

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Newark Downtown Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by Church St., Second St., Fifth St. and Canal St.

☐ not for publication

city or town Newark

☐ vicinity

state Ohio

code OH

county Licking

zip code 43055

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara Pavey Dept. Head
Planning, Inventory
Registration

October 12, 2001

Signature of certifying official

Date

Ohio Historic Preservation -- OH SHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
 - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
 - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ☐ removed from the National Register
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Patrick Andrews

1/15/2002

for Signature of Keeper

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
77	14	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
78	14	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

5

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: business, professional, financial, specialty & dept. stores

Government:

courthouse, jail

Social: meeting hall**Recreation:** theater, monument**Transportation:** railroad depot**Industry:** manufacturing facility**Landscape:** plaza**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: business, professional, financial, specialty store

Government: city hall, courthouse**Recreation:** theater, monument, work of art, museum**Landscape:** plaza, object, monument, parking lot**7. Description****Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Italianate, Second Empire, Romanesque Revival

Late 19th/20th C. Revivals: Neo-classical Revival

Early 20c American: Sullivanesque

Modern: Art Deco, International

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	stone,
roof	slate, asbestos
walls	brick, stone, stucco, mosaic, terracotta
other	

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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The Newark Downtown Historic District encompasses 96 buildings in the center of the city's central business district. The historic district is centered around the four-acre Courthouse Square, where a monumental late 19th century courthouse is located in the center of a green park at the heart of downtown. The district includes buildings facing the north, west and south sides of the square. The historic buildings on the east side of the square have been replaced with modern non-conforming structures. From the square, the district extends along West Main Street for about two blocks; north along North Third and Fourth Streets to the alley north of Church Street; and south along South Second and Third Streets just south of Canal Street. The district contains cohesive blocks of late 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings, constructed in a wide variety of architectural styles, reflecting a period of great growth and prosperity in Newark. Several buildings in the district have been individually listed in the National Register including the Licking County Courthouse (NR, 1973); the Old Home Bank Building designed by Louis Sullivan and located at 1 N. Third Street (NR, 1973); the Shield's Block at 23-29 South Park Place (NR, 1978); Courthouse Center at 35-37 South Park Place (NR, 1979), and the Second Presbyterian Church (NR, 1978). The Pennsylvania Railroad Depot (NR, 1979) at 25 East Walnut Street is another downtown building individually listed in the National Register, although it is south of the boundaries of the historic district.

Courthouse Square (Photos # 1-2)

The courthouse square is a four-acre site at the center of downtown Newark. It is laid out in what is known as the "Harrisonburg" plan, which is based on the courthouse square in Harrisonburg, Virginia, dating to 1780. In this type of plan, streets extend along two sides of the square and each is met with a perpendicular intersecting street at the center of the square. All street numbers in Newark originate from the Courthouse Square. The courthouse square is dominated by a monumental Second Empire Licking County Courthouse (**Building # 1**) (NR, 1973) constructed in 1876 and designed by architect H.E. Myer, who also designed several other Ohio courthouses (**Figure #1**). The building is constructed of different types of stone (sandstone foundation, and limestone walls and ornamentation) and measures three and a half stories in height on a raised foundation. A central tower dominates the Newark skyline. The building features four identical facades -- each measuring five bays with a central projecting pavilion terminating with a pedimented gable topped by a sculptural figure. The central pavilions each feature a one story portico supported by four stone Ionic columns, a central round-arched entrance with a fanlight transom, a highly ornamental round-arched window with trefoil design above the entrance, and a date stone in the area beneath the pediment. Paired stone pilasters, a stone cornice and stone window hoodmolds complete the composition. The raised sandstone base features simple segmental-arched openings and rustication beneath the pilasters above. A stone beltcourse separates the sandstone base from the first floor level of the building. The facade

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has a three-dimensional quality due to the use of narrow rock-faced gray stone blocks for the wall surface with contrasting smooth limestone pilasters, beltcourses, window hoodmolds and cornice. The windows on the first floor are segmental-arched openings with decorative hoodmolds. The third floor windows are unusual as they feature decorative circular sash above double-hung two-over-two sash filling the round-arched opening. These windows also feature decorative stone hoodmolds. The stone pilasters separate the bays and are carved with a decorative panel in the base, a single vertical line on the shaft, and three small rectangles in the capital. The mansard roof is covered in decorative polychrome slate with very decorative stone dormers. The central tower projects from the center of the building. The tower rests on a square stone base with a wooden shaft that repeats the pilaster details on the building facades and with a curbed mansard cap with a clock face on each side and a flat crown with a flag stand at the very tip.

The courthouse square is a large green park intersected with sidewalks leading to each of the four entrances to the courthouse. The grounds are the location of monuments, structures and recent works of art including a historic fountain (moved to this site) with a concrete and stone basin that was installed in 1983 in the southwest quadrant; a bandstand of relatively recent construction and a recent sculpture by J. Seward Johnson, Jr. in the northeast quadrant. A small parking area is located on the east side of the building.

North Park Place (Photos # 3-9)

North Park Place borders the north side of Courthouse Square. It is an intact block of ten buildings ranging in age from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries. Only two buildings in the block are considered non-contributing, although they are both historic buildings with contemporary facades. The Lansing House (hotel) was built in 1859 by Preston Janvok at 2-8 North Park Place (**Buildings # 2-4**) (**Figure #2**). It was a fine example of the Italianate style that was just beginning to become a popular style for commercial architecture. Although the central section of the building was altered in the early 20th century and now looks like a separate building, the Italianate characteristics of ornamental hoodmolds and bracketed cornice are still visible on both the North Park Place and South Third Street elevations. The storefronts have all been modernized. The building originally measured nine by seventeen bays. The central five bays facing North Park Place (**# 3**), altered in the early 20th century, feature a stucco facade with small rectangular second story windows, casement windows on the third story, classically-inspired detailing such as the Greek key design separating the second and third floor levels and the fluted pilasters separating the third story bays. Wide eaves overhang the building and feature modillion blocks with a row of dentils below. Three smaller scale buildings are located between the former Lansing Block and the midblock alley. They were originally two stories in height, although the building at 10 North Park Place (**# 5**) had a partial third floor added at a later date. The building

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features a gabled, slate-covered roofline, double-hung six over one windows, and two round-arched casement windows at either end. The storefront has been modernized but a historic entrance with fluted pilasters and a modified gable leads to the upper floors. The rooftop addition is three bays wide with a stepped parapet roofline. The building at 12 North Park Place (# 6) dates from the early 20th century but has had some facade alterations including the change in window openings and the addition of stucco over the brick facade. The bracketed cornice remains intact. This building may have looked originally much like its neighbor at 14 North Park Place (# 7), which features a large three-part second story window placed within a corbelled brickwork recess with a paneled cornice. The storefront has been modernized. The building at 22-24 N. Park Place (# 8) appears to be a historic brick building from the alley elevation, with an example of a c. 1960 facade constructed of enameled metal panels and aluminum trim. It is considered non-contributing. The building next door at 26-30 North Park Place (# 9), built c. 1915, is a good example of early 20th century commercial architecture. It is a two story, three-bay building with elements of stone storefront details intact, original three-part upper story windows with prism glass transoms, and a stone bracketed cornice. The building at 32 North Park Place (# 10) is also an older building with a c. 1960s facade and is considered non-contributing to the district. It is believed that the original facade is intact beneath this later addition. The Midland Theater (# 11), constructed in 1928, completes this block. The theater features both commercial storefronts and a 1,000-seat theater. The symmetrical facade is constructed of buff-colored brick with a hipped, tile-covered roofline. The central feature of the building is a large Flemish gabled projection with a round-arched opening, decorative polychrome terracotta decorative panels and pilasters, and glazed terracotta window trim, coping and gable ornamentation. One of the storefronts has been modernized and the theater marquee was added at a later date.

South Park Place (Photos # 10-13)

South Park Place consists of a row of eight late 19th to late 20th century buildings, with only one building -- a recently constructed brick structure at 35 South Park Place -- considered non-contributing because of its age. The building located at 37-39 South Park Place (**Building # 12**) (NR, 1979) was referred to in Pancoast's *Our Home Town Memories* as the "oldest brick business block in town." It predates an 1853 map of the city and features simple brick construction, plain stone lintels over double-hung one-over-one and two-over-two windows, simple cornice and hipped roofline. Although the storefronts are compatible contemporary infill, there are elements of the historic storefronts that remain including the cast iron columns and storefront cornice. Next door at 35 South Park Place (# 13) is new four story brick building which is contemporary in design but compatible with the streetscape with its scale and brick construction. The Shields

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Block (NR, 1978), located at 23-29 South Park Place (# 14), is a simple three story brick building with an Italianate bracketed cornice. The building measures fourteen bays with double-hung two-over-two windows with simple stone lintels and sills on the upper floors, brick banding and recent storefronts. The four bay brick building next door at 21 South Park Place (# 15) shares the same cornice detail and brick banding as its neighbor and may have been part of the Shields Block originally. It now has a large single window opening on the third floor that is being infilled with four windows. The building at 17-19 South Park Place (# 16) is a fine example of Italianate commercial architecture dating from the c. 1880 period. It features cast iron storefront columns; double hung two-over-two segmental- and round-arched openings, both with decorative hoodmolds, and a cornice with large decorative brackets. Simpler rectangular and segmental arched windows are visible along the alley elevation. The storefronts are contemporary infill but follow traditional storefront design with bulkheads and transoms. A small, two-story, three bay building is located next door at 15 South Park Place (# 17). It probably dates from the early 20th century, although it could be an older building with a newer facade that features upper story casement windows and a stucco wall surface. The storefront was recently constructed. Another c. 1880 Italianate building is located at 11 South Park Place (# 18). It is three stories in height with segmental- and round-arched openings with stone hoodmolds, piers separating the bays, and a bracketed cornice. The storefront was recently constructed. A vacant lot, where a fire burned a historic building is located between 11 and 3 South Park Place. The Rider Building, at 3 South Park (# 19) features a three bay façade with round-arched openings; double-hung trefoil-over-two sash on the third floor; brick piers separating the bays; corbelled brickwork between the large brackets in the cornice; and an altered storefront. The building at 1 South Park Place (# 20) is one of the most distinctive in the downtown. Constructed in the Italianate style for the First National Bank in 1870, it features a remarkably intact stone facade with an entrance angled toward the corner. Facade elements include rusticated quoins at the corners, a round arched entrance with a carved face as a keystone, segmental and round-arched windows, a heavily bracketed cornice and the name First National Bank carved in stone on both the South Park and South Third elevations. Although it was a separate building at one time, the two-bay brick Italianate facade at 20 South Third Street has been joined to the building at 1 South Park Place and no longer has a separate address. It features round-arched openings, brick piers separating the bays and the same cornice detail as its neighbor at 1 South Park Place.

Third Street (facing Courthouse Square) (Photos # 14-18)

Twelve buildings on the west side of Third Street face the Courthouse Square. They range in scale from one to four stories in height and in date from the late 19th to the late 20th centuries. The new four-story brick Candlewick Commons building at 15 South Third Street (**Building #**

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21) is considered non-contributing because it was completed in late 1990s, replacing buildings that burned in a 1994 fire. Although well outside the district's period of significance, the building is successful in maintaining the scale and character of the streetscape because of its location along the sidewalk, brick construction with contrasting stone trim, fenestration pattern and storefronts at the first floor level. The small one story building at 9 South Third Street (# 22) dates from the early 20th century and has a perfectly plain brick facade with a recessed storefront that has been covered with contemporary materials. The building on the southwest corner of Third and Main Streets, at 1-7 South Third Street (# 23), measures nine by nine bays. The Third Street facade was modified over the years and now looks like three separate buildings. The original features of the building include double-hung two-over-two windows with simple stone lintels with corner blocks, decorative corbelled brickwork in the upper facade and a bracketed cornice with wide overhanging eaves. A three-bay section of the Third Street elevation was altered to have the appearance of an early 20th century commercial building with multi-paned casement windows, a stucco facade and a parapet rather than a cornice. A three-story, three-bay addition was added along the Main Street elevation. It has simpler window details and a restrained cornice.

The building located at 1 North Third Street (# 24) (NR, 1973) is one of the most architecturally significant buildings in the state of Ohio -- it is one of only two bank buildings in the state designed by architect Louis Sullivan. Built by The Home Building Association in 1914, it has all of the hallmarks of Sullivan's later small town bank period -- the terracotta facade with Sullivanesque ornamentation; decorative polychrome mosaic wall panels; leaded casement windows, a transom with opaque glass and overall rectangular form with flat roofline. The mosaic panel on the Third Street elevation incorporates the architect's name and the date of construction. A c.1880 three-story brick Italianate building is located next door at 3 North Third Street (# 25). It features pedimented stone lintels, a bracketed cornice and an altered storefront. The building at 5 North Third Street (# 26) is also three stories but has more vertical proportions than its neighbor to the south. It features very tall double-hung one-over-one windows, wall panels beneath the second story and above the third story windows, corbelled brickwork and a bracketed cornice with wide overhanging eaves. The building at 7 North Third Street (#27) is a two story, two bay brick structure dating from c. 1910. It features three-part windows with transoms, which are typical of this period with simple stone lintels and a continuous stone sill. The brick parapet is slightly gabled and capped with stone coping. The two story building next door at 9-11 North Third Street (# 28) dates from 1927. It is constructed of buff-colored brick with limestone trim, and has four bays separated by pilasters with stone capitals, and has a stone and corbelled brick cornice. Newark's only remaining downtown "skyscraper" of six stories is located at 15 North Third Street (# 29). Although it is an older building, its facade has been thoroughly modernized with fixed pane windows, glass entrance atrium and stucco wall surface,

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and is considered non-contributing. The former American House Hotel (and later the Hotel Fulton), constructed c. 1868, was originally located from 23-37 North Fourth Street (# 30-33). Although it has been divided into four different buildings over the years, there is still evidence of what was once a unified facade through the similarity of fenestration patterns in the buildings today. Since they are now separate structures, they will be described individually. The building at 23 North Third Street (#30) still reflects the Italianate style of the hotel's original design with its segmental- and round-arched openings with carved stone lintels, and a bracketed cornice. The first floor level has been modernized. One of the most unusual buildings in Newark -- the Arcade Building - is located at 29-33 North Third Street (# 31) and extends for an entire city block to include an entrance along North Fourth Street. It was constructed in 1909 behind the American House Hotel building. The North Third Street elevation features a central brick section with a large segmental arched opening (now infilled with windows) flanked by stucco- covered and unornamented sections that reflect the same fenestration pattern as its neighbors, although the window sizes have been changed and stucco applied to the exterior. The interior is a light-filled space with a gabled, sky lit roofline; a continuous row of brick storefronts with brick piers, iron grillwork and cornices; and terrazzo flooring. Although the storefronts and the main section of the arcade runs in an east-west direction, there are entrances midblock from the north and south. The buildings at 35 and 37 North Third Street (#32-33) were also part of the American House Hotel at one time with their similar fenestration pattern of segmental and round-arched openings with decorative stone lintels and identical bracketed cornice. The building at 37 North Third Street had a two-story projecting bay window with bracketed cornice added later, probably in the late 19th century. The YMCA building, at 39-45 North Third Street (# 34), is a good example of Richardsonian Romanesque Revival architecture in downtown Newark. It is a three-story brick building that measures seven by sixteen bays. The central entrance, with its stone entrance surround with carved human and animal faces, foliage, medallions and rosettes; and the name "YMCA" above, is located on the North Third Street elevation. Other distinctive features of the building include the Romanesque stone column at the corner of the building; round-arched ribbon windows with brick corbelled arches on the third floor level, a cornice and a shaped parapet. The window pattern, cornice and parapet are repeated on the Church Street elevation.

Second Street (Photos # 19-21)

Only a few buildings along South Second Street are included in the district. They include the building at 27 South Second Street (**Building # 35**), which is a three story brick Italianate structure dating from c. 1880. It has both rectangular and round-arched window openings with carved stone hoodmolds, rusticated stone quoins, corbelled brickwork and a bracketed cornice. The storefront has been altered. A block-long City Market building (# 36) was built in 1915-1916 on the former location of the Ohio and Erie Canal. The building features two-story sections at

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either end with a single story gabled roof section in between. The one story section has a series of openings along the sides and the two story sections (which were originally identical) have central entrances flanked by projecting cornices with modillion blocks. The Second Street storefronts and entrance have been altered. A row of three brick commercial buildings are located on the east side of Second Street, across from the former market house. The first is a six-bay two story brick Italianate structure at 44-46 South Second (# 37) that features double-hung windows with carved stone lintels, recessed brick panels, a bracketed cornice and altered storefronts. Next door, at 48-52 South Second Street (# 38) is the former Star European Hotel, constructed c. 1907 with an elaborate five bay facade with a classically inspired limestone entrance, windows with splayed limestone lintels and separated by brick piers; and a heavily bracketed cornice. Next door, at 54-58 South Second Street (# 39), is a simpler brick structure that was built c. 1904 and features both rectangular and round-arched window openings, corbelled brickwork, a simple parapet and altered storefronts.

South First Street (Photos # 22-23)

There is one building on South First Street (# 40) included in the district. It is the former Scheidler Machine Works Co. building at 55 South First that now houses the Institute of Industrial Technology (an industrial museum) (Figure #3). It is a late 19th century brick manufacturing building which measures four by sixteen bays, has segmental-arched window openings separated by brick piers, a stepped gable facing South First Street and no extraneous ornamentation. An entrance wing has been recently added to the north side of the building to serve its new function as a museum.

Third Street (Photos # 24-31, 66-67)

There are a few buildings along North and South Third Street that do not face the Courthouse Square and have not been described thus far. Beginning at the northernmost end of the historic district, at 60-64 North Third Street (Building # 41), is the former John J. Carroll Department Store, built in 1919 in the Classical Revival style. It is a freestanding, three-story commercial structure with brick facing and stone trim. A projecting cornice, corner pilasters, and beltcourses are all constructed of limestone and constitute the major elements of the Classical Revival style. Third story windows feature splayed lintels and the storefront and central entrance with engaged columns are intact. Immediately to the south at 50 North Third Street (# 42) is a two story International style bank building constructed in 1958. It retains its original rectangular form, flat roofline, continuous bands of windows, and no extraneous ornamentation that are characteristics

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of the style. It was the first free-standing International Style building constructed in downtown Newark. The former Licking Savings Bank, constructed in 1957, at 42 North Third Street (# 43), has a marble Art Deco-influenced façade. These two bank buildings were built only a year apart, yet they are vastly different in style, retain a high degree of architectural integrity and are included as contributing buildings although they are under 50 years of age.

Directly across North Third Street from the John J. Carroll Department Store is the First Presbyterian Church (#44) at 65 North Third Street. Designed by Mansfield architect, Vernon Redding, the stone Late Gothic Revival style structure was completed in 1909. It features a square corner tower with crenelated parapet, and open belfry; a central recessed entrance, a variety of window shapes and sizes with stained glass panels, and smooth stone trim. There are several later additions including a very plain brick structure to the south, and a rear wing connecting the church with a smaller stone chapel with gable roof and pointed arch windows. Next door, at 57 North Third Street (#45), is a single story building with vertical siding covering the facade. It is considered non-contributing. A seven-story office tower is located on the northwest corner of Third and Church Streets, at 51 North Third Street (#46), it was constructed recently and is considered non-contributing.

A row of four commercial structures, all dating from the late 19th century, adjoin the buildings at the southeast corner of South Third and South Park Place and form a remarkably interesting and intact streetscape. The building at 22 South Third Street (# 47) has a façade that is nearly identical to that located at 3 South Park Place (# 19), and may have been part of the same building at one time. The three story building features round-arched windows with the original trefoil window sash in the third floor windows, corbelled brickwork between the deep brackets in the cornice and a relatively intact storefront with bulkheads, display windows and transoms. The Brunswick Club building, constructed c.1880s, is located next door at 26 South Third Street (# 48). This distinctive three story building features an original storefront, a projecting second story bay window with carved wooden ornamentation, tall third story windows with a round-arched section over the central bay and a mansard tower with a slate roof and the name "Brunswick Club" carved in stone at its base. A three-story, nine-bay Italianate brick building is located at 28-34 South Third Street (#49). It features both segmental- and round-arched windows with decorative hoodmolds; projecting sills; original two-over-two and trefoil sash in a number of the windows; and a cornice with paired brackets. Another Italianate buildings is located next door at 36-38 South Third Street (# 50). It features both rectangular and round-arched openings with decorative hoodmolds, original cast iron storefront columns and a modest bracketed cornice.

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The South Third Street elevation of the former City Market building (#36) is located between the row of commercial buildings and the former Licking County Jail and Sheriff's Residence, at 46 South Third Street (# 51), which is a fine example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style (Figure #5). Constructed entirely of stone with rock-faced stone trim over the round-arched and ribbon windows; and limestone paired front porch columns. Other features include the rounded projecting bay on the facade, the rounded turrets with conical rooflines and the slate roofline with copper coping. A handsome iron fence encloses the north and east sides of the property.

Fourth Street (Photos # 32-43)

The historic district extends along North Fourth Street for nearly two blocks. Beginning at the northernmost edge of the district is the Telephone Building located at 66 North Fourth Street (Building # 52). It is a buff-colored brick building dating from 1929. Its distinctive features include the terracotta facade on the first and second floors, a classically inspired marble entrance surround; and polychrome terracotta decorative panels in the band above the second floor level. The third story was added in 1967. It is constructed of the same buff-colored brick as the original but lacks the terracotta ornamentation. Across the alley to the south, is the Masonic Temple Building at 46-50 North Fourth Street (# 53). This handsome five-story dark red brick building with contrasting limestone trim dates from 1909. It features storefronts at the first floor level, with much of the original storefront fabric intact; windows grouped in twos and threes on the upper levels with those on the top floor accentuated with limestone hoodmolds; a bracketed cornice and copper coping along the roofline. The lodge rooms are housed in the upper floors of the building.

Across the street from the Telephone Building is the Plymouth Congregational Church (# 54). Designed by architects Marriott & Allen, the church was completed in 1909 in the Late Gothic style. It is a stone structure with a central gable flanked by a rounded turret to the south and a bell tower to the north. A large pointed-arch window with tracery is located in the gable end of the facade. Although designed by a different architect, it is very similar in design to the First Presbyterian Church built in the same year (#44). Three other buildings flank the church on the west side of Fourth Street in this block. They include a red brick apartment building, with a buff-colored brick facade (the same color as the Telephone Building across the street) at 63 North Fourth Street (# 55); another multi-story brick apartment/office building at 51 North Fourth Street (# 56); and a modest frame commercial building located at 49 North Fourth Street (# 57).

Continuing south on the east side of North Fourth Street, south of Church Street, are two buildings that face North Fourth Street including the entrance to the Arcade, at 24-28 North

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Fourth Street (# 31), with its two-story facade of dark red brick; terracotta entrance surround with the name ARCADE included in it; decorative brick and terracotta ornamentation located below the projecting cornice. This entrance, which is also highlighted with a mosaic floor panel, leads to a glass arcade with storefronts facing the interior space. The three story brick building next door at 20-22 North Fourth Street (# 58) features a central round-arched entrance to the upper floors flanked by storefronts, simple stone lintels and sills, brick banding along the parapet and the name "Chilcote & Jones" in a panel between the second and third floor windows.

Six buildings are located on the west side of North Fourth Street, south of West Church Street, including a small single story brick building built c.1960s at the southwest corner of Church and North Fourth Streets (# 59), which is more recent than the district's period of significance and is considered non-contributing. Next to it at 27-31 North Fourth Street (# 60) is a three story Italianate building dating from c. 1880. It features a stucco-covered facade, windows with carved lintels, a projecting bay window, a cornice with paired brackets and recessed storefronts. The building at 17 North Fourth Street (# 61) appears to be an early 20th century building that had a single three-part window on the second floor that has been infilled; decorative brickwork panels and a bracketed cornice. The storefront level has been altered. A non-contributing, single story building is located at 13 North Fourth Street (# 62). It may be an older building but its facade has been completely covered in vertical siding. The two buildings at 7 and 9-11 North Fourth Street (# 63- 64) were originally constructed as a single building in the Italianate style. Original features such as the window openings with carved stone hoodmolds and the bracketed cornice are still visible. Over the years some windows have been infilled, a projecting bay window added, and two of the three storefronts have been altered, yet the building still contributes to the scale and character of the streetscape. Another Italianate building from the 1880s is located at 5 North Fourth Street (# 65). It features original storefront materials including storefront columns and cornice; round-arched openings (with newer infill windows) with stone hoodmolds and paired brackets in the cornice.

West Locust Street/Elmwood Avenue (Photos # 44-50)

The only grouping of residential structures included in the district is located around the intersection of West Locust Street at Elmwood Avenue, at the northern edge of the historic district. This area includes nine buildings; all considered contributing to the historic district. The three story brick apartment building located at 29 West Locust Street (**Building # 66**) was known as the Jutlew Flats. Constructed prior to 1905, the building contained six apartments and featured a central entrance, projecting bays on the upper floors on the north side of the building and a projecting cornice with modillion blocks. Across the street, at 24-26 West Locust (# 67), is a

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frame double residence with one large and two smaller gables facing the street; projecting bay windows with multipaned windows on the second floor, and large windows with multipaned transoms on the first floor. Another frame building is located next door at 20-22 West Locust (# 68). Originally built as a single-family residence, it is now a double residence. It retains its narrow horizontal siding, slate roof, and some of its original multipaned windows. A Tudor Revival building is located at 14-16 West Locust (# 69). Built c. 1910, it was designed as a residence and doctor's office. The building features a brick first floor, with stucco and half-timbering on the second floor, and a slate-covered gabled roofline. An off-center wall dormer with half timbering in a diamond pattern is a dominant feature of the façade. Small canopies cover the separate entrances. The building at 12 West Locust Street (# 70) appears to date from the late 19th century with a more contemporary façade added in the early 20th century. An orange-colored brick is used on the façade, while the remainder of the building is an older red brick material. The building has a central entrance with fanlight, segmental arched window openings (with replacement rectangular windows), a restrained cornice, a metal entrance canopy and a decorative iron railing leading up the raised entrance.

Along Elmwood Avenue are four buildings. A frame double residence, c.1900, is located at 87-89 Elmwood (# 71). It features a gabled roofline with gabled dormers, six-over-one windows, original wood siding and simple front porches. Next door, at 95-97 Elmwood (# 72), is an apartment building dating from the 1930s. It is a brick two-story structure with a hipped roofline, central entrance with canopy, brick quoins and one-over-one windows. Across the street are a double residence at 94-96 Elmwood (# 73) and a single family at 98 Elmwood (# 74), both built c. 1910. The exterior of the building at 94-96 Elmwood features orange brick on the first floor level and stucco and half-timbering on the second floor, with a hipped roofline. A porch with brick supports extends across the front. The house at 98 Elmwood is constructed of red brick with a tile-covered gabled roofline, and a brick porch across the front.

Church Street (Photos # 51-56)
~~# 68~~

Church Street is also at the northern edge of the historic district. Only a few buildings are located along East Church Street. The Second Presbyterian Church (**Building # 75**) (NR, 1987) is located on the northwest corner of Church and Second Streets. It is a Gothic Revival building dating from 1874 with a stucco façade, slate-covered gable roofline, a corner spire with octagonal belfry, diamond-pane windows on the first floor, and pointed-arch stained glass windows above. A stone rectory, with a central entrance and diamond-pane casement windows is attached to the west side of the church. Across the street (# 76-78), are three small single-story structures. Only one, a very simple early 20th century single story building at 17 East Church (#77) is considered

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contributing. The other two were constructed after the period of significance and do not contribute to the character of the district.

The south side of the block between Third and Fourth Streets is an intact commercial streetscape of late-19th and early 20th century buildings. The YMCA Building (# 34), described earlier faces North Third Street, but maintains a significant presence along Church Street as well. The Albert Building, located at 15 West Church Street (# 79) dates from the first decade of the 20th century and features paired windows set within corbelled brick recesses, the name of the building carved in stone, and a restrained brick parapet with tile coping. The building next door, at 19 West Church Street (# 80), also dates from the early 20th century. Constructed in brown brick c. 1913, the building features paired windows with brick hoodmolds placed within brick recesses, continuous stone window sills, and corbelled brickwork in the parapet. The storefronts have been altered. One of the most distinctive buildings in Newark's downtown is the Venetian Gothic Revival Union Block, built in 1903, burned and rebuilt in 1904, at 21-39 West Church Street (# 81). Constructed in orange-colored brick, the three story building measures seventeen by seven bays. The symmetrical facade features a five bay dominant central section with a two-story balcony recessed behind brick columns with stone capitals, supporting an upper facade that features ornamental pointed-arch and circular openings. Other pointed-arch windows flank the balcony and brick quoins separate the central section from the remainder of the building. The remainder of the facade is divided into four, three-bay sections, each with segmental-arched openings, brick hoodmolds and quoins separating each section. A pressed metal cornice extends along the upper parapet. The parapet ornamentation appears to have been along the North Fourth Street elevation at one time but has been removed. Most of the storefronts have been altered. Across the street, at 34-36 West Church Street (#82), is a three-story brick building dating from the early 20th century. It has a storefront, a separate entrance to the upper floors, a projecting central bay and a recent mansard roof.

Main Street (Photos # 57-67)

The district extends along West Main Street from Courthouse Square for two-and-a-half blocks on the north side and one block on the south side of the street. A building, that appears to have been constructed in two sections, is located at 10-12 West Main Street (Building # 83). Dating from c. 1910, this simple building features one-over-one windows, and brick recessed panels as the only ornamentation. A round-arched entrance in the easternmost bay leads to the upper floor. The Art Deco building at 14 West Main Street (# 84) is actually a late 19th century structure that was altered c. 1926 when the building changed uses and the fine black architectural glass and glass block facade was added. Its smooth and sleek appearance provides a contrast to the late 19th and early 20th century buildings nearby. The Sparta Restaurant Building, at 16 West Main

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Street (# 85), is a three-story brick structure with a dark red architectural glass storefront and neon signage added to an early 20th century building. The upper floors of the facade feature one-over-one windows with stained glass transoms, contrasting stone trim, and decorative brickwork and a heavy cornice with paired brackets. A number of earlier buildings were demolished (including the Arcade Hotel) for the construction of the Newark City Hall in 1967 (# 86). The four-story brick and concrete structure, which is a non-contributing resource, was obviously influenced by the design of Boston's City Hall in the early 1960s.

Four early 20th century buildings are located between North Fourth and North Fifth Street on the north side of the street. The one story brick building located at 56 West Main Street (# 87) was built in 1909 and features multiple large (now infilled) display windows separated by brick piers, ornamental medallions, and a wide overhanging frieze. A former cigar factory building is located along the alley behind 56 West Main Street (# 88). The very simple three-story brick structure features segmental-arched openings and some original two-over-two windows.

Across the alley, at 64 West Main Street (# 89), is another single story building with brick piers flanking the storefront and a wide, overhanging cornice. The former IOOF Building is located at 68-72 West Main Street (# 90). Constructed in 1928, the building exhibits features of the Classical Revival style including rusticated stone facing on the first floor; a pedimented entrance to the upper floors, contrasting stone keystones on the second floor windows, and a modillion block cornice. The three-story Florantina Building, dating from 1906, is located at 78 West Main Street (# 91). Originally built as an apartment building, it features both rectangular and round-arched windows with stone keystones, corbelled brickwork and stone banding beneath the parapet. The name and date of the building appear in a stone panel located above the storefront in the center bay of the facade. A small, frame freestanding structure is located at 82 West Main Street (# 92) and is considered non-contributing because of its age. Across Fifth Street, is the Avalon Building at 84-108 West Main Street (# 93). Constructed prior to 1905, the building is constructed of orange-colored brick with dark red brick trim. It features a lively facade consisting of round-arched openings supported by squat columns on both the first and second floor levels (originally entrances to the upper floors and balconies); frame corner turrets with conical rooflines, a central gable with the name of the building incorporated in the design, and a slate-covered mansard roof. The rear of the building is wood frame construction with horizontal wood siding and a wide overhanging eave supported by kneebraces.

On the south side of the street, a large Italianate building (which now has multiple owners) is located at 11-19 West Main Street (# 94). Its twelve-bay facade still features segmental-arched openings on the second floor and round-arched openings on the third floor -- all with decorative

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hoodmolds, brick piers separating groups of window bays, and a decorative cornice with paired brackets. The three-story building located at 25 West Main Street (# 95) is a historic building that has been covered in a c.1950s metal facade. It is a non-contributing resource due to excessive modern alterations that do not possess unique, stylistic tendencies. Next door, at 33 West Main Street (# 96) is a two-story department store building constructed in 1929. The Main and Fourth Street elevations are covered with glazed terracotta with Art Deco-inspired ornamentation. The facade is grouped in three-bay sections, separated by piers that extend to the parapet. A single story addition, also with terracotta exterior and similar ornamentation, is located facing South Fourth Street.

Summary

The Newark Downtown Historic District contains a diverse and well-preserved collection of late 19th and early 20th century commercial structures surrounding a fine late 19th century courthouse and square. During the period of significance (1859-1958), Newark grew from a small county seat to an important industrial and transportation center in Ohio. The community's growth and prosperity during this period are reflected in the construction of a substantial downtown commercial district.

The vast majority of the buildings included in the district are considered contributing to the character of the district. The non-contributing buildings include the City Hall, two newer buildings facing the square, a few small buildings under 50 years old and several historic buildings that have had major façade alterations, all after the period of significance. Although considered non-contributing because of age, the two infill buildings facing the square do maintain the scale and commercial quality of the streetscape. As in most older downtown areas, there have been numerous storefront alterations, some of them considered historically significant, but these alterations have not prevented these buildings from contributing to the character of the historic district. The buildings within the historic district maintain integrity of location, scale, material, feeling and association and clearly reflect the community's rich history.

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Frank Henry Howe, Photo., 1890.

FIGURE #1

Historic view of the Licking County Courthouse and Courthouse Square
in 1890.

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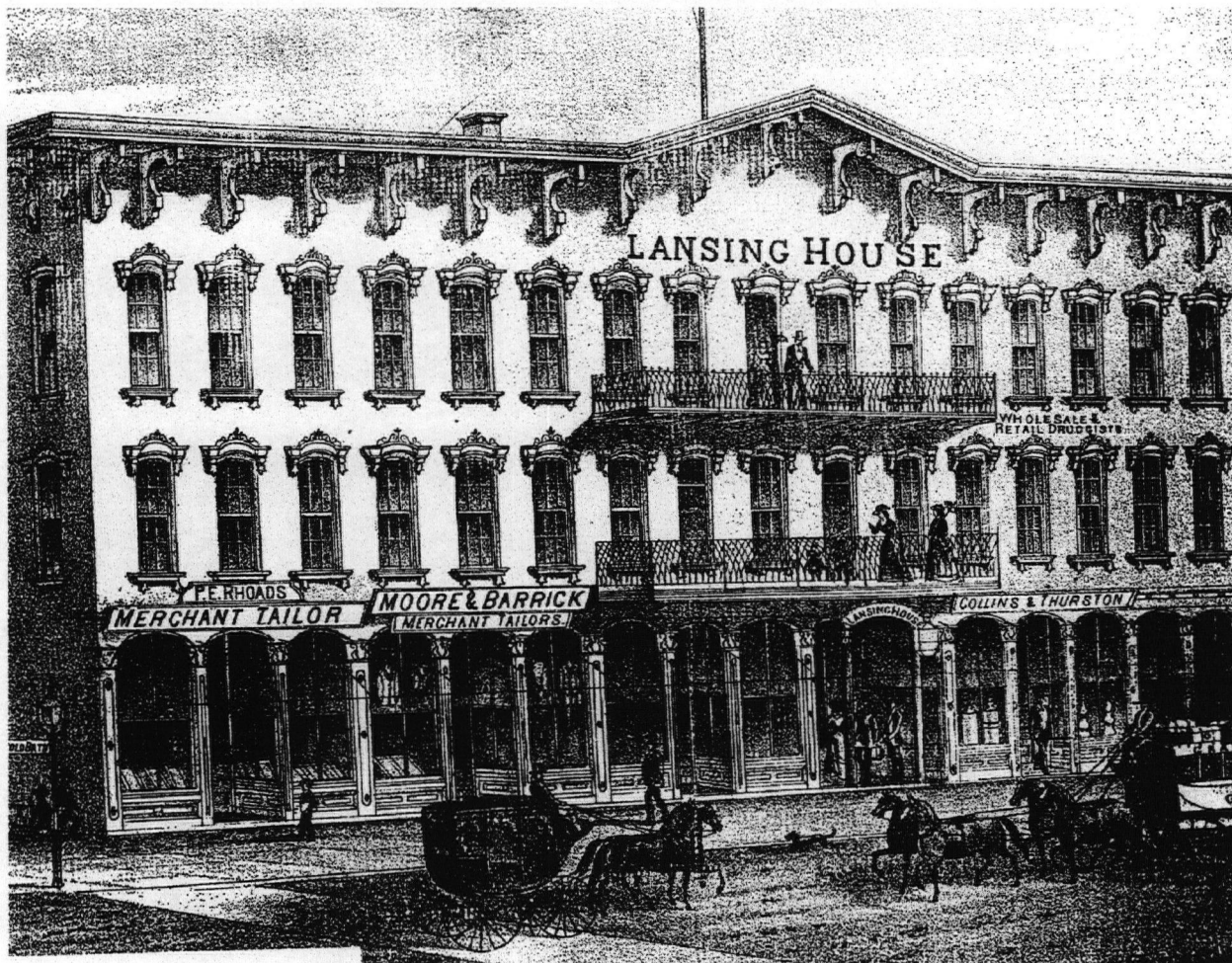


FIGURE #2

Historic view of the Lansing House Hotel, located on the northeast corner of North Park Place and North Third Street (now 2-8 North Park Place, facing the Licking County Courthouse Square in downtown Newark, Ohio.

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SCHEIDLER MACHINE WORKS, Est. 1881

FIGURE #3

Historic view of the Scheidler Machine Works (55 South First St.), now the Institute of Industrial Technology.

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Newark's Leading Department Store

Established in 1886

FIGURE #4

Advertisement for the John J. Carroll
Department Store located at 60-64 North
Third Street. This building dates from 1919.

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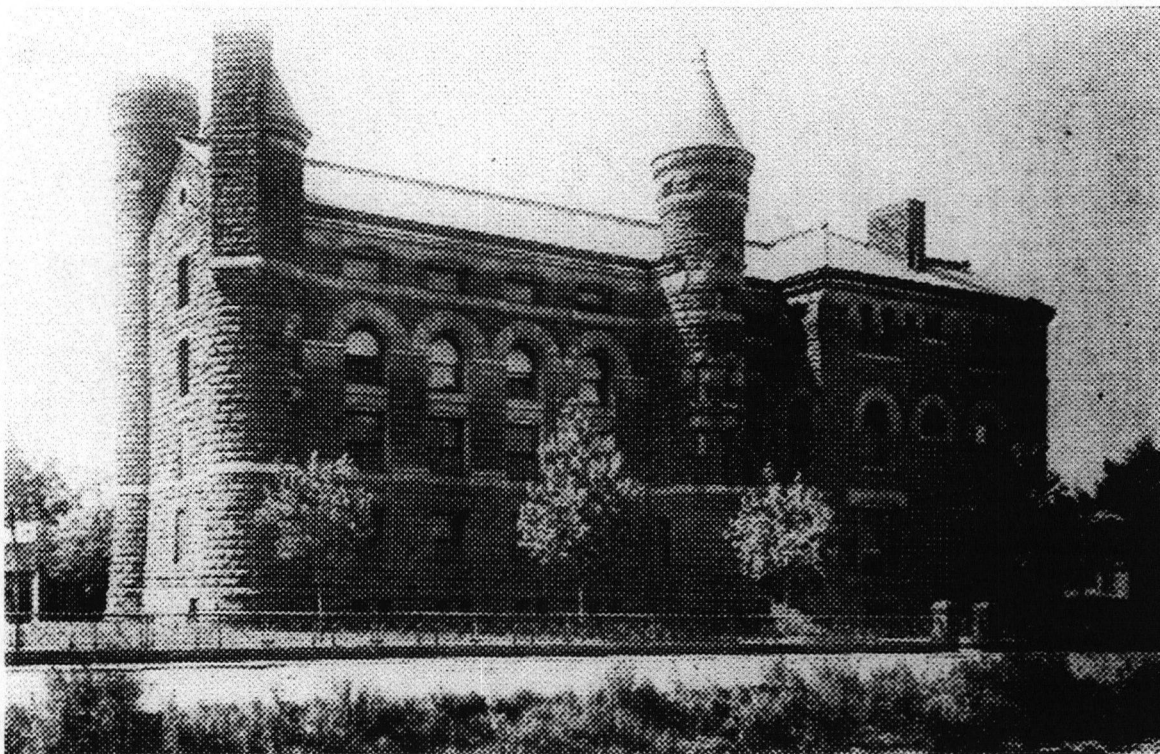


FIGURE #5

Historic view of the Licking County Jail and Sheriff's residence, c. 1900 with the canal still visible in the foreground. The canal was filled in and replaced with the City Market c. 1915.

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Bldg. #	Address	NR	Contributing	Non-Contributing
1.	Courthouse	X	X	
2.	2-4 N. Park Place		X	
3.	6 N. Park Place		X	
4.	8 N. Park Place		X	
5.	10 N. Park Place		X	
6.	12 N. Park Place		X	
7.	14 N. Park Place		X	
8.	22-24 N. Park Place			X
9.	26-30 N. Park Place		X	
10.	32 N. Park Place			X
11.	Midland Theater		X	
12.	37-39 S. Park Place	X	X	
13.	35 S. Park Place			X
14.	23-29 S. Park Place	X	X	
15.	21 S. Park Place		X	
16.	17-19 S. Park Place		X	
17.	15 S. Park Place		X	
18.	11 S. Park Place		X	
19.	3 S. Park Pl.		X	
20.	1 S. Park Place		X	
21.	15 S. Third St.			X
22.	9 S. Third St.		X	
23.	1-7 S. Third St.		X	
24.	1 N. Third St.	X	X	
25.	3 N. Third St.		X	
26.	5 N. Third St.		X	
27.	7 N. Third St.		X	
28.	9-11 N. Third St.		X	
29.	15 N. Third St.			X
30.	23 N. Third St.		X	
31.	29-33 N. Third St.		X	
32.	35 N. Third St.		X	

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Bldg. #	Address	NR	Contributing	Non-contributing
33.	37 N. Third St.		X	
34.	39-45 N. Third St.		X	
35.	27 S. Second St.		X	
36.	City Market Bldg.		X	
37.	44-46 S. Second St.		X	
38.	48-52 S. Second St.		X	
39.	54-58 S. Second St.		X	
40.	55 S. First St.		X	
41.	60-64 N. Third St.		X	
42.	50 N. Third St.		X	
43.	42 N. Third St.		X	
44.	65 N. Third St. (First Presbyterian Church)		X	
45.	57 N. Third St.			X
46.	51 N. Third St.			X
47.	22 S. Third St.		X	
48.	26 S. Third St.		X	
49.	28-34 S. Third St.		X	
50.	36-38 S. Third St.		X	
51.	46 S. Third St.		X	
52.	66 N. Fourth St.		X	
53.	46-50 N. Fourth St.		X	
54.	55 N. Fourth St. Plymouth Congregational Church		X	
55.	63 N. Fourth St.			
56.	51 N. Fourth St.		X	
57.	49 N. Fourth St.		X	
58.	20-22 N. Fourth St.		X	
59.	37 N. Fourth St.			X
60.	27-31 N. Fourth St.		X	
61.	17 N. Fourth St.		X	
62.	13 N. Fourth St.			X

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Bldg. #	Address	NR	Contributing	Non-contributing
63	9-11 N. Fourth St.		X	
64.	7 N. Fourth St.		X	
65.	5 N. Fourth St.		X	
66 .	29 W. Locust St.		X	
67.	24-26 W. Locust St.		X	
68.	20-22 W. Locust St.		X	
69.	14-16 W. Locust St.		X	
70.	12 W. Locust St.		X	
71.	87-89 Elmwood Ave.		X	
72.	95-97 Elmwood Ave.		X	
73.	94-96 Elmwood Ave.		X	
74.	98 Elmwood Ave.		X	
75.	42 E. Church St.			
	Second Presbyterian Ch.	X	X	
76.	15 E. Church St.			X
77.	17 E. Church St.		X	
78.	21-25 E. Church St.			X
79.	15 W. Church St.		X	
80.	19 W. Church St.		X	
81.	21-39 W. Church St.		X	
82.	34-36 W. Church St.		X	
83.	10 -12 W. Main St.		X	
84.	14 W. Main St.		X	
85.	16 W. Main St.		X	
86.	40 W. Main, City Hall			X
87.	56 W. Main St.		X	
88.	Rear 56 W. Main St.		X	
89.	64 W. Main St.		X	
90.	68-72 W. Main St.		X	
91.	78 W. Main St.		X	
92.	82 W. Main St.			X
93.	84-108 W. Main St.		X	
94.	11-19 W. Main St.		X	

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Bldg. #	Address	NR	Contributing	Non-contributing
95.	25 W. Main St.			X
96.	33 W. Main St.		X	
97.	Courthouse Square		X	

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.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1859-1958

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Louis Sullivan, Marriott & Allen, H.E. Myer, Vernon Redding

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 #

- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Primary location of additional data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

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Statement of Significance

The Newark Downtown Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A as the commercial, governmental and social center of the community during Newark's period of greatest growth and prosperity; and under Criterion C as an excellent collection of late 19th and early 20th century commercial and public buildings including some that are already individually listed in the National Register (Licking County Courthouse, Old Home Bank, Shield's Block, Courthouse Center, and Second Presbyterian Church). The Courthouse Square provides the central organizing element for the downtown and its green space is still valued today as a site for public events and celebrations.

Historical Background

Newark was platted in 1802 by General William Schenk, and was named after his hometown of Newark, New Jersey. The center of the village was a public square, originally a rough piece of ground surrounded by ponds, but soon after Newark was selected as the county seat of Licking County in 1808, the first courthouse -- a log building -- was built on the square. A second courthouse was built in 1815, only to be replaced by the third courthouse in 1832. As the county seat, the community immediately gained importance as a governmental center for the surrounding rural area. The population grew from 200 in 1810 to over 450 by 1820. For the first 30 years of its history, Newark's growth was slow and steady, but change was on the horizon when ground was broken for the Ohio & Erie Canal at Licking Summit (a few miles south of Newark) on July 4, 1825. The first boat on the canal was launched from Licking Summit in 1836. This new and efficient transportation method, which linked inland communities like Newark with Lake Erie and the Ohio River, provided for the shipping of Newark and Licking County products to far away markets, as well as introducing imported goods to the residents of Newark. The effects of the canal were felt almost immediately as the price of exports doubled in six months and Newark's population grew from 999 in 1830 to 2,705 in 1840. In Newark, the canal was located just south of the commercial district, behind South Park Place. The site of the canal is now covered with a building constructed as a City Market in 1913 after the canal was abandoned.

At the same time the canal was bringing change to Newark, the National Road that began in Maryland and ended in Illinois was completed through Licking County in 1834. Although the National Road became a major east-west route through Ohio, it passed through southern Licking County, a few miles south of Newark and did not have a major impact on the growth and development of Newark as a result.

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The canal was successful, but the railroads soon followed and quickly supplanted the canal system. The first railroad to pass through Newark was the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad. It was built in 1852 and was quickly followed by the Central Ohio Railroad between Columbus and Newark in 1854. Once these railroads were in use, the canal only carried products that did not need quick transportation. The Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad was absorbed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (B&O) in 1869 as was the Central Ohio. As the predominant railroad in the county, the Central Ohio was built to ship coal mined in the southeastern part of Ohio into Newark to fuel its industrial growth. In 1864, sharing the track between Columbus and Newark with the B&O, the Panhandle, a Pennsylvania Railroad predecessor, was opened to Pittsburgh. Another coal-hauling line, the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad was completed to Newark from New Straitsville in 1875 and became another branch of the B&O. In 1875 the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad came through Licking County but was never extended to Newark, as the city refused to donate the funding necessary to extend the line from Granville, a few miles to the west. In 1871, the B&O Railroad moved its general headquarters and western shops to Newark and became the largest employer in the city. These shops were located on the east side, just south of East Main Street. The B&O Passenger station (now demolished) was built in 1875 at Front and Scheidler Streets.

In 1875, 67 miles of railroad ran through Licking County with most of these lines running through Newark, including 10 miles of the Straitsville Division (B&O); 32 miles of the Central Ohio Railroad; 13 miles of the Northern Division (B&O); and 12 miles of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. Thirty miles of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad (later the Toledo & Ohio Central, T&OC) were in the process of being built. Thus Newark had two trunk lines running east-west and north-south, connecting the city with Columbus, Pittsburgh, Chicago and the southeastern Ohio coalfields. The Pennsylvania Railroad Depot and Freight House were completed at 25 South Walnut in 1880 (immediately south of the historic district). These railroad lines plus the 25 miles of the Ohio Canal and 25 miles of the National Road served to make Licking County and Newark an especially important part of the transportation system of the Midwest. According to an article written in *Ohio Magazine* in 1907 " *These various lines . . . afford Newark and Licking County the very best facilities possible for shipping and transportation, at low rates and in all directions. This fact is one of the many reasons why Newark has become such a large and important manufacturing center, as she has transportation facilities equaled by few cities in Ohio.* "

During the late 19th century and early 20th centuries, Newark continued its rapid expansion and prosperity. The population of Newark grew from only 6,700 people in 1870; to over 9,600 in 1880; and nearly tripled to over 26,000 in 1920. The rate of growth slowed after 1920 with the 1950 population reaching just over 34,000; and expanding to approximately 44,000 in 1990. As

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discussed previously, its excellent transportation system was a significant factor in attracting industry and supporting its growth and expansion. Licking County's natural resources -- natural gas, crude oil, coal, glass sand, molding sand, brick and pottery clay-- also contributed to this period of rapid growth. In fact, most of Newark's industries took advantage of Licking County's natural gas fields for their plants after gas was discovered in 1887. While there were a number of industries in Newark prior to the 1880s, including breweries, machine works, carriage makers, foundries, sawmills and planing mills, as well as the B&O Railroad shops, Newark's greatest industrial growth occurred after 1880. Among the largest industries during this period were the Wherle Stove Co. (est. 1883) which became the largest stove manufacturer in the world; the Newark Star Glass Company (est. 1880s) was purchased by the Everett Co. in 1890 and became the largest glass bottling works in the country by the first decade of the 20th century; and the Heisey Glass Company was moved from Pittsburgh to Newark in 1896 and by 1905 the plant produced 300,000 barrels of high-quality glass (now highly-collectible) annually. The Heisey Company supplied the Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Pennsylvania Railroads, as well as hotels and department stores around the country with its fine table glassware, and pressed and cut glass. Heisey spawned another lucrative industry in Newark in 1900 with the production of glass globes for the Holophane Lighting Company. Other industries from this period include the Jewett Car Company, which moved from Jewett, Ohio in 1900 and produced interurban cars for many of the electric railways in the country; and the Rugg Halter Factory (est. 1883), which manufactured manila, and sisal rope for horse halters.

The use of the canal subsided in the 1880s and was shut down in 1898 after a flood of the Licking River. It was filled in by 1908, although it had been in general disuse for over 20 years. The City Market building was constructed on the site in 1913. As the canal era came to a close, the era of interurbans began. Plans for the first electric railway route from Newark to Granville (several miles to the west) were made as early as 1888, but construction was delayed and the route finally opened in 1890. In 1901, the interurban line was completed between Newark, Buckeye Lake (in southern Licking County) and Columbus (the state capital located about 30 miles to the west). The interurbans made it possible for people from throughout the county to travel easily and quickly to Newark for shopping and business. As a result, Newark grew in importance in Licking County.

Newark's tremendous growth during the late 19th and early 20th centuries had a dramatic impact on the development of its downtown commercial district. When the 1832 Greek Revival courthouse burned in 1875, plans were immediately made to construct a grand courthouse to replace it. The new Second Empire courthouse was completed in Courthouse Square in 1876 (**Figure #1**). This courthouse with its handsome exterior, central clock tower that dominated the Newark skyline, and its carefully detailed interior with varnished woodwork, imposing

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courtrooms and stained glass accurately reflected the pride of the county's citizens in their past accomplishments and their optimistic outlook for the future. Surrounded by the green park that is Courthouse Square, this building and open space continue today to be the central focus of the downtown area. According to historian Henry Howe in his *Historical Collections of Ohio*, ". . . it was the most beautiful area of its kind in the state."

Both the canal, which carried passengers as well as cargo, and the railroads created demand for hotels in downtown Newark. Two of these hotels -- the Lansing House (northeast corner of North Park Place and North Third Street) built in 1859 (**Figure #2**) and the American House Hotel (23-27 North Third Street) built in 1865 -- are still standing today, although the buildings have been divided and sold as several smaller structures. Another hotel included in the historic district is the former Star European Hotel, constructed in 1907 at 48-52 South Second Street. Other hotels, which did not survive, include the Warden Hotel, the Arcade Hotel and the Hotel Sherwood. The number and size of these hotels reflect the importance of travelers to Newark's commercial economy.

A number of banks were established during the second half of the 19th and the first decades of the 20th centuries to serve the expanding needs of individuals and businesses in the community. The Franklin National Bank was the first bank established in Newark in 1845. It was originally located across the alley from the building that it constructed in 1896 at 21 South Third Street (demolished). The First National Bank was chartered in 1856 and after a fire burned the first bank building in 1869, it constructed its new building at the southwest corner of South Park Place and South Third Street, which is included in the district. By the early 20th century, other banks and building associations were formed including the Licking County Bank & Trust Co, organized in 1902 and located at 61 North Park Place; the Newark Trust Co, organized in 1903 and located in the building it constructed at 17 North Third Street in 1907; Park National Bank was founded in 1907 and located for a number of years in the Midland Theater building at 32 North Park Place until 1958 when it moved into its new building at 50 North Third Street; the Home Building Association, or "Old Home Bank" which was established in 1887 and commissioned architect Louis Sullivan to build its new structure at the northwest corner of West Main and North Third Streets; and the Licking County Building and Savings Co., organized in 1900, built a structure at 42 North Third Street in 1957.

The retail environment in the downtown business district also changed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. From a number of small businesses serving mainly local needs, the downtown area of Newark evolved during the late 19th and early 20th centuries into a sophisticated and major retail district for the county. Among the large commercial buildings constructed to replace smaller one and two story buildings were the Jones Block (1882) at

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112 S. Second; the Wherle Block (c. 1884) at the northeast corner of Main and Fourth; the Hibbert & Schaus Building (1907) at the northeast corner of East Main and Second Streets (demolished); the Union Block (1903, burned and rebuilt in 1904) at 21-39 West Church Street; and the Arcade (1908-09) at 33 North Third and 34 North Fourth Streets. The early 20th c. was also the period of construction for department stores and national chain stores. The John J. Carroll Department Store was founded in 1886 but moved into its new building at 60-64 North Third Street in 1919 (**Figure #4**); the S.S. Kresge Store was constructed in 1927 at 9-11 North Third Street; and the Sears Roebuck Department Store was built in 1929 at 33 West Main Street.

Downtown Newark also served as the cultural and social center of the community during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The YMCA was formed in 1876 to unite young men for mutual improvement and Christian work. They maintained a reading room and did evangelistic work in downtown Newark and built a chapel on the west side where they held a Sunday school. As their activities expanded, the YMCA made plans to build a structure downtown. Land was purchased in 1896 and the \$60,000 building at the southwest corner of North Third and Church Streets was dedicated in 1899 during a weeklong celebration. The YMCA moved to a new facility at 470 West Church Street in 1953. Newark's fraternal organizations were also active during this period. Although a number of them had been formed earlier in the 19th century, the early 20th century marks the period when some of them moved into new buildings downtown. The Free and Accepted Masons moved into their new building on the northeast corner of North Fourth Street and Church Street in 1909; and the International Order of Odd Fellows moved into their new building in 1928 at 68-72 West Main Street. Downtown was also the location of entertainment venues during this period. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Building (also known as the Auditorium Theater) was constructed in 1895 on North Second Street. Unfortunately, it suffered a fire in the late 1960s and the facade was completely removed and it is not included in the district. By 1917 Newark boasted two legitimate theaters and five motion picture houses. The Orpheum Nickelodeon was located at the rear of the Chilcote and Jones Building at 18-22 North Fourth Street and also gave vaudeville shows. The Midland Theater, the newest movie theater downtown, was constructed on the northwest corner of North Park Place and North Second Street in 1928.

The area surrounding the courthouse and extending for at least a block in each direction is a densely developed commercial area. A transitional area occurs several blocks from the courthouse square where mixed uses of commercial, churches, and residential occur. Two of these areas are included in the historic district, as a similar area to the east has been redeveloped and to the south where the residential area falls south of the railroad tracks and is several blocks from the historic district. One of the included areas is the collection of multi-family houses and residential/office buildings located around the intersection of West Locust Street and Elmwood

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Avenue. Included in this cluster are two apartment buildings, four double residences, one residential/office structure, one office building and one single-family residence. This area was cut off from the neighborhood to the north, of which it was a part at one time, by the construction of a four-lane highway. The area's residents during the early 20th century, when the buildings were constructed, included some downtown workers, a doctor with his home office, and a few laborers at nearby industries. The other area is at the western end of the historic district where the historic Avalon Apartment building is located on the northwest corner of West Main and Fifth Streets. It too, was constructed before 1910 and had tenants who worked downtown as well as in nearby industries. Two churches, both on the edges of the district are also included in this nomination.

In addition to its historical significance, the Newark Downtown Historic District possesses architectural significance as the largest intact collection of late 19th and early 20th century commercial and public architecture in Newark. Included is a building designed by one of the nation's most important architects, Louis Sullivan, who designed the Old Home Bank Building at 1 North Third Street. Sullivan designed several small town banks late in his career. Many architectural historians consider these small buildings among Sullivan's most interesting work. The Old Home Bank Building is one of two small town banks he designed in Ohio (the other is located in Sidney and listed in the National Register). It retains its significant exterior features including its decorative terracotta facades and its two polychromatic tile mosaics. The mosaic facing North Third Street includes the name of the architect and the date of construction.

Other architect-designed buildings include the Licking County Courthouse designed by H.E. Myer; and the Plymouth Congregational Church (55 North Fourth Street), designed by architects Marriott & Allen, and the First Presbyterian Church (65 North Third Street), designed by Vernon Redding.

The Newark Downtown Historic District is rich in examples of a wide variety of late 19th and early 20th century architectural styles including, Italianate (2-8 North Park Place; 1, 3, 11, 17-19, 23-29 South Park Place; 1-7, 28-34 South Third Street; 23-37 North Third Street; 44-46 South Second; 7-11, 27-31 North Fourth Street; 11-19 West Main Street); Second Empire (Licking County Courthouse); Richardsonian Romanesque (YMCA at the southwest corner of North Third and Church Streets; and Licking County Jail at 46 South Third Street); Classical Revival (John J. Carroll Department Store, Masonic Temple at northeast corner of North Fourth and West Church Streets; and IOOF Hall at 68-72 West Main Street); and Art Deco (Sears Roebuck Store at 33 West Main Street; the bank at the southeast corner of North Third and Church Streets; and the architectural glass facade at 14 West Main Street); and the International Style (Park National Bank at 50 North Third Street). Other distinctive buildings that are not easily classified stylistically include the early 20th century Arcade with its intact storefronts and sky lit roofline;

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the late Gothic Revival building at 21-39 West Church Street; and the Midland Theater at the northwest corner of North Park Place and North Second Street with its polychrome terracotta facade.

Two buildings under 50 years of age are considered contributing to the character of the historic district. They include the 1957 Art Deco-influenced bank building located at 42 North Third Street and the 1958 International style bank building located at 50 North Third Street. Each of these buildings reflects the changes that began to occur mid-century in downtown Newark as architectural tastes and styles were changing and downtown businesses were trying to reflect a more modern look, and each retains a high degree of design integrity from the 1950s period. The two banks, as freestanding buildings across the street from each other, reflect different corporate strategies at work during this period as one looked toward the past and the other toward the future for design inspiration that would create an image for their respective banks. They also reflect the last major period of building that took place in downtown Newark prior to the construction of the Southgate Shopping Center, the first suburban shopping center in the Newark area in 1963. The period of significance was extended to include these two bank buildings. Other "modernization" alterations to buildings continued to take place after the period of significance, such as the building at 22-24 North Park Street, which although it is a good example of its time period of the early 1960s, it is not included as a contributing building. After suburban shopping center development began to occur, downtown Newark lost its role as the only major commercial area in Newark.

Newark has undergone another period of change in the second half of the 20th century. The population growth rate has slowed; and the industrial climate has changed as well. Although there are still industrial jobs in Newark - including at Owens-Corning (a successor to the Newark Star Glass Co. founded in the 1880s) and Holophane (which grew out of the Heisey Glass Co. in 1917) -- the city's economy is not being fueled by the industrial growth that took place earlier in the century.

Like most historic downtowns throughout the country, the downtown area of Newark has seen significant change since the 1950's. It has faced increasing competition from shopping areas developed on the fringe of the community, as well as competition from its proximity to the Columbus metropolitan area. Southgate Shopping Center was constructed in 1963 and expanded in 1964. It was followed by other commercial expansion south of the city, including the construction of the enclosed Indian Mound Mall in the late 1980s. Both of these shopping centers are located in the adjacent community of Heath. Some of the historic buildings (especially along South Second Street and East and West Main Streets) have been demolished to make way for new buildings and parking lots. In spite of these changes, the Newark Downtown Historic

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District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The district clearly conveys the sense of a late 19th and early 20th century downtown with its dominant Courthouse Square and commercial streetscapes with a wide variety of architectural expressions that reflect the growth and prosperity of the community.

In general the buildings retain a high degree of integrity with the majority of the distinctive features intact including window fenestration pattern, cornices, decorative detailing, and in some cases, storefront elements. As is typical in most historic downtowns, the storefronts have been modified and updated to maintain a "modern image." These changes were not considered significant enough to eliminate the buildings as contributing to the character of the historic district. The district contains 91 buildings and one contributing site with 77 considered contributing; 14 non-contributing; 5 buildings are already individually listed in the National Register.

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Newark Downtown Historic District
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 32 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17 380130	4435200	3	17 380700	4434760
2	17 380420	4435190	4	17 380400	4434720
5	17 380010	4434780	6	17 380070	4435070

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Recchie/Consultant

organization Benjamin D. Rickey & Co. date 2/2001

street & number 595 South Fifth Street telephone 614-221-0358

city or town Columbus state OH zip code 43206

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Property Owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Newark Downtown Historic District encompass the greatest concentration of historic commercial structures in the city, along with the most important historic public building in the county – the Licking County Courthouse. Although the central business district was larger historically, the boundaries were selected to eliminate areas where historic buildings have been replaced by parking lots or buildings constructed after the date established for the period of significance.

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of North Second Street and the first alley north of Church Street; go south on the east side of North Second Street to the intersection of South Second Street and Canal Street; go east along Canal Street to the intersection of South First Street; go south along South First Street to the intersection with Scheidler Street; go west along Scheidler Street to the intersection with South Second Street; go north on the west side of South Second Street to the intersection with Canal Street; go west along Canal Street to the intersection of the northeast property line of 46 South Third Street; go south along the east property line of 46 South Third Street to the intersection with the south property line of said property; go west along the south property line of 46 South Third Street to the intersection with South Third Street; go north on South Third Street to the intersection with the first alley south of Main Street; go west along the alley to the intersection with South Fourth Street; go north along South Fourth Street to the intersection with Main Street; go west along Main Street to the intersection of the west property line of 84-108 West Main Street; go north along the west property line of 84-108 West Main Street to the intersection of the north property line of said property; go east along the north property line of 84-108 West Main Street to the intersection with North Fifth Street; go north along North Fifth Street to the intersection of the north property line of 82 West Main Street; go east along the north property line of 82 West Main Street and 78 West Main Street to the intersection with the alley between 68-72 and 78 West Main Street; go north along the alley to the intersection of the first alley north of West Main Street; go east along the alley to the intersection with the west property lines of the buildings at 27-31 and 33 North Fourth Street; go north along the west property lines of 27-31 and 33 North Fourth Street to the intersection with the north property line of 33 North Fourth Street; go east along the north property line of 33 North Fourth Street to the intersection with North Fourth Street; go north on North Fourth Street to the intersection with the south property line of 49 North Fourth Street; go west

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Newark Downtown Historic District
Licking County, Ohio

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along south property line of 49 North Fourth Street; go north along the west property lines of 49, 51, 55 and 63 North Fourth Street to the intersection of the north property line of 63 North Fourth Street; go east along the north property line of 63 North Fourth Street and 66 North Fourth Street to the intersection of the west property line of 29 West Locust Street; go north along the west property line of 29 West Locust to the intersection with West Locust Street; go east along West Locust to the intersection with the west property line of 24-26 West Locust Street; go north along the west property line of 24-26 West Locust, and 87-89 and 95-97 Elmwood Avenue to the intersection with the north property line of 95-97 Elmwood Avenue; go east along the north property lines of 95-97 and 94-96 Elmwood Avenue to the intersection of the east property line of 12 West Locust Street; go south along the east property line of 12 West Locust Street to the intersection with West Locust Street; go west along the intersection with West Locust Street to the intersection with the alley between North Third and North Fourth Streets; go south along the alley to the intersection with the alley between North Third and North Fourth Streets; go east along the alley to the point of beginning.

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**Newark Downtown Historic District
Photo List**

Photographer: Nancy Recchie
Benjamin D. Rickey & Co.
593 South Fifth Street
Columbus, Ohio 43206

Date of Photos: December, 2000, July 2001

1. View of the west elevation of the Licking County Courthouse, taken from West Main Street.
2. View of the west elevation of the Licking County Courthouse, taken from the edge of the courthouse square.
3. View of the buildings at 2-4, 6 and 8 North Park Place, looking northeast.
4. View of the buildings at 2-4, 6 and 8 North Park Place, looking northwest.
5. View of 8 and 10 North Park Place.
6. View of 12 and 14 North Park Place.
7. View of 22-24 and 26-30 North Park Place.
8. View of 32 North Park Place and the Midland Theater at the northwest corner of North Park Place and North Second St.
9. Detail view of upper façade of the Midland Theater.
10. View of 37-39 and 35 South Park Place.
11. View of 23-29, 21 and 17-19 South Park Place, looking west.
12. View of 17-19, 15 and 11 South Park Place, looking west.
13. View of the southeast corner of South Park Place and South Third Street.
14. View of Candlewick Commons at 15 South Third Street.
15. View of 1-7 and 9 South Third Street, looking northwest.
16. View of 1, 3, 5, 7, 9-11 and 15 North Third Street, looking north from Main Street.
17. View of 23, 29, 33, 37, and 39-45 North Third Street, looking north from North Park Place.
18. View of former YMCA building at the southwest corner of North Third and West Church Streets.
19. View of 27 South Second Street and northwest corner of 37-39 South Park Place, looking south from South Park Place.
20. Second Street elevation of the former City Market Building.

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21. View of 44-46, 48-52 and 54-58 South Second Street, looking north from Scheidler Street.
22. View of south and west elevations of the Institute of Industry and Technology at 55 South First Street.
23. View of north and east elevations of the Institute of Industry and Technology at 55 South First Street.
24. View of the former John J. Carroll Department Store at 64 North Third Street.
25. Streetscape view of the west side of North Third Street, looking south from 64 North Third Street and including 50 North Third Street.
26. View of 42 North Third Street and the west elevation of 2-4 North Park Place.
27. View of 22 and 26 South Third Street.
28. Detail view of upper façade of 26 South Third Street.
29. View of 28-34 and 36-38 South Third Street.
30. View of South Third Street elevation of the former City Market building.
31. View of the Licking County Jail at 46 South Third Street.
32. View of the Telephone Building at 66 North Fourth Street.
33. Detail view of entrance to the Telephone Building.
34. View of south and west elevations of the Masonic Temple building at 46-50 North Fourth Street.
35. View of Plymouth Congregational Church and 63-49 North Fourth Street.
36. Streetscape view of the east side of North Fourth Street, looking south from West Church Street.
37. View of the North Fourth Street elevation of the Arcade.
38. Detail of the entrance mosaic of the Arcade.
39. Interior view of the Arcade, looking east from the North Fourth Street entrance.
40. View of 27-31 and 37 North Fourth Street.
41. View of 17 North Fourth Street and a view looking west along the alley north of West Main Street.
42. View of 7-11 North Fourth Street.
43. View of 5 North Fourth Street and streetscape view of the west side of North Fourth Street, looking north from West Main Street.
44. View of 29 West Locust Street.
45. View of 20-22 and 24-26 West Locust looking west.
46. Streetscape view of the west side of Elmwood Avenue, looking north from West Locust St.
47. Streetscape view of the east side of Elmwood Avenue, looking north from West Locust St.
48. View of 87-89 and 95-97 Elmwood Avenue, looking north.

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49. View of 94-96 and 98 Elmwood Avenue, looking north.
50. View of 12 and 14-16 West Locust Street, looking east.
51. Streetscape view of the south side of West Church Street, looking west from North Third Street.
52. View of 15 West Church Street.
53. View of 19 West Church Street.
54. View of 21-39 West Church Street.
55. View of Second Presbyterian Church at the northwest corner of East Church and North Second Streets.
56. Streetscape view of the south side of East Church Street, looking west from North Second Street.
57. View of 10-12 and 14 West Main Street.
58. View of 16 West Main Street.
59. View of the Main Street elevation of City Hall.
60. View of 56-58 West Main Street, looking west from Fourth Street.
61. View of former cigar factory, behind 56 West Main Street.
62. View of 68 and 78 West Main Street.
63. View of 82 West Main Street.
64. View of 84-108 West Main Street.
65. View of 11-19 West Main Street.
66. View of 11-19 and 33 West Main Street, looking east from Fourth Street.
67. View of 33 West Main Street.
68. View of 34-36 West Church Street.
69. View of First Presbyterian Church and streetscape along west side of North Third Street, looking south from the alley north of West Church Street.
70. View of First Presbyterian Church and elevation along the first alley north of West Church Street.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Newark Downtown Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Licking County
DATE RECEIVED: 12/10/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 01/11/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 01/14/02* DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/24/02

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01001482

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW: Reduction in Comment Period

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1/15/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Note: the 15 day Federal Register notice was reduced to 3 days.

Historically and architecturally significant district.

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 1/15/2002

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Licking Co., OH
Newark Downtown H.D.

#1

PC6 0851 N 1



NO PARKING
12 AM
TO 6 AM
NO PARKING
SNOW
REMOVAL
1990, MAY 19-20

COURTHOUSE LIGHTING
HAPPY
COURTHOUSE LIGHTING
HOLIDAYS

REARLAND BANG

LICKING CO. OH.
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

#2

909 0851 N 1



LICKING COUNTY, OH.

NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

#3

209 0851 N 1



LICKING CO., OH.

NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

#4

209 0851 N 1



RESTAURANT / LOUNGE

PARK PLACE
ANTIQUES & COLLECTIBLES

LICKING CO., OH

NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

#5

209 0851 N



FACE &
MEMORABLES

Graham's
CANDYLAND

H.L. ART  Jewelers

LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

#6

909 0851 N 1



LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

#7

209 0851 N 1



LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

#8

14 1580606



MIDLAND

LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

#9

309 0851 N 1



LICKING CO., OH

NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

#10

202 0851 N 1



Calig & Hanlon
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

First CHECK
CASH ADVANCE

LOU'S

ATM

LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

#11

909 0851 N 1



LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

#12

209 0851 N 4



LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

#13

909 0851 H 1



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#14

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#15

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LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

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LICKING CO., OH
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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

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PO 0851 N 4



ALDRIDGE-MEAD
CHIROPRACTIC
Dr. Angely Mead

ALDRIDGE-MEAD
CHIROPRACTIC
Dr. Angely Mead

NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

#19

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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.
LICKING CO., OH
#23

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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH

NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.
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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
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PIZZAS & SOUP SANDWICHES & MORE

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PIZZA

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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.
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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

#31

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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.
LICKING CO. OH
#32

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TELEPHONE BUILDING

66

ALLTEL
System

NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.
33

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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.P.
LICKING CO., OH

#35

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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

#36

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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

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McKee
INSURANCE

J. CUNARD & CO.

ELECTRIC SYSTEMS

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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

#42

1580 206



NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

#43

207 0851 N 1



NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
44

1580 966



NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH

NEWARK DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

#45

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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN HIST. DIST.

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NEWARK, LICKING CO. OH

NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. P.

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NEWARK, LICKING CO. OH
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NEWARK, LICKING Co. OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.P.
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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.
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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.
LICKING Co., OH
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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.
LICKING CO; OH

#56

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BAR

NEWARK COIN EXCHANGE JEWELRY

BA OF LIVING COUNTY

THE HALLMARK SHOP

HOLAND BOOK SHOP

NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH

NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

#57

206 0851 N



NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.
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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

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LN 1530 206



 J. CUNARD & CO.

READ AT IT
E-Z-WAY
SYSTEMS

FOR MORE
DETAILS
SEE US AT
THE EXHIBIT

NO
PARKING
HERE

NO
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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

61

592 0841 N 2



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#62

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DEL'S AUTO
SALES

OUT OF STATE
TITLE INSPECTION
STATION

NICE

1990
Auto
#1995

NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.P.

63

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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

#64

906 0851 N 1



NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN, H.D.

#63

206 0851 N 1



Backstreet
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COMPUTERS
HIDVILL
& Related Products

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ONE WAY

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NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

#66

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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H.D.

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NEWARK, LICKING CO. OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. P.
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NEWARK, LICKING CO., OH

NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. D.

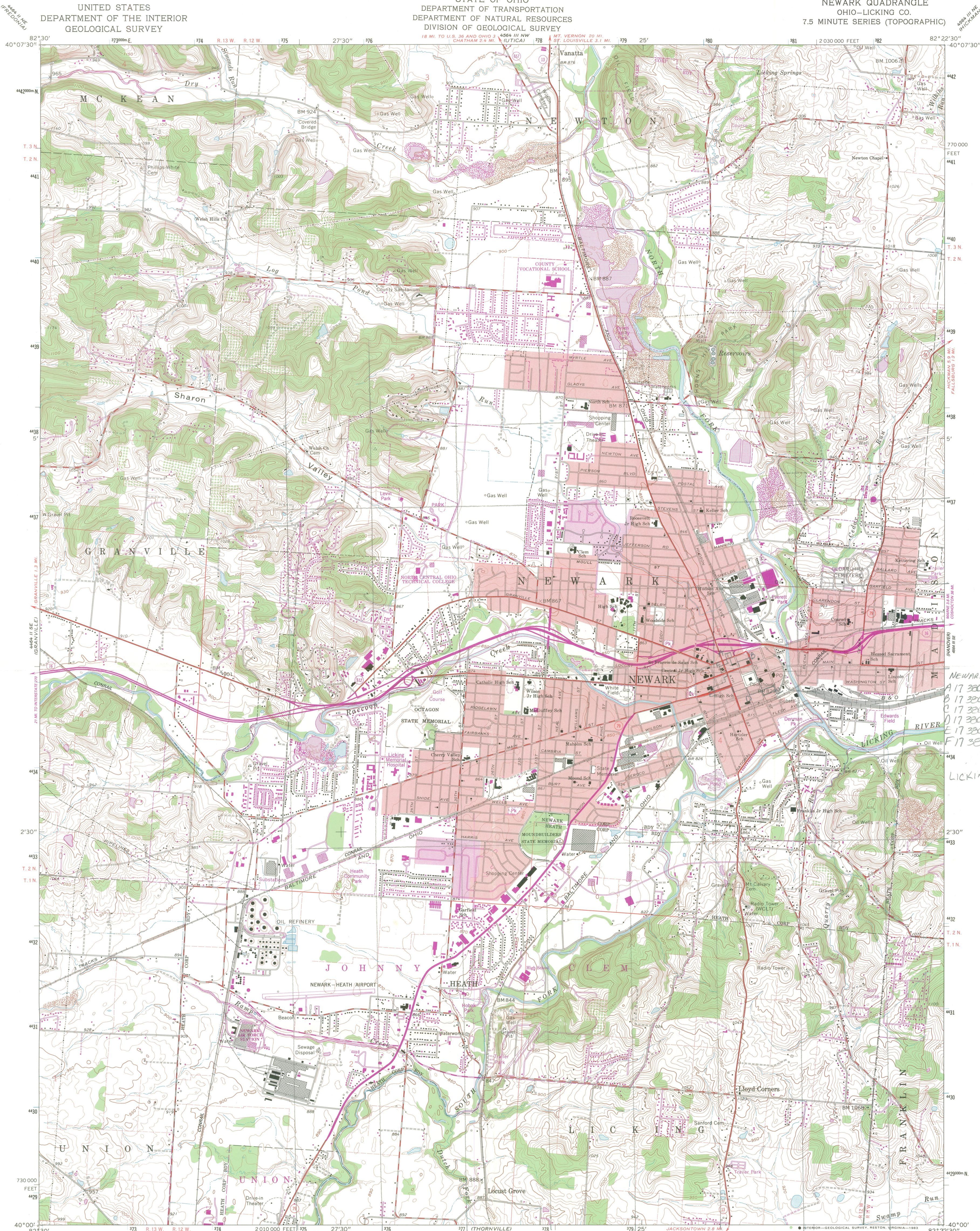
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9520841 N 3



NEWARK, LICKING CO, OH
NEWARK DOWNTOWN H. P.
#70

9520841 N 3



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1959. Field checked 1961
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Ohio
coordinate system, south zone. 1000-meter
Universal Transverse Mercator grid tick, zone 17, shown
in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the
predicted North American Datum 1983 move the
projection lines 3 meters south and 11 meters west
as shown by dashed corner ticks
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Entire area lies within the United States Military District
Land lines based on the Base Line of the United States Military District
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries
of the National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in
cooperation with State of Ohio agencies from aerial
photographs taken 1980 and other sources
This information not field checked. Map edited 1982
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
State Route

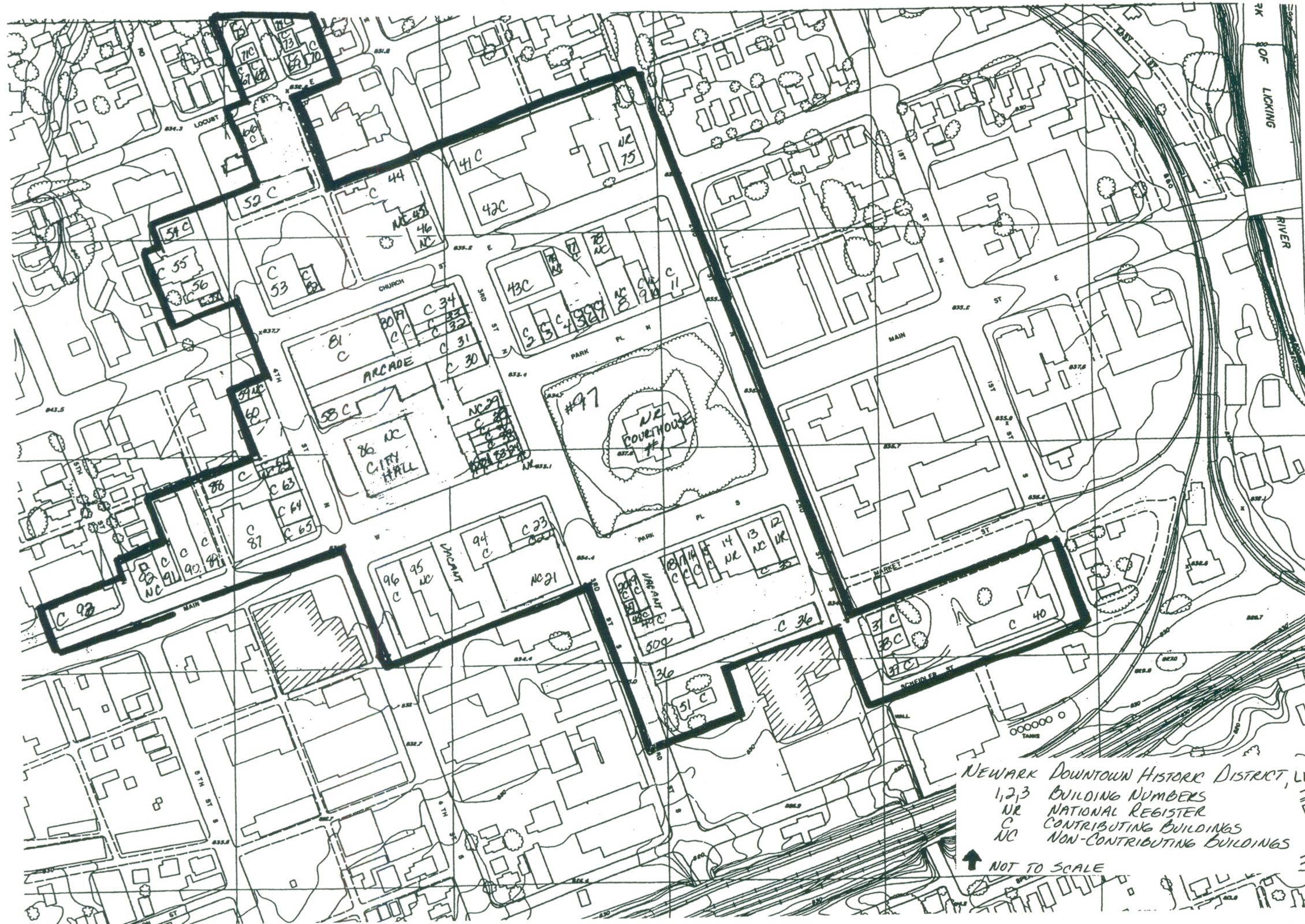


NEWARK, OHIO
N4000—W8222.5/7.5

1961
PHOTOGRAPHED 1982
DMA 4564 III SW—SERIES 7852



NEWARK DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT, LICKING CO., OH
1,2,3 BUILDING NUMBERS
NR NATIONAL REGISTER
C CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
NC NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
① PHOTO VIEWS
↑ NOT TO SCALE



NEWARK DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT, LICKING CO., OHIO
1,2,3 BUILDING NUMBERS
NR NATIONAL REGISTER
C CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
NC NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

↑ NOT TO SCALE

REC'D BY OHPO AUG 31 2001

FRANK STARE, MAYOR
TELEPHONE (740) 349-6600
FAX (740) 349-6814



40 WEST MAIN STREET
NEWARK, OHIO 43055

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

August 29, 2001

Ohio Site Preservation Advisory Board
The Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030

Dear Advisory Board Members:

As Mayor of Newark I would like you to know I support the efforts of the Newark Alliance to have our downtown area designated a National Register Historic District.

In recent years, the Newark Alliance and the City of Newark have supported each other on many projects that are helping to revitalize downtown Newark. I believe that the proposed Newark Downtown National Register Historic District is one project that will help our downtown in several ways. When the district is approved at the state and federal levels, we will inherit a newly defined sense of place and an asset that we can promote to residents and tourists alike. In addition, the district will provide several valuable tools to help our downtown property owners rehabilitate their historic buildings.

Thanks you for considering my support for the Newark Downtown National Register Historic District. We certainly hope to have your support as well. If you should have any questions, please contact me at any time.

Best personal regards,

Frank Stare
Mayor

FS:sw



printed on recycled paper

The Newark Alliance, Inc.

Dedicated to revitalize downtown Newark, Ohio in affiliation with First Avenues, LLC.

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Anderson Layman Company

Vice-Chairperson

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Deb Tegtmeyer, Director
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Licking County Commissioner

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Park Shai
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John Compton, Asst. Vice-Pres.
First Federal Savings and Loan

Elizabeth Welsh, Director
Chamber of Commerce

Carol Whitt, Coordinator
Denison Univ. Service Learning

Ray Wilson, Owner
Wilson Travel Service

STAFF

Executive Director

Stephen H. Fowler

September 7, 2001

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Ohio Site Preservation Advisory Board
567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030

Dear Advisory Board Members;

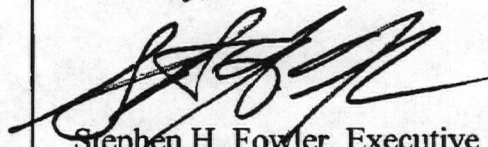
The Newark Alliance believes that a National Register Historic District (NRHD) is an important tool that can help revitalize our downtown. A NRHD is also an element of our downtown revitalization plan ~ a working document endorsed by local organizations such as the Licking County Commissioners, the City of Newark, and several of our local foundations.

Last summer, the Alliance and Benjamin D. Rickey and Co. began the NRHD nomination process. As part of this process, we promised to give downtown property owners ample opportunity to comment on the proposed NRHD and find out what it means to them and to downtown Newark. We accomplished this through three public seminars (in addition to the required OHPO public hearing) on the nomination. We even placed standard newspaper advertisements to further publicize the required OHPO hearing.

We urge the Ohio Site Preservation Advisory Board to approve the downtown Newark NRHD. At our regular monthly Board of Directors meeting yesterday, we voted unanimously to support the nomination given the results of a ballot initiative on the nomination put before all property owners within the boundaries of the proposed NRHD. This ballot effort was the final part of our effort to gather broad property owner support for the initiative. To date, out of 109 properties within the proposed NRHD, 60 have voted to support the nomination and only 2 have voted not to support it.

We hope you find our efforts to inform our constituents reflective of the support we place behind this nomination. We look forward to the implementation of a Downtown Newark National Register Historic District.

Sincerely,



Stephen H. Fowler, Executive Director

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030
614/ 298-2000 Fax: 614/ 298-2037

Visit us at www.ohiohistory.org/resource/histpres/



**OHIO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**
SINCE 1885



October 23, 2001

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief of Registration
National Park Service
National Register, History & Education Programs
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C. Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find two (2) new National Register nominations. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for this new submission.

NEW SUBMISSION

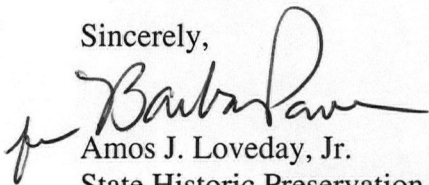
Ault-Weygandt Farm
Newark Downtown Historic District

COUNTY

Wayne
Licking

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact this office.

Sincerely,


Amos J. Loveday, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030
614/ 298-2000 Fax: 614/ 298-2037

Visit us at www.ohiohistory.org/resource/histpres/



OHIO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

December 10, 2001

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief of Registration
National Park Service
National Register, History & Education Programs
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

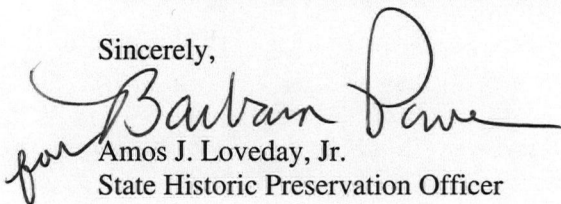
Re: Ault-Weygandt Farm, Wayne County, Ohio
Newark Downtown Historic District, Licking County, Ohio

Enclosed please find two (2) new National Register nominations. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for these new submissions. Please be aware, these nominations were originally mailed to your office on October 23, 2001 via U. S. Postal Service mail delivery. It is my understanding from our National Register Reviewer, Patrick Andrus, that your office is not receiving U. S. Postal Service mail delivery and that the earlier submission of these nominations is likely being held for irradiation.

As per Patrick Andrus' recommendation, we are re-sending these two nominations with photocopies on archival paper of the original photographs and USGS map. Additionally, we are requesting a shortened notification period at the federal level in order to expedite the review of these two nominations.

Please contact Barbara Powers of my staff if you have any questions regarding these nominations.

Sincerely,


Amos J. Loveday, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures

Patrick County

Stuart Uptown Historic District, Main St. and Blue Ridge St., Stuart, 01001512

Powhatan County

Red Lane Tavern, 3009 Lower Hill Rd., Powhatan, 01001516

Roanoke County

Black Horse Tavern—Bellvue Hotel and Office, 7223–7229 Old Mountain Rd., Roanoke, 01001521

Starkey School, 6426 Merriman Rd., SW, Roanoke County, 01001513

Waynesboro Independent City

Waynesboro Downtown Historic District, Federal St., Main St., Wayne Ave., Waynesboro (Independent City), 01001511

WYOMING**Sublette County**

Church of St. Hubert the Hunter and Library, US 191/189, Bondurant, 01001525

The fifteen day comment period has been reduced to three (3) days to aid in the preservation for the following resources:

OHIO**Licking County**

Newark Downtown Historic District, Roughly bounded by Church St., Second St., Fifth St., and Canal St., Newark, 01001482

Wayne County

Ault—Weygandt Farm, 15090 Back Massillon Rd., Orrville, 01001461

[FR Doc. 02–732 Filed 1–10–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Death Valley National Park, Death Valley, CA and NV

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Death Valley National Park, Death Valley, CA and NV.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the National Park Service unit that has

control or possession of these Native American human remains. The Manager of the National NAGPRA Program is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with the Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, California; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada; Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada; Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; and Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada. A representative of the Kawaiisu, a nonfederally recognized Indian group, was also consulted.

The National Park Service contracted with LSA Associates, Inc., of Irvine, CA, to assist in compliance with NAGPRA. The LSA study, Death Valley National Park Cultural Affiliation Study (1998), evaluated all collections from the area previously administered as U.S. Department of the Interior, Death Valley National Monument. In 1995, additional lands formerly under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management were transferred to Death Valley National Park. Collections from these new lands have not been fully evaluated by the National Park Service at this time.

In 1953, human remains representing one individual were recovered during legally authorized excavations by William Wallace at site CA-INY-1034 near Mesquite Flat, Inyo County, CA. This individual had been cremated. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a chert projectile point. The associated funerary object indicates that these human remains probably were cremated during

the Death Valley III or IV period (A.D. 1-1870).

In 1953, human remains representing one individual were recovered during legally authorized excavations by William Wallace at site CA-INY-1137 near Mesquite Flat, Inyo County, CA. This individual had been cremated. No known individual was identified. The five associated funerary objects are three manos, one chert drill, and one bag of glass beads. The associated funerary objects indicate that these human remains probably were cremated during the Death Valley IV period (A.D. 1000-1870).

In 1954, human remains representing one individual were recovered during legally authorized excavations by William Wallace at a site (no trinomial) near Wingate Wash, in either Inyo or San Bernardino County, CA. This individual was found in a previously disturbed site. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are two lithic quarry blanks. Mr. Wallace noted that an archaic type projectile was found in association with the burial and thus assigned this burial to the Death Valley II period (3000 B.C.-A.D. 1). This projectile point has not been found in the park's collections.

In 1954, human remains representing one individual were recovered during legally authorized excavations by William Wallace at site CA-INY-1239, Inyo County, CA. This individual had been cremated and was found at the base of a sand dune. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects are two ceramic potsherds and one bag of glass beads. The associated objects indicate that these human remains probably were cremated during the Death Valley IV period (A.D. 1000-1870).

In 1954, human remains representing one individual were recovered during legally authorized excavations by William Wallace at site CA-INY-1215 near Mesquite Flat, Inyo County, CA. This individual had been cremated. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a lithic uniface fragment. The associated funerary object indicates that these human remains probably were cremated during the Death Valley III or IV Period (A.D. 1-1870).

In 1954, human remains representing one individual were recovered during legally authorized excavations by William Wallace at site CA-INY-1234 near Mesquite Flat, Inyo County, CA. This individual had been cremated. No known individual was identified. The 144 associated funerary objects are 10 shell beads, 3 stone pestle fragments, 6