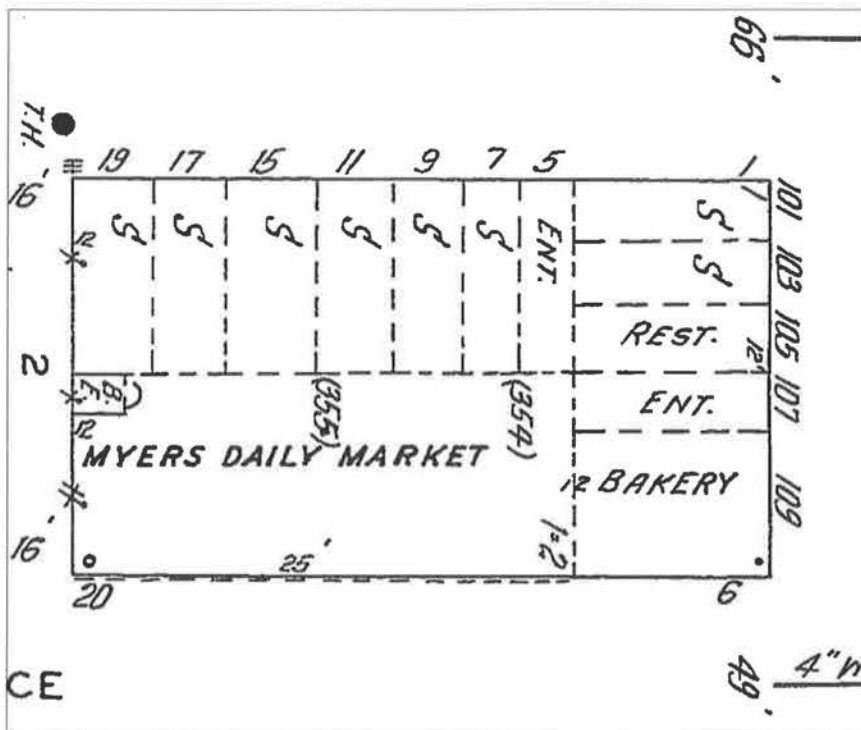


Myers Daily Market, 101 S. Fountain Ave. From Clark County Auditor.

Attachment A - Maps



1928 Sanborn Map



1955 Sanborn Map

Attachment B – Historic Images



Myers Daily Market & Esplanade, c.1916. From *Springfield News*, date unknown.



1916. From 'Myers Market,' *Springfield Sun*, November 17, 1916.

Attachment B – Historic Images



Marketplace interior, c.1916, looking west. From Clark County Historical Society.



1940s. From Clark County Historical Society.

Attachment B – Historic Images

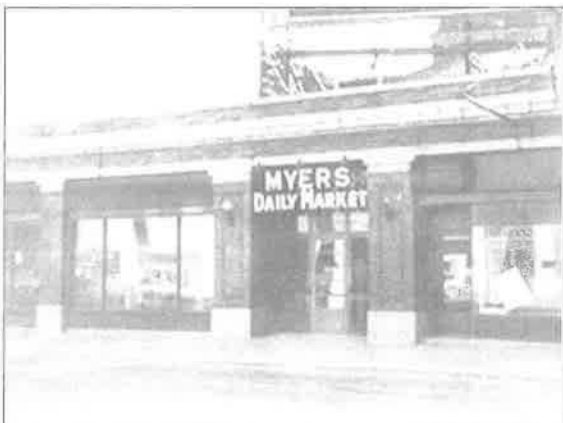


Marketplace interior, date unknown. From Guthrie's Original: <http://sininatin.org/About-Us.html>.

Attachment B – Historic Images



Mattie Guthrie's Lunch Counter, c.1950s. From Clark County Historical Society.



1960s. From Clark County Historical Society.



1974. From Laybourne, *Springfield*, p.23.

Attachment B – Historic Images

THE MYERS MARKET OPENING

Next Saturday, November 18

This date marks another step in Springfield's progress.

A Daily Market such as this one, located in the very heart of the city's business district, fills a long-felt want.

Every day, in this market, will be displayed fresh food stuffs of the Highest Quality.

Fresh and smoked Meats, Poultry, Dairy Products, etc., will be shown on Sanitary Refrigerated Display Counters.

The Fruit, Vegetable, Candy and Bakery stands are of sanitary construction, with broad Opalite tops.

Every appointment is for your convenience and the last word in sanitation.

TWO BAND CONCERTS ON SATURDAY

The Kissell Real Estate Co.

721 to 724 Fairbanks Building

Attachment B – Historic Images

THE SPRINGFIELD DAILY NEWS

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1929

PAGE 15


MYERS DAILY MARKET - - CORNER FOUNTAIN AND HIGH STS.

Boost
The
Boy Scouts
of America
By Attending
Camp Miami
Bryan Farm
July 8th-Aug. 19th

MARKET HOURS

Daily 6:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Saturday 6:30 A. M.-- to 7 P. M.



BELOW IS A DIAGRAM OF THE INTERIOR OF THE MYERS MARKET BLDG.

Hayes Boys' Shop.

The Boys' Corner

Boys and Students

Clothing and Furnishings

Official Headquarters
Boy Scouts of America
and
Sky Climbers of America
National Children's Day, Saturday, June 15th

White Hemstitching Shop
MRS. M. L. WARBINGTON, Prop.
Pleating, Buttons
and Button Molds

SPECIAL

Every Day
Malted Milk
15c

We have just installed a new Electric Fountain and we are now prepared to serve you the best in Fountain Refreshments.

A Complete Light
Lunch Served Daily

Try Our Home Made Candy

Willis Candy Shop
105 S. Fountain Ave. Myers Market Bldg.

New System Bakery

Quality Baked Goods

Made Fresh Daily

In Our Own Bakery in The Myers Market

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Pecan Rolls 25c Pan

WEDDING CAKES OUR SPECIALTY
Any Size or Style Made To Your Order.
Phone Center 1173-W.

DO NOT CIRCULATE

HIGH STREET ENTRANCE

AISLE

AISLE

Springfield Community Kitchen

Ready To Serve Foods

SATURDAY SPECIALS

LET BREAD BE RIGHT ON THE TABLE 28c

DELICIOUS MEAT - BREAD - ON PLATE 40c

MEAT - BREAD - ON PLATE

The Myers Market

Springfield's Only Daily Market

The Market has its own refrigerating plant with refrigerated cases, assuring delivery of food in the safest and most sanitary condition. It will pay you to purchase the 50c a Week Market during the hot summer months when you stand in a line to wait for your food. The market is in the Myers Market Building, 227 First National Bank Building.

COFFEE

It has a rich, full, smooth and long ground. Try our

FAVORITE BLEND

Roasted and Blended by

PHIL SCHMIDT

11 W. HIGH

15 YEARS

IN THE MYERS MARKET BLDG.

MASSMAN'S PANTITORIUM

CLEANERS AND DYERS
Phone Center 1690

SNIDER'S DELICATESSEN

Quality First All the Time

FANCY MEATS

Cheese, Pickles and Olives.

E. B. MORRISON

Fancy Fruits
and
Vegetables

You can save money if you do your buying in the Myers Daily Market.

For space and prices in the Myers Market Building, apply to:

The Kissell Real Estate Company,
227 First National Bank Building.

E. W. BUTLER

Tea, Coffee, Butter and Eggs

A Full Line of

Battle Creek
Sanitarium
Health Foods
Tel. Center 1258

BERNIE BRUGGER

Quality First Seed

HOME PRODUCTS

FORMERLY MRS. AUSTIN

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY-COTTAGE CHEESE

3 Sweet Cream Butter, Country Dressed Olives, Home Baked Pork, Cakes and Conies.

OTTENFELD'S

DELICATESSEN

IF IT'S CHEESE, WE HAVE IT

Select From

53 Varieties

For Your Dinner Serve

MARY-ANN CAKES

They Are Delicious

For Sale at 10c a Doz. in Myers Market Bldg.

R. E. LAKE

The Myers Market

GROGEC

Member of

I. G. A. STORES

We Offer Many
Specials
Daily

COME IN AND BE CONVINCED

MATTIE GUTHRIE'S

She Serves

DELICIOUS LUNCHES

And Her Own
Special Blend
of Coffee

GUS LONGO

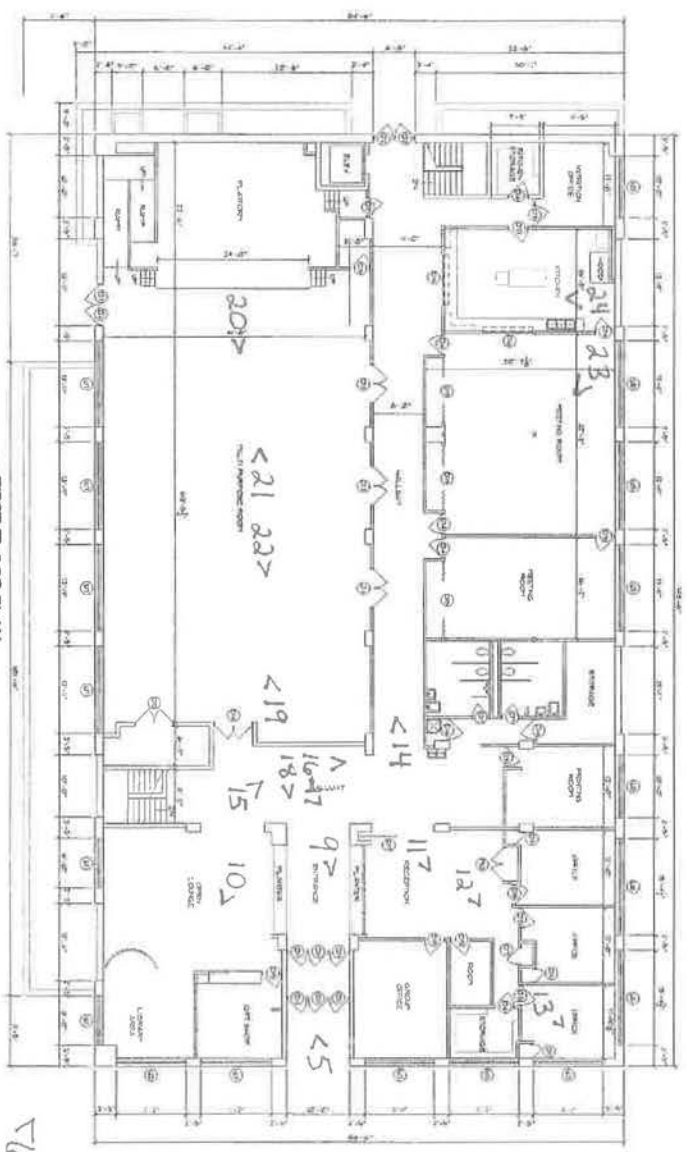
QUALITY FRUITS ONLY
In The Myers Daily Market

AISLE

Abbott's Quality Meats

Full-page Myers Daily Market advertisement. From *Springfield Daily News*, June 14, 1929.

MYERS DAILY MARKET
CLARK CO, OH



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
TYPICAL

WINDOW SCHEDULE

NO.	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
01	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	INSULATED GLASS
02	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
03	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
04	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
05	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
06	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
07	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
08	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
09	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
10	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
11	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
12	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
13	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
14	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
15	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
16	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
17	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
18	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
19	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
20	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
21	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
22	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
23	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
24	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
25	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
26	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
27	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
28	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
29	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
30	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME

DOOR SCHEDULE

NO.	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
01	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	INSULATED GLASS
02	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
03	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
04	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
05	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
06	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
07	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
08	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
09	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
10	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
11	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
12	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
13	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
14	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
15	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
16	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
17	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
18	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
19	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
20	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
21	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
22	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
23	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
24	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
25	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
26	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
27	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
28	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
29	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME
30	1/2" x 4' x 8' 6"	ALUMINUM FRAME

PRELIM
NOT FOR
CONSTR.
1/18/2017

CRAIG E. DILLON AIA, ARCHITECT
SHEET NO. A2

1st Flr

COMMISSION NO.
PHASE:
SCALE: VARIOUS
DRAWN BY: CLM
CHECKED BY: CED
REVIEWED BY: CED
ISSUE DATE: 09-26-09

MARK DATE REVISION

INTERIOR RENOVATION FOR
MYERS MARKET
101 S. FOUNTAIN AVE.
SPRINGFIELD 45502 CLARK COUNTY OH

81

71

23

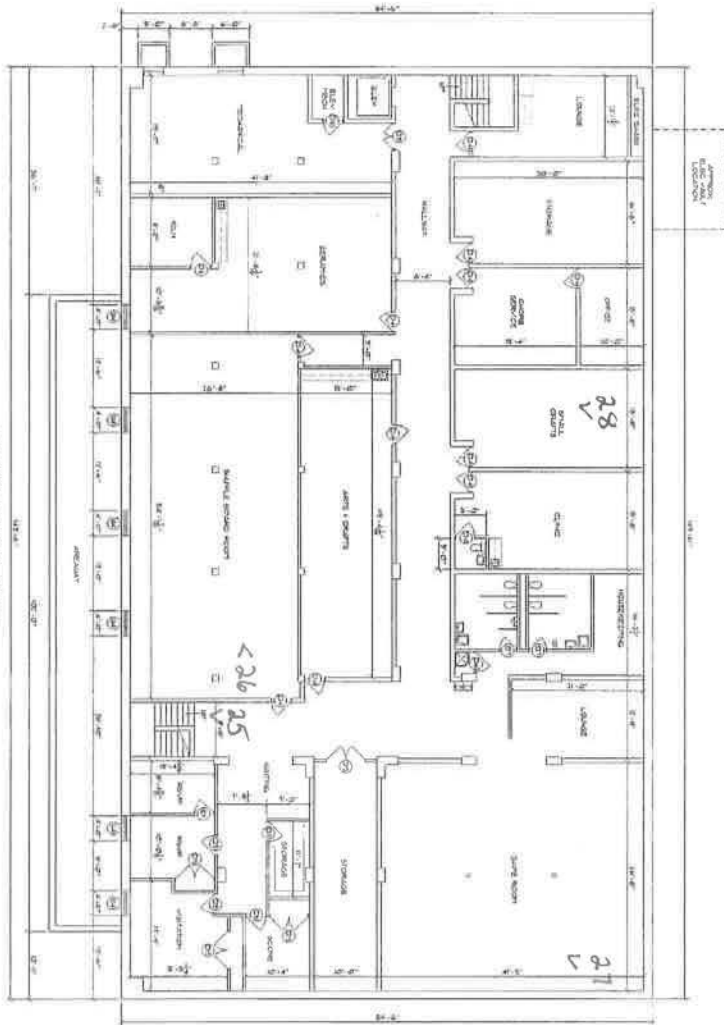
1

2











74





76

*Myers Daily Market
Clark Co., OH*



LOWER LEVEL PLAN
NO WALKWAY TO BE CONSIDERED

NO.	SYMBOL	SIZE	FINISH
001		4'-0" x 6'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
002		4'-0" x 8'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
003		4'-0" x 4'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
004		6'-0" x 6'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
005		6'-0" x 8'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
006		8'-0" x 6'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
007		8'-0" x 8'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
008		12'-0" x 8'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
009		12'-0" x 12'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
010		12'-0" x 16'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS

NO.	SYMBOL	SIZE	FINISH
011		4'-0" x 8'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
012		4'-0" x 6'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
013		4'-0" x 8'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
014		4'-0" x 6'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
015		4'-0" x 8'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
016		4'-0" x 6'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
017		4'-0" x 8'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
018		4'-0" x 6'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
019		4'-0" x 8'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS
020		4'-0" x 6'-0"	1-1/2" ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLASS

**PRELIM
NOT FOR
CONSTR.**
4/19/10

CRAIG E. DILLON AIA, ARCHITECT

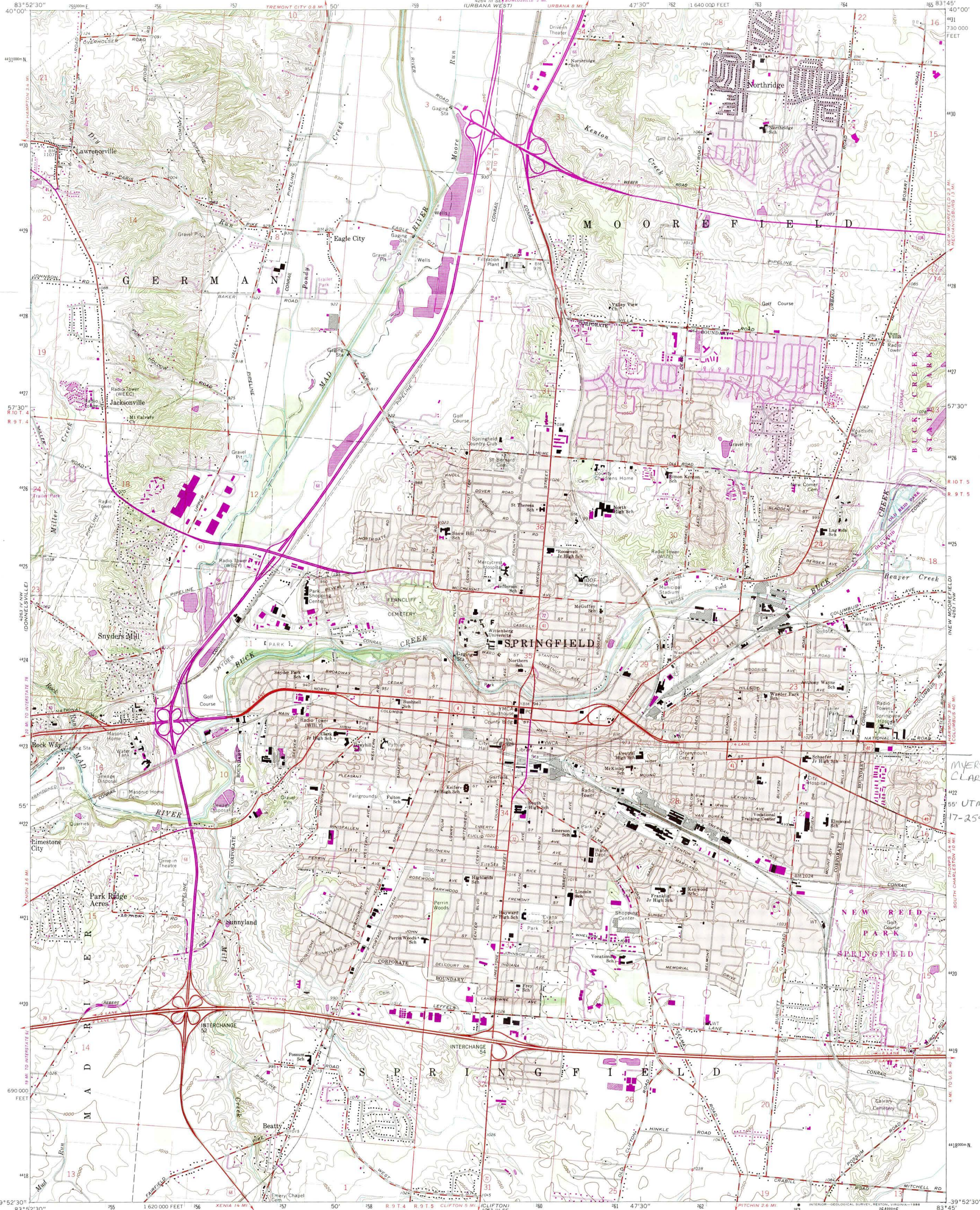
LOWER

DATE: 04-26-10
DRAWN BY: CDM
CHECKED BY: CDM
REVIEWED BY: CDM
004-10-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00

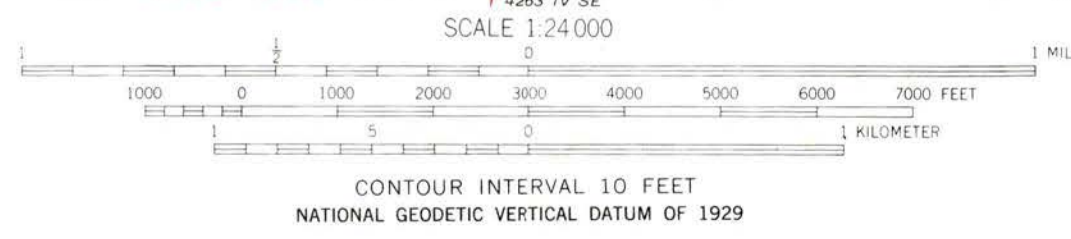
WORK DATE: REVISION:

INTERIOR RENOVATION FOR
MYERS MARKET
191 S. FOUNTAIN AVE.
SPRINGFIELD 45502
CLARK COUNTY, OH

SHEET NO. **A1**
1/16



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the State of Ohio agencies. Revised in cooperation with State of Ohio agencies. Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA. Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954. Field checked 1955. Revised 1966. Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Ohio coordinate system, south zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meters south and 7 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks. Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information unchecked. Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. Entire area lies within the Between the Miami Land Lines based on the Great Miami River Base. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO
39083-H7-TF-024
1966
PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 4263 IV NE-SERIES V852

MVERS DAILY MARKET
CLARK CO., OH
UTM:
17-259785-442785

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Ohio agencies from aerial photographs taken 1979 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981. Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas.



12:00

RESTAURANT
Cafe
ROUTE

Red traffic light



UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
SENIOR SERVICES





12:00

Please slow down
No snow removal



THROUGH
TRAFFIC
PROHIBITED

NO

THE PIZZERIA CENTER



United Way

HANDICAPPED ENTRANCE ONLY

CAUTION







COURTYARD
Hotel

1888

1888



EXIT

ENTRANCE

EXIT









TELL ME
Springfield
STRONG
DON'T LET THE CITY GO
MAY 2
Get the facts at
springfield.gov







2000

low

Wipac Schichten

Wipac Schichten

























023

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Myers Daily Market

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: OHIO, Clark

Date Received: 1/8/2018 Date of Pending List: 1/29/2018 Date of 16th Day: 2/13/2018 Date of 45th Day: 2/22/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002119

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

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

Accept Return Reject 2/14/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria Accept, National Register Criteria A and C.

Reviewer Patrick Andrus *Patrick Andrus* Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date 2/14/2018

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

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



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials are submitted on Dec. 28 2017
For nomination of the Myers Daily Market to the National Register of
Historic Places: Clark 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: _____



2018

December 28, 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 seven (7) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
Myers Daily Market
Bruce-MacBeth Engine Company
620-622 Vine Street
Chesapeake High School
Medina Farmers Exchange
Newton Falls USO Center

COUNTY

Belmont County
Clark County
Cuyahoga County
Hamilton County
Lawrence County
Medina County
Trumbull County

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: George-Caldwell-Grum Farm, Belmont County; Bruce-MacBeth Engine Company, Cuyahoga County; Medina Farmers Exchange, Medina County; and Newton Falls USO Center, Trumbull County.

The Newton Falls USO Center nomination includes a letter from the City of Newton Falls objecting to the National Register nomination. Since this letter of objection is from a public owner and Newton Falls is not a Certified Local Government, the State Historic Preservation Office is not seeking a Determination of Eligibility for this property. The letter of objection does not prohibit the listing of the property in the National Register.

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 cursive script that reads "Barbara Power".

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

Enclosures