



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National 188Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Wadsworth Downtown Historic District

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

## 2. Location

Street & number: High, Main, Broad, and College, roughly bounded by Pine, Lyman, Maple, King, Pardee, and Mills.

City or town: Wadsworth State: Ohio County: Medina

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

    national     statewide     X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X     A     B     C     D

<p><i>Barbara Power</i> DSHPO/Dept. Head for Inventory &amp; Registration</p>	<p><b>August 4, 2023</b></p>
<p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p> <p><u>   </u> State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection <u>   </u></p> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
<p>In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
<p><b>Title :</b></p>	<p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

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**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>47</u>	<u>11</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>49</u>	<u>15</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**  
**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
- COMMERCE-TRADE/ business, professional, financial institution, specialty store, department store, restaurant
- EDUCATION/ school
- SOCIAL/ meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT/ city hall
- INDUSTRY/ manufacturing facility, waterworks, processing site, industrial storage
- LANDSCAPE/ park, gazebo
- RELIGION/ religious facility
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/ theater

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TRANSPORTATION/ road-related (gas station), rail related

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE-TRADE/ business, professional, financial institution, specialty store,  
department store, restaurant

EDUCATION/ school

HEALTHCARE/clinic, medical business-office

LANDSCAPE/ park

SOCIAL/ meeting hall

RELIGION/ religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ theater, sports facility

VACANT/ NOT IN USE

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate, Queen Anne

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Neo-Classical Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Gothic Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT

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

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; STONE/sandstone, limestone;  
METAL/aluminum; SYNTHETICS/vinyl and extruded lumber; WOOD/weatherboard;  
STUCCO; ASPHALT; SLATE, TERRA COTTA, CONCRETE

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### **Narrative Description**

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

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### **Summary Paragraph**

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Wadsworth Downtown Historic District is the commercial core of Wadsworth and extends into the industrial section of Wadsworth established by the end of the 19th century. It is primarily a collection of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early mid-20<sup>th</sup> century brick and frame commercial buildings, with a few residences, a church, school, landscaped park/medians, and one industrial site, part of the historic industrial corridor just south of the downtown. Wadsworth is located at the southeast corner of Medina County, approximately 13 miles southeast of Medina, the county seat and 15 miles west from the City of Akron's downtown. The current population of Wadsworth is 24,046 from the 2020 census and the Historic District encompasses 29 acres (per Google Earth online 2/13/2023). The Historic District is situated along the main historic commercial east-west corridor on Broad and College Streets roughly Lyman Street to Pardee Street, and the north-south corridor on High and Main Streets, roughly Maple to Pine. The district has 49 contributing resources (47 buildings, 1 site, and 1 structure which played a role or existed during the period of significance dating from 1863 to 1967, along with 15 non-contributing resources (11 buildings, 2 structures, and 2 objects). The Wadsworth Downtown Historic District is distinct and identifiable, and it maintains historic integrity, continuing to reflect the architectural styles and building types commonly found within late 19<sup>th</sup> and early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> commercial node and industrial corridor.

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### **Narrative Description**

#### **Setting**

Set within a landscape that falls to the south, Wadsworth Downtown has a typical street grid centered around where High Street on the north meets Main Street on the south, and College Street on the west meets Broad Street on the east. Residential neighborhoods dominate the surrounding streets to the north, south, east, and west of the district. The edges of the commercial core of the historic district include public religious and educational buildings, along with several early residential properties transformed into commercial. The location of these buildings reflects a fairly typical pattern of community development within a commercial center. All four streets intersect at the main square. High Street has a large green space in the middle which was a turn-around for the streetcar line. On College Street and Broad Street there was a right-of-way for the streetcar line which began operation on April 8, 1907. After the streetcar line discontinued on January 1, 1934, the streets became two lanes of automobile traffic each way, with landscaping and park space defining the primary commercial intersection of High, Main, and Broad

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streets. There is a gazebo and soldiers monument/fountain in the landscaped median along Broad Street; both date to outside the period of significance. There is a clock located at the corner of High Street and College Street that dates to outside the period of significance. The parks were points of pride for downtown, with property being donated by residents except on the west side of Main Street where the owner did not want to part with their land. The streets are lined with on-street angled parking and concrete sidewalks with trees and streetlighting. Illustrating the close ties between the historic commercial and industrial development in Wadsworth, included in the district on the south end there is one of the large industrial properties that shaped Wadsworth's growth and development – The Ohio Injector Company – located on the east side of Main Street. Note that while the Ohio Match Company is located across Main Street to the west, it is for the most part set back from the street and separated from the district by several non-contributing properties; therefore, the Ohio Match Company is not within the district boundary. Additionally, St. Mark's Episcopal Church (1842), 146 College Street, (NR73001506) is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places and therefore, not included in the downtown district boundary.

### **Individual Resources**

Unless otherwise noted, all resources are contributing buildings, site or structures to the Wadsworth Downtown National Register Historic District. These contributing buildings, sites and structures existed during or were constructed during the period of significance 1863-1967 and exhibit the seven (7) aspects of integrity used for evaluation: location, design, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The criteria for determining which buildings are non-contributing includes construction dates outside the period of significance and/or non-historic alteration of most of the primary street-facing façade and elevations. Eleven buildings are Non-Contributing, #63 High and Broad Street medians/parks are a Contributing site; the #26 Water Tower is a Contributing structure and the #3 ATM, #9 Gazebo/Bandstand are Non-Contributing structures; and #64 Soldiers Monument and #60 Clock are Non-Contributing objects.

#### **1. 161 High Street, Wadsworth Historical Society (Photo 01)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, three-bay, two-story, wood-sided dwelling, constructed c1840, that currently houses the Wadsworth Historical Society and Museum. The centrally located entrance features a small porch with two simple square columns supporting an entablature. The door is framed by sidelights. On either side of the entrance are two, one-over-one double hung wood windows. The second floor has a tall and narrow pair of casement windows centered over the entrance; on either side of the casements are two, one-over-one double hung wood windows. The roof is side gabled and covered in non-historic asphalt shingles. There is a chimney on each gable end. There is a small one-story addition to the south that has two, one-over-one double hung wood windows. Though it was constructed prior to the period of significance, this building is contributing as it illustrates the transition of many buildings downtown from residential to commercial to address the needs of the population. Specifically, this building served as a doctor's office for multiple years during the period of significance.

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**2. 120 Maple Street – Non-contributing**

This building is an approximately L-shaped in plan, six-bay, two-story brick building that was constructed in 1995 to serve as the City Hall. The south bay is a two-story brick portico topped by a small bell tower. This building is non-contributing because it was constructed after the period of significance.

**3. Huntington ATM – Non-contributing Structure**

This structure is included within the district boundary because it stands on the same parcel as the bank. It is non-contributing because it was constructed after the period of significance.

**4. 129 High Street (Photo 02)**

This is an approximately rectangular in plan, three-bay, one-story brick building that was constructed in 1958 according to a booklet announcing the opening of First National Bank. There is an 1978 addition to the north side that approximately mirrors the front (west) elevation's south end large expanse of glazing. The original portion of the building retains its red brick exterior and large expanses of glazing on the south end of the front (west) elevation and the side (south) elevation; however, the fenestration has been altered. The side (south) elevation has twelve white "piers" between each glazed opening with Modern stylistic influences. The parapet is brick. The side (north) elevation is an expanse of brick with no glazing.

**5. 125 High Street (Photo 02) – Non-contributing**

This building is a rectangular in plan, two-bay, one-story building that was constructed c1950s. It has on the north end, a modern aluminum double door entrance recessed from the main plane of the façade, which has four aluminum-framed storefront windows on a brick bulkhead. There is vertical paneling along the top of the façade, capped by a metal coping. This building is non-contributing because the storefront of this one-story building was significantly altered outside the period of significance.

**6. 121 High Street (Photo 02)**

This building is a rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story, commercial type building with a re-configured first floor. The building reportedly was constructed c1898. There appears to be brick infill between the historic brick outer piers and denticulated stringcourse above. There are two entrances marked with awnings on the north; the northern-most entrance has a historic five-paneled wood door and sidelight and appears to access the second floor, and the other entrance accesses the first-floor business. To the south of the entrance there is a tripartite replacement window at the first-floor business. There is painted bulkhead paneling along the building base. The second floor has two tripartite windows with continuous soldier course brick sills set in a brick facade. The parapet features a corbeled brick cornice.

**7. 117 High Street (Photo 02) – Non-contributing**

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This building is a rectangular in plan, three-bay, one-story, commercial type building with re-configured façade. The building was constructed c1917 based on a historic in-construction photograph of the adjacent building to the south. The façade features a centrally located entrance recessed under a brick segmental arch flanked by pilasters. There are two segmental arched storefront windows set under brick segmental arches on either side of the entrance. There are pilasters on the outside building corners. Above the columns is a wide signboard and above that is a denticulated cornice line. There are four gooseneck lights along the top. There is a satellite dish perched along the north side of the building. This building is non-contributing because it was significantly altered circa 2001 after the end of the period of significance.

**8. 101-111 High Street (Photo 02)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, five-bay storefronts, two-story, commercial type building. The building was constructed in 1917 according to a historic in-construction photograph. It has aluminum replacement storefronts with wood-paneled bulkheads on the first floor, and a second floor featuring tripartite windows set in a brick facade. The center bay contains an entrance to the second floor, the outer bays have entrances to the first-floor businesses.

**9. Gazebo/Bandstand (Photo 03) – Non-contributing Structure**

Constructed in 1976 by a high school carpentry class, this gazebo is an octagonal in plan, painted white, wood structure. A short run of stairs is located on the west elevation. The balustrades between the turned wood posts are wood. The posts support decorative woodwork and a denticulated entablature. The asphalt-shingled roof structure slopes upward in a pointed configuration. A flagpole sits on the roof peak. This building is non-contributing because it was constructed outside the period of significance.

**10. 129 Broad Street (Photo 04)**

This is an L-shaped plan, one-bay, one-story brick building with end-gable roof framing wood shingles. The building was constructed in 1908 according to newspaper articles. The non-historic aluminum storefront is covered by an awning set in a paneled opening.

**11. 123 Broad Street (Photo 04)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, three-bay, two-story brick theatre building. The theatre was constructed in 1914 according to newspaper articles. The first floor has double door aluminum entrance off-center to the west, with two small windows to the east; the outer bay, each end, has a fixed window and inner aluminum entrance. The second floor has a marquee and seven fixed windows. There is a neon blade sign above the middle window. There is a rectangular brick panel in the parapet, which is topped by a clipped brick pediment.

**12. 117-119 Broad Street (Photo 04) – Non-contributing**

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This building is a rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story, wood-sided building. The building was reportedly constructed in 1838. The front façade has been significantly altered. The first floor has two recessed aluminum door entries flanked by a pair of fixed square-shaped windows. The bulkhead is covered in such a manner to suggest coursed ashlar stone. There is a signboard at transom-level. The second floor has four, one-over-one replacement windows. There is an addition to the east that is a rectangular in plan, one-bay, one-story, painted white brick structure. The addition was constructed during the 1970s. There is an aluminum door entry with sidelight on the west end. There are no other masonry openings on this façade. This building as a whole is non-contributing because it was significantly altered.

### **13. 111 Main Street (Photo 04-05)**

This building is a rectangular in plan, three-bay, two-story, painted tan brick building. The building was constructed in 1884 according to newspaper articles. The storefront has been significantly altered. The first floor has a recessed entry towards the south end, with display windows on either side set within siding. There is also a display window on the north end. There is a metal-roof awning at the transom level. The second floor has six, one-over-one replacement windows set within arched openings and featuring painted stone sills. It appears that painted wood banding connecting the arched window tops to each other is a modern alteration; there are also goose neck lights at the banding between each window. There is a painted wood cornice with pairs of brackets.

The north elevation has three sections that “step down” at the parapet, although these “step-downs” do not align with building bays. The first floor has a recessed entrance on the east end, a panel-infilled brick arched door opening adjacent to the west, and two small windows in the middle of the façade with painted stone sills. The east small window is set in a brick-arched opening. The second floor has three, one-over-one arched windows, and one, two-over-two arched window set within arched openings and featuring painted stone sills. There is also painted wood banding and goose neck lights as seen on the west elevation.

### **14. 117-121 Main Street (Photos 05-07)**

This building is a rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story, brick building, painted green (north section) and white (south section). The building was constructed in 1885. The first floor has been significantly altered. The north bay has blue paneling over the transom area and framing the replacement aluminum storefront; the display windows angle in to meet the recessed replacement aluminum double door entry. The south bay has red-brown brick infill and three small windows just below the transom area that is also infilled with red-brown brick; the replacement hollow metal door is recessed along the south end. The upper floor in each of the two bays has three one-over-one replacement windows topped by hood molds. The parapet in each bay has the name of the section, “Harp 1920” on the north, and “Blough 1920” on the south. The entire façade is lined by a painted bracketed cornice.

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**15. 125 Main Street (Photo 05-07)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, three-bay, three-story, brick building, painted blue on the first floor, and painted white on the upper floors. The building reportedly was constructed in 1874 based on a date stone that was removed. The storefront appears to have been altered. There is a centrally located, recessed aluminum-door entry and angled display windows on either side of the door. The bulkheads appear to be painted blue brick. The transom has been covered with painted blue paneling and a sign advertising the business within the first floor. There are four brick corbels above the transom, and two floors of three, single-pane replacement windows above the corbels. The brick lining the window sills and heads is red; a small sign is in the parapet and declares “American Legion Post 170.” There are five red stars that line the north edge of the building.

**16. 129 Main Street (Photo 05-07)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, three-bay, three-story, white painted brick building. This building reportedly was constructed c1880. The first floor has been significantly altered. There are two entrances near the north end, a double-doored aluminum entrance in the center, and two openings infilled with glass block on the south end. There is an awning covering the first floor’s entire width. The second floor has a center bay of three, one-over-one replacement windows above brick spandrel panels and a continuous painted stone sill and flanked by brick piers that extend through the third story; and outer bays of single, one-over-one replacement windows above brick spandrel panels. The spandrel panels each have a star. The outer edge of each side of the building also has brick piers that extend from the second floor through the third floor. The third floor has one large window filled with glass block at the center bay, and a window in each outer bay filled with glass block. There are painted stone sills at the third floor. The third floor has painted stone banding above each of the three bays, with a centrally located painted corbel below each outer bay’s band, and four painted corbels below the center bay’s band. The parapet has a painted sign “For God and Country” centered on the middle bay, and “170” centered on each outer bay.

**17. 133 Main Street (Photos 05-07)**

This building is a rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story, cream painted brick building. The first floor, north end has a stair to a basement entry, which is lined by metal railing on either side. There are three more entrances towards the center of the first floor. The middle entrance appears to be paneled wood and leads to the second floor, the entrances on either side are aluminum replacement and lead to the commercial spaces on the first floor. An awning covers the three entrances at the storefront transom-level; either side of the awning there is paneled infill at the transom-level. The display windows on the north and south ends appear to be replacements. The second floor has one-over-one replacement windows lined by a continuous sill, and a continuous window head band. There are recessed rectangular brick panels near the parapet.

**18. 137-141 Main Street (Photos 05-07)**

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This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story tan painted brick building. This building was constructed in 1904 according to the date in the parapet. There are three entrances centrally located on the first floor. The middle entrance is recessed and accesses the second floor; the doorway is marked on either side by fluted pilasters. On either side of the entrance to the second floor are recessed aluminum replacement doors, and storefronts with painted wood bulkheads and display windows. There are modern black awnings in line with the row of transoms. The second floor has four, one-over-one windows with painted rusticated sills topped by a continuous painted rusticated stone stringcourse the width of the building. The parapet is corbelled brick. There is a centrally located painted stone with low-relief lettering reading "1904 Mench."

### **19. 151 Main Street (Photos 08-09)**

This building is the school. The building is approximately U-shaped in plan, with a five-bay north section and seven-bay south section; it is a two-story (with raised basement), red brick building with Neo-Classical Revival influences in the detailing such as the formal cornice lines. Detailing appears to be constructed in terra cotta. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, the north section of the building was constructed in 1907-1908, and the south section of the building was constructed in 1922. The front (west) façade's north section, center bay has a re-configured one-story protruding entry bay with five brick pilasters on stone bases with capitals dividing two sets of aluminum double doors with 10-lites each. There is a band marking the top of the one-story bay. The two upper floors in the center bay have two paired replacement windows each; each pair is marked by sills and soldier course window heads with a keystone. There is a date stone with "1907" between the first-floor window pairings. Brick pilasters topped with capitals that flow into the cornice mark the outer edges of the center bay.

The flanking bays to the center bay of the north section are recessed and narrow, one-window-wide each. The bottom window has a sill and is a one-over-one replacement window with transom topped by a soldier course brick head and keystone. The middle window has a sill and is a one-over-one replacement window with arched transom topped by a soldier course brick arch and keystone, and the top windows are a circular fixed replacement window with four accents in the soldier course surround.

The outer bay on each end of the north section is marked by brick pilasters topped with capitals that flow into the cornice. Each outer bay has two sets of paired one-over-one replacement windows on each floor level (raised basement, first floor, and second floor).

The south section, constructed between 1914 and 1923, is three-bays wide along the north elevation. Entrances are in the one-story protruding entry bay marked by an entablature that wraps the south section's north elevation to the west elevation where it becomes a covered walkway. Masonry openings have been infilled. The north elevation's upper floor has one infilled window in each outer bay and two infilled windows in the center bay. The cornice wraps from the north section's west elevation to the south section's north elevation and around to the west elevation of the south section.

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The south section's west elevation windows on floors one and two do not align with the north elevation windows. The west elevation's north bay features an arched infilled window topped by a circular window. The next bay to the south has a rectangular infilled window. The next three bays have brick relief panels. The end bay has a plain brick wall on the second floor. The south-most bay(s) are one story with raised basement.

The south elevation is not accessible.

#### **20. 185 Main Street (Photo 10)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, two-story, painted blue, sided dwelling with Italianate stylistic influences. The building appears to have been constructed c1900; the Sanborn Insurance Maps appear to first show the vicinity and the building on the 1932 map. The first-floor front (west) façade features a full-width, one-story, shed-roofed porch that curves around the building corners; columns are round and fluted. Under the porch roof, the first-floor front (west) façade has two (2), two-over-two tall windows on the protruding portion; the side (south) elevation has one (1), two-over-two tall window; the recessed return elevation that faces front (west) has a paneled entry door with a storm/screen door. The return elevation extends south and is one story high and includes an entrance that is reached by a wood ramp; the entrance is marked by a gabled roof. The south house extension has a shed roof pitched to the rear (east) and has two one-over-one replacement windows on the south elevation. The north side of the one-story porch appears to have been walled-in and features an entrance on the front (west) elevation and two (2), one-over-one windows on the side (north) elevation. The second-floor features one-over-one replacement windows – two on the front (west) elevation protruding section, one each on the side elevations, and one on the return elevation on the north side of the house. The roof over the main part of the house is hipped and is covered in asphalt shingles.

#### **21. 203 Main Street (Photo 11)**

This building is an approximately square in plan, two-story, painted white, sided dwelling with Queen Anne stylistic influences. The building appears to have been constructed c1900; the Sanborn Insurance Maps appear to first show the vicinity and the building on the 1932 map. The first-floor front (west) façade features a full-width, one-story, roofed porch that wraps the building corners and has a wood-sided knee wall that supports simple turned columns topped by an off-center to the north end-gable pediment marking the location of the entrance beyond. To the south under the porch roof is a protruding bay with two (2), one-over-one double hung wood windows. Above this south section under an end-gabled roofline is a protruding shed-roofed bay with paired one-over-one replacement windows. The north (side) elevation features a two-story gabled bay with a protruding shed-roofed first floor framing a pair of one-over-one double hung replacement windows and a second floor with one (1), one-over-one double hung replacement window. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

#### **22. 211 Main Street (Photo 12)**

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This building is an approximately square in plan, two-story, red brick duplex dwelling with Queen Anne stylistic influences. The building appears to have been constructed c1900, and first appears on the Sanborn Insurance Map in 1901. The front (west) façade is end-gabled and features a full-width, one-story, shed-roofed porch with turned wood posts with decorative brackets; between the wood posts at the entablature level are turned pickets. The first floor has two centrally located doors flanked by one-over-one double hung wood windows. The second floor has two double hung wood windows with brick segmental arched tops. There is a small rectangular louvered vent set in the peak of the gable in a wood sided section. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

### **23. 189 Main Street**

This building is an approximately square in plan, one-story building marked by two gabled roofs on the east-west access. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, the building was constructed after 1947. The east elevation facing South Lyman Street has two garage doors, one under each gable end. Roofing appears to be asphalt shingle.

### **24. 188 South Lyman Street; 257-273 Main Street (Photos 13-17)**

The north section is an approximately rectangular in plan, two and three-story, brick structure. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, this section was constructed in 1942. The side (south) elevation has ten-bays and has sections of two and three-stories; the three-story sections occur at bays four and five from the west, and seven and eight from the west. The second and third floors feature monumental in scale industrial sash.

The east elevation facing South Lyman Street has nine bays and is one story high. Each bay on this elevation has large, infilled masonry openings. There is a man-door in the fifth bay from the north. At the southern-most bay, there is a small rectangular in plan, one-story addition of painted red CMU.

The north elevation, east, and west elevation are not accessible.

*South Section, Photos 13, 14, 15, 16*

The south section overall is a rectangular in plan, twenty-nine-bay, three-story, brick structure. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, this section was constructed in 1922.

The front (west) elevation's northern-most section is ten bays long and two stories high and features monitor windows and corrugated metal roofing. The first-floor masonry openings have a mix of small garage doors and man-doors; the second-floor masonry openings each have replacement ribbon windows that are four windows across.

The front (west) elevation's southern-most section has nine bays on the north end, a recessed middle section of three narrow bays with a one-story projecting addition, and seven bays on the south end. The southern-most section has a centrally located recessed entrance flanked by two replacement windows. The bays to the north of the entrance each have replacement ribbon windows that are four windows across, and the bays to the south of the entrance each have replacement ribbon windows that are five windows across. The brick parapet has a narrow stone band topped by a brick section and edged with stone coping.

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The side (south) elevation is three bays wide and abuts the Office. The masonry openings are in the two east bays and are infilled with painted red panels. Stone detailing (stone sills, stone lintels at doors, the banding above the top floor windows, and the stone coping) continue along this façade from the front (west) elevation.

The rear (east) elevation's northern-most section is ten bays long and two stories high topped with a monitor window. At the second floor, sixth bay from the north end, there is a protruding one-story gable roof-covered pedestrian bridge bay that is covered in siding; there is a man-door on the north end of this protruding gabled bay, reached by a short flight of stairs. On either side of this entry bay, the masonry openings at the second floor are typically infilled with painted red panels. There is a ground-floor metal man-door in the third bay from the north; to the north of this under the two masonry bays on the north end is a protruding metal-shed roofed section of loading dock that is divided into three bays. At the ground floor there are replacement ribbon windows of four each in the fourth bay from the north, the eighth bay from the north, and the south bay (tenth bay from the north). The seventh and ninth bays are infilled with painted red panels. The rear (east) elevation's southern-most section is ten bays long on the south end, and the next nine bays to the north stand proud of the building plane. There is a covered bridge at the third bay from the north end, leading from grade to the top floor masonry opening. The masonry openings below this are infilled with CMU. The remaining masonry openings at the three floors are infilled with painted red panels and are lined with stone sills. Continuous stone banding highlights the top floor window heads and there is stone coping.

*Office, Photos 16, 17*

This section is an approximately rectangular in plan, three-bay, two-story with raised basement, brick structure. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, this section was constructed in 1942. The entrance is centrally located in the middle bay that features stone at the raised basement, stone water table with wrought iron balconette at the second floor, and fluted stone pilasters extending up from the second floor through the third floors to a simple stone cornice supporting a plain stone parapet with recessed stone spandrel panel. The stone water table and stone cornice feature horizontal banding and wrap the façade to the side elevations. The middle bay is three windows wide, and the outer brick bays are also three windows wide. The windows are replacements.

The side (north) elevation has a raised basement bottom floor with a painted red steel sash in the west bay; the east includes painted red man-door, two painted red paneled garage doors, another painted red man-door, and a small window; eight windows each are on the upper two floors.

The side (south) elevation's grade slopes up the east, obscuring the raised basement below the stone water table that wraps from the front (west) façade; there is also a stone cornice supporting a plain brick parapet and stone coping that wraps from the front (west) elevation. The first and second floors have six bays defined by wide brick piers. The middle four bays each have a narrow brick pier dividing the two windows per floor. The windows are replacements.

**25. Shed – Non-contributing**

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This building is a small, rectangular in plan, one-story, gable-roofed building with painted white CMU exterior walls. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, this building was constructed after 1947 and presumably after the end of the period of significance. There is a centrally located non-historic paneled door on the south elevation. There is a masonry opening marked by a metal grate on the east elevation that appears to have been infilled with studs and insulation. The roof has asphalt shingles. This building is non-contributing because it was constructed outside the period of significance.

#### **26. Water Tower Structure (Photo 16)**

There is a water tower that is approximately 30 feet high on the east side of Building 24. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, the water tower appears to have been constructed between 1902 and 1908. It features five (4) reinforced concrete supports, including one centrally located. The water tank itself appears to be constructed of reinforced concrete and is set on metal caging with metal ladder access from the ground.

#### **27. 245 Main Street (Photo 15)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, eight-bay by three-bay, two-story, brick powerhouse. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, this building was constructed in 1919. There is a brick smokestack on the north end. On the three-bay south side, there is a centrally located entrance topped by a tall, narrow-arched window; this middle bay is flanked by tall and narrow, arched windows; there is infill mid-way up each window. There are stone sills, and the brick arches feature what appears to be stone keystones and stone voussoirs at the arch springing point.

The eight-bay west side has eight tall and narrow, arched windows, with windows infilled entirely or partially. There are stone sills, and the brick arches feature what appears to be stone keystones and stone voussoirs at the arch springing point. There is a sunken, protruding one-bay/one-story garage at the north end of the west elevation, with the garage door facing south.

The rear (east) elevation south end is a continuation of the south side elevation, and the rear elevation resembles the front (west) elevation for three bays in that there are large arched openings. Adjacent to these bays to the north, the second story steps back and appears to reveal structural columns inset in a concrete finished exterior wall; the first floor continues in brick along the main plane of the facade, mounted by a shed roof until it meets the garage addition from the front (west) elevation that wraps the north end of the building.

#### **28. 156 Main Street**

This building is a rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story brick building. According to the datestone, the building was constructed in 1924. The first floor has been altered; the storefront windows on the south are divided into five, with the one on the north side angled inward to meet the recessed entrance. The storefront bulkhead is infilled with brick. There are two entrances to the north. The entrance on the far right is a replacement residential-type door and accesses the second floor. The second floor has

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two paired replacement windows lined by stone sills and soldier course brick heads. The parapet is corbeled brick and has stone coping. There is a stone panel centered in the parapet inscribed with “1924.”

**29. 154 Main Street – Non-contributing**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, one-bay, one-story brick building painted light blue. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, the building was constructed between 1924 and 1932. The façade has been altered to accommodate a small picture window with flowerbox, an aluminum door to the north, and infill paneling painted to match the brick. This building is non-contributing because it was significantly altered.

**30. 150 Main Street (Photos 18)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, three-bay, two-story brick building. According to the datestone, this building was constructed in 1919. The first floor has two replacement aluminum door entrances to the north of two replacement aluminum display windows that top bulkheads with wood panels. The transoms also have wood paneling. The second-floor windows are one-over-one double hung windows with awnings. The parapet features soldier course brick framing brick and a small stone panel inscribed with “1919.”

**31. 148 Main Street (Photos 18)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, three-bay, one-story brick building. According to historic photos, this building was constructed c1875. The first floor has a centrally located, recessed entrance with an eight-paneled non-historic door framed by sidelights. On either side of the door are replacement double hung windows above painted wood paneled bulkheads. There is a stone band above the masonry openings, and another stone band at the parapet that features four disks.

**32. 146 Main Street (Photos 18)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story brick building painted tan. According to historic photos, this building was constructed c1880. The first floor has been altered and much of it is obscured by a large awning. The second floor has an applied decorative metal balustrade affixed above the signboard but below the second-floor windows. The two second-floor windows are replacement casement windows. The remainder of the second floor is unadorned.

**33. 138 Main Street (Photos 18)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, three-bay, two-story brick building painted blue, with Italianate influences in the pedimented hood molds above the windows, the two-over-two double hung window fenestration, and the bracketed cornice. According to the datestone, this building was constructed in 1884. The first-floor storefront has an aluminum recessed entrance door and aluminum display windows; the bulkheads appear to be metal panels also painted blue to match the painted brick. There is a replacement door on the north that accesses the second floor. The second floor has a

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centrally located replacement one-over-one double hung window flanked by two larger wood windows. The pedimented parapet has "PFEIFFER 1884" framed by a bracket on either side.

**34. 132-136 Main Street (Photos 18-19)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, five-bay, three-story brick building painted tan, with Italianate influences in the arched hood molds (that are currently gilded) above the windows of the top two floors. According to memoirs of the builder, this building was constructed in 1866 and was the first brick building in Wadsworth Downtown. The first floor has been significantly altered. There is also wood paneling covering much of the first floor at the transom level, and this area now serves as a signboard. Two story-high arches (marked at the top of each arch with a gilded voussoir) define the five bays of the upper two floors. There is one (1), two-over-two window in each bay at each of the two upper levels; these windows feature arched transoms.

**35. 130 Main Street (Photos 18-19)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, one-bay, two-story terra cotta building with Neo-classical Revival influences in the classical fluted pilasters, and other decorative elements such cartouches/shields at the tops of the two-story tall flanking piers, and acanthus leaves along the cornice. This building was constructed in 1925 as a bank. The first floor has a centrally located entrance set within a terra cotta surround that features corbels supporting a voluted pediment. There is a small narrow window on either side of the entrance. The second floor has four, six-over-six double hung replacement windows. "First National Bank" is inscribed in the parapet.

**36. 126 Main Street (Photos 18-19)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story blonde brick building. According to historic photos, this building was constructed c1880s. The first floor has an altered storefront with centrally located aluminum entry in the storefront. There is a signboard above the first floor. The second floor has small paired eight-over-eight replacement windows set under a stone stringcourse.

**37. 122 Main Street (Photos 18-19)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, one-bay, two-story blonde brick building. According to the City Directory, this building was constructed in 1870. The first floor has a recessed paneled storefront with aluminum entrance on the north and three narrow aluminum storefront windows on the south. There is a set of stairs recessed into the far south side of the building. The second floor has a replacement tripartite window with narrow four-over-four double hung windows flanking a picture window. Above the window are two narrow bands, marked by upside-down triangles edged in brick.

**38. 120 Main Street (Photos 18-19)**

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This building is very narrow. This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story brick building with Italianate influences in the arched hood molds at the two second floor one-over-one windows. According to historic photos, this building was constructed in 1870. The first floor features a cast iron column between the door on the north and the storefront window on the south. There is an air conditioning unit in what would have been the transom window above the door. Above the first floor is a signboard with two gooseneck lights. The second floor features a wood cornice with brackets and panels.

**39. 114-118 Main Street (Photos 18-19) – Non-contributing**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story brick building that has been significantly altered—even the brick appears to be newer. According to historic photos, this building was constructed during the early 1870s. The first floor has two doors on the south, a fixed storefront window, and another entry on the north. There is a signboard above the first floor, and above that a denticulated stringcourse. The window openings over that have been infilled to reduce the opening size and accommodate tripartite eight-lite windows. This building is non-contributing because it was significantly altered.

**40. 12 Main Street (Photos 18-19)**

This building is a rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story brick building that is undergoing restoration—the first floor is boarded over. Reportedly this building was constructed in 1874. The second floor has two arch-topped one-over-one replacement windows. The white cornice appears to be metal.

**41. 110 Main Street (Photos 18-19)**

This building is a rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story brick building painted gray. This building reportedly was constructed in 1874 according to a date stone that has been removed. The first floor has been altered and currently has a replacement aluminum door on the north, and a tripartite picture window on the south. The second floor has infill in the two window openings to accommodate small six-over-six double hung replacement windows.

**42. 102 Main Street (Photos 18-20)**

This building is an L-shaped in plan, three-bay, three-story brick building with Neo-classical Revival influences in the pedimented stone entrance surround and simplified stone accents such as the window heads, pilaster capitals, and stone disks in the parapet. According to newspaper articles, this building was constructed in 1931 for the Wadsworth Trust and Savings Company. The first floor has replacement fixed picture windows on either side of the aluminum replacement door with sidelight and transom. There is a stone stringcourse above the first floor, and then on the second and third floors, paired windows on either side of a tripartite window; the windows have stone sills and stone heads. There is a stone stringcourse at the third floor. The brick parapet is pedimented.

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**43. 107-109 College Street (Photo 21) – Non-contributing**

This building is a rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story, white, dark brown, and tan brick building. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, 107 and 109 College were constructed by 1885, and the drive-thru reportedly replaced this building c1980. In the east bay, the first floor has an aluminum storefront set on white brick bulkhead. The west bay is missing for the depth of the building and features exposed columns and beams to support the second floor of the building. A beam above the façade's first floor extends across the alleyway to the building to the west. The second-floor features approximately thirteen (13) courses of dark brown brick topped by replacement windows set in tan brick and topped by approximately 20 courses of dark brown brick. The bottom band of dark brown brick is laid in common bond with seventh course and eleventh course headers. The top band of dark brown brick is laid in a common bond with seventh course header.

The side (west) elevation has white brick with isolated locations of red and black bricks. There is an entrance at the south end of this elevation. This building is non-contributing because it was significantly altered.

**44. 111 College Street (Photo 21) – Non-contributing**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, three-bay, one-story brick and stucco building. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, the building was constructed between 1924 and 1932. The first floor has a centrally located aluminum entrance flanked by two aluminum display windows on brick bulkheads. There is a fabric awning over the first floor, and that is topped by a non-historic stucco parapet with narrow stucco accent panels on either edge. This building is non-contributing because it was significantly altered.

**45. 115-117 College Street (Photo 21)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, two-bay, one-story brick building. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, the building was constructed between 1924 and 1932. The first floor has two sets of storefronts with a centrally located entry in each, flanked by aluminum display windows on painted bulkheads; the east bay bulkhead appears to be masonry, and the west bay bulkhead appears to be siding. The transoms in the storefronts are paneled; there is an awning over the west storefront. There are four gooseneck light fixtures across the façade. The brick parapet features a centrally located section of tapestry brickwork, and there is tapestry brickwork in a diamond shape at either end of the façade.

**46. 119 College Street (Photo 22)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, one-bay, one-story brick building. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, the building was constructed between 1924 and 1932. The first floor has a recessed entry on the east end, and adjacent to this entry bay is a protruding non-historic bay window. The parapet is brick.

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**47. 121 College Street (Photo 22)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, one-bay, two-story brick building painted gray. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, the building was constructed between 1924 and 1932. The first floor has a centrally located recessed entry door, flanked by two replacement nine-lite storefronts with metal panel bulkheads and a signboard in the transom; there are three goose neck light fixtures at the signboard. The second floor has two off-center six-over-six replacement windows with shutters. The windowsills are brick and the window heads are soldier course brick. The parapet is a stepped parapet.

**48. 123 College Street (Photo 22)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, one-bay, one-story brick building painted white. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, the building was constructed between 1924 and 1932. The first floor has a recessed entry door on the east end, and an angled display window with painted white brick bulkhead and an awning over the transom area. There are signage letters displayed in the field of painted white brick above the awning.

**49. 131 College Street (Photo 22)**

This building is a rectangular in plan, three-bay, one-story brick building painted light beige. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, the building was constructed between 1924 and 1932. The first floor has an off-center, recessed entry door to the west. The storefront angles inward from both ends and features a pair of non-historic arched windows on each side. The center has two exposed non-historic metal columns supporting two brick piers and the brick parapet; brick piers the height of the building line the building edges.

**50. 122 Watrusa Court**

This building is a rectangular in plan, three-bay, one-story, brick building. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, the building was constructed between 1933 and 1947. The first floor has a centrally located, recessed entry with a non-historic door featuring decorative glass work. On either side of the recessed entry is a large rectangular window with non-historic shutters. There is a stepped brick parapet topped by metal coping.

**51. 112 Watrusa Court (Photo 23)**

This building is a T-shaped in plan, two-bay, one-story, brick building. Reportedly the building was constructed c1930. The two bays are flanked by a brick pier on each end, and a brick chimney in the middle of the façade rises from the stepped parapet. The north bay retains what appears to be the historic storefront with centrally located, recessed entry featuring a paneled wood door with vision glass and angled display windows on either side of the entry. The storefront bulkheads and transoms have wood paneling.

There are two light fixtures near the ends of the transoms. The south bay has two (2) steel multi-lite windows that feature a three-lite awning window inserted in the bottom of

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the fenestration. The south window also has a six-lite pivot window inserted in the top of the fenestration, but the north window has had an air conditioning unit and glass block inserted at the original pivot window location. The south bay's parapet coping is covered in a metal coping that appears to tie into the metal paneling along the south elevation. To the south of the brick two-bay section is a recessed narrow entry bay with non-historic door and large window; this entry bay is reached by a short ramp and two concrete stairs lined with metal pipe railing and a make-shift wood railing. To the south of this entrance bay is a wall of brick that supports a rectangular illuminated sign announcing the building tenant. It appears that this section may have once served as a loading dock which was approached from the south.

**52. 133 College Street (Photos 24-26)**

This building is a rectangular in plan, two-bay, one-story, brick building with stone coping. According to the datestone, the building was constructed in 1924. The aluminum double door entrance is centrally located in the east bay. The entrance is flanked by storefront with display windows, wood paneled bulkheads, and awnings at the transom level. There is a stone inscribed with "H.F. WOLF 1924" in the parapet. The west bay has three sets of storefronts with display windows, wood paneled bulkheads, and awnings at the transom level. The east elevation has one storefront that wraps from the north (front) elevation; the remainder of the wall is brick with no masonry openings.

**53. 137-139 College Street (Photos 24-26)**

This building is a rectangular in plan, two-bay, one-story brick building with stone coping. According to historic photos, the building was constructed in 1924. Each bay is defined by brick piers. The two entry doors are centrally located in each bay. The east bay's entry is recessed and has an aluminum replacement door flanked by angled display windows; there are also display windows that extend to the main plane of the façade. The bulkheads and transoms have paneled infill. The west bay's entry door is flush with the main plane of the façade. The storefront on either side of the door has paneling and small rectangular windows. There is a louvered opening above the door, and above that across the entire bay are transom windows. There is a blade sign extending from the brick parapet's brick spandrel panel.

**54. 141 College Street (Photos 24-26)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, one-bay, one-story brick building painted tan with stone coping also painted tan. According to historic photos, the building was constructed in 1924. The storefront has a centrally located recessed entry with angled display windows set on wood bulkheads with spandrel panels. On either side of the recessed entry are 20-lite display windows set on wood bulkheads with spandrel panels and topped by transom windows. The brick parapet features a sign that reads "The W.S. Bicksler Elec 'L Co, 1924."

**55. 147 College Street (Photos 24, 26) – Non-contributing**

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This building is an L-shaped in plan, five-bay, two-story brick building with stone coping. This building was constructed in 1993. There is an off-set center, paneled entrance door with sidelights and flanking light fixtures. There are two (2), 28-lite picture windows on either side of the entry. There is a denticulated signboard dividing the first floor from the second floor. The second floor has one (1), six-over-six double hung window above the entrance door and paired six-over-six double hung windows above each picture window. Applied decorative elements that resemble “fanlights” top each second-floor window. The west elevation is one-bay wide, and the denticulated signboard wraps to this elevation. There is also one (1) 28-lite picture window on the first floor; there are no masonry openings on the second floor. This building is non-contributing because it was constructed outside the period of significance.

#### **56. 155 College Street (Photo 27)**

This building is an approximately rectangular in plan, two-bay, two-story sided and brick building. Reportedly, the building was constructed c1930. The east bay appears to be a commercial-type brick façade that was added on to the existing dwelling. The east bay has a recessed corner entrance with angled door and flanking display windows beyond the brick pier at the building corner. On the north façade and east façade each is a storefront with wood bulkheads, display windows, and transom signboard, topped by a copper awning roof. The second floor on the north façade has two (2), six-over-six double hung windows; the second floor of the east façade has four masonry openings for windows: there is one (1) eight-over-eight double hung window on the north end, followed by two pairs of multi-lite double hung windows, and another one (1) eight-over-eight double hung window on the south end.

The west bay is the façade of a vernacular dwelling with siding and asphalt shingled hipped roof. There is a short run of brick stairs (five treads and a landing) edged by brick knee walls and metal railings that leads to the non-historic entrance door. To the east of the door is a narrow one-over-one double hung replacement window. The first floor protrudes from the main plane of the house and appears to have been historically an open porch that was subsequently enclosed; this section has a foundation of rusticated ashlar stone, and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The second floor has paired one-over-one double hung replacement windows on the west end, and a single one-over-one double hung replacement window on the east end.

#### **57. 116 College Street (Photo 28)**

This building is a rectangular in plan, four-bay, three-story, dark-brown brick building. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, this building was constructed between 1902 and 1908. There is a recessed door on each end, with the east recessed door connected to the storefront, and the west recessed door appearing to access the upper floors. The storefront has a paneled painted wood bulkhead, large display windows that angle to the east to meet the recessed entry, and an infilled transom. Above the transom is a band of soldier course bricks. Floors two and three each have four replacement windows that are one-over-one and double hung; windowsills are painted brick. A brick accent panel is located between the second and third floors, marked by a soldier course band of brick

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above the second-floor windows, and a soldier course of brick below the third-floor windows. The third-floor windows are topped by a large painted brick accent panel.

**58. 112-114 College Street (Photo 28)**

This building is a rectangular in plan, two-bay, three-story brick building painted tan. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, this building was constructed between 1902 and 1908. There is a recessed door on the east end connected to the storefront, and a door on the west end appearing to access the upper floors. The storefront has a painted brick bulkhead, aluminum display windows that angle to the east to meet the recessed aluminum entry, and an infilled transom with a sign. Floors two and three each have two replacement windows that are one-over-one and double hung; windowsills are dark painted stone. It appears that the second floor's east side once featured a larger masonry opening that has since been infilled with brick painted tan. The parapet features dark painted corbeled brick.

**59. 102-110 High Street (Photos 28-30)**

This building is a backwards L-shaped in plan, five-bay, two-story building with Romanesque and Gothic Revival influences in the pointed-arched window heads within the tan-painted rusticated coursed ashlar stone at the second floor. According to the datestone, the building was constructed in 1905. The east elevation's first floor appears to have been altered over the decades, including the addition of shed/pent roofs covered with asphalt shingles. Each of the five storefront bays has a recessed entry, with the centrally-located entry accessing the second floor. Most doors are replacement aluminum; one door is paneled wood resembling a historic door. The bulkheads on the two south bays are short/narrow and paneled; the bulkheads on the two north bays are higher and consist of brick masonry. The second-floor windows, marked by pointed-arched stone hoods, are grouped in pairs and threes and have replacement one-over-one windows and stone sills. There are four windows in the southern-most bay, four windows in the next bay to the north, one window in the center bay, six windows in the next bay to the north, and three windows in the northern-most bay. The cornice is corbeled and appears to be stone. The date "1905" is affixed over the middle bay.

The south elevation is three bays wide and features a storefront that wraps the east corner, and a storefront in the west bay. Painted stone pilasters mark the storefront in the west bay, which fills approximately 75% of this bay. Within the storefront, there is a recessed door on the east end. The storefront has a painted bulkhead, aluminum display windows that angle to the east to meet the recessed aluminum entry, and a paneled transom with a sign. Like the east elevation, the second-floor windows are marked by pointed-arched stone hoods; there are four windows in the east bay, four windows in the middle bay, and three windows in the west bay. Like the east elevation, the cornice is corbeled in the eastern two bays, and appears to be stone.

**60. Clock (Photo 29) – Non-contributing Object**

This object is non-contributing because it was installed in May 2018, outside the period of significance.

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**61. 116-120 High Street (Photos 29, 30) – Non-contributing**

According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, this one-story, EIFS-clad building was constructed after 1947, and appears to have been constructed in 1971 according to the Auditor’s website. This building is non-contributing because it was constructed outside the period of significance.

**62. 146 High Street (Photo 30)**

This building is a brick and stone, Tudor Gothic Revival-influenced church. The church was constructed in 1919 and was known as Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church. The front façade faces east and features a pair of wood double doors with segmental arched tops marked by a pointed arched stone surround set within a stone crenelated bay. The tympanum of the pointed arched surround has carved shields and quatrefoils set within tall and narrow sections mimicking gothic tracery. Above the crenelated bay is a monumental in size rose window under the end gable roofline. The brick piers are topped by stone turrets. Recessed from the main church elevation is a four-bay, three-story institutional wing with a set of tripartite windows in each of the three northern bays. Each bay is marked by a brick pier topped by a stone accent. The south bay has a recessed entry marked by a pointed arched stone surrounding it. There is a rear non-contributing addition to this building, built circa 2006 or 2009, outside the period of significance.

**63. High and Broad Street Median/Park Contributing Sites (Photos 02, 04, 29)**

The area of land on High Street was a large green space in the middle of the street which was a turn-around for the streetcar line. On Broad Street there was land used as a right-of-way for the streetcar line. The streetcar began operation on April 8, 1907. After the streetcar line discontinued on January 1, 1934, the streets became two lanes of automobile traffic each way, with the landscaping being used for community park space on High Street and Broad Street. The median for High Street is featured in historic images (1910). It appears on the 1923 Sanborn but not earlier versions. The High Street median has been reduced in size due to street widenings, however both of these historic landscape features add to the historic appearance of the central business district and help to define the primary downtown intersection of Main, High, Broad and College streets.

**64. War Memorial Sculpture Fountain “Boy with the Leaky Boot” -Non-Contributing Object (Photo 02)**

This sculpture located on the Broad Street median/park green space was dedicated in 2014 to replace a circa 1896 statue donated by the Wadsworth women’s social club. The sculpture commemorates the legend of a 12-year-old youngster who carried water to wounded Civil War soldiers using his boot as a vessel, pouring from a hole in the toe. This sculpture is non-contributing because it was constructed outside the period of significance.

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### **Historic Integrity**

The 49 contributing resources in the Wadsworth Downtown Historic District were constructed during the period of significance 1863-1967 and exhibit the seven (7) aspects of integrity used for evaluation: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The location and setting of the district is the geographic and historic center of the Wadsworth community in terms of the development of a node for commerce and industry to support the surrounding residential area. The district is primarily a collection of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick and frame commercial buildings, with a few residences, a church, and one industrial site. In terms of design, the buildings are primarily rectangular in plan and constructed with minimal set-back from the lot line at the sidewalk lining the street. The buildings are also primarily one to three stories high, constructed with exterior walls of brick and stone masonry, and exhibit architectural influences from the Late Victorian (Italianate, Queen Anne), Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early-20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals (Neo-Classical Revival, Tudor Gothic Revival), and the Modern Movement. There are isolated reversible alterations (dating to outside the period of significance) to storefronts, upper story windows, and paint color schemes; however, the building footprints, massing/scale, exterior wall materials, and opening sizes for windows are largely intact, therefore alluding to the workmanship, feeling, and overall association with the development of a small rural town into a thriving small industrial center. The Wadsworth Downtown Historic District is distinct and identifiable, and it maintains historic integrity, continuing to reflect the architectural styles and building types commonly found within a commercial and industrial node dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1863-1967

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1863, 1893, 1895, 1907, 1967

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

The Wadsworth Downtown Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and Industry. The growth of Wadsworth and its downtown commercial center is linked to the development of local industries and their role in the industrial growth of the surrounding Northeast Ohio region, including nearby Barberton and Akron in Summit County. Wadsworth itself benefited from products made or mined from natural resources in the township and inventions associated with the natural resources or local entrepreneurs, along with its location on national rail lines, connecting Wadsworth to large urban cities such as Akron, Cleveland, 40 miles north on Lake Erie, and including New York and Chicago through rail connections. The period of significance begins in 1863 with the arrival of the first rail line (The Atlantic and Great Western) and growth of the coal industry and includes the development of the downtown businesses and the Ohio Companies (Injector, Match, Salt, and Box – the largest Wadsworth employers), whose manufacturing and/or headquarter facilities are included nearby or within the Historic District Boundary. The period of significance ends in 1967 when local control of the last of the Ohio Companies, specifically the Ohio Injector (Resources 23-27), ceased due to consolidation with national firms. The Wadsworth Downtown Historic District represents the growth of a small industrial city into Medina County's most industrial city, both as a result of its own entrepreneurial residents and local industries, as well as the later demand of the nearby urban centers of Akron and Barberton for new housing close to supporting commercial center, which was made possible by the availability of the interurban (1907-1933) and later automobile transportation, turning Wadsworth into a commuter suburb of Akron following its last phase historic development.

Wadsworth Downtown Historic District illustrates the impact of the factors that, as described by historian George W. Knepper, made Ohio an industrial powerhouse from after the Civil War through the postwar period following World War II. These factors included access to natural resources, transportation routes connecting major markets, an available supply of labor, and local capital to create the businesses and industries. Additionally, Wadsworth with its major local industries that fueled its economy and commercial development during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early-to-mid 20<sup>th</sup> centuries further illustrates Ohio's distinction in the number of not only major urban industrial centers within the state, but also small-to-mid-sized cities, like Wadsworth, throughout the state that prospered due to major local industries and manufacturers.<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> George W. Knepper, *Ohio and Its People*. (Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1989) 286-312.

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### **Background History of Early Settlement, Commerce, and Industry**

#### **Development of Northeast Ohio / Western Reserve Region and Wadsworth 1780-1863**

Prior to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Native Americans of the Seneca, Delaware, Mingo, and Ottawa tribes occupied the Cuyahoga River Valley in the northern parts of Ohio in the area of Wadsworth. The area was heavily forested when pioneer settlers arrived in Wadsworth. The United States Congress adopted a resolution on October 10, 1780, that unappropriated lands would be ceded or relinquished by selected states for the common benefit of the United States.<sup>2</sup> Connecticut relinquished their land claims in 1786, with a special condition that they would retain possession of Connecticut's western lands, defined as the lands between Lake Erie and the 41<sup>st</sup> parallel, 120 miles west of the Pennsylvania border. This was called the Western Reserve or "New Connecticut."

Ohio was founded in 1803 as the seventeenth state in the nation. Wadsworth is located in the Connecticut Western Reserve area of Ohio, founded in 1814. The area was representative of the American westward movement of pioneers arriving from eastern states to begin farming the lands.

#### **Wadsworth**

##### **Early Settlement – Impact of local natural resources – early industrial/commercial growth**

One of the larger individual landholders of the Western Reserve was General Elijah Wadsworth (1747-1817), a resident of Litchfield, Connecticut, who traveled west in 1799 and purchased land, including most of what would become Wadsworth township. The township was named for him, and many early settlers purchased their land from him. He settled in Canfield in 1802 with his family.

Wadsworth is now in Medina County. Originally, it was known as "Town One, Range Thirteen" when that area was part of the Western Reserve, which was under the jurisdiction of Trumbull County with the county seat located in Warren. Trumbull County was divided in 1807 and the area that would become Wadsworth became part of Portage County. Portage County was divided in 1818 and Wadsworth then became part of Medina County. Medina County was comprised of 26 Townships, including Norton, Copley, Bath, and Richfield to the east, and Grafton, Sullivan, Penfield, and Huntington to the west of Wadsworth.<sup>3</sup>

The first settlers to arrive in Wadsworth were the Vermont families of Daniel Dean and Oliver Durham in 1814. Later in 1814, thirteen "Pennsylvania Dutch" arrived.<sup>4</sup> Wadsworth therefore had the distinction among the Western Reserve townships of not only its location on the most southern edge of the Western Reserve, but also settlement by both families from central Pennsylvania and from Connecticut and upstate New York. Most early work for the new settlers consisted of clearing and farming the land. By the 1830s, the Ohio and Erie Canal and the Pennsylvania-Ohio Canal had been constructed and provided an outlet for farm products, which

<sup>2</sup> George W. Knepper, *Ohio and Its People*. (Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press, 2003), 46.

<sup>3</sup> Caesar A Carrino., "History" *Wadsworth City Website*, accessed April 20, 2020. <https://www.wadsworthcity.com/624/History>.

<sup>4</sup> Eleanor I. Schapiro, (1964). *Wadsworth Heritage* (Wadsworth, Ohio: The Wadsworth City Schools Performing Arts Foundation ed. :The Wadsworth News-Banner, 1998), 22.

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were taken by wagon about 8 miles east of Wadsworth to the canal station at New Portage, which is now part of Barberton. From New Portage, the products would then travel to Cleveland, 40 miles north on Lake Erie.<sup>5</sup>

Early settlement in Wadsworth started with a general store, a tavern, church, and houses. In the 1820s and 1830s, these businesses supported pioneer settlers and newcomers and the shape of the Wadsworth public square and main crossroads began to be formed. The first store in Wadsworth was opened by Allen and John Pardee east of the Historic District on Broad Street in 1826, which they moved four years later to the southwest corner of the square (College and Main). This stone building was later demolished. Across the street on the north side of College, in 1830 Allen Pardee built the first hotel which was known as Butt's Tavern and the National Hotel. This building was destroyed by fire in 1875. The first religious meeting house was constructed circa 1834 on south Main Street by the Methodist Episcopal Society, in the area of the Central Junior High School. In the 1830s and 1840s, log cabins were replaced by frame houses with the arrival of lumber mills, creating a "hamlet of white frame Western Reserve style houses."<sup>6</sup>

During this time before the Civil War, more prosperous farmers would be engaged in emerging industrial activity as well as "running mills of all sorts, blacksmith shops, harness shops, and so forth for their own benefit and that of their neighbors."<sup>7</sup> Local craftsman produced tanned leathers, shoes, and tailored clothes and operated horse related businesses (livery stables, blacksmiths, harness makers). Early business would often be operated out of a resident's home. More buildings came in the following years to the downtown which included a horse carriage and wagon shop, grain mill, marble works, blacksmith shop, and newspaper production. The 1854 map of Wadsworth (Figure 5) shows over 70 buildings lining the square, which continued to show a mix of residential, commercial, and a few manufacturing buildings. Professional services of a law office and justice office came to Wadsworth downtown, along with men and women's clothing, a millinery shop, a cabinet maker, a tannery, foundry and plow shop, and thrashing machine shop were also on the downtown streets.

Only two of these early buildings remain from this Pioneer Pre-Civil War period in the Historic District. These are Building #1 – Johnson House (c1840) and Building #12 – a commercial building (1838) which is non-contributing due to extensive changes to the structure. The Johnson House is a contributing building to the Historic District and represents the earliest residential buildings within the downtown area. While it was built outside the period of significance, it served as a doctor's office during the period of significance, illustrating the transition to a more commercial downtown. Building #12 is located on Broad Street, east of downtown where the first businesses were established. St. Mark's Episcopal Church (1842), 146 College Street, is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places and therefore, not included in the downtown district boundary.

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<sup>5</sup> Schapiro, Wadsworth Heritage, 66.

<sup>6</sup> Shapiro, Wadsworth Heritage, 5.

<sup>7</sup> Knepper, 125.

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Wadsworth was a growing settlement due to the state roads passing through it and this became the location for the heart of the downtown, as residential Wadsworth grew more to the north, south, and east of these crossroads. The north to south road ran from Coshocton to Cleveland and the east to west road was laid in 1808 before the township was settled. Early industry served the requirements of a local pioneer farming community. With abundant natural resources of wood, coal, salt, shale, and stone-- manufacturing came to Wadsworth as early as 1819, beginning with a saw mill which was followed by three more sawmills in the next decade. This was followed by factories for threshing machines, grain mills (1829 flour mill, 1849 linseed oil from flax), and farming implements. These mills were located near streams for water power. Other industries included production of buggies, carriages, and screen doors. John F. Seiberling, father of Akron's 20<sup>th</sup> century rubber magnate F.A. Seiberling, started his career in manufacturing and invention in Wadsworth, where he invented the first self-raking reaper (design and castings). The story is told that John Seiberling asked the citizens of Wadsworth to make "a suitable donation to secure the location of his factory, which the people refused to do."<sup>8</sup> So, Mr. Seiberling settled in Akron. These early industrial buildings were located outside the immediate downtown crossroads and commercial district, with the mills being located near water and other industry beginning to locate south of the Downtown Historic District.

### Natural Resources

Natural resources provided benefit to Wadsworth's prosperity and the eventual growth and development of its industry and commerce: stone quarries for sandstone, mined whetstones used for dental and surgical instruments, and clay and shale for the clay products industry. Shale was also used for paint products. Each of these industries flourished within the city limits and created demand for a general store, hotels, and other retail services in the downtown nucleus to serve the growing population of residents working at the industry and also visitors coming to Wadsworth to conduct business.<sup>9</sup>

Many small brick manufacturing businesses existed in Wadsworth in the late 1800s. The Wadsworth Brick and Tile product is made from shale mined in the southeastern section of Wadsworth outside the Historic District.<sup>10</sup> Akron-area clay product manufacturers developed a process for making vitrified (glazed) clay pipe and tile which benefited Wadsworth tile manufacturers also. This glazing provided a competitive advantage, at a time when there was strong demand for installing new water and sewage systems which created a huge demand for clay pipes.

Many early Ohio industries were fueled by native mineral resources and Wadsworth was the location for the Ohio Salt Company and Wadsworth Salt Company south of downtown across the street from the Historic District. Salt had been processed in small quantities since the earliest

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<sup>8</sup> *Sunday Magazine*, "Wadsworth Has Unsurpassed Natural Advantages," *Plain Dealer*, November 30, 1902, accessed July 27, 2022, *NewsBank: America's Historical Newspapers*. <https://infoweb-newsbank-com.ezproxy2.cpl.org/apps/news/document-view?p=EANX-NB&docref=image/v2%3A122AFBBA107AC9E4%40EANX-NB-125B8BC38FFD568F%402416084-125ADB5053A51119%4046>.

<sup>9</sup> Shapiro, *Wadsworth Heritage*, 61.

<sup>10</sup> "Quality, Beauty of Local Brick Widely Acclaimed," *Wadsworth Banner*, October 13, 1949, Wadsworth Public Library Digital Collection, accessed November 28, 2022, <https://ohiomemory.org/digital/collection/wadsworth/id/22/rec/399>.

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settlers, from springs and licks used by the Native Americans in earlier times. After the War of 1812, it became profitable to dig wells into rock salt strata and mine larger quantities of salt. Salt was mainly processed in southern and eastern Ohio due to some of the world's richest salt deposits running from the Ohio River in western Pennsylvania up through Akron, Wadsworth, and Rittman, and then up under Lake Erie through Michigan and into Canada.<sup>11</sup> Superheated water was forced into the salt strata and the brine was pumped to the surface, then dried before processing. Ohio ranked second in the United States to Michigan as an exporter of salt.<sup>12</sup> Salt is still mined today in the Wadsworth area (Rittman) by the Morton Salt Company. The sustained success of this industry helped to support the economic development within and around Wadsworth.

Coal was another important native resource for Wadsworth. Coal was abundant in Ohio, but coal mining as a business was slow to develop "probably because of the ready availability of cheap timber."<sup>13</sup> Coal deposits were first commercially mined in 1840 near Doylestown in nearby Chippewa Township west of Wadsworth. Although coal was mined for domestic purposes beginning in 1829 in Wadsworth, the first commercial mining occurred in Wadsworth in 1869 at the Humphrey and Coleman bank, a mile and a half southeast of the rail depot.<sup>14</sup> Wadsworth Township was rich with an estimated 450 acres of workable coal (bituminous Massillon coal), considered one of the best and used as an open-burning coal. Geologically, the coal was part of deposits that were spread over Summit, Medina, Wayne, and Stark Counties.

#### Nearby Development – Akron – Transportation Accessibility

Nearby Wadsworth, 15 miles to the east in Summit County, the canal town of Akron was also developing as an industrial city and transportation hub for canal and rail. This provided Wadsworth industry with a way to sell goods outside the local area via canal at the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and to the nation later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when railways flourished.

The Erie Canal opened in Akron in 1827. By 1840, Summit County was organized, and Akron, with a population of 1,664 in 1840, became the county seat in 1841. The Akron area flourished with industries such as flour and cereal, forge and railroad wheels, oatmeal, farm machinery manufacturing, clay products, as well as the transportation of coal mined in Summit County. Railroads came to Akron in 1852 with a branch extension south from the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company running through Hudson in Summit County. Another rail line extended to Akron in 1852 with Cleveland, Akron & Zanesville (which became the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus, and then the Pennsylvania). A second railroad, which became known as the Erie Railroad by 1892, was founded in 1854 and was the line which ran through Wadsworth, immediately south of the Historic District where much of industry was located. A third trunk line was not established until 1881, and this was the Valley Railroad, by 1889 known as the Baltimore & Ohio. Akron's fourth trunk line was established in 1884 and eventually known as

<sup>11</sup> Schapiro, *Wadsworth Center to City*, 119.

<sup>12</sup> Knepper, 279.

<sup>13</sup> Knepper, 128.

<sup>14</sup> Eleanor Schapiro, Editor, *Wadsworth Center to City* (written by Wadsworth High School Class of 1938, (Wadsworth, Ohio: The Wadsworth Banner Press, 1938), 99.

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the Akron, Canton & Youngstown.<sup>15</sup> These key factors of access to natural resources, transportation sources to distribute industrial products, and the development of local industries to fuel commercial growth set in place Wadsworth's next and most prosperous phase of historic development and growth.

### **National Register Criterion A: Commercial and Industrial Development/Historical Significance**

#### **Wadsworth Industrial Development (1863 to 1893)**

The period during and after the Civil War accelerated the activity in and the growth of Wadsworth and its commercial and industrial development. The coming of the railroad through Wadsworth in 1863 provided an outlet for local products and allowed commercial exploitation of natural resources, especially coal. The Civil War (1861-1865) introduced young men from Wadsworth to a wider community and they brought back ideas "and became less provincial and self-centered than it had been of necessity during [Wadsworth's] pioneer period."<sup>16</sup> This expanded their view of the world and business. "The development of the coal mines and the building of the railroads coincided because the coal mines used the railroads to transport their coal and the trains used the coal for fuel and haulage. It was the phenomenal growth of these two related industries which made Wadsworth develop in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century."<sup>17</sup>

The widespread use of the steam engine by the mid-1800s created strong demand for coal, an inexpensive energy source which fueled other industries.<sup>18</sup> Peak mining of coal in the Wadsworth area occurred during the late 1870s-1880s with the arrival of the railroads. Eight to ten large mining operations in Wadsworth mined 100,000 tons of coal. The Ohio Division of Mines documented 37 mines operated in Wadsworth Township during this period.<sup>19</sup> Coal was the largest business for Wadsworth for nearly 50 years until the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when mining operations ceased because of the depletion of coal.

During the 1870s, this prosperity in the coal mines was disturbed by labor troubles and strikes. The miners were paid by the weight of coal they mined; some miners shoveled in bits of rock to be weighed and credited, a nefarious activity. The mine operators then instituted the use of coal screens, to sort out any bits of rock or debris and leave only the coal. This reaction by the operators caused labor troubles and caused miners to call a strike. In an indirect way, this brought racial diversity to Wadsworth. Mr. E. G. Loomis owned several mines and imported about 200 African Americans from southern states to operate his mines during the strikes. The strike-breakers were protected by State Militia against violence. After about six months, some returned home, but others stayed and established themselves, creating a small African American community that has stayed for many generations in Wadsworth.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Main-Exchange Historic District, National Register Nomination, Washington DC: National Park Service, 2009.

<sup>16</sup> Shapiro, *Wadsworth Heritage*, 53.

<sup>17</sup> Schapiro, *Wadsworth Center to City*, 130.

<sup>18</sup> Knepper, 128.

<sup>19</sup> Shapiro, *Wadsworth Center to City*, 61.

<sup>20</sup> Shapiro, *Wadsworth Heritage*, 61.

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All but one of the Historic District buildings constructed during this period of industrial development were during the peak mining of coal 1870 to 1880s. During the peak coal mining period, the downtown business blocks were expanding with commercial buildings, hotels and social meeting rooms to serve the transient business passing through Wadsworth and the local residents conducting business in their hometown.<sup>21</sup> One of the earliest buildings during this period was for social connections, Building #34 – International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Building (1866). The remaining buildings were constructed from 1870 to 1886: Building #37 – Beck’s Boots, Shoes & Leather Store/City Loan Company Building (1870), Building #38 – a commercial building (1870), Building #39 – Everhard, Rickard & Curtis Clothiers/Curtis Men’s Wear Building (early 1870s), Building #15 – Steam Printing Company Building (1874), Building #40 – a commercial building (1874), Building #41 – Farr & Simcox Hardware/ People’s Savings & Loan Building (1874), Building #31 – Allen-Hatzell-Dibble Company Building (c1875), Building #16 – a commercial building (c.1880), Building #32 – Dick’s Hardware Building (c1880), Building #36 – Ritzman’s Pharmacy and Grill/Wadsworth Pharmacy/Rexall Drugs Building (c1880s), Building #13 – Barnard & Hamilton Jewelry Store (1884), Building #33 – a commercial building (1884), Building #43 – Firestone Tires and Kroger Store (by 1885) and Building #14 – Harp and Blough Building (1885-1886).

Coal mining ceased as the main industry in Wadsworth during the late 1880s and early 1890s when the profitable coal deposits were mined clean.<sup>22</sup> Though no new buildings were constructed during this time, due to the closure of the mines and the panic of 1893, the village continued to add residents, ,, as a result of to the wealth built by industry in the Wadsworth area. The wealth created by the rail and coal business had provided extensive capital which benefitted the expansion of Wadsworth further, even during more challenging economic periods.<sup>23</sup> The population was actively growing: 949 in 1870, 1,219 in 1880 (28.5% increase), 1,574 in 1890 (29.1% increase), and 1,764 (12.1% increase) in 1900.

### Railroad

During Ohio’s surge in industry, the growth of the railroad system in Ohio benefited businesses. In 1860, Ohio had 2,946 miles of track that ranked it first in the nation. This grew to 8,951 miles by 1900.<sup>24</sup> Ohio was well served by rail lines, as each of the “consolidated east-west rail systems developed by eastern capitalists served Ohio – the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, and others that developed in the twentieth century.”<sup>25</sup> Wadsworth industry and residents benefited greatly from the railroad.

Getting the railroad through Wadsworth was a multiple year process with early investment from local citizens. The ownership and headquarters of the rail line through Wadsworth changed many times since the first train passed through in 1863 for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which then became the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio (“Nypano”) and eventually

<sup>21</sup> Shapiro, *Wadsworth Heritage*, 63.

<sup>22</sup> Shapiro, *Wadsworth Heritage*, 141.

<sup>23</sup> Shapiro, *Wadsworth Heritage*, 62.

<sup>24</sup> Knepper, 285.

<sup>25</sup> Knepper, 285-286.

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the Erie Railroad. Wadsworth was in an ideal spot, being on the east-west Erie Railroad line which leased the lines through Wadsworth beginning in 1880. The Erie Railroad had a “highly desirable route from New York to Chicago through ‘The Industrial Heart of America’”<sup>26</sup> and connected to the rail line from Marion, Ohio, to Chicago. Today most of the Erie Railroad routes are operated by the Norfolk Southern Railway. The rail line intersects Main Street about six blocks south from the center of downtown.

There is a story that the Wadsworth residents investing in the railroad wanted it to come to the center of town, but that due to the steep grade to get there, it was located in the lower elevation.<sup>27</sup> The Erie Depot, no longer extant, was located near the intersection of Main Street and Mechanic Street. The railroad was especially important to Wadsworth, with the first bond issue in 1908 for street improvement and paving addressing Main Street south to the intersection of the railroad.<sup>28</sup> The residential section on the south end of Wadsworth grew extensively around the rail and coal businesses.

The railroads brought personal benefits to residents, outside of being a vital link to broader markets. This rural part of America was kept apprised of world events through news coming over telegraph lines, which paralleled the rail lines. This let the rural towns know what was happening as soon as a larger metropolis received the news. This was an important step in ending rural isolation and was followed by automobiles, telephones, radios, mass circulation magazines and newspapers, movies, and televisions into the twentieth century.<sup>29</sup> The peak years of operation were in the first quarter of the twentieth century, when 27 freight and two passenger trains came through Wadsworth daily.<sup>30</sup>

#### Growth of a Booming Industrial Town – Establishing a Village in 1868

Ohio’s and Wadsworth’s economy grew rapidly both before and after the Civil War due to the demands of the Union Army for various agricultural, commercial, mining, and manufacturing goods and services.<sup>31</sup> The simple township form of government became inadequate as Wadsworth’s population increased to 949 by 1870. The first Village elections were held on April 4, 1866, electing Aaron Pardee the first Mayor. In November 1866, the first lots were platted for Wadsworth Village by William P. Clark, surveyor. Wadsworth was incorporated as a village in 1868.

The railroad coming to Wadsworth and the coal mines sparked a population explosion and subsequent development of “business, industry, the press, the schools, and the churches...By 1870 the first directory of Wadsworth listed seventy-five businesses and professional services”<sup>32</sup> and much of the core Downtown Historic District buildings were in place, making for a defined

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<sup>26</sup> Shapiro, *Wadsworth Heritage*, 56.

<sup>27</sup> Shapiro, *Wadsworth Heritage*, 54.

<sup>28</sup> Schapiro, *Wadsworth Center to City*, 21.

<sup>29</sup> Knepper, 286.

<sup>30</sup> Caesar A. Carrino, *Remembering Wadsworth: From Pioneers to Streetcars* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2009), 44.

<sup>31</sup> Knepper, 275.

<sup>32</sup> Shapiro, *Wadsworth Heritage*, 61.

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commercial area. Due to transportation modes of this era, the businesses were directly important for those living nearby in Wadsworth and the immediate surrounding rural landowners.

The first streets in Wadsworth were the north and south road, called High and Main Streets, respectively, and the east and west road called Broad and College Streets, respectively. The intersection was called “the Center” or “the Square,” establishing the heart of Wadsworth’s downtown and remains as such still today.

### Social, Culture and Education Development

The Downtown Historic District was the commercial center and also attracted social, cultural and important educational activities in and immediately surrounding the Historic District. Wadsworth was forward-thinking from early days in “school and literary affairs.”<sup>33</sup> Early education efforts in Wadsworth were held in log cabins and one-room schoolhouses. The village had its first “common school” in 1816 and first academy in 1830 which were located immediately north of the Historic District on the 1854 map. (Figure 5) A voluntary local public school system was used prior to 1829, whereby families paid the teacher proportionally based on the number of children and length of time they were in school. In 1829-31, Wadsworth was districted for schools and until 1869 held classes in a variety of buildings. By 1870, a six-room brick building was constructed for the first high school, at the site where the Central School (Building #19) was built.

Three institutions of higher learning were established in Wadsworth. Beginning in the 1830s at the Congregational Church, *The Wadsworth Academy* operated until a building was erected which was a yellow, wood, eight-cornered building. *The Mennonite College* at the corner of College and West Street (Figure 6) was immediately west of the Downtown Historic District and was built in 1865 to train young men for Christian work. The college building is not extant. In 1885, the co-ed *Normal School* was established in Wadsworth, which originated in Smithville in 1865. It was free tuition for those who could pass the entrance examination and had about 300 students.<sup>34</sup>

Along with the educational system, multiple religious groups began building first and second structures and two opera houses provided cultural entertainment in the downtown core. These are no longer extant: Opera House (1891) S. Lyman Street, seating for 700, operated until 1923, destroyed in 1935; Wadsworth Opera House (1895) southwest corner of Public Square, operated until 1923, demolished 1935.

### Historic District Buildings

During this period, the Wadsworth downtown business blocks were built and took on the present appearance of contemporary times. There were three to four hotels built which provided rooms

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<sup>33</sup> *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland, Ohio), November 30, 1902: 47. *NewsBank: America's Historical Newspapers*. <https://infoweb-newsbank-com.ezproxy2.cpl.org/apps/news/document-view?p=EANX-NB&docref=image/v2%3A122AFBBA107AC9E4%40EANX-NB-125B8BC38FFD568F%402416084-125ADB5053A51119%4046>

<sup>34</sup> Schapiro, *Wadsworth Center to City*, 85.

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for young professional men, many traveling for “mercantile pursuits.”<sup>35</sup> These are no longer extant.

While some buildings which were constructed in the downtown core during this time have been razed or succumbed to fire, there are still many commercial buildings which represent the first major growth period of Wadsworth and today the collection of late 19<sup>th</sup> century architecture represents this booming period for Wadsworth. Development in the downtown began on all sides of the core streets, centered by the “Square.” The 1893 Sanborn shows the southwest and southeast portions of the square filled in with retail shops fulfilling local resident needs for daily use: barbers, jewelers, hardware, grocers and meat markets, tailors and dress shops, masonic hall, professional buildings, drug store, and banks. The northwest and northeast portions of the square on High Street on the 1893 Sanborn show some of the earliest pioneer businesses which were demolished and some replaced with later developments in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as modes of transportation evolved from horse to automobile. These included: tenement housing, hotels, livery and feed store, harness makers, the town hall (which has the modern building in the same site), milliner, and carriage shops.

These businesses begin to illustrate the pattern evident throughout the period of significance for the district – the establishment of businesses and services providing for the day-to-day needs of the area residents working at the local industrial and commercial businesses and living in and around Wadsworth. Residents and workers required the services of drugstores, grocers, hardware stores, barbershops, hardware stores, carriage businesses, doctors, lawyers, bankers, and beauty parlors. The building types represent the significance for a commercial downtown center and contribute to the historic appearance. The majority of buildings are one, two and three story brick and frame buildings with minimal setback from the sidewalk lot line. Large storefront windows and retail spaces are predominant in the design of the commercial spaces, to showcase the business inside. On upper floors, there are office spaces and residential living spaces, still in use today. For a few buildings used for social activities, there is an secondary ground-floor entry for access to the second floor meeting space.

Many of these neighborhood-oriented commercial shops and services would be long-time establishments in these buildings within the commercial node. The rapidly growing population during the Coal Mining period caused a building boom in the early 1870s. The 1896 directory lists 100 business, industries, and self-employed persons.

#### Nearby growth: Barberton

The availability of natural resources and labor within the region also influenced the growth and development of the surrounding area. For example, Barberton is a city 7 ½ miles due east of Wadsworth Downtown Historic District in Summit County. During the fall of 1890, engineer William A. “W.A.” Johnston, a native of Greensburg, PA, surveyed Barberton for the Barberton Land Co., and shortly thereafter the planned industrial community of Barberton was founded in 1891 by industrialist Ohio Columbus Barber (O. C. Barber), as the location of the Diamond Match Company (founded as Barber Match in 1847, consolidated in 1881, and in 1894 moved to

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<sup>35</sup> Shapiro, *Wadsworth Heritage*, 65.

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Barberton).<sup>36</sup> The Erie Railroad running through Akron also served Wadsworth and Barberton. Barberton also supported the chemical, sewer pipe, and boiler industries. Additionally, the growth of Barberton (Barberton Downtown Historic District, NR 2022, SG100007724) served to provide additional housing opportunities for workers of Wadsworth companies as transportation options increased.

While other communities in the surrounding area such as the county seat of Medina, located 13 miles northwest of Wadsworth, and Wooster, located 21 miles southwest of Wadsworth, did not have a significant impact on the growth of Wadsworth, transportation innovations brought Wadsworth and the greater Akron area closer together,<sup>37</sup> with the interurban and the rise of the automobile in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century having an impact on Wadsworth growth (see Interurban). Also benefiting Wadsworth, Akron would be served by additional railroads, with a third trunk line established in 1881, the Valley Railroad, by 1889 known as the Baltimore & Ohio. Akron's fourth trunk line was established in 1884 and eventually known as the Akron, Canton & Youngstown.<sup>38</sup>

### Wadsworth – Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Growth (1893-1945)

There was some slowing of growth in Wadsworth industry at the end of the nineteenth century due to local and national economic issues but Wadsworth still continued to increase population and add more buildings for commerce and industry. Buildings for education and religion were also added to the Historic District during this time period.

The coal mines began to be mined out and abandoned by late 1880s to early 1890s. In the Panic of 1893, unemployment rates in Ohio reached 50% among industrial workers and eventually normalized by 1897.<sup>39</sup> Wadsworth was spared from extreme depression during this time period due to the established businesses of the Wadsworth Salt Company and Garfield Injector Company, as well as the new Ohio Match Company, the town's largest employers and major industries shaping Wadsworth's economy during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. These large scale, multiple historic manufacturing buildings, and large parcels associated with Wadsworth's major industrial growth are in or near the Downtown Historic District. They physically and visually connect the industry to the downtown and convey that the community prospered by the association.

By 1910, Wadsworth was recognized as the largest and most prosperous town in Medina County. The 1910 census confirmed a population of 4,742 in Wadsworth, compared to a population of 3,430 in Medina, the county seat and next largest town. To the west of it was fertile farmland, producing crops of cereals, hay, and fruit.<sup>40</sup> Four miles north of the town was the coal vein that stretched south into southern Ohio. No coal was discovered north of this point or even two miles

<sup>36</sup> Main-Exchange Historic District, National Register Nomination, Washington DC: National Park Service, 2009; Barberton Downtown Historic District, National Register Nomination, Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2022.

<sup>37</sup> Shapiro, *Wadsworth Heritage*, 182.

<sup>38</sup> National Register Nomination, Main-Exchange, 2009.

<sup>39</sup> Ohio History Connection. (n.d.) "Panic of 1893." Ohio History Central. Retrieved July 25, 2022, from [https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Panic\\_of\\_1893#:~:text=The%20Panic%20of%201893%20was,erupted%20on%20the%20stock%20market](https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Panic_of_1893#:~:text=The%20Panic%20of%201893%20was,erupted%20on%20the%20stock%20market).

<sup>40</sup> *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland, Ohio), November 30, 1902: 47. *NewsBank: America's Historical Newspapers*. <https://infoweb-newsbank-com.ezproxy2.cpl.org/apps/news/document-view?p=EANX-NB&docref=image/v2%3A122AFBBA107AC9E4%40EANX-NB-125B8BC38FFD568F%402416084-125ADB5053A51119%4046>

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west of town. Beds of yellow ochre, for making paint, was found in the vicinity, along with building stone, fire clay, and glass sand.<sup>41</sup>

This economic vitality in Wadsworth was exhibited by 28 additional buildings being added to the commercial downtown area and 12 more industrial buildings added. The type of buildings show wide diversity of commercial businesses, showing the maturity of the local economy with disposable income to support laundries, department stores, jewelers, restaurants, bakeries, and professional services. The distinctive industrial corridor, adjacent to the central commercial core expanded during this period. About a dozen more industrial buildings were added in this period to the Ohio Injector Companies site, indicating the success and growth of their business and workforce.

Industrial buildings located on the south end of the Downtown Historic District are multiple bay, two and three story brick buildings designed with tall windows to allow daylight into the work spaces on every floor. These industrial buildings feature utilitarian loading docks, pedestrian bridges, man doors, smokestacks, and water towers serving the needs of manufacturing and industry. The Ohio Injector Company (Buildings 23-27) are extant in the Historic District.

### Education

The population of Wadsworth grew quickly because of the development of the Ohio Companies and other industry, creating a need to provide schooling for the children of workers. By 1908, a new high school (Union School) was built but it soon became crowded. In 1917, Lincoln and Franklin Schools were built with additions in 1919 and 1929 respectively.<sup>42</sup> In 1922, the addition to the 1907-08 high school (Central School, Building #19) was dedicated with 22 additional rooms, an auditorium for 1,135, and a 50 ft. x 70 ft. gymnasium. The High School enrollment grew from “six in 1877 to 58 in 1900, and finally to 554 in 1938.”<sup>43</sup>

The education buildings contribute to the district as evidence of the population growth due to more workers coming to work for the industrial companies, with growing families and children using the nearby schools. In the 1897 Atlas, Wadsworth had over 700 lots<sup>44</sup>, the majority residential lots and located south of downtown east/west streets (College/Broad) and east of the Ohio Match, Ohio Salt and Ohio Injector Companies. There were about 60 lots north of the downtown, on Main and east, which were larger and deeper than the lots in the south end of Wadsworth. These larger lots had larger homes built on them, primarily for wealthier residents.

A 1902 Plain Dealer article commented on residential allotments, “One allotment in Wadsworth is built up with substantial dwellings by men who work in these factories. Of all the buildings here the homes are mostly owned by laboring people, which of itself is a great benefit to any town. It develops thrift and enterprise and makes a town substantial and independent. The

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<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> Rodich, 95.

<sup>43</sup> Schapiro, *Wadsworth Center to City*, 79.

<sup>44</sup> Atlas and Directory of Medina County, Ohio, (Cleveland, Ohio: The American Atlas Company), 58

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building boom here next year will continue and with the new waterworks will come paved streets and sewers and all that goes to make an up to date town.”<sup>45</sup>

The need for more educational buildings was also confirmed in the 1913 Wadsworth Directory. The city map shows residential streets were established north of College/Broad streets up to Prospect, and south of Broad to Water and Chestnut, nearby the Ohio Company buildings and within walking distance of the three schools. The directory<sup>46</sup> listed 3700 residents over the age of 16, with approximately 1000 children assumed for the 4700+ population. Resident employers were listed next to names in the directory, and over 350 residents were specifically listed as working for one of the Ohio Companies (see Key Industries). The sustained population growth demonstrated in the development of new neighborhoods, construction of new school buildings, and the almost immediate need for expansion of existing schools is a clear illustration of the growth of Wadsworth as a prosperous center of industry and commerce.

#### Religion/Social/Cultural Development

Religious groups began building second structures as population increased and resident (congregants) wealth could contribute more to these buildings. As in prior periods, the Wadsworth Downtown Historic District attracted social and cultural activities nearby where the residents lived and worked. When congregations decided to build new and larger facilities for their growing congregations, they stayed within or nearby the Historic District. Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church was the fortunate recipient of the success of local industry, with leaders of industry in Wadsworth contributing large sums for the construction of the new church. This church directly contributes to the significance of the district as it was funded by executives of the Ohio Companies in Wadsworth, exhibiting how the wealth generated by industry contributes to community expansion and enhancements. It is also important to note the church maintained its site close by downtown and residential areas so that members could be within walking distance, rather than moving farther from the city center.

***Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church (King and High Streets, Building #62).*** Between 1885 and 1892, a church was built on this site, but by 1916 the congregation decided to raze the old church and build a new one due to necessary expensive repairs and fear of fire (suggesting a wood structure existed). In 1919, the new church was dedicated at a cost of \$210,000. The French Gothic style building features reproductions of the famed stained glass windows of the Reims Cathedral in Reims, France,<sup>47</sup> designed by Toland Wright of Cleveland and were said to cost \$35,000. Both Mr. E.J. Young and Dr. Everhard (bios below) of the Ohio Companies were life-long members of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church and involved with the affairs of the church. Both men contributed large sums to the building fund for the 1919 church, illustrating the philanthropic contributions to the community by the local industrialists.

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<sup>45</sup> “Wadsworth has Unsurpassed Natural Advantages; Inexhaustible Salt Beds – Many Manufacturing Plants,” *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, Sunday Magazine, November 30, 1902. <sup>47</sup> *NewsBank: America's Historical Newspapers*. <https://infoweb-newsbank-com.ezproxy2.cpl.org/apps/news/document-view?p=EANX-NB&docref=image/v2%3A122AFBBA107AC9E4%40EANX-NB-125B8BC38FFD568F%402416084-125ADB5053A51119%4046>.

<sup>46</sup> Waffle, E.E., *Directory of Wadsworth, Ohio*, The Wadsworth Banner-Press, 1913.

<sup>47</sup> Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopedia. "Reims Cathedral." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, April 20, 2017. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Reims-Cathedral>. Accessed August 15, 2022.

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In the 1926-27 Wadsworth Directory<sup>48</sup>, there are six churches listed in Wadsworth on or nearby the downtown historic district streets: First Baptist Church (Mills Street), Church of Christ (High and Boyer), Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church (King and High Streets), Mennonite Church (Pardee and College), Methodist Church (Main Street), Trinity Reformed Church (High Street), and Sacred Heart of Jesus Church (Catholic, Broad). By the 1959 Wadsworth Directory<sup>49</sup>, there were 21 churches listed in Wadsworth which contributed to the religious and social development of the population.

### Key Industries and Owners

***The Ohio Companies:*** These businesses were the key impetus for Wadsworth to transition from a coal mining town to an industrial community making producer goods, used in the production of other goods and sold nationwide. Three of the Ohio Companies employed the majority of manufacturing employees in Wadsworth and directly contributed to the local prosperity and vitality of the commercial center<sup>50</sup>. This group of four companies occurred through investments by several local businessmen and primary leadership by E.J. Young. One of the four Ohio companies was located in the Downtown Historic District, one was across the street from the Downtown Historic District. The third company originally had offices across from the Downtown Historic District and moved operations to Rittman in 1928. The fourth Ohio company operations were in Rittman, which is approximately 11 miles southeast of Wadsworth. The Ohio Companies success and expansion coincided with residential growth in Wadsworth.<sup>51</sup> Population in Wadsworth grew 74% from 1900 to 1910 from 1764 to 3073 residents and then 54% to 4742 residents in 1920. The Ohio Companies employed over 2000 employees at peak times in Wadsworth and Rittman. This population growth impacted both the commercial and industrial buildings added to the district. As the Ohio Companies became larger, buildings were added on in their complexes. In the downtown, businesses filled empty lots with 28 new commercial buildings. All The Ohio Companies were sold near the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the last one, the Ohio Injector Co. (Resources 23-27), sold in 1967 at the end of the period of significance.

***Mr. E.J. Young*** (1857-1933) was a visionary leader in Wadsworth. He had been employed with a flour milling company and a lumber business with his brother. Circa 1885, he and other investors purchased interest in his employer, Garfield Injector Company (which became the Ohio Injector Company in 1896). He organized the Ohio Match Company in 1893, the Ohio Salt Company in 1901, and the Ohio Boxboard Company in 1903. Mr. Young was president of the Ohio Injector Company from 1896-1933. His youngest son, Wayne Young, was president of the Ohio Injector Company from 1933 to 1982.

***Dr. Nathan S. Everhard*** (1841-1919) was a leading physician in Medina County but also an accomplished businessman and cousin to E.J. Young. He was president of the Garfield Injector

<sup>48</sup> *Wadsworth Ohio Official Directory 1926-27*, The Burch Directory Company, Akron, Ohio, 1926.

<sup>49</sup> *Robinson's Wadsworth Ohio Official Directory 1959*, Robinson's Directory Service, Hillsdale, Michigan, 1959.

<sup>50</sup> Ohio Department of Industrial Relations, *Manufacturers Directory 1946*, (Columbus, Ohio: Division Of Labor Statistics, 1946) 351-352

<sup>51</sup> Schapiro, *Wadsworth Center to City*, 33.

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Company (later the Ohio Injector Company), the Ohio Salt Company, the Ohio Boxboard Company, the Oco Coal Company, and the Ohio Match Company. He was also a director of the Ohio Farmers Insurance Company of LeRoy.<sup>52</sup> His son, William Everhard, became president of the Ohio Salt Company in 1933 when Mr. E.J. Young died.

***The Ohio Injector Company:*** Office and manufacturing at the northeast corner of South Main and Pine Streets (Resources 23-27). This factory made products used on steam generating engines and was the first valve manufacturing plant in the United States. Three Wadsworth gentlemen (E. J. Young – inventor, Jacob Oberholtzer-plant operations, and Frank Kremer-inventor) created the Garfield Injector Company with one product, the Garfield Injector which forced water into steam boilers in 1883. In 1885, a group of local residents invested in the company. In 1893, a new company was formed (Ohio Injector Company or OIC) with investment first from five men, then an additional four men -- one being from Illinois (but originally a native of Wadsworth). At about this time, they moved into a 30 ft. x 40 ft. building, which had housed a wool-carding factory and then a cheese factory. The buildings comprise 264,000 sq. ft. on five acres.

The company produced machines which fed boiling water to steam boilers and were considered one of the best brands. It was stated that nearly every one of the big railroads in the country used Garfield Injectors.<sup>53</sup> The OIC product line grew and was an extension of this first valve, due to customers asking for other type of product valves. Peak employment occurred by WWII with 1,200 employees producing bronze, iron, and steel valves sold worldwide and used in Navy ships, merchant marine vessels, synthetic rubber plants, oil refineries, and railroads. The company had grown to have branch offices in New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco by the 1940s.

The company was honored in 1942 with the Army-Navy “E” Production Award for excellence and high achievement in the production of war equipment. The Navy “E” award was first awarded in 1906 for excellence in gunnery, then later extended to outstanding performance in engineering and communications, then extended again for plants and organizations which showed excellence in producing ships, weapons, and equipment for the Navy.”<sup>54</sup>

Ohio Governor Bricker spoke at the 1942 ceremony about the importance of Ohio and OIC in the war effort. In 1942, there were 1274 plants in Ohio engaged in war production exclusively, and Ohio was the third largest producer of war goods and second in employment of war production (Pennsylvania was first). This was the first valve plant in the nation to be recognized with the “E” Production Award.

<sup>52</sup> Schapiro, *Wadsworth Center to City*, 118.

<sup>53</sup> *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland, Ohio), November 30, 1902: 47. *NewsBank: America's Historical Newspapers*. <https://infoweb-newsbank-com.ezproxy2.cpl.org/apps/news/document-view?p=EANX-NB&docref=image/v2%3A122AFBBA107AC9E4%40EANX-NB-125B8BC38FFD568F%402416084-125ADB5053A51119%4046>.

<sup>54</sup> “Presentation of the Army-Navy “E” to The Ohio Injector Company and of the Army-Navy “E” Insignia to all OIC Employees at Wadsworth, Ohio, August 26, 1942”, 4.

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The remaining buildings of the Ohio Injector Company buildings contribute to the Historic District significance, representing the second largest manufacturing employer in Wadsworth, employing up to 800 employees with products which were sold worldwide and used in the production of other goods (rail, oil, rubber) and by the US government for ships which depended upon the upmost quality and reliability.

The company was sold twice, to conglomerate Kearney-National in 1967 and finally to Condec Corporation in 1969. It remained in business until 1983.

***The Ohio Match Company*** -- This company was established in 1895 by E.J. Young because he had developed a match machine while working at the Ohio Injector Company. Buildings. Headquarters and shipping docks were located off 260 and 254 South Main Street adjacent to the Historic District (OHI MED 316-18)

The company grew to 15 acres of floor space on 66 acres of land, with 1,600 employees at its peak with nearly 50% being women. There were also timber holdings in Idaho, Colorado, and Washington (state). In Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, the company had its own railroad, lumber camps, and sawmill.<sup>55</sup>

The first plant was in operation by fall 1896, a one-story building 50 ft. x 180 ft. which produced sulfur matches until the "parlor match" became more popular. This plant was remodeled and another 150 ft. x 200 ft. two-story high addition added (date unknown), and in 1901 a third two-story 110 ft. x 300 ft. building was constructed. Other buildings were added after this. The company had a machine shop to create the plant manufacturing equipment, and also manufactured and printed its own match boxes and covers with paper from the Rittman, Ohio Boxboard Company.<sup>56</sup> The company became a subsidiary of Hunt Foods in 1956 and stopped production in 1987.

***The Ohio Salt Company*** – Originally located south of the downtown at 246 Main Street (now the Moose Lodge building OHI MED 415-18 adjacent to the Historic District) until relocating the company to Rittman in the late 1920s. According to the Plain Dealer article "... in 1888 when the gas and oil craze swept the country, a well was sunk on the Ohio Match Company land, which discovered a large bed of salt 200 feet thick and 2,700 feet below the surface."<sup>57</sup> The salt was used for table use, cooking, curing meats, by chemists, canneries, and cheese makers. Over 50 grades of salt were produced for various uses.<sup>58</sup> Refining operations were in Rittman due to water supply and two railroad facilities.

Mr. Young had been unable to buy out the Wadsworth Salt Company and decided to found his own salt company, the Ohio Salt Company. Presidents of the company were Dr. Nathan Everhard 1898-1919, E.J. Young from 1919-1933, William Everhard

<sup>55</sup> Rodich, 35.

<sup>56</sup> Schapiro, *Wadsworth Center to City*, 117.

<sup>57</sup> *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland, Ohio), November 30, 1902: 47.

<sup>58</sup> Schapiro, *Wadsworth Center to City*, 120.

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(nephew) 1933-1950. *The Wadsworth Salt Company* (est. circa 1891) was located at the southwest corner of Mill Road and State Street. It was founded ten years before Ohio Salt Company by eight businessmen who chartered the business with \$100,000. This was one of the earliest industries after coal mining in Wadsworth. It ceased operations in March 1928. Equipment and product were sold to Ohio Salt Company. In October 1928, the entire operation and all buildings burned to the ground. After the fire, the operations relocated to Rittman. Ohio Salt eventually merged with Morton Salt Company in 1948. It still is in operation today at the Rittman location.

This business employed 125 men and women by 1906 and shipped 10-15 railroad cars daily from a railroad spur that connected into the factory.<sup>59</sup>

*The Ohio Boxboard Company*, whose offices and factory were located in Rittman, was an answer to the demand for containers for the Ohio Injector, Ohio Match, and Ohio Salt companies. Founded in 1903, it was essentially under the same ownership as the other three Ohio Companies. The company consolidated with others into the Packaging Corporation of America (PCA) in 1965. Later, Carastar bought out PCA. The company closed in 2006 and the building was demolished in 2013.

Another major Wadsworth industry founded and growing to a national distributor during this period of tremendous growth and industrial development for the community was the Wadsworth Brick & Tile Company. The company was founded in 1904 and soon developed a national reputation for the quality of its brick and tile products. The Ford Motor Company used Wadsworth brick in the construction of its Willow Run plant. Hiram, Oberlin, and Kent State universities used the company's bricks for many of their campus buildings. Akron's rubber industries, Goodyear and Goodrich, buildings were built of Wadsworth brick. In Wadsworth many of the local schools and residences were constructed with local brick. Beginning in the 1950s a series of mergers and changes impacted the company. In 1952 it became the General Wadsworth Brick Co. and in 1960 the General Clay Products, eventually closing in the 1990s followed by the demolition of the kilns and factory.<sup>60</sup>

Along with the Ohio Companies, employing up to 2000 in the area, these major local manufacturers brought growth to Wadsworth, reflected in additional development of the residential and retail/commercial areas. Homes in the area were mostly owned by laborers, and some employees came from the immediate surrounding area and could have used the interurban and automobiles to commute to their jobs. Over half of the downtown buildings were constructed during the initial years of the Ohio Companies growth, symbolizing the importance of these companies on Wadsworth prominence in Medina County as the largest employers.

### Other County Growth

The population of Medina County had steady growth in population between 1900 and 1930 from 21,978 to 29,677 and then saw aggressive growth in the decades between 1940 to 1960, from

<sup>59</sup> Shapiro, *Wadsworth Heritage*, 142.

<sup>60</sup> "Quality, Beauty of Local Brick Widely Acclaimed," *Wadsworth Banner*, October 13, 1999; Ohio Memory.

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33,034 to 65,315<sup>61</sup>. Wadsworth and Medina, the county seat, were the two largest communities in the county, with Wadsworth in the far southeast corner and Medina in the center of the county.

Both cities were served by inter-urban train lines at the turn of the century and developed established downtowns since the mid to late 1800s. Medina was considered the business and services city with the county courthouse and other county services located there. Medina experienced two fires downtown; one in 1848 when twelve businesses were destroyed and another fire in 1870 when nearly the whole uptown business section was burned, impacting approximately 60 businesses. The community quickly rebounded economically from this fire, with the May 10, 1872 Gazette newspaper illustrating “four dry goods stores; seven grocery and provision stores; one hardware and crockery store; three drug stores; two clothing stores; two millinery stores; two stove and tin stores; one paper store; two jewelry stores; six shoe stores and shops; two tailor shops; two cabinet shops; two furniture stores; one photograph gallery; a score of sewing machine galleries; three hotels; one saddle and harness shop; one marble factory; two pain shops; one printing office; one carriage factory; one wagon factory; three blacksmith shops; one foundry; one machine shop; one flour and feed store; one sawmill; one feed mill; two meat shops; one brickyard; two livery stables; two dentists; nine lawyers; seven doctors; four preachers; four churches; a fine schoolhouse; two barber shops; one telegraph office; one railroad depot; two cheese factories; and flourishing lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, and Good Templars.”<sup>62</sup> This echoed the type of businesses which came to Wadsworth’s downtown during the comparable 1870s when coal was the major industry.

Throughout the Period of Significance Wadsworth continued to be Medina County’s most industrial town; a distinction held since the 1900s. Even prior to this, the 1859 Gazetteer noted Wadsworth having nine industries: three flour mills, two foundries, one steam and three water saw mills. Between 1860 to 1895, the following industries came to Wadsworth: cigar factory, agricultural implement company, eight coal mines; a sash and door company, woolen mill, bed spring manufacture, stone quarry, two brick/tile plants, cement plant, paint factory, broom manufacturing, organ factory, two injector companies, three aluminum companies, two salt companies, and a match company.<sup>63</sup>

#### Interurban brings workers to Wadsworth

On April 8, 1907, an extension of the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company streetcar line (called the Wadsworth Line) arrived in the village, allowing more workers to be employed by the Wadsworth industrial companies. This first line connected Barberton to Wadsworth, a distance of six miles. In 1922, express service to Akron was started, traveling 13 miles in 60 minutes. The Akron line connected to Cleveland. The line closed on December 31, 1933, and was replaced by coach bus (Penn-Ohio coach lines). The tracks came into the village on Broad Street west of the Post Office and crossed over to College Street. Streetcars backed north into High Street Park for the return eastbound run. This contributing landscape site (#63) for the streetcar

<sup>61</sup> H. Burke Woodward, *Auditor Medina County Ohio Population Medina County 1890-1960*.

<sup>62</sup> Eleanor Iler Shapiro, *Historical Highlights of Medina*, (Alfred Meyers Lithographers, Medina, Ohio 1966), 58-59.

<sup>63</sup> Eleanor Iler Shapiro, *Wadsworth Center to City*.

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is extant. This connection brought employees to Wadsworth from the Barberton and Akron areas. Additionally, the increase in workers included immigrants from Italy, Hungary, Ireland, and Eastern Europe to take jobs. Wadsworth was becoming culturally diverse.<sup>64</sup> The influx of population into Wadsworth resulted in growth and prosperity in the Downtown.

A photo of the Wadsworth downtown in 1910 exhibits the importance of the streetcar line. There is the streetcar in the photo, and hitching posts for horses but only two cars. By the 1940s and 1950s, nearly every parking spot is taken in the downtown area with a car, indicating the transformation of travel and the local need for businesses.

Wadsworth Downtown was a popular gathering spot and the community invested in the public square parks which were points of interest for Wadsworth Downtown. The High Street median/park had a fountain statue of a little boy (not extant) and was the site of a bus stop in 1937. The Broad Street median/park had the original band stand which was rebuilt in 1948 by the Wadsworth High School carpentry classes at  $\frac{3}{4}$  scale (not extant)<sup>65</sup> and the gazebo/bandstand (#9) which was rebuilt in 1976. It featured a distinctive pointed roof and was near the War Memorial Sculpture/fountain (#64 object was rebuilt in 2014). The College Street park (not extant) was a strip of land with bushes, since it was cut away when the street was widened and eventually removed with further street expansion. There was never a Main Street park because the owners of the property at College and Main Streets were unwilling to donate the necessary frontage, resulting in the misalignment of the west side of Main Street with the west side of High Street.<sup>66</sup> These parks are contributing sites.

### The District Buildings

The Sanborn maps from 1901 and 1908 show the evolution of the downtown before the Great Depression. There was further development in the areas of downtown with remaining vacant lots and most of the downtown buildings in place by this time. Three wood frame hotels were added, but later demolished. Most buildings were masonry. Prominent buildings were labeled, and retail shops were added to College Street. This period represents the time when open lots in the Historic District were filled in to form a cohesive and bustling commercial core. The industrial buildings additions to the Ohio Injector Company represented their growth of products in demand during WW II and additional employees. The company added manufacturing space and their own power plant during this period with Building #26 – water tower (1902-1908), Building #27 – power house (1919), and Building #24 – an industrial building (1922, 1942). The new Union High School and Grace Evangelical Lutheran church on both ends of the Historic District communicated the success of the local economy which was exhibited through these handsome and architecturally significant buildings. Worker housing was needed to support the influx of new residents working in Wadsworth, as evidenced by three dwellings within the Historic District, adjacent to the Ohio Injector Company campus. These residences include Building #20 – Dr. J.K. Durling Residence (c1900), Building #21 – a dwelling (c1900), and Building #22 – a duplex dwelling (c 1900) These residences each contribute to the significance of the district, an

<sup>64</sup> From Main Street Wadsworth.org / history of Wadsworth

<sup>65</sup> David J. Rodich, *Wadsworth Pride and Promise, Celebrating 175 Years* (Wadsworth, Ohio: Banner Printing Co., 1989), 142.

<sup>66</sup> Schapiro, *Wadsworth Center to City*, 33.

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example of homes within walking distance of the nearby industrial employers and the downtown commercial buildings and built during the early years of the Ohio Companies business development. Only the Durling Residence (#20) was used for commerce as the VFW hall and as a barber shop.

New buildings came to the existing downtown core, filling in College St to the west and Main Street northwest side. The commercial businesses provided daily provisions and services to the residents, from food and drinks at grocery stores, butchers, bars, and restaurants, to clothing and jewelry stores. Early research at the turn of the century about buying habits do not exist for Wadsworth, but the 1902 Plain Dealer article (noted on page 38) indicates a preference for each town to provide the necessary goods and services for residents and provide independence to subsist within the towns borders.

The building boom was impacted by the Great Depression, with seven of the District buildings' construction period spanning from 1924-1932. This indicates the stoppage of investment downtown but also the recovery for non-essential goods and services by 1932.

These included these 28 buildings:

- Building #6 – Star Telephone Co. Building (c1898)
- Building #57 – a commercial building (1902-1908)
- Building #58 – Wadsworth Steam Laundry, Bender Restaurant (1902-1908)
- Building #18 – Mench Building (1904)
- Building #59 – Myers Block (1905)
- Building #19 – Central School (1907-1908, 1922)
- Building #10 – Banner-Press Building (1908)
- Building #11 – The Strand Theatre (1914)
- Building #7 – a commercial building (c1917)
- Building #8 – Albrecht Building (1917)
- Building #30 – Wells Building (1919)
- Building #62 – Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church (1919)
- Building #28 – Buemi's Cash Market Building (1924)
- Building #52 – Wolf's Dry Goods/Department Store (1924)
- Building #53 – Stonier's Jewelry Building (1924)
- Building #54 – W.S. Bicksler Electric Building (1924)
- Building #29 – a commercial building (1924-1932)
- Building #44 – a bar (1924-1932)
- Building #45 – A&P Store (1924-1932)
- Building #46 – Hoch's Diner (1924-1932)
- Building #47 – Cleckner's Restaurant (1924-1932)
- Building #48 – Koon's Bakery (1924-1932)
- Building #49 – Keller's Motor Co./ Star Theatre (1924-1932)
- Building #35 – First National Bank (1925)
- Building #51 – Wadsworth News Company/ Wadsworth Pure/Smith Dairy Building (c1930)
- Building #56 – East Ohio Gas Company Building (c1930)
- Building #42 – Wadsworth Trust and Savings Co. Building (1931)

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Building #50 – Close’s Food Locker (1933-1947)

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### **Wadsworth –after WWII (1946-1967)**

Most of the buildings in the Historic District were built before 1946, with only four buildings built after this time, two to support the Ohio Injector business and the retail buildings filling vacant lots of prior razed buildings. The population grew with veterans returning from war and establishing families, and the downtown core maintained what had been built in the earlier periods with only two new buildings constructed downtown in this period. Ohio Injector added small accessory buildings during this time. These included Building #23 – Ohio Injector Co. Building (after 1947), Building #25 – Ohio Injector Co. Building (after 1947). Building #4 – First National Bank (1958) and Building #5 – commercial building (c1950s) added mid-century modern examples to the Historic District.

Wadsworth continued to be the largest industrial city in the county, with the workers supporting the downtown commercial businesses. By 1946, Wadsworth was home to three of the top five largest manufacturing companies in Medina County<sup>67</sup>. Wadsworth’s eight largest manufacturing companies employed 2,343 and accounted for 64.4% of manufacturing employees in the county. By comparison, Medina (the county seat) employed 1,114 in manufacturing during 1946. Wadsworth was also already surpassing Medina in population, with 6,495 residents in the 1940 census compared to 4,359 Medina residents.

In 1960, Wadsworth had almost 50% of all workers employed in manufacturing (2026 out of 4200 working Wadsworth adults)<sup>68</sup>. In 1952, Medina established the Industrial Development Committee to develop and attract businesses to a 600 acre site, since the last new industrial business came to Medina in 1941. Through these efforts, Medina was able to attract twenty new plants by the 1960s with 1,275 employees.

The Tri-County 1960 Socio-Economic study indicates that 60% of food, clothing, household goods and auto purchases primarily stayed within Wadsworth, with some limited excursions to Barberton or Akron or the Norton Shopping Center (within a 12 mile radius).<sup>69</sup>

### **Wadsworth – Becoming a Commuter City, (post 1967)**

Wadsworth has never had a decrease in its population since becoming a village in 1866. Medina County abuts two metropolitan counties (Cleveland’s Cuyahoga County and Akron’s Summit County). As these metropolitan areas grew, communities like Wadsworth became bedroom suburbs to these urban cities and were areas where new residential growth was viable.<sup>70</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> Ohio Department of Industrial Relations, *Manufacturers Directory 1946*, (Columbus, Ohio: Division Of Labor Statistics, 1946) 351-352.

<sup>68</sup> *Socio Economic Study Wadsworth, Ohio 1960*, (Akron, Ohio: Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, January 1961), 33, 42.

<sup>69</sup> *Socio Economic Study*, 61-67.

<sup>70</sup> U.S. Census.

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Since 1960, Wadsworth has seen many years of double-digit population growth with 22%, 33% and 24% growth in the decades of census counts in 1950, 1960 and 1970. However, this growth reflected a population shift and change in Wadsworth's earlier industrial dominance.

The 1960 Tri-County Regional Planning Commission's Socio-Economic Study of Wadsworth showed the community had shifted from a labor population to more middle-class with 47% of the employed population as white-collar jobs (managers, clerical and sales, professional and specialty which included doctors, lawyer, teachers, and military).<sup>71</sup> Additionally, it was noted the new housing allotments were not identical row houses or subdivisions but custom homes or spec houses by the builders, which maintained the character of the housing stock.

A factor contributing to this shift was easier connections to urban areas through improved transportation continued the steady growth of Wadsworth, making it truly become a commuter city for Akron and Cleveland workers. A new US Route 224 opened north of Wadsworth in 1958 and eventually merged with Interstate 76 when it was built in Ohio in 1964. This created connections to Akron, Youngstown and Interstate 71 to Columbus and Cleveland. The transportation connections have continued the double-digit population growth (15% in 1980, 17% in 2000, 17% in 2010 and 11% in 2020 census).

Coinciding with these changes were the mergers and changes impacting many of the local industries as they were bought out or merged with larger companies, often with headquarters and top leadership located outside of Wadsworth. These changes eventually impacted the number of workers employed locally and foreshadowed the closing of the industries that made Wadsworth the largest city in the county. The reduction in force or outright loss of these early 20<sup>th</sup> century industries resulted in new industrial development outside the core of the city.

The city expanded around the original downtown in all directions. In the 1960s and 1970s, growth of the city expanded north of I-76/224 after utility lines were laid under the highway. Township voters approved an industrial park in 1966, recognizing the community needed to provide space for continued support of industry, especially since by this time the last Ohio Company was on the verge of being acquired by outside interests in 1967.<sup>72</sup> There has been contemporary commercial and retail growth around Wadsworth since 1967: Great Oaks Plaza with Cinema; Buehler's Grocery Store; Liberty Commons (office space); Cornwall Quality Tools at Trease and Seville Roads; Imperial Machine Shop near Wall Rd. near St. Rte. 57; Myers Industries opened a plant in 1973; Physics International opened in 1983. Today there continues to be more residential and retail growth around the edges of the city with new housing developments.

This growth outside of the core downtown buildings has impacted the vitality of the Wadsworth downtown commercial and industry businesses by taking away foot traffic and visitors, causing business closures and vacancies of the buildings. The community has instituted a Main Street

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<sup>71</sup> Wadsworth Heritage, Shapiro, 262.

<sup>72</sup> "Wadsworth Township Voters pave way for industrial growth", Akron Beacon Journal, May 4, 1966

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Program to address revitalization of the downtown core and strategically support new business in the area of the Historic District with visible successes. The once vacant Ohio Injector Company factory building now supports multiple businesses and new entrepreneurs.

### Conclusion

The Wadsworth Downtown Historic District is significant at the local level under **Criterion A** for its association with **Commerce and Industry** as the result of the growth of industry and transportation networks spurring economic growth and providing more access to workers outside the community. The historic district is especially associated with the Ohio Companies, as a response to an extraordinary demand for commercial businesses and services required for the population. The proposed Wadsworth Downtown district retains the character and feeling of its early 20<sup>th</sup> century development. Although Wadsworth no longer has the Ohio Companies and other major early 20<sup>th</sup> century factories it continues to maintain its unique identity as an industrial community, anchored by the downtown square. The Wadsworth Downtown Historic District still conveys the “industrial town set to the modern tempo. Handsome buildings line its level downtown streets, and the greenery of a parkway add it its inviting appearance.”<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>73</sup> Writers’ Program of the Works Projects Administration in the State of Ohio, *The Ohio Guide*. The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, New York: Oxford University Press, 1946, 409.

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

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency

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County and State

Name of Property

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Wadsworth Area Historical Society

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property:** 29 acres (per Google Earth online 2/13/2023)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places) see Additional Documents O1 for detailed coordinates

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.027349 | Longitude: -81.732312 |
| 2. Latitude: 41.027403 | Longitude: -81.728011 |
| 3. Latitude: 41.020065 | Longitude: -81.727842 |
| 4. Latitude: 41.019972 | Longitude: -81.732024 |

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

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary encompasses the buildings lining High Street and Main Street from approximately north of Maple Street and south of Pine Street. The Boundary also includes buildings lining Broad Street and College Street from approximately west of South Lyman Street and east of North and South Pardee Street. The boundary captures the parcels with building #1 (161 High St) and #2 (120 Maple St) just north of Maple Street, on the northeast corner of Maple Street and High Street. The boundary continues south to Broad and College Street.

The boundary then continues easterly along the northern curb of Broad Street to include resource #9 (Gazebo). The boundary includes buildings lining the southern side of Broad Street but excludes the parcels to the north and east of 129 Broad St. The boundary continues southerly between Main Street and South Lyman Street, excluding the parcel on the northwest corner of Wright Street and South Lyman Street. The boundary turns east to include 151 Main St at the southwest corner of Wright Street and South Lyman Street. The boundary then continues southerly along the west curb line of South Lyman Street until Park Street where the boundary turns westerly along 188 S Lyman St/257-273 Main St and goes southwest to exclude the

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residential parcels along South Lyman Street until it reaches the north curb line of Pine Street. The boundary turns westerly until the west curb line of Main Street.

The boundary proceeds north along the east curb line of Main Street to Mill Street. The boundary turns west at Mill Street to include the buildings lining Main Street. The boundary continues north then turns west to include 122 Watrusa Ct on the southwest corner of Watrusa Avenue and Watrusa Court. The boundary jogs up to include buildings along Watrusa Avenue and College Street but excludes two parcels at the northeast corner of Watrusa Court and South Pardee Street. The boundary turns westerly to include the parcel on the southwest corner of South Pardee Street and College Street (155 College St). The boundary turns easterly along the north curb line of College Street to 116 College St where the boundary turns north up to the northern curb line of King Street, where it turns west and north to include 146 High St. The boundary turns easterly to the eastern curb line of High Street and turns north to return to the point of the beginning.

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

The nominated boundary includes the properties historically associated with the downtown development of Wadsworth and manufacturing sites influencing the community growth, south of the downtown core and nearby rail lines. The Wadsworth Downtown Historic District maintains historic architectural integrity, which is exhibited by architectural styles and types of commercial buildings, and includes institutional, manufacturing, sacred, residential, and other building types of the span from 1838 to 1967. Historical architectural integrity is demonstrated through the retention of architectural elements in terms of original location, preserved design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

**Name/title:** Polly Lynam Bloom, Assoc. AIA Historic Preservation Specialist,  
Alice L. Sloan, APT-RP, Assoc. AIA Historic Preservation Specialist; Olivia Zepp, AIA

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**Telephone:** 216-752-1800

**Date:** February 15, 2023, revised March 12, 2024, June 17, 2024

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Name of Property

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Wadsworth Downtown Historic District

City or Vicinity: Wadsworth, Ohio

County: Medina

State: Ohio

Photographer: Polly Lynam Bloom, Alice L. Sloan

Date Photographed: May 8, May 26, and August 4 of 2022

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

(OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_01), showing Building 01, camera direction east.

(OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_02), showing Buildings 04 and 05, camera direction southeast.

(OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_03), showing Buildings 05-08, camera direction southeast.

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Name of Property

- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_04), showing Buildings 10-13, camera direction southwest.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_05), showing Buildings 12-18, camera direction southeast.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_06), showing Buildings 15-17, camera direction east.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_07), showing Buildings 14-18, camera direction northeast.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_08), showing Building 19, camera direction east.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_09), showing Building 19, camera direction southeast.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_10), showing Building 20, camera direction northeast.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_11), showing Building 21, camera direction southeast.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_12), showing Building 22, camera direction east.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_13), showing Building 24, camera direction north.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_14), showing Building 24, camera direction northwest.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_15), showing Buildings 24 and 27, camera direction northeast.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_16), showing Building 24, camera direction northwest.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_17), showing Building 24, camera direction southeast.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_18), showing Buildings 31-42, camera direction northwest.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_19), showing Buildings 35-41 camera direction west.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_20), showing Buildings 33-42, camera direction southwest.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_21), showing Buildings 43-45, camera direction south .
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_22), showing Buildings 45-49, camera direction south.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_23), showing Building 51, camera direction northwest.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_24), showing Buildings 52-55, camera direction southwest.
- (OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_25), showing Buildings 52-55, camera direction south.

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(OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_26), showing Buildings 52-55, camera direction southeast.

(OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_27), showing Building 56, camera direction southwest.

(OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_28), showing Buildings 57-58, and Structure 60 (clock), camera direction northeast.

(OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_29), showing Buildings 59, Structure 60 and Building-61, camera direction northwest.

(OH\_Medina County\_Wadsworth Historic District\_30), showing Buildings 62, 61 camera direction southwest.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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Name of Property

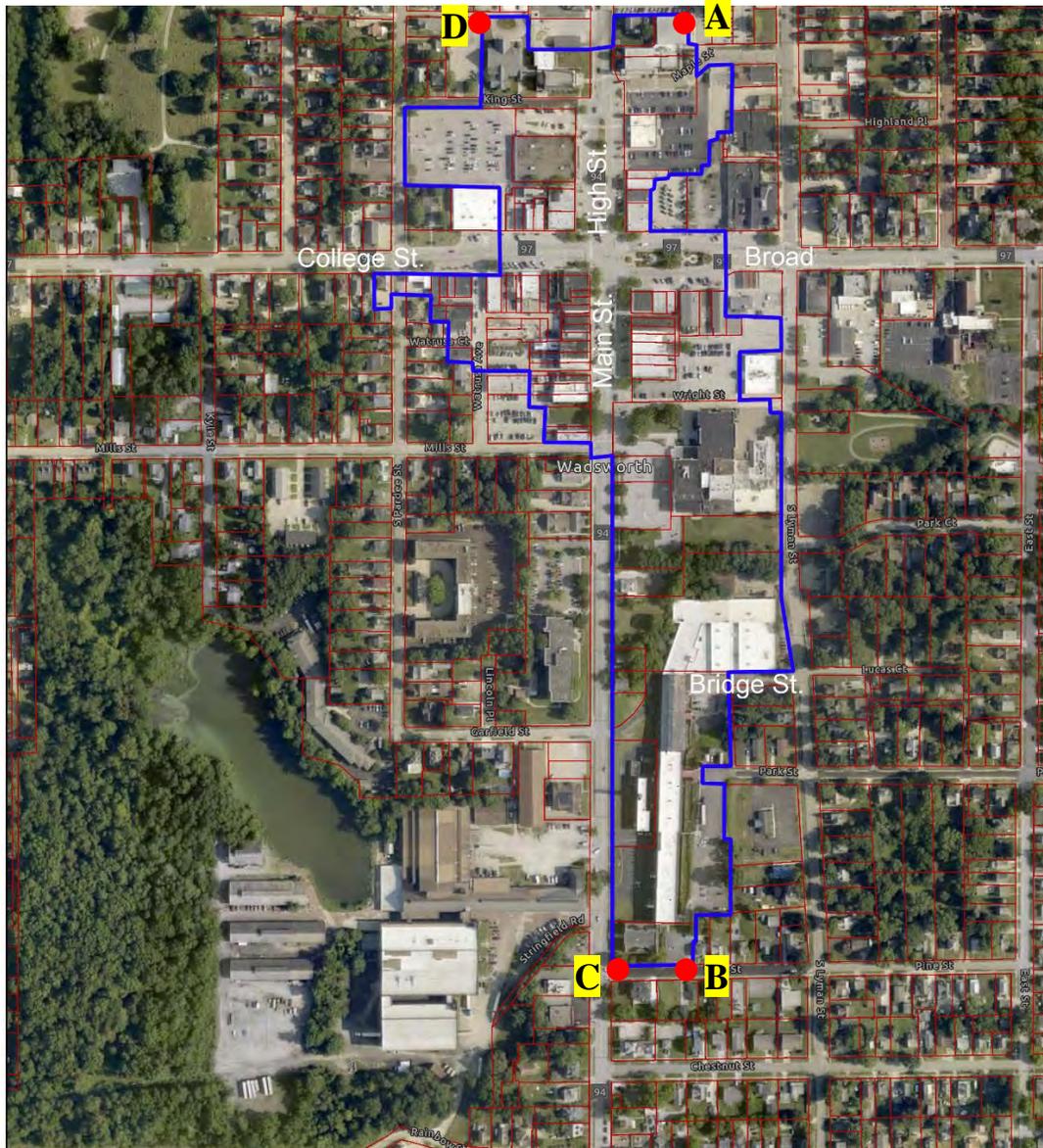
Medina, Ohio

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

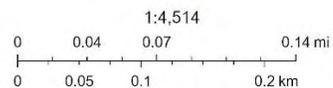
Section number Location Map

Page 1



4/5/2023, 1:34:56 PM

Medina Parcels



Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/ NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA

Map image from Medina County Auditor's Website  
Historic District

Coordinates: A: 41.027357, -81.728731; B: 41.020174, -81.729022°; C: 41.020174, -81.729692° D: 41.027190, -81.730841°

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

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**LEGEND**

-  PROPERTY TAG
-  CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY

Map Not to Scale



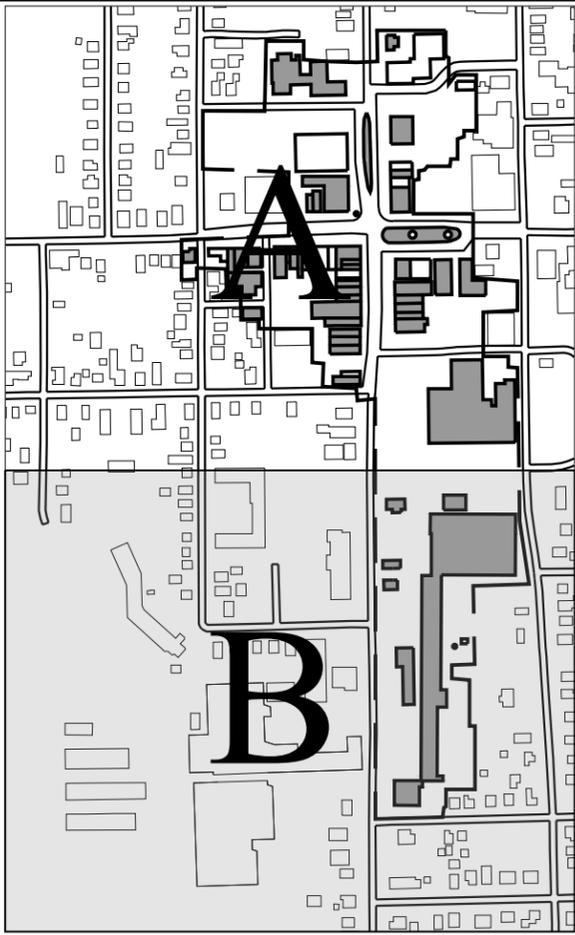
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Wadsworth Downtown Historic District	
Name of Property	Medina, Ohio
County and State	
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	

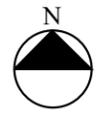
Section number Additional Documentation - Photo Key A

Page 03

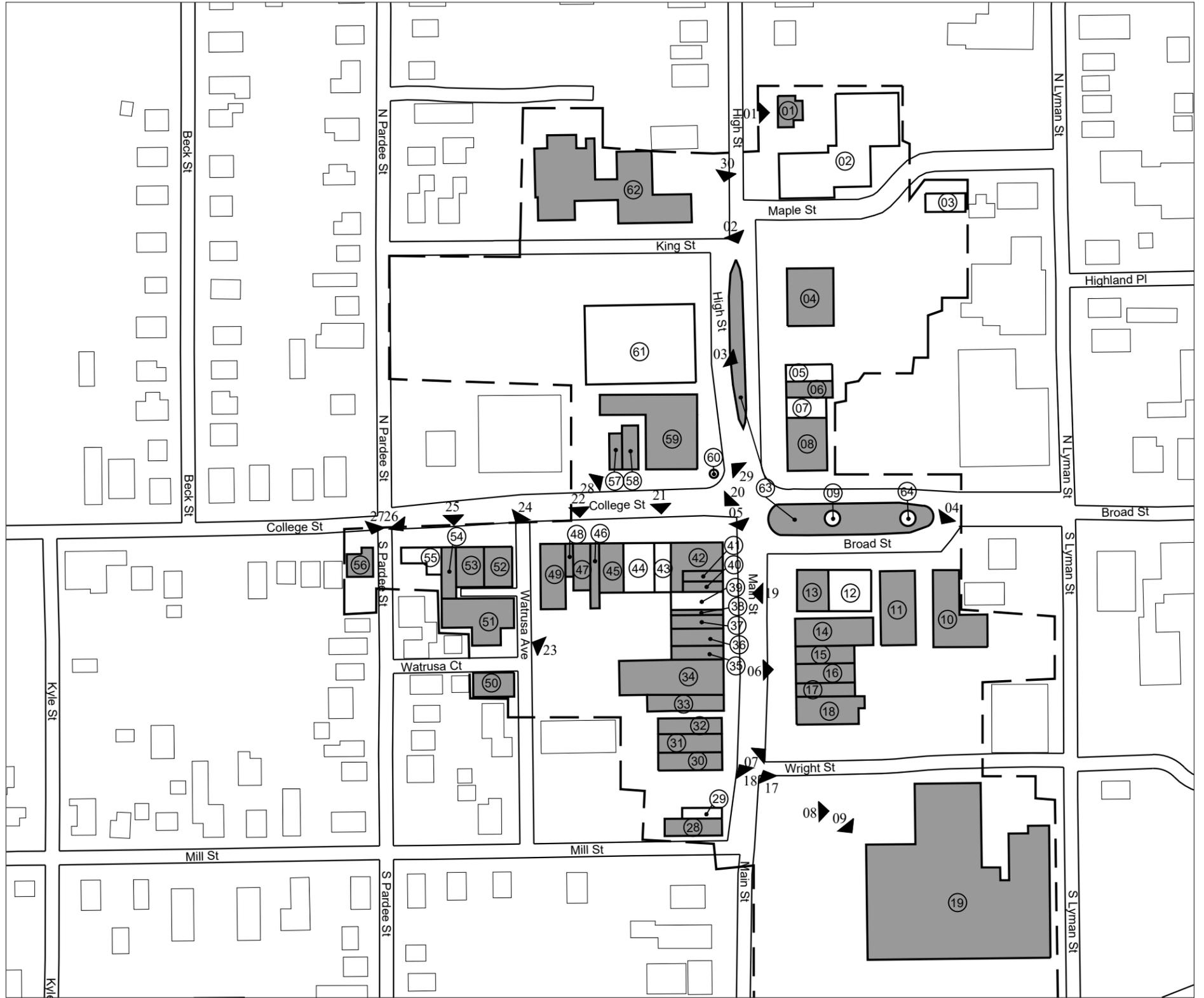


**LEGEND**

-  PROPERTY TAG
-  CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  PHOTO TAG



Map A - Not to Scale



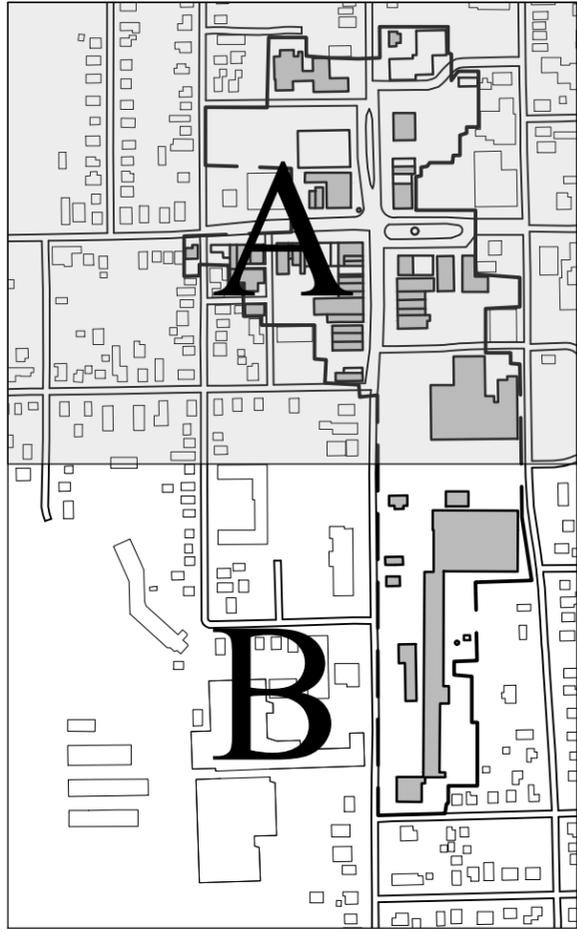
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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**LEGEND**

-  PROPERTY TAG
-  CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  PHOTO TAG

Map B - Not to Scale





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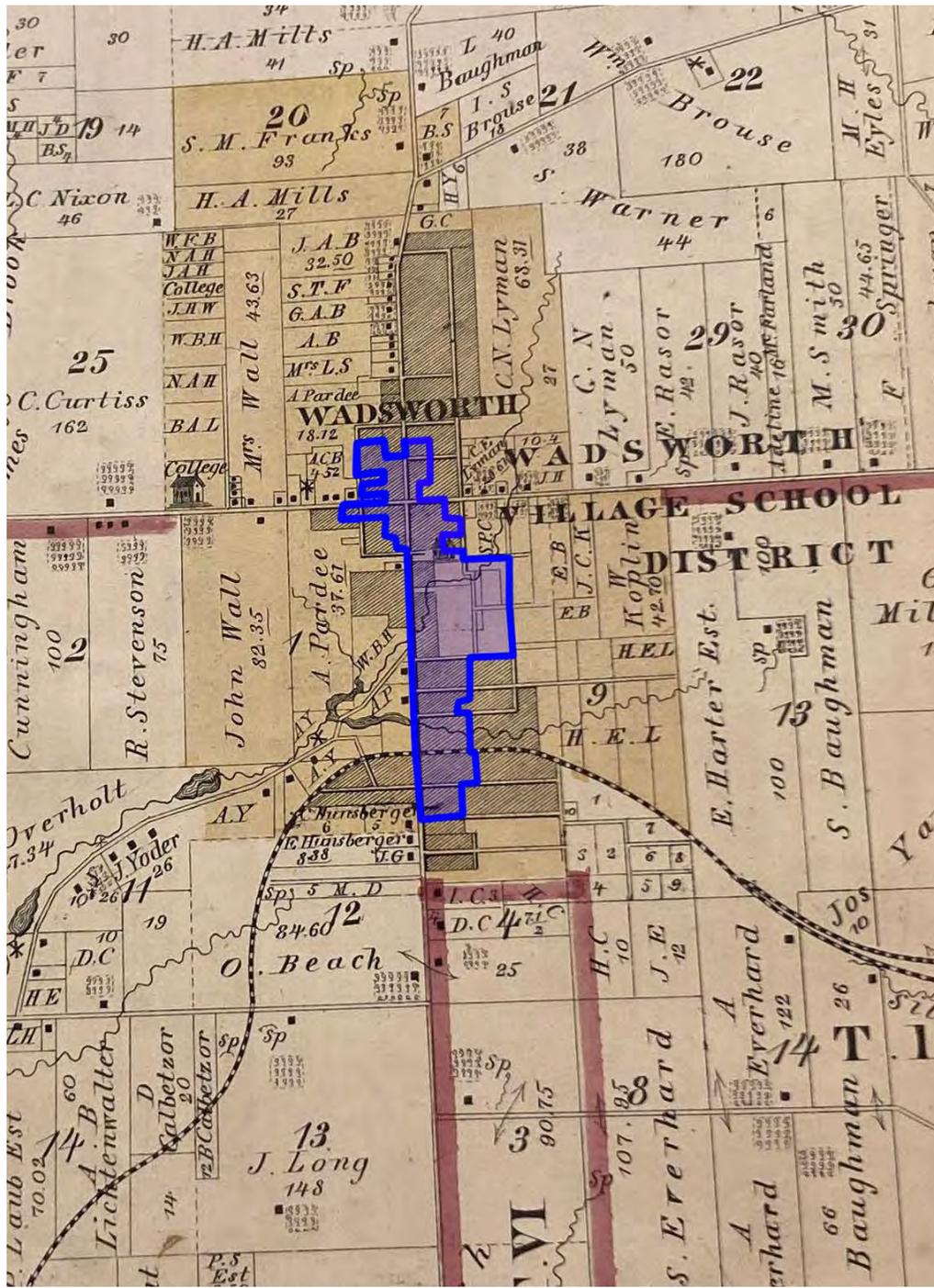


Figure 06: Wadsworth downtown, 1874. *Combination Atlas Map of Medina County Ohio*. Courtesy of Wadsworth Historical Society.

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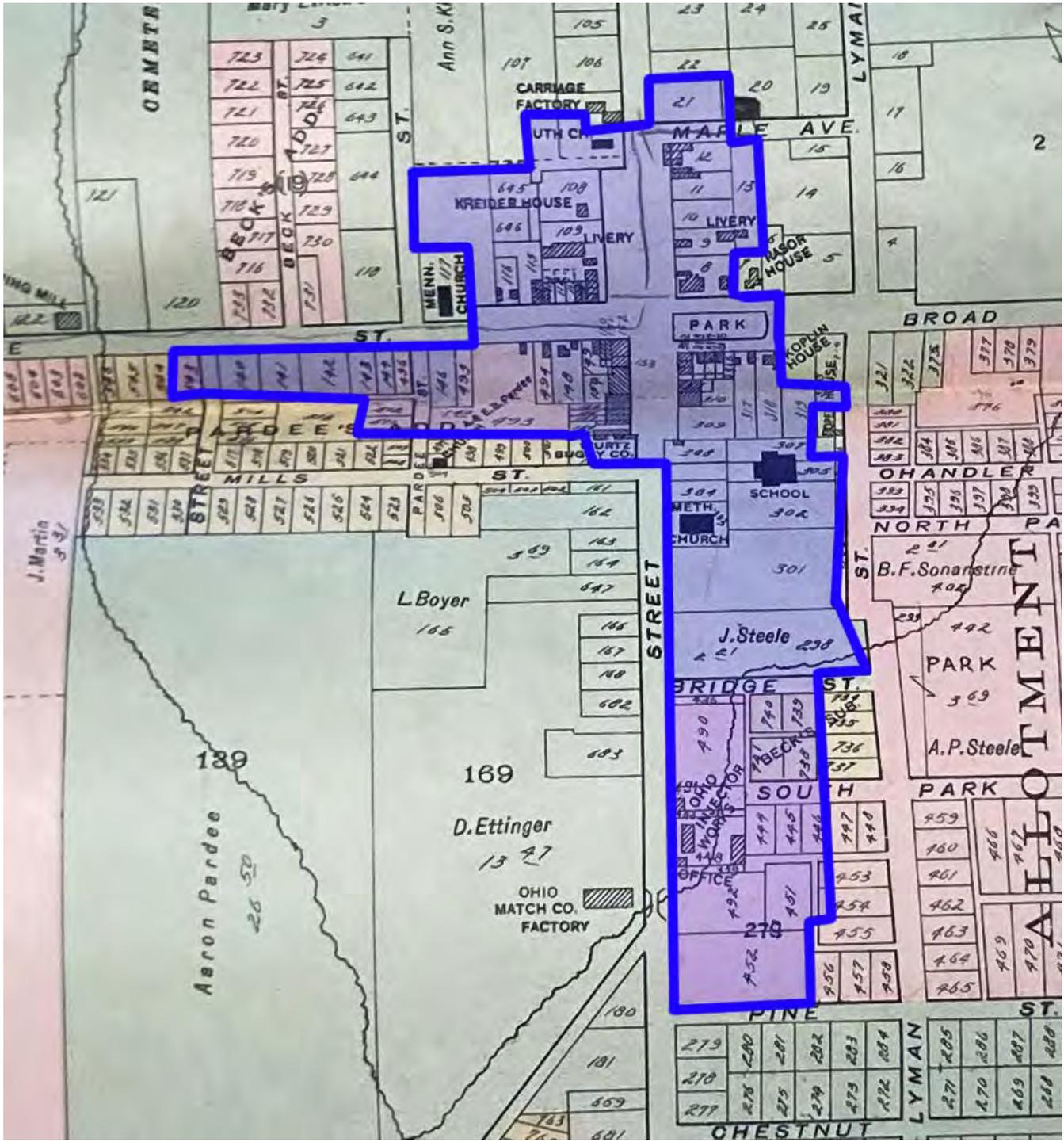


Figure 07: Wadsworth downtown, 1897. *Atlas and Directory of Medina County, Ohio*. Courtesy of Wadsworth Historical Society.

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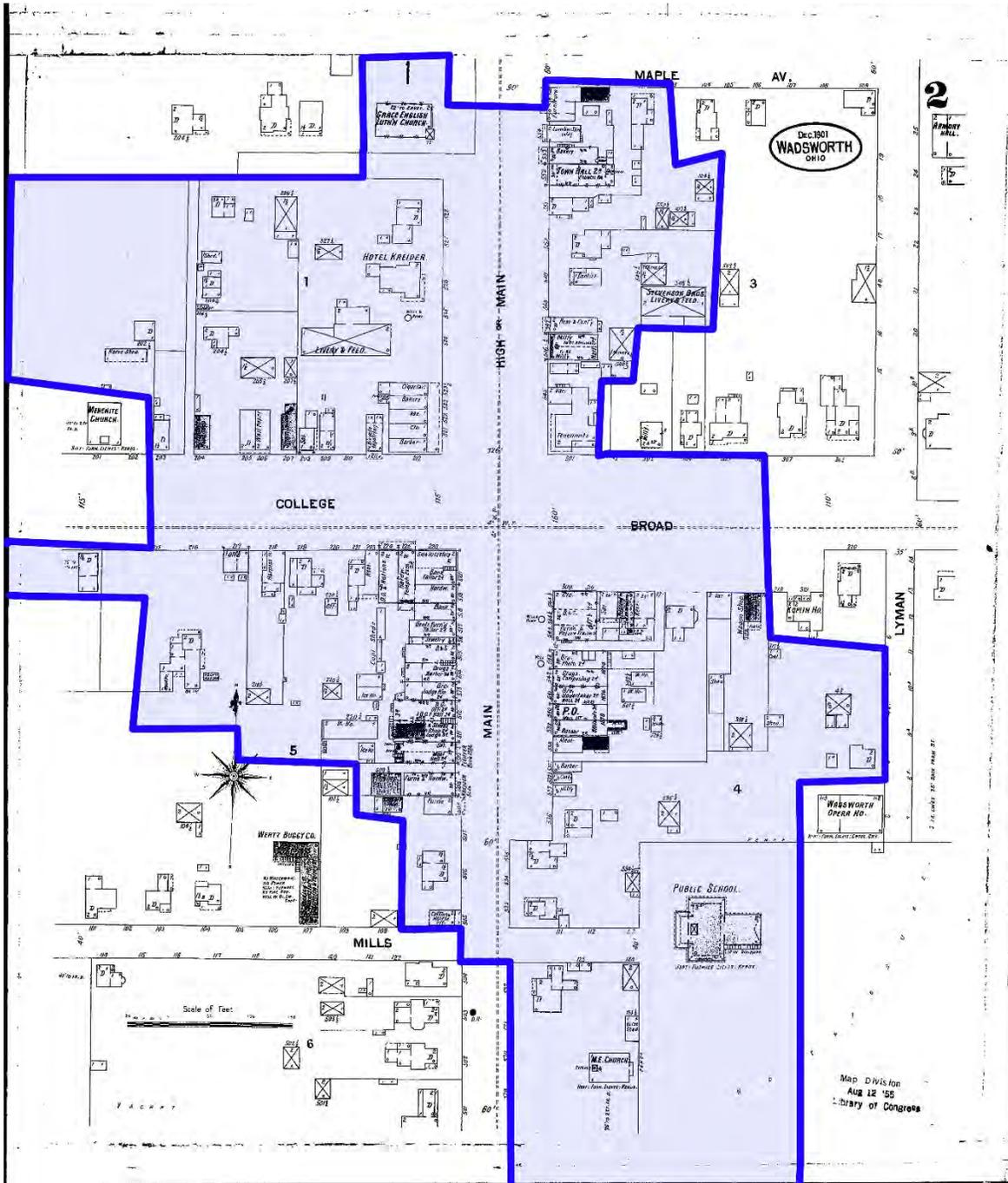


Figure 08: Wadsworth downtown, 1901. *Sanborn Insurance Maps*. Ohio Web Library at <https://sanborn-ohioweblibrary-org.proxy.oplin.org/>. (accessed April 20, 2020).

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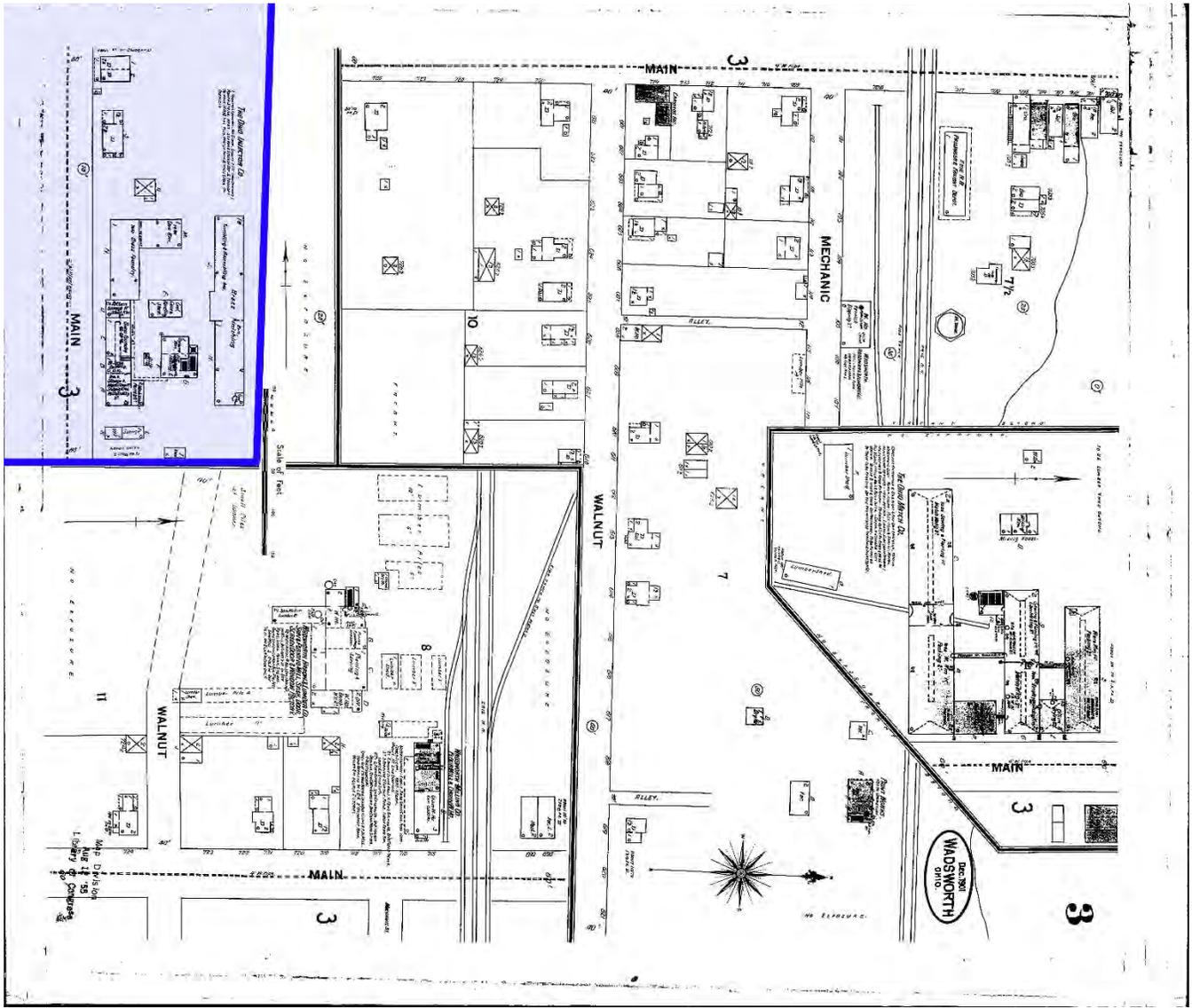


Figure 09: Wadsworth, Ohio Injector and Ohio Match, 1901. *Sanborn Insurance Maps*. Ohio Web Library at <https://sanborn-ohioweblibrary-org.proxy.oplin.org/>. (accessed July 25, 2022).

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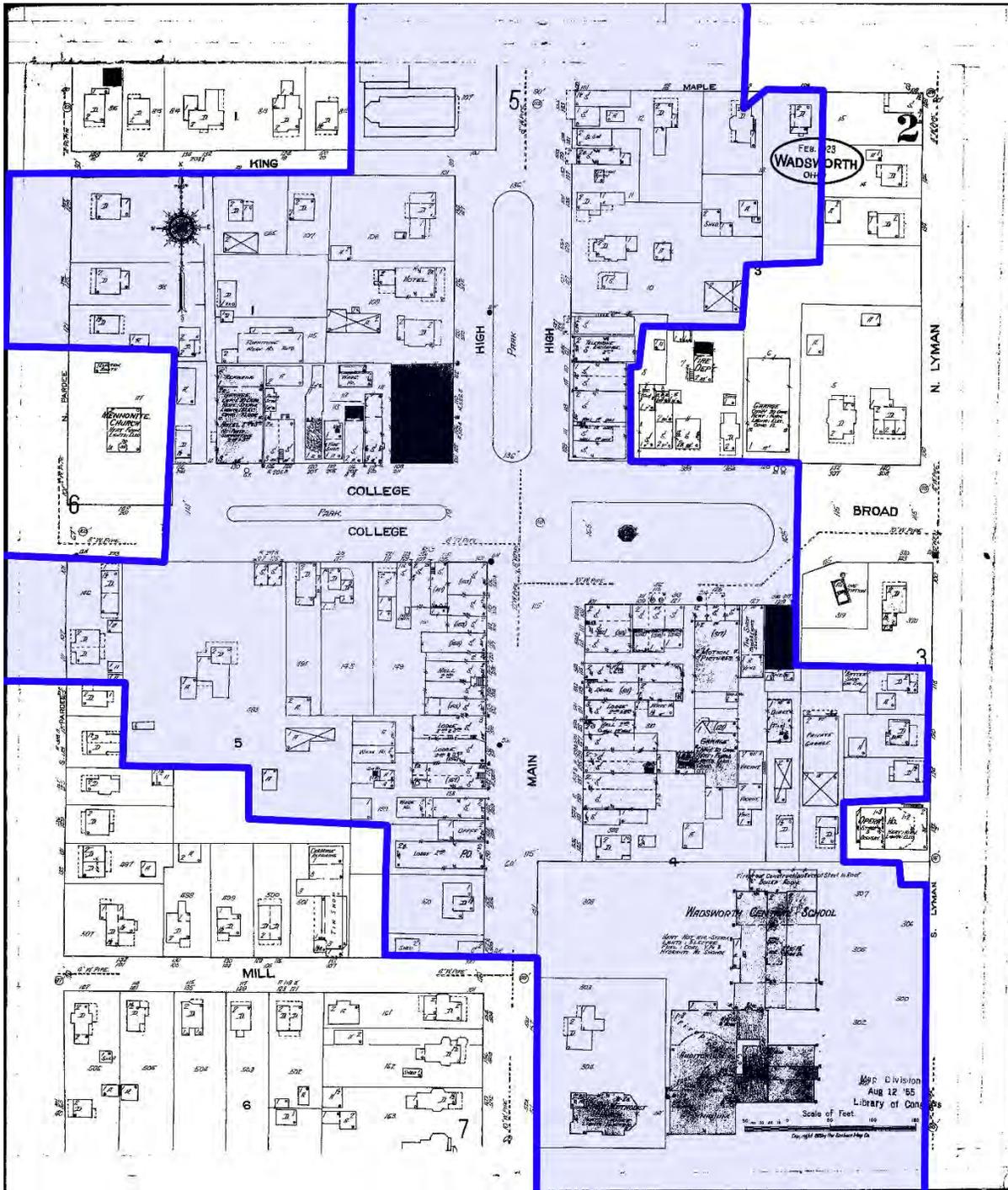


Figure 10: Wadsworth downtown, 1923. *Sanborn Insurance Maps*. Ohio Web Library at <https://sanborn-ohioweblibrary-org.proxy.oplin.org/>. (accessed April 20, 2020).

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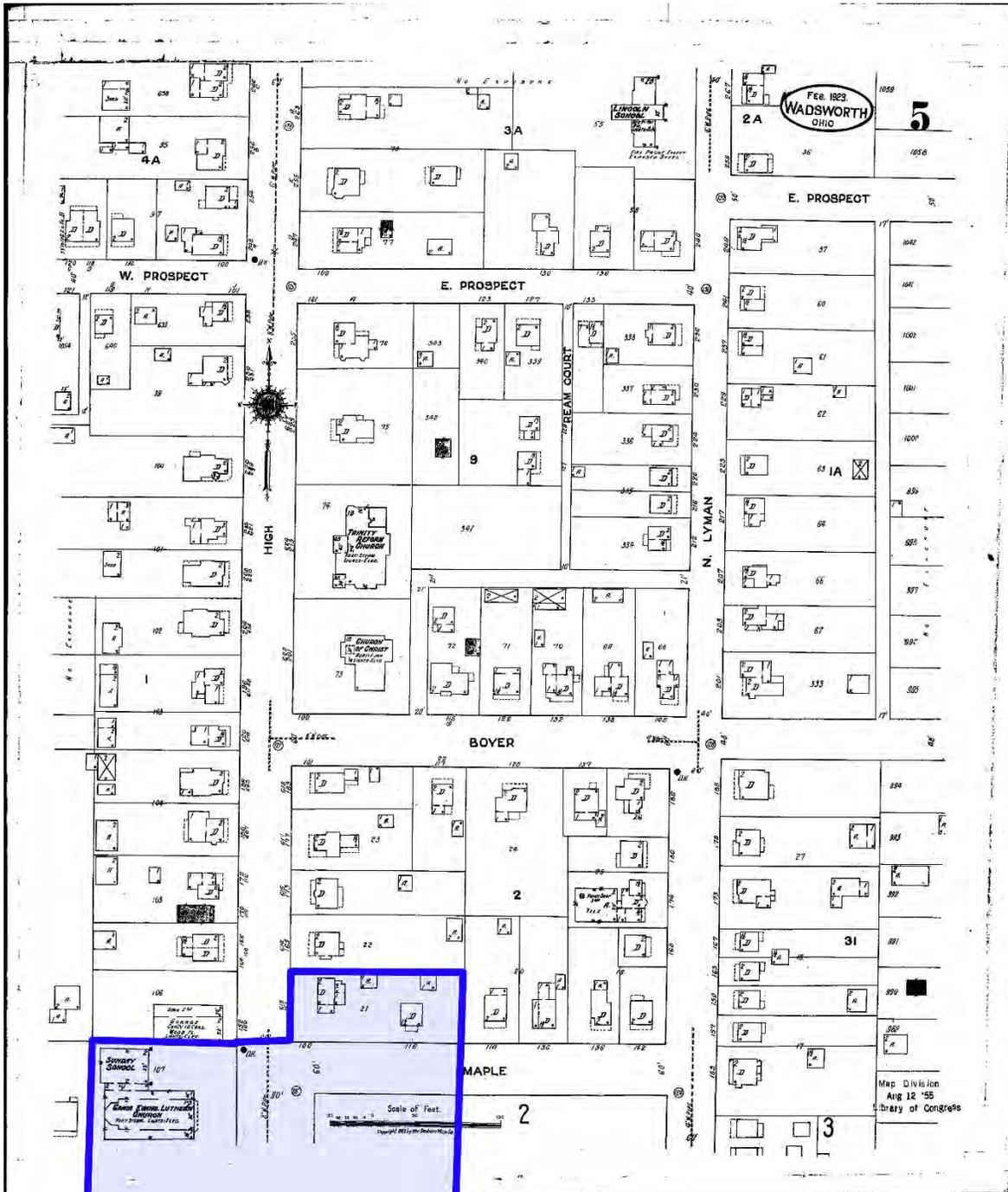


Figure 11: Wadsworth downtown, 1923. *Sanborn Insurance Maps*. Ohio Web Library at <https://sanborn-ohioweblibrary-org.proxy.oplin.org/>. (accessed April 20, 2020).

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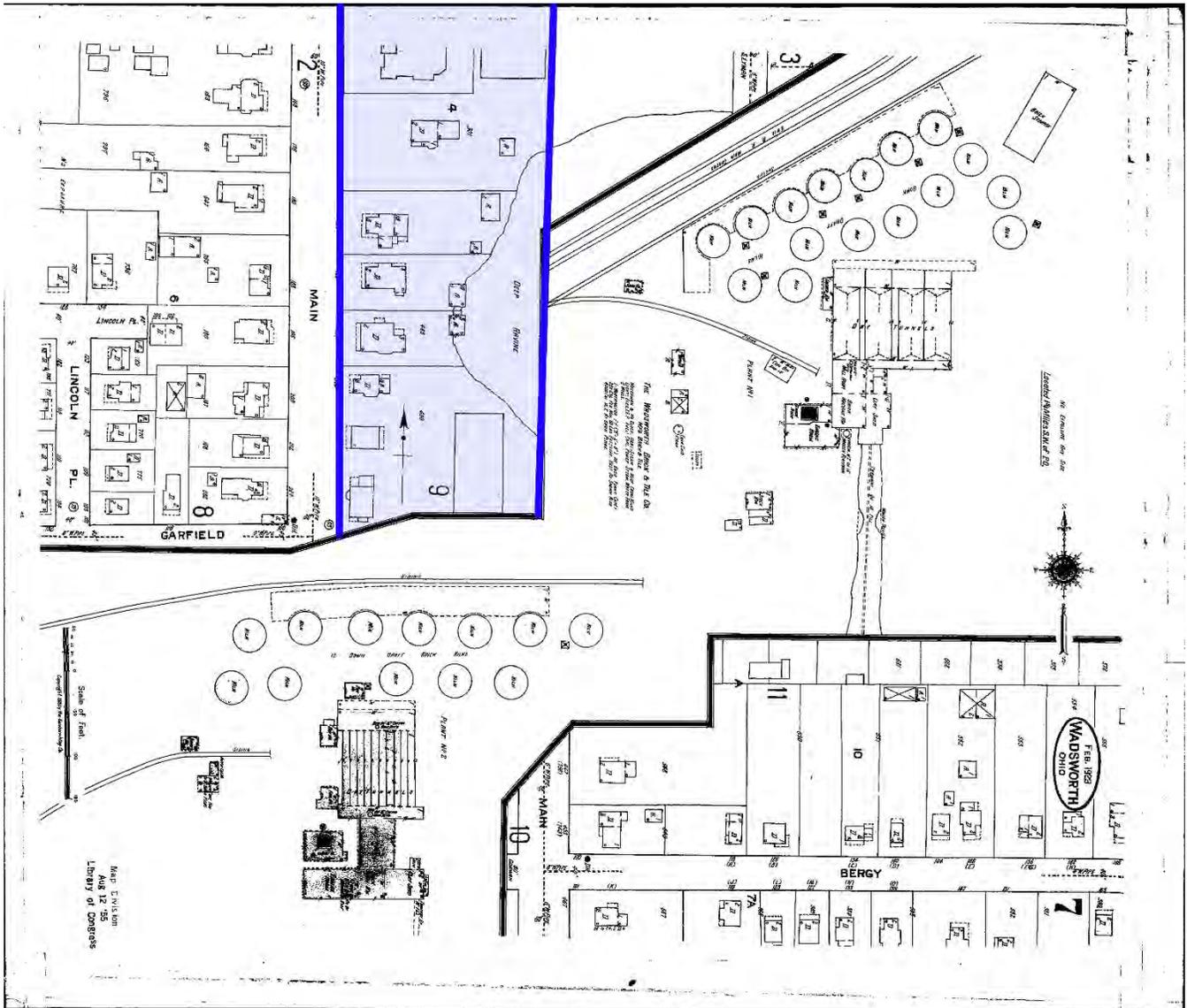


Figure 12: Wadsworth downtown, 1923. *Sanborn Insurance Maps*. Ohio Web Library at <https://sanborn-ohioweblibrary-org.proxy.oplin.org/>. (accessed July 25, 2022).

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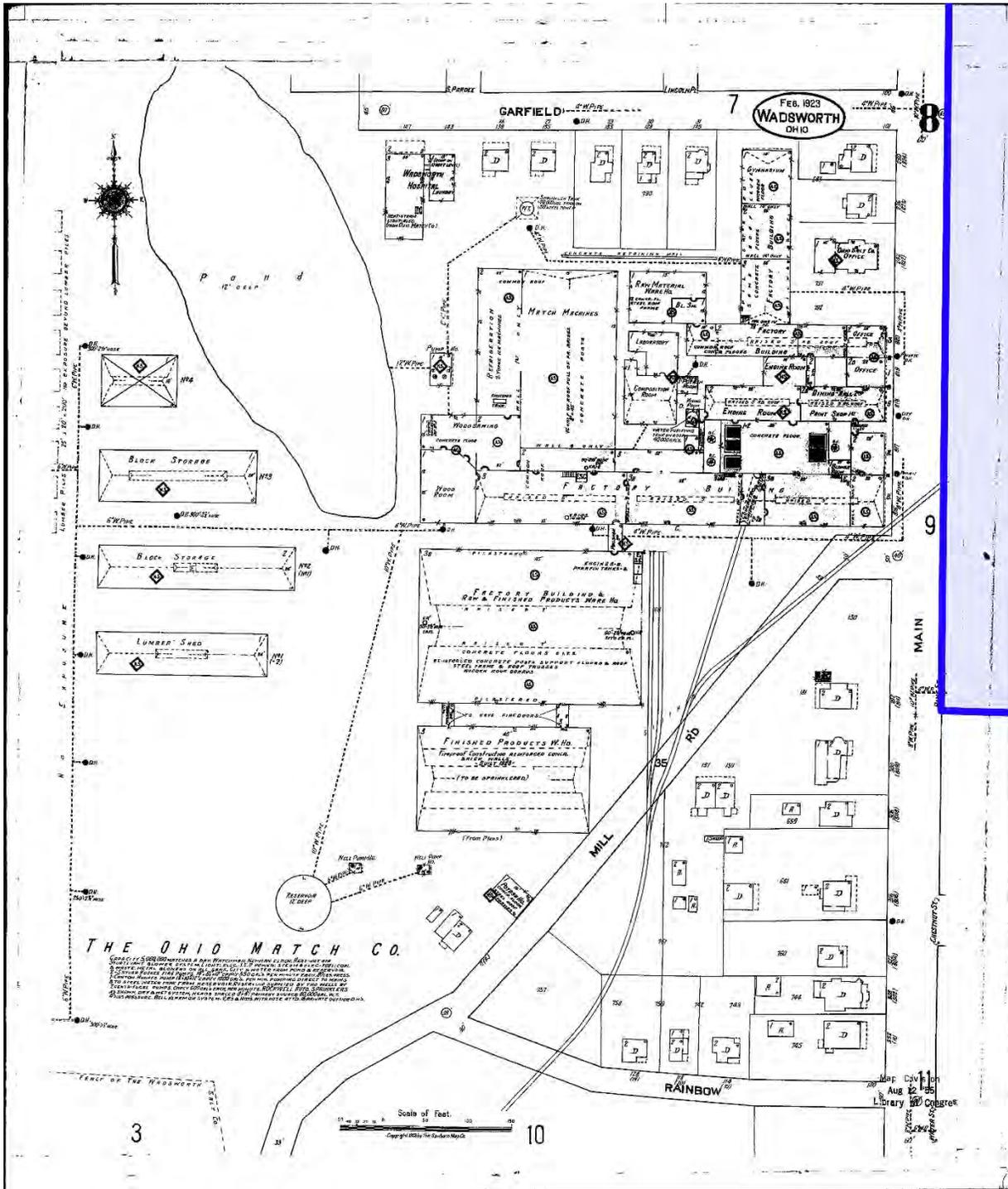


Figure 13: Wadsworth Ohio Match, 1923. Sanborn Insurance Maps. Ohio Web Library at <https://sanborn-ohioweblibrary-org.proxy.oplin.org/>. (accessed June 23, 2022).

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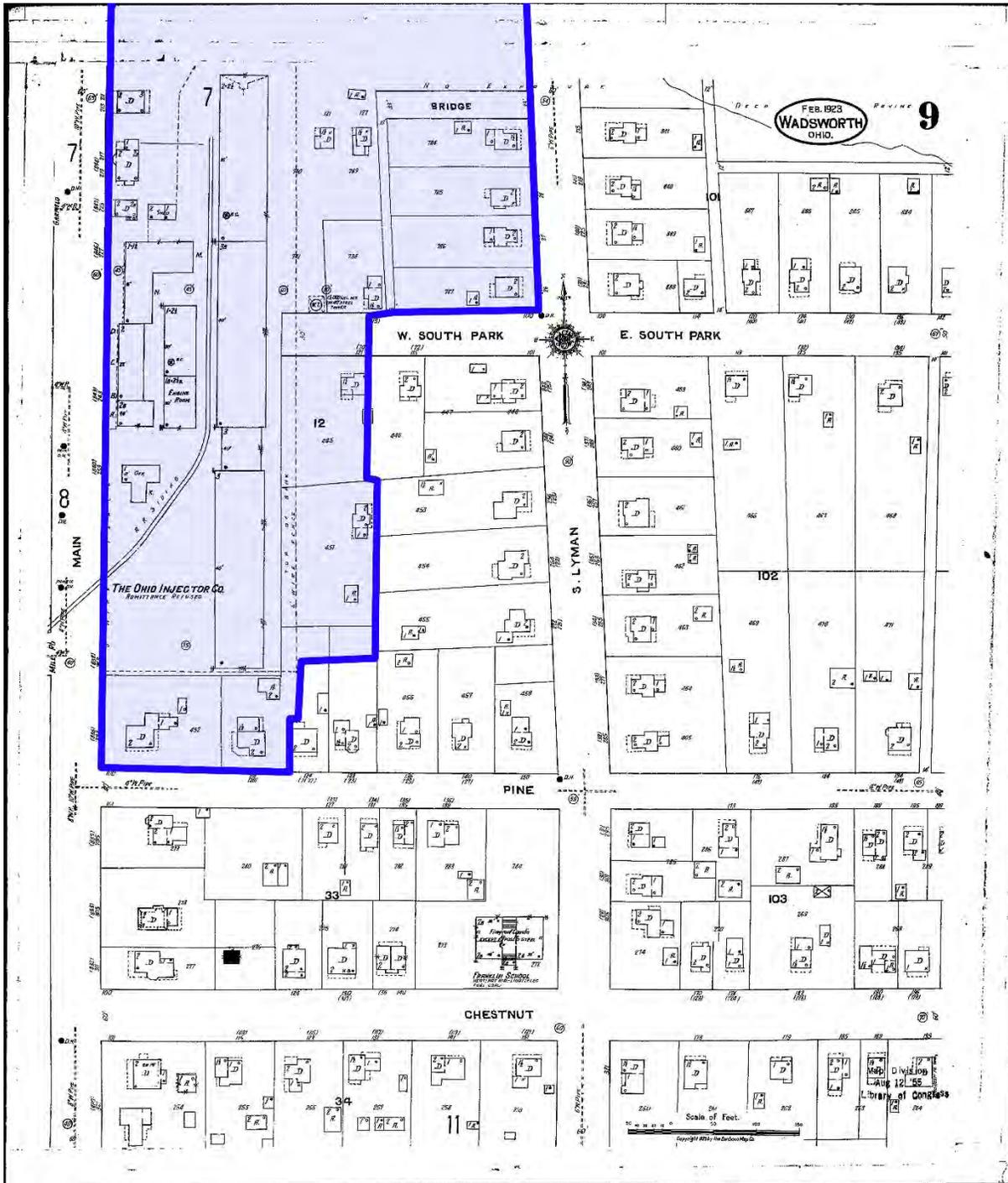


Figure 14: Wadsworth, Ohio Injector, 1923. Sanborn Insurance Maps. Ohio Web Library at <https://sanborn-ohioweblibrary-org.proxy.oplin.org/>. (accessed June 29, 2022).

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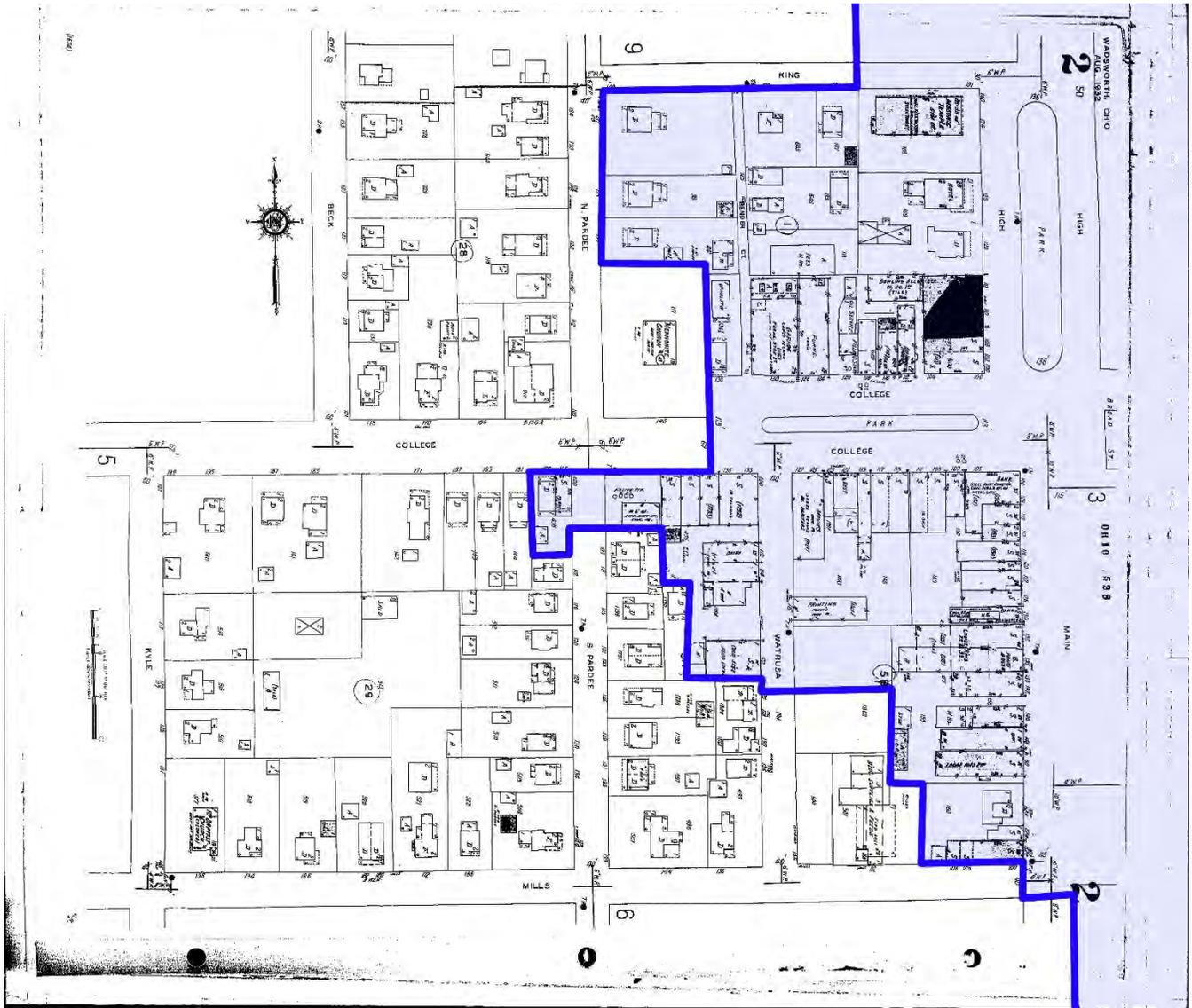


Figure 15: Wadsworth downtown, 1947. *Sanborn Insurance Maps*. Ohio Web Library at <https://sanborn-ohioweblibrary-org.proxy.oplin.org/>. (accessed July 25, 2022).

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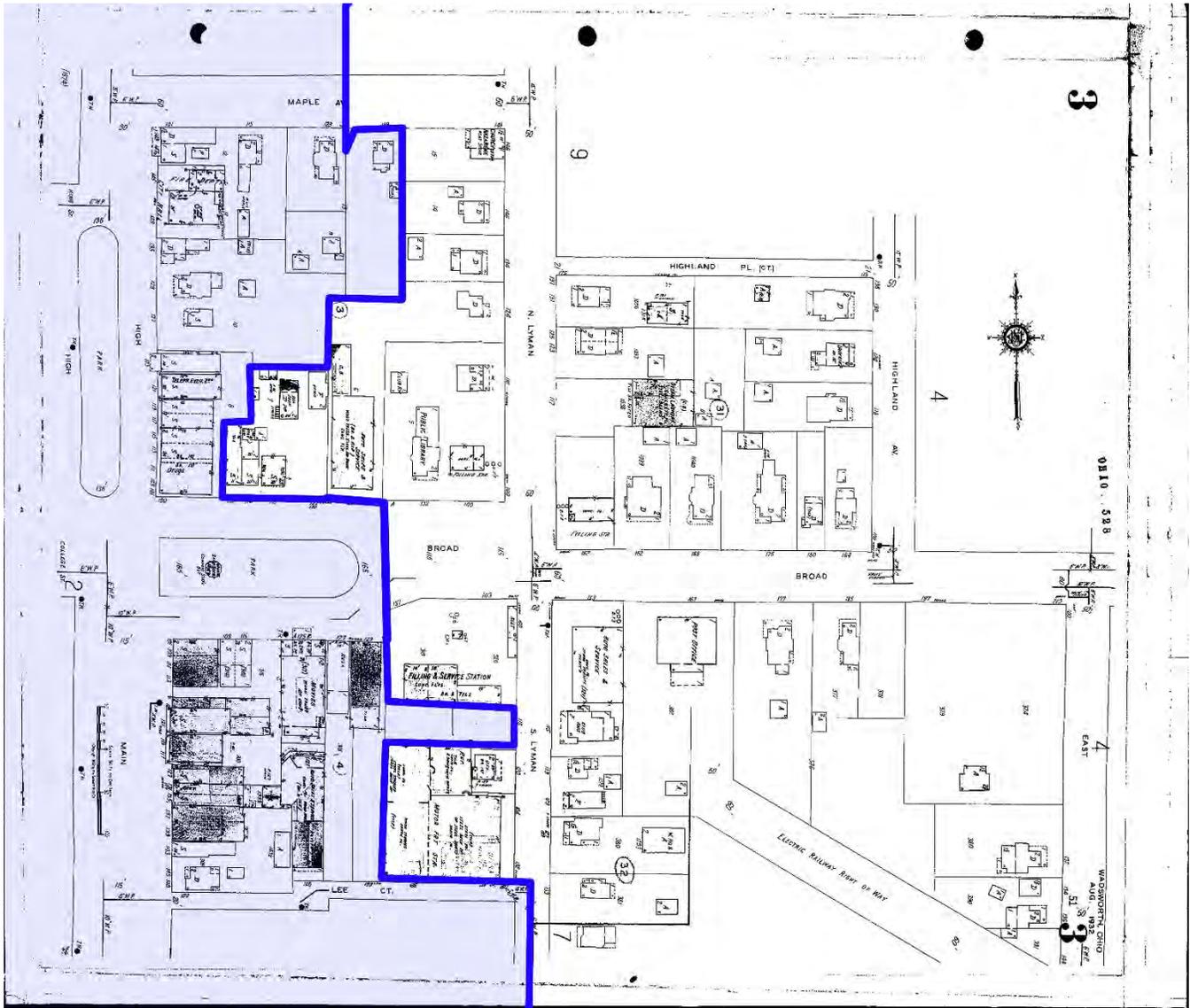


Figure 16: Wadsworth downtown, 1947. Sanborn Insurance Maps. Ohio Web Library at <https://sanborn-ohioweblibrary-org.proxy.oplin.org/>. (accessed April 20, 2020).

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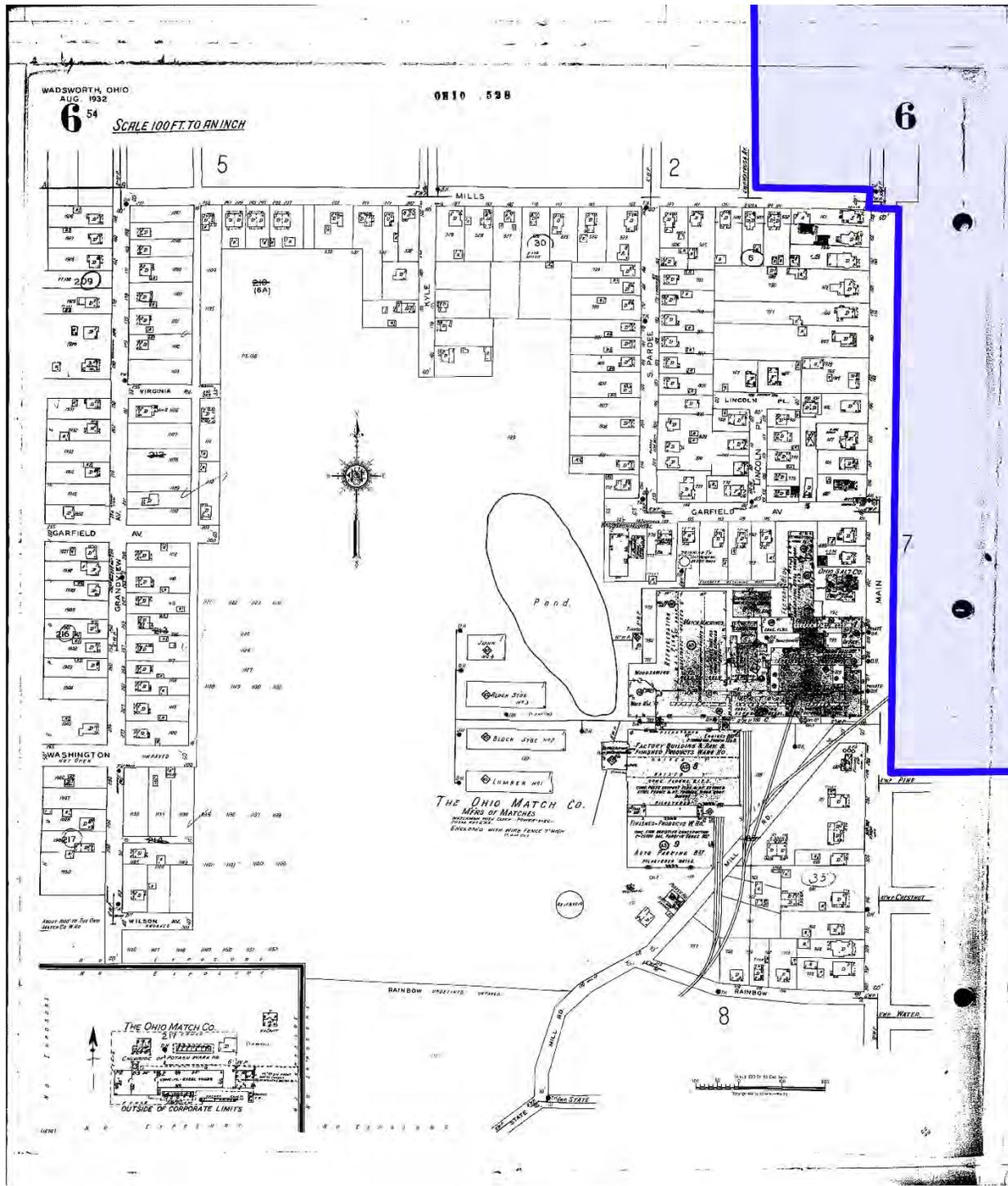


Figure 17: Wadsworth Ohio Match, 1947. Sanborn Insurance Maps. Ohio Web Library at <https://sanborn-ohioweblibrary-org.proxy.oplin.org/>. (accessed July 15, 2022).

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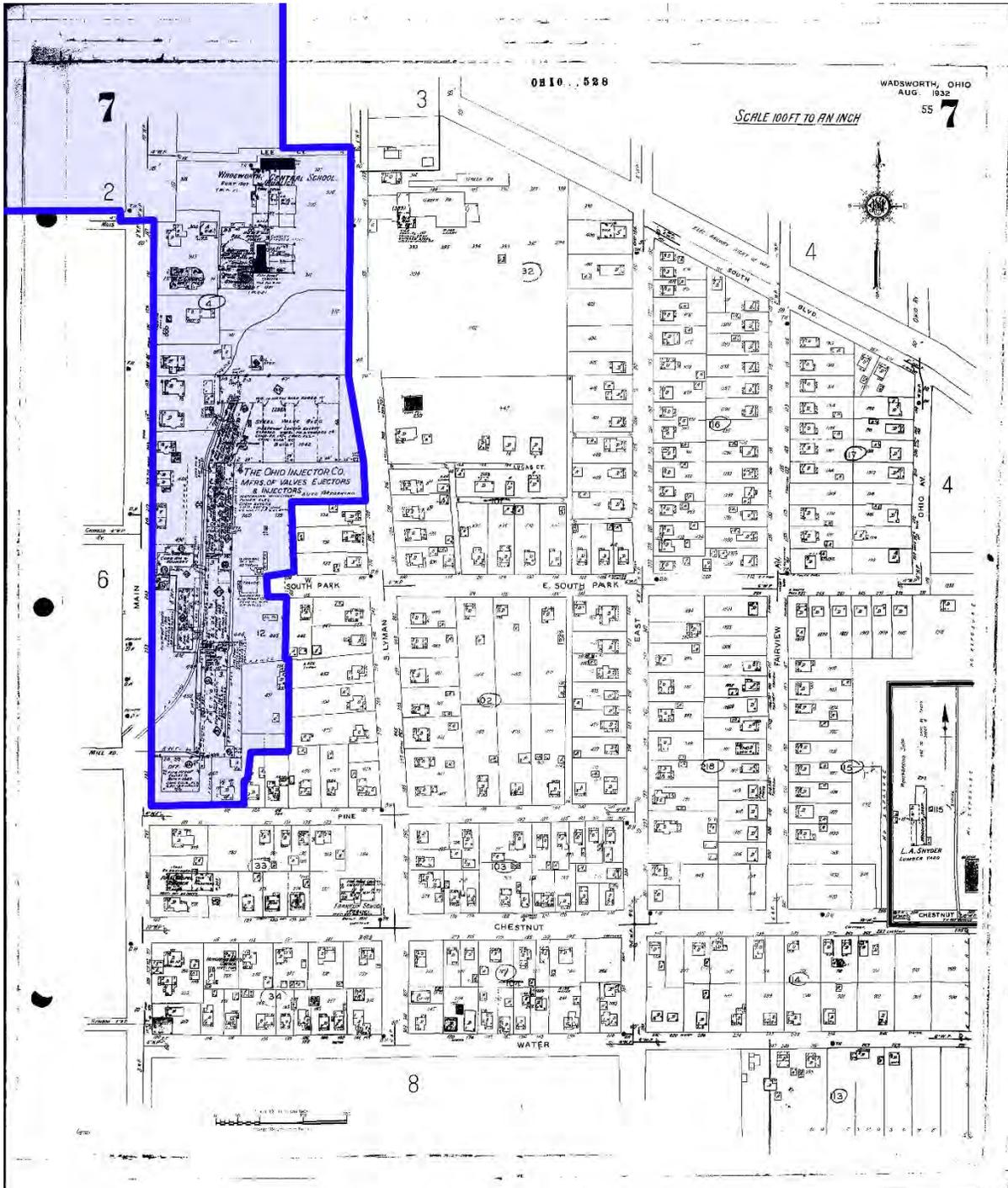


Figure 18: Wadsworth downtown, 1947. *Sanborn Insurance Maps*. Ohio Web Library at <https://sanborn-ohiowebliibrary-org.proxy.oplin.org/>. (accessed April 20, 2020).

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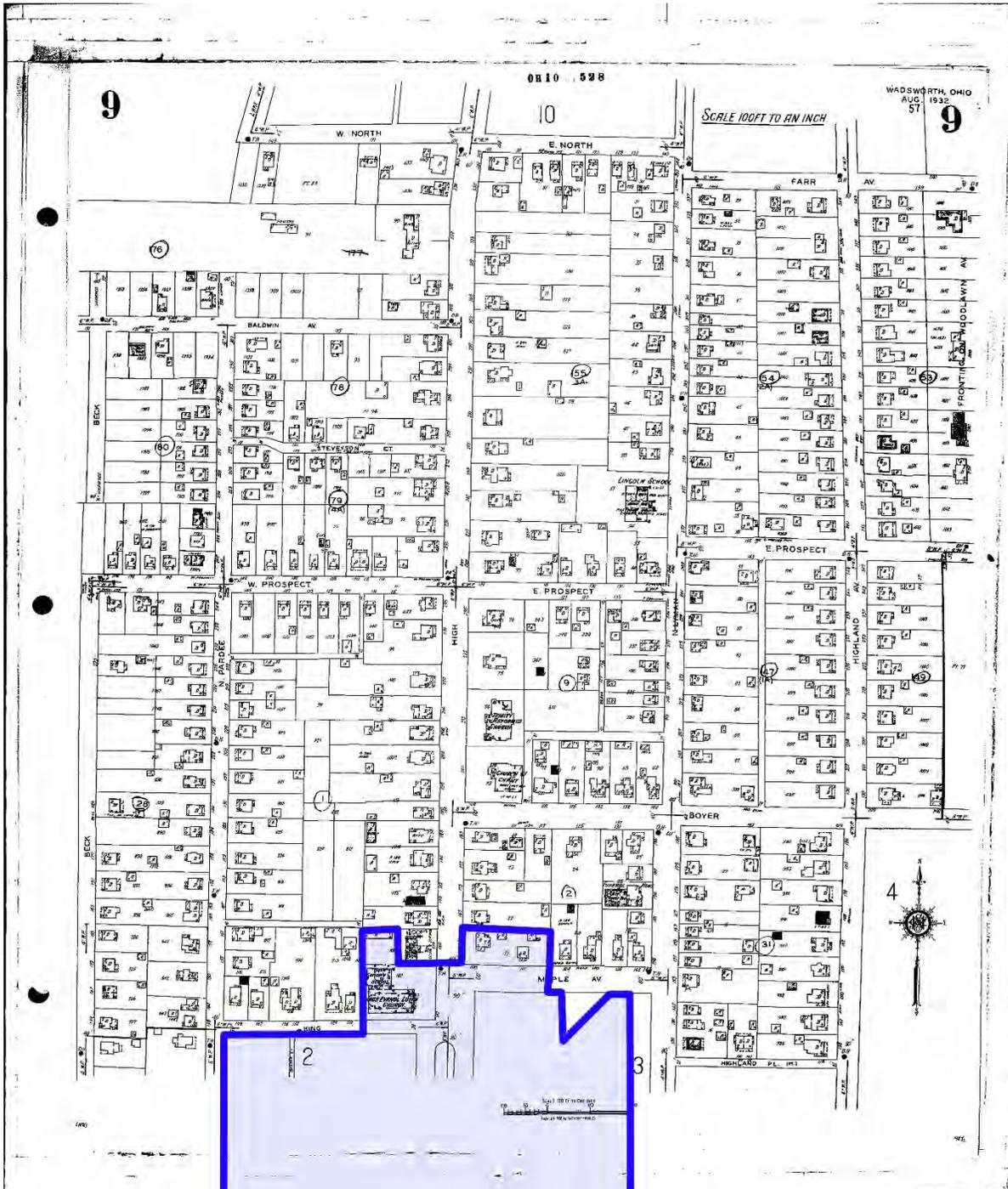


Figure 19: Wadsworth downtown, 1947. Sanborn Insurance Maps. Ohio Web Library at <https://sanborn-ohioweblibrary-org.proxy.oplin.org/>. (accessed April 20, 2020).

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Figure 20: c1880-1900. Downtown Wadsworth at southeastern corner of Main Street and Broad Street. Camera direction southeast. Image courtesy of *Wadsworth Public Library Digital Collection*.

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Figure 21: c.1910. Downtown Wadsworth at northwestern corner of High Street and College Street showing a streetcar along the Wadsworth Line (extension of the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company streetcar line). Camera direction northwest. Image courtesy of *Wadsworth Historical Society*.

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Figure 22: c.1910. Wadsworth Central School. Image courtesy of *Our Town: Wadsworth Ohio, the First 200 Years, 2014, page 61.*

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Figure 23: c1908. Ohio Injector Company at the corner of South Main and Pine Streets. Image courtesy of *Our Town: Wadsworth Ohio, the First 200 Years, 2014, page 39.*

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Figure 24: No date. The Ohio Match Company. Camera direction northwest. Image courtesy of *Our Town: Wadsworth Ohio, the First 200 Years, 2014, page 40.*

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Figure 25: c1940s. Downtown Wadsworth along Main Street. Camera direction southwest. Image courtesy of *Our Town: Wadsworth, Ohio the First 200 Years, 2014, page 18.*

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Figure 26: c1950s. Downtown Wadsworth along High Street. Camera direction northwest. Image courtesy of *Our Town: Wadsworth Ohio, the First 200 Years, 2014, page 11.*

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Figure 27: c. late 1950s. Downtown Wadsworth along Main Street. Camera direction south. Image courtesy of *Our Town: Wadsworth Ohio, the First 200 Years, 2014, page 17.*

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Figure 28: No date. Downtown Wadsworth along College Street. Camera direction southwest. Image courtesy of *Our Town: Wadsworth Ohio, the First 200 Years, 2014, page 19.*

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Figure 29: 1958. Wadsworth First National Bank. Camera direction northeast. Image courtesy of *Wadsworth Historical Society*.

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#	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Significant Uses
1	C	161 High St.	Johnson House	c1840 (OHI says c1852)	Physician
2	NC	120 Maple St.	Wadsworth City Hall	1995	City Hall
3	NC			Post 1967	Bank ATM
4	C	129 High St.	First National Bank	1958	Bank
5	NC	125 High St.		c1950s	
6	C	121 High St.	Star Telephone Co. Building	c1898	Telephone Co.
7	NC	115 High St.		c1917	Cleaners
8	C	101-111 High St.	Albrecht Building	1917	Acme Grocery Store, Better Dress Shop, Breneman's Pharmacy, Curtis Men's Wear/Weins the Tailor
9	NC	Gazebo		1976	Gazebo
10	C	129 Broad St.	Banner-Press Building	1908	Newspaper
11	C	123 Broad St.	The Strand Theatre	1914	Theatre
12	NC	117-119 Broad St.		1838 1970s	Pioneer Drug Store, Park Barber Shop, Wolf's Jewelry Store, Curtis Electric
13	C	111 Main St.	Barnard & Hamilton Jewelry Store	1884	Jewelry Store, Shoe Store, Mercantile
14	C	117-121 Main St.	Harp and Blough Building	1885 -1886	Islay's/Weirath's/Klein's Clothes; Wolbach Photography Studio; Blough's/Fahl's Drug Store, Blough's Plumbing & Heating, Blough's Remedy
15	C	125 Main St.	Steam Printing Company Building	1874	Printing Company
16	C	129 Main St.		c1880	Hardware Store, Pfeiffer Hall, Falk Shoe Store
17	C	133 Main St.		c1904	Gros Meat Market

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#	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Significant Uses
18	C	137-141 Main St.	Mench Building	1904	Cigar Store, Lodge Hall, Klein's Shoes
19	C	151 Main St.	Central School	1907-1908, 1922	School
20	C	185 Main St.	Dr. J.K. Durling Residence	c1900	Residence, VFW Post 1089, Barber Shop
21	C	203 Main St.		c1900	Residence
22	C	211 Main St.		c1900	Residence
23	C	189 Main St.	The Ohio Injector Company	After 1947	Ohio Injector Co.
24	C	188 S. Lyman St. 257-273 Main St.	The Ohio Injector Company	1942, 1922, 1942	Ohio Injector Co.
25	NC		The Ohio Injector Company (Shed)	After 1947	Ohio Injector Co.
26	C		The Ohio Injector Company (Water Tower)	1902-1908	Water Tower for Ohio Injector Co.
27	C	245 Main St.	The Ohio Injector Company (Power House)	1919	Ohio Injector Co.
28	C	156 Main St.	Buemi's Cash Market Building	1924	Market
29	NC	154 Main St.		1924-1932	Salon
30	C	150 Main St.	Wells Building	1919	B&B Cut Rate General Store
31	C	148 Main St.	Allen-Hatzell-Dibble Company Building	c1875	Insurance Agency
32	C	146 Main St.	Dick's Hardware Building	c1880	Hardware
33	C	138 Main St.		1884	Reimer's Butcher Shop, Independent Grocers Alliance (IGA) Store
34	C	132-136 Main St.	International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Building	1866	International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), Prince-Keller-Koon Hardware, Elsass Five and Ten Cents Store
35	C	130 Main St.	First National Bank	1925	Bank
36	C	126 Main St.	Ritzman's Pharmacy and Grill, Wadsworth Pharmacy/ Rexall Drugs Building	c1880s	Drug Store
37	C	122 Main St.	Beck's Boots, Shoes & Leather Store, City Loan Company Building	1870	Boots, Shoes, & Leather, Loans

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#	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Significant Uses
38	C	120 Main St.		1870	Liquor Store, Jewelry and Wind Instruments Store, Shoe Store
39	NC	114-118 Main St.	Everhard, Rickard & Curtis Clothiers/ Curtis Men's Wear Building	Early 1870s	Men's Clothes
40	C	112 Main St.		1874	Grocery Store, First National Bank
41	C	110 Main St.	Farr & Simcox Hardware, People's Savings & Loan Building	1874	Hardware, Savings & Loan, Attorney at Law
42	C	102 Main St.	Wadsworth Trust and Savings Co. Building	1931	Bank
43	NC	101 or 107-109 College St.	Firestone Tires and Kroger Store	By 1885, c1980	Gas Station and General Store, c1980 a drive-thru bank canopy on west
44	NC	111 College St.		1924-1932	Bar
45	C	115-117 College St.	A & P Store	1924-1932	Grocery Store
46	C	119 College St.	Hoch's Diner	1924-1932	Diner
47	C	121 College St.	Cleckner's Restaurant	1924-1932	Restaurant
48	C	123 College St.	Koon's Bakery	1924-1932	Bakery
49	C	131 College St.	Keller's Motor Co., Star Theatre	1924-1932	Auto Sales and Service, Theatre
50	C	122 Watrusa Ct.	Close's Food Locker	1933-1947	Cold Storage
51	C	110-112 Watrusa Ct.	Wadsworth News Company, Wadsworth Pure/Smith Dairy Building	c1930	Printing and Cycle Shop, Dairy
52	C	133 College St.	Wolf's Dry Goods/Department Store	1924	Dry Goods/ Department Store
53	C	137-139 College St.	Stonier's Jewelry Building	1924	Jewelry Store
54	C	141 College St.	W.S. Bicksler Electric Building	1924	Appliances
55	NC	147 College St.		1993	
56	C	155 College St.	East Ohio Gas Company Building	c1930	Gas Company

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57	C	116 College St.		1902-1908	Restaurant, Bicycle and Record Shop
58	C	112-114 College St.	Wadsworth Steam Laundry, Bender Restaurant	1902-1908	Steam Laundry, Restaurant
59	C	102-110 High St.	Myers Block	1905	Department Store, Hardware, Cafe
60	NC	Clock		2018	Clock
61	NC	116-120 High St.	Benjamin Franklin 5/10 Store	1974	Stores
62	C	146 High St.	Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church	1919	Church
63	C	Median / Park		c1907	Streetcar / Park
64	NC	Soldier Monument	Soldier's Monument	2014	Monument

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<b>EARLY SETTLEMENT</b>					
12	NC	117-119 Broad St.		1838	Pioneer Drug Store, Park Barber Shop, Wolf's Jewelry Store, Curtis Electric
1	C	161 High St.	Johnson House	c1840 (OHI says c1852)	Physician
<b>WADSWORTH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 1863 (RAIL ARRIVED)-1893</b>					
34	C	132-136 Main St.	International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Building	1866	International Order of Odd Fellows(IOOF), Prince-Keller-Koon Hardware, Elsass Five and Ten Cents Store
<i>WADSWORTH VILLAGE ESTABLISHED 1868</i>					
37	C	122 Main St.	Beck's Boots, Shoes & Leather Store, City Loan Company Building	1870	Boots, Shoes, & Leather, Loans
38	C	120 Main St.		1870	Liquor Store, Jewelry and Wind Instruments Store, Shoe Store
39	NC	114-118 Main St.	Everhard, Rickard & Curtis Clothiers/ Curtis Men's Wear Building	Early 1870s	Men's Clothes
15	C	125 Main St.	Steam Printing Company Building	1874	Printing Company
40	C	112 Main St.		1874	Grocery Store, First National Bank
41	C	110 Main St.	Farr & Simcox Hardware, People's Savings & Loan Building	1874	Hardware, Savings & Loan, Attorney at Law
31	C	148 Main St.		c1875	Insurance Agency
16	C	129 Main St.		c1880	Hardware Store, Pfeiffer Hall, Falk Shoe Store
32	C	146 Main St.	Dick's Hardware Building	c1880	HardwareReimer's Butcher Shop, Independent Grocers Alliance (IGA) Store
36	C	126 Main St.	Ritzman's Pharmacy and Grill, Wadsworth Pharmacy/ Rexall Drugs Building	c1880s	Drug Store
13	C	111 Main St.	Barnard & Hamilton Jewelry Store	1884	Jewelry Store, Shoe Store, Mercantile
33	C	138 Main St.		1884	

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Bldg #	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Significant Uses
43	NC	101 or 107-109 College St.	Firestone Tires and Kroger Store	1885, c1980	Gas Station and General Store, c1980 a drive-thru bank canopy on west
14	C	117-121 Main St.	Harp and Blough Building	1885 -1886	Islay's/Weirath's/Klein's Clothes; Wolbach Photography Studio; Blough's/Fahl's Drug Store, Blough's Plumbing & Heating, Blough's Remedy
<b>EARLY 20TH CENTURY GROWTH 1893-1945</b>					
6	C	121 High St.	Star Telephone Co. Building	c1898	Telephone Co.
20	C	185 Main St.	Dr. J.K. Durling Residence	c1900	Residence, VFW Post 1089, Barber Shop
21	C	203 Main St.		c1900	Residence
22	C	211 Main St.		c1900	Residence
17	C	133 Main St.		1904	Gros Meat Market
26	C		The Ohio Injector Company (Water Tower)	1902-1908	Water Tower for Ohio Injector Co.
57	C	116 College St.		1902-1908	Restaurant, Bicycle and Record Shop
58	C	112-114 College St.	Wadsworth Steam Laundry, Bender Restaurant	1902-1908	Steam Laundry, Restaurant
18	C	137-141 Main St.	Mench Building	1904	Cigar Store, Lodge Hall, Klein's Shoes
59	C	102-110 High St.	Myers Block	1905	Department Store, Hardware, Cafe
19	C	151 Main St.	Central School	1907-1908, 1922	School
63	C	Median / Park		c1907	Streetcar / Park
10	C	129 Broad St.	Banner-Press Building	1908	Newspaper
11	C	123 Broad St.	The Strand Theatre	1914	Theatre
7	NC	115 High St.		c1917	Cleaners
8	C	101-111 High St.	Albrecht Building	1917	Acme Grocery Store, Better Dress Shop, Brenneman's Pharmacy, Curtis Men's Wear/Weins the Tailor

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27	C	245 Main St.	The Ohio Injector Company (Power House)	1919	Ohio Injector Co.
30	C	150 Main St.	Wells Building	1919	B&B Cut Rate General Store
62	C	146 High St.	Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church	1919	Church
24	C	188 S. Lyman St. 257-273 Main St.	The Ohio Injector Company	1922, 1942	Ohio Injector Co.
28	C	156 Main St.	Buemi's Cash Market Building	1924	Market
52	C	133 College St.	Wolf's Dry Goods/Department Store	1924	Dry Goods/ Department Store
53	C	137-139 College St.	Stonier's Jewelry Building	1924	Jewelry Store
54	C	141 College St.	W.S. Bicksler Electric Building	1924	Appliances
29	NC	154 Main St.		1924-1932	Salon
44	NC	111 College St.		1924-1932	Bar
45	C	115-117 College St.	A & P Store	1924-1932	Grocery Store
46	C	119 College St.	Hoch's Diner	1924-1932	Diner
47	C	121 College St.	Cleckner's Restaurant	1924-1932	Restaurant
48	C	123 College St.	Koon's Bakery	1924-1932	Bakery
49	C	131 College St.	Keller's Motor Co., Star Theatre	1924-1932	Auto Sales and Service, Theatre
35	C	130 Main St.	First National Bank	1925	Bank
51	C	110-112 Watrusa Ct.	Wadsworth News Company, Wadsworth Pure/Smith Dairy Building	1930	Printing and Cycle Shop, Dairy
56	C	155 College St.	East Ohio Gas Company Building	1930	Gas Company
42	C	102 Main St.	Wadsworth Trust and Savings Co. Building	1931	Bank
50	C	122 Watrusa Ct.	Close's Food Locker	1933-1947	Cold Storage
<b>WADSWORTH AFTER WWII 1946-1967</b>					
23	C	189 Main St.	The Ohio Injector Company	After 1947	Ohio Injector Co.
25	NC		The Ohio Injector Company (Shed)	After 1947	Ohio Injector Co.
5	NC	125 High St.		c1950s	
4	C	129 High St.	First National Bank	1958	Bank

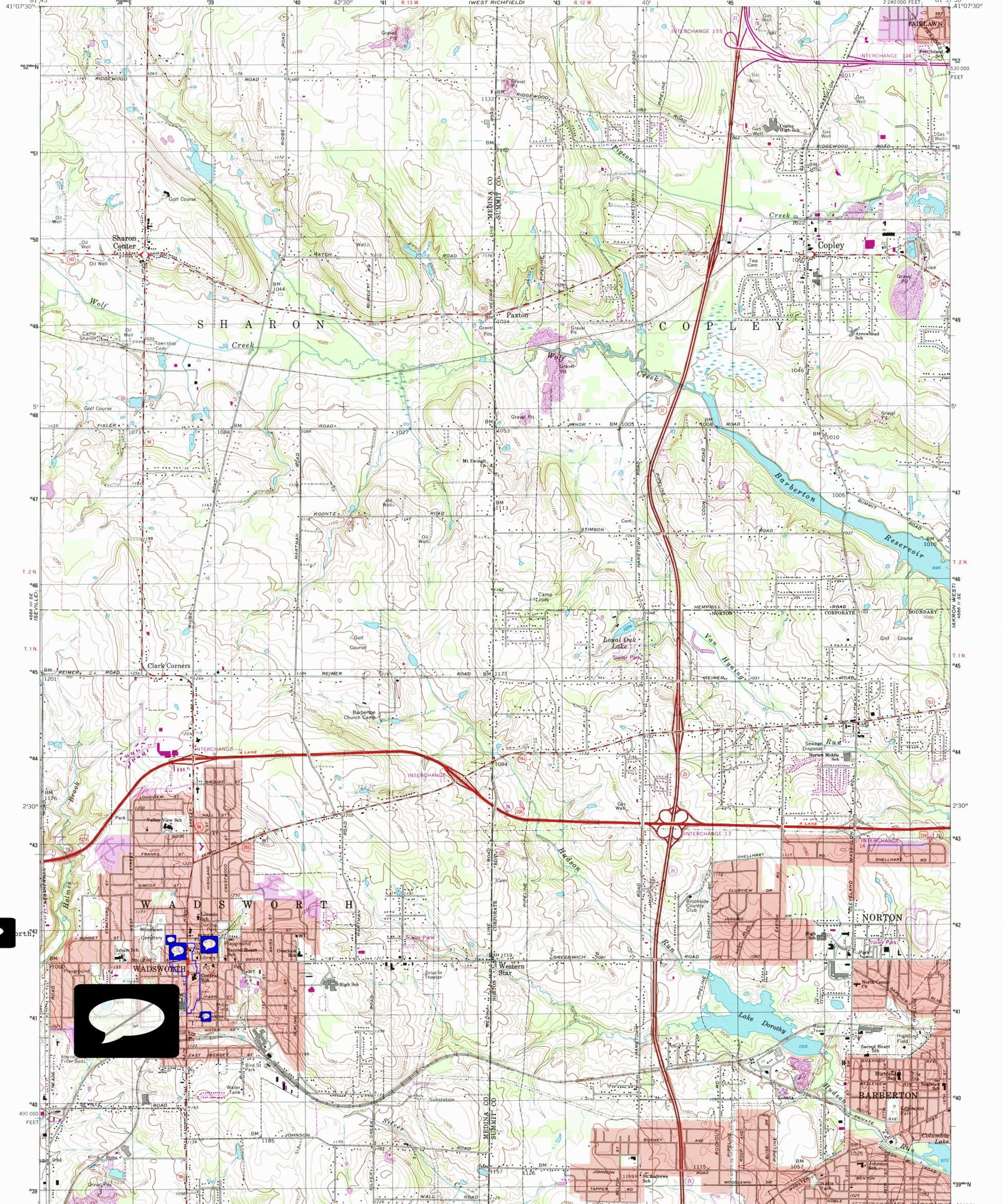
**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Wadsworth Downtown Historic District
Name of Property
Medina, Ohio
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documents Page 34

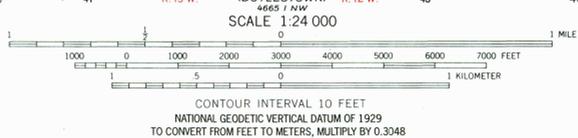
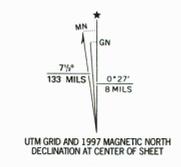
Bldg #	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Significant Uses
<b>WADSWORTH BECOMING A COMMUTER CITY, POST 1967</b>					
11	NC	119 Broad St.	Addition to 117 Broad	c1970	
61	NC	116-120 High St.	Benjamin Franklin 5-10 Store	1974	Stores
9	NC	Gazebo		1976	Gazebo
3	NC	129 High St.	ATM	c 1990s	
55	NC	147 College St.		1993	Commercial Bldg
3	NC	120 Maple St.	Wadsworth City Hall	1995	City Hall
64	NC	Soldier Monument	Soldier's Monument	2014	Monument
60	NC	Clock		2018	Clock



Download District  
 at 41.027  
 ng -81.7280  
 at 41.0200  
 -81.7280



Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
 Topography compiled 1957. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1977. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1969 Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1997  
 North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Ohio coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17  
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software  
 Entire area lies within the Connecticut Western Reserve. Land lines established by private subdivision of the Connecticut Western Reserve There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map  
 Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

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



WADSWORTH, OHIO  
 1994  
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