

your  
Massillon  
**MUSEUM**



**An Art & History Adventure**

# Meet the Massillon Museum

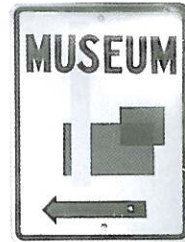
## How do we enjoy a Museum?

- ▶ We walk, look, read, think, and sometimes listen
- ▶ We don't touch because the Museum's things would become dirty and worn
- ▶ We talk quietly with our friends about what we see

The  
Massillon Museum  
opened in 1933.

How old is the Museum?

\_\_\_\_\_ years



Massillon  
street sign  
from the  
1960s

## The Massillon Museum has a mission.

*[A mission is an important goal.]*

The Museum's mission is to collect, preserve, and display objects of art and history. Art enriches our lives and inspires our own ideas. History helps us understand the world around us.

## The Museum's collection keeps growing!

Inside the Museum are 100,000 artifacts!

*[An artifact is a tool, weapon, or decoration that was crafted by a person.]*

If you looked at one artifact every day, it would take you more than 273 years to see all of them.

Draw your favorite Museum artifact.



Imagine how pretty and peaceful it was when the Delaware Indians lived here. No highways. No houses. No factories. No stores. No schools.

The Tuscarawas River was the dividing line between the Native Americans' land and the settlers' territory.  
*[A territory is an area of land.]*

If you lived here 250 years ago, would you have lived in Indian territory or settlers' territory?  
 Check the correct circle.

- Native American Territory  
 Settlers' Territory



Native Americans used the Tuscarawas River for travel, fishing, and hunting animals that came there to drink the clear water.

Native American Territory

Lorin Andrews  
 Emerson  
 Boys & Girls Club



Rec Center

Lincoln Theatre Library

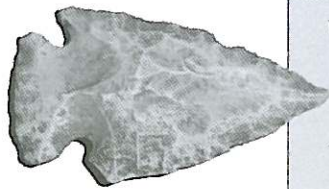
Massillon Museum

York Stadium  
 Franklin



Settlers' Territory

The Museum's first exhibit included Native American artifacts.



What Native American & African artifacts did you see on your visit ?

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

# Before Massillon Was a Town

Draw a picture of yourself using a Native American tool.



# The Landscape

Western Stark County, where Massillon is located, is fertile farming land with a wealth of natural resources:

- ▷ **water**—the Tuscarawas River and a huge underground river for pure drinking water
- ▷ **water power** from Sippo Creek to run factories
- ▷ **coal**—for heating homes and powering trains and factories
- ▷ **sandstone** to build homes, churches, schools, and businesses
- ▷ **clay**—the raw material for making bricks and food storage containers

Artists depict rural landscapes in different styles. [*Landscape is the natural scenery that can be seen in a single view.*] The Massillon Museum has many examples. Although they don't picture the hidden natural resources, they do help us “see” the artist's hidden feelings about the land. When you look at these works of art, do you feel happy? Lonely? Small? Warm?



**FUN  
fact:**

“Tuscarawas” and “Sippo” are both Native American words.



**Draw a landscape in your own style to show how Massillon might have looked before there was a town. Hills? Trees? Meadow? River? Cloudy? Sunny? Windy? Cold?**

# The Beginning of Massillon

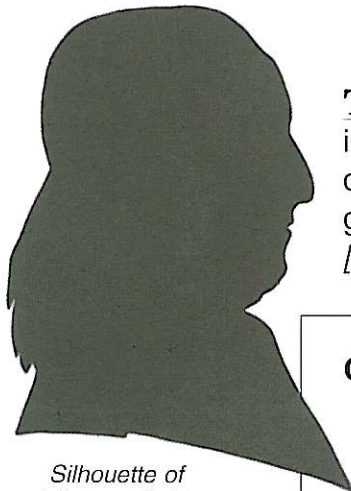
James Duncan founded Massillon in 1826 by buying land from the government, dividing it into lots, and selling it to people who were moving west. His wife, Eliza, named the town for her favorite author—Jean Baptiste Massillon, a French priest.



Photograph of  
James Duncan  
Founder of Massillon

If you named a town for your favorite author,  
what would you name your town?

\_\_\_\_\_



Silhouette of  
Thomas Rotch  
Founder of Kendal

## Thomas Rotch founded Kendal

in 1812. His town—near the reservoir—was two miles from the downtown Massillon of today. In just a few years, the two towns grew together.

[A *reservoir* is a man-made lake.]

Cut a silhouette of yourself and paste it here.

Silhouettes recorded what people looked like before the invention of photography.

[A *silhouette* is an outline—usually cut from black paper—of the side view of a person.]

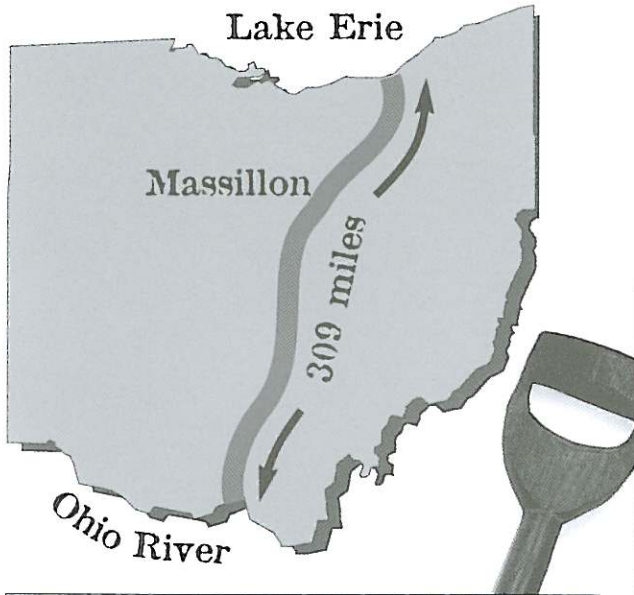






# Building the Town

While Massillon was still just a few houses and stores, James Duncan made a deal with the state of Ohio to dig the **Ohio & Erie Canal** through his town. He knew the canal would earn money for area farmers, coal miners, and factory owners because shipping their products by boat would be easier and cheaper than sending them in horse-drawn wagons on Ohio's muddy, bumpy roads.



Imagine using a crude shovel to dig a ditch as wide as the street you live on and so deep that when you stood in the middle, the ground would be higher than your head!

Where did the canal get its name?

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The canal cut through downtown Massillon. This picture shows the public landing, where any canal boat could dock. Some of the buildings on the left are still on First Street Southwest. The buildings on the right were on Lincoln Way, but newer buildings are there now.

It's about 52 miles from Massillon to Cleveland. Mules towed the boats about 4 miles an hour.



Today it takes about an hour to drive to Cleveland from Massillon. How long did it take by canal boat?

\_\_\_\_\_ hours



This is how Massillon looked when it was about 30 years old—about the time that the three little villages of Kendal, Massillon, and West Massillon joined together to become Massillon.



This picture was taken this year from about the same spot on Lincoln Way near the river.



**What differences do you see?**

Hints: Road surface? Street lights? Building height? Traffic lights? Sidewalks? Bridge?

Handwriting practice lines consisting of ten horizontal lines for student responses.



*Oil painting of Samuel Pease  
Massillon's first mayor (1853 to 1855)*

**Massillon has had 43 mayors.  
Who is Massillon's mayor now?**

A horizontal line for student response to the question about the current mayor.



# Photography



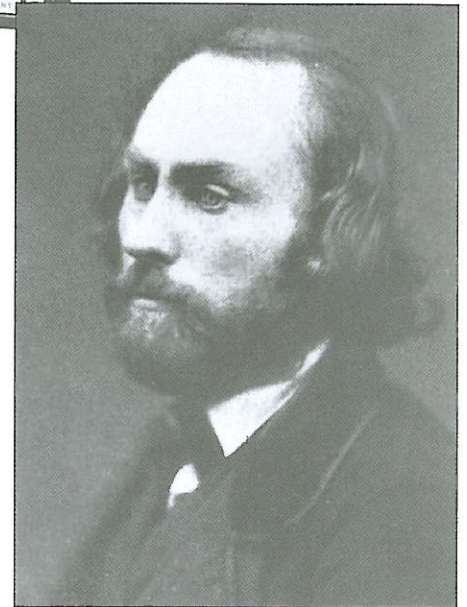
Photography was invented in 1839.

A photographer—Abel Fletcher—moved to Massillon just 4 years later.

*Abel Fletcher  
Photographic pioneer*

**Abel Fletcher** invented a new form of photography using light to react with chemicals on a piece of paper.  
[To react means to respond.]

Newspaper contains chemicals (not really photo chemicals).  
You can use newspaper to see how light can expose chemicals on paper to make a picture.



## Make a sunprint.

Cut out a piece of newspaper the same size as the square. (Use a part with only words (no pictures).)

Lay that paper on a window sill where lots of sunlight shines. (Try to use a window that faces south.)

Choose an object with an interesting shape—a key, scissors, nuts and bolts, or a shape you cut from dark construction paper.

Lay your object or shape on top of the newspaper.

Don't move it for about 5 days.

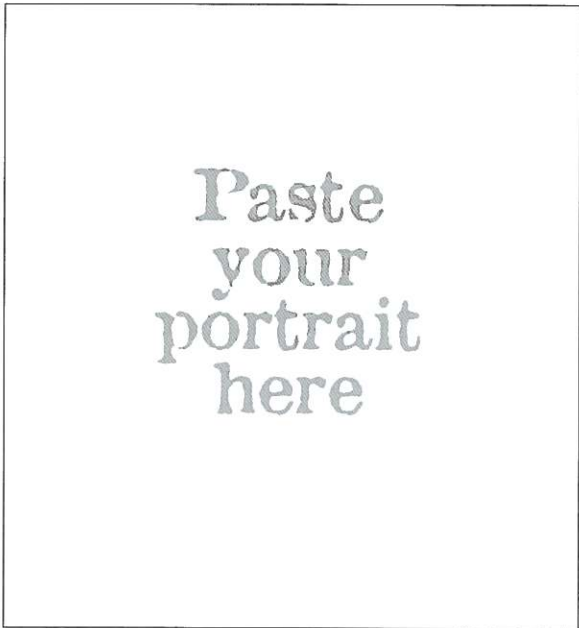
When you peek, you should see that the newspaper shaded by your object is the same color as it was, but the part that reacted to the sunlight has turned yellow or brown.



Look at these photographs of children from a century ago.  
[A *century* is 100 years.]

**Paste a portrait of yourself in the empty frame.**  
[A *portrait* is a painting, drawing, or photograph that shows a person's face.]

Imagine yourself wearing clothes like in the picture. How would you wear your hair? Would you have a backpack? What kind of shoes would you wear?



**In what ways are you like children who lived a century ago?**

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**In what ways are you different?**

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# Steam Engines & Steel



Once the railroad came to Massillon (in 1852) we were ready to make and ship large products. **Russell & Company**, our main factory in the 1800s, made steam-powered farm machinery. That was too heavy to ship on a canal boat!

Later, our most important industry was **steel** making. Massillon was a world leader in the production of stainless steel, a metal that doesn't rust.

## FUN fact:

The steam engine in the Museum collection weighs 12,000 pounds—about as much as four cars.



*More than 100 years ago, children were allowed to work in factories.*

*Some children went to school, while others—like the boys in the front of this photograph of a Massillon iron mill—worked.*

*It was hard work, very cold in the winter and very hot in the summer.*

Do you think you would rather work in a factory or go to school? Why?

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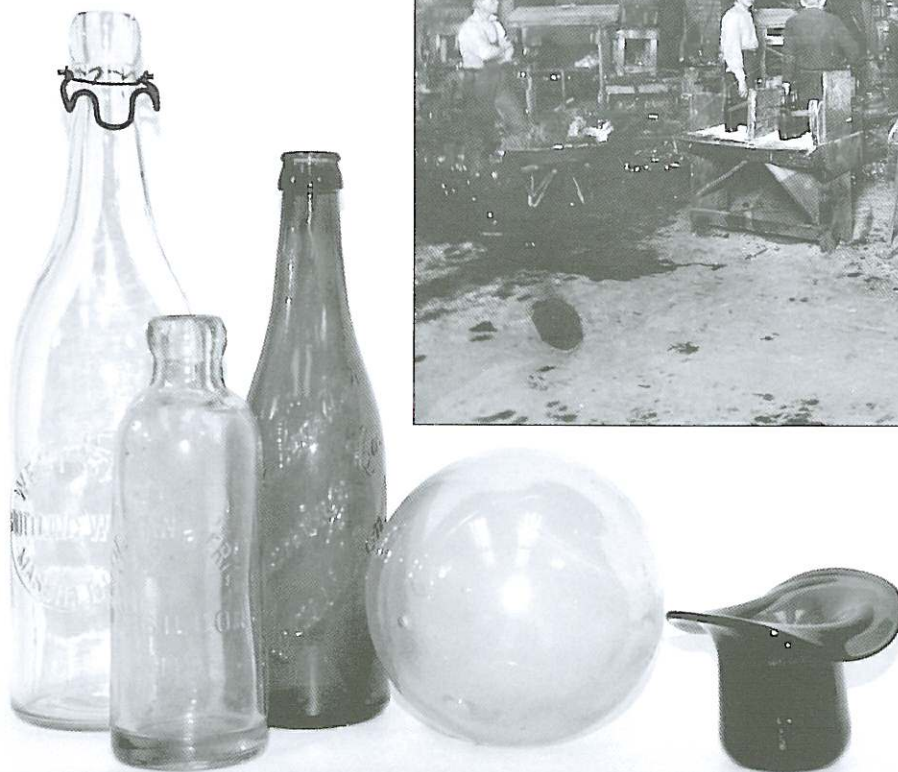
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# Glassmaking in Massillon

Because our area is rich in coal and sand, raw materials for making glass, blowing glass bottles was a major Massillon industry a century ago.

At the end of the day, the glassblowers were allowed to make and keep whatever they wanted from the leftover melted glass. They often made fancy canes, small animal shapes, flowers, and big glass balls.



Name some things in your house that are made of glass.

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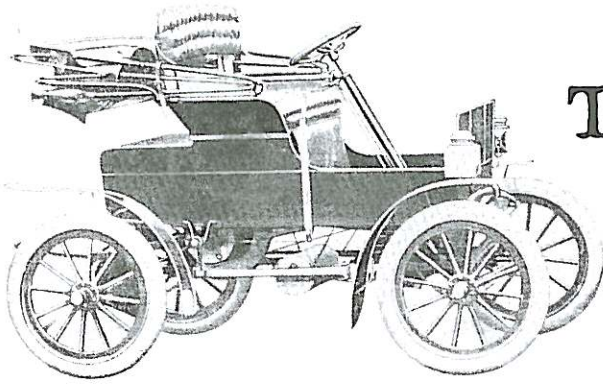
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# The Jewel

Massillon produced about 1000 Jewel cars between 1906 and 1910—about a hundred years ago. Each one was made by hand.

**How is the Jewel different from a modern car?**

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## FUN **facts:**

The first speeding ticket in Ohio was written in downtown Massillon. The driver was going 22 miles-per-hour, when the speed limit was only 8 miles-per-hour! Now drivers are allowed to go 25 miles-per-hour.

Massillon was the third city in Ohio to have traffic lights.

**If you designed a car, what would it look like?**



# Flood!

The Tuscarawas River overflowed its banks and flooded downtown Massillon many times more than 50 years ago. The river made a large turn near the downtown. In the spring, when the river was higher and faster because of melting snow and spring rains, the water spilled over the riverbank into the streets.

*The worst flood happened in 1913. Before buses were invented, and before many families owned cars, people traveled around town in electric streetcars that ran on tracks like trains. This one was caught in the flood.*

**FUN  
fact:**

A streetcar ride was just 5¢ a century ago. Kids could ride the streetcar downtown to the ice cream parlor to get a 5¢ sundae.



*Massillon's last serious flood happened in 1935. More people owned cars by then.*

**FUN  
fact:**

Kids fished from second-floor windows right downtown when Lincoln Way was flooded!



How long has it been since downtown Massillon streets were flooded?

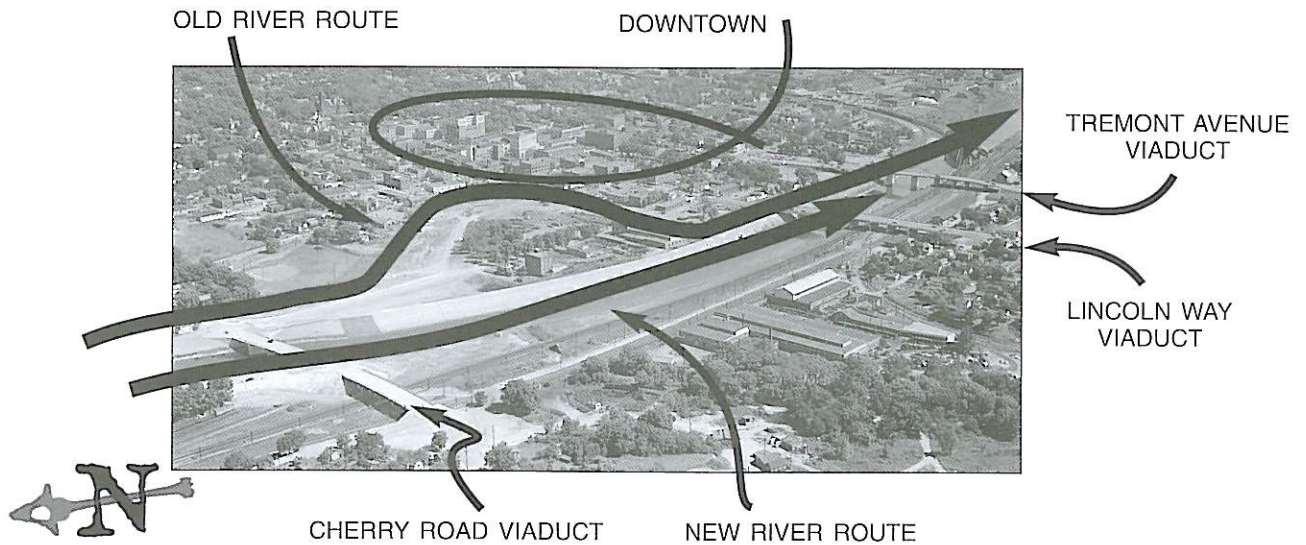
\_\_\_\_\_ years



# How We Fixed the Flooding

This photograph, taken from an airplane in 1951, shows Massillon's flood control project.

Can you imagine moving a river? Unlike digging the canal, workers had steam shovels to use. Would you like to be an engineer to figure out how to build dams and bridges and other large projects?



So that the people of Massillon no longer needed to worry about floods, city leaders organized a huge flood control project. They:

- ▼ dug a new, straight route for the river
- ▼ made the riverbed much wider
- ▼ built levees [*Levees are high banks along a river to keep it from overflowing.*]
- ▼ built 3 viaducts over the river, the levees, and the railroad tracks [*Viaducts are bridges that cross over several things.*]

Write a funny poem about a frog in a flood.

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# Stars from Massillon's Past

Many Massillon people have worked hard to become famous or to make the world a better place. Here are some important people from Massillon's history.



**Johnny Bob Dixon** was one of the best professional baseball pitchers of his time.



Even though she was not chosen to be in Massillon's high school choir, **Rose Bampton** didn't give up. She studied opera and became one of the most famous singers in the world.

**Lillian Gish**, who became a famous movie star, spent her summers visiting with her family in Massillon.



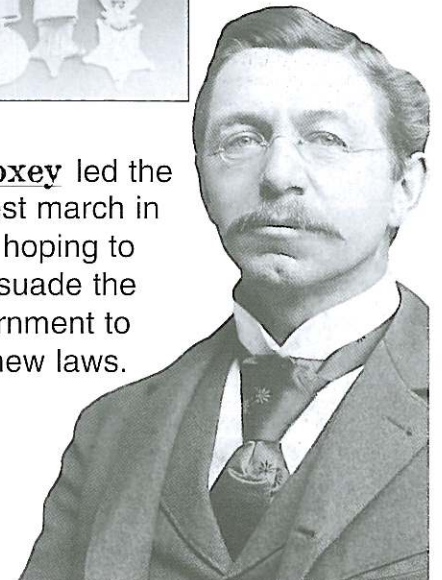
**Caroline McCullough Everhard** worked to change Ohio laws to allow women the right to vote.

Adopted by his aunt and uncle, **Ben Fairless**, a Massillon steel worker, became president of America's biggest steel company.



**Robert Pinn** a soldier in the Civil War earned the Medal of Honor for being a leader and a hero.

**Jacob Coxey** led the first protest march in history, hoping to persuade the government to make new laws.





# Stars of Massillon's Future

How will you try to make your mark on the world? In the days when these Massillon people became successful, they had to do it without computers and the internet. They reached other parts of our country without our modern transportation. Just think what you could do!

Imagine yourself as a grown-up. What will your job be? How would you like to change the world? What great thing could you do to become famous?

Circle the words on the list in the puzzle.

- MECHANIC
- COOK
- DRIVER
- WRITER
- MUSICIAN
- LAWYER
- ARTIST
- NURSE
- TEACHER
- FIREFIGHTER
- BANKER
- ATHLETE
- WELDER
- DOCTOR
- FARMER
- COACH
- PILOT
- COP
- SERVER
- CLERK
- MOM

M	E	C	H	A	N	I	C	O	R
O	P	I	L	O	T	D	C	O	P
T	E	A	C	H	E	R	M	O	M
C	L	E	R	K	O	I	R	F	M
C	C	O	O	K	C	V	N	I	U
B	O	F	N	W	A	E	L	R	S
A	A	A	D	E	R	R	A	E	I
N	C	R	O	L	T	A	W	F	C
K	H	M	C	D	I	T	Y	I	I
E	N	E	T	E	S	H	E	G	A
R	U	R	O	R	T	L	R	H	N
O	R	W	R	I	T	E	R	T	E
E	S	C	R	A	I	T	Y	E	T
S	E	R	V	E	R	E	H	R	N

# The Circus!



## <sup>FUN</sup> fact:

Two circuses were based in Massillon. They spent the winter here, then traveled to other towns during the summer. The first, in the 1890s, was The Wetter Circus and the second was The Evans Circus in the early 1900s.

The circus came to Massillon every summer—usually on a train. When all the tents, animals, people, wagons, and equipment were unloaded, the camels, horses, and elephants pulled wagons full of people and equipment in an exciting parade to a vacant lot. [*Vacant means empty.*] The elephants helped raise the tents where the Boys and Girls Club is now or where Massillon Recreation Center is today.

Massillon kids—mostly the boys—did odd jobs for the circus to earn free tickets for the shows in “The Big Top,” which is what the main tent was called. They filled water buckets for the animals and carried tools for the workers.

Dr. Robert Immel, a local dentist, carved the miniature circus that’s on display at the Massillon Museum. He worked on his hobby for 50 years! [*A hobby is an activity done for fun, not for work.*]

Hobbies can be art, music, sports, learning, or collecting. Do you like to read? Ride your bicycle? Draw? Play basketball? Dance?

**What are your hobbies?**

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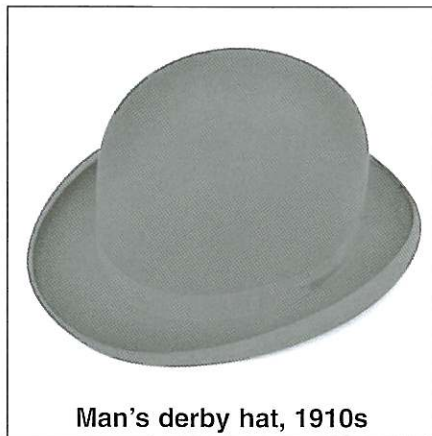
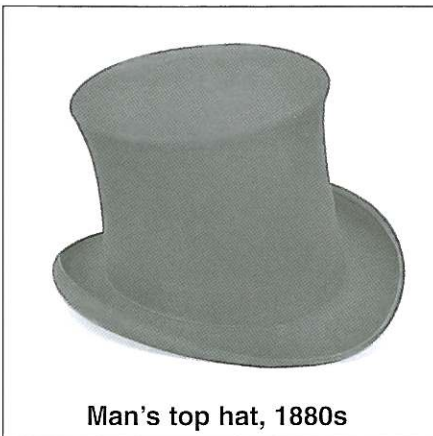
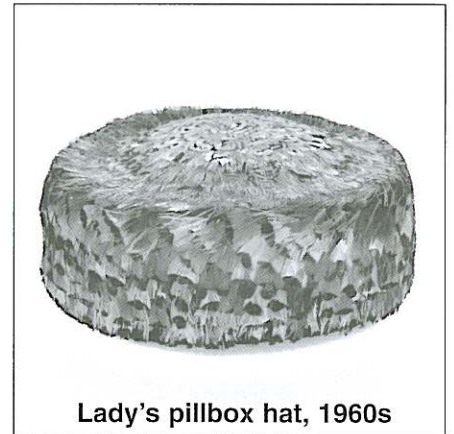
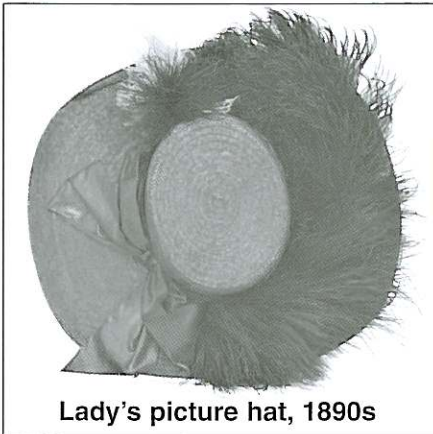




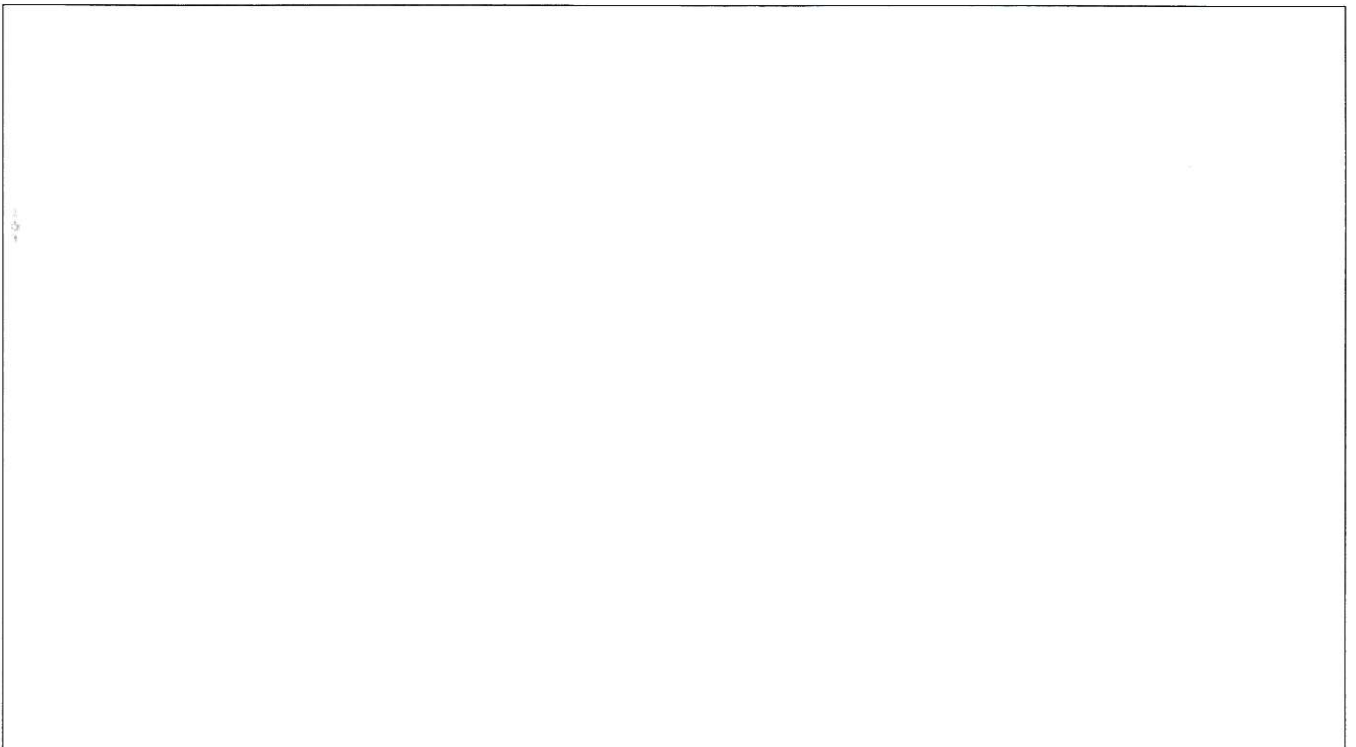


# Just My Style

Hats from the Massillon Museum's collection:



Draw the kind of hat you wear:





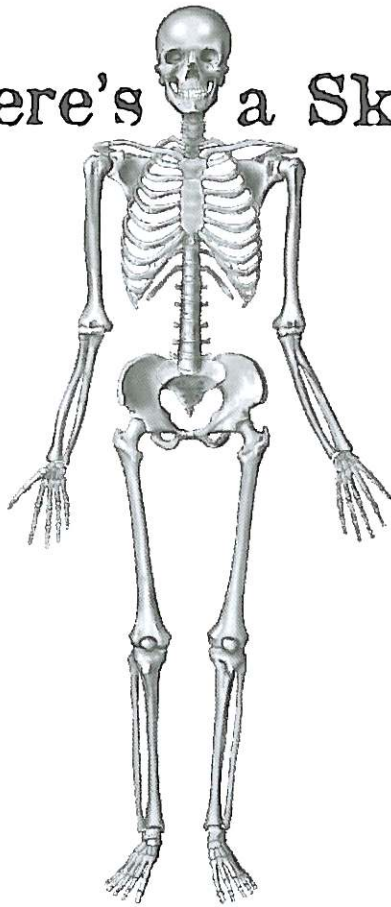
**This is a photo collage of clothing and accessories from the Museum's collection.**  
*[A collage is an artistic arrangement of materials pasted together.] [An accessory is an extra feature. Jewelry is a fashion accessory. Fancy seat covers are an automotive accessory.]*



**Using pictures cut from newspaper ads, create your own fashion collage.**

Paste  
your  
collage  
here

# There's a Skeleton in the Closet!



What's the name of the skeleton at the Massillon Museum?

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Can you name any of the bones in your body?

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Visiting the Museum to see the skeleton has been a local tradition for decades. **We hope this will become a tradition for you, your friends, and your family!**

[A tradition is a custom that's passed from parents to children to grandchildren]

[A decade is a period of ten years.]

x-ray



Doctors today can use x-rays to look right through the skin and see the bones.

How many bones make up each finger?

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How many bones are in your thumb?

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## Sports

Massillon played its first high school football game in 1894. How old is the town's football tradition?

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*[Tradition is the passing on of values that people think are important from grandparents to parents to children, generation to generation.]*

### Amazing Athletic Facts

Massillon has been home to:



17 NFL players

5 Canadian Football League players

5 Ohio State football team captains

9 major league baseball players

PGA "Golfer of the Year"

## Semi-Pro Baseball

Massillon was home to:

- ▲ **The Agathons**, a baseball team sponsored by a steel mill that made a kind of steel called "Agathon Steel." Some of the players were retired major league baseball players. Others were men who wanted to play for major league teams, but were never chosen.

Agathon Ball Park was across the street from the Massillon Recreation Center.

*[Semi means half.]*





# Where Are You Headed?

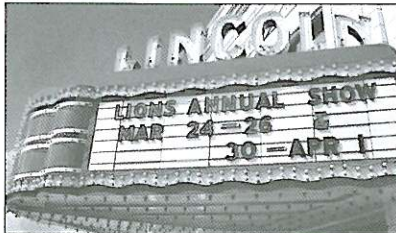
In 1913, the man who started the Indianapolis 500 race, Carl Fisher, also thought of the idea of making a road that crossed the entire nation. Before that, if you wanted to travel from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean by land, you had to make up your own way, following some gravel roads, some farm lanes, some brick streets, and even following a compass route through some fields!

Massillon's Main Street was lucky enough to be on the route of the new transcontinental highway. [*Transcontinental* means from coast to coast.] That meant more traffic and potential customers for Massillon businesses. [*Potential* means possible.] We were so pleased to be part of the national road, that we renamed our main street "**Lincoln Way.**"



Boy Scouts across the United States dug the holes and "planted" the concrete highway markers. This photo of the Massillon crew shows the streetcar tracks in the middle of Lincoln Way.

**A Lincoln Highway marker is located in the front yard of the Massillon Museum.**



Where did our theatre get its name?

If you met a traveler on the Lincoln Highway, what special places of interest in Massillon would you suggest for him to visit?

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Draw or write about your favorite thing you've learned about Massillon.

A visit to the Massillon Museum is always FREE!



# Massillon Museum

## An Art & History Adventure

A COLLABORATIVE PROJECT WITH MASSILLON CITY SCHOOLS FOR THIRD GRADE CLASSES

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**Ohio Arts Council**  
 A STATE AGENCY  
THAT SUPPORTS PUBLIC  
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