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NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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 Upper Downtown Canton Historic District

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Market Avenue btw. Sixth St. N and 2nd Street S. East to west variable boundary ☐ not for publication

city or town Canton ☐ vicinity

state Ohio code Oh county Stark code 151 zip 44702

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this XX 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 XX meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide XX locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara Powers Department Head February 10, 2006

Signature of certifying official Inventory & Registration Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society

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): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

Patrick Andrus 6/7/2006

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	
50	30	buildings
		sites
		structures
	1	objects
50	31	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

9

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/business = office building, financial institution = bank, restaurant = bar, department store.
GOVERNMENT/courthouse = county courthouse, post office
SOCIAL/meeting hall = fraternal
RELIGION/religious facility = church, church school
DOMESTIC = apartment

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/business = office building, financial institution = bank, restaurant = bar.
GOVERNMENT/courthouse = county courthouse
RELIGION/religious facility = church
DOMESTIC = apartment

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian
Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	Masonry
walls	Brick, Terra Cotta, Sandstone
	Marble
roof	Asphalt
other	

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

See Attached.

Physical Description

The Upper Downtown Canton Historic District includes 34 blocks that radiate outward from Canton's Public Square to the north, east, and west, incorporating the two north/south commercial corridors along Market Avenue and Cleveland Avenue. Canton's main street, Market Avenue, provides the anchor to the district between 6th Street N., site of the Palace Theater (5, NR 1979), and 2nd Street South, the location of First National Bank (86). The second anchor street is Cleveland Avenue with the Knights of Columbus Meeting Hall (1) at 6th Street N.W., and the Frank T. Bow Federal Building (90) located at 3rd Street S.W. The western edge of the district is bounded by McKinley Avenue; the eastern edge by Walnut Avenue. Narrow secondary streets also traverse the district north to south separating blocks between the four main anchor streets. Dewalt Avenue, a narrow access street one block east of McKinley, is a large part of the west boundary north of 3rd Street N.W. and south of Tuscarawas Street W. Court Avenue sits between Cleveland Avenue and Market Avenue and is largely used by pedestrian traffic. A number of businesses have frontage along Court including a restaurant in the New Schaffer Building (43), a market in the Deco Building (44) and Benders Restaurant (85, NR 1987). An open air plaza interrupts Court Avenue in the block bound by 2nd Street N.W. and Tuscarawas Street W. Piedmont Avenue, which is the eastern boundary between 4th Street N.E. and 6th Street N.E., sits between Market Avenue and Walnut Avenue and functions as a minor street without primary elevation frontage. The area included in the proposed district falls within the original town boundary of 100 blocks centered on Public Square. The original northern town boundary was 6th Street N.

The district includes a total of 89 buildings and 1 object broken down as follows: 9 buildings individually listed in the National Register, 50 contributing buildings, 30 non-contributing buildings and 1 non-contributing object. The district features a variety of early low to mid-rise commercial buildings with examples of public, financial and utility buildings interspersed. The 9 previously listed National Register properties in the proposed district are: the Palace Theater (5, NR 1979), Yohe Hotel/St. Edward Hotel (32, NR 2004), the Onesto Hotel (57, NR 1982), Trinity Lutheran Church (69, NR 1985), Mellet Building/Canton Daily News Building (70, NR 1983), Stark County Court House (77, NR 1975), the Dewalt Building (79, NR 1982), First Methodist Church (83, NR 1979), and Bender's Restaurant (85, NR 1987). The contributing buildings in the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District have dates of construction between 1881 and 1955 and include representative architectural styles from the late 19th through the mid-20th century. The buildings are predominately Commercial style with details executed in various revival styles, including Renaissance Revival, Romanesque Revival, Beaux-Arts Classical, and Art Deco. Two excellent examples of high-rise banking towers exist along Market Avenue around Public Square: the George Harter Bank (78), a three story, Academic Revival style banking hall attached to a twelve-story Sullivanesque tower, and the First National Bank (86), a fourteen-story bank tower with Academic Revival details and tall proportions. The Spanish Renaissance Revival style is reflected in the Palace Theater (5, NR 1979) at the northern edge of the district. Public buildings in the district include the Neo-Classical Revival style Stark County Courthouse (77, NR 1975) and Frank T. Bow Federal Building (90). Other building types include low to mid-rise commercial buildings, late 19th century stone churches, and contemporary buildings dating from the 1950s.

PROPERTY LIST

1 327 6th Street N.W.
Knights of Columbus Hall 341 and Office Building
1910, 1921 addition, alterations c. 1990s
Architect: unknown

2 602 Cleveland Avenue N. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
St. Peter Education Center
1967
Architect: William Curci

3 201-209 6th Street N.W.
Clarkson Building
1924
Architect: unknown

4 135 6th Street N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
National Cash Register Co. Building
1922, altered 1960s
Architect: unknown

5 605 Market Avenue N.
Palace Theater (NR, 1979)
1926
Architect: John Eberson of Chicago

6 **600 Market Avenue N.**
1922
Architect: unknown

7 **334-335 6th Street N.W.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
1959
Architect: unknown

8 318 6th Street N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Budget Auto and Mower Repair
1959
Architect: unknown

9 537 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Community One Credit Union
1956, altered recently
Architect: unknown

10 **230 6th Street N.W.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
c. 1900s
Architect: unknown

11 206 6th Street N.W.
The Cadillac Apartment Building
1915
Architect: unknown

12 200-202 6th Street N.W.
Dougherty Building
1929
Architect: unknown

13 532-534 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Printer/The Packrat
1913
Architect: unknown

14 520-526 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Wilson Building
1907-1909
Architect: unknown

15 **508 Cleveland Avenue N.W.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
1945
Architect: unknown

16 **500 5th Street N.W.**
1930, altered c. 1950
Architect: unknown

17 **219-221 5th Street N.W.**
1915, altered
Architect: unknown

18 201-205 5th Street N.W.
Stark County Community Action Agency
c. 1920
Architect: unknown

19 527 Market Avenue N.
Malline Building
1887, RITC rehabilitation 2005
Architect: unknown

20 521 Market Avenue N. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Troy Laundry Co. Building
1915, storefronts altered 1940s, rehabilitated 2005 (incl. rear/side additions)
Architect: unknown

21 131 5th Street N.E. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
The Canton Towers
1977
Architect: unknown

22 435 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
The Repository Printing Warehouse
1913, altered 1960s
Architect: unknown

23 401-429 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Building
1923, 1957 addition
Architect: unknown

24 420 Court Avenue N.W.
Court Avenue Building
1901
Architect: unknown

25 437- 439 Market Avenue N. (100 5th Street N.W.) ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
C & J Enterprise
c. 1900s, altered 1950s, c. 2000
Architect: unknown

26 427 Market Avenue N.
Richman Bros. Building
c. early 1920s, altered storefront c. 2000
Architect: unknown

27 425 Market Avenue N.
Bon Marché/Dollar Respect
1901
Architect: unknown

28 417 Market Avenue N.
Finney Drug Building/S & A Fashion
1912, altered c. 1990s
Architect: unknown

29 401 Market Avenue N. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Canton Copy Center
1990s
Architect: unknown

30 430 Market Avenue N.
Miller-Blanchard Co. Building
1923
Architect: unknown

31 416 Market Avenue N.
C. N. Vicary Building
1916, recent rehabilitation
Architect: unknown

32 400 Market Avenue N.
Yohe Hotel (1897)/St. Edwards Hotel (1914), (NR, 2004)
1891, 1910, rehabilitated 2005
Architect: unknown

33 332 4th Street N.W.
H.T. and F.E. Grant Building
1911
Architect: unknown

34 **335-339 Cleveland Avenue N.W.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
1921, altered
Architect: unknown

35 **331-333 Cleveland Avenue N.W.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
1940, altered 1980
Architect: unknown

36 315 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
El Jalapeno's Mexican Restaurant
1990s
Architect: unknown

37 337 3rd Street N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
The Oakley Law Firm
1918, altered 1991
Architect: unknown

38 301 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
W. E. Homer Co. Building
1911
Architect: unknown

39 336-338 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Luna Grille
2003
Architect: unknown

40 212-216 4th Street N.W.
Primo's Restaurant
c. 1910
Architect: unknown

41 326 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Jackman Building
1926
Architect: unknown

42 324 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Whitmire-King Building
1949, altered recently
Architect: unknown

43 318 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Schaeffer Building
1922
Architect: unknown

44 **312 Cleveland Avenue N.W.**
309-313 Court Avenue N.W.
1925, 1931 addition
Architect: unknown

45 302-304 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
203-239 3rd Street NW, 205 3rd Street N.W.
Ball Building/Gasser Jewelers
1927, 1948
Architect: unknown

46 306 Market Avenue N.
Renkert Building
1914
Architect: Walker and Weeks, Cleveland

47 201 3rd Street N.E.
Sears Roebuck & Co. Building
1928, 1937
Architect: unknown

48 **223 3rd Street N.E.**
1935
Architect: unknown

49 **227 3rd Street N.E.**
c. 1900
Architect: unknown

50 405 2nd Street N.W.
YMCA of Canton
1914, 1941 addition, 1975 addition
Architect: unknown

51 **330 3rd Street N.W.**
1953
Architect: unknown

52 320 3rd Street N.W.
Scott Building
1955
Architect: unknown

53 235 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Capestrain Jewelers
1921
Architect: unknown

54 229 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Falk Building
1906
Architect: unknown

55 201-203 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Burger King
1976
Architect: unknown

56 218-238 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Parking Garage
1970s
Architect: unknown

57 221-227 2nd Street N.W., 200 Cleveland Avenue
Onesto Hotel (NR, 1982), Bliss Tower
1930, 1941 2-story ballroom addition, 1958 office tower addition
Architect: J.C. Stevens of Chicago firm H. L. Stevenson (1930)
Contractor: Garaux Brothers, Canton (1958)

58 227 Market Avenue N.
McCrory Building
1950
Architect: unknown

59 221 Market Avenue N.
Northmark Building
1900, altered 2002
Architect: unknown

60 **217 Market Avenue N.**
1881, reconstructed 1920s, renovated 2002
Architect: unknown

61 **213 Market Avenue N.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
1881, renovated 2003
Architect: unknown

62 209 Market Avenue N.
News Depot Building
c. 1910s, renovated 2003
Architect: unknown

63 207 Market Avenue N. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Folwell/Zollinger Building
1902, altered c. 1955, altered 1970s
Architect: unknown

64 200-222 Market Avenue N. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Parisian/Millennium Building, Parking Garage
1929, altered with 2000 addition
Architect: H.A. and R.V. Lorentz (1929)

65 128 3rd Street N.E.
Western Union Building
1954
Architect: unknown

66 201 2nd Street N.E.
Bechel Doumulin Co. Building
c.1890s, altered 1925
Architect: unknown

67 134 McKinley Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Ohio Bell Office Building
1948, altered
Architects: unknown

68 **116 McKinley Avenue N.W.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
c. 1940s, altered
Architect: unknown

69 415 Tuscarawas Avenue W. (418 2nd Street N.W.)
Trinity Lutheran Church (NR, 1985)
1886, 1891
Architect: Guy Tilden (1886), F.R. James (1891)

70 401-403 Tuscarawas Avenue W. (404-402 2nd Street N.W.)
Mellet Building (NR, 1983)
Canton Daily News Building
1915-1916
Architect: unknown

71 332 2nd Street N.W.
The East Ohio Gas Co. Building
1926-27, renovated 1950
Architect: unknown

72 101 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Stern & Mann Department Store
1924, renovated 1969
Architect: Abram Garfield

73 313-339 Tuscarawas Avenue W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Liberty Commons
1970
Architect: A.C. Lenader & Associates, Columbus

74 116 Cleveland Avenue N.
233-239 Tuscarawas Avenue W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Peoples Bank Building/Brant Building
1926, addition 1958, Façade altered 1984
Architect: Charles E. Firestone, alterations unknown

75 215 Tuscarawas Avenue W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Snack Bar (at Multi-Use Plaza)
1993
Architect: unknown

76 223 Tuscarawas Avenue W. ***NON-CONTIBUTING OBJECT***
Courtland Hotel Arch
1905 (hotel razed 1990s)
Architect: Guy Tilden

77 115 Market Avenue N.
Stark County Courthouse (NR, 1975)
1870, remodeled 1895, 1910, 1940, restored 1990s
Architect: H. E. Myer (1870), George Hammond (1895)

78 126 Market Avenue N.
Harter Bank Building/Key Bank Annex
1922, 1976 addition
Architect: Walker and Weeks

79 122 Market Avenue N.
Dewalt Building (NR, 1982)
c. 1895, c. 1922
Architect: unknown

80 100 Market Avenue N.
100 Central Plaza
c. 1940s
Architect: unknown

81 237 Tuscarawas Street E.
Luntz Building
c. 1910s
Architect: unknown

82 121 Cleveland Avenue S.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
William R. Day Building & Garage
1963, 1985 renovated
Architect: unknown
Garage: Enco Engineering, Detroit
Storefronts: Goodenberger & Associates, Canton

83 230 Tuscarawas Avenue W. (Sanctuary)
120 Cleveland Avenue S. (Gym & Classrooms)
First Methodist Episcopal Church (NR 1979)
1883, 1924
Architect: Cornelius Aultman and Frank O. Weary of Weary and Kramer (1883)

84 200 Tuscarawas Avenue W.
First Federal Savings & Loan
1938
Architect: unknown

85 125-137 Court Avenue S.W.
The Belmont Building (NR, 1987), Bender's Restaurant
1899, two adjacent buildings before 1887
Architects: Guy Tilden (1899), unknown
Cabinet Maker: Charles Find Company

86 101 Market Avenue S.
First National Bank/Central Trust Tower
1924, 1973 addition
Architect: Frank L. Packard of Columbus

87 102-136 Market Avenue S ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Citizen's Building
1968
Architect: unknown
Contractor: Linbeck Enterprises Inc. Houston TX

88 216-218 Tuscarawas Avenue E.
(217 2nd Street S.E.)
Harvard Dental Building
1921
Architect: unknown

89 220 Tuscarawas Avenue E.
(219 2nd Street E.)
Piper Arcade
1921
Architect: unknown

90 201 Cleveland Avenue S.W.
Canton Post Office/Frank T. Bow Federal Building
1933
Architect: Charles E. Firestone and Lowell Christman
Contractor: Gibbons-Grabble Co. (Canton)

Individual Descriptions

1 327 6th Street N.W.
Knights of Columbus Hall 341 and Office Building
1910, 1921 addition, isolated alterations c. 1990s
Architect: unknown

The Knights of Columbus occupy an altered, two-story, painted masonry building constructed in 1910 with a large four-story brick Meeting Hall addition (1921) along 6th Street N.W. The 1910 building form remains but has been altered with glass block infill at the storefront and replacement windows. The red brick Meeting Hall's Spanish Renaissance Revival details extend the full height of its four stories. The ground floor along 6th Street N.W. features six storefronts and an entrance to the Meeting Hall in the seventh bay at the southeast corner. Although plywood conceals the storefronts, the original storefront divisions and transoms are clearly visible. The second floor features three 6/6 windows grouped within each bay above an unglazed, terra cotta stringcourse that wraps the building. Slender brick piers terminated at their base with glazed terra cotta shields and an unglazed terra cotta stringcourse divide the bays above. Single, flat-arch, 6/6 third floor windows are set within a round brick arch with decorative unglazed terra cotta panels. Window openings are grouped within each bay on the fourth floor but windows have been removed and the openings boarded. An unglazed terra cotta cornice with brick corbels adorns the top of the building. A bell appears within the decorative parapet above the entrance bay at the southeast corner of the building. Small arched windows massed in the center of the west elevation feature barley twist columns and a wide, corbelled sill. The roof line is otherwise flat with a chimney in the northwest corner.

2 602 Cleveland Avenue N. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
St. Peter Education Center
1967
Architect: William Curci

This modern, muted gray brick school building was built for St. Peters Church, a church listed in the National Register and located outside the district boundary. The building, which abuts the sidewalks on Cleveland and 6th, is one story tall with a basement.

3 201-209 6th Street N.W.
Clarkson Building
1924
Architect: unknown

The Clarkson Building is a three-story, u-shaped, red brick building with Neo-Classical Revival details. The first floor features four storefronts with the building entrance for the

second and third floor apartments centered in the façade. The round-arch entrance has a stone surround, keystone, and a large transom with small divided lights. The masonry surrounding the storefronts and the apartment entrance has been painted and various types of wood ornamentation applied to the face of the building. Three of the four storefronts have wood bulkheads and paneled signboards. Brick piers divide the nine bays on the upper floors, which feature wood windows with stone sills in pairs or groups of three. A stone stringcourse spans the façade and wraps the corners just below the flat parapet. A name block with "CLARKSON" is centered within the entrance bay above the third floor windows.

4 135 6th Street N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
National Cash Register Co. Building
1922, altered 1960s
Architect: unknown

The façade of the building has three altered storefronts covered with drivit beneath a metal screen that covers the second story windows and protrudes slightly above the roofline. An historic image showing the building's original façade is included with the nomination. Although the building is currently non-contributing, an exploration under the current façade may indicate sufficient concealed integrity to designate the building as contributing if rehabilitated in the future.

5 605 Market Avenue N.
Palace Theater (NR, 1979)
1926
Architect: John Eberson of Chicago

The Palace Theater anchors the corner of Market Avenue N. and 6th Street N.W. at the northern border of the district. John Eberson, a Chicago architect well known for his movie house designs, executed the theater in the Spanish Renaissance Revival style. Eberson took his inspiration from Jose dé Churriguera, who is associated with Spanish Architecture of the 17th and 18th century.[1] The unglazed tan terra cotta and orange brick compose the building's façade, and a prominent, neon-illuminated red and gold metal sign announces the name of the building. The theater's strong vertical emphasis is not only furthered by its "PALACE" sign but also underscored by unglazed terra cotta vertical piers on the south façade. The second floor features four tall, arched windows with arched transoms; spiral piers capped by a combination of Ionic capital and large urn-shaped finial, separate the windows. The parapet undulates between leaf-covered box finials and larger, rounded finials. Moorish inspiration is further evident in the ornate terra cotta coping along the parapet level. The masonry plane of the second and third floors has a linear pattern of

[1] Albacete, M.J. Architecture in Canton: 1805-1976. Akron, OH: The Canton Art Institute Trade Ruling and Binding Co., 1976, p. 80.

extruded bricks. The theater marquee is a reproduction based upon historic appearance. The interior evokes an outdoor Baroque garden.

6 **600 Market Avenue N.**
1922
Architect: unknown

This brick, two-story commercial building features a smooth sandstone façade with two large storefront window openings on the first floor and three windows grouped above each storefront on the second floor. The façade is simply ornamented with stone string courses, a continuous stone sill below the second floor windows and a small stone cornice below a straight parapet. During past storefront alterations, the entrances were removed and the bulkheads infilled with matching sandstone. The storefront windows have been removed and the second floor windows are aluminum replacements. The building is currently vacant but will soon be rehabilitated.

7 **334-336 6th Street N.W.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
1959
Architect: unknown

This two story building consists of two joined sections. The east section is constructed of yellow brick, the west of glazed commercial bricks painted brown. A shallow metal canopy covers the entrance. The building is a basic example of mid-century commercial/industrial architecture, but falls outside the period of significance.

8 318 6th Street N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Budget Auto and Mower Repair
1959
Architect: unknown

The style of this one story building is similar to that of its neighbor, (334-336 6th Street N.W.). The building is a basic example of mid-century industrial/commercial architecture, but falls outside the period of significance.

9 537 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Community One Credit Union
1956, altered recently
Architect: unknown

The Community One Credit Union Building is a single story building with recently applied drivit. It was constructed outside the period of significance.

10 **230 6th Street N.W.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
c. 1900s
Architect: unknown

The brown house near the corner of Cleveland Avenue and 6th Street N.W. is altered with brown wood vertical siding. Any potential historic fabric hides underneath these alterations.

11 206 6th Street N.W.
Cadillac Apartment Building
1915
Architect: unknown

Constructed of red paver bricks, the three-story Cadillac Apartment Building features two storefronts flanking an apartment door entrance for the units on the second and third floors. The first floor storefronts and apartment entrance retain the original prism glass transoms and door locations; the doors and windows have been replaced and the original sign boards covered over. The apartment entrance has a smaller transom below with painted signage that reads: "The Cadillac Apartments" in stylized letters. The first floor is terminated by a large, exposed steel beam. Above the storefronts the building retains four original balconies on the second and third floor. The original balcony doors and storm doors have been replaced but the 4-lite transoms over the doors remain; the 1/1 sash windows are original. Brick string courses and a corbelled masonry cornice wrap the corners of the building.

12 200-202 6th Street N.W.
Dougherty Building
1929
Architect: unknown

Located at the corner of 6th and Court Avenue, the Dougherty Building stands two stories tall. It was constructed of mottled red, brown and gold brick in 1929. The two storefront openings, which are clearly visible despite being altered with infill, flank the center entrance to the offices above. The east storefront wraps the corner into the first bay along Court Avenue. A name block above the center entrance reads "Dougherty." On the north and east elevations, the second floor 1/1 wood windows have stone sills and aluminum storms; a small inlaid tile accents the space between each window on the north. A large metal, dentilled cornice wraps these two elevations. The Ransom and Randolph Company from Toledo, manufacturers of barber chairs and equipment, once occupied the building.

13 532-534 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Printer/The Packrat
1913
Architect: unknown

The single story commercial building with two storefronts features rough-textured, red brick executed in Flemish bond. Masonry piers with simple stone capitals separate the storefronts, which have only been altered slightly. Above a stone stringcourse terminates the wall below a curved parapet with stone scrolls and stone coping. Vertical wood siding covers the north elevation of the building.

14 520-526 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Wilson Building
1907-1909
Architect: unknown

The two-story Wilson Building fronts on Cleveland Avenue with a secondary elevation on Court Avenue. The first floor of the Cleveland Avenue elevation features brick piers separating two storefronts, which have been infilled; access doors for the second floor at either end of the building; and a large garage door opening in the center that provides vehicle access to the building. Above, the second floor is framed by brick piers and a corbelled parapet with brick panels. The two outer bays feature large oriel windows with four 1/1 sash and wood panels. Between the oriels, there are two 1/1 windows with stone sills and large stone lintels; above a band of four small boarded window openings appear within a continuous stone sill and lintel with stone quoins. Corbelled piers flank the banded windows and extend upward through the parapet to create a higher, decorative center section of the parapet. Ball finials terminate the piers framing the curved parapet. The parapet retains evidence of signage that once read: "Wilson 1909." The east elevation has nine closely spaced, 1/1 windows with stone sills and lintels, and a segmental-arched window opening with four boarded openings below a stepped parapet. The storefront levels on both elevations currently have modified garage openings for car access to the interior. The building is currently used as a parking garage.

15 **508 Cleveland Avenue N.W.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
1945
Architect: unknown

The top of the original brick façade is the only remaining feature of this one-story commercial building. The original storefront has been totally altered and covered with stucco. A metal support structure for a rooftop patio canopy appears above the remaining brick parapet. The building currently houses a bar.

16 **500 Cleveland Avenue N.W.**
1930, altered c. 1950
Architect: unknown

Located at the corner of Cleveland Avenue and 5th Street N.W., this vacant building received numerous alterations during the early 1950s to its three story façade. Alterations include the addition of a yellow brick veneer concealing all original window openings, and the addition of a horizontal row of windows along the third floor of the south elevation. The storefront has modified opening locations and infill block masonry. Originally built to house offices for an electrical company, these alterations occurred when Deubles, a well known Canton jewelry store, occupied the building.

17 **219-221 5th Street N.W.**
1915, altered c. 1980s
Architect: unknown

This building is a slightly altered, three-story building with storefronts on the first floor and apartments above, similar to the Cadillac Apartments (10) on the opposite side of the block. Both buildings are constructed using similar rusticated, paver brick on the front facade, although this building's footprint is smaller than that of the Cadillac Apartments. The pavers used on this building are square in profile; the headers are exposed to create a checkerboard pattern over the façade. The storefronts have been altered including the addition of a pent roof sheathed in shakes. One inset balcony appears in the center bay on each floor. Other alterations include new vinyl windows and modifications to the balcony railings and roofs. Despite the alterations, this building retains enough integrity to contribute to the district.

18 201-205 5th Street N.W.
Stark County Community Action Agency
c. 1920
Architect: unknown

This single story brick building now houses the Canton chapter of SCCAA. The building has plain storefronts with newer glazing and recent awnings. A masonry stringcourse appears under the parapet, which is capped with stone coping.

19 527 Market Avenue N.
Malline Building (1887)
1887; RITC rehabilitation 2005
Architect: unknown

Oriented on the southwest corner of Market Avenue and 6th Street N.W., the red brick,

three-story Malline Building has a clipped corner entrance bay and features Italianate elements which include elongated windows with inset, carved stone window hoods and a large bracketed cornice along its two primary facades. The wood storefronts, which appear on the Market Avenue façade and wrap the corner at the entrance, have recently been rehabilitated along with the rest of the building as part of a historic tax credit project. An entrance for the second floor is inset at the west end on the north elevation. Between most of the regularly-spaced windows above the first floor, the brick walls feature narrow, elongated, inset brick niches with sandstone at he top and bottom of each niche as a decorative element. Horizontal, inset brick panels appear above the third floor windows. The 1/1 windows have stone sills and have been replaced as part of the recent rehabilitation. Above the cornice, which features large paired brackets and smaller modillions, the parapet has been altered with a shallow pent roof that covers the top of the wall. Part of the original construction included a flat roof porch supported on slender columns that extended out and covered the sidewalk in front of the storefronts. Above, was an open porch that was accessed from the second floor through a door that was later converted to a window. Now lost, an ornate cap with cresting and large finials terminated the parapet above entrance bay. This building was the founding location of the Troy Laundry Company that later moved to the adjacent building (20) when it was built in 1915. The second and third floors were used from 1890 to 1904 by the Masons, Canton Lodge No. 60. In 1914, the building was renamed the Wyndam Building, but has historically been known as the Malline Building.

20 521 Market Avenue N. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Troy Laundry Co. Building
1915, storefront altered 1940s; rehabilitated 2005
Architect: unknown

The Troy Laundry Building is a three-story, cream colored brick commercial building that is part of the Malline Block rehabilitation. As part of the project a new, two-story entrance addition has been added to the rear corner of the building, as well as large projecting windows on the south elevation. As part of the HTC project, it has been determined that the building is a non-contributing resource. The front façade retains its original form; the first floor has two storefronts that were replaced as part of the rehabilitation; stone belt course sills and flat masonry lintels frame replacement 1/1 windows on each of the upper floors; the half story above the third floor has three 1-lite casement windows and masonry panels; and brick corbels appear just below a simple parapet with stone coping. Troy Laundry Inc. constructed the building in 1915.

21 131 5th Street N.E. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
The Canton Towers
1977
Architect: unknown

Set back from the street, this eleven-story, high rise apartment building was constructed outside the period of significance.

22 435 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
The Repository Printing Warehouse
1913, altered 1960s
Architect: unknown

This three-story former printing warehouse sits vacant at the corner of Cleveland Avenue and 4th Street N.W. A metal false front conceals the upper floors of the east façade. . All window openings of the east façade and north elevation have infill wood panels that may conceal original glazing. Although the building is currently non-contributing, an exploration under the current façade may indicate sufficient concealed integrity to designate the building as contributing if rehabilitated in the future.

23 401-429 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Building
1923, 1957 addition
Architect: unknown

Sheathed in stone, the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Building's four stories are articulated in the Neo-Classical Revival style. Gauged stone and round arch window openings span the first floor of the east and south elevations; windows feature inset arched transoms. The upper three floors have smooth stone panels and flat arch window openings appearing singly or in pairs. All windows have been replaced with single panes of coated, low-E glass. A four-story addition, identical in proportion to the original construction, was added to the north side of the building in 1957. The addition is recessed less than one foot from the original façade.

24 420 Court Avenue N.W.
Court Avenue Building
1901
Architect: unknown

The three-story, red brick Court Avenue Building sits behind the Bon Marché Building (25). The storefront has vinyl siding over previous alterations and painted brick. All windows feature stone sills and rusticated stone lintels. The second floor windows are vinyl

replacements; the third floor windows are original wood, 1/1 windows. Inset panels of masonry appear above the third floor windows. A metal fire escape extends between the second and third floors. Stone coping lines the parapet.

25 437-439 Market Avenue N. (100 5th Street N.W.) ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
C & J Enterprise
c. 1900s, altered c. 1950; c. 2000
Architect: unknown

The C & J Enterprise Building has a two story section with a long single story wing along 5th Street NW. The building was originally constructed in the 1900s and is altered with beige and brown drivit over the entire surface of the east façade and north elevation. The drivit conceals any historic fabric that may still exist on the building. New windows appear along the second floor. The first floor has an altered storefront.

26 427 Market Avenue N.
Richman Bros. Building
c. early 1920s; storefront altered c. 2000
Architect: unknown

The Richman Bros. Building is a three-story, yellow brick commercial building with the east façade fronting on Market Avenue N. and the west elevation on Court Avenue. The original storefront was recently altered, the application of which appears to be installed over the original brick. Five large windows appear on each of the second and third floors. The three middle windows are centered in one opening and are flanked by brick piers with stone capitals; single windows flank the other side of the piers. The original windows have been replaced with sympathetic aluminum fixed sash windows with 4-lite transoms. The top of the building terminates in a stepped parapet with stone string courses, panels and coping. The west elevation has red masonry and one-over-one windows. The building was built for the Richman Brothers Clothing Company that came to Canton in 1920.

27 425 Market Avenue N.
Bon Marché/Dollar Respect
1901
Architect: unknown

The Bon Marché Building is three-story, of masonry construction executed in the Commercial style with Beaux Arts details. Sandstone elements accent the building. Above the altered storefront, stone piers divide the east façade into a large central bay flanked by two small bays. The windows on the second and third floors have flat stone lintels with keystone details and stone sills. The second floor windows are leaded 25/25 double hung sash with leaded 15-lite transoms. Third floor windows have been replaced by plywood but

the leaded 21-lite transoms remain. Under the stepped parapet, an oxidized copper cornice is supported by articulated stone blocks. The storefront is altered with wood, aluminum and glass infill that fills much of the original opening. Green granite piers frame the current storefront at each end. The building is named for one of its early tenants, Bon Marché Ladies Apparel, a fashionable chain store that began in France in the early 20th century.

28 417 Market Avenue N.
Finney Drug Building/S & A Fashion
1912, altered c.1990s
Architect: unknown

The Finney Drug Building has undergone some recent renovations. The building is a three story painted masonry building with stone sills and new insulated, fixed replacement windows with false muntins. The storefront is altered with recent masonry infill. The building is painted white with beige lintels above the second and third floor windows. The parapet has corbels and corner accent blocks sit at each end of the stone coping. A recent awning extends across the width of the first floor newer brick storefront.

29 401 Market Avenue N. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Canton Copy Center
1990s
Architect: unknown

The Canton Copy Center is a three story new construction with masonry and E.I.F.S. walls. The building fits the scale and proportions of the district.

30 430 Market Avenue N.
Miller-Blanchard Co. Building
1923, storefronts altered mid-20th century
Architect: unknown

Located on the corner of Market and Fifth, the Miller-Blanchard Co. Building is a two story yellow brick corner building executed in the commercial style with Beaux-Arts details. The brick has been covered on the Market Avenue (west) storefronts and the doors and windows replaced, probably mid-century. The north elevation features simple brick piers with stone capitals. Between the piers the upper sections of the wall are covered with plywood that appears to be concealing large transoms. At the east end of the building is a small storefront and the entrance to the second floor of the building. The entrance features a small original canopy with small copper finials and scroll brackets. The regularly-spaced second floor windows on the west and north elevations rest on a continuous dentilled stone sill that wraps the building. The windows are metal, 8-lite casements with 8-lite transoms; the transoms have been covered with plywood on the west elevation. Above the windows,

cast cartouches decorate the stacked header bond parapet at the top of each pier on the west and north elevations. The parapet terminates with a stone cornice with acanthus leaves that wraps the building. An 1875 Canton business directory lists the Miller-Blanchard Company as a livery ambulance service; this building may have housed their offices after it was constructed.

31 416 Market Avenue N.
C. N. Vicary Building
1916, recent rehabilitation
Architect: unknown

The C. N. Vicary Building has an outstanding Commercial Style white terra cotta façade with blue and green terra cotta ornament. The four story facade consists of four bays separated by substantial piers. Cartouche ornaments sit at each spandrel. Within a single bay, spiral piers sit between paired windows and green quatrefoils accent each spandrel. The cornice of the building has large acanthus wrapped modillions alternated with blue rhombus details. The edge piers have the initials CNV, for C. N. Vicary, artfully arranged at each spandrel junction in green terra cotta. All windows are sympathetic metal replacement windows. The fixed sash windows of the upper floors are all the same size with 6/9 windows on the fourth floor, 6/1 windows on the third floor, and 1/1 windows on the second floor. The storefront level has two storefronts each with granite bulkheads with a recent glazing system. The original terra cotta frames each storefront such that the existing proportions appear to be similar to the original. The rear elevation, which fronts on Piedmont, has masonry with exposed concrete structure and glass block in some window openings. The business of C. N. Vicary, a merchant tailor and men and boy's clothier, occupied the building after it was constructed. The Canton Actual Business College occupied the upper floors in 1921. Sears Roebuck and company moved to this location in 1932. Various Canton government offices currently occupy the building.

32 400 Market Avenue N.
Yohe Hotel (1891)/St. Edward Hotel (1914), (NR, 2004)
1891, 1910, rehabilitated 2005
Architect: unknown

This four-story, red masonry building was built in 1891 for the Yohe Hotel and modified around 1910 for the St. Edward Hotel after Edward Meyer's purchase of the building in 1903. The footprint of the building has a clipped corner and two primary facades on Market Avenue N. and 4th Street N.E. The pier and spandrel facades contain three bays of paired windows on the Market Avenue elevation, three single windows forming a bay window arrangement on the chamfered corner, and four bays of paired windows on the 4th Street

elevation.[2] Window openings are set within spandrels that are recessed the thickness of one brick; within the recesses the third and fourth floors are rows of stepped-down brick corbels.[3] The 1/1 double-hung, aluminum replacement windows are within segmental arch openings and have stone sills, which wrap the building as stone string courses on the second and fourth floors. The large pressed metal cornice with dentils wraps the primary facades. The storefront level, which was recently rehabilitated on both elevations with the rest of the building, features rusticated sandstone bands alternated with brick on the piers between the storefront entrances and round- and flat-arched storefront windows. The building functioned as a hotel from 1891 to 1921, after which it contained a variety of retail and service businesses.[4]

33 332 4th Street N.W.
H.T. and F.E. Grant Building
1911
Architect: unknown

The H.T. and F.E. Grant Building is a nearly intact, masonry commercial block with two-stories and five bays. Each bay has a storefront on the first floor and two wood windows on the second floor. The north façade has red paint over the original masonry. The storefronts have recessed entrances with original wood and glass storefront systems. Entrances to the upper floor appear between the first and second bays and fourth and fifth bays. The second floor windows are wood, 9/1 and double-hung. The piers separating each bay have coping stones along the parapet level. A painted sign board with the name of the building, "H.T. and F.E. Grant Building," sits in the center bay along the roofline. Stepped-down corbelling appears below the parapet. The building is an excellent example of early 20th century commercial architecture.

34 **335-339 Cleveland Avenue N.W.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
1921, altered
Architect: unknown

This building has applied wood siding over masonry. The two-story building has a rear wing along 4th Street N.W. that abuts the H.T. and F.E. Grant Building. The upper floors along the east façade and the north elevation have paired double hung windows with replacement sashes and aluminum storm windows. The storefronts along the north elevation have recessed entrances with boarded up glazing.

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[2] National Register Nomination, Section 7, Page 1.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.

35 **331-333 Cleveland Avenue N.W.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
1940, altered 1980
Architect: unknown

This building that houses a bar is a single story commercial building with an altered façade covered in stucco and applied wood siding. A substantial metal paneled awning sits above the storefronts.

36 315 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
El Jalapeno's
1990s
Architect: unknown

This one-story building was constructed in the last 15 years for El Jalapeno's Mexican Restaurant. It is a small building with an approximate frontage of 20 feet.

37 337 3rd Street N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
The Oakley Law Firm
1918, altered 1991
Architect: unknown

The Oakley Law Firm occupies a two-story, brick roof house with a hipped roof and replacement windows. The house has been further altered with false quoins and new cast stone tile along the foundation and an addition to the north side of the building.

38 301 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
W. E. Homer Co. Building
1911
Architect: unknown

The W.E. Homer Co. Building is a three-story, corner, Commercial building with Beaux-Arts Classical Revival details and 1950s storefronts along Cleveland Avenue. The red masonry construction has multiple white glazed terra cotta ornaments along the south and east elevations. A substantial dentilled terra cotta cornice sits below the parapet. Piers separate each bay with cascading terra-cotta cartouches surrounded by floral ornament. All windows are replacements. The windows of the third floor have segmental arches and the second floor windows have flat masonry lintels. Each lintel has a terra cotta keystone detail. The spandrels between the second and third floor have decorative diamond shaped terra cotta with a slightly darker red brick. The elevation along 3rd Street N.W. has a terra cotta arched opening and multiple original window openings.

39 336-338 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Luna Grille
2003
Architect: unknown

This building was completed in 2003 for the Luna Grille. It is a single story masonry building with a sheared corner at its main entrance. A cast stone moon sits above the entrance. The windows have insulated glazing.

40 **212-216 4th Street N.W.**
c. 1910
Architect: unknown

This small, two-story, three-bay, early 20th century commercial building with deep reddish mahogany glazed brick and carved stone Romanesque details is currently occupied by Primo's Restaurant. The first floor storefronts, which have been altered and infilled with vertical plank wood siding, flank a central entrance to the upper floor that is also infilled. The upper floor has a bay window in the first and third bays; the windows in each bay have been boarded. In the center bay, three large stone arches sit on stocky brick piers and a stone sill. Two 1/1 replacement windows with a half-round transom appear in the first and third openings under the arches. The center is a blind arch typical of Romanesque design. A flat frieze and cornice with modillions terminates the building.

41 326 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Jackman Building
1926
Architect: unknown

The three-story, three-bay, red brick, Commercial style Jackman Building is a masonry building with a sandstone Beaux-Arts cornice and stone sills. The cornice has cartouche ornaments at each end and dentils accent its length. A name plaque appears along the parapet with the name "Jackman" in stylized letters. The windows are aluminum replacements with multiple panels and hopper panes. A sandstone string course with a simple Greek fret motif sits above the altered, aluminum covered storefronts of the first floor.

42 324 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Whitmire-King Building
1949, altered recently
Architect: unknown

The Whitmire-King Building is a two-story masonry building with renovated storefronts and

new details executed in an historic style. A recently installed name plaque with "Whitmire-King" appears below an arched parapet. The building has recent alterations that blur the new and possible historic features.

43 318 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Schaeffer Building
1922; storefront altered c. 1980s
Architect: unknown

The New Schaffer Building is a highly ornamented, Renaissance Revival style commercial building with a gauged terra-cotta façade, a modified storefront, and a wide bracketed cornice. The west façade fronts along Cleveland Avenue N.W. and the east elevation fronts along Court Avenue NW. Cast iron pilasters and ornamental cresting surround the altered storefront, which has a large flat metal canopy that spans the façade and contains store signage. A neon blade sign with "Computer Exchange" is attached to the building above the canopy. The second floor has a central massing of five grouped, 6/6 wood windows flanked on each end by smaller, 4/4 windows. The grouped windows have turned pilasters with composite capitals supporting a Florentine arch over each window. The building has multiple ornaments in blue and green terra-cotta. The facade terminates in elaborately ornamented entablature and modillioned cornice. The red brick east elevation is much less ornate but features a pointed, segmental-arched blind arcade with stone inserts just below the parapet and paired windows on the second floor. The storefront has been modified and houses a tenant called the Arcadia Grill.

44 **312 Cleveland Avenue N.W.** (309-313 Court Avenue N.W.)
1925, 1931 addition
Architect: unknown

The three-story building located at 312 Cleveland Avenue has an Art Deco style orange brick façade with strong vertical lines and angular piers extending above the parapet. The storefronts are altered with a grid arrangement of new metal framing and insulated glass surrounded by new marble on the bulkheads and stone and brick on the piers. A canvas awning extends across the first floor storefronts. The stone spandrels above and below the second and third floor windows have simple vertical and geometric motifs that further emphasize the Deco character of the building. The parapet level appears recently reconstructed. The window openings of the second floor are longer and larger than the third floor. Narrow windows flank the central grouping of windows. All windows have been replaced with tinted, single-pane, fixed sash with insulated glass. Although the building has undergone recent alterations, it retains its Art Deco characteristics. The Court Avenue elevation has orange brick but lacks the Art Deco detailing of the front facade. A garage bay with new metal door sits in the northern-most bay. A single bay storefront is occupied by Frank's Produce.

45 302-304 Cleveland Avenue N.W. (203-229 3rd Street N.W.)
Ball Building/Gasser Jewelers
1927, 1948
Architect: unknown

This Art Deco style building consists of a three-story main block at the corner of Cleveland and 3rd Street N.W., a two section along 3rd, and a two-story addition, also along 3rd. The two- and three-story main block are constructed of orange brick with strong vertical brick piers with stone appointments. The 1948 addition is built with a slightly darker orange brick and does not have the vertical emphasis and Art Deco styling of the rest of the building. The main Art Deco building is divided vertically with large brick piers that rest on a low stone base and extend upward three stories beyond the height of the brick and stone parapet. Like the larger piers, smaller, secondary brick and stone piers extend from the base of the walls on the second floor through the parapet, terminating slightly above the parapet. Geometric brick patterns ornament selected piers and spandrels above the windows. The building has a two story wing in a similar style with larger window openings. Like its neighbor to the north, windows have been replaced with tinted, single-pane, fixed sash with insulated glass. The storefronts have new canvas awnings along the west facade and south elevation along 3rd Street N.W. The orange brick addition to the Ball Building, completed in 1948, has a similar hue of masonry without deco proportions. Large banded windows along the second floor wrap the Court Avenue elevation and have recent canvas awnings similar to those along the first floor storefront bays.

46 306 Market Avenue N.
Renkert Building
1912-14
Architect: Walker and Weeks

The 10-story Renkert Building is a Sullivanesque Commercial style masonry high-rise building designed by Cleveland Architects Walker and Weeks and built in 1914. The building was constructed for Harry Renkert, owner of the Metropolitan Brick and Paver Company, at a time when the company was one of the largest paving brick manufacturers in the world. The building is located at the corner of Market Avenue N and 3rd Street NE; it was the first high-rise building in Canton. An early postcard for the building states: "the building has 9000 sq. feet on each floor and that one-quarter million Metropolitan pavers were used as face brick." The building is a "three part vertical block" with a blind arcaded, corbelled cornice and large 1/1, newer replacement windows. The exterior masonry surface on each elevation has a variety of patterns and coursing details including a linear chain-like pattern between the eighth and ninth floors. The spandrels have an articulated Flemish bond pattern. The south elevation storefronts along 3rd Street NE are altered with infilled transom windows and infilled storefront bays. A c. 1930s metal awning sits above

the Market Avenue entrance. Kenny Brothers Department Store moved into the first four floors of the building in 1914. The Renkert family home, located outside the district, was listed to the National Register in 1982.

47 201 3rd Street N.E.
Sears Roebuck & Co. Building
1928, 1937
Architect: unknown

The Sears Roebuck & Co. Building was originally used for Sears's farm equipment sales and as an automotive service shop in the north wing. The south half of the building is two stories with a high basement executed in mottled brown and orange brick. The building has large expanses of brick wall, a large, blocky corner entrance bay at the southwest corner, and wide, regularly-spaced brick piers. The entrance bay and piers are each terminated with a low gabled parapet detail that, along with the small window openings, gives a somewhat fortress-like appearance. The windows on the second floor feature round, blind brick arches; the first floor has flat brick arches. Most of the window openings have been bricked in or replaced with a variety of older aluminum or storefront windows; original wood casements still exist on the second floor of the entrance bay and in some of the windows on the east elevation. The first floor windows along the south elevation have enlarged openings with modern fixed glazing. Basement windows have glass block infill in some bays and appear to have altered masonry surrounds. First altered in 1937, the details of the building borrow from Art Deco and Spanish Renaissance Revival styles as is apparent in the wide flat piers with pediment caps. The building is currently occupied by the Regional Planning office among other county offices. The one-story north half of the building has garage bays with an applied stone veneer, garage bays, and altered storefronts.

48 **223 3rd Street N.E.**
1935
Architect: unknown

This single-story, painted masonry storefront was an addition to a residential house that still stands behind the building. The storefronts are altered with infill wood paneling and small replacement windows in large window openings. The center bay has recessed entrances with a centered column. A shingled roof sits above the length of the storefronts and was a later addition. The masonry cornice has a simple pattern of inverted triangles.

49 **227 3rd Street N.E.**
c. 1900
Architect: unknown

This building, which currently houses a bar, is a three-story, painted stone building built around the turn of the 20th century. Bands of smooth stone blocks interrupt the rough ashlar texture of the rest of the east and south elevations. The upper floors have original window openings with stone sills and lintels with plywood inserts. The first floor storefront has been altered with wood paneling and small replacement windows in the large storefront window. The entrance has a wide reveal, replacement door and a metal awning. Exterior stairs to the second floor appear to be a late addition.

50 405 2nd Street N.W.
YMCA of Canton
1914, 1941 addition, 1975 addition
Architect: unknown

The YMCA of Canton occupies almost an entire block between 3rd Street and 2nd Street N.W. along McKinley Avenue. The nine-story tower and three-story wing, built by the organization in 1914, have a Commercial Style masonry construction with paired and single windows, segmental arches along the upper floors and stone coursing. The entrance to the tower has a tall stone surround with sculpted details. The 1941 construction is a small wing to the west of the tower that has two floors and a high stone foundation along its south facade. In 1975 a large addition was added from the west elevation with post-modern, asymmetrical massing and metal siding. Part of the 1975 work included alterations to the historic parts of the building. Replacement windows sit in many upper floor window openings in the 9-story tower while other openings have one-over one wood windows or plywood inserts. A brick veneer from the 1975 work conceals the west wall of the 1941 addition. The original tower has large signage and applied stucco along the cornice and west elevation from the 1975 rehabilitation. Although parts of the building have changed outside the period of significance, the primary elevations of the original construction retain integrity and contribute to the district.

51 **330 3rd Street N.W.**
1953
Architect: unknown

The modern style building occupied by Stark Management services has yellow brick and a simple profile. The single story building has its original storefront and horizontally long modern style window. A recent canvas awning sits across the storefront. The building's design accommodates vehicle access with a small parking area immediately to the west of

the entrance such that the overall plan has an "L" shape. The building dates within the period of significance and demonstrates the mid-century influence of the automobile on downtown architecture.

52 320 3rd Street N.W.
Scott Building
1955
Architect: unknown

The Scott Building was built in 1955 just inside the period of significance. It has two-stories executed in orange brick and a name block centered along the parapet level. The eight windows of the upper floor are all replacements with false muntins. The storefronts are recent. A canvas awning sits above the first floor. The building is a basic example of small scale, early modern architecture.

53 235 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Capestrain Jewelers
1921
Architect: unknown

The building is a three-story commercial style building with terra cotta accent blocks in limited locations. The building sits at the corner of Cleveland Avenue and 3rd Street NW. The cornice has masonry corbels and rhombus shaped blocks sit above each bay along the east façade and north elevation. All windows of the second and third floors are 1/1 wood sash arranged in pairs. The spandrels and a small area above the storefronts have masonry arranged with head-stacked bond. Canvas awnings appear above entrances to the building on each exposed elevation. The storefronts have modern aluminum and glass systems and retain the historic proportions of the building.

54 229 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Falk Building
1906
Architect: unknown

The Falk Building is a two-story masonry building with Flemish bond and a stepped parapet. A name block with "Falk" appears in the center of the parapet above the east façade. The second floor windows are original 1/1 wood sash on stone sill courses. The first floor storefront is altered with vertical wood siding and an altered entrance treatment. A frame house sits at the rear of the building.

55 201-203 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Burger King
1976
Architect: unknown

The Burger King is a single story of multi-color masonry with mansard awnings. It was constructed outside the period of significance.

56 218-238 Cleveland Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Parking Garage
1970s
Architect: unknown

The parking garage has six levels of ramped cement construction. It was constructed outside the period of significance in the 1970s.

57 221-227 2nd Street NW, 200 Cleveland Avenue
Onesto Hotel (NR, 1982), Bliss Tower
1930, 1941 2-story ballroom addition, 1958 office tower addition
Architect: J.C. Stevens of Chicago firm H. L. Stevenson (1930)
Contractor: Garaux Brothers, Canton (1958)

The Onesto Hotel (NR, 1982) has 13-stories and a two-story wing executed in a commercial style with Georgian Revival style details. J.C. Stevens of Chicago completed the design for the original 1930s building. He specialized in hotel designs and modeled the Onesto after The Pittsburgher Hotel in Pittsburgh. This three part commercial block has a first and second floor faced in stone with first floor storefronts and a second floor arcade of large windows. The bulk of the construction has six-over-one windows with decorative stone surrounds on the third floor. The eleventh floor has a balconet across the two central bays. The upper-most floors have ornate stone facing on pilasters and within spandrels and ornamental garlands above the end bays. The 1941 addition extends the first and second floor motifs to Court Avenue with slightly different arched window fenestration. The 1958 addition sits atop the 1941 wing. It has an early metal and glass curtain-wall system with a light well above the fourth floor in the western most bay.

58 227 Market Avenue N.
McCrory Building
1950
Architect: unknown

The McCrory Building has a two-story tan brick construction with modern style proportions. The building retains the original location of its 2nd floor framed window grouping with

replacement windows. The first floor storefront has an awning installed by Rite Aid and little evidence of the signage from the old McCrory store remains. The storefront has an original high bulkhead and the building retains its original entrance locations.

59 221 Market Avenue N.
Northmark Building
1900, altered 2002
Architect: unknown

The Northmark Building is a two story commercial building with an original terra-cotta façade that has a few recent alterations. The windows of the second floor are replacements with insulated glass and drivit surrounds and details in the transoms. The cornice retains much of its original profile with an altered cap along the roofline. The storefront at the street has been removed and is deeply recessed to create an outdoor covered dining area. Although altered it retains its original proportions and finishes including a terrazzo on the entrance floor. A recent awning spans the storefront.

60 **217 Market Avenue N.**
1881, reconstructed 1920s, renovated 2002
Architect: unknown

This building is a recently rehabilitated, three-story commercial block that was reconstructed in the 1920s on the foundation of an 1881 building. The dominant feature of the east façade is the upper floor Chicago style windows with leaded glass transoms. Copper flashing sits above the second and third floor windows and the decorative brick parapet. Stone accents include coping along the parapet and string courses at the tops of each level of windows. The reconstructed storefront has wood bulkheads with Doric pier details and a new glazing system with canvas awnings. The building is currently occupied by fast food restaurant and a hair salon.

61 **213 Market Avenue N.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
1881, renovated 2003
Architect: unknown

This building once had a false front system over its façade. The three story building has replacement, insulated glazing, and replacement terra cotta lintels. The masonry of the east façade is modern face brick from a complete reconstruction. The reconstruction is close to the original proportions with all new materials and altered proportions based on the original. The bracketed cornice is a reconstructed version of what appeared on the building at the time of its original construction. The storefront is an appropriate reconstruction with tall proportions executed in wood and glass with canvas awnings.

62 209 Market Avenue N.
News Depot Building
c. 1910s, renovated 2003
Architect: unknown

The News Depot Building is a separate construction adjacent to the Folwell/Zollinger Building to the south. The building was recently renovated including cleaning and reconstruction of the east façade. The commercial building has a large arched window along the second floor that once continued the arcaded windows of the Folwell Building. The third floor windows have terra cotta lintels with replacement insulated glazing that sit above terra cotta coursing. The storefront is altered and sympathetic to the rest of the building. Oval-shaped window openings at each side of the second floor arch are in-filled with Jahn mortar and retain a slightly larger shape than the original openings. Fleur-de-lis patterns were repaired along the second floor.

63 207 Market Avenue N. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Folwell/Zollinger Building
1902, altered c. 1955, altered 1970s
Architect: unknown

The Folwell Building sits at the corner of Market Avenue and 2nd Street NW. The five-story building retains evidence of its original façade along the upper floors after years of alterations. The upper three floors window surrounds boast Beaux-Arts Style terra-cotta lintels in varied shapes. The uppermost windows have arched transoms. All upper floor windows are fixed pane insulated glass replacements with low-e coating. The first and second floors have a false front of brown tile that conceals the original grand arcaded windows that once covered the south elevation and east elevation. Original terra cotta coursing appears above the second floor. The original arcaded first floor remains under the current tile storefront system. Although the building is currently non-contributing, an exploration of the façade may indicate sufficient concealed integrity to designate the building as contributing in the future.

64 200-222 Market Avenue N., ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Parisian/Millennium Building, Parking Garage
1929, altered with 2000 addition
Architect: H.A. and R.V. Lorentz

The Parisian Building features a Moorish Revival style façade, with similarities to the Palace Theater constructed three years earlier, and Art Deco interior details. H.A. and R.V. Lorentz built it as a women's clothing store in 1929. The three-story, glazed terra-cotta building has window openings on the upper floors with bell-shaped arches and strong verticality. The central bay is the dominant feature of the west façade. Ornamented bronze

spandrels sit in the openings between the second and third floor. Paired piers divide the bays along the west façade and north elevation. Brackets under the piers have stylized rhombus shapes and leaf-like ornaments above Arabian figure heads. Turned columns divide the bays. The original storefronts retain their terra-cotta surrounds, granite bulkheads, recessed brass doors, and terrazzo flooring with large brass display windows. The north, east and south elevation of this block were part of a renovation undertaken in 2000 when the buildings on the block where integrated at the rear elevations. The Parisian building is not physically connected to the interior of the adjacent Millennium Building although the exterior treatment along minor elevations joins the buildings as one. The Millennium Building with its two distinct facades is constructed from new, non-historic materials. The buildings connect to a new parking garage via a bridge from the east (rear) elevation. The six-level, concrete parking garage has painted, trompe l'oeil architectural details over its entire surface. It was constructed as part of the Millennium development in 2000.

65 128 3rd Street N.E.
Western Union Building
1954
Architect: unknown

The Western Union Building is a two story Modern Style building with prairie style proportions. The two-story building has a modified storefront level with bricked-in openings. The building is currently vacant. The upper floor has a continuous row of metal, divided light windows immediately under a wide flat cornice. The windows form an unbroken row on the south façade and east elevation along Piedmont Avenue. The windows have stone sills. The modified storefront has original granite surrounds and bulkheads. The building is a good example of early modern architecture.

66 201 2nd Street N.E.
Bechel Doumulin Co. Building
c.1895, altered 1925
Architect: unknown

The Bechel Doumulin Co. Building has a three-story masonry façade with ashlar stone details. It is one of the earliest Commercial Style buildings in the downtown, built for candy production in the late 19th century. The upper floor windows are 1/1 double hung sash with stone lintels and sills. The cornice has masonry corbels that step down in two tiers. The building has a corner entrance and a small storefront with a partially in-filled storefront window. The exterior masonry was recently cleaned. The interior retains tin ceilings from early alterations. The third floor window over the entrance has old lettering that reads "Plumber & Steamfitters Local 94. U.A. A.F. of L."

67 134 McKinley Avenue N.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Ohio Bell Office Building
1948, altered
Architects: unknown

The two-story Ohio Bell Office Building was constructed in a post-WWII modern style with yellow masonry and aluminum windows. A photograph of the original construction shows that the entrance was originally on the northwest corner and the windows of the first floor had partial glass block filled openings. The building has stacked bond masonry pilasters dividing each bay. The bays are altered with metal siding and hipped metal awnings above first floor windows. Stone coping appears along the roofline. The south most bay along the west elevation has a bridge addition along the third floor across McKinley Avenue to the High School. The High School currently uses the building as annexed classroom space. The bay at the bridge addition has brown masonry infill. Although the building is currently non-contributing, an exploration of the façade may indicate sufficient concealed integrity to designate the building as contributing in the future.

68 **116 McKinley Avenue N.W.** ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
c. 1940s, altered
Architect: unknown

The two-story, yellow brick commercial building adjacent to the Ohio Bell Office Building has modified bays with infill metal and masonry alterations. Metal awnings appear above the second floor windows. The building has yellow brick with stacked bond piers and stone block details along the roofline. Although the building is currently non-contributing, an exploration of the façade may indicate sufficient concealed integrity to designate the building as contributing in the future.

69 415 Tuscarawas Avenue W. (418 2nd Street N.W.)
Trinity Lutheran Church (NR, 1985)
1886, 1891
Architect: Guy Tilden (1886), F.R. James (1891)

Trinity Lutheran Church (NR, 1985) is one of three buildings in the proposed district designed by architect Guy Tilden. The NRN for this building describes it as a Romanesque Style church with Gothic details such as the style of window openings and window tracery. The church has a wide gable roof along Tuscarawas Street with gothic arched entrances at the ends. A large square bell tower is comprised of three bays filled with glass and wood slats. A wide gothic arched porch sits to the east of the main entrance. In 1891, a hipped roof chapel, executed by F.R. James but part of Tilden's original concept, was added to the north end of the property. According to the nomination for this building, an interior renovation in 1910 added marble to the chancel. The interior materials include oak and

various colors of marble. Large stained glass windows exist throughout. Many have tracery details. This is the oldest building still standing in Downtown Canton designed by architect Guy Tilden.

70 401-403 Tuscarawas Avenue W. (404-402 2nd Street N.W.)
Mellet Building (NR, 1983)
Canton Daily News Building
1915-1916
Architect: unknown

The Mellet Building (NR, 1983) is a five-story commercial building with a rectilinear footprint and rounded corners along 2nd Street N.W. and Tuscarawas Street W with curved windows. The building has simple details in terra cotta that include a row of glazed blocks above the first floor storefronts. The corner entrances have terra cotta signage and wreath details. Large 1/1 sash windows with Chicago style fenestration occupy most window openings with paired smaller replacement windows on the north and south façades. All windows are replacements with insulated glazing and low-E coated glass. The building is named for the fallen editor of the Canton Daily News, Don Mellet who was murdered after uncovering information concerning police corruption and mob happenings in the late 1920s.

71 332 2nd Street N.W.
The East Ohio Gas Co. Building
1926-27, renovated 1950
Architect: unknown

The East Ohio Gas Company Building is a two story brick and stone building with Art Moderne style influences. The original construction was almost completely faced in sandstone most of which is still apparent in wide piers along the south and west elevations. The spandrels are modified with stacked bond, red clay masonry. The window openings maintain the original fenestration with replacement insulated windows. An Art Moderne influenced brushed steel signboard above the main entrance that reads East Ohio Gas Company in a tall narrow font now is hidden behind a newer tenant sign. The inset, glass entrance with a tall transom is in the center of three bays under a large cornice with a wide reveal and clean lines.

72 101 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
Stern & Mann Department Store
1924, renovated 1969
Architect: Abram Garfield
Contractor: Melbourne Construction Company

The Stern and Mann Department Store building is a notable example of Italian Renaissance

Revival architecture in Canton. The building has upper stories of unglazed, orange terra-cotta and travertine marble imported from Italy, and a ground floor of polished pink granite with 1969 in-fill window alterations with limited dry-vit application. All windows throughout the building are replacements. The parapet has a balustrade with rhombus shaped accents on the piers. The third floor windows are paired and a cable motif forms framing around each opening. Bands of ornament form a coursing just above the lintel level. A row of alternating brackets with acanthus and block style accents separates the third floor from the second and supports a shelf with ornament under each window. The second floor windows are arranged in threes with small spiral columns and spiral motif surrounds. The checker pattern of the third floor appears along the second in the form of spandrel framing and checkered escutcheons at the junction of each pier. White travertine marble adorns the spandrels under each second story window. The first floor, although altered with in-filled display window bays dating to 1990, retains evidence of their locations in the granite surrounds. A wide metal canopy, likely added in the late 1930s due to its deco influenced style, appears above the first floor along the entire east and south elevations. A narrowed version of the same canopy runs along the north elevation.

73 313-339 Tuscarawas Avenue W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Liberty Commons
1970
Architect: A.C. Lenader & Associates, Columbus

Liberty Commons was constructed outside the period of significance. A bicentennial commemorative style building, it is a post-modern interpretation of a Georgian Revival or colonial Revival building with wide two story recessed entrance and a cupola above a hipped roof with gable dormers.

74 116 Cleveland Avenue N.
233-239 Tuscarawas Avenue W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Peoples Bank Building/Brant Building
1926, addition 1958, Façade altered 1984
Architect: unknown

The Peoples Bank Building or Brant Building is an eight-story masonry and stone building constructed in 1926 with a 1958 two story side wing. The first floor has altered storefronts along Cleveland Avenue N. W. and Tuscarawas Street. Original details are apparent in details such as granite surrounds and bulkheads. The eight story tower has a new masonry skin and replacement windows with insulated glass. An eagle motif sits above the entrances to the tower and a metal awning appears above the first floor. Although the building retains some historic fabric on the lower levels, the upper floors were completely altered in the 1980s with applied masonry.

75 215 Tuscarawas Avenue W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Snack Bar (at Multi-Use Plaza)
1993
Architect: unknown

The Snack Bar and associated multi-use plaza was constructed outside the period of significance. It is a small, single story building executed in yellow brick with an entrance facing the center of the block adjacent to the Stark County Courthouse (NR, 1975).

76 223 Tuscarawas Avenue W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING OBJECT***
Courtland Hotel Arch
1905, hotel razed 1990s
Architect: Guy Tilden

The stone arch along Tuscarawas Street W. near the Stark County Courthouse was originally the main entrance archway for the Courtland Hotel, later renamed Hotel St. Francis that once stood at this location. The original Hotel stood seven-stories tall and was designed by Guy Tilden, noted architect of Stark County. The entrance sits in its original location with a terrazzo floor that reads Hotel St. Francis within the arch. It is the only remnant of the hotel, which was demolished in 1992.

77 115 Market Avenue N.
Stark County Courthouse (NR, 1975)
1870, remodeled 1895, 1910, 1940, restored 1990s
Architect: H. E. Myer (1870), George Hammond (1895)

The original Italianate style Stark County Courthouse was completed in 1870 in the center of downtown Canton along Public Square. The original construction had a bell tower and a clock tower flanking the pediment. An 1895 renovation in the Second Renaissance Revival style added a fourth floor and extra height to the southeast clock tower with an arcaded belvedere with copper dome and trumpet-blowing angelic statuary, sometimes referred to as the "Trumpeters of Justice." The building has areas of smooth and dressed sandstone over each elevation. The fourth floor has a row of garland details above the one-over-one windows. A large pediment depicts thematic relief statuary of "Justice" and American images of sheep, industry, history, and wisdom. The pediment sits above a tall portico along Tuscarawas Street W. Large paired granite columns with composite capitals support the pediment. A small balustrade forms the border around the porch. The third floor windows are circular with keystones and carved stone details. The second and third floor windows are arched with varied fenestrations. A second entrance appears along Market Avenue with a flat dentilled roof and smaller granite columns. The tall stone of the foundation is dressed around wide arched windows. The building has some inappropriate alterations in the 1960s that have since been removed with the help of a recent restoration

funded in part by the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office.

78 126 Market Avenue N.
Harter Bank Building / Key Bank Annex
1922, 1976 addition
Architect: Walker and Weeks, Cleveland
Contractor: Hunkin-Conkey Construction Company, Cleveland

The Harter Bank Building has a three-story banking hall connected to a 12-story commercial tower. The stone vault storefront along public square has a large round arched window with large pediment and dressed stone facing. A large cartouche is centered above the arched window. The pediment reads: "The Geo D. Harter Bank established 1866." A band of carved garlands drapes the area below the pediment. The office tower has tan brick and a simple commercial style with dentilled cornice and replacement windows. Walker and Weeks of Cleveland designed the building in 1922. A four-story post modern style annex addition connects to the building via a bridge across Piedmont Avenue. The addition has dark brown masonry and metal window bays. A smaller addition from the same period sits adjacent to the Market Avenue elevation and has a metal paneled hipped roof.

79 122 Market Avenue N.
Dewalt Building (NR, 1982)
c. 1895, c. 1922
Architect: unknown

The Dewalt Building is a largely intact, three-story commercial block that originally dates from the late 19th century, but was almost completely rebuilt in the 1920s. This recently restored tan brick building has an articulated cornice with attached pediment with cartouche at the apex and an original signboard that reads: "Dewalt Block." The building is a single bay wide with stacked large commercial windows with recently applied canvas awnings. Pilasters with stone accents flank the center bay. The storefront system is a recent, sympathetic addition.

80 100 Market Avenue N.
100 Central Plaza
c. 1940s
Architect: unknown

The building located at 100 Central Plaza or Public Square has an Art Moderne influenced style that dates from the late 1940s. The two-story, coner building has a pink granite storefront with some modifications including granite in-fill storefront windows. The upper and lower floors retain massed rectilinear window arrangements and smooth stone facing.

The southwest corner of the building is rounded. A decorative band of stone appears below the cornice on the west façade and south elevation. The frontage along Tuscarawas Street E. is sloped along the street such that the granite area of the first floor increases in height as the street slopes downward to the east. The entrance locations on the west façade and south elevation appear to be original.

81 237 Tuscarawas Street E.
Luntz Building
c. 1910s
Architect: unknown

The Luntz Building is a good example of a late-Romanesque commercial block in Canton. The painted masonry building has three stories with new arched windows on the third floor, new rectangular windows on the second floor and altered storefronts along Walnut, Tuscarawas E., and 2nd Street N.E. The white and blue paint conceals orange glazed brick and sandstone. The windows of the upper floor have rusticated lintels with three windows to each bay and a central window of wider proportions. The cornice has two layers of corbels. The roofline is slightly altered with a new metal roofing system. The storefront level has in-fill white masonry and opaque black architectural glass forms a wide band along the signage level.

82 121 Cleveland Avenue S.W. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
William R. Day Building & Garage
1963, 1985 renovated
Architect: unknown
Garage: Enco Engineering, Detroit
Storefronts: Goodenberger & Associates of Canton

The William R. Day Building has seven stories of parking merged with a first floor retail level and upper floors of office space. It was constructed outside the period of significance and is an example of an urban renewal parking garage with mixed use intentions. In 1985, it was renamed to honor Canton citizen William R. Day, a Supreme Court Justice between 1903 and 1922, and personal friend of William McKinley.

83 230 Tuscarawas Avenue W. (Church)
120 Cleveland Avenue S. (Gym & Classrooms)
First Methodist Episcopal Church (NR 1979)
1883, 1924
Architect: Frank O. Weary of Weary and Kramer (1883)

The First Methodist Episcopal Church sits on the site of the first Methodist church in Canton that burned to the ground in 1881. Frank O. Weary of Weary and Kramer in Akron designed the new church in the High Victorian Gothic Style. The nomination for the building describes the exterior as featuring random ashlar blocks, with smooth ashlar quoins and window trim. A 135 foot tower with paired lancet openings dominates the façade at the corner of Tuscarawas W. and Cleveland Avenue S.W. Alterations to the north façade include adjusted entrances with in-fill openings with retained arch locations. Paired gothic-style windows adorn the east and west elevations. In 1907, Ida McKinley commissioned new stained glass windows for the church in memory of her husband. William McKinley worshipped in this church and his body lay in state in this church after residing in Buffalo NY and Washington D.C. A Parish Hall was constructed to the south of the sanctuary in 1924. It is four stories of light brown brick with stone details that reflect the gothic style of the church. The parish windows are original, wood, and one-over-one. The first floor has some alterations.

84 200 Tuscarawas Avenue W.
First Federal Savings & Loan
1938
Architect: unknown

The First Federal Savings and Loan Building is a streamlined two-story Art Moderne style bank building. White marble facing adorns the north façade along Tuscarawas Street W. and along Court Avenue S.W. with black granite paneling along the base of each elevation. The north façade has a centered entrance with wide reveal and tall transom windows. Three narrow window openings sit above the main entrance with metal, divided light glazing. Framing the center bay are bird relief sculptures which bears scrolling motifs that flank the carved lettering "First Federal Savings and Loan" in stylized font. The first floor windows have brushed aluminum spandrels and fixed glazing. Upper floor windows have slightly shorter openings across the east elevation. The upper floor marble has relief striping at the lintel and sill levels that forms coursing across each elevation.

85 125-137 Court Avenue S.W.
The Belmont Building (NR, 1987) / Bender's Restaurant
1899, two adjacent buildings before 1887
Architect: Guy Tilden (1899), unknown
Cabinet Maker: Charles Find Company

Bender's Restaurant occupies the Belmont Building and two buildings immediately to the north along Court Avenue. The two-story Belmont building was designed by Guy Tilden in 1899 for the Stark County Brewing Company as a taproom. It is listed in the Guy Tilden Thematic Resources Nomination as part of the body of Tilden's work in Stark County. The Belmont has smooth red brick with stone bases on its storefront piers and stained and leaded glass windows and transoms (currently covered on the outside) on the first floor of the front façade and south elevation. Two stone string courses create a band that visually divides the first and second floors. The second floor features segmental-arch window openings with flat transoms and double hung single and paired windows. The exterior has minimal alterations. The interior feature of note is an old wood bar with original carved details and a mosaic tile floor in the main taproom. When purchased by the Benders in 1908, the tavern/restaurant was expanded into an adjoining barber shop and livery to the north, which it has occupied since that time. The adjacent three-story stone building was built before 1887 and has simple carved stone details with ashlar blocks and dentils above the storefront. The upper floor windows have plywood inserts. The storefront retains its original stone materials and openings. The northern-most building was once three times longer with red masonry with wide arched bays along the second floor and masonry construction. It was reduced to its current size with the construction of the adjacent First Federal Savings and Loan Building in 1938. The upper floor windows are wood, one-over-one and have especially narrow proportions. The storefront is original with exposed iron beam and tall wood piers with wood bulkhead and transom glazing.

86 101 Market Avenue S.
First National Bank/Bank One
1924, 1973 addition
Architect: Frank L. Packard of Columbus

The First National Bank Building sits in the center of downtown along Canton's public square and commands attention as the tallest building in Canton. It has thirteen stories, including a tall penthouse, constructed in the Beaux Arts Classical Revival style with tan masonry and Vermont granite and Indiana limestone details. The first floor has a grand banking hall with tall arched windows along the east and north façades. The hall has pink travertine marble walls and a decorative painted wood ceiling conceived by Gentuilomo Studios of New York City. [5] From the first floor, the building extends upward, interrupted by

[5] Albacete, 1989, p84.

cornices of increasing size, until the tenth floor, at which point a colonnade of Corinthian columns and pilasters supports a substantial entablature above the 12th floor. A large light well forms an opening in the south elevation between the second and tenth floors. Metal roofing from a 1973 alteration conceals some of the original ornamentation of the original cornice. A thirteenth-floor penthouse, setback approximately 20 feet from the façade, has lion's heads and grand arched windows. The Canton Club used the penthouse for decades. Stone quoins accent each corner of the building beginning with the first floor and ending at the twelfth. A small two-story building with pediment once stood adjacent to the tower as the original banking hall. A small single story addition along Tuscarawas Street W was added to the first floor in 1973 in yellow brick with metal awnings.

87 102-136 Market Avenue S. ***NON-CONTRIBUTING***
Citizen's Building
1968
Architect: unknown
Contractor: Linbeck Enterprises Inc. Houston, TX

The Citizen's building was constructed outside the period of significance for the district. It consists of fluted beige brick pilasters with infill curtain-wall windows lending a strong verticality to a six-story Modern construction. Stark County offices

88 216-218 Tuscarawas Avenue E. (217 2nd Street S.E.)
Harvard Dental Building
1921
Architect: unknown

This two-story building has a false front system on its north elevation and an exposed masonry south elevation. It was originally constructed for the Harvard Dental Manufacturing Company's downtown office. The commercial style building has a modified storefront with infill brick and a wide arched second story window opening with replacements. A masonry parapet with stepped-down corbels finishes the south façade. The false front on the north elevation has metal grating arranged in a grid pattern and may conceal historic fabric.

89 220 Tuscarawas Avenue E. (219 2nd Street E.)
Piper Arcade
1921
Architect: unknown

The Piper Arcade is a three story commercial building with a false front on the north elevation and an exposed painted masonry façade to the south. The building was constructed as the Piper Arcade with a market on the first floor and a bowling alley on the

third floor. The south façade has a commercial style masonry pattern with altered storefronts. The second and third floor windows are 1/1 sash with transoms and patterned spandrels. A large chimney adorned with corbelling projects from the southeast corner of the building. The false front on the north façade is an all metal system with grid structure. A cantilevered awning sits above the altered north façade storefront.

90 201 Cleveland Avenue S.W.
Canton Post Office/Frank T. Bow Federal Building
1933
Architect: Charles E. Firestone and Lowell Christman
Contractor: Gibbons-Grabble Co. (Canton)

The old Canton Post Office, now known as the Frank T. Bow Building, is a two story stone building with a footprint that occupies an entire block along Cleveland Avenue S.W. The building has rounded corner entrances on the northeast and southeast corners with raised entrance porticos and round columns with Egyptian influenced capitals. Art Moderne inspired relief sculpted eagles flanking a shield sit above the entrances along the roofline. The bulk of the north, east, and south elevations have paired pilasters flanking recessed window openings with embossed metal spandrels. Wreath motifs sit above each pilaster at the fascia level. Both main entrances have applied raised lettering that reads: "Frank T. Bow Federal Building." The entrance porticos have original pressed metal doors with stylized embossed eagles flanked by stylized deco light fixtures mounted to the exterior walls. The roofline has a classical articulation with shells and lions head motifs. The interior hall has large murals from the 1930s depicting industrial scenes of Canton painted by Glenn Shaw from Cleveland.

Chronology of the Downtown Canton Historic District

Significant Dates of Construction	Bldg. #	Building
1870, remodel.1895,1910,1940 restor.1990s	77	Stark County Courthouse (NR, 1975)
1881, renovated 2003	61	213 Market Avenue N.
1881, reconstructed 1920s, renovated 2002	60	217 Market Avenue N.
1883, 1924	83	First Methodist Church (NR 1979)
1886, 1891	69	Trinity Lutheran Church (NR, 1985)
1887, RITC rehab 2005	19	Malline Building (1887)
1890's, altered 1925	66	Bechel Doumulin Co. Building
1891, 1910, rehabilitated 2005	32	Yohe Hotel/St. Edwards Hotel (NR, 2004)
c. 1895, c. 1922	79	Dewalt Building (NR, 1982)
1899, adjacent buildings before 1887	85	The Belmont/Bender's Restaurant (NR, 1987)
1900, altered 2002	59	Northmark Building
c. 1900	49	227 3rd Street N.E.
c. 1900s	10	230 6th Street N.W.
c. 1900s, altered after 1950's, c. 2000	25	C & J Enterprise
1901	24	Court Avenue Building
1901	27	Bon Marché/Dollar Respect
1902, altered c.1955, altered1970s	63	Folwell/Zollinger Building
1905, hotel razed 1990s	76	Courtland Hotel Arch
1906	54	Falk Building
1907-1909	14	Wilson Building
1910, 1921addition, altered 1990s	1	Knights of Columbus Hall 341 & Office Building
c. 1910	40	Primo's Restaurant
c.1910's	81	Luntz Building
c. 1910s, renovated 2003	62	News Depot Building
1911	38	W.E. Homer Co. Building
1911	33	H.T. and F.E. Grant Building
1912, altered c. 1990s	28	Finney Drug Building/S & A Fashion
1913	13	Printer/ The Packrat
1913, altered 1960s	22	The Repository Printing Warehouse
1914, 1941 addition, 1975 addition	50	YMCA of Canton
1914	46	Renkert Building
1915	11	Cadillac Apartment Building
1915, altered	17	219- 221 5th Street N.W.
1915, storefront altered 1940s, rehab. 2005	20	Troy Laundry Co. Building
1915-16	70	Mellet Building (NR, 1983), Canton Daily News
1916, recent rehabilitation	31	New Vicary Building, Sears Roebuck & Co.
1918, altered 1991	37	The Oakley Law Firm

c. 1920	18	Stark County Community Action Agency
c. early 1920s, altered storefront c. 2000	26	Richman Bros. Building
1921, altered	34	335- 339 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
1921	53	Capestain Jewelers
1921	88	Harvard Dental Building
1921	89	Piper Arcade
1922, altered 1960s	4	National Cash Register Co. Building
1922, 1976 addition	78	Harter Bank Building/Key Bank Annex
1922	6	600 Market Avenue N.
1922	43	Schaeffer Building
1923	30	Miller-Blanchard Co. Building
1923, 1957 addition	23	Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Building
1924, renovated 1969	72	Stern & Mann Department Store
1924	3	Clarkson Building
1924, 1973 addition	86	First National Bank/Central Trust Tower
1925, 1931 addition	44	312 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
1926	5	Palace Theater (NR, 1979)
1926	41	Jackman Building
1926, addition 1958, façade altered 1984	74	Peoples Bank Building/Brant Building
1926-27, renovated 1950	71	The East Ohio Gas Co. Building
1927, 1948 addition	45	Ball Building/Gassers Jewelers
1928, 1937	47	Sears Roebuck & Co./Stark County Offices
1929, 2000 addition	64	Parisian/Millennium Building, Parking Garage
1929	12	Dougherty Building
1930, 1941 addition, 1958 addition	57	Onesto Hotel/Bliss Tower
1930, altered c. 1950	16	500 5th street N.W.
1933	90	Canton Post Office/Frank T. Bow Federal Bldg
1935	48	223 3rd Street N.E.
1938	84	First Federal Savings & Loan
1940, altered 1980	35	331-333 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
c. 1940s	68	116 McKinley Avenue N.W.
c. 1940s	80	100 Central Plaza
1945	15	508 Cleveland Avenue N.W.
1948, altered	67	Ohio Bell Office Building
1949, altered recently	42	Whitmire-King Building
1950	58	McCrory Building
1953	51	330 3rd Street N.W.
1954	65	Western Union Building
1955	52	Scott Building
1956, altered recently	9	Community One Credit Union
1959	7	334-335 6th Street N.W.
1959	8	Budget Auto & Mower Repair

1963, 1985 renovated	82	William R. Day Building & Garage
1967	2	St. Peter's Grade School
1968	87	Citizen's Building
1970	73	Liberty Commons
1970s	56	Parking Garage
1976	55	Burger King
1977	21	Canton Towers
1990s	36	El Jalapeno's Mexican Restaurant
1990s	29	Canton Copy Center
1993	75	Snack Bar (at Multi-Use Plaza)
2003	39	Luna Grille

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)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance
1881-1955

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Guy Tilden, John Eberson, Abram Garfield, Frank O. Weary, Walker and Weeks, J.C. Stevens, H. E. Myer, George F. Hammond, Frank L. Packard, Charles E. Firestone and Lowell Christman, H.A. and R.V. Lorentz

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other
Name of repository: Stark County Library

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Upper Downtown Canton Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for significance in the areas of commerce and under Criterion C for architecture. The significance of commerce in the development of the proposed district is because downtown Canton was the commercial center for the ever expanding manufacturing industries that placed the city on the world map. The significance of transportation in the development of the proposed district stems from the expansive industrial, economic and population growth experienced by Canton during the second half of the 19th century with the arrival of the railroads, and the as well as the automobile era in the 20th century. By the 1850s Canton established itself as the transportation hub of Stark County. The significance of architecture is because the buildings within the proposed district typify prominent architectural styles of late 19th to mid-20th century small-town Ohio, as well as impacting the development of Canton by virtue of their design and function. Some of the earliest surviving buildings include impressive examples of stone hewn Romanesque Revival and High Victorian Gothic. Later styles include low and mid-rise commercial and high-rise constructions with Romanesque Revival, Renaissance Revival, Beaux-Arts Classical, Art Deco, and Early Modern influences. These varied architectural styles provide a tangible connection to Canton's evolution as the county seat and the commercial and industrial center of Stark County. Historic uses for the buildings remaining today include government, retail, offices, banks, apartments, hotels, restaurants, churches, theater, fraternal halls, and social clubs/associations. From the 1870s through to the present day, these local businesses and industries have driven not only Canton's economy, but have affected larger economies outside Canton. The period of significance begins in 1881 with the oldest building (217 Market Avenue N., 60) in the district and ends at 1955 (Scott Building, 50), in line with the National Register fifty-year guideline for establishing historical significance. Although the district exhibits some loss of architectural resources, the area included of the boundary includes strong examples of Canton's architectural heritage.

The Upper Downtown Canton Historic District includes 34 blocks that radiate outward to the north, east, and west from Canton's Public Square, incorporating two north/south commercial corridors along Market Avenue and Cleveland Avenue. Canton's main street, Market Avenue, provides the anchor to the district between 6th Street N. and 2nd Street S. The second anchor street is Cleveland Avenue between 6th Street N.W. and 3rd Street S.W. The western edge of the district is bounded by McKinley Avenue and Dewalt Avenue; the eastern edge by Walnut Avenue and Piedmont Avenue. The district includes the original public market space of Canton, known as Public Square, at the intersection of Tuscarawas Street and Market Avenue with origins dating to the original town plat developed in 1805. The entire district falls within the original town boundary of 100 blocks centered on Public Square which ran from Wells to Savannah streets and 6th Street N. to 6th Street S.

The Early Settlement History of Canton

The establishment of Canton was a result of the Treaty of Greenville, signed on August 3, 1795, where native peoples released all claims to the area that is now southern and southeastern Ohio. Following the treaty, congress passed a new land act in 1796 authorizing surveys of the Ohio territory. A land office opened in Pittsburgh, and attorney James Ross and surveyor Bezaleel Wells acquired a section of land along the Ohio River in Jefferson County (1797) and established the town of Steubenville, Ohio. As a result of the success in Steubenville as a profitable new village, Wells gained respect from the community and was appointed Judge of Probate for Jefferson County and elected a member of the Ohio State Constitutional Convention. Wells began buying quarter sections of land in an area about twenty–five miles west of New Lisbon, the seat of Columbiana County (1803). The northern part of the state was already undergoing establishment as a result of the Connecticut Land Company's desire to settle the Western Reserve.[1]

In 1805 Bezaleel Wells settled Canton, the first town to be in the area that later became known as Stark County (1808). According to his design, the plat contained 100 blocks distributed into four equal quadrants by the intersection of two major thoroughfares, Market Avenue and Tuscarawas Street, the center of which made a public square that retains its original proportions today. The original, rectilinear plat is contained within the downtown area today, bordered to the east and west by Wells and Savannah streets, and by Sixth Street N. and Sixth Street S. The lots were large by the standards of that time with especially wide roadways. The first settlers in Canton were friends and acquaintances of Wells from Baltimore and Steubenville. Canton was selected as the county seat in 1809, which, along with the arrival of the first railroads in the early 1850s, established Canton as the commercial and industrial center of Stark County. By 1822, Canton was large enough to be incorporated as a town. The 1830 Census for Canton lists a population of 1,257 people, about 200 more than Cleveland at the same time. A decade after the opening of the Ohio and Erie Canal, the 1840 Census recorded Canton's population at 2,136.

Canton during the Canal Years (1828-1851)

When the Ohio & Erie Canal was built along the banks of the Tuscarawas River in 1828, the canal town of Massillon was founded. Almost immediately, the shipping emphasis in Stark County shifted west to Massillon from Canton. Concerned about the impact of the new canal on business, a group of Canton businessmen growing in prosperity and influence spent time and money trying to connect Canton to the canal system but the effort failed. Despite the location of the canal, Canton began to thrive as prominent families had their local beginnings there, new businesses were becoming established, and many new products were being invented and

[1] Stark County Historic Inventory. Stark County Regional Planning Commission. 1986 Update.

manufactured there. Examples include John Saxton, Andrew Meyer, Isaac Harter, George Belden, George Deuble, and John Laird.

In 1814 at the age of 22, John Saxton visited Canton looking for a favorable place to start and publish a newspaper. Saxton established *The Ohio Repository* (later *The Canton Repository*) with the first issue rolling off the presses in March of 1815. In addition to being the long-standing publisher of the fifth oldest newspaper in Ohio, Saxton served the community on the boards of many companies and organizations. In addition, Saxton's daughter, Ida, became the wife of William McKinley.[2]

After providing "valuable assistance to the United States Army during the War of 1812 by furnishing them with brass and copper supplies and not requesting payment until peace and prosperity returned,"[3] Andrew Meyer (1760-1848) arrived in Canton in 1818. Meyer, who purchased land in and around Canton, purchased 3000 acres of land west of downtown Canton where he developed Ohio's then-largest wheat farm, Sweet Spring Farm. A lake on the property originally named for Canton founder Bezaleel Wells was renamed Meyer's Lake. Meyer's grandson Edward eventually improved the shoreline of the lake and, with his cousin Joseph A. Meyer, developed two tourist hotels there. Edward Meyer became the owner of the Yohe Hotel/St. Edward Hotel (NR, 2004) (32) in 1903.[4]

In 1822 at age 12, Isaac Harter arrived in Canton an indentured servant to a local businessman. His service ended ten years later and by 1854 he had founded the Isaac Harter & Sons Bank. Harter's son George took over in 1866, creating the George D. Harter Bank (77), which eventually was located at 126 Market Avenue N. in 1922.[5]

George Belden arrived in Canton in 1827 and got a job setting type and running the press at *The Canton Repository* for John Saxton. Belden was admitted to the bar in 1833 and soon became Stark County prosecutor. He went on to become a judge, rising through the ranks to U.S. District Attorney for the N.E. Ohio District. His son H. S. Belden started the manufacture of paving brick and went on to found Belden Brick Company in 1885. Along with other brick companies, Belden "boosted Canton and the vicinity into the world's greatest center of brick manufacturing"[6] by the turn of the 20th century.

George Michael Deuble, a German immigrant and clockmaker by trade, came to Canton in 1831. Deuble established Canton's first permanent clock and watch repair shop in his home in 1833, which was the founding of the oldest jewelry store in the country under same name and ownership. Deuble made the four dial clock on Stark Count Courthouse (77).

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[2] Kane, Ruth, Ed., The Stark County Bicentennial Story, 1776-1976, Vol. I, p. 159.
[3] NRN, St. Edward Hotel, 2004, Statement of Significance, p. 4.
[4] Ibid, p. 1.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Bicentennial, Vol. I, p. 165.

The business of bridge building became a major industry for Canton starting in the mid-19th century as well as laying the foundation for Canton as a major steel center. In 1840, John Laird owned one of Canton's earliest foundries, which soon expanded into bridge building, establishing one of the first iron bridge companies in the United States. In 1866 his company became the Wrought Iron Bridge Company, and by 1867 had built 18 bridges, 11 of which were in Stark County. By 1881, the manufacture and building of steel bridges was Canton's third largest industry.[7] Laird's company was eventually purchased by the American Bridge Company in 1899. Another bridge interest, the Canton Bridge Company, was established in 1891 and was purchased in 1925 by Massillon Steel Joist Company.

Canton and the Agricultural Equipment Industry

Stark County was attractive to frontier settlers because of fertile lands and excellent supply of water. Farming in the early days was arduous because the settlers broke and worked the land by hand. Canton's early industrial trend towards the manufacture of farm machinery was sparked by the fact that in 1850, two years before the coming of the railroad, 60 percent of the land in Stark County had been improved and most of it was used for farming.[8] Stark County's industrialization began with manufacture of plows in 1836 when Joshua Gibbs of Canton patented an improved Barshare plow which was the first plow to be manufactured west of the Alleghenies. With Gibbs' development, Canton commenced a century of plow manufacturing, eventually earning recognition throughout the country as "Plow City." Another important Canton manufacturer was John Ball whose company produced "Red Jacket" plows. These were considered superior to others because of the interchangeable parts or options available to the farmer, giving him two or three plows. Two other firms that added to Canton's plow fame were the Princess Plow Company which made wood and steel beam plows, and the Universal Plow Company, which made interchangeable steel and chilled iron plows.[9]

Canton's largest and most famous manufacturer of agricultural equipment, which included reapers, mowers, and threshing machines, was C. Aultman & Co. (1859-1893). Established by Cornelius Aultman in 1859, the company was an outgrowth of another venture, Ball, Aultman & Co. (1850-1865). Ball, Aultman & Co., which was started in Greentown, Ohio in 1850 by Cornelius Aultman, Ephraim Ball, Lewis and Jacob Miller, and George Cook, was moved to Canton in 1852 to take advantage of the proximity to new railroads being built through Canton. In its first season in Canton, the company made twenty-five "Hussey" reapers; by 1856, 660 machines a year were being manufactured. In addition, Cornelius Aultman patented his "Buckeye" mower in 1856, which became an immediate success and the center of the firm's production. In 1858, Ball separated from the partnership and established Ball and Company in

[7] Bicentennial, Vol. I, p. 176.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid.

Canton to make his own "Ohio" reaper-mower which he placed in competition with C. Aultman and Company's "Buckeye" mower. By 1865 the company was producing 8,000 "Buckeye" machines a year and was Stark County's largest industry. As the Aultman Company grew, so did Canton. With shipments across the country and many exports abroad, records show that by 1871 C. Aultman & Company had become the "largest reaper and mower concern in the world,"[10] as well as being known as "the reaper capital of the world."[11] Growth in the manufacturing of agricultural equipment in Canton continued well into the early 20th century.

The Arrival of the Railroads (1851-1880)

Like many other cities in the United States, Canton experienced expansive industrial, economic and population growth during the second half of the 19th century with the arrival of the railroads. The first to arrive was the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, later the Pennsylvania Railroad, which went through Canton just south of downtown in 1852, initiating one of the most significant growth periods in the city's history. Canton was further connected to the outside world by two additional railroads in 1879 and 1880, enhancing its status as the transportation hub of the rapidly developing Stark County. Construction of the Valley Railroad, later the Baltimore & Ohio, was completed in 1879. The Connotton Valley, later the Wheeling & Lake Erie, still later the Nickel Plate and then the Norfolk & Western, was completed from Dellroy to Canton in May, 1880. It was later connected to Cleveland on the north and Coshocton on the south.

Canton also attracted diverse industries due to its proximity to other industrial centers of the rust belt such as Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Toledo, and Chicago. A WPA Survey of Canton refers to Canton as being located in the "The Ruhr Valley of America," comparable to the industrial corridor of Germany. The city was connected to the outside world by several railroads, and later, the Lincoln Highway [along Tuscarawas Street; the Lincoln Highway was designated in 1928].[12] By 1880 Canton was the undisputed manufacturing and transportation hub of rapidly growing Stark County. As business starts increased and companies prospered in Canton so, to, did the ever growing, skilled, stable labor market. Just before the arrival of the railroads in 1850, Canton's population stood at 2,500. By 1880, when the railroads were completed, the population was 12,258. The industries headquartered around the city manufactured goods that afforded Canton a successful reputation as a major industrial center known throughout the world.[13]

Reflecting the prosperous, growing city, the Stark County Courthouse (NR, 1975) (77) was built in 1870 in the center of downtown Canton on Public Square at the northwest corner of Market

[10] Bicentennial, Vol. III, p. 120.
[11] Bicentennial, Vol. I, p. 176.
[12] Witter, Herman R. Canton. Canton, OH: Herman R. Witter, 1922.
[13] Ibid.

and Tuscarawas. During this period most of Canton's commercial growth was still focused along Tuscarawas, much of it to the east of the proposed district. Little of that physical history remains today having been replaced with 20th century buildings or lost to demolition. The buildings that make up the proposed historic district are primarily those that housed service businesses that supported the population of a growing manufacturing hub.

New Industries Established

Access to new markets and the ease and speed of transporting both raw materials and finished products provided by the railroads spurred tremendous growth in the manufacturing and service sectors of the Canton business community. The companies that drove the business and economic growth were manufacturing interests located outside the downtown area and the proposed district, on tracts of land that allowed construction of sprawling factories. Many of those companies were founded in Canton, while others relocated to Canton to be near the railroads. Like C. Aultman & Co., many of these manufacturing interests eventually were known throughout the region, the country, or the world as being the "biggest or the best" in their industry, which was often linked to invention and patenting of new or improved products. Other examples include Diebold Lock & Safe Co., Blizzard Manufacturing Co., Berger Manufacturing Co., Canton Steel Works, and the Metropolitan Brick and Paving Company.

The Diebold Lock & Safe Co. relocated to Canton from Cincinnati in 1872 because of the proximity to the railroad and selling job done by Canton booster and Canton City Water Works director, Louis Schaefer, on Diebold founder, Karl Diebold. The move to Canton came just after Diebold's reputation was boosted by the discovery that in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, 878 Diebold safes remained intact with their contents undamaged. By 1874, Diebold had become the largest lock and safe manufacturer in the United States.[14]

In 1874, Canton's Blizzard Manufacturing Co. was the first firm in the nation to patent an ensilage cutter which blew chopped feed into a silo in a steady blizzard-resembling blast. The first plant was a small manufacturing building at 1414 Tuscarawas (outside the district) founded by Joseph Dick. It produced feed and ensilage cutting machines, and had a foundry division which produced gray iron castings of every description. The business grew until by 1909 it was the largest of its kind in the state with a worldwide market. Blizzard cutters were preferred by state and federal agricultural schools in at least 23 states and as far away as the University of Hawaii. The business remained in Canton until it declined when the entire approach to silage and its handling changed after WWII.[15]

The Berger Manufacturing Company began in 1866 and later became the Republic Steel Corporation. By 1913 it was the largest sheet metal producer in the world, manufacturing steel lockers and shelving in the 1950s. The company was responsible for coordination of the early steel industry by overseeing many smaller companies in Stark County. The company

[14] Bicentennial, p.187.
[15] Bicentennial, p. 188.

incorporated in 1889 and in 1921 joined a merger between the United Furnace Company, and the United Alloy Steel Corp. By 1926 the United Alloy Steel Corp joined with the Central Steel Co. of Massillon and became the Central Alloy Steel Co. In 1930 Republic Steel Corp of Youngstown merged with Central Alloy Steel Co. and the new entity retained the Republic Steel Corporation name. Products over the years included metal roofing, cornices, steel ceilings, a galvanizing department, and fireproofing specialties. In 1909, 40 train car loads of products were shipped out per day and over 400 tons of coal was used in daily operations. Branch houses were located in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St Louis, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. In 1921 the capitol reached $10 million, slightly higher than Timken Roller Bearing Company at $8 million the same year.[16]

Another key company in Canton's early development as a steel center was the Canton Steel Works. The company produced machinery steel, patent rolled spring steel, square and round edged steel, gun barrel and setscrew steel, cast and German tool steel, and polished machinery steel. The company was incorporated as The Bolton Steel Co. in 1881, reorganized as the Bolton Iron and Steel Co. in 1888, and reorganized again as the Canton Steel Co. in 1893. By then the company specialized in high tempered red steel and mining drills and was the largest company of its kind in country. The company was bought out by the Crucible Steel Co. in 1903.

In 1892 Canton served as the center of the brick industry in the Unites States. Attracted by the quality of clay and shale in this area, several brick paving companies were established. Many of these were merged into the Metropolitan Brick Company, which was the country's largest paving brick firm between 1900 and the 1920s. In 1902 the company's capital exceeded $7.2 million, establishing it in the early 1900s as one of the largest paving brick manufacturers in the world. The Metropolitan Brick and Paving Company located its downtown business office in the Zollinger/Folwell Building (63) just north of the Stark County Courthouse.[17] Stark County, Ohio was recognized as "The Paving Brick Capitol of the World" when in 1923 the company shipped over 92 million pavers around the country. Harry Renkert worked his way up the ranks of the company and eventually became the president. The Renkert Building (44), designed by Walker and Weeks and constructed in 1914, was the first skyscraper in Canton. Notable of its façade treatment is the unconventional employment of Metropolitan paving bricks over each of its 10-story elevations.[18] Other buildings in the proposed district that demonstrate paver-style face bricks include the Cadillac Apartments (11) located at 206 6th Street NW and the similar apartment building with London Hair Design (17) in its east storefront located at 219 5th Street NW.

Looking back on the early years of Canton's 19th century development, author John H. Lehman wrote in his 1916 book A Standard History of Stark, County, that "Canton, with her two hundred factories of various grades, but altogether making her a great industrial center, realized her

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[16] Heald. Vol III., pp 47-52.
[17] History of the Canton Fire Department. Canton, OH: 1900. Advertisements.
[18] Brown, Gary. The Canton Repository. 1-7-85

destiny slowly during the first half century of her existence. It was early recognized that her geographical position, almost equidistant from the great coal fields of Pennsylvania and Virginia and the rapidly growing districts bordering the Great Lakes, was most favorable to the founding and development of a manufacturing town, when the transportation facilities should become adequate to receive the fuel and disburse the goods. The discovery of good brick clay in the vicinity of the county seat added to the advantages of the place as a residence, the town early became widely known for the solid character of its merchants and professional men, and its newspapers, its schools and its churches upheld its good reputation through all the earlier years."[19]

Commercial Expansion in the Late 19th Century

Beginning in the 1880s the commercial center of Canton expanded north and southward along Market Avenue and Cleveland Avenue, a trend that continued through the 1950s. Expansion was aided in the starting in the 1890s by the introduction of electric street cars that eventually ran out from Public Square along Market, Cleveland and Tuscarawas. The buildings that remain on Market and Cleveland Avenues, which typically range in size from three to five-story commercial blocks with high-rise buildings in a few blocks, compose the core of the proposed historic district. One to three-story buildings located along the numbered streets and secondary avenues (Dewalt, Court and Piedmont) complete the district. Some buildings have storefront alterations that demonstrate retail evolution from the late 19th century through the 1950s, when Canton began to experience outward commercial migration. In the last fifty years several anchor buildings located within the district were razed to make room for parking areas and new commercial blocks and infill development.

With the exception of the Stark County Courthouse (NR, 1975) (77), many of the earliest buildings in the downtown commercial area were replaced over time by late 19th and 20th century buildings. The earliest commercial buildings in the proposed district sit along Market Avenue N and include 213 Market Avenue N. (61), 217 Market Avenue N. (60), and the Malline Block (19). Renovated in 2003, 213 Market Avenue N. (61) is a small, three-story commercial block built in 1881. While the building retains its original scale, massing and proportion, which is a plus for the block and the street, the recent renovation blurred the historic architectural elements with the new, which accounts for its non-contributing status in the proposed district. Adjacent to the north is 217 Market Avenue N. (60), a contributing small, three-story commercial building that was renovated in 2002. The upper stories of the existing building actually date from the 1920s when the building was reconstructed on the foundation and partial ground floor of the original 1881 building. The 1920s reconstruction introduced Chicago style windows with leaded, stained glass transoms on the 2nd and 3rd floors. The storefront was remodeled many times over the history of the building, with the current renovation respecting the proportions and architectural elements of a traditional commercial storefront. A contributing building constructed

[19] Lehman, A Standard History of Stark County, Ohio, p. 345.

in 1887, the recently rehabilitated Italianate style Malline Block (19) is the earliest large commercial block in the proposed district. The original builder of the Malline Block, Ignatius Malline, worked as a carpenter in Canton in 1888.[20] "The first businesses in the Malline Block were the Troy Laundry Company and Zeiter-Smith grocers. Seth Cook and Orange Barrass founded the Troy Laundry Company in 1888. "They furnished the building with the latest laundry machinery from Troy, NY. Troy Laundries existed all over the country".[21] Troy Laundry later moved to the non-contributing Troy Laundry Co. Building (20) when it was built in 1915. The second and third floors of the Malline Block were used from 1890 to 1904 as the First Masonic Temple by the freemasons, Canton Lodge No. 60. In 1914, the building was renamed the Wyndam Building, but has historically been known as the Malline Block.

Other buildings constructed during this period include two churches, First Methodist Episcopal Church (NR 1979) (83) and Trinity Lutheran Church (NR, 1985) (69). Located at 230 Tuscarawas Avenue W., the First Methodist Episcopal Church (NR 1979) (83) was constructed in 1883 in the High Victorian Gothic style. Designed by Frank O. Weary of the Akron firm Weary and Kramer, Weary was particularly active in Ohio during the 1880s designing a number of public buildings. Native son and a Methodist all his life, President William McKinley was a member and trustee of the church for many years before his death in 1901. His funeral services were held in the church and his wife, Ida Saxton McKinley, donated four stained glass windows to the church in the memory of her husband. The Parish Hall was added to the rear of the church in 1924.

Trinity Lutheran Church (NR, 1985) (69) is significant as the oldest surviving building in Canton designed by Guy Tilden, the city's most famous and leading architect of the time. The Romanesque-Gothic style church is also significant as a good representative of Tilden's work. Tilden was active in Canton from 1885 to the mid 1920s, the period of Canton's greatest growth and development.[22] "A versatile architect of the traditional school who operated successfully in a number of styles, Tilden's prolific output included commercial, residential, industrial, education, and religious buildings."[23]

The Canton Board of Trade and the Dueber Hampden Boom

At the time Trinity Lutheran Church was conceived and Canton was growing as a manufacturing center, the arrival of the Dueber Hampden Watch Company in 1886 gave added impetus to Canton's business and population growth, making the city known worldwide as the location of two major industries – the largest watch factory in the world [Dueber], as well as the largest producer of reapers and mowers [Aultman].[24]

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[20] Canton City Directory, 1888.
[21] Troy Laundry Co., OHI, 1976.
[22] NRN, Trinity Lutheran Church, 1985.
[23] Ibid.
[24] Inventory, p. 41.

The Canton Board of Trade was formed in 1885, with its ultimate purpose to encourage commerce and offer inducements to new industry to come to Canton. Upon forming, its immediate purpose was to entice the Dueber Watch Case Works Company of Newport, Kentucky to move to Canton. The sparkplug in the organization was Charles A. Dougherty, a former dentist turned real estate broker. John Dueber let it be known that he would move his $1.5 million watch making industry, together with the Hampden Watch Company of Springfield, Massachusetts which he was buying, to the first city that would offer him $100,000 and a site. Dougherty sprang into action. As director of the new board of trade he led a fund raising campaign and raised the money needed in three months to entice Dueber to Canton.[25]

The Meyers family, owners of the Meyer's Lake area, donated 20 acres from their wheat farm on the south side of Tuscawaras Street W. (outside the district) for the site of the new company. Meyers and the Board of Trade also laid out 742 adjacent lots for worker housing. Canton City Council agreed to build a railroad spur from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and donated an additional five acres of park land for company and employee use. Ground was broken in 1886 and under the combined firm name Dueber Hampden, company soon became the largest watch manufacturer in the world. Meanwhile Canton experienced its biggest business and population boom to date. The Dueber Hampden firm brought an estimated 5,000 newcomers to the city, which in turn brought others to serve the new workers and their families. The housing business was especially stimulated causing realty prices to soar.[26]

The effect of the Dueber Hampden boom is best expressed in the census figures. In 1880 the population stood at 12,258; by the 1890 census the population was 26,189, more than doubling in a decade. The Dueber Hampden firm prospered until the great depression. After the closing, the buildings were used by the Timken and Hoover companies for storage.

After the significant population boom in the 1880s, Canton grew to 30,677 by 1900. During the last decade of the 19th century, commercial buildings continued to be constructed in the proposed historic district. Located at the corner of 2nd Street N.E. and Piedmont Avenue, the Bechel-Doumulin Co. Building (66) is a contributing small, c. 1890s commercial building with a brick and stone façade and rusticated stone lintels. The Sanborn Map notes that the building housed a candy making operation in 1897.[27] The storefront was modified in 1925.

A visitor to Canton during the town's formative years in the late 19th century might have chosen between a number of hotels. The Yohe Hotel/St. Edward Hotel (NR, 2004) (32) is the only remaining building in the district that functioned as an early hotel. Professor George W. Yohe, a prominent educator in Canton and Stark County, built the hotel in 1891 as the Yohe Hotel on the corner of Market Avenue N and 4th Street NE where patrons could stay for 2 dollars a day.[28]

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[25] Bicentennial, Vol. I, p. 153-198.
[26] Ibid.
[27] Canton Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1897.
[28] History of the Canton Fire Department. Canton, OH: 1900. Advertisements.

Located on the site of the former county jail, the polychromatic masonry and stone piers from the original construction remain along the first floor south elevation. Purchased by Edward J. Meyer in 1903, the name of the hotel was changed to reflect the new ownership. "Among improvements to the hotel made by Meyer was the pressed metal projecting cornice with dentil row, added during the early 1900s to reflect the Classical Revival architectural influence prevalent at the time."[29] The building retains its original integrity after a recent rehabilitation.

Built c. 1895 with alteration c. 1922, the Dewalt Building (NR, 1982) (79) in feeling and scale "suggests the architecture of Canton's more considerable past, and its name recalls the contributions to this past made for nearly 150 years by the Dewalt family who built this building as well as a series of earlier related structures that stood on this site, a family whose ownership of the property dates from 1840."[30] "The present version of the building's façade dates from the period in the 1920s when the construction of a new building, the Harter Bank next door, apparently encouraged the Dewalts to undertake a facelift to keep up the of the building to keep up with the fancier surroundings."[31] Both the Dewalt Building and 217 Market Avenue N. (60) represent a transition in early commercial style architecture in Canton as each building was altered in the 1920s.

Canton architect Guy Tilden designed the Belmont Building (now Bender's) (NR, 1987) (85) in 1899. Built as a tavern located on a then-narrow passageway dubbed "Whiskey Alley" (now Court Avenue) for its many barrooms, "its design reflects the beginning of Tilden's shift from medieval to more modern styles."[32] Built of red brick with stained glass windows on both the Court Avenue and 2nd Street S.W. elevations, the building conforms in scale and massing to the adjacent earlier buildings (c. 1887) to the north. The Belmont Building retains an original wood bar, its cabinetry built by the Charles Find Cabinet Company, and a separate ladies entrance to the restaurant located along 2nd Street SW. When purchased by Edward Bender in 1908 the tavern/restaurant was expanded to the adjoining barber shop and livery. Although not designed by Tilden they are historically an integral part of Benders.[33] Bender's Restaurant is distinguished as the oldest restaurant in Canton.

William McKinley

Canton's association with the twenty-fifth president, William McKinley (1897-1901), who held office during the Spanish-American War and expanded the U.S. territories to include Puerto Rico and Hawaii,[34] gave national recognition to the growing community. Born in Niles, Ohio in 1843, McKinley moved to Canton in 1867 after being admitted to the bar and beginning his law practice as a young partner of Stark County Judge George W. Belden. McKinley was very active in politics, campaigning for Rutherford B. Hayes for Ohio Governor in 1867 and for

[29] NRN, St. Edward Hotel, 2004, Statement of Significance, p. 1.
[30] NRN, Dewalt Building, 1982, Statement of Significance, p. 1.
[31] Ibid.
[32] NRN, 1987, Guy Tilden Thematic Resources, Section 7, p. 2.
[33] Ibid.
[34] NRN, Saxon House, 1979.

Ulysses S. Grant for President in 1868. McKinley was elected Stark County Prosecutor in 1869, an office he held for one term before returning to private practice. In 1871 he married Ida Saxton, daughter of *Canton Repository* owner, John Saxton. From 1876 to 1890, McKinley served seven terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891 and served two terms.

Canton came into the national political spotlight in 1896 when the Republican National Committee selected McKinley as their nominee for President. With his wife in failing health, McKinley's "front porch campaign" was executed from his home in Canton that was once located north of the proposed district along Market Avenue N. The house was demolished in the 1930s. Nominated to run for a second term with Teddy Roosevelt as his running mate in 1900, they beat William J. Bryant and Adlai E. Stevenson. Both campaigns brought scores of people to Canton to hear McKinley speak, as well as focusing national attention on the growing and prosperous city. McKinley was inaugurated for the second time on March 4, 1901. Assassinated on September 6, 1901, McKinley died on September 14, 1901 and was brought home to Canton to be buried. Funeral services were held at the First Methodist Church (83) where McKinley and his wife, Ida Saxon McKinley, had been members for years. After his assassination, his body was held in the church and then in a vault at Westlawn Cemetery until interned in the McKinley Monument after its completion in 1907. Four windows in the church were donated by Ida in memory of her husband.[35]

Expansion as a Steel Center

As previously noted the manufacture and building of steel bridges was Canton's third largest industry by 1881. This spurred the establishment of many other steel and metal manufacturers that called Canton home from the end of the 19th century through the first three decades of the 20th century. The Canton Malleable Iron Co. was incorporated in 1890 as a result of moving Pittsburgh Malleable Iron Works to Canton where it operated well into the 1970s. The Berger Manufacturing Co. established in 1893 was Canton's largest tin fabricating firm. The Canton Rolling Mill manufactured sheet steel from 1894 until the plant was sold to a subsidiary of U.S. Steel in 1901. Founded in 1897, the Canton Roll & Machine Company was eventually acquired by U.S. Steel. Cantonian James Carnahan founded several manufacturing interests in Canton, all later acquired by Republic Steel Corp. Those included the Carnahan Stamping and Enameling Co. and the Carnahan Tin Plate Mill in 1901, and the United Steel Co. in 1902. Established in 1910 the Canton Sheet Steel Company was also acquired by Republic Steel. Carnahan also helped in the organization of The Hercules Motors Corp. (NR, 2005), makers of engines for tractors and cars, which was located on former C. Aultman & Co. site along the Pennsylvania Railroad just south of downtown. In 1916, United Alloy Steel Corp. was organized and Carnahan's United Steel Co. was purchased for $16 million. United Steel Co. merged with Massillon Central Steel in 1926 to form Central Alloy Corp. In 1930 Central Alloy and other Canton holdings were merged with the Republic Steel Company of Youngstown, Ohio to form

[35] Albacete, 1984. p 17.

the Republic Steel Corp. Assets included the just-developed stainless steel production formula pioneered by Canton's Central Alloy Co.

Continued Industrial Expansion during the Board of Trade Era

The Canton Board of Trade, after its initial spectacular success in business enticement, remained a factor of the city's growth for almost 30 years, bringing many industries, large and small to the city. Frequently during that period, land was donated to the board by civic-minded owners. The donated land was usually divided into lots, which were sold and the proceeds used to finance the start of many new businesses and industries. One of the many firms which the board was influential in bringing to Canton was the Timken Company, and for that alone the Board of Trade might be credited with having a hand in drawing the blueprint for Canton's future in the 20th century.[36]

The Timken Company was founded as a carriage manufacturer in 1899 by Henry Timken, who soon after developed and patented the Timken anti-friction, tapered roller bearing. At the urging of Gordon Mather, a member of the Board of Trade, Timken's sons, Henry H. (H. H.) and William moved the company to Canton in 1901 where it expanded over the next century to become a global company and a leader in the roller bearings and steel industries, as well as a major force in the early automotive supply industry. Timken's carriage and wagon axles business gradually gave way to the manufacture of automotive axles, a part of the business that relocated to Detroit, and roller bearings that were manufactured in Canton. Timken had established its own tube and steel mills by 1916 and was Canton's largest employer by 1919 with 3,500 employees.[37] By 1918, Timken had secured a contract with Henry Ford's motor company for truck axles. By the mid-1920s, 80 percent of all motor vehicles produced in the United States were using Timken bearings.[38] The company began to focus more on creating new avenues of growth by hiring a sales force of professionally trained engineers, which proved to be an extremely effective formula for expanding the market for Timken bearings. Ultimately, non-automotive applications would grow to be the largest segment of bearing sales after World War II.[39] Timken grew through the decades after World War II as a worldwide manufacturing leader and a model American corporation that was emulated by other business organizations and companies. After the Second World War the company perfected its own steel production, producing other products for use in the trucking and railroad industries. Today their bearings and specialty alloy steel products are critical to a wide variety of high-performance equipment used throughout the world, including high-speed printing presses, construction equipment, cars, trains, planes and spacecraft. The Timken Company played an active role in the development of Canton by sustaining its industrial economy through the present day.[40]

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[36] Bicentennial, Vol. I, p. 195-197.
[37] Bicentennial, Vol. I, p. 222.
[38] The Timken Company. From Missouri to Mars a Century of Leadership in Manufacturing. 1999. p. 12.
[39] The Timken Company, p. 13.
[40] The Timken Company. From Missouri to Mars A Century of Leadership in Manufacturing. 1999. pp. 4-26.

Commercial Expansion - The Early Progressive Era to the Great Depression (1900-1930)

The Canton population increased from 30,677 at the turn of the century to 50,217 in 1910. Timken's arrival in Canton a decade earlier sparked other associated business expansion and manufacturing in the early automotive supply industry. From 1900 to World War I Canton's progress was geared to the developing Timken Company and the steel industries.[41] Ford Motor Company's association with Canton dates to the first decade of the 20th century although the auto firm did not become a corporate citizen until after World War II.[42] Early friendships formed by Henry Ford with local industrialists gave business to local manufacturers like Timken, Hercules Motors Corporation, and The United Steel Co. Again, as manufacturing expanded so did the city. Canton's population grew to 87,091 by 1920, and to 104,906 by the start of the Great Depression.

In 1903 Canton's *City Directory* listed three automobile dealers. By 1916, 58 companies in Canton were serving and supplying the automobile industry – truly a revolution in transportation in 13 years.[43] Canton celebrated its Centennial in 1905 as the industrial boom continued. Paralleling the expansion of Canton's downtown commercial area during this time was the ongoing work of the Board of Trade. The Chamber of Commerce idea, originated nationally by President Howard Taft in 1912, began to take hold and in 1914 the Canton Chamber of Commerce was founded to carry on the Board of Trade's work. The first officers of the Chamber of Commerce Board were H.H. Timken, Henry Harter, H.M. Geiger, William Saxton and Louis Dueble.[44] Timken and the steel industry continued to be the major employers as the industrial boom continued after World War I, followed closely by the growing automobile industry. Growth was also measured by the Canton Public School system's construction of 12 new schools between 1918 and 1928.[45]

Fifty of the 89 buildings within the proposed district boundaries were constructed between 1900 and 1930. While not all 50 buildings contribute to the proposed district, it does demonstrate commerce expansion in the retail and service sectors that paralleled the varied and still growing manufacturing interests in Canton at the time. Within the proposed district, construction was focused primarily along Market Avenue N. and Cleveland Avenue N.W. While the typical building materials of brick and stone are found throughout the proposed historic district, terra cotta, both glazed and unglazed, is a prominent building material that graces entire façades and varied architectural details. And what would be a somewhat unusual application of paver-style bricks used as face brick anywhere else is easily explained in Canton, the "paving brick capital of the world."[46]

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[41] Bicentennial, p. 230.
[42] Bicentennial, p. 228.
[43] Heald, Edward Thorton. The Stark County Story. Printed from broadcast on WHBC, Canton: Vol. 3, p. 282.
[44] Bicentennial, Vol. I, p. 197-198.
[45] Ibid, p. 234.
[46] Bicentennial 153-198.

Commercial Expansion - Market Avenue Area

Lasting architectural examples of the banking history of Canton remain in the proposed district signifying the strength of financial institutions as the twentieth-century unfolded. In 1910 there were nine banks in downtown Canton including First National Bank, City National Bank, Central Savings, Savings Deposit, Farmers Bank, Dime Savings Bank, Peoples Savings, and The Savings & Loan Co.[47] By the 1980s all of the smaller banks had been purchased by national companies. The remaining bank buildings in the proposed district are located near the Public Square and include the First National Bank Building/Central Trust Co. (86), First Federal Savings and Loan Building (84) (built in 1938) and the George Harter Bank Building (78). Only two of the remaining bank buildings currently house banks.

The Central Trust Company (86), then called the First National Bank, was organized in 1863 and received the 76th charter issued by the United States to a national bank.[48] In the 1920s the First National Bank had many significant presidents including H.H. Timken, of Timken Roller Bearing Co., W.G. Saxton, descendant of the father of *The Canton Repository* newspaper; and Frank Case, developer of dental chairs and equipment and founder of the Harvard Dental Company located in Canton. Now occupied by Bank One, the First National Bank Building (86) at 101 Market Avenue S retains its integrity as a significant Beaux-Arts Classical Revival high-rise. The building was designed by architect Frank L. Packard of Columbus. The penthouse level was home to the Canton Club for over 70 years as a social and political center in Canton. Its first floor banking hall retains its original finishes, designed by Gentuilomo Studios of New York City.[49] The building is the tallest building in Canton with few alterations.

The George D. Harter Bank (78) organized privately in 1866 and incorporated in 1891. The Harter Bank merged with the City National Bank of Canton in 1922 to become one of the largest banks in Northeast Ohio at that time. The three-story building along Market Avenue North is a good example of a Bank Vault building type.[50] The vault connects to a thirteen story tower and impressively contributes to the character of Public Square. Key Bank occupies the George Harter Building (78) today.

In the block immediately north of the Stark County Courthouse (NR, 1975) (77) and Public Square, the Zollinger/Folwell Building (63), the News Depot Building (62), and the Northmark Building (59) stand with two earlier 19th century buildings located at 213 (61) and 217 Market Avenue N., the latter of which was partially reconstructed in the 1920s The Zollinger/Folwell Building (63) is the largest of the buildings at five stories; the others range from two to three stories. Construction materials consist of brick, terra cotta and stone. William R. Zollinger & Company began in 1887 as a small dry goods store in Canton called Holderman-Keplinger Company that later changed to Holderman-Zollinger Company. William took over the business

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[47] Lehman, John H, Ed. Standard History of Stark County Ohio. Lewis Publishing Company, Vol. 1, 1916. p. 102.
[48] Witter, p. 20.
[49] Albacete, 1989, p.84.
[50] Longstreath, Richard. The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture. 2000.

in 1892 with new partners named W.H. Folwell and N.T. Folwell. In 1900, the Folwell brothers assisted in the financing of the Folwell Building that stands along Public Square.[51] JC Penney stores began occupation of the Folwell Building in 1934.[52] JC Penney's oversaw multiple interior and exterior renovations, with the exterior receiving applied tiles to conceal an arched first and second floors and upper floor infill windows, making the building non-contributing. The adjacent and contributing News Depot Building (62) (c. 1910s) mirrors the original arched windows of the Zollinger/Folwell Building (63). The contributing Northmark Building (59) constructed in 1900 reflects the extensive use of glazed terra cotta on the façade above the storefront.

Despite its non-contributing status, the Parisian Building portion of the Parisian/Millennium Building (64) has a Moorish Revival terra cotta façade with Art Deco details. Parisian Stores came to Canton in 1913 and built a large building along Market Avenue N after a design by local architects H.A. and R.V. Lorentz. The original storefront remains along Market Avenue and was recently restored for use by the Canton Chamber of Commerce. The adjacent Millennium Building incorporated the Parisian Building along its rear and side elevations through exterior alterations.

Across 3rd Street N.E, fronting on Market Avenue is the contributing ten-story, Sullivanesque Commercial style Renkert Building (46), designed by the Cleveland architectural firm of Walker & Weeks and constructed in 1914 for Harry S. Renkert, then secretary and treasurer of the Metropolitan Brick and Paver Company. Known as Canton's first skyscraper, the building is faced entirely in Metropolitan pavers, which provided advertising for the alternative use of the pavers. Kenny's Department store occupied the first four floors of the Renkert Building (44) for many years. Started by J.H. Kenney who began his business with the help of William Taylor of Taylor & Son Department stores in Cleveland, Kenny's was well remembered in the downtown for window displays and Holiday decorations. The remainder of the building was offices including Metropolitan's offices on the tenth floor. Two other contributing buildings in the district are constructed with Metropolitan pavers; the Cadillac Apartment Building (11) on 6th Street N.W. and another apartment building located at 219-221 5th Street N.W. were both built just after the Renkert Building (46) in 1915.

Moving north on Market, both sides of the block between 4th and 5th streets, contain buildings that contribute to the proposed district. Built in 1923, the Miller-Blanchard Co. Building (30), and the C. N. Vicary Building (31) built in 1916, complete the east side of the block next to the earlier Yohe Hotel/St. Edward Hotel (32). The C. N. Vicary Building (31) was built for the Vicary clothing company in 1913 and it retains much of its original integrity as one of the largest contributing commercial terra cotta buildings in the district. The Canton Actual Business College occupied the upper floors in the 1920s. Sears Roebuck and Company occupied the

[51] Witter, p. 25.
[52] "Stark's Store Opened Here in 1912." The Canton Repository. 1952.

lower floors of the building from the 1930s to the 1950s.[53] Across Market Avenue are the Richman Brothers Building (26), Bon Marché/Dollar Respect (27), and Finney Drug Building/S & A Fashion (28), all of which retain their architectural integrity above the storefronts. The Richman Brothers Clothing Company began in Cleveland in 1878 and came to Canton in 1920. Built in the early 1920's, the Richman Brothers Building (26) retains much of its original integrity. Bon Marché (27) came to Canton in 1927 to operate a high end women's fashion store that began in Paris in the 19th century. The company occupied 425 Market Avenue until the 1950s. Behind Bon Marché (27) and fronting on Court Avenue N.W. is the Court Avenue Building (24). Built in 1901, the building contributes to the architectural integrity of the district and is a record of the smaller structures that lined the secondary north/south avenues within the district.

Citizens of Canton once spent a large amount of leisure time in downtown theaters and restaurants. By 1927 ten motion picture houses operated in downtown.[54] The old theaters were located along Market Avenue and Tuscarawas Street and included venues like the Alhambra, the Lyceum, the Ohio, and the Lowes, all of which have been razed in the last 30 years.[55] The Palace Theater (NR, 1979) (5), at the northern extent of the district, is the only surviving theater in Canton. John Eberson of Chicago designed the Palace Theater in a Spanish Renaissance Revival Style in 1926.[56] When the Palace Theater opened in 1926 *The Canton Repository* announced "the inauguration of a new standard of excellence and beauty" in the city. The Palace offered both films and vaudeville shows when it opened, and later, live theater was performed there. In the 1930s it was used for the Players Guild, Canton Civic Opera, school and other civic events. In the 1940s stage shows were produced and big bands entertained the crowds.[57] The building has a grand vertical sign than can be seen from the southern extent of the district and its reproduction marquee updated with digital display.

Commercial Expansion - Cleveland Avenue Area

Remaining commercial buildings along Cleveland Avenue include contributing examples in a number of 20th century revival styles. Built in 1924, the Stern and Mann Department Store Building (72) at 101 Cleveland Avenue is a stunning example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style designed by Abram Garfield. Stern and Mann, founded in 1887, by Henry Mann and his brother-in-law Max Stern when they purchased the Winterhalter Millinery, an established Canton business. Specializing in "millinery and fancy goods," they were the first store in the area to bring in imported goods, which included gowns and lingerie from France, and elegant silk fabrics from Japan and China. By 1924, after years of success in the growing ready-to-wear garment market, the store built its own building and remained downtown until 1990.[58] Other locations opened in suburban shopping centers during the last 30 years until the business recently folded.

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[53] Stark County Public Library, clipping files, various retail stores. 1950-1999.
[54] Heald. Vol. III., p.543.
[55] NRN, Palace Theater, 1985.
[56] Albacete, p. 80.
[57] Bicentennial. Vol. 1, p. 243.
[58] "Business requires answers to difficult questions." The Canton Repository, 12-2-93.

Built in 1921, Spanish Renaissance Revival details mark the meeting hall and storefronts of the Knights of Columbus Hall (1) at Cleveland Avenue N.W. and 6th Street N.W. Built in 1922, the New Schaeffer Building (43) occupied by Baer's Office Supplies for over 40 years, founded in Canton in 1902, is another prominent contributing building along Cleveland Avenue NW.[59] It has a Renaissance Revival terra cotta façade with arcaded second floor windows. . Across the street the 1911 W.E. Homer Co. Building (38) is a corner commercial block that features Beaux Arts Classical Revival details on its two primary elevations.

On the east side of Cleveland Avenue N.W. between 3rd Street N.W. and 4th Street N.W., retail buildings include Gassers Jewelers (45) and the adjacent Deco building (44) are contributing Art Deco style buildings with orange brick and Deco inspired parapets. Gasser Jewelers still occupies its 3rd Street NW storefront to which it moved over 60 years ago. These are the only buildings in the proposed district that retain substantial Art Deco fabric. The New Schaeffer Building (43) and the Jackman Building (41), built in 1926, along with the non-contributing but sympathetic Whitmire-King Building (42) complete the retail block.

The block between 5th Street N.W. and 6th Street N.W., the Wilson Building (14), built 1907-1909, and the building housing the Printer/ The Packrat (13), built in 1913 are the remaining contributing commercial buildings on Cleveland Avenue N.W.

Commercial Expansion – Secondary Streets

During the first three decades of the 20th century, commercial expansion occurred on the secondary/numbered streets within the proposed district. Contributing buildings include Primo's Restaurant (40) and the Luntz Building (81), both built c.1910; H.T. and F.E. Grant Building (33), built 1911; Capestrain Jewelers Building (53), Harvard Dental Building (88), and Piper Arcade (89), all built 1921; National Cash Register Co. Building (4) and 600 Market Avenue N. (6), both built 1922; Sears Roebuck & Co./Stark County Offices (47), built 1928 and 1937; and the Dougherty Building (12), built 1929. The Harvard Dental Building (88) is related to the Harvard Dental Manufacturing Co., which located outside the proposed district and listed in the National Register. The Harvard Dental Manufacturing Co. was founded by Frank E. Case, who came to Canton from Ashtabula County in 1850. Case served as patent attorney for the Canton Surgical and Dental Manufacturing Company which, in 1881, pioneered the making of surgical and dental chairs that automatically reclined. Case made further improvements in the chair and patented them as the Harvard Chair, which he began manufacturing in his basement. He left his law practice in 1890 to go into the dental equipment business fulltime. In 1896 Case built the Harvard Dental Manufacturing Building in the Crystal Park area of Canton, advertised as the largest factory in the world devoted to the production of dental furniture. Harvard merged with the Weber Dental Manufacturing Co. in 1937 and continued under that name through the mid 1970s.[60]

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[59] Heald. Vol IV., p. 240.
[60] Bicentennial, Vol. 1, p. 189.

Social Clubs and Associations

The Knights of Columbus, an active Catholic service organization, commissioned the structure along 6th Street NE (1). The Knights of Columbus began in New Haven, Connecticut in 1881 and was incorporated in 1882. Their name pays tribute to Christopher Columbus, the first Catholic to enter the west. The Canton chapter of the Knights of Columbus was founded on May 8, 1898 as the 341st such organization in the country. There are now over 15,000 such organizations worldwide.[61] The Knights of Columbus chapter located in Canton is affiliated with St. Peter's Catholic Church located just outside the district on Cleveland Avenue N. The 1922 Spanish Renaissance Revival addition to the original hall located at 601 Cleveland Avenue N. strikes the visitor with its impressive proportions, masonry construction, and detailing in wrought iron and paint. The shield of the Knights of Columbus appears in painted terra cotta along each pier above the first floor.

Other active service organizations in Canton include the YMCA, which occupies a contributing building in the district. The YMCA of Canton (50) was founded in 1866 and the current facility was constructed in 1914. Subsequent additions added a natatorium and new gymnasium. The earliest parts of the building include the tower and a three story wing executed in a Sullivanesque Commercial Style. The most recent addition occurred along McKinley Avenue in 1976.[62]

The Freemasons of Canton have a number of tangible connections to the district. The Malline Building (19) was used by the Masons, Lodge No. 60, as the First Temple between 1890 and 1904. The Luntz Building (79) is a well executed example of late-Romanesque commercial style in Canton. The 1914 Sanborn map shows the building housed the Eagles Lodge meeting hall and club room on the third floor.[63] The Canton Masonic Lodge was first organized in 1821, occupying several other buildings before, in 1885, the Canton Masonic Company was organized to secure new temple. Short of funds, the Malline Building (19) was selected until the Masonic Temple at 836 Market Avenue N. (outside the district) was built 1926.

Utilities

Two significant buildings in the district are associated with public utilities and the development of the modern infrastructure in Canton. The Ohio Bell Telephone Company Building (23), located at 401-429 Cleveland Avenue N.W., and the East Ohio Gas Company Building (71) located west of Cleveland Avenue 332 2nd Street N.W. The Ohio Bell Telephone Company Building, built in 1923 with sympathetic additions in 1940 and 1957, typifies the Neo-Classical style: its proportions are simple, and little ornament adorns its sandstone façade. In 1880, the Akron and Canton Telephone Exchange made possible the first telephone service in Canton; by 1900, 1,200 residents had subscribed. The 1921 merger of the Ohio State Telephone Company with

[61] http://www.kofc.org/about/history/index.cfm
[62] Heald. Vol. IV, pp 743-764.
[63] Sanborn Insurance Company Map, Canton, 1914.

a number of other smaller companies formed the Ohio Bell Telephone Company.[64] The significance of the East Ohio Gas Building of 1926 partly results from the impact the company had upon adding customers and increasing the supply of natural gas in Northeast Ohio. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey formed the East Ohio Gas Company in 1898 with the purpose of building a pipeline from the Ohio River northward to serve the high industrial needs in developing industrial centers of Canton, Massillon, Akron, and Cleveland. The number of customers increased from 3,874 in 1899 to 472,904 in 1930. The company contributed to the development of natural gas appliances such as stoves, water heaters, furnaces, and gas refrigerators.[65]

Communications

Included within the proposed district is the Mellet Building (NR, 1983) (70), which housed *The Canton Daily News*. This newspaper, founded in 1833, is the second oldest newspaper in Canton behind *The Canton Repository*, founded in 1815. The building's namesake is Don Mellet, a Pulitzer Prize winning editor who was murdered in 1926 in his driveway for reporting the criminal habits of the underworld and the corruption in the Canton Police Department. In 1928 *The Canton Daily News* moved from the Mellet Building (70) into a new $1,000,000 facility at S. Market and 5th Street just south of the district boundary. The new facility, located at 500 Market Avenue S, was built in honor of Mellet. The construction of the new building, combined with the limited recovery after the Mellet scandal, caused *The Canton Daily News* to experience financial difficulties by 1930. Brush-Moore Newspapers, owner of the Repository at the time, purchased *The Canton Daily News* in 1930 and merged the two papers as one, retaining the Repository's name.[66] The Repository Printing Warehouse (22) on Cleveland Avenue N is also in the district as a non-contributing building with a false front.

The Great Depression to the 1950s

During the 1930s Canton's population grew by less than 3,500 people to a total of 108,401.[67] However, despite the pain of the Great Depression, Canton made significant strides on the cultural front. The Canton Player's Guild was founded in 1932. In 1934, the Canton Art Institute began at the Little Civic Art Gallery in the Canton Public Library. The Timken Foundation was established the same year and the Canton Symphony Orchestra was founded in 1936. By 1950, the population had peaked for the 20th century at 116,912.[68]

A total of 14 buildings constructed between 1930 and 1955, the end of the period of significance, remain in the proposed district. Few buildings were constructed during the Great

[64] Bicentennial, Vol. 2. p.159.
[65] Heald. Vol. III., pp 149-155.
[66] NRN, Mellet Building, 1983.
[67] Heald, p. 472.
[68] Ibid.

Depression. Most notable were the Onesto Hotel (NR, 1982) (57), Canton Post Office/Frank T. Bow Federal Building (90), and the First Federal Savings & Loan Building (84). Frank Onesto built the Onesto Hotel (NR, 1982) (57) in 1930 after a design by J.C. Stevens of Chicago. The Onesto is listed on the National Register as the last hotel to be built in Canton at the end of its 1920s commercial boom with significant associations to the public life of Canton citizens. A 1958 curtain wall addition sits on top of the 1941 ballroom wing. The addition is called Bliss Tower. The Courtland Hotel Arch (76) exists as the only remaining portion of a once grand hotel designed by Guy Tilden in 1905. The terrazzo floor within the arch reads Hotel St. Francis for the man who purchased the Courtland in the 1940s, Frank Onesto. The Frank T. Bow Federal Building (90) was built in 1933 as the Canton Post Office after a design by local architect Charles Firestone. The renaming of the building occurred in the 1970s as an honor to Frank T. Bow. He was a lawyer and native to Canton who eventually became a U.S. Representative for Ohio between 1951 and 1972 when he passed away in office.[69] Sandstone with applied Art Moderne details clad the building's two stories. Stylized eagles adorn the roofline and aluminum grills and mounted lighting appear at the corner entrances. The interior hall has large murals from the 1930s depicting industrial scenes of Canton painted by Cleveland artist Glenn Shaw. First Federal Savings & Loan Building (84) has a white marble Art Moderne façade. The First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Canton formed in 1916 and built the current building in 1938. The company operated at the location through 1974 when it merged with the Industrial Savings & Loan Association of Alliance.[70] The building is currently occupied by Stark County.

World War II Expansion

Canton was geared for war production even before Pearl Harbor. In 1941 the city had 68 industries turning out a record $145 million a year in goods, much of it for defense. When the war started companies converted production to meet the needs of the war. Timken doubled production to turn out over 100,000 gun barrels and Republic Steel produced alloy steels for armor plate, ordinance, airplane bombs, and submarine engines.[71]

The district has multiple examples of early modern architecture and modifications to existing buildings indicative of the early modern movement. Contributing to the proposed district is the building located at 100 Central Plaza (80), which has an Art Moderne influenced style that dates from the late 1940s. Other contributing buildings include the McCrory Building (58), built 1950; 330 3rd Street N.W. (51), built 1953; the Western Union Building (65), built 1954; and the Scott Building (52), built 1955.

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[69] http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/boude-bowe.html
[70] "First Canton Bank Formed in 1815." The Canton Repository. July 4, 1976.
[71] Bicentennial, Vol. 1, p.273.

Twentieth Century Architects

The early architecture boom for the City of Canton in the first quarter of the twentieth century brought commissions to significant architects from Stark County and around the Midwest. Contributing buildings in the district include designs by well known architects such as: Guy Tilden, Abram Garfield, Charles E. Firestone, H.A. and R.V. Lorentz, J.C. Stevens of the Chicago firm H. L. Stevenson, and Frank L. Packard of Columbus. Several of Canton's tallest and most noteworthy buildings have been designed by outside architects. Frank Packard of Columbus designed the First National Bank Building (86). Walker and Weeks of Cleveland designed the Harter Bank & Trust (78) and Renkert (46) buildings. The Onesto Hotel (57) was designed by the Stevens Company.[72]

Guy Tilden

Local architect Guy Tilden executed buildings throughout Stark County between 1883 and 1910. The earliest surviving example of his work is the Trinity Lutheran Church (NR, 1985) constructed in 1885, a Romanesque Revival church with gothic window and door openings. Other Tilden commissions that fall within the district include The Belmont, an 1899 commercial building and home to Benders Restaurant since 1908. The Courtland Hotel, built in 1905 and razed in the 1990s, was designed by Tilden in a Renaissance Revival style. The stone arch (76) that surrounded the entrance to the Hotel sits adjacent to the Stark County Courthouse (77) as the only lasting remnant of the Courtland/St. Francis Hotel. Tilden's influence exists throughout Stark County.[73]

George Hammond

George Hammond of Cleveland remodeled the Stark County Courthouse (77) in 1895 updating the originally Italianate building designed by H.E. Myer in 1870 to a Second Renaissance Revival style by adding a fourth floor and wide arched windows. Hammond trained in Massachusetts under William Ware, founder of the first American curriculum based on the European Beaux-Arts School. Hammond worked in Boston before moving to Cleveland to begin working independently. In Canton he also commissioned the McKinley High School. Hammond is known for a number of schools, factories, hospitals, and power buildings in Chicago, Kansas City, New Orleans, and Montreal. [74]

Charles E. Firestone

Charles Firestone and Lowell Christman designed the Canton Post Office (90) in 1933. The building was later renamed the Frank T. Bow Federal Building (90) in the 1970s. Charles E. Firestone was born in Stark County. He graduated from Canton's Central High School in 1908 and from the Department of Engineering of the University of Michigan with a Bachelor of

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[72] Architects of Stark County, p. 767.
[73] NRN, Guy Tilden Thematic Resources, 1987.
[74] Van Tassel and Grabowski. The Dictionary of Cleveland Biography. Cleveland: OH, Case Western Reserve University, 1996. p202.

Science degree in Architectural Engineering in 1914. After a short period of time in Detroit he returned to Canton and became associated with C.V. Pettit. He purchased Pettit's interest in 1919 and practiced alone with an office in the Renkert Building (46) until 1925 when he formed a partnership with Lawrence J. Motter. Fifty-four new school buildings and seventy-three additions were designed by Mr. Firestone and his office, the most significant probably being Timken High School. The firm also designed Fawcett Stadium, which at the time it was built (1937) was the largest high school stadium in the country.[75]

Abram Garfield

Abram Garfield designed the Stern and Mann Department Store Building (72) in 1924. He was the son of Lucretia Rudolph and the 20th president of the United States, James A. Garfield. He was born in Washington, D.C. and moved to Cleveland after his father's death in 1881. He received a B.A. from Williams College (1893) and a B.S. from MIT (1896). His architectural practice began in 1897. In 1898 he formed Meade & Garfield, a partnership that designed many residences in northeast Ohio. From 1905 to 1922, Garfield practiced as Abram Garfield, Architect, adding partners as the firm expanded. He designed many prominent buildings and residences in Cleveland including: the original Babies & Children's and Maternity Hospital (1923); Bratenahl School (1901); and the Woodhill and Seville homes for the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority. He was a founder and first president of the Cleveland School of Architecture (1924-29), and vice-president and vice-chairman of the board (1929-41) when the school became part of Western Reserve University. Garfield became a trustee of Case Western Reserve University in 1941, was elected an honorary lifetime member in 1943, and received an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from the university in 1945.[76]

Conclusion

The Downtown Canton Historic District retains contributing buildings with connections to the commercial and architectural growth of the county seat of Stark County. Canton was once a thriving industrial community. While the absence of a number of buildings, razed in the last 40 years, creates gaps in some of the blocks included in the district, the downtown retains a unified integrity due to the caliber of architectural styles found in its commercial, religious, public, and financial buildings. The district retains examples of pre-1900 commercial styles buildings with Italianate and Gothic Revival details. Constructions after 1900 include low and mid-rise Commercial style buildings and pre-1930 high-rise constructions with Romanesque Revival, Renaissance Revival, Beaux-Arts Classical, Art Deco, and Early Modern influences.

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[75] Historic Ridgewood. Historic Ridgewood Board of Trustees, 1986.
[76] http://ech.cwru.edu/ech-cgi/article.pl?id=GA4

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Belmont Building: OHI, 1976; NRN, 1987.
Bender's Restaurant: OHI, 1986.
Bliss Tower: OHI, 1981.
Canton Public Library: OHI, 1976; NRN, 1982.
The Canton Repository: OHI, 1976.
City National Bank Building: OHI, 1976; NRN, 1982.
Dewalt Building: NRN, 1982.
First Methodist Church: OHI, 1976; NRN, 1979.
First National Bank Building: OHI, 1976.
Frank T. Bow Federal Building: OHI, 1989.
Guy Tilden Thematic Resources/Architecture of Guy Tilden in Canton: NRN, 1987.
Harter Bank: OHI, 1976.
Mellet/Canton Daily News: NRN, 1983.
Onesto Hotel: NRN, 1982.
Palace Theater: OHI, 1976; NRN, 1979.
Renkert Building: OHI, 1976.

Saxon House: OHI, 1976; NRN, 1979.
Stark County Courthouse and Annex: OHI, 1976; NRN, 1975.
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Troy Laundry Company OHI, 1976.

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Political Graveyard
http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/boude-bowe.html

Abram Garfield
http://ech.cwru.edu/ech-cgi/article.pl?id=GA4

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 80 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	468260	4516900
2	17	468560	4516820
3	17	468440	4516360
4	17	468060	4516290

☐ 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 organization Heather Rudge / Laura Previll, Historic Preservation date 9/13/05

street & number Sandvick Architects, Inc. telephone 216-621-8055

city or town Cleveland state Ohio zip code 44113

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 _____

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.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Downtown Canton Historic District appears as a dashed line on the accompanying sketch maps. An irregularly shaped concentration of 32 blocks comprises the district. The streets begin at the town square at the intersection of Market Avenue and Tuscarawas Street. The numbered streets are consecutive from Tuscarawas forming a mirror image north and south. At its greatest length north to south the district extends along Cleveland Avenue between 6th Street N. and 3rd Street S., and along Market Avenue between 6th Street N. and 2nd Street S. The north border of the district includes buildings on the north side of 6th Street N.E. and N.W., as defined by Market Street, between the east side of Dewalt Avenue and the west side of Piedmont Avenue N.E. Along the south side of 4th Street N.W. and N.E. the district includes the east side of Dewalt Avenue N.W. and Market Avenue N.E. The district continues south, retaining the west to east boundary between Dewalt and Walnut until the south side of 3rd Street N.W. and 3rd Street N.E. Between the south side of 3rd Street N.W. and the north side of Tuscarawas Street W, the district extends from the east side of McKinley Avenue N.W. crossing Dewalt Avenue N.W., Cleveland Avenue N.W., Court Avenue N.W., Market Avenue N., Piedmont Avenue N.W., ending at the west side of Walnut Avenue N.W. Along the south side of Tuscarawas Street and the north side of 2nd Street S.E., the district includes the east side of Dewalt Avenue N.W. and continues to the west side of Walnut Avenue S. Between the south side of 2nd Street S.W. to the north side of 3rd Street S.W., the district includes the block bounded by the east side of Dewalt Avenue S. and the west side of Cleveland Avenue S.W.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are based on the historical development and architectural growth of existing buildings in the downtown. The locus of the original town plan was at the intersection of Tuscarawas Street and Market Avenue at Public Square. The original streets and Avenues extended five blocks in each direction from Public Square, a total area of 100 blocks that remains largely intact. The current district includes nearly half of the original town plan blocks with northern emphasis around Market Avenue and Cleveland Avenue where the highest concentration of historic buildings are currently located. The district includes buildings dating from the 1880s-2000s with significant examples of architectural styles throughout. Ten buildings within the boundary are previously listed on the National Register individually or as part of a thematic nomination.

List of Photographs and Photo Key

For all photographs – Upper Downtown Canton Historic District:

Heather Rudge, Photographer
January 2005 and October 2005
Sandvick Architects, Inc.
1265 West 6th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

1. Knights of Columbus Hall 341 and Office Building (1), camera direction N.E.
2. Knights of Columbus Hall 341 and Office Building (1), camera direction N.W.
3. St. Peter Education Center (2), camera direction N.E.
4. Clarkson Building (3), camera direction N.E.
5. National Cash Register Co. Building (4), camera direction N.E.
6. The Palace Theater (5), camera direction N.W.
7. 600 Market Avenue N. (6), camera direction N.W.
8. Community One Credit Union (9), Budget Auto and Mower Repair (8), 334-336 6th Street N.W. (7), camera direction S.W.
9. The Cadillac Apartment Building (11), 230 6th Street N.W. (10), camera direction S.W.
10. Dougherty Building (12), camera direction S.W.
11. Printer/The Packrat (13), camera direction S.E.
12. The Wilson Building (14), camera direction E.
13. 508 Cleveland Avenue N.W. (15), 500 5th Street N.W. (16), camera direction N.E.
14. 219-221 5th Street N.W. (17), camera direction N.W.
15. Stark County Community Action Agency (18), camera direction N.W.
16. Troy Laundry Co. Building (20), Malline Building (19), camera direction S.W.
17. Troy Laundry Co. Building (20), Malline Building (19), camera direction N.W.
18. Troy Laundry Co. Building (20), camera direction N.E.
19. The Canton Towers (21), camera direction N.E.
20. The Repository Printing Warehouse (22), camera direction S.W.
21. Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Building (23), camera direction N.W.
22. Court Avenue Building (24), camera direction N.E.
23. C & J Enterprise (25), camera direction S.W.
24. Bon Marché/Dollar Respect (27), Richman Bros. Building (26), camera direction W.
25. Finney Drug Building/S & A Fashion (28), camera direction W.
26. Canton Copy Center (29), camera direction N.W.
27. Miller-Blanchard Co. Building (30), camera direction S.E.
28. C. N. Vicary Building (31), camera direction S.E.
29. Yohe Hotel/St. Edward Hotel (32), camera direction N.E.
30. H.T. and F.E. Grant Building (33), camera direction S.W.

31. 331-333 Cleveland Avenue N.W. (35), 335-339 Cleveland Avenue N.W. (34), camera direction S.W.
32. El Jalapeno's Mexican Restaurant (36), camera direction S.W.
33. The Oakley Law Firm (37), camera direction N.E.
34. W. E. Homer Co. Building (38), camera direction N.W.
35. Primo's Restaurant (40), Luna Grille(39), camera direction S.W.
36. Jackman Building (41), Whitmire-King Building (42), camera direction S.E.
37. Schaeffer Building (43), 312 Cleveland Avenue N.W. (44), camera direction S.E.
38. 312 Cleveland Avenue N.W. (44), Ball Building/Gasser Jewelers (45), camera direction N.E.
39. Ball Building/Gasser Jewelers (45), camera direction N.E.
40. Rear/Court Avenue elevations of Ball Building/Gasser Jewelers (45), 312 Cleveland Avenue N.W. (44), and Schaeffer Building (43), camera direction S.W.
41. Renkert Building (46), camera direction N.E.
42. Sears Roebuck & Co. Building (47), camera direction N.E.
43. 223 3rd Street N.E. (48), 227 3rd Street N.E. (49), camera direction N.W.
44. YMCA of Canton (50), camera direction N.W.
45. YMCA of Canton (50), camera direction N.W.
46. YMCA of Canton (50), camera direction N.E.
47. 330 3rd Street N.W. (52), Scott Building (51), camera direction S.E.
48. Falk Building (54), Capestrain Jewelers (53), camera direction S.W.
49. Burger King (55), camera direction S.W.
50. Parking Garage (56), camera direction N.E.
51. Onesto Hotel/Bliss Tower (57), camera direction N.E.
52. Northmark Building (59), McCrory Building (58)
53. News Depot Building (62), 213 Market Avenue N. (61), 217 Market Avenue N. (60), camera direction W.
54. Folwell/Zollinger Building (63), camera direction N.W.
55. Parisian/Millennium Building (64), camera direction N.E.
56. Parisian Building detail (64), camera direction E.
57. Western Union Building (65), camera direction S.W.
58. Bechel Doumulin Co. Building (66), camera direction N.E.
59. Ohio Bell Office Building (67), 116 McKinley Avenue N.W. (68), camera direction N.E.
60. Trinity Lutheran Church (69), camera direction N.E.
61. Trinity Lutheran Church (69), Mellet Building/Canton Daily News Building (70), camera direction N.W.
62. Mellet Building/Canton Daily News Building (70), camera direction S.W.
63. East Ohio Gas Building (71), camera direction S.W.
64. Stern & Mann Building (72), camera direction N.W.
65. Liberty Commons (73), camera direction N.E.
66. Peoples Bank Building/Brant Building (74), camera direction N.E.
67. Courtland Hotel Arch (76), Snack Bar (75), camera direction N.W.

68. Stark County Courthouse (77), camera direction N.E.
69. George Harter Bank/Key Bank Annex (78), camera direction S.E.
70. Dewalt Building (79), camera direction N.E.
71. 100 Central Plaza (80), camera direction N.E.
72. Luntz Building (81), camera direction S.W.
73. William R. Day Building & Garage (82), camera direction S.W.
74. First Methodist Episcopal Church, (83), camera direction S.E.
75. First Federal Savings & Loan (84), camera direction S.W.
76. The Belmont Building, Bender's Restaurant (85), camera direction N.W.
77. First National Bank/Central Trust Tower (86), camera direction S.W.
78. Citizen's Building (87), Harvard Dental Building (88), Piper Arcade (89), camera direction N.W.
79. Canton Post Office/Frank T. Bow Federal Building
80. View from Public Square at Tuscarawas looking north up Market Avenue
81. View from 2nd Street looking north up Market Avenue

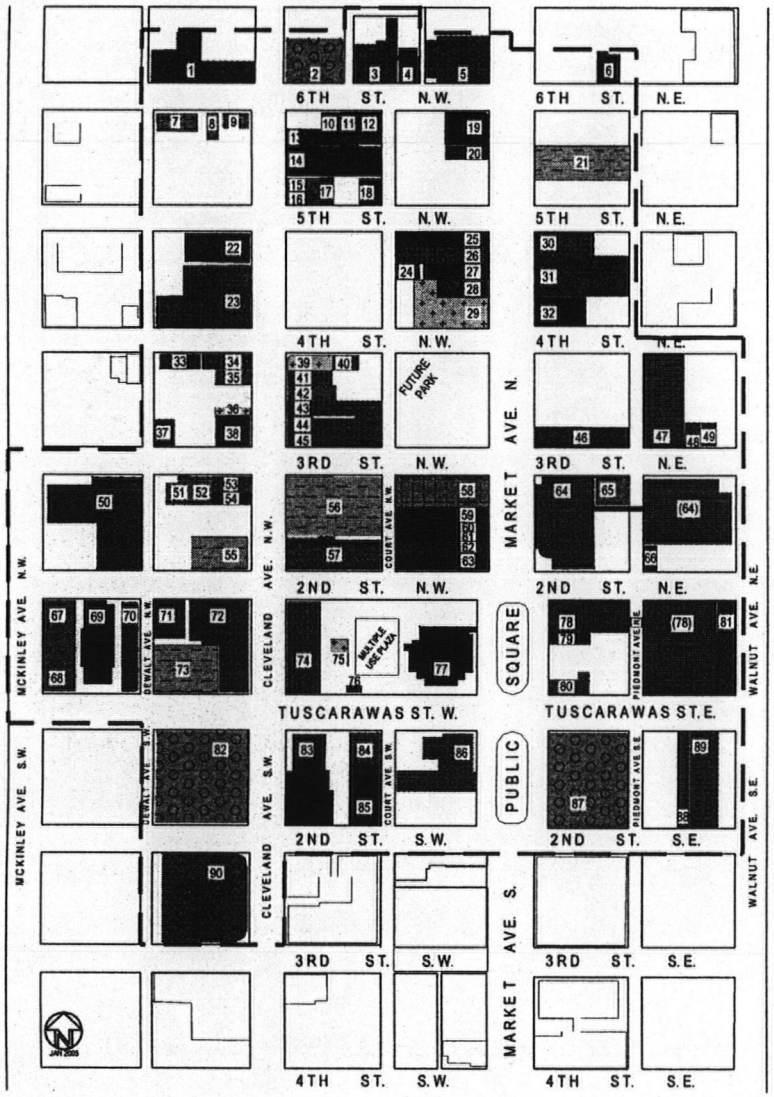
Historic Photographs

Source information written on image; each printed from digital format (not for reproduction).

1. c. 1907 "First Cadillac," St. Edwards Hotel in background.
2. c. 1920 George Harter Bank/Dewalt Building
3. c. 1920s Canton Public Square
4. 1923 First National Bank Building
5. 1923 George Harter Bank
6. 1925 Public Square looking S.E., George Harter Bank
7. 1928 View of Market Avenue N.
8. c. 1930s View of Knights of Columbus Meeting Hall
9. 1931 Aerial view at Public Square
10. 1936 First Federal Savings & Loan
11. c. 1936 National Cash Register Co. Building, 133 6th Street N.W.
12. 1947 East Ohio Gas Building, before renovation
13. 1947 Market Street N. at 4th Street N.E.
14. 1948 First National Bank
15. c. 1950s Old Canton Post Office, Frank T. Bow Federal Building
16. c. 1957 First National Bank, Block view
17. 1958 View of Public Square with City Hall, Penney's, Harvard Man's Shoppe
18. 1958 View of Market Avenue N.
19 1958 Aerial view of Downtown Canton
20. c. 1958 Folwell Building
21. 1962 "Central Plaza," Urban Renewal Project
22. Old Ohio Theatre, The Palace Theatre in view
23. Aerial view Folwell Building Market Avenue N.

Stark Co., OH

UPPER DOWNTOWN CANTON HISTORIC DISTRICT



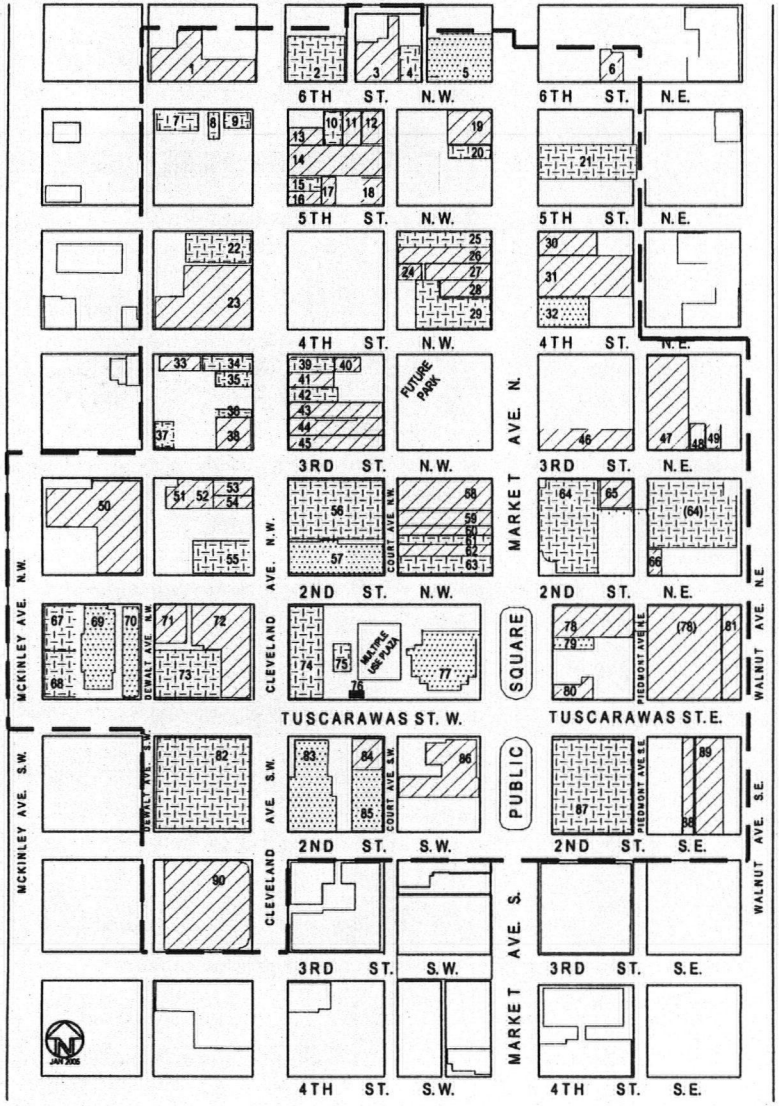
PROPOSED DOWNTOWN CANTON HISTORIC DISTRICT TARGET AREA

- 10 BUILT BEFORE 1900
- 10 BUILT 1900 – 1909
- 17 BUILT 1910 – 1919
- 24 BUILT 1920 – 1929
- 5 BUILT 1930 – 1939
- 6 BUILT 1940 – 1949
- 7 BUILT 1950 – 1959
- 3 BUILT 1960 – 1969
- 4 BUILT 1970 – 1979
- 4 BUILT 1990 – 2003

1. KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, 341
2. ST. PETERS EDUCATION CNT.
3. CLARKSON BUILDING
4. NATIONAL CASH RGSTR BLDG.
5. THE PALACE THEATER
6. 600 MARKET AVENUE N.
7. 334-335 6TH STREET N.W.
8. BUDGET AUTO & MOWER REPAIR
9. COMMUNITY ONE CREDIT UNION
10. 230 6TH STREET N.W.
11. CADILLAC APARTMENT BUILDING
12. DOUGHERTY BUILDING
13. PRINTER/ THE PACKRAT
14. WILSON BUILDING
15. 508 CLEVELAND AVENUE N.W.
16. 500 5TH STREET N.W.
17. 219- 221 5TH STREET N.W.
18. STARK CO. COMM. ACTION AGENCY
19. MALLINE BUILDING
20. TROY LAUNDRY CO. BUILDING
21. CANTON TOWERS
22. REPOSITORY PRINTING WAREHOUSE
23. OHIO BELL TELEPHONE CO. BLDG.
24. COURT AVENUE BUILDING
25. C & J ENTERPRISE
26. RICHMAN BROS. BUILDING
27. BON MARCHE / DOLLAR RESPECT
28. FINNEY DRUG BLDG/ S & A FASHION
29. CANTON COPY CENTER
30. MILLER-BLANCHARD CO. BLDG.
31. C.N. VICARY BUILDING
32. YOHE HOTEL/ ST. EDWARDS HOTEL
33. H.T. AND F.E. GRANT BUILDING
34. 335-339 CLEVELAND AVENUE N.W.
35. 331-333 CLEVELAND AVENUE N.W.
36. EL JALAPENO'S MEX. RESTAURANT
37. THE OAKLEY LAW FIRM
38. W.E. HOMER CO. BUILDING
39. LUNA GRILLE
40. PRIMO'S RESTAURANT
41. JACKSON BUILDING
42. WHITMIRE- KING BUILDING
43. SCHAEFFER BUILDING
44. 312 CLEVELAND AVENUE N.W.
45. BALL BUILDING/ GASSER JEWELERS.
46. RENKERT BUILDING
47. SEARS ROEBUCK & CO BUILDING
48. 223 3RD STREET N.E.
49. 227 3RD STREET N.E.
50. YMCA OF CANTON
51. 330 3RD STREET N.W.
52. SCOTT BUILDING
53. CAPESTRAIN JEWELERS
54. FALK BUILDING
55. BURGER KING
56. PARKING GARAGE
57. ONESTO HOTEL/ BLISS TOWER
58. McCRORY BUILDING
59. NORTHMARK BUILDING
60. 217 MARKET AVENUE N.
61. 213 MARKET AVENUE N.
62. NEWS DEPOT BUILDING
63. FOLWELL/ ZOLLINGER BUILDING
64. PARISIAN MILLENNIUM/ PARKING
65. WESTERN UNION BUILDING
66. BECHEL DOUMULIN CO. BUILDING
67. OHIO BELL OFFICE BUILDING
68. 116 McKINLEY AVENUE N.W.
69. TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH
70. MELLET BLDG/ CANTON DAILY NEWS
71. EAST OHIO GAS CO. BUILIDING
72. STERN & MANN DEPARTMENT STORE
73. LIBERTY COMMONS
74. PEOPLES BANK BLDG/ BRANT BLDG.
75. SNACK BAR (AT MULTI-USE PLAZA)
76. COURTLAND HOTEL ARCH
77. STARK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
78. HARTER BANK BLDG./ KEY BANK ANNEX
79. DEWALT BUILDING
80. 100 CENTRAL PLAZA
81. LUNTZ BUILDING
82. WILLIAM R. DAY BUILDING/ GARAGE
83. FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
84. FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN
85. BELMONT/ BENDER'S RESTAURANT
86. 1ST NATIONAL BANK/CENTRL TRUST
87. CITIZEN'S BUILDING
88. HARVARD DENTAL BLDG.
89. PIPER ARCADE
90. CANTON POST OFFICE/ FRANK T. BOW FEDERAL BUILDING

Stark Co., OH

UPPER DOWNTOWN CANTON HISTORIC DISTRICT



PROPOSED DOWNTOWN CANTON HISTORIC DISTRICT TARGET AREA

9 CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES INDIVIDUALLY LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

50 PROPERTIES WITH NO CURRENT HISTORIC DESIGNATION TO BE NOTED AS 'CONTRIBUTING' BUILDINGS TO THE PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT

30 PROPERTIES TO BE NOTED AS 'NON-CONTRIBUTING' BUILDINGS TO THE PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT

1 'NON-CONTRIBUTING' OBJECT TO THE PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, 341
2. ST. PETERS EDUCATION CNT.
3. CLARKSON BUILDING
4. NATIONAL CASH RGSTR BLDG.
5. THE PALACE THEATER
6. 600 MARKET AVENUE N.
7. 334-335 6TH STREET N.W.
8. BUDGET AUTO & MOWER REPAIR
9. COMMUNITY ONE CREDIT UNION
10. 230 6TH STREET N.W.
11. CADILLAC APARTMENT BUILDING
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24. COURT AVENUE BUILDING
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26. RICHMAN BROS. BUILDING
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28. FINNEY DRUG BLDG/ S & A FASHION
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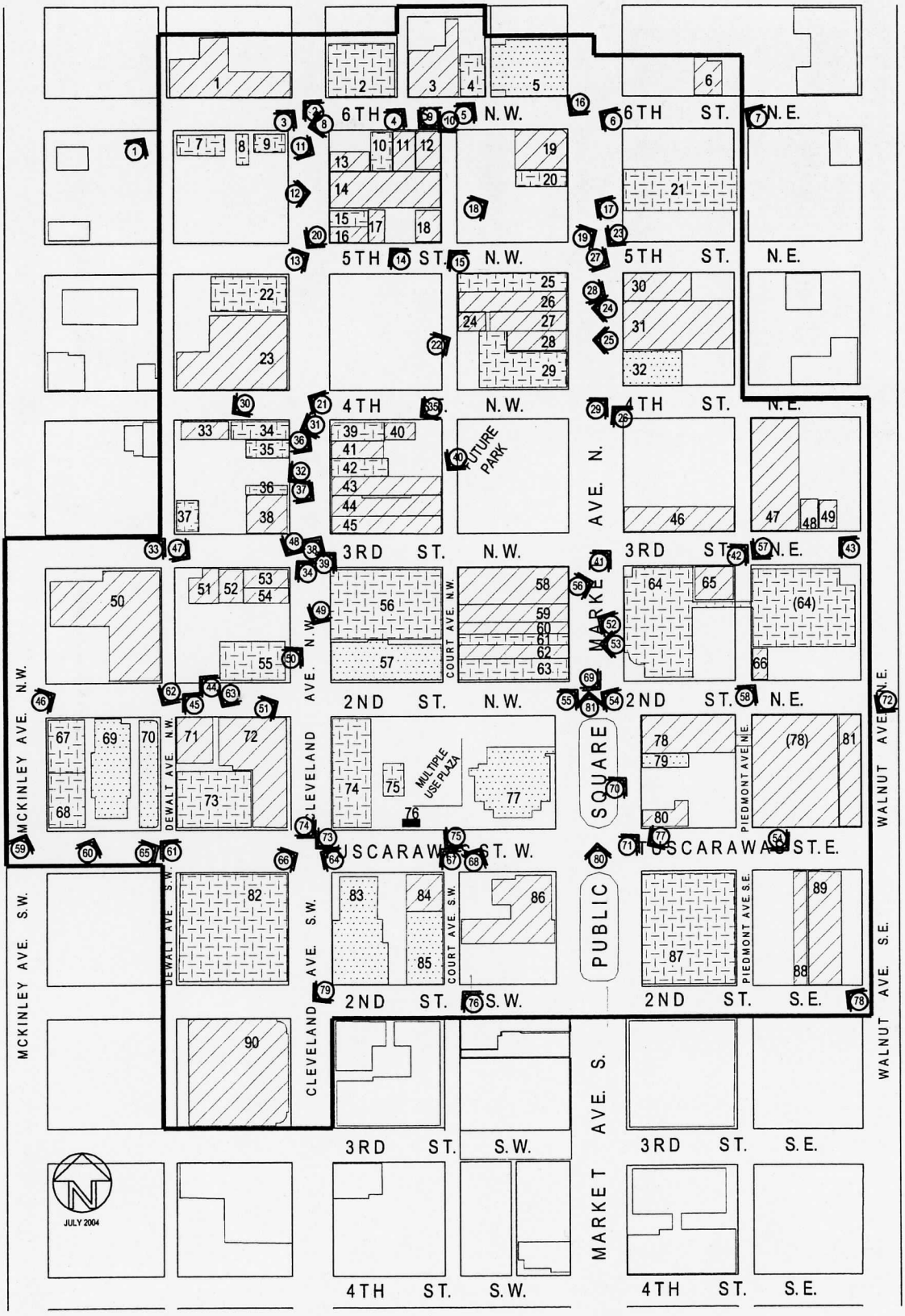
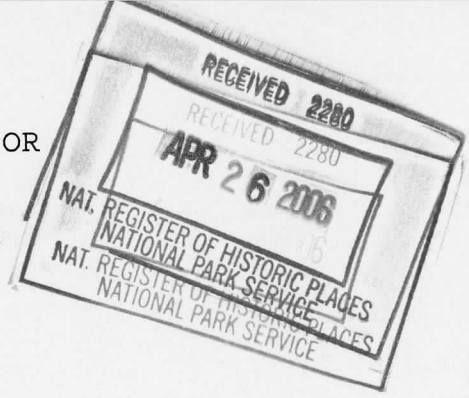
83. FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
84. FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN
85. BELMONT/ BENDER'S RESTAURANT
86. 1ST NATIONAL BANK/CENTRL TRUST
87. CITIZEN'S BUILDING
88. HARVARD DENTAL BLDG.
89. PIPER ARCADE
90. CANTON POST OFFICE/ FRANK T. BOW FEDERAL BUILDING



UPPER DOWNTOWN CANTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

PHOTO KEY

STARK COUNTY, OH



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Upper Downtown Canton Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Stark

DATE RECEIVED: 2/15/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/02/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/17/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/31/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000202

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ✓ RETURN ___REJECT 3/31/06 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Procedural error - the district contains a Federal building (former Post office - Still in Federal ownership), but the State did not notify the Federal Preservation Officer of the nomination. Return for State to notify F.P.O.

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE_____ DATE 3/31/2006

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Upper Downtown Canton Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Stark

DATE RECEIVED: 4/26/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY:
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/09/06

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000202

DETAILED EVALUATION:

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 6/7/2006 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

On resubmission the State has notified the Federal Preservation office

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 6/7/2006

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



Knights of Columbus Hall 341 and Office Building (1)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D., Stark County, OH
Photo 1


ONE WAY
Cleveland AVE NW
6th ST NW
ONE WAY
K OF C
CANTON COUNCIL 241
804

Knights of Columbus Hall 341 and Office Building (1)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D., Stark County, OH
Photo 2


6th St
ONE WAY
20

St. Peter Education Center (2)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D., Stark County, OH
Photo 3


2nd April
A Community Arts Gallery

Clarkson Building (3)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D., Stark County, OH
Photo 4


STUDIO
MAKERS OF FINE PORTRAITS
SINCE 1921

National Cash Register Co. Building (4)
Upper Downtown Canaton H.D., Stark County, OH
photo 5


PALACE
Market AVE NORTH
6th ST NORTH
ONE WAY
ART FILM
BEING JULIA
THURS 7:30
Palace

The Palace Theater (5)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D., Stark County, OH
Photo 6


HALL LAW FIRM

600 Market Ave. N (6)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D., Stark County, OH
Photo 7



Community One Credit Union (9), Budget Auto & Mower Repair
& 332-338 6th St. NW
Upper Downtown Canton H.D., Stark County, OH
Photo 8


EXIT ONLY
YOUR
LENDER

Cadillac Apartment Building (11), 230 6th St. NW (10)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D., Stark County, OH
Photo 9


CANTON FINANCIAL
FLOOR PLANS, INC.
CANTON FINANCIAL
200
CANTON FINANCIAL
ENTRANCE
EXIT ONLY

Dougherty Building (12)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D., Stark County, OH
Photo 10


Quality Quickprinting Services of Canton
PRINTING & COPYING
WHILE YOU WAIT
THE PACKRAT
OPEN
Quality
The PACKRAT
CONSIGNMENT SHOP

Printer/The Packrat (13)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D., Stark County, OH
Photo 11


WILSON
CADILLAC AUTO STORAGE
MONTHLY PARKING
ENTRANCE

Wilson Building (14)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D., Stark County, OH
Photo 12


ONE WAY
5th ST NW
Cleveland AVE NW
ONE WAY
ONE WAY
FOR RENT
500
OFFICE for RENT
STARK COUNTY SPORTS PUB

308 Cleveland Ave. N.W. (15), 500 5th St. N.W. (16)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D., Stark County, OH
Photo 13


LONDON'S

219-221 5th St. N.W. (17)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
photo 14


HEAP
SCCAA

Stark County Community Action Agency (18)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 15


ONE WAY
6th
Market AVE NORTH

Troy Laundry Co. Building (20) Mallene Building (19)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 16


Disaster Relief

Troy Laundry Co. Bldg. (20) Mallene Bldg. (19)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 17


Disaster Relief

Troy Laundry Co. Bldg. (20)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 18


CANTON
TOWERS

Troy Laundry Co. Bldg. (21)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, Ott
Photo 19



Repository Printing Warehouse (22)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 20


ONE WAY
Cleveland St
ONE WAY
41st
ONE WAY
ONE WAY

Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Bldg. (23)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 21



Court Ave. Bldg. (24)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 22


ONE WAY
5th
C&J ENTERPRISE

C & J Enterprise (25)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 23


Dollar Respect
C&J

Von Maur / Dollar Respect (21) Richman Bros. Bldg. (26)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 24


CAGO RISTORANTÉ & LOUNGE
S & A FASHION & BEAUTY SUPPLIES
Dollar

Finney Drug Bldg. / S&A Fashion (28)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D
Stark County, OH
Photo 25


401
AVAILABLE
330-494-4411
AKRON-CANTON
OFFICE EQUIPMENT
COLOR
COPIES

Canton Copy Center (29)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 26


SPACE FOR LEASE
454-7857
JONG'S MARKET
CONVENIENCE STORE
DOWNTOWN
WIGS
SALE
CITY
OFFICES
CANTON CITY GOVERN

Miller-Blanchard Co. Bldg. (30)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 27


ACE FOR LEASE
454-7857
DOWNTOWN
WIGS
Downtown WIG &
•BEAUTY SUPPLIES•
CITY
OFFICES
CANTON CITY GOVERNMENT OFFICES
424
420
WIG
SALE
HAT
SALE
WIG
SALE

C.N. Vicary Bldg (31)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 28


14th ST NORTH
ONE WAY

Yohe Hotel / St. Edward Hotel (32)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 29


H.T.-F.E. Grant
TONY CARLONE
Watch Repair

H.T. & F.E. Covent Bridg. (33)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 30


Minute Men Staffing
Daily Pay
Temp to Perm
CONESTOGA ROOM
Opening Soon
ONE WAY

331-333 / 335-337 Cleveland Ave N.W. (35, 34)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 31


RESTAURANT
ut, Delivery, (330)455-3333
El Jalapeno
EL JALAPEÑO
MEXICAN EXPRESS
BUD LIGHT
P

El Jalapenos Mexican Restaurant (36)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 32


THE OKEY LAW FIRM

The Oakley Law Firm (37)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 33


ONE WAY
3rd ST NW

W.E. Homer Co. Bldg. (35)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 34


Pizzeria
Lounge

Primos Restaurant (40), Luna Coville (35)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 35


330
OHIO STAFFING SOLUTIONS
KOLP
WHITMIRE-KING
330-452-4653

Jackman Bldg. (41), Whitmire-King Bldg (42)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 36


COMPUTER EXCHANGE
GOD BLESS
OUR TROOPS
OPEN

Schaffer Bldg. (43), 312 Cleveland Ave. N.W. (44)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 37


3rd ST NW
Cleveland AVE NW
ONE WAY
COMPUTER EXCHANGE

312 Cleveland Ave N.W. (44) Ball Bldg. / Gasser Jewelers (45)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 38



Ball Bldg. / Gasser Jewelers (45)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 39


FRANK'S PRODUCE
SINCE 1911
FRUITS
VEGETABLES
ABC
BAIL
BONDS
ARCADIA GRILL

Rear elevations - Pall Bldg / Bauer Jewelers (45),
312 Cleveland Ave NW (44), Schaeffer Bldg. (43)
Upper Downtown Canton 11-12.
Stark County, OH
Photo 40


THE DEWERT BUILDING
Market St
3rd St

Penkert Bldg. (46)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 41


Is Your Name in the Book?
REGISTER NOW
TO VOTE!
ONE
WAY
Stark County
Regional Planning
Board Of Elections
Records Center

Sears Roebuck & Co. Bldg. (47)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 42



223 3rd Street N.E. (48), 227 3rd Street N.E. (49)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D
Stark County, OH
photo 43



YMCA of Canton (SO)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 44


Y
ONE WAY

YMCA of Canton (530)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 45



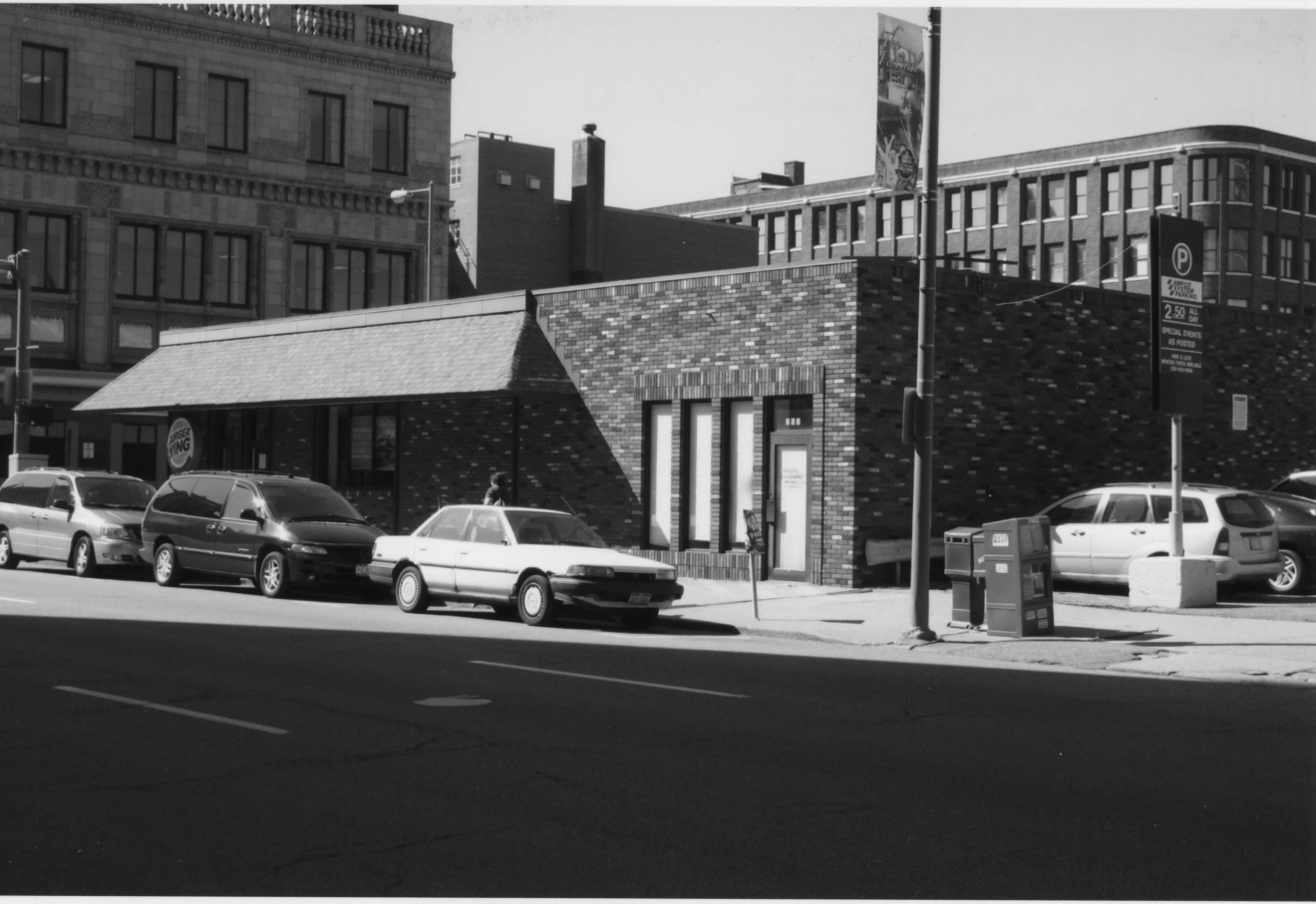
YMCA of Canton (50)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 46


Stork Management Services, Inc.
PRIVATE PARKING

330 3rd Street N.W. (52), Scott Bldg. (51)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 47


Capetrain JEWELERS
Capetrain JEWELERS
George's

Falk Bldg. (54), Capestrain Jewelers (53)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
photo 48


2.50 ALL DAY
SPECIAL EVENTS AS POSTED

Burger King (55)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 49



Parking Ceanage (5de)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 530



Onesto Hotel / Bliss Tower (57)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 51


NAPOLI'S
ITALIAN EATERY
PASTA
PIZZA
SEAFOOD
SPIRITS
RITE AID
PHARMACY

Northwest Bldg. (51), McCrory Bldg. (52)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
photo 52


STYLISH FASHIONS
CUSTOM SUITS
CARPE DIEM
FOR LEASE
PRIME
OFFICE SPACE
330-675-2100
QUIZNOS SUB
OPEN
ITALIAN
EATERY
PASTA

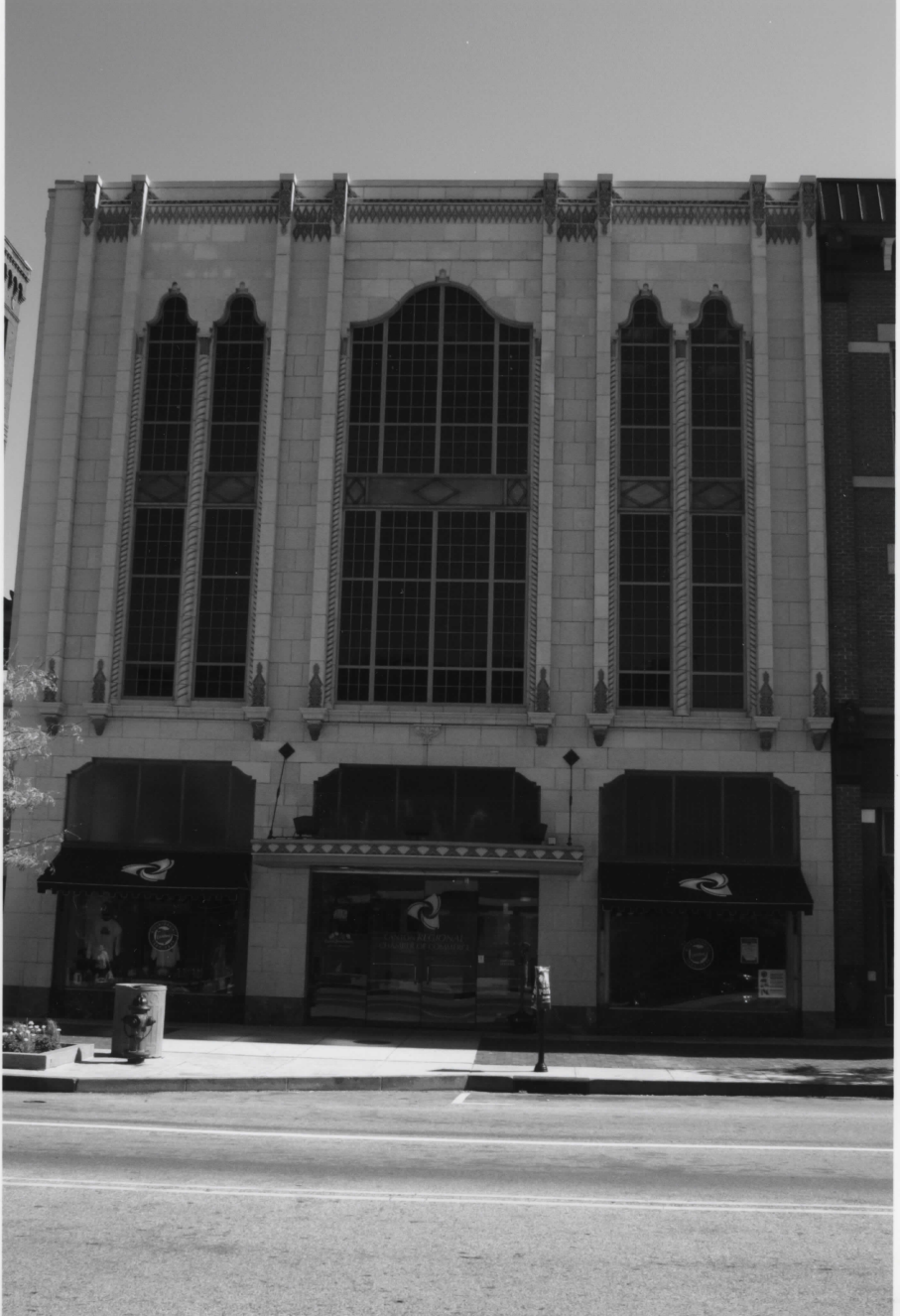
News Depot Bldg. (62), 213 Market Ave N. (61), 217 Market Ave N. (60)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 53


ART'S JEWELERS DIAMOND CENTER
ART'S JEWELERS DIAMOND CENTER

Folwell/Zollinger Bldg. (43)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 54


MILLENNIUM CENTRE

Parisian / Millennium Bldg. (64)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
photo 55



Parisian Bldg (64) detail
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 586



Western Union Bldg. (65)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 57



Bechel Bournulin Co. Bldg. (66)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 58


ONE
WAY

Ohio Bell Office Bldg (67), 116 McKinley Ave. N. W. (68)
Upper Downtown Canton H. D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 59



Trinity Lutheran Church (69)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
photo 60


Community
Mediation
Center
AVAILABLE

Trinity Lutheran Church (69), Mellet Bldg / Canton
Daily News Bldg (70)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 61


ONLY

Mellet Bldg. / Canton Daily News Bldg. (70)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
photo 62


ROAD
CLOSED
AHEAD
FOR LEASE
United Way
211
United Way
Information & Referral
455-INFO

East Ohio Gas Bldg. (71)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 63


ONE WAY
Cleveland
W Tuscarawas
CHINESE

Stern & Mann Bldg. (72)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 64



Liberty Commons (73)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 65


W. Tuscarawas
COURTYARD CENTRE
COURTYARD CENTRE
ONLY
ONE WAY

Peoples Bank Bldg. / Brant Bldg. (74)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 6b



Courtland Hotel Annex (76) Snack Bar (75)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 67



Stark County Courthouse (77)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 68


KeyBank

George Harter Bank / KeyBank Annex (7E)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 69


DEWALT BLOCK
122
FOR LEAS
MICHAEL A. BOSKE
JEREMY J. FOLTZ

Dewalt Bldg (79)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 70


Tuscarawas St
WEST
EAST
Available
330-499-81
100
CENTRAL PLAZA
The Prudential
DeHOFF REALTORS
Rock Solid

100 Central Plaza (80)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 71


ONE WAY
2nd
Walnut
ONE WAY
muggswigz
muggswigz

Lantz Bldg. (81)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 72


Wm. R. DAY
ONE WAY
NO TURN ON RED
PARKING

William R. Day Bldg & Garage (82)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH

Photo 73



First Methodist Episcopal Church (83)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 74


DO NOT
ENTER
200

First Federal Savings & Loan (84)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 75


1892
THE BELMONT
GOOD FOOD
2nd St SW

The Belvoir Bldg / Benderis Restaurant (85)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 76


Central PLAZA NORTH
Market AVE NORTH
ONE WAY

First National Bank / Central Trust Tower (86)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 77


First Ladies
National
Historic Site

Citizens Bldg (87), Harvard Dental Bldg. (88), Piper Arcade (89)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 78


FRANK T. BOW FEDERAL BUILDING
ONE WAY
Cleveland

Canton Post Office / Frank T. Bow Federal Bldg. (90)
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 79



View from Public Square @ Tuscarawas looking north up Market Ave

Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo 80


Moss
MEN'S
WEAR
NAPOLI'S
ITALIAN

View from 2nd Street looking north up Market Ave
Upper Downtown Canton H.D.
Stark County, OH
Photo #1

1. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District. Stark Co, OH



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FIRST CADILLAC
A.H.(TONY) WILSON PULLING 8½

2. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co. OH

Canton- 1920 — Public Bldgs.



94.28.10

3. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co, OH



4. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co, OH



First National Bank Bldg.

1923 W. Tdoc. Eagle Drug Store - 134 W. Tdoc Tempor

Location 1st National Bank RRH



5. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co, OH

6. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co., OH



7. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co., OH



CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION

VIEW OF NORTH MARKET AVENUE 1928

8. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co., OH

CANTON PUBLIC BLDGS + ~~OFFICIALS~~
KofC





CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION

December 1931 Airial view of Canton at Public Square

9. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co, OH

10. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co., OH



O-5 FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS &
LOAN ASSOCIATION,
CANTON

1936 NRH

11. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co., OH



12. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co. OH

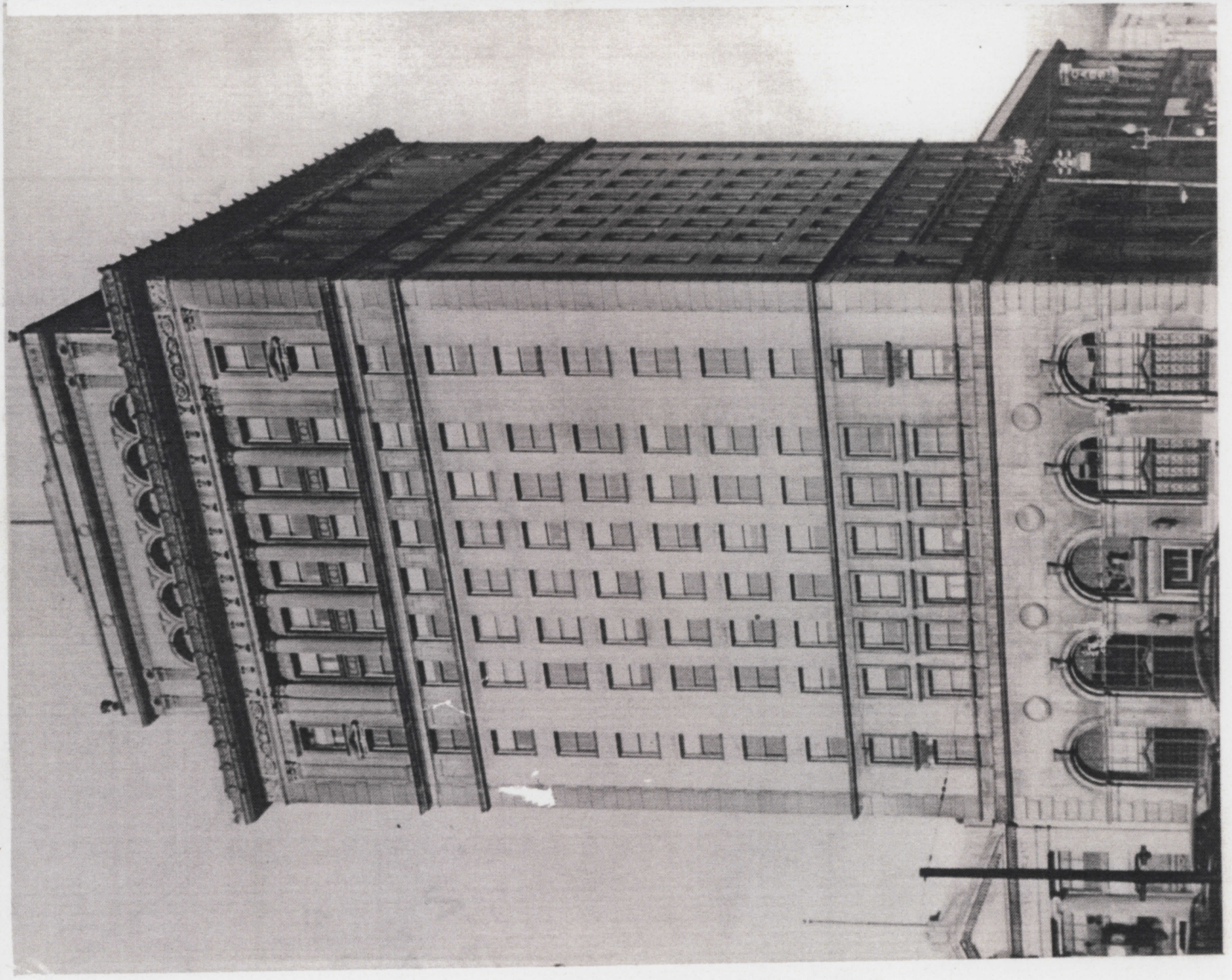


I-52

I-52 EAST OHIO GAS CO.

13. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co., OH





CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION
FIRST NATIONAL BANK 1948

14. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co, OH

15. Upper Canton Downtown Historic District, Stark Co. OH

CANTON - PUBLIC BLDGS & OFFICIALS - P.O.





16. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co., OH

17. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co. OH



18. Upper Downtown Canton historic District, Stark Co, OH



McKINLEY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION

CIRCA 1958 CANTON PUBLIC SQUARE

19. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co., OH



DOWN TOWN CANTON FROM THE AIR 1953

20. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co., OH





CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

"CENTRAL PLAZA" NOV 1962 URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT

21. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co., OH



CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION

JUL 1947 Market Street N at 4th Street NE

22. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co., OH

23. Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark Co. OH



USGS
science for a changing world

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CANTON EAST QUADRANGLE
OHIO-STARK CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

81°22′30″ 69000mE 70 71 20′ 73 R 8 W R 7 W 75 17′30″ 76 77 78 705 000 METERS 81°15′
40°52′30″ 45°24′00″N 45°23′ 45°22′ 45°21′ 50′ 45°20′ 45°19′ T 11 N T 10 N 45°18′ 45°17′ 47′30″ 45°16′ 45°15′ 45°14′ 122 500 METERS 45°13′ 45°12′00″N 40°45′
132 500 METERS
T 19 N T 18 N

Downtown Canton
Historic District
Canton
Stark Co., OH

UTM References:
2. 17 468649 4516627
3. 17 468493 4516033

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Topography compiled 1957. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1994 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1967

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17
2 500-meter ticks: Ohio Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone)

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Entire area lies within the Congress Lands north of the Old Seven Ranges Land lines based on Ohio River Base

Landmark buildings verified 1967

MN GN
8° 142 MILS 0° 12′ 4 MILS
UTM GRID AND 2000 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0.5 0 KILOMETERS 1 2
1000 0 METERS 1000 2000
1 0.5 0 1 MILES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 FEET

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

OHIO
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 North Canton
2 Hartville
3 Limaville
4 Canton West
5 Robertsville
6 Bolivar
7 Waynesburg
8 Malvern
ADJOINING 7.5′ QUADRANGLE NAMES

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

20% TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER

CANTON EAST, OH
1994
NIMA 4765 IV SE-SERIES V852

COMMERCIAL SURVEY CO.
203 Caxton Bldg. 812 Huron Rd
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(216) 771-3995

ISBN 0-607-91455-6
9 780607 914559

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CANTON WEST QUADRANGLE
OHIO-STARK CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

81°30′ — 40°52′30″ — 81°22′30″ — 40°45′

R 9 W R 8 W — T 11 N T 10 N

685 000 METERS — 692 500 METERS — 132 500 METERS — 122 500 METERS

Downtown Canton
Historic District
Canton
Stark Co. OH

UTM References:
1. 17 468188 4516744
4. 17 468027 4516156

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Topography compiled 1957. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1994 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1967

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17
2 500-meter ticks: Ohio Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone)

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Entire area lies within the Congress Lands north of the Old Seven Ranges Land lines based on the Ohio River Base

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Landmark buildings verified 1967

MN — GN — 8° 142 MILS — 0° 17′ 5 MILS
UTM GRID AND 2000 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0.5 0 KILOMETERS 1 2
1000 0 METERS 1000 2000
1 0.5 0 MILES 1
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 FEET

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

OHIO
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Canal Fulton
2 North Canton
3 Hartville
4 Massillon
5 Canton East
6 Navarre
7 Bolivar
8 Waynesburg
ADJOINING 7.5′ QUADRANGLE NAMES

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

20% TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER

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

INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 2000

COMMERCIAL SURVEY CO.
203 Caxton Bldg. 812 Huron Rd
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(216) 771-3995

ISBN 0-607-91454-9
9 780607 914542

CANTON WEST, OH
1994
NIMA 4765 IV SW-SERIES V852

Northmark Downtown, LLC.

217 Market Ave. N, Canton, Ohio

November 28, 2005



Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030

Attn: Rachel M. Tooker
State Historic Preservation Officer

Dear Ms. Tooker:

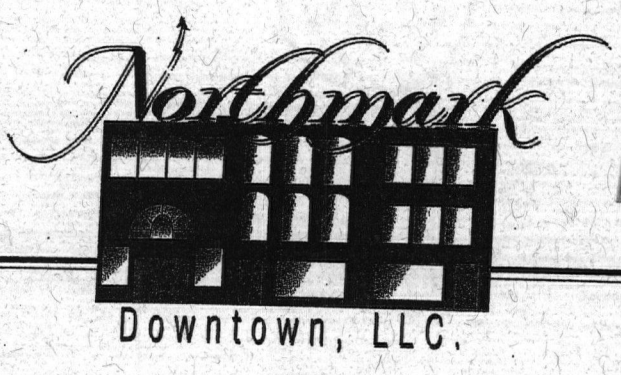
The purpose of this letter is to support the nomination of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District to the National Register. In recent years, downtown Canton has enjoyed a wonderful rebirth, evidenced by increased capital investment in the central city.

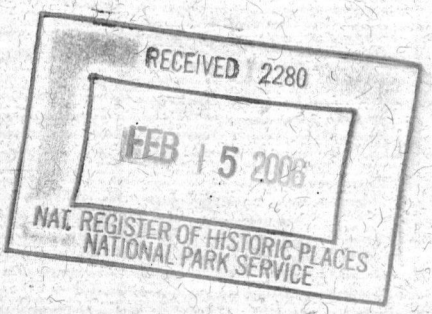
We strongly believe that designation as a historic district will allow us to continue to revitalize our downtown. In fact, much of the capital investments to date in the downtown have been in the form of purchases of existing buildings and the renovation and restoration of these properties.

Please convey our letter of support to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. We look forward to continuing the renaissance of downtown Canton through the creation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District.

Sincerely,

Stephen C. Coon





207 Market Ave. N, Canton, Ohio

November 28, 2005

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030

Attn: Rachel M. Tooker
State Historic Preservation Officer

Dear Ms. Tooker:

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Please convey our letter of support to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. We look forward to continuing the renaissance of downtown Canton through the creation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District.

Sincerely,

Jennifer L Coon

Jennifer L. Coon



HISTORIC ONESTO, LLC

200 Cleveland Avenue NW · Canton, Ohio

RECEIVED 2280
FEB 15 2006
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

November 28, 2005

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030

Attn: Rachel M. Tooker
State Historic Preservation Officer

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Please convey our letter of support to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. We look forward to continuing the renaissance of downtown Canton through the creation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District.

Sincerely,

DG. Noel

Dana G. Noel
Co-Owner

BROWNSTONE DEVELOPERS LLC
4255 Kropf Avenue SW, Canton, OH 44706

RE: 555 Market N., Canton, OH



November 28, 2005

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030

Attn: Rachel M. Tooker
State Historic Preservation Officer

Dear Ms. Tooker:

The purpose of this letter is to support the nomination of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District to the National Register. In recent years, downtown Canton has enjoyed a wonderful rebirth, evidenced by increased capital investment in the central city.

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Please convey our letter of support to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. We look forward to continuing the renaissance of downtown Canton through the creation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District.

Sincerely,

Rick Rorick

Rick Rorick
Co-Owner

CANTON *REGIONAL*
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

222 Market Avenue North, Canton, Ohio 44702 • Main Line (330) 456-7253 • (800) 533-4302
General Fax: (330) 452-7786 • Finance, Sales, Marketing & Events Fax: (330) 489-6005 • www.cantonchamber.org

RECEIVED 2280
FEB 15 2006
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

November 28, 2005

Rachel Tooker
Ohio Historic Preservation Officer

Dear Ms. Tooker:

On behalf of the Canton Regional Chamber of Commerce I support the nomination of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District to the National Register. In recent years, through the efforts of many, including the Chamber's Canton Development Partnership, downtown Canton has enjoyed a wonderful rebirth.

I strongly believe that designation as a historic district will allow us to continue to revitalize our downtown. Much of the capital investments to date in the downtown have been in the form of purchases of existing buildings and the renovation and restoration of these properties.

Please convey my letter of support to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. I look forward to continuing the renaissance of downtown Canton through the creation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District.

Very truly yours,

Dennis P. Saunier
President & CEO





222 Market Ave. N.
Canton, Ohio 44702
330.456.0468 main line
800.533.4302 toll free
330.452.7786 fax

November 28, 2005

Rachel Tooker
Ohio Historic Preservation Officer

Dear Ms. Tooker:

The purpose of this letter is to support the nomination of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District to the National Register. In recent years, downtown Canton has enjoyed a wonderful rebirth, evidenced by increased capital investment in the central city.

We strongly believe that designation as a historic district will allow us to continue to revitalize our downtown. In fact, much of the capital investments to date in the downtown have been in the form of purchases of existing buildings and the renovation and restoration of these properties.

Please convey our letter of support to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. We look forward to continuing the renaissance of downtown Canton through the creation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District.

Very truly yours,

Michael P. Gill, Director

Kolp real estate

REALTOR®

456-4739

326 CLEVELAND AVENUE, N.W. - CANTON, OHIO 44702



November 28, 2005

Rachel Tooker
Ohio Historic Preservation Officer

Dear Ms. Tooker:

The purpose of this letter is to support the nomination of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District to the National Register. In recent years, downtown Canton has enjoyed a wonderful rebirth, evidenced by increased capital investment in the central city.

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Please convey our letter of support to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. We look forward to continuing the renaissance of downtown Canton through the creation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District.

Very truly yours,

Thomas A. Kolp

C A N T O N T O M O R R O W

A Center City Partnership

222 Market Avenue N, Canton, OH 44702 - (330) 456-0468 - Fax: (330) 452-7786

November 28, 2005



Rachel Tooker
Ohio Historic Preservation Officer

Dear Ms. Tooker:

The purpose of this letter is to support the nomination of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District to the National Register. In recent years, downtown Canton has enjoyed a wonderful rebirth, evidenced by increased capital investment in the central city.

We strongly believe that designation as a historic district will allow us to continue to revitalize our downtown. In fact, much of the capital investments to date in the downtown have been in the form of purchases of existing buildings and the renovation and restoration of these properties.

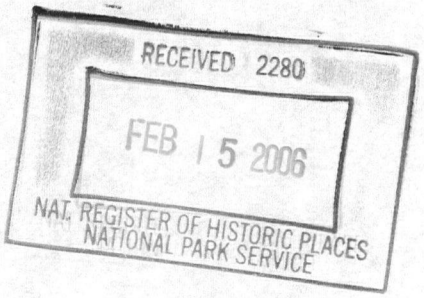
Please convey our letter of support to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. We look forward to continuing the renaissance of downtown Canton through the creation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District.

Very truly yours,

Michael P. Gill, President

Downtown Canton
SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT, INC.
222 Market Avenue N, Canton, OH 44702 - (330) 456-0468 - Fax: (330) 452-7786

November 29, 2005



Rachel Tooker
Ohio Historic Preservation Officer

Dear Ms. Tooker:

The purpose of this letter is to support the nomination of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District to the National Register. Downtown Canton is enjoying a wonderful rebirth, evidenced by increased capital investment in the central city. Designation as a historic district will allow us to continue to revitalize our downtown. Many capital investments to date in the downtown have been in the form of purchases of existing buildings and the renovation and restoration of these properties.

Please convey our letter of support to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. We look forward to continuing the renaissance of downtown Canton through the creation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District.

Very truly yours,

Michael P. Gill, President

Downtown Canton Land Bank

222 Market Avenue North, Canton, OH 44702 - (330) 456-0468 - Fax: (330) 452-7786

RECEIVED 2280
FEB 15 2006
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

November 30, 2005

Rachel Tooker
Ohio Historic Preservation Officer

Dear Ms. Tooker:

This letter is to express our support of the nomination of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District to the National Register. Downtown Canton is enjoying an amazing rebirth, which is evidenced by increased capital investment in the central city. Designation as a historic district will allow us to continue to revitalize our downtown. Many capital investments to date in the downtown have been in the form of purchases of existing buildings and the renovation and restoration of these properties.

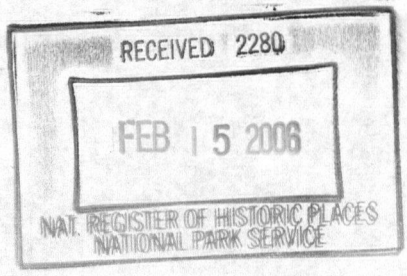
Please convey our letter of support to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. We look forward to continuing the renaissance of downtown Canton through the creation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District.

Very truly yours,

Michael P. Gill, President

Stark Management Services, Inc.

330 Third St. NW
Canton, OH 44702
P: (330) 452-9844 • F: (330) 452-9849



November 30, 2005

Rachel Tooker
Ohio Historic Preservation Officer

Dear Ms. Tooker:

The purpose of this letter is to support the nomination of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District to the National Register. In recent years, downtown Canton has enjoyed a wonderful rebirth, evidenced by increased capital investment in the central city.

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Please convey our letter of support to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. We look forward to continuing the renaissance of downtown Canton through the creation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District.

Very truly yours,

T. W. Schervish

Thomas W. Schervish
President

Stark
COMMUNITY FOUNDATION



November 30, 2005

Rachel M. Tooker, State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, OH 42311-1030

Re: Proposed Upper Downtown Canton Historic District

Dear Ms. Tooker:

I am writing in support of the application of the DCLB, Inc. to secure Historic District status on the National Register of Historic Places for the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District. I understand that the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board will be considering this application at its meeting on December 2, 2005.

As a Member of the Board of the Canton Regional Chamber of Commerce and also of Canton Tomorrow, Inc., I have been especially aware of the redevelopment efforts in Downtown Canton over the past twenty years. These efforts have gained speed and momentum in recent years. I believe that the designation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District will further enhance preservation and development in our central city, the significant majority of which will be through private investment.

Recently, Stark Community Foundation through its entity, SCF Development, Ltd. acquired and restored the St. Edward Hotel Building which is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Our new home will be in the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, and we look forward to seeing additional preservation efforts in this part of our downtown.

Please convey my support and endorsement to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

SCF DEVELOPMENT, LTD.
STARK COMMUNITY FOUNDATION, INC., Managing Member

James A. Bower
President

cc: John R. Werren, Chairman - Stark Community Foundation

400 Market Ave. North - Suite 200 Canton, Ohio 44702 / Phone: 330.454.3426 / Fax: 330.454.5855 / starkcommunityfoundation.org

City of Canton, Ohio

HOME OF THE PRO FOOTBALL HALL OF FAME CANTON, OHIO

Janet Weir Creighton, Mayor

November 30, 2005

RECEIVED 2280
FEB 15 2006
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Rachel Tooker
Ohio Historical Preservation Officer

Dear Ms. Tooker:

As Canton, Ohio continues the renaissance of economic improvements with commercial, industrial, and neighborhood growth, it is the purpose of this communication to fully support and endorse the nomination of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District to the National Register. We are seeing spectacular improvements to the downtown area, which have resulted in an influx of businesses and people.

It is evident through the renovation and restoration that has already taken place, that this community believes in downtown Canton! I full support the designation of a historic district and strongly believe this will help in the renaissance that is taking place in downtown Canton.

On behalf of the citizens of Canton, your consideration of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District to the National register is most appreciated, and will certainly aid in our revitalization efforts. If I may provide any additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Janet Weir Creighton
Mayor, City of Canton



218 Cleveland Avenue, S.W. / P.O. Box 24218 / Canton, Ohio 44701-4218
PH 330-489-3283 / FAX 330-489-3282 / www.cityofcanton.com

THE MCBEL TRUST
612 MARKET AVENUE SOUTH
CANTON, OHIO 44702
330-456-7900



November 30, 2005

Rachel Tooker
Ohio Historic Preservation Officer

Dear Ms. Tooker:

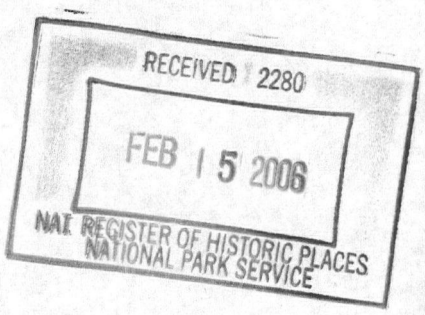
The purpose of this letter is to support the nomination of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District to the National Register. In recent years, downtown Canton has enjoyed a wonderful rebirth, evidenced by increased capital investment in the central city.

We strongly believe that designation as a historic district will allow us to continue to revitalize our downtown. In fact, much of the capital investments to date in the downtown have been in the form of purchases of existing buildings and the renovation and restoration of these properties.

Please convey our letter of support to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. We look forward to continuing the renaissance of downtown Canton through the creation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District.

Very truly yours,

EAGLE REALTY LTD.
104 SIXTH STREET S.W
CANTON, OHIO 44702
330-456-7900



November 30, 2005

Rachel Tooker
Ohio Historic Preservation Officer

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Please convey our letter of support to the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board. We look forward to continuing the renaissance of downtown Canton through the creation of the Upper Downtown Canton Historic District.

Very truly yours,

Tim S. Belden

PINION LLC
1330 MARKET AVENUE SOUTH
CANTON, OHIO 44702
330-456-7900



November 30, 2005

Rachel Tooker
Ohio Historic Preservation Officer

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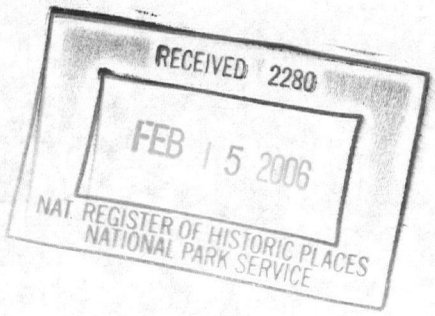
Very truly yours,

Susan A. Baldoni

FAIRPLAY DEVELOPMENT LLC
237 EAST TUSCARAWAS STREET
CANTON, OHIO 44702
330-456-7900



November 30, 2005

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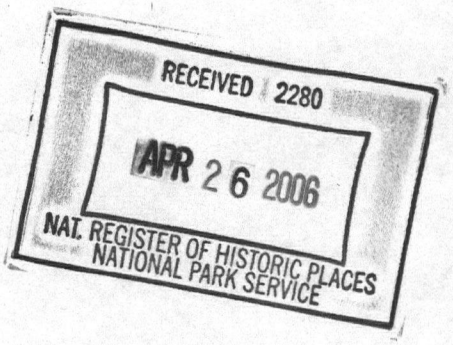
Very truly yours,

Dan K Cobb

TREASURER



OHIO HISTORY

May 3

COPY

April 4, 2006

Mr. William M. McGovern
Environmental Programs Officer
Department of the Treasury
Treasury Department Annex Building, Room 6140
Washington, DC 20220

RE: Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark County, Ohio

Dear Mr. McGovern:

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office has recommended approval of the listing of the above nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination includes a federally owned facility, the Frank T. Bow Federal Building at 201 Cleveland Avenue, S.W., Canton, Ohio. The nomination has been forwarded to the National Park Service for review.

As you are aware, federal regulations require that the SHPO provide 30 day notification and comment period for federal agencies owning properties to be nominated to the National Register. I am enclosing a copy of the nomination for your consideration and comment. We invite your comments on the nomination.

If our office can be of additional assistance, please contact me at (614) 298-2000 or bpowers@ohiohistory.org.

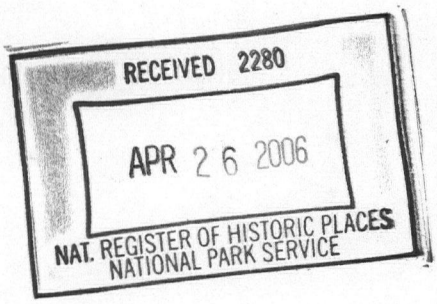
Sincerely,

Barbara Powers

Barbara Powers, Department Head
Inventory and Registration

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street, Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030 ph: 614.298.2000 fx: 614.298.2037
www.ohiohistory.org

OHIO HISTORY



April 24, 2006

Ms. Jan Matthews, Associate Director and Keeper of the
National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 I (Eye) Street, NW
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Matthews:

I am pleased to resubmit the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the **Upper Downtown Canton Historic District, Stark County, Ohio.**

The nomination was returned to the state due to a proceedural error. The Ohio Historic Preservation Office has notified the Federal Preservation Office that there is a federal building included in the boundaries of the historic district. A copy of the letter is enclosed with this resubmission.

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

Sincerely,

for Barbara Tower
Rachel Tooker
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street, Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030 ph: 614.298.2000 fx: 614.298.2037
www.ohiohistory.org