

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

ENTERED AUG 01 2003  
03000719

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Main - Market Historic District  
other names/site number: N/A

## 2. Location

street & number 15-47 N. Main St., 1-39 S. Main St., 39-168 E. Market St., 18-42 N. High St., 70 Broadway St.  
N/A  not for publication  
city or town Akron, Ohio  vicinity  
state Ohio code OH county Summit code: 153 zip code 44308

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara Power Dept. Head  
Planning, Inventory's Registrars May 30, 2003  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Ohio Historic Preservation Office -OH SHPO  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
17	5	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
17	5	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

#### COMMERCE/TRADE

Business, Professional, Financial institution, Restaurant,  
Warehouse

#### SOCIAL

Meeting Hall, Civic

#### GOVERNMENT

Post Office

#### EDUCATION

School, Library

#### RECREATION AND CULTURE

Auditorium, Music Facility

#### TRANSPORTATION

Road-related (vehicular), Pedestrian-related, Water-related

#### INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Communications Facility

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

#### COMMERCE/TRADE

Business, Professional, Financial institution, Restaurant,  
Warehouse

#### SOCIAL

Civic

#### GOVERNMENT

Government-Office

#### EDUCATION

Education-related

#### RECREATION AND CULTURE

Auditorium, Museum, Monument/Marker, Work of Art

#### TRANSPORTATION

Road -related (vehicular), pedestrian-related

#### INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Communications Facility

LANDSCAPTE, Plaza, Sculpture garden, Parking Lot

VACANT/NOT IN USE

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

GREEK REVIVAL

SECOND EMPIRE

EASTLAKE/QUEEN ANNE

RENAISSANCE: Italian Renaissance Revival, Second  
Renaissance Revival

BEAUX ARTS

CHICAGO/COMMERCIAL STYLE

NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL

ART DECO

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation

STONE, SANDSTONE, CONCRETE

roof

METAL: Steel, Copper, ASPHALT,

CERAMIC TILE

walls

BRICK STONE: Sandstone,

Granite, Limestone, Marble,

METAL: Bronze, Steel, Copper,

TERRA COTTA, GLASS

other

BRICK, STONE: Sandstone,

METAL: Copper

### Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheet

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

COMMUNICATIONS

TRANSPORTATION

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1863-1950

**Significant Dates**

1865, 1869-1872, 1888, 1898-1899, 1913, 1917, 1927,

1932, 1950.

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Harpster & Bliss, Frank O. Weary, Jacob Snyder,

Heard & Blythe (Cleveland), James Knox Taylor (D.C.)

Sommerfield & Streckler (NY), James A. Wetmore(D.C.)

Allied Engineers, Inc., Allen & De Young (NY)

C.L. Briggs (Architect-Contractor), Rollin, Mulchay, &

Carmichael (Contractor), Dwight P. Robinson (Engineers,

NY), Algernon Blair, (Contractor, Alabama), H.P. Moran

Construction Co., John Crisp (Contractor), Clemmer-

Johnson Construction Co., McClintock-Marchal Co., (Steel

Contractor, Pittsburgh.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

See Continuation Sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Name of repository: Chambers, Murphy & Burge, Restoration Architects, Akron, OH

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 30 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Table with 2 columns: Zone Easting Northing. Contains UTM coordinates and a handwritten note: 4 548150 RS 4/1/04

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Yolita E. Rausche, Historic Preservation Specialist, Jennifer Chrusciel, Intern Architect (Maps), Amy Darkow, Intern Architect (Maps), Kelly Schultz, Intern Architects, (Maps), Emily Steiner, Student Intern (Maps)

Organization: Chambers, Murphy & Burge, Restoration Architects

Date: 1/23/03 street & number: 43 E. Market Street telephone 330-434-9300

city or town: Akron state: Ohio zip code: 44308

---

**Additional Documentation**

---

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

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

**Additional items**

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

---

**Property Owner**

---

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

name Multiple Property Owner List Attached

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

---

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 1

The Main-Market Historic District is at the heart of the original town plat created in August 1833. This new town plat, later known as the North Village of Akron, was situated north of the canal town of Akron (founded earlier in 1825)(Map 58). During the North Village's beginnings, which were also the beginnings of the proposed Main-Market Historic District, this village was called the Cascade Village (**Map 58**), because a race(a small hydraulic canal) called Cascade Mill Race was built in 1831, built by Dr. E. Crosby at an elevation of 10 to 20 feet higher than the existing Ohio-Erie Canal to the west. This race provided a tremendous amount of power for the operation of future mills on the canal. The race went down Race Avenue, later called Water Avenue and subsequently Main Street(**Map 58**). The establishment of the race represented Dr. Crosby's vision of an industrial base for Akron.

The village of North Akron was plotted around the race in 1833 with a revision in 1835(**Map 58**). East Market Street was the east-west axis running from Howard St., on the west, to High St. to the east, and was intersected by a north-south axis, Water Avenue (Main St.). The original grid layout of streets, blocks and alleys is still in place except for a small section on the NW corner of North Main Street where the new Martin Luther King Blvd. turns. The proposed Main-Market Historic District includes approximately 2 full original city blocks and portions of 5 additional original blocks plotted in 1833, 1835 and 1846 (**Map 60**). The west side's original building fabric has been demolished, rebuilt and redesigned to late 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture and planning practices. Howard Street, the former most prominent early commercial street, only exists today north of Martin Luther King Blvd.

The predominant architecture in this district is represented by Academic Styles of the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. They are examples of Neo-Classic Revival, Beaux Arts, Chicago Commercial, Arts and Crafts, Art Deco and Renaissance Revival Styles, with remaining architectural elements from the Second Empire and Queen Anne/Eastlake styles built after the incorporation of Akron as a City in 1865. It was the legacy of the canal era which brought further prosperity to the region with the introduction of a new mode of transportation, the railroad. There is also a legacy of new architectural types created by the needs of new transportation modes and related industries, like the interurban passenger stations, garages and warehouses at the turn of the century. It was also an era of introduction of new construction materials, represented in the new "fireproof" buildings. Wood frame was being replaced by concrete and steel. The original layout of streets, alleys and blocks together with a masonry commercial building from the Greek Revival period remind the Main-Market Historic District of its origins as a 19<sup>th</sup> century Canal Town.

**1.47 N. Main St. The Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. (Summit Co. Human Services Department Annex)** This is a property defined by three buildings built at different times, but connected to each other at the time of construction, facing N. Main St. and N. High St. They were built on the former site of the Webster-Camp & Lane Division of The Wellman, Seaver, Morgan Co.(**HP Photo 1**) after they vacated the buildings at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**High Street Substation.** The first building built on the site by the NOT&L was a two-story brick Neo-Classic Revival Substation in 1912 on 38 N.High St. for storing electric power produced after building a dam in the Cuyahoga River at the Big Falls to the north of the Substation. Electricity was provided for the powering of the Interurban electric rail line, as well as for the new electric lighting system. The three bay symmetrical front elevation is covered by a flat roof(**Photo 37**). The multipaned steel frame windows have terra-cotta sills and are framed by a brick surround laid in rowlock, soldier, header and stretcher courses. Transom windows separate the first story from the second floor and define the almost one and half story space. The rail tracks supporting a crane and hoist system separate the two windows on the first floor. The windows on the front elevation are casement and tripartite in the center. The alley elevation has paired double-hung windows with transom and horizontally pivoted windows above. All of them still have wire glass. There is a skylight towards the front which was added between 1917 and 1939. The large center

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 2

garage door is defined by a terra-cotta door surround. The water table, belt course, string course, parapet coping and the centered decorative round logo of the NOT&L at the scalloped section of the parapet are terra-cotta. Four projecting pilasters define the three bays. There are 7 bays facing the alley framed by different color of brick. The Neoclassic Revival architectural features of the building, like symmetry, pilasters, trabeated entrance and scalloped parapet are intact. The interior seems to be used today for storage by the County. Its concrete and steel frame construction defined it as a fireproof building. Except for the exposed steel frame, the roof and floors were concrete. It was the transformers headquarters according to the Sanborn Map of 1916. The Substation had three 1000KW generators and one 8000KW generator. The approximately 45'x115' structure has a partial basement with two rooms separated by a brick wall with two standard fire doors where the transformers were located. It opens into N. Maiden Lane alley. By 1950, under the ownership of the Ohio Edison Co. the first floor became a parking space which is accessed through an interior ramp from N. High St.

**The Terminal Building (Photo 1 & 2).** This six story structure on 47 N. Main Street, facing the Martin Luther King Blvd. (formerly Federal St./Tallmadge St.) to the north and an alley to the south, was built originally as a four-story Terra-cotta Beaux-Arts Chicago Style Commercial Building of reinforced concrete in 1918 by a syndicate of New York bankers after purchasing it from the Everett-Moore Syndicate in 1916. On April 25, 1918, the NOT&L moved its offices in the new building (**HP Photo 2**). The rectangular first floor had stores in the front wrapping in U-shape the prominent waiting room in the rear. The rest of the upper floors, wrapped around the waiting room's roof in U-shape, providing well lit office space lined along corridors of marble floor and wainscot. After completion, it was considered the finest and one of a kind Interurban Terminal Building in Ohio, as well as the nation, serving the transportation needs of Akron and the region (Blower & Korach, *The N.O.T.&L. Story*, 103-104; Nolen, *City Plan for Akron*, 37; *Akron Beacon Journal*, May 2, 1918). Two more stories were added in 1931 in the original style. Today the building continues to provide office space for Summit County while keeping its architectural integrity.

The flat roof structure is crowned by an elaborate Beaux-Arts roof line balustrade with double bellied balusters and a very elaborate projecting cornice supported by modillions with acanthus leaves, above egg and dart moldings and dentils. The mutule between the modillions have rosettes. The cornice is crowned with a cymatium of Lion masks and atheneums. The Chicago Commercial tripartite feeling is expressed with a strong base, which is two stories high, with pilasters rhythmically defining the nine bays with tripartite windows on the second floor. The prominent interior cornice separating the second floor from the third floor has a fret band and a frieze band interrupted by roundels centered above each pilaster which have a Doric capital interpretation. The first and second floors are separated by decorative cast metal painted spandrels with a centered rosette flanked by a stylized vertical pattern of leaves and stamens. Cartouches with a NOT&L shield are located between corner windows, and smaller cartouches between the rest of the windows on the third floor (**Photo 3**). This floor is separated from the fourth floor by a simple interior cornice. When two additional stories were added in 1931, the original bracketed cornice was removed and the same size of terra-cotta panels were used, but with less pepper mixture in its clay component creating panels of lighter color. The new cornice reinforced the existing Beaux-Arts architecture. Also the first floor seems to have had prism transoms which were covered or replaced first by metal sheets in 1949 and in 1991 by molded concrete panel.

The approximately 80'x 160' steel frame masonry building (concrete and steel) with terra-cotta and brick walls has wood floors on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> floors and concrete floors on steel joists on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> floors. The 35' by 85' former waiting room in the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 3

rear, opening into the terminal, is of fireproof construction with concrete floors and roof, and brick buff walls. There was a checking room, a lost and found room, a ladies retiring parlor and a restaurant in the waiting room area. A prominent steel and glass canopy defined the main entrance which was removed between 1941 and 1950. The NOT&L building is still today one of the most prominent buildings on N. Main St. Originally the interurban company was planning to build a 12 story building.

**The Train Shed (Photo 2 & 11).** The large gabled steel structure with a clerestory where the interurban and trolleys arrived was built as part of the new Terminal Building in 1918 (**HP Photo 3**). It was connected by a concourse to the waiting room of the terminal and at the same time it lead to an underground walkway lined with pigmented structural glass popularly called vitrolite. In addition an attached smaller steel gabled structure was built to the east for another two rail lines. The tracks in the shed were long enough for three cars. The approximately 100'x 250' main structure has a steel frame and a variation of Fink trusses covered with a corrugated metal roof. The clerestory has a gabled roof of the same material and is raised 5' above the main roof. The floor to ceiling height is approximately 28'. Today, the former clerestory windows are closed with corrugated metal. At the end of WWI due to the increased demand for public transportation from the growing population, the NOT&L introduced buses to serve as feeders for its trolley lines. By 1925, it operated more than 100 buses. In 1930, the company sold its electric power and light business to the Ohio Edison Co. and the interurban business to the Northern Ohio Interurban Co. The interurban business was discontinued in 1932 and the Train Shed became a Bus Depot when a new bus service was started by Penn-Ohio Coach Line which in 1942 was sold to Ohio Greyhound. After the bus operation was sold, the old Train Shed became an Auto Parking facility for the Ohio Edison employees and today it serves also as a parking facility for the Summit County employees. The former Train Shed was adaptively reused for different modes of transportation evolving in the 20<sup>th</sup> century without losing its architectural integrity.

**Langell's Garage (Photo 11).** The arrival of the car created a need for developing parking facilities and in 1919, a one story masonry private garage was built for 40 cars by Langell above a section of the small gabled Train Shed owned by NOT&L. The one bay garage entrance is accessed from N. High St. The side gabled facade was among one of the first parking structures built along N. High St. Its pilastered wall supporting 9 segmentally arched bays, rhythmically define a new building type with Neo-Classical features. Multipaned windows (today painted) are part of the bay arched opening. The stepped gabled end elevation to the north is enclosed with brick faced wall and a concrete block wall facing the interior of the Terminal. The steel roof trusses are covered by a metal roof with asphalt membrane roofing. The concrete floor is supported by steel columns of the original NOT&L small Terminal Shed built in 1918. The streetcars, and later the buses, ran under the garage. Between 1941 and 1949 the open area was enclosed with concrete blocks and brick veneer facing the north. There is a spiral staircase connecting the garage with the terminal shed and a door leading to N. High St. at the south end. This private garage has kept its architectural integrity through the years. It is still being used as a parking garage today by Summit County.

**2. 35 N. Main St. Anna Dean Farm Block - Ohio Edison Annex (Summit County Human Services Department Annex Bldg.2)(Non-Contributing)(Photo 32).** There are two buildings under the curtain wall facade built in 1961. Half of the building facing north is a 4 story steel frame building formerly brick clad with concrete floors and a flat roof built in 1913 as a commercial and office building. The fireproof building had a symmetrical utilitarian facade of three bays crowned with a prominent parapet cornice. It had a row of paired windows on each floor which were double-hung with 3/1 lights. The first floor facade had been altered before 1956 with a very similar treatment as the terra-cotta Medford Building next door. It was used first as space for the Anna Dean Farm offices in Akron founded by O.C. Barber and ended being annexed by the growing utility concern of Ohio



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 4

Edison, next door, after WWII. The new addition to the right was built in 1961 after the demolition of a two story brick building, the Salvation Army Citadel (**HP Photo 4**). The Citadel brick structure was built in 1906 as a Late Gothic/Tudor Revival, designed by Akron architects Bunts & Bliss. The new 1961 curtain wall facade incorporated and unified the two buildings under one elevation. The evolved structure is not a contributing building because it lost its architectural integrity with the 1961 Miesian Style glass and metal curtain wall, even if the original massing and proportions have been maintained.

**3. 21-25 N. Main St. The Medford Building (Summit County Human Services Department Annex Building)(Photo 31).** This three story Neoclassic Revival building was built in 1913 (**HP Photo 5**). The Actual Business College was located on the third floor, general offices on the second floor and a market, called the Medford Market, on the first floor. This fireproofed building has steel and concrete floors and roof, and an ornamental terra-cotta and brick facade. The flat roof is crowned by an elaborate pressed metal entablature defined by classic moldings and dentils supporting the cornice. Two Doric pilasters with pressed metal capitals support the above mentioned entablature. Ten rectangular windows rhythmically divide the 12" terra-cotta brick wall on the third floor. The second floor is separated from the third floor by a decorative interior entablature and is supported at each end by another set of Doric pilasters with egg and dart capitals framing the first two floors (**Photo 4**). The dentiled cornice is supporting projecting sunk bands. The decorative frieze is defined by other stylistic architectural details like roundels and a stylized guilloche. The second floor is separated from the first floor by a simple terra-cotta paneled frieze. The terra-cotta entrance door with a label molding surround which ends on a high dark granite base is intact. The entrance is crowned with an egg and dart cornice. The bronze frame new windows rest on a new dark brick veneer base built in the 1950's. They act as an infill to the original store openings. The main door is also new. The Medford building is one of the first terra-cotta buildings built in the Historic District and has maintained its architectural integrity through the years except for the new window types on the third floor and new fenestration configuration on the second and first floors.

**4. 15-19 N. Main St. Everett Parking Deck (Non-contributing) (Photo 5).** The site of this structure was originally the site of the famous City Market House built in 1905 by the city of Akron (**HP Photo 7**). It was an open gabled structure with a tin roof and surrounded by a 6' brick wall stuccoed on the exterior over an expanded metal lath. The Market had 56 stalls rented by anybody involved with the food industry, farmers, grocers, bakers, etc. By 1930 it was replaced by a gas station, the Akron Oil Co. and parking. In 1955, a new reinforced concrete open deck garage structure with three decks, was built for a 132 car capacity. The garage has a waffle slab floor system. Today this parking deck has been newly rehabilitated. This is a non-contributing resource because it is outside the period of significance of the proposed Main-Market Historic District.

**5. 1 S. Main St. The United Building (Photo 26).** This commercial 8 story steel and concrete building was built during Akron's second building boom at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, after WWI. Its exterior facade is limestone, granite, brick and terra-cotta clad. The most prominent corner of Akron's famous Main and Market streets saw the construction of a Neo-Classic Revival Chicago Style Commercial building with its tripartite Classical expression, base, shaft and capital. It was built for the United Cigar Store Co. in 1924 by the Clemmer-Johnson Construction Co. from Akron (**HP Photo 9**). It had replaced a prominent three story Second Empire masonry building built during the first economic growth of the new city of Akron in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (**HP Photo 15**).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 5

This corner building's rectangular footprint today is approximately 58'x 99'. The S.Main St. side has 7 structural bays and the E. Market St. side has 3 structural bays. The first 2 stories, the "base" of the building, are covered with smooth ashlar limestone and a granite base. Doric pilasters define each bay, and an interior entablature separates it from the upper stories, which is the "shaft" of the building. The upper stories, from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> floors, are brick veneered and the windows have limestone sills. Plain brick pilasters mark each bay and they are capped by an elaborate classic terra-cotta belt course with dentil, egg and dart, and leaf and dart molding ornamentation. The top two stories, the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> floors, representing the "capital" of the building are sided with terra-cotta and decorative copper spandrels separate the two floors (**Photo 48**). The bays of these upper stories are marked by Doric pilasters which are flanked by squared fluted Composite pilasters. There is also a centered round fluted Composite engaged column on each bay on the S. Main St. facade and two equally spaced engaged columns on each bay on the E. Market St. elevation. The "Capital" of the building is crowned by a copper cornice with bands of dentil and egg and dart moldings. All these Classic elements are made of terra-cotta. The rhythmically placed 2/2 double-hung windows have a steel frame and sash. Chicago Style windows dominate the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. The original store windows of the first floor have been changed through the years, but the original bays are still in place. Only one window storefront still retains most of its original material and is facing E. Market St. The elaborate bronze main entrance has triple doors with transoms and multipaned fixed windows above them. This entrance is capped by a limestone trabeated form with the name United Building carved into the frieze. The architrave's leaf and dart molding complements the rest of the plain moldings. The cornice above the door has dentils below a row of egg and dart moldings and is capped by a cyma recta and a bead and reel ornamental molding. The bronze entrance has ornamental moldings separating the transoms from the multipaned windows. These Doric elements are bands of a triglyph and rose pattern, egg and dart, and leaf and dart, all separated by simpler moldings. The United Building is approximately 100' in height, being one of the tallest buildings in the Main-Market Historic District. It was one of the first high rise buildings built after the city of Akron passed its height limit ordinance of 130' in 1922. The United was built as a thoroughly fireproof building.

**6. 17-23 S. Main St. The Nantucket Building (Photo 47).** The four story fireproofed building with a protected steel frame, concrete floors and roof, with tile partitions and masonry walls was built in 1910 (**HP Photo 10**). The asymmetrical Neo-classic Revival/Craftsman Building of five bays, with an off-center entrance pavilion is defined by a segmentally arched parapet capped with stone and a centered decorative round brick medallion with stone accents (**Photo 49**). The rest of the parapet ends with a cornice defined by stone modillions and cap above a tapestry brick frieze. The fixed windows today were formerly triple and paired double-hung windows. It originally had two skylights illuminating the interior of its office space. There are Craftsman elements in its composition and use of materials, like the tapestry brick which is a decorative bond pattern using a combination of vertical, horizontal and/or diagonal brick elements with stone accents at spandrels, door surrounds, sills and cornice defining the Classic design elements of the building composition. This office building with storefronts was rehabilitated five years ago. Especially noticeable on the first floor, where the old storefronts were, is the introduction of a new classic design at each bay of an entablature supported by round columns. These new elements are covered with an exterior finish and insulating system called Dryvit. The entry door has a plain stone surround and tapestry brick pattern with a decorative stone panel above it with the name Nantucket carved in it with a Craftsman font.

**7. 31-39 S. Main St. The Metropolitan Building (The Chemstress Building)(Photo 27).** The fireproofed 6 story building was built in 1918(**HP Photo 11**). The Metropolitan is a steel frame building with structural tile and reinforced concrete floors and roof.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 6

It has a 12" white brick veneered facade and a decorative stamped metal cornice. The cornice cresting is a band of Anthemion molding with a centered Lion Mask(**Photo 52**). The soffit has a band of framed sunken rosettes and panels. Dentils separate the frieze from the cornice. The first two floors are limestone veneered and have a granite base at the end walls. Pilasters separating the 6 bays spanning the first two floors have a band of Bellflower and Cartouche ornamentation, ending with a fleur-de-lis on the capital. The second floor interior cornice has the same cresting pattern as on the entrance, but a band of leaf and dart moulding separates the frieze from the soffit. The columns are faced with decorative stamped metal as well as the surround of the recessed main entrance (**Photo 28**). The corner of the columns at the entrance are defined by a leaf and dart pattern and the center has a Guilloche band facing the interior. The entranceway is framed with a rope molding and the cornice is crowned with a band of Anthemion cresting. The entrance cornice is supported by two consoles. The metal work was manufactured by L. Schneider & Sons Co. Iron Works from Cincinnati, Ohio. Four stores occupied the first floor and 100 suites of office space occupied the upper floors. The Carmichael Construction Co. had the foundation contract and McClintock-Marshall Co. of Pittsburgh had the steel contract. The estimated cost was of \$350,000. The foundation plans were for a future addition of up to 12 stories. The Neo-Classic Revival/Chicago Commercial style is evident in its design. It was built by a syndicate of Akron citizens.

**8. 39 E. Market St. The Academy of Music-Everett Building (Everett Bldg.)(Photo 5 & 6).** This structure is one of the first important cultural buildings built in Akron after it became a city in 1865. The cornerstone for this building was laid in August 1869, but it was only finished after many vicissitudes in 1871(**HP Photo 6**). It was the dream and vision of William R. Carver, a real estate and business investor from Kent. It was designed by the prominent Cleveland firm of Heard & Blythe. But after John F. Seiberling took over due to Carver's financial reverses, a prominent local architect, Jacob Snyder, was hired to finish the building. It was a Second Empire building built with the local Red Wolf Ledge sandstone and brick. The original three and a half story masonry building with its prominent arched entrance was part of the three bay Market Street facade. The arch had the name of Academy of Music painted in a fan like fashion on the highly decorative glass surface. This front entrance was defined by two arches. One led to the upstairs offices and performance hall and the other was part of a program window display. Paired arched double-hung windows with pedimented lintels on the first floor, segmental arches on the second floor and flattened arches on the mansard roof with single windows defined every floor of the elaborate Second Empire building. The first floor was dedicated to storefronts. Almost seven years later, in 1878, a major fire which started in the Second Empire building to the east, the Commerce Block, with which it shared a median wall, destroyed the upper floors. The roof was rebuilt the following year as a gabled roof, but with two prominent Second Empire towers on the front facade. The cornice was still supported by the original decorative brackets (**HP Photo 13**). The first floor had a bank and a variety of commercial stores, the second floor offices and the third floor contained the Academy of Music where cultural performances took place. It had seating for 210 people in the orchestra, 375 in the dress circle and 450 in the family circle. It was considered the largest audience room in the West (west of Pennsylvania) (*The Summit County Beacon*, June 14, 1871) including the stage. In 1897, under the ownership of S.T. Everett, from Cleveland, another more intense fire damaged extensively the old Academy of Music (**HP Photo 18**). But Everett, a financier and businessman from Cleveland, rebuilt it. Everett pioneered the construction of the Interurban across the United States and built the one in Akron, the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Co. Everett built two additional stories and converted it into mostly an office building where the original front elevation remained almost the same below the first two stories. The Main Street elevation followed the Chicago School Commercial buildings design with its tripartite facade layout respectful of the remains of the original Second Empire building. The second floor became the new quarters for the Akron Public Library. The original Corinthian pilasters are still in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 7

place in the front elevation, but the upper floors and the N. Main elevation adopted the Doric forms of the Neo-Classic Revival period. Today the building, after a recent rehabilitation, continues to be an office building.

**9. 43-45 E. Market St. The Commerce Block - Hermes Building (The Hermes Bldg.) (Photo 33).** This six bay three story commercial building, today of minimalist Neo-Classic Revival architecture, was originally built in 1870 by Jacob Good, from Alsace, France. It was perhaps designed by the same architect as the Academy of Music-Everett Bldg., Heard & Blythe from Cleveland. The Commerce Block was built a year earlier than the Academy with the same materials and in the Second Empire style. In June of 1878, a fire destroyed the Second Empire roof and it was rebuilt with an Eastlake parapet and a metal cornice (**HP Photo 13**). In 1920, under a new leaser, the King Building Co. it was completely rehabilitated and stylistically updated with a new Neo-classic Revival facade clad with terra-cotta. It also obtained a new name, the Hermes. Its original 7 bay facade was redesigned with new 6 bays on the second and third floors with new tall rectangular double-hung 1/1 windows. They replaced the arched 2/2 windows with hooded lintels from the Second Empire period. The renovated facade obtained a smooth terra-cotta wall system of light beige color laid in an ashlar bond with flush mortar joints, almost of a ceramic veneer tile quality. The facade is crowned with a tall parapet above an entablature defined by a projecting classic terra-cotta cornice, a wide paneled frieze and a narrow architrave. The main doorway moved to the west side with a new arched terra-cotta clad entranceway with a large keystone. The recessed door is a newer single aluminum frame door with sidelights and a 1920's original wood frame multipaned arched fanlight. The lateral elevations towards the North Maiden Lane alley and the rear, still have the original windows in place. As in the commercial buildings of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the first floor was dedicated to stores, as well as the basement, accessed by street stairwells (not in existence today). The second floor was used for office and the third floor was used as a Meeting Hall by the many local organizations.

**10. 57 E. Market St. The Crumrine Block-Castle Hall (Castle Hall)(Photo 7, 8 & 25).** This three story masonry Queen Anne/Eastlake Commercial building is the only one of its style in the historic district. It was built in 1877 by Martin H. Crumrine, proprietor of the Akron Marble Works on North High Street located behind this building. He was a manufacturer and dealer in marble and granite mantels and grates. As with the other previously described commercial buildings of this period, the Crumrine Block had stores on the first floor, offices on the second floor and a lodge room on the third floor. This brick and sandstone building is symmetrical with a three bay facade. The first floor bays are separated by bracketed pilasters. Medieval features are expressed in the tripartite tall windows with arched windows separated by column mullions on the second floor and a relieving stone segmental arch above them all. Eastlake ornamentation is present at the second story window lintels which also have a relieving arch, but narrower. Both floors are separated by a stone sill course. Quatrefoil stone wall tracery acts as an accent on the brick wall of common bond. An elaborate bracketed cornice with modillions and trefoils at the parapet ends the vertical thrust of this building. There is a small steeply gabled lancet window separating the two bays of the third floor. The medieval origins of the Eastlake style are extensively displayed in its architectural details. The name Castle Hall was used in 1890 when the meeting room on the third floor was identified as Castle Hall (**HP Photo 19**). There are some ghost shadows left of the name on the center stone arch of the parapet and perhaps also the original building date below. The Crumrine Block-Castle Hall is a significant building in the historic district because it represents the most significant building of the Eastlake period still in existence in Akron. Some authors would define its architectural style as Victorian Eclectic(Klein-Fogle), High Victorian Gothic (Gordon) or Victorian Gothic (Blumenson). This architecture represents the influence of the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition on Akron's architecture.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 8

**11. 59 E. Market St. The Lane & Dodge Block - Acme 11 Store (Castle Hall)(Photo 7).** This Greek Revival commercial building is the only building left from that period on Market Street. The three story brick structure reflects the different scale and proportions of the earlier architectural period. The three bay facade with rectangular windows was built as an investment property by T.G.Lane and E.D.Dodge in 1863(HP Photo 12). The Lane & Dodge Block had originally a simple entablature with a dentiled cornice and wide frieze wrapping around the corner into N.High St. When it became part of the Acme neighborhood food stores in 1908, the updated symmetric first floor storefront was facing E. Market St. with a recessed main entrance and glass plate windows, reflecting the transition of the Greek Revival architecture period into the Italianate. The second and third floors had 1/1 double-hung windows with stone lintels (HP Photo 19). As with most of the buildings in the historic district, the fenestration evolved into contemporary window solutions influencing partially its architectural integrity, but the building materials, the structure, the color, the massing, the proportions and the scale reflect the post-canal and new railroad era architecture in Akron. Through the years it served as a furniture store, offices, hotel and Business College. Today, the Lane & Dodge Block- Acme Store #11 is part of the Castle Hall complex ownership. A fire door on the second floor connects both buildings.

**12. 75 E. Market St. The Akron Public Library (Carnegie Public Library)(Photo 12, 17 & 46).** This former library represents a very significant Beaux-Arts example of a Carnegie Library. The two story concrete, steel and sandstone structure was built between 1903 and 1904 funded by a gift from Andrew Carnegie of \$82,000 (HP Photo 20). It was designed by architect Frank O. Weary, one of Akron's leading architects of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This building has been listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

**13. 85 E. Market St. The Ohio Savings Bank (Non-Contributing)(Photo 45 & 46).** The architecture of this bank represents the Modernism of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Built in 1972 with an almost pure circular plan, it still expresses the New Formalism of Le Corbusier, Johnson and other pioneers of the Modern Architecture Movement. The one story circular building of steel, glass and stone is crowned by a small cupola. It represents also the architecture of new geometries where the exploration in arranging geometrical forms in design defined the new building concepts. This new form in the Historic District is not part of the period of significance and therefore is not a contributing resource.

**14. 105 E. Market St. The Old Akron Beacon Journal Building (The Old Akron Beacon Journal)(Photo 14 & 44).** This two story masonry building represents the commercial style architecture of the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century influenced by the Chicago School. The simple decorative parapeted cornice with polychromatic terra-cotta inserts and the soldier course lintel belt course separating the first floor from the second floor paneled brick spandrel are still in the original part facing N. Broadway St. They are distinctive Craftsman Movement features and are part of the most significant stylistic elements of the original corner section of the structure built in 1911 (HP Photo 21). There still is an elaborate secondary entrance bay facing North Broadway Street, the original entrance which lead to the Press Room. The address entrance on E. Market St. has replaced the original main entrance which was originally centered on the facade. The paired windows are separated by pilasters on the North Broadway Street elevation. The East Market Street facade had originally a 3 bay elevation, a fourth bay was added on a former driveway and a new window pattern was created between 1928 and 1939. The change seems to have occurred after the Akron Beacon Journal moved to their new home, across the street, in 1927.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 9

The construction of the Akron Beacon Journal Building coincided with the new ownership of Charles Landon Knight, who had acquired controlling interests in 1907, becoming its new editor in 1909. The following year, in 1910 a new building was designed by architect and contractor C.L. Briggs. A new fireproof building was built in 1911 with reinforced concrete floors, roof and columns with faced pressed bricks and terra-cotta walls, on the site where a two story family dwelling stood, which had been adaptively reused as the Carlson Sanitarium in 1907. The new two story building had a rectangular floor dimensions of 50' x 100'. The editorial department was on the front of the second floor with the composing room and steam tables for stereotyping. The office rooms on the second floor had skylights with wireglass. The first floor had a business office, a manager's office, the advertising and circulation department, together with a casting room, mailing room, press room, paper warehouse and the heat and power plants. The site had a driveway on the east and north sides, making the building easily accessible to delivery trucks and newspaper boys. The construction was part of the new building boom of Akron at the turn of the century promoted by the tire manufacturing industry in the new automobile era. The building went through some additions and changes. Between 1917 and 1920, the footprint was extended to Wilson Alley(today Journal Alley)using the same building materials, but a slight difference in the fenestration pattern. The four bay addition on N. Broadway St. was needed in order to accommodate the growth of the newspaper. The Old Akron Beacon Journal Building has maintained its architectural integrity except for its new fixed windows which are the result of a later installation of an AC system and a quest for energy efficiency. The changes in fenestration follow the same changes adopted by most contributing buildings in the historic district.

**15. 109-119 E. Market St. The Mitchell Block (The White Terra-Cotta Building)(Photo 16 & 23).** In 1927, the existing two story dwellings, one of them, the Lenox hotel, a former rooming house, and the other dwelling with front offices and stores, both situated on lots 2 and 3 of the Collins Allotment facing East Market St., were replaced by a two story fireproof building with a steel post and beam structure, concrete floors on steel joists and a wood flat roof. The new building was clad with white terra-cotta tile and corresponding classic ornamentation also in terra-cotta. The main entrance today is marked by a symmetric gabled and stepped parapet, defined by cartouche panels at each end. There is a raised decorative panel with tablet flowers centered at the gable end. The rest of the parapet cornice has a dentiled band with a cartouche panel defining each bay. Fluted pilasters separate each bay which is framed by flower and dart moldings. The window sills are defined by a rosette band **(Photo 15)**.

The Mitchell Block is a symmetric Neo-Classic Revival building with an elaborate centered entrance and flanked by four bays of tripartite fixed new windows, separated by two story pilasters.. These windows might have formerly been Chicago Style windows, expressed by the size opening and composition, before their replacement. It is a corner building wrapping around North Summit Street with another five bays. The first floor was occupied by retail stores like the English Tailors and the Western DKV'M Co. followed by the Underwood T. Co., the Western Auto S. Co. and Toastie-Hot, Inc. The second floor was occupied by the Portage Business Academy, representing one of the many business schools established in the Main-Market District in order to train the new expanding office labor force. Shortly after the Mitchell Block was built, a new 24-alley bowling parlor was built by the Portage Bowling Co. in the rear backing Wilson Alley (Journal Alley). There was space for bowling, billiard pool and other recreational activities fulfilling the demands for a very popular sport in Akron. At the same time, the new Akron Beacon Journal Art Deco building was being built across the street, as well as a new Neo-Classic Revival Post Office. This building's architectural integrity is almost intact except for the new fixed windows and as mentioned previously, it seems to be the predominant change encountered by most of the historic buildings in the district.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 10

**16. 168 East Market Street. The Akron Post Office and Federal Building (Mayer Investment Co.)(Photo 29,30 & 43).** This Neo-Classic Revival new Post Office Building was built as a result of the demand for postal service created by the increasing population in Akron during the 1920's due to the booming economy of the rubber industry. The site was formerly occupied by a significant dwelling owned by the Hon. William H. Upson, State Senator, Congressman and Supreme Court Judge of the State of Ohio. The dwelling was demolished in 1915. The site remained an empty lot until the new Akron Post Office was built in 1927.

The prominent limestone two story structure was built in proximity to the railroad depot to the south, at South Summit and E. Mill Streets. This significant historic and architectural landmark of the city of Akron and the Main-Market District was designed by James A. Wetmore, then an acting supervising government architect, and built under the Secretary of the Treasury, A.W.Mellon. The Akron Post Office and Federal Building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

**17. 150 East Market Street. Bureau of Employment Services Building (Non-contributing) (Photo 43).** This is a non-contributing resource built in the 1970's. It is a two story brick clad building, a representative non-descriptive geometric box of Modern architecture. This building replaced a significant dwelling of a prominent citizen in Akron, Frank A. Seiberling, the founder of Goodyear. In 1915, the Seiberling dwelling had become the Colony, a Goodyear Club Boarding House.

**18. 140 East Market Street. The New Akron Beacon Journal Building (Photo 42 & 43).** The three story corner Art Deco building was built in 1927 with 5 bays facing E. Market St. and 9 bays facing S. Summit St.(HP Photo 24) The building at 105 E. Market St. had become too small for the growing newspaper. The new Art Deco building had soaring vertical lines, defining a massive cubic form with a very rich stylized ornamentation, like the paneled plant motifs on the spandrel and the intermediate ribbed frieze band on the second floor (Photo 24). All the architectural design elements and composition express a classic precedent in proportions, balanced axial plan and elevations. The New Akron Beacon Journal Building expresses at its best the Art Deco approach to terra-cotta ornamentation and surface sheathing where the exterior walls express a richness of shallow projecting ornamentation. Distinctive Art Deco terra-cotta ornamentation is present throughout the facades, like a chevron band defining the ornamentation of the capital at the corner end pilasters (Photo 51) and the interior fluted pilasters, interpreting a Composite column with the winged Mercury, the messenger of gods, surrounded by plant forms and centered between two volutes at the capital. These rich low relief ornamentation of zigzags, seashells, flowers and plants (Photo 40), dentils, lion heads, and abstract leaf and dart sill motif were also part of the very popular Art Deco decorative motifs. The ornamental panels and door entrances are of Escallete marble. The exterior doors and frames were of solid bronze. The original windows which have been replaced, had a steel sash and were glazed with plate glass. There were two canopied, steel and glass, exterior entrances facing East Market Street with solid bronze doors and frames. Today the canopies are gone, but the entrances are there, together with secondary entrances on S. Summit St. These entrances are recessed, emphasizing the building's volumetric form. Also a polychromatic effect is created by the different use of materials, buff brick on the walls, terra-cotta defining classic architectural elements through abstract forms, marble and red Rhode Island granite for the base and accents.

The entrance on East Market Street led to a lobby where the walls and floors were of Botticino marble. The main business office had a paneled oak wainscot and Travertine marble above, all the way to the cornice. The ceiling was plaster paneled with ornamental mouldings. The lighting fixtures were of bronze and enamel, designed especially for the new building. The windows had curtains and over drapes. The public space floor was of marble and terrazzo, but the floor in the office space behind the main counter was battleship linoleum, a modern material.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 11

Behind the main counter on the first floor there were the advertising, credit and accounting departments. The rails around the private offices and the front of the business counter were paneled. The gates and doors leading to offices and other rooms were of bronze. The office furniture was of steel with black walnut trim. The circulation department and the mailing room were in the rear of the first floor and in the upper part of the press room which occupied two stories, the basement and first floor.

The press had its own foundation, 14' by 105', in order not to affect the rest of the building with vibration created by its use. The press room with a dimension of 50' by 110' contained the largest single piece of machinery stored in the city of Akron. It was a 10-unit Duplex straight line being able to print a newspaper of 112 pages at a speed of 72,000 papers per hour, 20 papers per second. There were 5 large windows, totaling 900 sf. of glass area which provided light and ventilation besides a viewing area for the public. An automatic conveyor system moved the papers from the press to the mailing room, after counting them automatically where they were ready for distribution by newsboys and trucks. The basement was especially deep to accommodate all the printing equipment.

A railroad connection was made to the Pennsylvania rail lines to the southeast, on East Mill Street, by laying a private switch to the east side of the new building in order to facilitate the transportation of large amounts of supplies like paper, ink and other materials. A private street, 20' wide, was created along the east and south sides, connecting East Market St. with S. Summit St. The railroad cars delivered the rolls of paper to the basement by a specially designed chute and from there they were distributed by an electric hoist monorail system or an industrial track system with turntables on the floor. The paper was delivered through branches to each unit of the press. The basement also contained an ink tank, a transformer vault, a main switchboard room, a record vault, a supply and storage room, a boiler room, a machine shop, heaters, hot water tanks, pump compressors and other machinery. It had a modern heating system consisting of a two pipe steam vacuum system connected to the street main steam pipe, which connected to a central heating station, providing a clean utility system.

There were two elevators, one passenger in the front and a freight one in the rear. The second floor was dedicated totally to the editorial and composing staff. One could reach it by the elevator or marble stairs. The private office of the managing editor, John S. Knight, was located next to a conference room and library which separated the publishers office, C. L. Knight. The traditional design of English Tudor Revival defined this office paneled to the ceiling with dark stained oak. The lighting fixtures were bronze and the floors of dark cork tile. The furniture was of English Oak complemented by rugs and draperies. Four department offices were located along the west wall of the second floor, but the architectural materials used here were modern steel and glass partitions. Telephones were provided for every reporter, and the editor's desk was connected to the rest of the departments by a pneumatic tube system. The telegraph room, where the news from around the world arrived from the wires of the Associated Press, International News Service and Consolidated Press, was also enclosed by glass and steel. Telegraph operators and automatic electrically operated "printer" machines received the news. (*Akron Beacon Journal*, November 12, 1927).

The third floor had the newspaper's photographic and art departments. Next to them were the offices of the Zinc Engraving Co. involved in photographic cuts. This floor also offered space for the classified advertising department which also was connected with the rest of the departments by pneumatic tubes. The Akron Beacon Journal also had a number of different tenants involved in the communication world.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 12

The roof was crowned with steel masts of the radio "aerial" and a 35' x 45' Beacon Journal Sun Ray neon sign. (*Akron Beacon Journal*, November 12, 1927)

The three story building was structurally designed for future expansion of two additional stories. The mechanical system was part of a duct system running under the floors.

The building was designed by New York architects Allen & De Young. The technical requirements needed for a newspaper production were provided by consultant Samuel P. Weston, considered "the best authority in the United States on newspaper design" (*Akron Beacon Journal*, October 7, 1927). The engineers were Dwight P. Robinson & Co. from New York and the general contractor was the H.P. Moran construction from Akron. The cost was \$1,000,000. The Akron Beacon Journal, one of the oldest newspapers in Akron, became the most important at that time and it still is today. Currently the building is vacant.

**19. 70 East Market Street. The Old Akron Post Office (The Akron Museum of Art)(Photo 20, 21 & 25).** This significant Italian Renaissance Revival Building was designed by James Knox Taylor and built in 1899. The two story masonry building with its arched windows and entryways has a brick surface laid in Flemish bond with limestone window sills and lintels. This significant landmark of the city of Akron and part of the proposed Main-Market Historic District has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1972.

**20. 18-20 N. High St. Akron Granite & Marble Works-Curtice Press Building(Penny Printing) (Photo 34)** The one story, three bay, brick and frame building has evolved in its size and materials since part of the first bay was built by M.H. Crumrine in 1878 for the Akron Marble Works, during Akron's first significant economic growth period after the Civil War (**HP Photo 25**). On the south half of the lot on North High Street, Crumrine established his Granite and Marble Works in 1878, a one story Queen Anne/ Eastlake masonry office and showroom, corresponding to the 18 N. High St. address. There was also a one story frame marble shed attached to the south of the office. By 1882, the residential character of N. High St. was gradually beginning to change and the boarding house on Lot 15 to the north was removed to make room for expansion of the granite and marble business. The site was needed for the stone cutting operation. Also a new two story brick office with a slate roof replaced the one story marble shed to the south. In 1891, a one-story brick building with a frame sided storefront was built next to the showroom to the north, today 20 N. High St. In 1904 this latest building addition suffered extensively from fire which started at the livery stable to the north.

After the death of Martin Crumrine in 1907, the business was sold to the competition, Akron Monumental Works. The business with the new owners grew and moved to W. Exchange St. in 1918 and the original office room was leased to the Akron Billiard and Bowling Supply Co. The 1891 addition was leased to the Youngstown Dry Goods Co. The building was renovated in 1921 when an old and established printing company, the Curtice Press, obtained the building. The flat roof brick building received a new rug faced brick veneer elevation and the additions in the rear were built with fireproof materials, like the Natco hollow tile building blocks. The different parapet heights of both addresses have a distinctive finish: the 20 N. High St. address has a corbeled cornice and framed brick frieze panel and the parapet at 18 N. High St. is plain. The three bays are framed by a soldier course lintel. The standing seam metal paneled transom of the storefronts, as well as the pilaster/mullions separating the aluminum bronze

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 13

color framed windows and doors seem to have been installed in the 1970's transforming the storefront to an office front. The lintels and the base of the front windows are shop bonded stone panels. There is a basement which can be accessed through N. Maiden Lane alley. The windows facing the alley are new 6/6 double-hung filling former larger openings. Some of these openings are filled and stuccoed.

Today, the building still reflects the utilitarian architecture of the 1920's with some architectural elements of the Craftsman period expressed in the facade. The interior scale, proportions, volume and most of the 1920's materials remain, as well as the bay openings. This masonry building reflects the evolution of a 19<sup>th</sup> century small light manufacturing business to a 20<sup>th</sup> century business in its form and construction materials. Today, part of the building is still a printing shop.

**21. 24 N. High St. The Dickson Transfer Co. Building (The Ebner Enterprises Inc. Building)(Photo 35)** The two story, asymmetrical four bay, brick, structural tile, steel and concrete building replaced in 1905 (**HP Photo 19**) a four story brick building built in 1898 which was destroyed by fire in 1904. There is a three story facade facing N. Maiden Lane alley. The flat roof of the beige/yellow color brick front elevation has a light polychromatic texture defining the second floor. The roof is part of a composite roof system. The parapets have a sandstone coping in the front and metal on the side and rear elevations. A very distinctive architectural feature is the massive rounded stone caps on the second floor pilasters. The second floor has an elaborate front elevation with a corbeled cornice separated by pilasters defining the bays (interrupted only at the Roman arch opening). It includes also a rough cut stone band across the lintels and the sills defining at the same time the belt course. The prominent Roman arch over the semicircular window, situated symmetrically between the previously mentioned pilasters, is strongly defined by 6 rows of different brick patterns, 3 rowlock and 3 header courses. The header courses are part of a corbeled band running above the sandstone lintel, previously mentioned, framing the rectangular windows of the second floor. There was originally a tall corbeled parapet above the Roman Arch framed by pilasters capped with heavy sandstone. This feature was removed at a later date. Today the windows are covered with removable dark plexiglass panels.

The first floor elevation brick work is devoid of ornamentation with only a common bond pattern framing the four storefront bays. One of the bays has been bricked in with similar color and pattern of the original brick. The rest of the storefronts have been renovated with aluminum/wood window frames. The foundation is characterized by large blocks of sandstone laid with an ashlar course. This is the original foundation of the 1898 building with a footprint of approximately 117'x 48' and a north wing of 40'x 15'. The foundation was reused for the new 1905 Neo-Classic Revival transfer company and livery stable rising from the ashes. The new fireproof masonry building was built with a steel frame structure, a composite floor and roof of reinforced concrete and structural clay tiles. The red brick three story rear view facing the alley has segmentally arched windows with two courses of rowlock bricks and sills with one course of rowlock bricks. The double-hung 1/1 wood frame windows are rectangular with a wood panel filling the arch. Most of the windows are covered with galvanized panels, composite boards, filled in with concrete blocks, bricks and some air-conditioning units. Old door openings towards the alley have been bricked and new single doors and garage doors installed. A prominent sign of the Dickson Co. with the list of the services provided, and the old telephone number is still readable from the North Maiden Lane alley.

W.H. Dickson purchased in 1897 a wood frame 1 ½ story livery stable on this site with a wood shingle roof and a hayloft on the second floor. The following year he built a "modern" 4 story brick Transfer Co. and Livery Stable with a smaller footprint, but

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 14

with an elevator, a steam boiler, a dynamo, a gas engine and electricity. The Transfer Co. provided comprehensive services to the needs of the growing transportation system of Akron in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. After the second largest fire in Akron destroyed Dickson's complex he immediately rebuilt it with a Neo-Classic Revival facade. This new building type, a transfer company, livery stable and storage facility was the early prototype of the future garage structures as we know them today. In 1918, Dickson advertised his facility as providing storage for "Automobile and Motor Trucking." The scale, proportions, volume and all of the original materials remain on both floors, except on the first floor where the air conditioning company, the Ebner Co. partitioned the space with concrete walls in the 1950's and covered the cobblestone floor tiles with 4" concrete. Also the storefronts were slightly altered as described earlier, adapting them for a new use. But the overall architectural integrity is still maintained.

**22. 30 N. High St. The Union Fireproof Storage Co. Bldg. (Professional Document Storage Ltd.) (Photo 36).** The Union Fireproof Co. is a brick faced, structural tile, steel and concrete building built in 1917. It was built on the site where part of the Dickson Transfer Co. and Livery Stable stood before the fire of 1904. In the rear, it becomes two stories high with the entrance to the basement facing North Maiden Lane alley because of the change of topography. It has a symmetrical three bay front elevation with an asymmetrical fenestration composition. This rectangular building has a footprint of approximately 70'x 115', the length of the original lot, plus an additional 4' from the Dickson Transfer Co. lot. The most significant and distinctive architectural feature is the rug faced orange/reddish/brown color brick facade, which gives the front elevation a rich visual and physical texture. This is a distinctive feature of the Arts and Crafts Movement, so prominent during the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The brick texture is created by the polychromatic rug face brick and smooth faced sandstone trimmings and inserts laid in a distinctive tapestry brick pattern. This pattern defines the important architectural features of the main elevation: the pilasters defining the bays, the wide frieze, the lintels, sills and base. The smooth face sandstone pieces define also the horizontality of the parapet coping band and roof line of the buildings with almost a castellated quality. The window openings on the front elevation are of different shapes. The small windows with rowlock lintels and sills reflect the function of the building as a storage facility. There are two secondary entrances (one is recent and recessed) at the end bays and a main garage door opening centered in the composition of the front elevation. The door categories define the original function of the building. The concrete cast foundation is covered with stucco exposed in the exterior side and rear elevations.

The Union Fireproof Storage Co. building reflects the use of new fireproof construction materials in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The elevation facing the NOT&L Substation alley is veneered with regular brick laid with common bond, and its color is polychromatic like the front elevation. After serving as a garage for 75 cars after 1924, it has reverted again to a storage facility today. The additions and changes to the Union Fireproof Storage Co. Bldg. occurred after WWII, in c. 1955 and recently in 1997, mostly done in the interior space. The replaced windows were part of the recent renovation. Their replacement follows the pattern taken by most buildings in the Main-Market Historic District.

**23. 37 N. High St. The Sojourner Truth Building (Non-Contributing)(Photo 19).** This is a 1990's Summit County Human Resources Building. This two story brick Post-Modern building is situated on part of a very significant site which is a landmark of Ohio's history. The main entrance of this new Summit County Building was the site where the Universalist Church stood. In May 28-29 of 1851 the Woman's Rights Convention took place and Sojourner Truth gave her famous speech *Ain't I a Woman?* The building's name commemorates this nationally famous leader of Women's Rights and Abolitionism.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 15

**24. 19 N. High St. The East Ohio Gas Building (BMB Law Offices)(Photo 50).** The two story masonry building was built in 1912, when East Ohio Gas acquired the Mohican Oil & Gas Co., its competitor. The three bay limestone and pink/black marble building went through a few changes through the years used by the gas company which occupied it until about the 1980's. The Modern Minimalist limestone and marble facade seems to be part of the rehabilitation that occurred after WWII. It expresses the scale of the Commercial style buildings of the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is characterized by its extreme simplicity and utilitarianism. The only decorative architectural features are the simple moldings defining the parapet and the decorative frieze band with a roundel centered at each window bay. There is a projecting belt course which coincides with the sills of the second floor windows defining the tall first floor. The name of *The East Ohio Gas Company* is spelled across the whole building front and courtyard elevation, as a relief on the limestone panel above the marble window lintels of the commercial window plates. The building must have had originally a brick facade. The transformation of this building's facade occurred in the same fashion as to the Commerce-Hermes Building on 43 E. Market St. The lack of 1912 pictures and architectural drawings does not provide us with the knowledge of its original architectural style.

The floors were built with structural tiles and reinforced concrete and two skylights with wire glass were installed on the wood frame roof of the office building. Originally there were two buildings: the one facing High Street had offices on both floors and the one facing North Wheeler Lane Alley, which projected slightly to the south, had the Pipe Cutting & Shop on the first floor and the Meter Testing and Repairing on the second floor. There was a walkway connecting both buildings through the 3 story structure. The building in the rear had a brick enclosed elevator with wireglass door. By 1940 the two buildings had been joined together with a new set of stairs. By 1950, a small two story wing was added to the first building and a new limestone facade unified the building. The new windows and the demolition of the rear building occurred in the 1980's.

**25. 70 N. Broadway St. The Bowen School (Akron Board of Education Administrative Building)(Photo 18).** This 4 story polychromatic Second Renaissance Revival School is one of the most prominent buildings on N. Broadway St. Facing Martin Luther King Blvd., it stands at the junction of two ridges, one overlooking the Canal Valley to the west and the other, the Little Cuyahoga River Valley to the north.

The fireproofed building was built in 1916 (**HP Photo 27**), a short distance to the north of the older school of the same name, on lots 27 and 28 of the King Addition plotted in 1833. After construction of the new school was finished, the old two story Italianate school (**HP Photo 26**) with a belvedere was demolished and the site became a playground for the new school. The old rectangular school had six rooms, bracketed cornices, arched windows and a one story partial front entrance porch. The expanding population in Akron, created by the growth of the new industries, generated a great demand for larger and fireproofed buildings.

The rectangular massing and the symmetric facade, with classic ornamentation like rusticated pilasters, arched lintels, dentils and others features, created a richness of design through its materials, by using two colors of brick, terra-cotta, sandstone and concrete. Another significant decorative element is the cartouche relief on the eastern and northern facades. The floors and the roof are of reinforced concrete and the walls are 12" brick. The former gymnasium on the first floor facing Wheeler Lane Alley to the west is supported by steel posts. The uneven terrain created different building heights ranging from two stories on the southwest corner to 5 stories on the northeast corner, enriching the dynamics of the basically rectangular form. Craftsman features are expressed

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 16

in the surface treatment which are so distinctive in the work of Milton E. Harpster and John F. Bliss, prominent architects of the city of Akron during the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (**Photo 41**). This type of surface treatment can be seen in another of their buildings in the proposed Historic District, the Nantucket, on S. Main St.

The Bowen School was named for Dr. William Bowen who became president of the Akron Board of Education during the beginnings of Akron as a city.

**STREETS AND ALLEYS. Urban features contributing to the integrity of the district's historic setting.**

The Main-Market Historic District is significant as a **planned canal community** of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This historic district still has the characteristics of the linear gridiron pattern of the original urban fabric with its system of long rectangular blocks, intersected by streets of hierarchical widths and 19<sup>th</sup> century alleys, typical of a Greek Revival canal town.

**Streets.** Each of the following streets of the Main-Market District have common origins, but individual histories, and are direct contributors to its context, integrity and significance.

**Main Street**, originally called Race Avenue, was 124.74' wide and three blocks long. It ran from Furnace Street to the north to Mill Street to the south where the Cascade Race turned west to join the Ohio-Erie Canal at Lock 5. The race entered Race Avenue (Main Street) from the Northeast, at the intersection with Tallmadge Street, a block north of Market Street. Race Avenue became later known as Water Avenue and the town plat was revised in 1835 in order to connect the Village of North Akron with the Village of South Akron. In 1836, North and South Akron were incorporated, becoming the town of Akron. At that time Water Avenue was renamed as Main Street. At the same time, the construction of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal was initiated, following the bed of the original Cascade Race when entering Akron from the north. This second canal in Akron was finished in 1840, running through the middle of Main Street. In the same year, the newly created Summit County was formed from what was originally part of Portage County.

Main Street was lined to the east with canal architecture, warehouses, lumber mills, coal yards, foundries and other mills and businesses serving the northern Ohio region (**HP Photo 8**). The beginning of a new Main Street occurred only after the incorporation of Akron as a city in 1865 and the decline of the P&O canal when it was purchased by the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad. This new Main Street saw the construction of new architecture replacing the warehouses and mills of the canal era. They were new Italianate and Second Empire buildings representing the commercial and cultural development of a new era of progress (**HP Photo 6**). In this Gilded Age, the new architecture was represented by hotels, cultural buildings, like the Academy of Music, banks and commercial blocks.

Portions of the canal were filled after 1867, but the Main Street portion reverted to the former owners of the original bed, the Cascade Mill race. These mill owners, now the stockholders of the Middlebury Hydraulic Co. (later known as the Akron Canal and Hydraulic Co.) needed to control the water flow for their mills. The use of the old canal as a race created a lot of maintenance problems, and in time became a public nuisance. Opposition to the barely used canal prompted the city in 1884 to build an

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description

PAGE 17

Main-Market Historic District

Summit County, Ohio

---

"underground hydraulic canal," a 6' brick conduit with an average depth of 2' below grade. The canal bed was filled. Main Street was graded and "hard surfaced" with gravel and cinders. This conduit continued to provide water power to the Akron Mills until mid-20th century. After 1892, Main Street was paved with bricks. Today, it is divided in the middle by a landscaped median defined by concrete planters and a row of trees (**Photo 27**). This streetscape is interrupted by new brick pedestrian crossings. The new wide sidewalks, of concrete and brick, on each side of the street, give a feeling of a modern city boulevard.

**Market Street** was established in 1833. Its exceptional width of 110.8' defined it as a great public place of the new canal town in the Connecticut Western Reserve. It extended from Howard Street (one block west of Main Street) to High Street (one block east of Main Street) being originally 584.1' long. The original width of E. Market Street up to N. High Street has not changed. It was first lined with Greek Revival Commercial buildings which included many hotels (**HP Photo 14**). Some of them were replaced by brick and sandstone Italianate, Second Empire and Eastlake buildings (**HP Photo 15**) during the railroad era and with Neo-Classic Revival buildings during the automobile era (**HP Photo 16**). Market Street was the place where parades took place, where enlisted soldiers gathered before going to the Civil War (**HP Photo 12**), where the highest Street Arc Light Pole was erected to illuminate the whole Main-Market Street area. It was also the important public place where triumphal arches were erected to celebrate a victory and where an intense commercial activity took place (**HP Photo 17**) (**Photo 6 & 22**).

**Prospect Street.** On November 6<sup>th</sup> 1846, the Perkins Addition was received and recorded by Summit County, and Prospect Street was part of this subdivision, as part of Tract 7 in Portage Township, lying east of Akron and part of a 300 acre tract owned by Simon Perkins. It was surveyed also by Albert G. Mallison and laid out into streets and blocks in May 19<sup>th</sup> of 1846. Prospect Street runs from Mill Street to the south, to Bluff Street to the north, overlooking the Little Cuyahoga River Valley and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal.

The S. Prospect Street section was a residential and institutional street. On its west side the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church had built its first brick church in 1872, with a frame central dome, covered with a slate roof and windows on all sides. It had a 40' brick tower with a 20' slated spire. South of the church the four room first High School of Akron defined the corner of S. Prospect St. and East Mill Street. North of the church there was a significant dwelling owned by the Hon. William H. Upson, State Senator, Congressman and Supreme Court Judge of the State of Ohio, which stood on the corner with East Market Street. Today, it is the site of the 1927 Neo-Classic Revival Post Office and Federal Building.

Prospect Street was plotted as 60' wide and today it still maintains its width. It was paved with brick after the establishment of the city of Akron's Street Pavement Program, between 1892 and 1907, when public pressure requested improvement to the streets which were a "sea of mud" during the rainy days and had become a disgrace to the city of Akron's image. Also, Prospect Street's original residential character had become a site where important institutions were established as well as the dwellings of prominent citizens. Today, South Prospect Street is the only section of Prospect Street still left with its original brick. South Prospect Street still maintains its structural integrity and acts as a defining east boundary line of the new Main-Market Historic District and the summit from where the whole district can be viewed.

On another level S. Prospect Street acts also as a historic physical link to the second Trinity Lutheran Church built on North Prospect Street, a block away. Today, the brick paved S. Prospect Street ends in an embankment which formerly connected to a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description

PAGE 18

Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

---

steel and concrete viaduct built between 1905 and 1915 over the Cleveland, Akron & Cincinnati Railway and the Pennsylvania Lines-Freight Depot(which was built on the site of the former High School), to an East Mill Street steel and concrete viaduct. The railroad lines are located just east of this boundary street. South Prospect Street represents the changes which started in the district at the beginning of the Progressive Era of Akron.

**High Street** was established in 1833. It intersects East Market Street running from north to south parallel to Main Street and is 66' wide, as it was originally plotted. High Street was first a residential street intermingled with most of the early churches established in North Akron, like the Universalist Church which later became the Baptist Church, the First German Reformed Church, the Congregational Church and the Episcopal Church which was refurbished as a Synagogue in 1885 continuing the tradition of houses of worship on High Street. As the new city of Akron grew, the character of High Street slowly changed into a mixed use of different types of medium sized industries like the Webster-Camp & Lane Machine Co. (later the site for the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. Terminal), the famous Akron Marble Works, small warehouses, liverys, and also small industries like Printing shops, Bowling Supplies and Steam Laundry Services. It also provided a site for the offices of new power sources, the East Ohio Gas Co. **(Photo 9)** By the end of the period of significance High Street changed dramatically, mainly due to the arrival of the interurban, the car and the bus. On North High Street many buildings have been adaptively reused as office buildings for the county and private firms. High Street was also the site where the famous abolitionist and women's rights advocate, Sojourner Truth, spoke in 1851 at the Universalist Church, today the site of the new Sojourner Truth Summit County Human Services Building. This site is designated as an Ohio State Landmark.

All North High Street has been included in the proposed Historic District and only the north section of South High Street.

**Broadway Street (Photo 13).** When this section of Akron was plotted in 1833, Broadway Street was the eastern boundary of the Cascade Village and it was originally called East Street. It was 66' wide and today it still has the same width. Broadway Street run to Furnace Street to the north crossing over the P&O Canal and it ended in the south on East Mill Street. It was primarily a residential street in its early years with only the Bowen School on North Broadway Street, a two story masonry Italianate structure, serving the neighborhood children. Between 1874 and 1886, the character of Broadway St. started slowly to change, especially towards E. Mill St. and S. Broadway St. where the famous Shummacher Mills were established. The First Universalist Church and the Windsor Hotel were built at the same intersection to serve the needs of the growing business community and population. By 1892, it was still primarily a residential community but with an addition of another religious institution on S. Broadway, the new First Baptist Church. Between 1904 and 1916, the beginning of the changes from a residential community to a mixed use community started to take place. Many existing residential dwellings were adaptively reused to a mix of small new businesses, like beauty parlors, rooming houses and a working girls home run by the Volunteers of America. On the manufacturing front, the Furnas Ice Cream Factory and a garage for 35 cars was built on North Broadway Street to serve a new mode of transportation. Also the Fire Department Station No.1 was built on South Broadway Street representing the need for city services due to the growth created by the expansion of rubber manufacturing in the city. By 1930, the almost complete transformation of Broadway St. took place with two hotels, apartment buildings, warehouses, and more businesses serving the horseless carriage, like auto trailer sales, filling stations, auto body works, private garage and surface parking. What remains today of the contributing resources to the Main-Market Historic District on North Broadway Street is the Akron Board of Education, formerly known as the Bowen School.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 19

---

Today, the intersection at North Broadway Street and Martin Luther King Blvd., approximately where the P&O Canal intersected, marks the northern boundary of the Main-Market Historic District.

**Alleys.** There are two types of alleys in the Main-Market District. The ones platted in 1833 and dedicated, and the others established at a later date after voids were created by demolition and new construction and are not-dedicated.

The 1833 alleys were part of the King Addition and Perkins Addition, when the Cascade Village/North Akron was created. They were all platted as 16.5' wide and maintain today the same width. They have been used as important alleys for all the surrounding buildings through more than 150 years. These alleys are a feature typical to the urban plan and landscape of a developing 19<sup>th</sup> century self sustaining industrial and commercial town. They were used as a convenient passageway at a time when pedestrian travel was predominant as well as a necessary right-of-way to the business of the area. They were all brick paved after the establishment of the city of Akron's Street Pavement Program after 1892, when the Good Road movement was in its height prompted by the arrival of the bicycle and the automobile. Many brick manufacturers, local and regional, offered their pavers, but the one most predominantly used was the Metropolitan Block, manufactured in Canton. After WWII, some of the alleys have been paved over, some have not.

The later, non-dedicated alleys, have almost the same width and texture as the dedicated ones. They also facilitated access for delivery and removal of materials and finished products of the local manufacturers and merchants, and served as well as a pedestrian access. Some alleys were bricked and later paved after WWII.

**Dedicated Alleys.**

**The North Maiden Lane Alley off East Market Street (Photo 33).** It was platted on Block V of the King Addition. Through its asphalt surface today one can see patches of brick pavers installed at the turn of the century. The name of this alley starts appearing in Akron city records only in 1870.

**The North Wheeler Lane Alley off East Market Street.** It divided Block XVII of the King Addition in two parts. The name of Wheeler Lane starts appearing on city records only from 1872. Today its length has been shortened and it ends at the Sojourner Building. It still has its brick surface. The ones used on Wheeler Lane alley were the Metropolitan Block, but there is also evidence of pavers manufactured by Granite Block of Akron and Novelty Block.

**The South Wheeler Lane Alley.** It was platted on Block XVIII of the King Addition. Today, the alley does not continue beyond the Akron Museum of Art property, formerly the Old Post Office Building. The alley still has its original brick surface.

**The Journal Alley off North Broadway Street.** This alley separates the Collin allotment from the Block 28 of the Perkins Addition. This brick paved alley has been used as an important link to the secondary and main street system serving the buildings of the above mentioned additions. It was called originally the Wilson Alley, but the name change to Journal must have occurred after the establishment in 1911 of the Akron Beacon Journal building next to it. This alley has maintained its structural integrity and its old Metropolitan brick pavers are still in place.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 7 Description  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 20

---

**Non-Dedicated Alleys**

**The Penny Printing Alley of N. High Street.** This asphalt paved alley separates today the rear elevation of the corner Castle Hall building complex facing E. Market St. and the Akron Granite & Marble Works-Curtice Press building facing N. High Street. This asphalt paved alley sloping down towards North Maiden Lane alley did not exist until the 1950's when it was created after the demolition of a two story masonry building built in c.1889 where the original offices of the Akron Granite & Marble Works were established (**HP Photo 25**). This site is 16.41' wide, therefore today this alley is providing delivery and pedestrian access to surrounding buildings, other alleys and streets.

**NOT&L High St. Substation Alley.** This alley separates today the High Street Substation from the Union Fireproof Storage Building. The Substation Alley, leading downhill to the North Maiden Lane alley, was established in c.1898 when the two story dwelling on the site was purchased by the Webster-Camp & Lane Machine Co. The dwelling was demolished and a 2 to 3 story masonry building was built for their offices. In 1912, it was replaced by the NOT&L Substation. The new 15' alley was paved with bricks at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and covered with asphalt after WWII.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 1

The Main-Market Historic District is being nominated under **Criterion A** for significance in the areas of **commerce, transportation, communications and education**. It is also nominated under **Criterion C** for its significance in **architecture and engineering**. There are three properties in the district which have already been included in the National Register of Historic Places. The earliest nominated property was the **Old Akron Post Office**, listed in 1972 as significant under architecture. It was followed in 1983 by the **Akron Public Library**, listed as significant under architecture and education and the **Akron Post Office and Federal Building** listed under architecture and communications.

The Main-Market Historic District is significant under **Criterion A**, in the area of **commerce**, because it was planned as a commercial center of the expanded industrial-canal town of North Akron. It successfully competed with South Akron and the pre-canal village of Middlebury to the east which represented the agriculture interests of the area. The commercial role of the Main-Market District continued with the arrival of the railroad in 1852, only a few blocks to the south on E. Mill St. It also represents the first significant new commercial growth which coincided with the establishment of Akron as a city in 1865. The district continued to grow as a cultural and commercial center during the Gilded Age defining the new city of the post-civil war and railroad era. At the turn of the century, the Main-Market District evolved into the new commercial/office/mercantile center created by the demands of the success of the rubber industry. The legacy of the Magic Years of Akron is represented by most of the commercial buildings still in existence today, together with new commercial enterprises created by the establishment of the car, like freight, storage and parking facilities, still in use in 1950.

The Main-Market District is significant in **transportation**, because its physical development was affected by the different modes of transportation from the canal and the railroad eras, as well as the interurban and automotive eras, which included the bus and trolley systems. This transportation development contributed to the progressive growth of a mid-size city of the Western Reserve in Northern Ohio in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Main-Market District became the center of a public transportation system, the interurban, with the construction in 1918 by the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company, of one of the most important and finest interurban stations in Ohio and the nation, the Akron Terminal Station. This terminal complex included an office building, and served the whole region with passenger and freight service.

The Main-Market District is significant in the area of **education**. The Italianate Bowen School was replaced in 1916 with a Second Renaissance Revival/Craftsman style school, today the headquarters of the Akron Board of Education. This replacement was prompted by the economic growth of the city of Akron created by the rubber industry. Another contributing institution to Akron's educational significance was the Carnegie Library built during the Progressive era in the proposed district. It was the only example in the city of Akron financed by philanthropist and entrepreneur, Andrew Carnegie. Also the district still retains the buildings where many Business Schools were established at the turn of the century to train the growing clerical force who managed the expanding office spaces needed for the thriving business establishments. One of the examples of new schools was the Actual Business College on the third floor of the Medford Building (1913) on N. Main Street.

The proposed District is also significant in the area of **communications**, represented by two Akron Beacon Journal buildings, the first built under the ownership of publisher Knight during 1911, followed by a second prominent Art Deco building built in 1927, with a spur rail line connecting to the Pennsylvania rail lines to facilitate the supply materials for the printing operation. The

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 2

---

importance of Akron in the publishing world in Ohio after the Civil War, together with Cleveland, Columbus, Canton, Dayton and Springfield is embodied in history of one of the most important newspapers of Akron and the region today.

The two Post Offices, mentioned above, add to the communications significance. One was built at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the other after WWI, at the end of Akron's second building boom. Both Post Offices represent the change of character and use on this section of East Market Street at the turn of the century, from residential to institutional, during the period of most significant growth in Akron.

The Main-Market Historic District is also significant in **architecture** under **Criterion C**, because it includes many architecturally significant buildings designed by approximately 12 master architects, important at the local, regional and national level. The architecture of the Main-Market district is also significant in **engineering** because it represents the first important advances in engineering technology in the city of Akron with the construction of fireproof buildings, using structural tile, reinforced concrete and terra-cotta.

The architectural transformation of the Main-Market Historic District at the turn of the century is also significant because it represents the economic and physical growth of Akron created by the establishment of the rubber industry which helped the explosive growth of the automobile industry. More office space was needed and the new entrepreneurs of Akron started restoring their old buildings, as well as building new ones with new materials like terra-cotta, concrete and steel.

Many significant architectural styles of the turn and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are represented in the Main Market Historic District, and they all have their origins in the Classics. Buildings styles include the Second/Italian Renaissance Revival of the Old Akron Post Office and the Bowen School, the Beaux-Arts Carnegie Library and the NOT&L Terminal, the great Neo-Classic Revival examples, like the Metropolitan building, the United building, and the Akron Post Office and Federal building, which define the Main-Market District as the largest concentration of Classic Revival buildings in the city of Akron.

The appearance of **new building types** as a result of the developing technology of the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century also contribute significantly to **criterion C**. Among them are the **NOT&L High Street Substation** which distributed electricity to the electric railway system of downtown Akron. Another new building type built next to the substation was the **Interurban NOT&L Terminal** and **Train Shed**, a large gabled steel structure with concourses accessed by an underground vitrolite clad walkway. It replaced the temporary interurban station used at the former industrial complex. The other prominent new building type found in the district is the enclosed public **garage**, the Langell Garage, storing from 40 to 75 cars. It was built for passengers using the NOT&L interurban and connected directly with the Terminal.

Transportation developments also spurred the evolution of Livery Stables into places to store carriages, cars and goods. The Transfer Co. building was such a building, a new type of **warehouse** created by the growth of the freight business in Akron. The most prominent ones were the **Union Fireproof Storage Co.** and the **Dickson Transfer Co.** both located on N. High Street. The structures of these building types were fireproofed by utilizing widely spaced concrete columns.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 3

---

**SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY OF THE DISTRICT. HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT AND BUILDING HISTORY.**

The Main-Market Historic District is significant because it represents the advances and changes created in the heart of the city of Akron's commercial district, from its beginning as the Cascade Village in 1833 and then as the city of Akron from 1865 to 1950 when the last passenger train departed from Akron. The most significant architectural styles occurred before the beginning of the construction of the interstate highway system and the urban renewal policies which impacted the historic downtown commercial fabric of today.

**Introduction. Early Canal years. Arrival of the Railroad. (1831-1863)**

The city of Akron's many cultural resources, located in the district, are associated with the railroad development in the canal legacy era of c. 1863-1913 and the post-canal era of 1913 to 1950. The historic district is situated in the former North Akron's CBD (Central Business District). This area of Akron was first settled as the Village of Cascade after the Ohio and Erie canal opened and was platted in 1833, but it became known as North Akron to distinguish itself from the Akron to the south.

In 1825, the Ohio & Erie Canal's construction was started, and the new Village of Akron was recorded by General Simon Perkins. Almost 6 years later, Dr. Elaikim Crosby, from Middlebury, saw the need to establish an industrial base for the area by tapping into the existing water power. He therefore built a race from Lock 5 to Lock 17. This race connected the Little Cuyahoga River with Lock 5 of the O&E Canal, running through Main Street, and from Lock 5 it sharply turned towards the north, running along the O&E Canal and providing water to future mills. Simon Perkins sold the land for this venture to Dr. Crosby, a 300 acre tract centered on today's Main and Market Streets. During the construction of the race the Cascade hamlet was established, which later became known as the **Village of Cascade** after completion of the race in 1832.

The reason for North Akron's success was its location on a high concentration of locks of the Ohio&Erie Canal, where a significant trade interaction took place during the long wait for the canal boats. The importance of the commerce was increased with the establishment of the mills along the canal, which gave Akron the opportunity for growth. South Akron became the place where the import, sales and shipment of merchandise occurred, and North Akron became the center of manufacturing and commercial resources on this crossroads center of canals.

After a bitter strife between the two Akrons, with North Akron leading in population and economic development by 1835, the towns decided to join forces and petitioned the State Legislature for a Town Charter, which was granted in 1836. One of the reasons for this union was the construction from 1836 to 1840 of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, using the Cascade Race to enter Akron and connect to the Ohio- Erie Canal. Obviously, Main and Market developed into an important commercial center. The commercial role of the Main-Market District was further helped by the arrival in 1852 of the railroad.

The Main-Market District is the original part of the commercial/industrial/residential center of the only **planned canal town** in Ohio serving two canals. The O & E Canal, a main trunk of the canal system in Ohio, and the P&O, a feeder Canal, run parallel to each other within two blocks between Locks 10 and 1. This feeder canal connected with the Pennsylvania Canal System, south of New Castle. It entered on North Main Street merging with the former Cascade race and linked with the O&E Canal just below Lock 1 in the lower basin.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 4

---

The east side of **Main Street**, after the establishment of the second canal, became an extremely valuable site for warehouses, lumber mills, coal yards, foundries and auxiliary buildings.

The wide **Market Street** was the market square, the Agora, where the commercial, market, cultural and civic activities took place. Farmers and mill owners came to ship their products and the canal boat captains, canalers, and passengers waited in this area for approximately 6 hours for their boats to go through the 21 locks.

East Market Street, between Main and High Street was lined with two story gabled, hipped and flat roof commercial two story buildings, all products of the Greek Revival period, and occupied by general and specialty stores, taverns, an Opera House and hotels. A prominent Greek Revival residence on the SE corner of Market St. and High St. marked the beginning of the most desired residential neighborhood, which included portions of High, Broadway and Summit Streets. The most prominent residences were built along Market Street, east of High Street, during the economic growth created by the canals. The residents of these dwellings were involved in the development of Akron's commercial, industrial, cultural and civic resources (**HP 43**).

#### **1. Railroad. Civil War. The City of Akron. Canal Decline. Early Gilded Age (1863-1884)**

Akron was growing after the success of two canals. However, the railroad, arriving in 1852, was faster and more economical, and therefore slowly replaced the canal. Yet the establishment of new industries using the canal's water resources, kept Akron a vital city and the Main and East Market Streets area continued to be part of a vibrant community.

The production of clay, the transportation of local coal on the canal for the use of railroads and steam engines, as well as oatmeal for feeding the Civil War troops, manufactured by Ferdinand Shummacher, an immigrant from Germany, kept Akron's and the regional economy alive. These developments created a significant increase in population, 5,066 citizens, leading to the establishment of Akron as a city in 1865. These events were opportunities created for the establishment of new mercantile areas on E. Market Street as well as the development of institutions typical of times of prosperity, the Academy of Music and the Bowen School. The skyline of the city of Akron was emerging at the beginning of the Gilded Age.

A new construction era began on Main and Market Streets where prominent citizens became involved. Among them were John F. Seiberling, the manufacturer, Jacob Good, the merchant and real estate dealer, Martine H. Crumrine, the stonecutter and owner of the granite and marble works, and the Schoeninger Brothers, the meat market owners. New banks, millinery goods and general dry goods stores, offices on the second floors used by emerging communication businesses like the Western Union Telegraph, offices for professionals like attorneys and architects, and also offices for the emerging insurance business, supported the industrial development. There were also spaces for more mundane social activities, like billiard rooms and saloons, and second floors were also used as residences. The performing hall (the Academy of Music) on the third floor represented the new cultural awareness of the emerging new city and a wealthier society. Many third floors of the new buildings were also used as meeting rooms for Fraternal Societies.

The Lane & Dodge Block, the Academy of Music and the Commerce Block, representing the new prosperity, and other new buildings on Main and Market Streets, replaced the former mill sites and warehouses on the P&O Canal on Main Street and the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 5

early Greek Revival structures on Market St. destroyed by the fires of 1869. It is also significant to note that the emerging class of investors like John Seiberling and Jacob Good did not only hire local architects, but also known architects from Cleveland like the firm of Heard and Blythe, designers of the Old Stone Church, or the Hoyt Block in Cleveland among many other buildings.

The **decline of the Ohio & Erie Canal** continued. In 1861, the state leased it to a private operator who allowed it to deteriorate. During the 1850's, the **Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal** controlling stocks were purchased by the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad Co. which engineered its destruction by raising the tolls, making the Canal non-competitive and forcing the State of Ohio to sell them the rest of the stock. Therefore in 1867, part of the P&O Canal was closed, but the portion of the canal bed going through Akron was sold back to the original owners of the Cascade Mill Race who needed the water for operating their mills. In 1873, the portion of the canal between Federal Street (today Martin Luther King Boulevard) and Mill St. was closed due to public pressure, and in 1884, the canal bed was filled. The bridge on E. Market and Main Streets was closed and a 5 feet diameter hydraulic brick conduit was built to carry water to the mills. Main Street was graded and hard surfaced with gravel and cinders. The canal era on Main and Market Street had ended.

**The Lane-Dodge Block (1863)**

Before the Civil War ended many investors built commercial buildings, one of them being the three story masonry Lane-Dodge Block built in 1863. Lane's partner was E.D. Dodge, the son of prominent Judge William Morgan Dodge, who at 22 years of age saw a great future in Akron and invested in it. This new building was built in the typical Greek Revival commercial fashion. This is the oldest building in the Main-Market Historic District, which survived the devastating fire on E. Market St. in 1869. Two days before the fire of March 11, 1869, the council of the city of Akron passed an ordinance with construction guidelines for block 5 of the King Allotment requested by 2/3 of the owners "... **to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings, or additions thereto, more than ten feet high within the limits of said square (Block 5) ... and for the purpose of guarding against accidents by fire; ...**" It seems that the ordinance allowed only outbuildings to be built as wood structures, "... **unless the outer walls thereof be made of brick and mortar, or of iron, or of stone and mortar, and the roof and cornice thereof be made of, or covered with, some fire proof material.**"

The first construction after the fire and the implementation of new building ordinances, also for Block 6, were adopted by the Commerce Block and the Academy of Music built on the NE corner of E. Market and N. Main Streets which became the most prominent corner of the district in the emerging Gilded Age of Akron. These Second Empire structures were the first masonry structures for commercial and institutional use built after the fire. They were defining a new skyline of Akron's CBD.

**The Commerce Block (1870).**

Among the first tenants in the retail store of the Commerce Block were J.B. Sebring's general dry good stores and Lohmann's furniture store. The second floor included offices and one of them was occupied in 1881 by architect Frank O. Weary, office room No.5. He became the designer of many buildings in the proposed district. Another office was occupied by architect H.J.Bingham. Both were among the first well known architects of Akron. The third floor was known as the Armory used by meetings of civic organizations.

**The Academy of Music (1869-1871)**

The Academy of Music, built at the same time as the Commerce Block, was the result of the efforts by people like real estate developer William R. Carver and later John F. Seiberling. It defined the rebirth of a new commercial center on the Market Street

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 6

axis after the 1869 fire. Snyder, the architect who finished construction under John Seiberling had established his offices, as well as the offices of the next door, Weary, Snyder, Wilcox Manufacturing Co. in the new building. The Bank of Akron occupied the corner of the first floor. Oliver Baker's carpet business was next to the new dry goods firm of Wolf, Church & Beck. The second floor had the ticket office to the Academy and other offices occupied by the YMCA, millinery business and lawyers. Cigars, lemonade and confectionary were sold to the public in the hall before attending the events at the Academy. There was an ice cream and a restaurant room in the rear. The third floor held the audience room and stairs leading to the gallery, the manager's office and the first water closet rooms in the city.

**The Crumrine Block/Castle Hall (1877)**

In 1877, Martin H. Crumrine, a prominent stonemason and proprietor of the Akron Granite & Marble Works on N. High St. built the Crumrine Block/Castle Hall, an Queen Anne/Eastlake commercial structure on E. Market St. He was very active and prominent in the fraternal organizations of Akron as well as a leader in manufacturing and business enterprises, becoming the vice president of the First National Bank. The first floor of his building became a furniture store and the upper floors were meeting rooms for the Lodges. The Lodge Halls defined the scale of the building. Later, the building became known as Castle Hall.

**The Akron Granite & Marble Works (1878)**

Crumrine established his Granite and Marble Works in 1878 in a one story masonry office and showroom. It was built in the angular and decorative Eastlake Style with similar elements to the Crumrine Block, built a year earlier. It corresponds today to the 18 N. High St. address. There was also a one story frame marble shed attached to the south of the office.

**II. Post Civil War. Canal Legacy. Railroad and Industrial Expansion. Gilded Age. Electric Train. Interurban. Early Progressive Era (1885-1912)**

The evolution of the transportation industry led to the great economic growth of the rubber industry in the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Gilded Age was the time of the Second Industrial Revolution and the rise of big business entrepreneurs who laid the foundation of the new city of Akron's progressive industrial base. Among them were the Empire Mower & Reaper Works (renamed J.F. Seiberling Co.); the Goodrich, Tew and Company, the first rubber industry in the city of Akron (incorporated later as the B.F. Goodrich Company), and the Barber Match Company founded by O.C. Barber.

The Main-Market Historic District continued to flourish commercially along East Market St. and industrially along Main Street. Two new industrial ventures on N. Main Street reflected the influence of the railroad and the continued influence of the former P&O canal (which was now an enclosed covered water conduit). The industries were the Webster Camp & Lane Machine Co. manufacturing general machinery, and the Weary, Snyder & Wilcox Manufacturing Co. manufacturing construction materials, large sashes, doors, blinds and supplied dimensioned lumber needed for the continuous growth of the city of Akron. Among the founders was the prominent Akron architect, Jacob Snyder and the father of another prominent architect Frank O. Weary.

On S. Main Street, in the Main-Market district, the W.B. Doyle Lumberyard was the predominant business existing since the canal era, together with a livery stable, harness shop and a new Second Empire three story building, on the SE corner of Main and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 7

Market Streets, occupied by a saloon, a flour and feed store, and a dentist on the second floor. The canal era scale and proportions were facing the new scale of the emerging buildings of the railroad era in the proposed historic district.

The rest of the Main-Market district continued to be a prominent residential area where the initial dwellings of the industrial pioneers and prominent citizens were being replaced by Second Empire, Italianate and Eastlake/Queen Anne mansions, becoming the equivalent of Cleveland's "Euclid Avenue" (**HP Photo 23**). The newly established residences were occupied by citizens like Judge William H. Upson, lawyer, State Senator, Congressman and Ohio Supreme Court Judge, and industrialists like John F. Seiberling and O.C.Barber, the leaders of Akron's political, economic and cultural development(**HP Photo 28**).

**a) Railroad and Industrial Expansion.Electric train loop 1888.**

The **Gilded Age** was also the age of expansion of the **railroads**. The arrival of two new rail lines to the north of the district continued to support the growth of industry and commerce. By 1886, Akron with a population of approximately 25,000 saw the establishment of the **Valley RR** in 1881 to the north of the Main-Market District. Major railroad lines continued to expand their ownership and the Valley Railway was bought by the **Baltimore & Ohio** in 1889. By 1892, Akron obtained another railroad trunk line along the **Valley Railroad**. It was the **Pittsburgh Akron & Western** which started to operate in 1884 after purchasing the P&O Canal bed from New Castle, Pa. From 1895 to 1920, this rail line was operated by the **Northern Ohio Railway Co.** The Northern, which served the towns west of Akron, was later absorbed by its eastern line partner **Akron, Canton & Youngstown** in 1920. Akron continued to be part of the railroad expansion taking place across the nation during this Gilded Age.

The arrival of the Valley RR provided competition for the first railroad line established in 1852, known as the **Cleveland, Akron & Zanesville** running at the eastern edge of the proposed district(**Map 57**). In 1886 it became known as the **Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Co.** In 1899, the **Pennsylvania Railroad** acquired a controlling interest. A second rail line running parallel to the **Pennsylvania RR**, was founded around 1854, as the **Franklin & Warren**, later the **Atlantic and Great Western** of Ohio. In 1867, after entering into receivership and after a few years of uncertainty, it became the **New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio** (Nypano). But in 1892, it was leased to its original founder and it reverted to its original name, the **Erie Railroad**.

The beginnings of the transformation of the Main-Market district were starting to take place, influenced by the development of a new mode of public transportation, the electric train. John Seiberling was one of the prominent leaders advancing the development of the electric train lines in Akron.

The **electric train** beginnings were marked by a city resolution of **1888**, allowing the use of city streets for the installation of rail lines by the **Akron Street Railway Company**, a syndicate created by three members, two from Cleveland, S.T.Everett and F.C.Bangs, and one from Painesville, General John S. Casement. This organization would provide a loop transportation service within the city of Akron using an electric street car. The first new rail line was built on East Market Street from the eastern city limits to Portage Path on W. Market St. As soon as it went into service, people from East Akron attending a Minstrel show at the Academy of Music were the first ones to use it. **John Seiberling** saw a great future for the city of Akron in the development of this new mode of transportation, and traded his beloved Academy of Music building for the controlling stock owned by Everett. The Akron Street Railway Company was reorganized in 1889, with John Seiberling as president.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 8

The industries on **North Main Street** continued to expand while other industries on **South Main Street**, such as the W.B. Doyle and Co. Lumber Yard, closed. South Main Street transformed itself into a commercial-retail street. Some of the small buildings of the mill were reused as horse shoeing and harness shops. New buildings were built for publishing and printing firms like the "Daily Democrat Co." and "the Beacon Publishing Co." Furniture, appliances and plumbing stores, a music store and offices for professionals, carriage trimming and blacksmith shops emerged. Also, the character of **N. High Street** changed with the establishment of another livery stable and many dwellings being adaptively reused as boarding houses.

**b) Depression of 1893. Interurban 1894. Emerging Rubber Industry.**

Another significant milestone at the end of the Gilded Age of Akron was the economic **depression of 1893**. Akron businesses suffered and many went into bankruptcy, factories closed and unemployment rose dramatically. The economic misfortunes also hit the enterprises of Shummacher, the founder of Quaker Oats and John Seiberling whose many and diversified investments sustained heavy losses. Almost all industrial activities in Akron came to a standstill. Only the rubber industry survived the hard economic times. In 1891, Goodrich became one of the first companies in the country to manufacture single tube tires for bicycles. In 1896, Goodrich also provided pneumatic tires to the first American automobile, manufactured by Alexander Winton in Cleveland. The era of competition in the rubber industry had begun with the establishment in 1892 of the Miller Rubber Co., in 1895 of the Diamond Rubber Co., followed later by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in 1898 and Firestone in 1900.

The city of Akron in order to provide employment **passed a franchise** for an **interurban trolley line**. In 1894 the first Interurban service was created in Akron when a bridge was built across the Little Cuyahoga Valley connecting the trolley service with Cuyahoga Falls to the north. In 1895, Seiberling completed the **Akron & Cuyahoga Falls Street Railway** and sold his local traction company, the Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Co. which had absorbed the Akron General Electric Company to an eastern syndicate. But the milestone event in the Interurban history of Akron was the completion, also in 1895, of the **Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Railroad**, considered at that time as the **first long distance electric railway in the world** (Grismer, Karl H., Akron and Summit Co.). The interurban was instrumental in the development of new planned communities in Akron, at its urban edges and created a link with Canton. Competition began to develop with the existing rail lines for passengers and even local freight, being used by local farmers to transport milk and farm products to the city.

In 1899, the Akron General Electric Company merged with the AB&C Railroad Company forming a new company named the **Northern Ohio Traction Company**. This marked the beginning of purchase and mergers of electric lines and power companies by the Everett Group, creating a monopoly of the interurban transportation and electricity in the region, the **Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co.** in 1902.

Akron now entered a new era created by the arrival of the Interurban and the economic recovery after 1893. It was also marked by the emergence of the bicycle and the car, and the associated rubber industry.

**c) Turn of the Century. Beginning of Progressive Era.**

At the turn of the century, the Main-Market District experienced a tremendous new growth, spearheaded by the establishment of the rubber industry. Also the expansion of the interurban rail line created demand for electricity and the opportunity to produce electric power for the whole city of Akron. A new power plant facility was built by the Cuyahoga River. This was followed by

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 9

the construction of the Neo-Classic Revival Substation, a new building type, on N. High Street, today part of the proposed district. It was the beginning of Akron's most significant physical and economic growth in its history as a city. By 1904, Akron had approximately 50,000 inhabitants. Many of the existing buildings in the Main-Market Historic District provided space for offices for the Gas Company in the Lane-Dodge Block and bowling alleys in Castle Hall.

**The City Market House**, on North Main Street, was built by the city of Akron in 1904 in order to provide fresh produce from the surrounding farms. This new building type was redefining the role of the Main-Market District in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and promoting the principles of the Progressive Era. This became so successful that additional space was rented to farmers along the curb of North Main Street. Many farmers brought their products with the Interurban which had established a station in the dismantled foundry and machine shop. The newly formed Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. had bought the site and added a feeder line into the old building for a station.

Symbolizing the Progressive Era, the **Salvation Army** built in 1906 its Citadel on land vacated by the former lumber and planing mill on North Main Street, two lots north of the new City Market. The two and a half story Jacobethan/Late Gothic Revival masonry structure expressed its English origins. It was designed by Akron architects Bunt & Bliss and financed by Rockefeller, Carnegie and other citizens' donations. The Citadel became part of the important institutions in the city life of Akron. The Citadel was replaced by a curtain wall building in 1960 as part of Ohio Edison's expansion, a non-contributing building in the district.

The Main-Market Historic District experienced at that time its first gradual and significant change in its built environment.

**The Akron Granite & Marble Works (1891)**

In 1891, a one-story brick building with a flat roof and a wood frame storefront was built next to the Queen Anne/Eastlake office and showroom of the Akron Granite & Marble works to the north, today 20 N. High St. It became their new showroom. In 1904, this latest building addition suffered extensively from a fire which started at the livery stable to the north. This section was rebuilt with a new facade with a glass plated storefront. Akron was growing and Martine Crumrine's business was expanding.

**The Everett Building (1898)**

In 1897, the Second Empire Academy of Music under the new ownership of S.T. Everett, the railroad magnate was almost destroyed by a disastrous fire. The following year it was rebuilt with two additional floors in a Neo-Classic Revival style by Frank O. Weary, an Akron architect who had been influenced by the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exhibition. Everett's intention was to rebuild the former Academy of Music as "a first class office block" according to the July 19, 1897 Beacon Journal. The Everett represents a prominent civic and commercial building of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Everett Building's reconstruction as an office building signaled the beginning of a new era in Akron which coincided with the growth of the rubber industry.

**The Old Akron Post Office (1899)**

In 1899, the first prominent two story U.S. post office building was built in the Italian Renaissance Revival Style, on the corner of East Market and S. High Street. The residential edge of East Market Street was beginning its transformation into a prominent institutional and commercial street. It was the expansion of Akron's downtown.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 10

The Old Akron Post Office was the first post office in Akron built by the Federal Government, under the leadership of postmaster L.S. Ebright, and designed by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury. The contractor was Rollin, Mulcahy and Carmichael. The post office was built on the site of the first important dwelling built during the founding of the Cascade Village in 1833.

**The Akron Public Library (1903-1904)**

A new Beaux-Arts Carnegie Library was built on the opposite corner of the recently built post office. The Main-Market District was being institutionalized and the residents from the area were moving to the fringes in new neighborhoods, facilitated by the expansion of the Interurban, in search for better air quality and the "unlimited" availability of land.

The Akron Public Library is the first example of Beaux-Arts architecture in Akron. It was designed by prominent Akron architect Frank O. Weary. The Carnegie library situated across from the Old Post Office, continues the classic dialogue of the Main-Market District. Frank O. Weary considered the significance of the libraries relationship with the Old Post Office building in its design, when he wrote to the Library Board in 1902 "the design of our building is 30 feet high from grade line to sidewalk which we learn, is just about the height of the Government Post office building opposite". (National Register Nomination 1982).

**The Dickson Transfer Company (1905)**

The Dickson Transfer Company is a contributor to the transportation significance of the Main-Market District. It evolved from two new modes of transportation the truck and the car. The first one helped Akron develop its freight industry with the establishment of transfer companies and the second introduced the need for auto parking spaces, open or enclosed.

The two story Dickson Transfer Co. Building was built first in 1898 as a Livery Stable and rebuilt in 1905 after the 1904 fire as a two story Neo-Classic Revival Livery and Transfer Co. Building. Among their clients were Shummacher & Gammeter, tea merchants, the Wells Fargo express, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company and M. O'Neill & Co. department store merchants. It was among the first building type designed for this use utilizing the latest fireproof technology, as well as state of the art freight elevators and infrastructure. The Transfer Co. Building served well first the needs of the vehicles run by horses and later the "horseless carriage" without making changes in the building structure. By 1918, the Dickson Transfer Co. advertised a storage garage for automobiles, providing transferring and "Storage Motor Trucking Moving." But they still kept stables in the rear. The first trucks in the market, produced by White Motor Co. from Cleveland, contributed to the business expansion.

The Dickson Transfer Co. was established in 1892 by a group of investors, among them William H. and Walter D. Dickson, who had a coal dealership in Akron. The Dickson Transfer Co. was established after the construction of two important railroad depots, one was the Union depot built by the Nypano (New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio RR) and the other by the Valley RR to which they provided baggage, cab and transfer business. Later they offered their services to the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. situated a few feet away from their offices. The Dickson Transfer Co. further developed and in 1922 provided "General Trucking, Moving, Storage and Long Distance Hauling." By 1930, the building was used totally as a garage and storage facility until the Ebner Air-Conditioning and Heating Co. purchased it after WWII. The Dickson Transfer Co. is architecturally significant as one of the first Neo-Classic Revival commercial livery/garage and storage structures built with new fireproof technology materials, and elevator services for carriages, cars and trucks.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 11

---

**The Nantucket Building (1910)**

This masonry commercial building was built in 1910 on South Main Street with retail on the street level and offices on the upper floors. The Nantucket was designed by architects Harpster & Bliss who established their office in the new building, together with the Moose Club, Akron Loan Co., People Publishing Co. and many other private companies and professionals. The Nantucket Building is a Neo-Classic Revival/Craftsman building. It represents Harpster & Bliss' approach of using Classic design principles with the new architectural language of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**The Old Akron Beacon Journal (1911)**

The Akron Beacon Journal name came as a result of many mergers in 1898. In 1903, the paper was purchased by C.L. Knight and T.J. Kirkpatrick, chief editor and publisher, respectively, of the *Woman's Home Companion* in Springfield, Ohio. In 1907, Knight became the sole owner of the Akron Beacon Journal and a new, more spacious home was built for the Journal on the NE corner of E. Market and N. Broadway Streets. In September 1911, 50 employees moved to this new home. The main entrance led to the business office, followed by the advertising department, the circulation office, the stereotyping department and the mailing room, ending with the pressroom. The second floor accommodated the newsroom and composing room with seven Linotype machines. The new building was considered the finest for newspaper printing in the nation to print 75,000 copies of a 32 page newspaper.

The Old Akron Beacon Journal was a state of the art structure designed solely for a publishing newspaper using the latest building technology and equipment. Its construction and expansion coincided with Akron's most significant economic growth related to the rubber industry.

**The NOT&L Building. Substation (1912)**

In 1911, the NOT&L purchased the old factory complex of the Webster-Camp & Lane Manufacturing Co. Its buildings had been vacant and dismantled by 1904 when the company moved its operations out of the city. It was one of the last industries on N. Main Street. Their buildings were adaptively reused for one of the most important Interurban companies in the region.

The old foundry and machine shop structures provided space for the Transformer Department, Repairing, Stock rooms, offices, Express Ware room and the Electric Package Agency. A new two story Neo-Classic Revival Substation was built in 1912 facing N. High Street on the site of Webster's former 2 story office building. The pre-WWI period was the time of greatest expansion for the interurban company.

**The East Ohio Gas Building (1912)**

The transformation of the residential nature of N. High St. into a commercial street occurred at the turn of the century and coincided with the growth of the rubber industry and transportation. Most buildings became warehouse facilities for carriages, cars and goods due to its proximity to the Interurban station. The most prominent office building on N. High St. was built by a powerful emerging utility, the East Ohio Gas Company. This company was organized, incorporated and franchised in 1898 by a group of Cleveland investors and built its first pipe line 93.3 miles long and 10" in diameter (the only one of this type in the world) from Akron to Pipe Creek in Belmont County. This trunk line branched to other Ohio communities. This gas line was extended to Cleveland in 1902. In 1912, East Ohio Gas purchased a competitor line, the Mohican Oil and Gas Company, and the lease of the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 12

Akron Gas Company. It was the time of monopolies. The occasion coincided with the construction of their new facilities. The demand for gas increased when the electric street lights in Akron returned to gas lights in 1900 due to a gas rate agreement with the city.

### III. Progressive Era. Automotive and Rubber Industry Era. Flood of 1913. Magic Years (1913-1920).

The Akron skyline changed again when new high rise office buildings and hotels were built in the Main-Market District, to serve a changing economy and its major transportation centers. This building boom was also caused by the expansion on the north edge of the proposed Historic District of the Northern Ohio Railroad with the construction of a Depot on North Main Street in 1904 and the arrival of the B&ORR and LE&WRR. An additional expansion occurred at the south east edge of the proposed historic district with the construction of the NYP&ORR and CR&CRR passenger stations and freight depots and warehouses. (Map 57)

The need for labor for the rubber industry brought a large influx of workers from neighboring states, mainly from West Virginia. Between 1910 and 1920, Akron's population increased by 200%, to a total of 208,000, making it the fastest growing city in the country. Ironically, at the same time period, after the flood of 1913, the Ohio-Erie Canal through Akron ceased to exist. The pressure for **housing** space was so intense that many residential dwellings in the Main-Market district became boarding houses, rooming houses, working girls' homes and apartments. Even the Seiberling family's elaborate mansions on 144 and 158 E. Market St. became boarding houses after Charles Seiberling moved to West Market Street and Frank Seiberling built his Stan Hywet Hall Estate on Portage Path, the new prominent west side neighborhood of the rubber barons of Akron.

The years between 1915 and 1920 were considered the "**Magic Years**" in Akron, a term commonly used in that era when extraordinary economic and building growth occurred. A significant event during these Magic Years was the construction of the **interurban terminal** for the NOT&L company in 1917-18. This occurred when the Everett Group from Cleveland sold their interurban system to a syndicate of New York bankers. At that time the NOT&L owned 244 miles of tracks. Akron had 61 miles within its city limits, Canton and Massillon had 38 miles and 145 miles were to link with Cleveland. The new terminal was the highlight of the Main-Market commercial and transportation district. The old canal path for boats was replaced by electric rail lines for street cars.

During the Magic decade many **office buildings** were erected on North and South Main Street in the district, such as the 1913 Medford Building, and the four story Anna Dean Farm Block (today part of the Summit County Human Services Department Annex) where the produce from their experimental farm in Barberton was distributed from the first floor, and offices were located on the upper floors. Both buildings were situated on North Main Street between the City Market and the Interurban Terminal. After WWI office building construction continued in the Main-Market district. In 1918, a 6 story masonry Metropolitan Building went up on S. Main Street on the site of one and two story (frame and brick) vacant commercial buildings.

Another significant event during the Magic Years was the beginning of Akron's truck based **freight industry**. Goodyear developed pneumatic tires for the first time in 1917. The use of trucks was further promoted by Firestone between 1919 and 1920 through their nationwide "Ship by Truck" Campaign. The promotion of the truck industry gave further validity to the Good Roads

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 13

---

movement instigated by the tire industry of Akron. These events led to the dismissal of the horse and wagon transportation and transformed the Livery Stables into Transfer, Moving and Storage buildings.

Existing examples in the Main - Market District, representing the new motorized freight industry, are the Dickson Transfer Co. and the Union Fireproof Company on N. High St. By 1920, this street ended its transformation from a residential street to a commercial transportation street with new building types serving the car and truck industry as warehouses and parking centers.

**The Medford Building (1913)**

The commercialization of Main Street continued before WWI with the construction of the Neo-Classic Revival Medford Building expressing the dominant style of the Main-Market Historic District. This three story fireproofed building is also one of the first commercial buildings using terra-cotta as an ornamental feature on the new brick facade in addition to pressed metal.

**The Bowen School (1916)**

The growing population in Akron also brought the need for school expansion, therefore the six room Bowen School on N. Broadway Street was replaced in 1916 to the north, by a much larger school on the same grounds. The old school was later demolished and the site became part of a new playground.

The Bowen School was designed by Harpster and Bliss in the Second Renaissance Revival Style. Its prominent classical features have been complemented with elements of the Arts and Crafts Movement. It has retained its architectural integrity, sense of location and feeling representing the growth of the school system during Akron's Magic years, even if it has been adaptively re-used as the headquarters of Akron's Board of Education.

**The Union Fireproof Building (1917)**

Another contributing building to the Main-Market District related to the transportation history of Akron is the Union Fireproof Storage Co. situated between the Dickson Transfer Co and the NOT&L Terminal Building complex. It was the third fireproofed building on N. High Street owned by the Union Fireproof Storage Co. This building is significant because it was part of Akron's evolving commercial/ transportation district.

The Union Fireproof Storage Co., incorporated in 1912, built their first fireproof General Store Warehouse at 41 N. High St. providing "Household and General Merchandise Storage Absolutely Fireproof, Private Rooms for Household Goods, Moving, Storing, Packing, Forwarding." By 1915, a second fireproofed warehouse building was built to the south, at 25 N. High Street for the expanding Union Fireproof Storage Co. business. Today both buildings are part of the Sojourner Truth Building built in 1991. In 1917, the Union Fireproof Company announced in the Akron Directory "Three Absolutely Fireproof Warehouses." The Union Fireproof Storage Co. grew with the transportation business, becoming in 1922 part of the national freight industry market economy.

**The Metropolitan Building (1918)**

The Metropolitan was built on part of the former site of the W.B. Doyle & Co. Lumber Yard where one story brick and frame buildings stood occupied by the Akron News Co., the Lang Clothing Co., the Popular Music Store and other small businesses

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 14

---

established at the turn of the century. It was financed by a group of local investors who were prominent in the economic development of Akron: M.A. Knight, manufacturer, the Polsky brothers, department store owners, and others.

#### **The NOT&L Terminal Building (1918)**

In 1916, the Everett-Moore syndicate sold out to another syndicate from New York. The new owners built the terra-cotta Second Renaissance Revival Terminal and office building and train sheds. The architect was Franz C. Warner from Cleveland. It was considered the most modern interurban station in the country and served until 1932. The main building housed the electricity customer services. An average of 32 trains per hour used the station leading to all points in the region.

Today, the Summit County Human Services Annex, has retained its relationship to the other parts of its terminal complex, the Train Shed and the Garage, keeping the feeling and association of a transportation center.

#### **The NOT&L Terminal. The Langell Garage (1919)**

The Langell garage was built in 1919 on N. High Street to serve the customers of the NOT&L Terminal and after 1930, the Ohio Edison employees. This garage was one of the new emerging building types for cars and buses, characterized by simple utilitarian features, though the Langell Garage introduced stylistic elements of the Neo-Classic Revival period. The Langell garage has maintained its architectural integrity through the years.

#### **IV. The New Era. Continuation of the Automotive Era. End of the Interurban. Buses. End of the Railroad. Buses.(1920-1950)**

The high rise construction of Neo-Classic Revival and Chicago Commercial style architecture, during the Magic Years, concerned the newly established City Planning Commission which, in 1922, prepared a study on *Limitation of Heights and Buildings* before adopting a Zoning Code. In the same year, the Good Road Movement prompted and made possible the brick street pavement program and the construction of roads and viaducts.

Akron's post WWI decade started very slowly, due to the sudden national depression preceded by the 1919-1920 labor strikes and the price collapse of agricultural products. Akron's rubber industry was deeply affected with the loss of 50,000 jobs. The biggest casualty was Goodyear, at the time the number two rubber company in the country, when Frank Seiberling had to sell out to New York bankers in order to save the industry from bankruptcy. Dillon, Read & Company took over Goodyear with a new president, Clarence Dillon. On the other hand, Firestone was able to survive by adopting price cuts and advertisement, and personnel cuts. Goodrich was able to survive through its good New York financial connections and creative financing measures.

#### **a) City Planning Commission. Nolen's Comprehensive Master Plan. Height Limitation Study.**

The City Planning Commission of Akron was established in 1918 as part of the new city charter of Akron. The commission had seven members, 5 appointed by the mayor, who also became an ex-officio member together with the city engineer. The newly formed Planning Commission was also appointed to implement the newly created Platting Commission. Among the powers and duties of the commission was the acquisition and condemnation of properties for parks and recreation; planning for landscape; creating a master plan, development and improvement plans for parks, parkways and streets "for the preservation of natural and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 15

---

historic features"; creating ordinances for building height, design, etc.; and planning for infrastructure expansion, transportation coordination and traffic congestion.

On February 24, 1919, City Council approved ordinance no. 6219 proposed by the City Planning Commission to widen E. Market Street, east of High Street to 70 feet. It was part of the new set-back ordinances for the City of Akron. In 1919 the Akron Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with the City Improvement Committee hired renowned City Planner John Nolen from Cambridge, Massachusetts and asked him to prepare the City Plan for Akron. John Nolen had been creating planning studies for the city of Akron, as a consultant, since 1916. He was one of the prominent City Beautiful Movement planners.

Among Nolen's proposals was a Zoning Plan. The Main-Market Historic District became part of Business District Zone 1, where

- *Land and buildings are to be used for wholesale and retail business, offices and public buildings.*
- *Light manufacturing and storage incidental or essential to the business use of a building will be permitted to the extent of 50 per cent of the floor space of the building and five employees.*
- *Telephone exchanges, car barns, garages, etc. to be allowed by special permit from city authorities.*
- *All uses allowed in residential districts are permitted in business districts.*

The zoning plan also proposed height restriction for each zone. For Zone 1,

- *Height of building not to exceed one and one half times width of the street on which it faces.*
- *In no case are buildings to exceed 125 feet, except as provided for towers and spires.*

The third zoning proposal was based on area coverage. In Zone 1,

- *Buildings may cover entire lot.*
- *Courts and light and air regulated by the city building code.*

Nolen's Master Plan was prepared for and approved by the Chamber of Commerce and presented to the City of Akron by the City Planning Commission for approval and adoption by the City Council. Nolen had worked on this plan in conjunction with the city officials. But it took additional years until a Zoning Plan was adopted. The plan was used as a guideline by the City Planning Commission for their proposal for a Zoning Plan adopted in 1922.

In March of 1922, the City Planning Commission presented a study and proposal for **Limitation of Heights of Buildings** when citizens objected to a new 130' height limit proposal in the CBD as part of their new Zoning Code Ordinances. This new proposal was to replace an existing ordinance of 200' height limit, the result of a tentative zoning plan prepared by the Planning Commission after many neighborhood meetings. The different citizen committees involved in the enactment of the Zoning Plan agreed to "promote the social and economic welfare of the city". The only objection concerned the 130' height limit. This height proposal was recommended after extensive information obtained from cities around the country which showed "the injurious effects of excessively high buildings and the necessity for reasonable height limitations." One of the commission's many reasons for recommending 130' was that "it is plain that the interests of the vast majority and the city will be best served if more buildings are built to occupy more frontage along the street rather than a few to go high up in the air."



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 16

---

Building height limitations have been adopted by many cities in the nation at different times. Boston placed height limits in 1911 to 125' in the CBD and 80' in other areas, New York established 125' on Fifth Ave. in 1916, St. Louis adopted 150' in 1918. During the Akron study, the commission received expert letters from the New York City Zoning Committee, from the president of the National Conference on City Planning, the St. Louis City Planning Commission, architects and real estate investors (*Limitation of Heights of Buildings Publication*, 1922).

In early April of 1922, the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce supported 135 feet as the height limit for downtown business buildings (*Akron Beacon Journal*, April 12, 1922). But the controversy continued when the city council met with the planning commission, when they opposed their proposal of 130'. Council wanted to increase it to 150 feet. (*Akron Beacon Journal*, April 27, 1922). Finally, in August 15, 1922, council passed the first Zoning Code (Ordinance No. 8169) where the maximum allowable building height was finally determined to be 136 feet. This determination corresponded to H-5 Districts. In August of 1923, the excavations for the United Building on the SE corner of Main and Market began. It was one of the first buildings, with an approximate height of 100', built in the Main-Market District reflecting the new height ordinance of the newly established zoning code.

The construction of the **United Building** on one the most important corners of the Main and Market intersection by the United Cigar Co., marked the beginning of the second building boom in Akron in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and it represented the implementation of the new zoning laws. This was also the time of growth for the **communication industry**, when the **Akron Beacon Journal** built a new Art Deco headquarters on the SE corner of East Market St. and S. Summit St. During the same year the Federal Government built the long awaited Neo-Classic Revival second post office on the SE corner of E. Market St. and S. Prospect St. Originally the land had been purchased in 1913, but construction was delayed because of the war effort and the economic conditions that followed. Both buildings replaced mansions owned by prominent citizens.

**b) Beginning of the End of the Interurban Era. Beginning of the Bus Era.**

In the 1920's, the NOT&L started its transition to bus transportation. The NOT&L introduced a bus service providing feeder lines to their streetcars. Beginning in 1922 Track 1 and 2 were shared with the buses. By 1925, they had 70 buses and adapted the existing terminal to the new mode of transportation and then proceeded to eliminate the competition by purchasing the local bus lines. By 1930, the interurban was almost completely replaced by bus lines and the company separated its electric power business from the transportation business. It was then renamed Ohio Edison, an event marked with the addition to the Terminal Office Building of two upper stories with Art Moderne interiors, designed by Allied Engineers in 1931.

Slowly the electric lines linking Akron with different regions would be discontinued, with the last service on the Cleveland, Kent and Ravenna Line occurring in 1932. Their dismissal in 1924 was initiated by Mayor Rybolt of Akron with the support of Detroit's car industry, Firestone and Goodyear. The Mayor justified the drastic actions by stating: "We are attempting to stand for motorization because of the increased tire business it will eventually mean in Akron. If motorization falls down it means that Akron is going to lose" (*Akron Beacon Journal*, February 9, 1924).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 17

---

After the interurban discontinued its services in 1932, a new bus line was created to replace the interurban, the Penn-Ohio Coach Line. This line was purchased by Greyhound in 1942, which used the Terminal until 1948 when they moved to a new Station to S. Broadway and Exchange Streets. The empty Terminal shed was adaptively reused to serve the growing parking needs of the Ohio Edison Company.

By 1940, the high style Italianate and Queen Anne residences of prominent citizens along East Market Street, at the edge of the historic district had almost disappeared. Their owners were prominent citizens like Senator William H. Upson, John F. Seiberling, F.A. Seiberling and O.C. Barber, the founder of the Diamond Match Company, Anna Dean Farm and the city of Barberton. All these mansions were adaptively reused as offices and boarding houses. Some prominent and vernacular dwellings were demolished for new institutional buildings, like post offices, and for the emerging parking lots and filling stations on E. Market Street, North and South High Streets and S. Broadway Street. Today, no representative examples of adaptively reused former mansions can be found in the proposed historic district.

The period of significance ended in 1950, when post-WWII demand for housing expansion increased, requiring rapid growth and renovation of utilities buildings, such as the East Ohio Gas Co. building, bringing along a new era of Modern Minimalist architecture. The end of this period of significance also coincides with the termination of the railroad passenger service in Akron. The last run of the Akron & Columbus Railroad to Cleveland occurred in December of 1950, following the termination of the Interurban service in 1932.

**Auto Parking. Garages. Filling Stations.**

The expansion of the car industry introduced new building types and new uses of land and a very dramatic change of the Main-Market Historic District. The first casualty in this new era was the Akron City Market, on N. Main St., which was replaced by a parking lot and a filling station in 1929. The residence of Judge Upson on E. Market Street was demolished when it became the site of the Factory Oil Station, which later was replaced by the new Post Office in 1927.

**The Curtice Press (1921)**

This building is part of the printing history of the city of Akron, when it was adaptively re-used from the former Akron Granite & Marble Works.

By 1891, the printing company of *Capron and Curtice*, job and book printers, established themselves on S. Howard St. In 1896, due to financial concerns the job printing division of the Beacon was sold to Capron and Curtice who later renamed it as the Akron Printing Co. In 1920, the Curtice Press expanded by purchasing the former Akron Granite and Marble Works on N. High Street. The building was enlarged and a new three bay facade designed with rug faced brick in dark brown and a reddish palette of colors was added to an old facade. It became known as the Curtice Printing and Lithographic Co. The N. High Street building continued to be used as a printing shop when the Northern Ohio Printing Company moved in, a few years later. Today, continuing the tradition of the Curtice Press, the Penny Printing Co. occupies part of the building.

**The Commerce Block-Hermes Building (1920)**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 18

---

The Commerce Block was transformed into the Hermes, with a new terra-cotta Neo-Classic Revival facade. Among its new tenants was the B&O railroad who used it for its division offices, and the retail part was occupied by the Dettling Brothers, purveyors of seeds and flowers.

The Hermes Building through its physical changes represents the transformations which occurred to the Main - Market Historic District, the most important commercial center of Akron during the period of historic significance between 1870 and 1950. Most of the buildings of the early Akron have disappeared due to fire or demolition. None of the buildings that remain from this early era are intact. They all show stylistic changes due to effects of fire or renovation. The Hermes Building is one of the few structures left from the significant canal legacy period. This building shows architectural features of the Second Empire period, Akron's railroad era, to the Neoclassic Revival of Akron's automobile era. Therefore, the Hermes Building stands as a testimony to the development and changes due to environmental and socioeconomic forces present in the city of Akron at different periods of its history.

The Commerce Block-Hermes Building, built at the same time as the Academy of Music, experienced the same evolutionary changes due to the effects of fire and the deterioration of its Red Wolf Sandstone. The Second Empire building, after the first fire in 1878, became an Eastlake/Second Empire structure. After its rehabilitation in 1920, as a terra-cotta clad Neo-Classic Revival minimalist office building it took a new name, the Hermes Building, and joined the Neo-Classic Revival architectural tradition of the Main-Market District.

**The United Building (1923-1924)**

The United Building represented the ventures into real estate of the United Cigar Co. which expanded its small retail store shops business in Akron. It replaced a three story Second Empire building built by Akron pioneers and merchants the Schoeninger Brothers. The United building represents the time period of Akron's second most important economic growth era and the beginning of the economic recovery after the early 1920's recession when Seiberling lost Goodyear. It was the time when business adopted new office management philosophies, mechanical systems, spatial distribution and furniture. The United was one of the first buildings designed under the new height limitation ordinance 1922. The architects were Sommerfeld and Steckler and L.E.Denslew (also vice-president of the United Cigar Stores Co.) from New York. The contractor was Clemmer-Johnson Construction Co., a prominent Akron construction firm who built the Goodyear Airdock.

The United is one of the tallest and most significant Neo-Classic Revival buildings in the Main-Market Historic District.

**The New Akron Beacon Journal (1927)**

By 1927, the Akron Beacon Journal needed a second home. The newspaper ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in the nation for advertisement volume and needed to increase their issues to more than 48 pages. The Market-Broadway plant did not have such a capacity. The one million dollar facility was built one block away, on the SE Corner of East Market and S. Summit Street under the leadership of John S. Knight, the oldest son of Charles Knight. The prominent three story terra-cotta Art Deco building was built on the site of the historic Seiberling mansion. (HP Photo 22).

The new building provided a capacity for a 112 page newspaper. The opening of this prominent newspaper building during the post 1920's recession growth era marked an historic moment for Akron as a leader in the communications industry. President

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 19

---

Calvin Coolidge agreed from the White House in Washington, to press a telegraph key, of ivory and gold, which would start the printing of the Akron Beacon Journal's first issue on October 10, 1927. A special arrangement had been made with Western Union for a dedicated wire between the White House and the New Beacon Journal Building.

The New Akron Beacon Journal Building is also architecturally very significant, because it has retained its architectural integrity and represents one of the most distinguished examples of Art Deco architecture in Akron. The three story building is defined by soaring vertical lines through low relief fluted pilasters which define its massive cubic form. The Art Deco ornamentation is present with chevron bands, zig-zags, sea shells, flowers and plants, lion heads and abstract interpretation of the classic leaf and dart motif at the sills, and a winged Mercury, the messenger of Gods, as part of a composite column. The prominent materials used for this building, characteristic of the style, were terra-cotta, brick, marble and granite in the exterior, and white marble, terrazzo, steel and glass in the interior. It was the beginning of streamlined architecture in Akron.

**The Akron Post Office and Federal Building (1927)**

Beginning in 1913, appropriations of funds were made for the construction of a larger Post Office. However, changing economic conditions and WWI delayed its construction until 1927. The new building was designed by James A. Wetmore, the Architectural Supervisor of the U.S. Treasury Department.

The Akron Post Office and Federal Building defines the eastern boundary of the Main-Market Historic District. This new post office was the result of a continued economic expansion and population growth of the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the city of Akron.

**The Mitchell Block (1927)**

The most prominent commercial building built after the United Building in the proposed historic district was the two story Mitchell Block between N. Broadway and N. Summit Street in 1927. It replaced former dwelling sites.

The tremendous growth of office space prompted the creation of many business schools, mostly concentrated in the Main-Market Historic district in order to train a new working force for the office world. The Portage Business School with its headquarters on the second floor, above the retail stores was the first one of its kind, because the earlier ones were usually part of a floor space of a new high rise office building. This multipurpose building also accommodated, in the rear, a bowling alley operated by the Portage Bowling Co. The Mitchell Block has retained its architectural integrity, its location and feeling of a commercial Neo-Classical Revival building with simple use of ornamentation and materials, marking the beginning of a more modern streamline architecture.

**The East Ohio Gas Company (1947)**

The demand for gas increased dramatically between 1940 and 1950, first due to the war effort and second due to the tremendous housing growth created at the end of WWII. In 1947 East Ohio Gas tied into the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation. At the same time the expansion of the 1912 building occurred on N. High St. with a new Modern Minimalist facade clad in limestone. This is the only example of Modern Minimalist architecture in the proposed historic district. The East Ohio Gas Company building also marks the end of the period of significance of the historic district, which coincided with the waning years and end of the passenger train transportation era in Akron and the beginning of freeway expansion and "carving" of the inner cities.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 20

---

**V. Significant architects.**

The Main-Market District has a substantial amount of significant architecture designed by prominent architects from Akron, Cleveland, Washington, D.C. and New York.

**Harpster & Bliss.** Their architectural firm designed some of the most prominent architectural works in the Main-Market District and the city of Akron during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, between 1907 and 1925. Their work is present in commercial and institutional architecture, like the Bowen School and the Nantucket Building. At the southern edge of the district, on the SE corner of E. Mill Street a prominent limestone Neo-Classic Revival Masonic Temple (1917) dominates the intersection in front of the new John S. Knight Convention Center.

**Milton Eugene Harpster** was born in 1871 in Findlay, Ohio, where he began his studies at Findlay College. He obtained a masters degree in architecture from Cornell University in 1897 and followed with internships at architectural firms in Findlay and Cincinnati. In 1904, Harpster came to Akron and joined John Bliss in 1907. After Bliss died in 1925, Harpster joined Frank W. Billman until 1936. Then he continued to work on his own until his death in 1949.

**John Frederick Bliss**, was born in Baden, Germany in 1874, arriving in Akron with his family in 1889. He joined the architectural firm of Weary & Kramer until 1903 when Bliss associated himself with architect Edward H. Bunts. The Bunts & Bliss firm produced significant works in Akron, like the First Presbyterian Church, the Samuel Findley School, first YMCA building (today the Mayflower Hotel on S. Main Street in S. Akron) and the Salvation Army Citadel(demolished) on N. Main St. After the death of Bunts, Bliss joined Harpster and together produced their most important architectural work until Bliss's death in 1925.

Their design work outside the Akron's CBD district included dwellings for prominent industrialist of Akron, like O.C.Barber. Barber had moved his Diamond Match Factory to Barberton and established his experimental Anna Dean Farm where he built his prominent Renaissance Revival dwelling in 1910. Harpster&Bliss also built dwellings for the rubber industry barons, like the Tudor Revival Harbel Manor(demolished) for Harvey S. Firestone on W. Market Street in 1912. They also built for the newspaper giant, C. Landon Knight of the Akron Beacon Journal, a Renaissance Revival dwelling(demolished in 1968) on Portage Path near Market St.

The architectural idiom used by Harpster & Bliss ranged from the prominent Revival styles, including Arts & Crafts to simple American Four Square types. Schools, churches, public and commercial buildings were also included in their work, among them the Beaux-Arts Akron Armory built in 1918. Among the other schools they designed in the Neo-Classic Revival idiom were the West High School, South High School (demolished 1979) and Portage Path School. The same architectural language was applied to church design, in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, First Church of Christ Scientist, and Temple Israel. Harpster & Bliss left their strong mark of Neo-Classic Revival architecture in Akron with most of their important buildings still part of the Main-Market Historic District.

**Heard & Blythe** was a prominent architectural firm from Cleveland. **Charles Wallace Heard** was born in Onondaga, western New York, in 1806. His family was one of the early pioneers that settled in Painesville. In 1822, Heard apprenticed with Jonathan Goldsmith whose prominent work in Federal and Greek Revival architecture distinguished him as one of the most prominent

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 21

---

architects of the Western Reserve. After 1833, Heard worked primarily in Cleveland and partnered with Warham J. Warner after 1847. During that period they built one of the first Gothic Revival buildings, the residence of Henry B. Payne. Heard built also many significant churches, among his most important work is the Romanesque Revival Old Stone Church, on Public Square built in 1855, in partnership with master builder Simeon Porter, builder of the Western Reserve College in Hudson.

In 1864, **Walter Blythe** became partner with his father-in-law, Heard. Together they designed churches, commercial buildings, and most public schools. They also designed the Ohio House, the State's Pavilion, for the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. Heard died that same year. The Hoyt Block on W. 6<sup>th</sup> Street in Cleveland was designed by Blythe in 1876 and reflects the Italianate/ Second Empire architecture design of the former Academy of Music and Commerce Block in Akron's proposed Main-Market Historic District.

**Jacob Snyder** was one of the early architects of the canal village and later city of Akron. Snyder was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania in 1823. He learned the carpenter's trade and at 22 years of age he attended Dickinson College taking additional courses in theoretical architecture. Snyder returned to his hometown and became involved in the building trade as a contractor. He came to Akron in 1853 and by 1855 he was involved in architecture and contracting work. In 1864, he became part owner of the planing and lumber mill of Weary, Snyder & Wilcox Manufacturing Company on N. Main Street, becoming the president of the concern before his death, in 1890.

After he was appointed by John Seiberling to review the plans of the Academy of Music in 1870, he dedicated his time solely to architecture.

Snyder was the typical American architect of the 19<sup>th</sup> century who did not go to the Beaux-Arts School in Paris. He became a carpenter assistant, then master carpenter and an architect. He specialized in religious architecture, churches and Sabbath schools. Snyder's work was not only seen in Akron, but also across Ohio and the southern and western states. Jacob Snyder advertised himself as Architect, specialized in Church and School Architecture in the *Leading Manufacturers and Merchants of the City of Cleveland and environs*, published in New York in 1886 and also in an 1875 Summit County Atlas. He designed in 1871 the Agricultural College in Columbus, Ohio; J.F Seiberling Co.'s office and works in Akron; Huling's Hall in Meadville, Pa.; the Lutheran Church in Columbus, Ohio; the Methodist E. Church in Akron; Buckley Works, Akron; Telfais Sunday School and Library in Augusta, Georgia. He also designed the residence of John R. Buchtel on East Market Street in 1871. Buchtel was a prominent lawyer, industrialist, philanthropist and founder of Buchtel College, known later as the University of Akron. Snyder also designed the home of another prominent Akron industrialist, J.H.Hower, a Second Empire building which is today a Historic House Museum.

The famous Akron Plan Church was developed by Jacob Snyder, who built these churches for the Methodists, across Ohio: a brick church in Burbank in 1871, and a frame one in West Salem the same year. Jacob Snyder was the first prominent Akron architect to build in the Main-Market Historic District for the new emerging city of Akron in the Gilded Age.

**Sommerfeld & Steckler** were New York architects hired by the United Cigar Co. to build their signature building in one of the most prominent industrial cities of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Before they came to design the United Building in Akron, Sommerfeld

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 22

& Steckler had built a few commercial high rise buildings in Manhattan, the Neo-Classic Revival/Chicago Commercial style, 14 stories high, Textile Building (still in existence) on the corner of 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 30<sup>th</sup> Street, the Gotham National Bank Building at Columbia Circle on 59<sup>th</sup> Street with a partial view to Central Park. This 24 story building built in 1920 was one of the first buildings in New York to comply successfully with the new Zoning Law of New York City with the set-back requirements expressed in the High Gothic Revival Style. In a paper delivered at the 54<sup>th</sup> AIA Annual Convention in 1921 on "High Buildings on Narrow Streets", the Gotham Building was presented as a successful example of good design of set back facades. Sommerfeld & Steckler were New York architects, hired by the New York headquarters of the United Cigar Co. who knew how to deal with regulations for tall buildings that all cities in the country were enacting. Akron enacted its new height limitation in the newly established Zoning Code in August of 1922, a year before the construction of the United Building began.

**James Knox Taylor** designed the first government owned Post Office in Akron. He was the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury designing Government Buildings between 1897 and 1912. The Second Renaissance Revival Old Post Office was one of his first projects. He was born in Knoxville, Illinois in 1857. His early education was completed in St. Paul, Minnesota before taking up two years of architectural studies at MIT. He worked for architectural firms in Boston and New York. From 1882 to 1892 he entered in partnership with Cass Gilbert a fellow classmate from MIT. He designed a variety of building types from houses to churches and clubhouses in the predominant styles of the era, the Richardsonian Romanesque, Shingle Style, Colonial Revival, High Gothic Revival and Renaissance Revival styles. Among his known work of that period is the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church in St. Paul built in 1890.

In 1892, he moved to Philadelphia and in 1895 he obtained the job as architect of the US Treasury in Washington. James Knox Taylor was involved in the design of the first post offices owned by the government. Besides the 1899 Old Post Office of Akron, he designed the one in Annapolis and Carrollton, Maryland, at Asbury Park, in New Jersey and Norwich, Connecticut. He also designed many other government buildings, like the old Federal building in San Francisco.

After leaving his government position in 1912, he opened an office in Boston, then a few years later in Yonkers, New York, and at the end of his life in Tampa, Florida, where he passed away in 1929.

**Franz C. Warner** was the Cleveland architect hired to design the first Interurban Terminal Building and Train Shed in 1917-18, by the new syndicate owners from New York. Franz Warner's projects in Cleveland included the Euclid Arcade built in 1911 with an all terra-cotta cladding of a large barrel-vaulted interior. In 1930, in partnership with McCormack and Mitchell he designed a Georgian Revival school in East Cleveland, recently demolished, the Kirk Middle School.

**Frank Orlando Weary** was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin in 1849, coming to Akron with his parents during the prosperous Canal era in 1851. During the Civil War, at the age of 14, he became the drummer boy for Company G, 29<sup>th</sup> O.V.L. and he marched with his company from Lookout Mountain to Atlanta, into Savannah and finally to Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy.

His architectural studies took place, after his return, in the offices of the architectural firm of Heard & Blythe in Cleveland from 1868 to 1870 where he must have been involved with the design of the Academy of Music and the Commerce Block, built in 1870. Weary moved to Boston to finish his architectural studies and apprenticeship, in 1871. He went then to Chicago where he helped

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 23

---

with the reconstruction of the city after its disastrous fire. In 1875, he returned to Akron and established his office on the second floor of the new Commerce Block on East Market Street. His first prominent project was the design of the High Gothic Revival Memorial Chapel in Glendale Cemetery honoring all soldiers. It was especially significant to Weary, because he had experienced the loss of two young friends and a brother in the Civil War. Approximately in 1884 he entered into partnership with George W. Kramer, which lasted until 1895. Among the first most important works with the new firm was Akron's High Gothic Revival New High School on South Forge Street. In 1891, they designed the Akron Savings Bank in a Richardsonian Romanesque Style on Main and Mill Streets.

Weary became the university architect of Oberlin College designing High Gothic Revival Talcott Hall, Peters Hall, and Baldwin Cottage. He also designed prominent public buildings like the courthouses of Hancock and Carroll Counties.

The Chicago Columbian Exhibition of 1893 was the turning point in the design influences to architectural works across the country and Frank Weary was part of this new Classicism Revival based in the academic design principles of the Ecole de Beaux-Arts which dominated the Exhibition with designs by McKim Mead and White, George B. Post, Richard Morris Hunt, Peabody and Stearns, as well as Charles B. Atwood, Van Brunt and Howe, all architects from the east, selected by Daniel Burnham, chief planner and designer of the exhibition (The Chicago World's Fair of 1893, 1980). After the disastrous fire at the Academy of Music in 1897, Sylvester Everett, the regional railroad magnate and new owner, hired Weary to rebuild the old Academy into a 6 story office building with retail on the first floor. The former Second Empire Building was reborn as one of the first Neo-Classic Revival buildings built by Frank O. Weary, where a new Classic order and simplicity was expressed. He knew the building intimately, having perhaps worked on it for his original designers and teachers, Heard & Blyth.

Frank O. Weary's prominence continued to grow even after his partnership with Kramer ended in 1895. By 1904, he was commissioned to build another prominent building in the Main-Market Historic District, the first library building in Akron, financed by Andrew Carnegie. It was built with Carnegie's design guidelines established in "Notes on Library Buildings" which were influenced also by the Columbian Exhibition. Classic Greek and Roman principles of design were expressed by Weary in its symmetry and composition. The Akron Library moved from its second floor of the new Everett building into the new Carnegie Library one block away on the same East Market Street.

**James A. Wetmore**, architectural supervisor of the U.S. Treasury Department of the second Akron Post Office and Federal Building designed the Neo-Classic Revival building in 1927. A few years later, in 1934, he designed in collaboration with Walker & Weeks and Philip L. Small & Associates, prominent Cleveland Architects, the Old Main Post Office in Cleveland, the last building built of the Terminal Tower Group. It was designed in the Modern Minimalist style with Art Deco detailing.

James A. Wetmore, was born in 1863 in Bath, New York and was the architectural Supervisor of the U.S. Treasury Department in Washington until shortly before his death in 1940. He was educated in New York and moved later to Washington for his position at the Treasury Department. More than 2,000 buildings were designed during his tenure in that office.

## Conclusion



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 24

---

Through the period of significance, the original Greek Revival buildings and scale of the proposed Historic District have been gradually replaced, first by manufacturing on Main Street and later by commercial and institutional growth after the arrival of the Iron Horse in 1852.

The historic district continued to evolve in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a commercial and institutional district, part of a new economic era created by serving a new transportation mode, the interurban and the automobile, which were instrumental to the success of the rubber industry.

The new transportation modes were the result of technological advances of the Second Industrial Revolution that created and maintained Akron's Main-Market Historic District. The development of transportation systems supported successive waves of economic development in the area. Akron evolved from grist mills, agricultural implements and ceramics to the rubber industry. These economic improvements created different periods of building booms which are reflected in the historic styles of the proposed Historic District. The majority of styles represent the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which was Akron's Magic Era during the Progressive period and yet the district maintains its historic integrity by reflecting the continuous commercial use of the original urban pattern established in 1832 when the Cascade race was constructed.

The Main-Market Historic District was also the cultural center of Akron, with the Academy of Music built during the Gilded Age, the Carnegie Library at the turn of the century and today the site of the most prominent structure, the Akron Museum of Art situated in the adaptively reused former Old Akron Post Office.

The scale of the proposed district has evolved from a successful canal town of one to three story frame buildings, to four story masonry structures after the arrival of the railroad and at the end of the Civil War. After many destructive fires which wiped out most of the heart of the district, masonry became the dominant replacement building material. Prominent mansard roofs showcased the success of the emerging entrepreneurs of Akron's Gilded Age. New methods of construction and the elevator allowed Akron to gradually change its skyline during the Magic Years. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, fireproof concrete and steel high rise buildings became omnipresent, like six story Metropolitan Building and the eight story United Building defining the new scale of Akron. This scale has been unchanged since that time.

Only one commercial building remains from the early Railroad era, the only one that did not burn down during the great fire of 1869. This is the brick Lane-Dodge Block which still reflects today the scale and the massing of the commercial buildings that existed along E. Market Street all the way to the Ohio-Erie Canal.

The new Main-Market District is the first historic district to be created in Akron's CBD. It represents in its urban pattern and architecture the evolution of Akron's commercial mercantile past in the canal era to the vibrant downtown of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century of the new Rubber City. Its original grid of streets, alleys and blocks is still in place, as well as the largest concentration of high style commercial and institutional architecture built in the city during a period of explosive growth in Akron at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when it became the industrial rubber manufacturing center of the world. These examples of predominantly Beaux-Arts, Neo-Classical Revival and Second Renaissance Revival architecture mixed with Queen Anne/Eastlake and Art Deco expressed the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 8 Statement of Significance  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 25

---

transformation of a small mixed use neighborhood of the 19<sup>th</sup> century into a new 20<sup>th</sup> century downtown with a new commercial and institutional skyline of a growing city.

**Architectural cohesiveness**

The Main-Market Historic District conveys today a great sense of historic architectural cohesiveness through its design in the predominant Neo-Classic styles. The unifying construction material is masonry, represented significantly by limestone and sandstone veneer and terra-cotta, a new fireproof material widely used at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In general, the method of construction is reinforced concrete and structural clay tiles, used as fireproof construction materials.

**District qualities and surroundings**

The Main-Market Historic District is represented by a rich conglomerate of architectural styles not existing in any other section of the city of Akron's CBD. A person taking a walk through the district is able to read Akron's history as reflected through its architectural periods, as well as through the materials with which they were built. An example is the post-WWI architecture of the Art Deco New Akron Beacon Journal Building, erected during an economic expansion. There is no other grouping of buildings in the city of Akron as the ones within the proposed district.

Another unique feature of the proposed Main-Market District is the width of East Market Street at the intersection with Main Street. It is not a 1950's highway construction, it is still the original width of the Cascade Village settlement plotted in 1833, representing the open market activities that took place during the canal era and later Akron's major civic activities and celebrations. Also, the north anchor of the district, the Interurban Station complex, a significant former transportation landmark, has no rivals in the rest of Akron.

**Districts Restoration/Preservation**

At present, significant rehabilitation and restoration activities occur in the Main-Market District, like the rehabilitation for tax credits of the United Building, the Commerce Block-Hermes Building, the warehouses on High Street (the Dickson Transfer Co., the Akron Granite & Marble Works-Curtice Press Building and the Union Fireproof Storage Company). These rehabilitations continue to maintain the significance of the Main-Market Historic District as the commercial center of the city of Akron, with a predominant office component continuously present since the 1920's. The district continues to retain and expand its cultural significance, especially with the proposed expansion of the Akron Museum of Art, the Bowen School where Akron's Board of Education resides and the possible rehabilitation of the vacant Art Deco New Akron Beacon Journal Building as a center for the Arts Community of Akron. Some of its offices are already in use.

The significant Carnegie Library building (the original home of the Akron Museum of Art), has been adaptively reused as law offices and the New Akron Post Office has been re-used as a commercial office building. Both structures continue to maintain the commercial/office tradition of the Main-Market Historic District.

Today, the Main-Market Historic District is also part of the Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor. This designation, approved by Congress in June 2000, has been instrumental in generating a dynamic rehabilitation activity in the district.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 9 Major Biographical References  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 1

---

Adams, Mike, Castle Hall/Hammel Business College, Ohio Historic Inventory, 1978

Akron Beacon Journal, Friday, February 28, 1902; September 19, 1904; March 23, 1905; September 5, 1905; Wednesday, June 26, 1907, July 3, 1907, September 11, 1907; May 2, 1918; July 25, 1921; April 12, 1922; April 27, 1922; August 16, 1922; January 29, 1923; February 17, 1923; February 21, 1923; April 7, 1923; April 11, 1923; January 1, 1924; January 9, 1924; January 18, 1924; February 6, 1924; February 14, 1924; July 27, 1927; October 12, 1960

Akron (Ohio), Board of Education, Lenghtened shadows; the story of the Akron Public Schools, Otis C. Hanton Superintendent. Akron (Ohio). Board of Education Publication, No. 112, July 1955.

Akron City Council, Council Records, Volume 4. Page 77. 1886. Akron: Akron City Hall.

Akron, City of Opportunity 1889-1914, Akron Council No.87, Akron, Ohio, 1914.

Akron City Planning Commission, Limitations of heights of buildings, in Buildings and Building Management, Chicago: Patterson Publishing Co. Vol. 22:20 October 16, 1922.

Akron Engraving Company, Greater Akron, Akron: Akron Engraving Company, c.1927

Allen, Hugh, Rubber's home town, the real-life story of Akron, American Heritage Series, v.5, New York, Stratford House, 1949.

Allen, M. Craig, Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co., Ohio Historic Inventory 1978

Allen, M. Craig, United Building, Ohio Historic Inventory Form, 1978

Atlas of Summit Co., the Rectigraph Abstract & Title Co., 1910.

Barnhold, William I., La Salle and the Cuyahoga: a study of La Salle's route to the Ohio, based on evidence discovered in 1875, Akron, Ohio 1950 (Western Reserve Historical Society Manuscript)

Beacon and Republican, September 8, 1893, July 29, 1899.

Bierce, Lucius Verus, History of Akron and the Western Reserve, Chardon Democrat v., no.13, March 18, 1851, Chardon, Ohio (Pam. B272 Western Reserve Historical Society)

Blower, Arthur H., Akron at the turn of the century, 1890-1913, Akron, Summit County Historical Society, 1955.

Blower, Arthur H. and Korach, Robert S., The N.O.T.&L. Story, Chicago, Illinois, Central Electric Railfans' Association, 1966.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 9 Major Biographical References  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 2

---

Burch & Co., N.H., Akron City Directory, 1875-1958. Akron, Ohio: N.H. Burch & Co.

Cherry, Peter Peterson, The Portage Path, Akron, Ohio., The Western Reserve Company, 1911

Fogelson, Robert M., Downtown, Its Rise and Fall, 1880-1950, New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2001

Fry, Hal, Print It!: 150 years of the Akron Beacon Journal, Akron, Summit County Historical Society, c.1989.

Gaede, Robert C., Chair. Guide to Cleveland Architecture. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Cleveland Chapter AIA: Cleveland, 1997.

Goodrich Company, B. F., Goodrich route book of Ohio, Akron, Ohio: Goodrich National Touring Bureau, c. 1916.

Grismer, Karl H., Akron and Summit County, Summit County Historical Society: Akron, Ohio, c.1954.

Harris, Cyril M. Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture. Dover Publications, Inc.: New York, 1983.

Howe, Henry. Historical Collections of Ohio, vol. I. The State of Ohio: Cincinnati, 1904.

Illustrated Summit Co., Ohio, Akron Map and Atlas Co., 1891

Jones, Yolanda, Medford Building, Ohio Historic Inventory, 1978

Journal of the American Institute of Architects, The , January 1927

Kenfield, Scott Dix, Editor, Akron and Summit Co 1825-1928., Vol.1, the S.J. Clark Publishing Co., Chicago & Akron, 1928

Klimoski, Gretchen, Anna Dean Farm, National Register Multiple Listing 1976.

Klippert, Sara Compher, The Akron Story, Akron, Ohio, Akron Public Schools, c.1959.

Knepper, George W. Ohio and Its People. Kent State University Press: Kent, 1989.

\_\_\_\_\_. Akron, City at the Summit, Tulsa, Oklahoma: Continental Heritage Press, c.1981

Lane, Samuel E., Fifty years and over of Akron and Summit County, Beacon Job Department: Akron, Ohio, 1892

Moore, David, Akron Public Library; Beacon Journal Building, Ohio Historic Inventory, 1978

\_\_\_\_\_. New Akron U. S. Post Office, Ohio Historic Inventory, 1978

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 9 Major Biographical References  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 3

- 
- Musarra, Russ, *Art Institute got its start inside library*, Akron Beacon Journal, Tuesday, February 1, 2000.
- . *City took note of demolition of landmark*, Akron Beacon Journal, Tuesday, February 15, 2000
- Nichols, Kenneth, *Yesterday's Akron*, E.A. Seemann Publishing Inc., Miami, Florida. 1975
- Nolen, John, *City Plan for Akron. Prepared for Chamber of Commerce*, Chamber of Commerce, 1919.
- Peck, H.F., *Views of Akron, Ohio and Vicinity*, Akron:S.H. Knox & Co. by L.H. Nelson Co. Portland, Maine (190?)
- Placzek, Adolf K., Editor, *The Chicago World's Fair of 1893*, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1980.
- Plat Book of Akron, Ohio & Vicinity*, Publisher, G.M.Hopkins Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1915
- Pramuk, Cynthia M., *Akron Post Office and Federal Building*, 1982-1983.
- Rose, William Ganson. *Cleveland: The Making of a City*. Kent State University Press: Kent, 1990.
- Salvation Army, The, *Akron Citadel History*, (files) Akron, The Salvation Army Akron Citadel Corps and Coordinating Offices.
- Salvation Army, The, *Akron Citadel* (Historic Photographs and Plans), Alexandria, Virginia: The Salvation Army National Headquarters, Archives and Research Center.
- Sanborn Insurance Maps*, Akron, 1886, 1892, 1904, 1916, 1940, 1950
- Sanborn Insurance Maps*, Barberton, 1916.
- Sojourner Truth*, <http://www.unl.edu/legacy>; [www.digitalsojourn.org](http://www.digitalsojourn.org); [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov); cd-Britannica.
- Summit County Administration Bldg, Deeds.
- Summit County Atlas*, 1874, 1910, 1915, 1921.
- Summit County Beacon*, June 19, 1878, Akron Summit County Public Library.
- Tennant, Richard B., *The American Cigarette Industry*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1950.
- University of Akron Archives, Tax Maps: 1850, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910. Directories, Tax duplicates.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 9 Major Biographical References  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

PAGE 4

---

Van Tassel, David D., ed. The Dictionary of Cleveland Biography. Indiana University Press: Bloomington, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Indiana University Press: Bloomington, 1996.

View of Akron, Ohio and Environs, First Universalist Church, Akron, Ohio, 1904.

Wallace, William V., Eagles Temple, National Register Nomination Form. Ohio Historic Preservation Office 1981-1982

Walsh, Rita, Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District, National Register Nomination Form. Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1998-1999

Williams, Calvin S., Williams' Akron, Wooster & Cuyahoga Falls, Directory, City Guide and Business Mirror, Akron, W.G. Robinson, 1859.

Williams, Judy, The Nantucket Building, Ohio Historic Inventory, 1999.

Wilson, William H., The City Beautiful Movement, The Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore and London, 1989

Winstel, Jeff, Cascade Locks Historic District, National Register Nomination Form, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 10. Geographical Data  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

Page 1

---

Verbal Boundary Description

The Main-Market Historic District Boundary starts at the intersection of the north extension of the west curb line of N. Main St. across the Summit Co. Human Services Annex property, and the south curb line of Perkins St. **(Point A)**. From there on, it continues along such curb to the east until it intersects the east curb of N. Broadway St.**(Point B)**. From there south along the before mentioned curb until it intersects the north curb of Journal Alley **(Point C)**. Continue east along such curb until it crosses N. Summit St. and intersects the east curb of N. Summit St. **(Point D)**. Then continue south along such curb until it intersects with the north curb of E. Market St.**(Point E)**. At that point, continue east along the before mentioned curb, then across N. Prospect St. until it intersects the east curb of the street**(Point F)**. Continue south across East Market St. and continue along such curb until the end of the brick S. Prospect Street **(Point G)**. Continue west across S. Prospect Street until it intersects the west curb line of the street **(Point H)**. Then, continue north along the same curb until it intersects the south property line of Mayer Inv. Co. **(Point I)**, of lot 4, Blk. 9 of the Perkins Allot, approx. 244.37' north. Then west 160' until it intersects the east property line of the State of Ohio **(Point J)** then south along that east line 62.84' until it intersects with its southern property line **(Point K)**. Continue west 148.37' along the southern property line of the State of Ohio until it intersects the Board of Summit Co.'s southern property line. Continue west along the County Board's property line approximately 99.75' until it intersects its west property line. Continue the same line until it intersects the west curb of S. Summit St.**(Point L)**. From there on, continue north along the mentioned curb until it intersects the south curb of E. Market Street**(Point M)**. Continue west along the previously mentioned curb and across S. Broadway St. and along the same curb on E. Market St. until it intersects the east curb of curb of South Wheeler Lane alley**(Point N)**. Then continue south along the previously mentioned alley until it intersects the south line of lot 30 of Block 18 **(Point O)** approximately 363.6'. Then continue west across the alley and along the south property line of lot 21 of Block 18 until it intersects the east curb of S. High St. Continue west across the street until it intersects the west curb of S. High St. **(Point P)**. Continue north along the west curb until the north line of lot 5 of Block 6 of the King Allotment **(Point Q)** approximately 264'. Continue west along the previously mentioned lot line until it intersects the east curb of South Maiden Lane Alley **(Point R)**. Continue south along the alley's east curb until it intersects the extension of the south property line of the Metropolitan

Building **(Point S)** approximately 370.26'. Continue west along this property line until it intersects the east curb on S. Main St. Continue west across the street until it intersects the west curb **(Point T)**. Continue north along the mentioned curb until it intersects the place of origin **(Point A)**.

(Points A-T refer to photo view maps)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 10. Geographical Data  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

Page 2

---

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Main-Market Historic District of the city of Akron were determined on the basis as being the most cohesive urban fabric still existing of a part of the original plat established in 1833 and revised in 1835. It is also the most cohesive urban fabric existing since the city of Akron was formed in 1865. The former North Akron is defined physically by its topography, where the summit of the city is reached at Prospect Street, the eastern boundary of the Main-Market District.

The **North boundary** was originally defined by the Pennsylvania-Ohio Canal (formerly the Cascade Race) which today coincides with the new Martin Luther King Blvd. an extension of Perkins Street. The North boundary therefore is anchored by two prominent buildings: the Terminal building of the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Co. (Interurban) and the Bowen School. The **boundary to the East** is defined by a prominent building on the National Register of Historic Places, the Akron Post Office and Federal Building abutting S. Prospect St., a street with a brick surface. The **boundary to the South** has been defined by a group of very significant buildings representing the early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial/institutional character of the Main-Market district in downtown Akron. Two of the buildings are on the National Register of Historic Places, the Old Akron Post Office and the Akron Post Office and Federal Building on E. Market Street, and the other two are the Art Deco modern home of the New Akron Beacon Journal, also on E. Market St. and the Neo-Classic Revival, six story office building, the Metropolitan, on S. Main Street. This last building defines the boundaries on S. Main Street, between the Main-Market Historic District and the ongoing expansion of the Brutalist architectural style of the Akron-Summit County Public Library. The **boundary to the West** is Main Street, where once canal boats traveled along the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal. The site of the former Canal is potentially a significant archeological resource related to the founding of the city of Akron and the history of transportation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Today, that section of the city, has been replaced by a freeway, parking lots and recent buildings. Only remainders of the Ohio-Erie Canal are still in existence represented by the Cascade Locks historic District (NR:12-10-92), which is situated close to the NW corner of the Main-Market Historic District.

Unfortunately, some old parking lots as well as new ones, brake the continuity of the proposed district's architecture. Some parking lot spaces were always there, but with another use like the former playground of the Bowen School on N. Broadway St. This historic district has suffered some of the devastations of the 1960's Urban Renewal policies in Akron. Today, sections of parking sites along East Market St. join and abut the district. The lot on the south side of East Market Street, behind the United Building, and bordered by S. Maiden Lane Alley and S. High Street, is of temporary nature. A new structure in scale and proportion with the surrounding buildings is on the drawing boards. The parking site located on the south side of E. Market St. between South Broadway and S. Summit Streets abut the new Historic District. It covers part of one of the city blocks with the narrowest frontage in the district (approximately 199') and it does not contain an alley.

These relatively insignificant intrusions in the district are overridden by the great significance and integrity of the existing architectural, urban and cultural resources in the proposed boundaries of the Main-Market Historic District.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 10. Geographical Data  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

Page 3

---

The proposed boundaries of the Main-Market Historic District, where High Style significant contributing architecture acts as anchors of the district, should be maintained. Today, these anchors are isolated contextual architectural elements, but as part of the district they contribute to the ensemble of cultural resources within the established Historic District. In conclusion, without these buildings the integrity and significance of the proposed District would be diminished and weakened.

#### **Surroundings.**

The surroundings of the Main-Market Historic District have evolved significantly since the Canal era, with the most significant changes reflected on the west and north boundaries. Both canals have disappeared. The remains of the Ohio-Erie Canal section of the Cascade Village, are part of the Cascade Locks Historic District which today has the most intact collection of the original 21 locks that formed the staircase of locks in Akron. This district is separated from the proposed Main-Market Historic District by new office buildings from the 1970's and beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, as well as by the 1960's innerbelt which can be accessed from the extended Perkins Street, today Martin Luther King Blvd. At the north boundary of the proposed District. **(Map 59)**

The P&O Canal is buried under Main Street and its entrance from the north is today covered by the Martin Luther King Blvd. The former P&O site, down the Little Cuyahoga River valley, today forms a vibrant commercial section along North Main Street, unfortunately severed due to the innerbelt construction during urban renewal and highway construction of the 1960's. The North Main Area has evolved with 19<sup>th</sup> century railroad era architecture as a popular retail and restaurant district between the Main-Market Historic District and a new railroad depot to be used by the reinstated Cuyahoga Valley passenger rail line which connects Cleveland with Akron along the Cuyahoga Valley National Park as established in the 1970's. The above mentioned site was called "Dublin" during the canal era, because it was a shanty town for the Irish canal laborers.

The Main-Market Historic District faces to the east, one to two story early 20<sup>th</sup> century utilitarian warehouses mixed with a series of parking lots. There is also a prominent massing of a 1960's building, the Haven of Rest Ministries, with a landscaped parking lot facing the National Register anchor of the district, the Akron Post Office and Federal Building. Along North Prospect Avenue, a block away, a significant Landmark defines the Akron skyline, and the eastern district boundary. This is the High Gothic Revival Trinity Lutheran Church built at the turn of the century, a masonry structure with a slate roof, facing the old city park, known as Grace Park.

The south edges of the district are defined by parking lots, sprinkled with turn of the century warehouses, the 1914 fire station No.1, the new John Knight Convention Center and the Summit County Public Library, a 1969 Brutalist architecture which is presently being expanded with a large addition. The skyline of the old Shummacher Mills, the historic Quaker Oat Mills, is separated by part of the above mentioned urban features, a block south of E. Market Street.

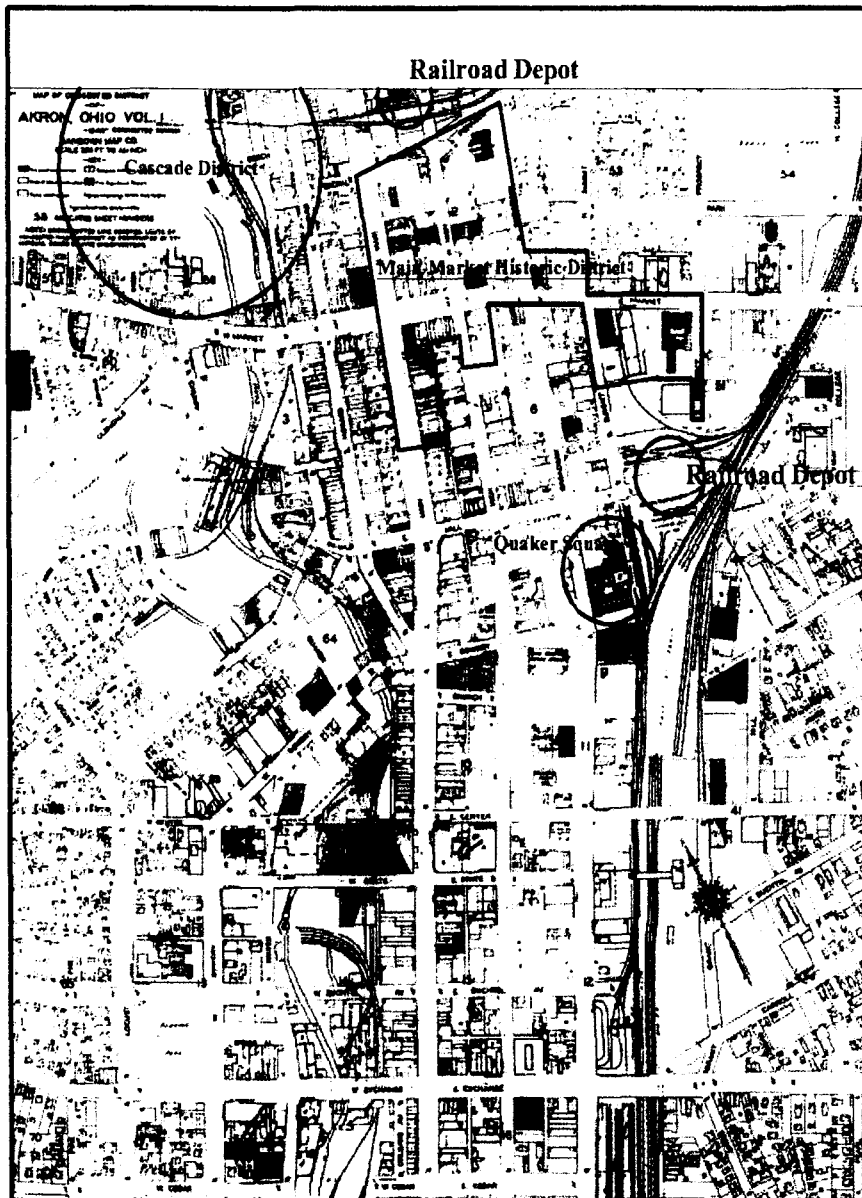
The southeastern and eastern boundaries were also defined by the previously described railroad lines which expanded during the Gilded Age. **(Map 57)** Today, they are still part of the changing urban landscape of Akron.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

MAP 57



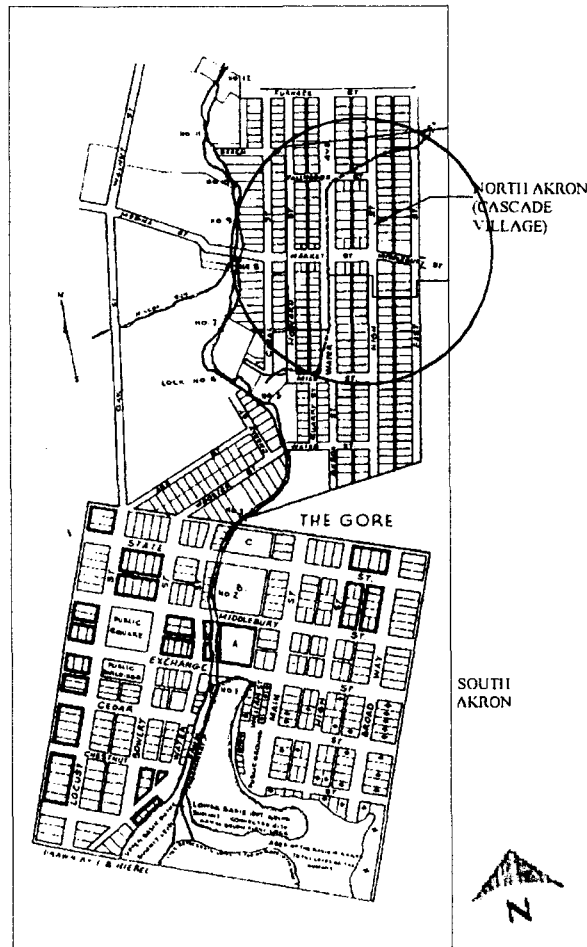
Main-Market Historic District Transportation-Railroad Influence Justification. Akron 1940-Corrected November, 1960. Sanborn Map

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAP 58

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

---

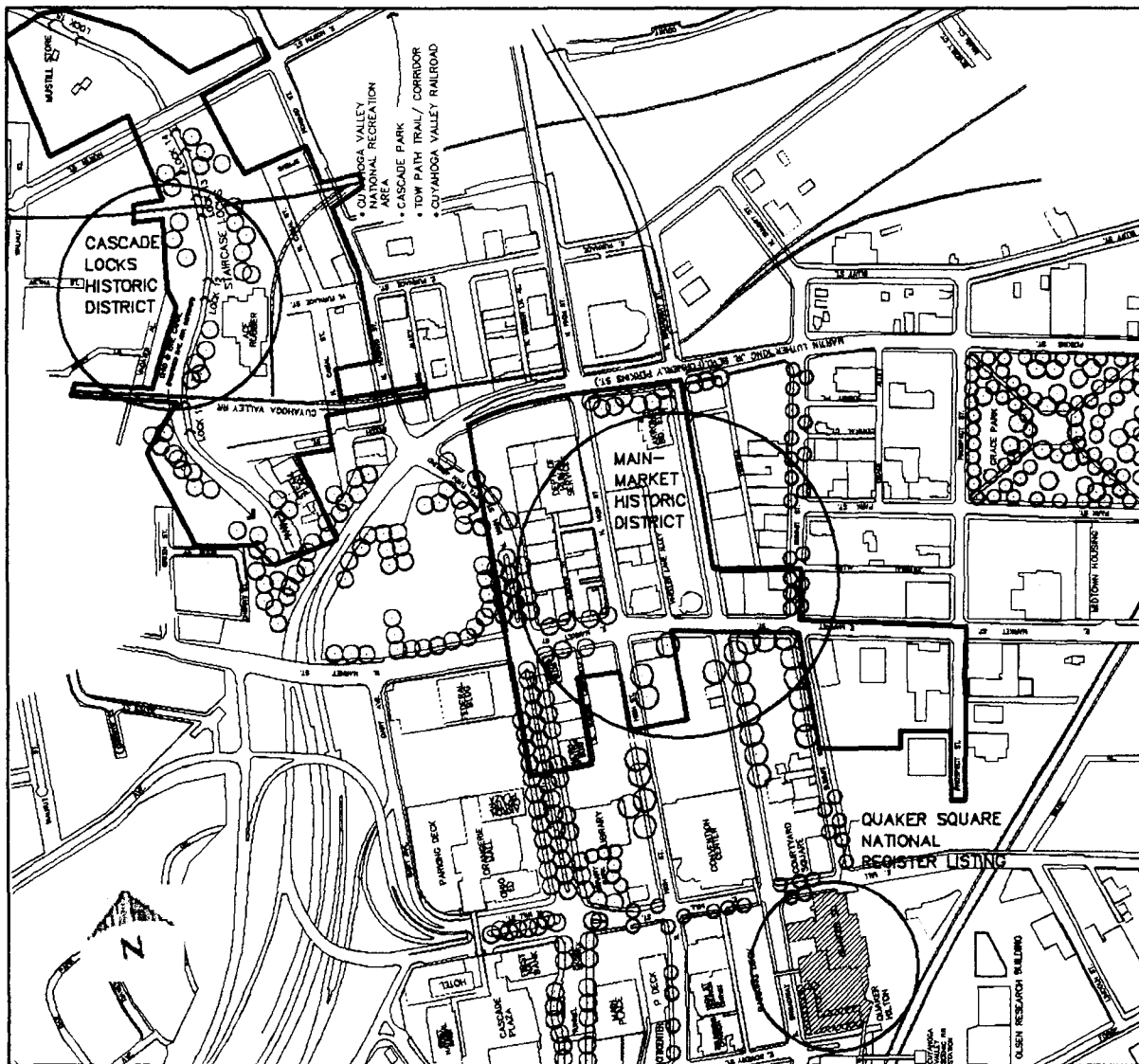


Original North Akron and South Akron Villages. Drawn by L. B. Hiebel. Boundary Justification

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAP 59

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

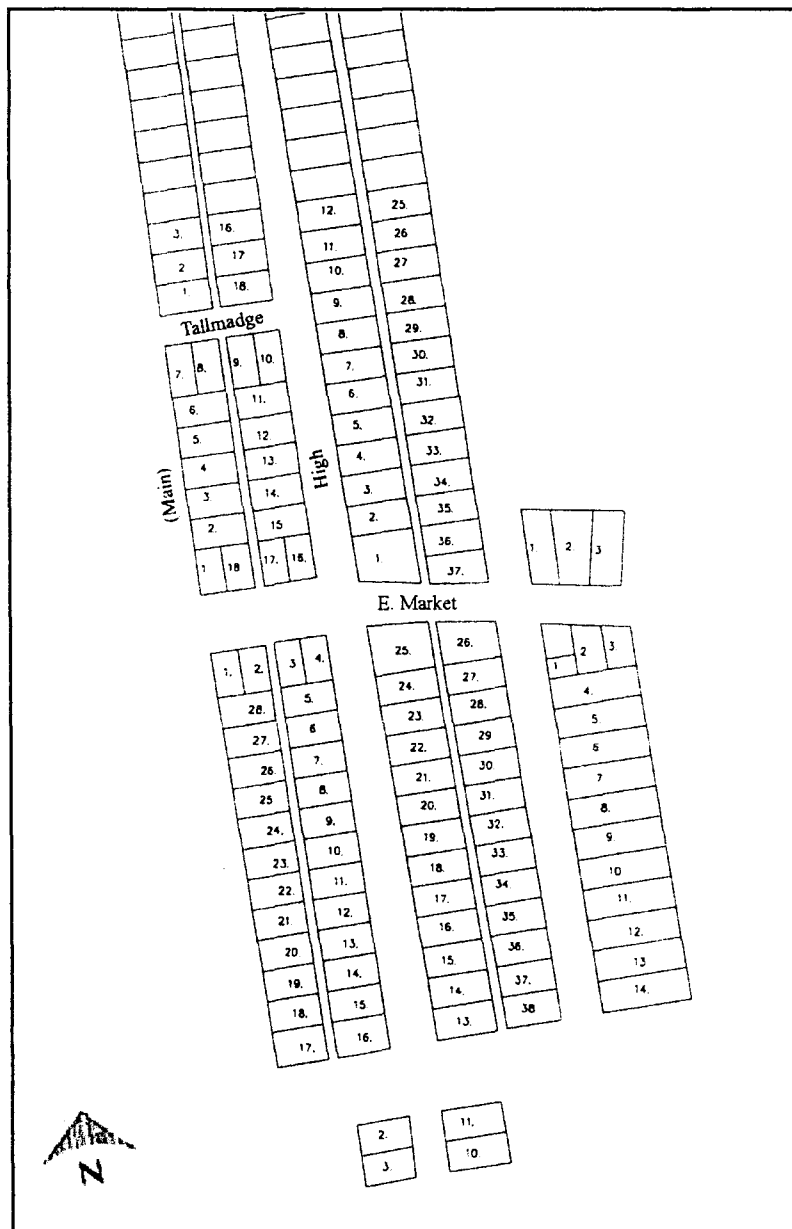


Main - Market Historic District Proposed - Cascade Locks Historic District and Quaker Square National Register Listing - Existing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

MAP 60



1833 - Original Lot Lines - Part of Cascade Village- Albert G. Mallison, Deputy County Surveyor

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

PHOTO LISTS

Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

Page 1

---

**Main-Market Historic District  
List of Historic Photos and Illustrations**

1. **Webster Camp & Lane (NOT&L site).** East View. N. Main St. and Federal St. (today Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd) Date of picture 1898. From Views of Akron and Environ.
2. **Northern Ohio Power & Light Co (NOT&L).** North and East Elevations. North Main & Federal St. (today Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.) Date of picture 1927. From Greater Akron.
3. **NOT&L Terminal Shed.** North View. Federal St. (today Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.) And N. Main St. Date of picture 1918. (Photographer McKinley Crowley)
4. **Salvation Army Citadel.** Part of Ohio Edison Annex. Front East View from the West. N. Main St. Date of picture c. 1908. (Photograph. Courtesy of the Salvation Army National Archives, Washington D.C.)
5. **Medford Building.** Front East View from the West. N. Main St. Date of picture 1916. Postcard by the L. Schartenberg & Co., Akron. Ohio
6. **North Main Streetscape 1875.** View from Market St. View of P&O Canal, Market St. bridge. Date of Photo-Illustration 1875. From Fifty Years and Over.
7. **Akron City Market** (today Everett Parking Structure). NE View from Portage Hotel on Market and Main. Date of picture 1919. From City Plan for Akron.
8. **South Main Streetscape 1855.** View from Market St. and Main St. View of P&O Canal and Ohio Exchange Hotel. Date of Photo-Illustration 1855. Photo by S.J. Miller..
9. **South Main Streetscape 1927.** Southeast View from Portage Hotel. View from United Bldg. Howe Hotel, Nantucket Bldg. to Metropolitan Bldg. Date of picture 1927. From Greater Akron.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

PHOTO LISTS

Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

Page 2

- 
10. **South Main Streetscape 1927.** Northeast View from the Southwest. View from the Nantucket Bldg. to the United Bldg. Date of picture 1927. From Greater Akron.
  11. **Metropolitan Building.** Front East View on S. Main St. from the West. S. Date of picture 1918. From Postcard.
  12. **Market Streetscape 1864.** View of North side of Market Street, from Main to High St. View of Sale Stable (future site of Academy of Music) to Lane-Dodge Block. Date of Photo-Illustration 1864. From Fifty Years and Over.
  13. **Market Streetscape 1891.** View of North side of E. Market Street from Main to High Street. View of the Academy of Music, the Commerce Block to Castle Hall and the Lane-Dodge Block. Date of picture 1891. Photographer Walter B. Manning.
  14. **Market Streetscape 1855.** View of South side of East Market Street, between S. Main and S. High St. View of Tappan Hall, Trussell Block to the Howard Mansion. Date of photo-illustration 1855. Photographer Samuel J. Miller.
  15. **Market Streetscape 1891.** View of South side of East Market Street from S. Main to High Streets. Corner view of the Schoeninger Block (future site of the United Building) Date of photo-illustration 1891. Photographer Walter B. Manning.
  16. **Market Streetscape 1916.** East View from the Portage Hotel. View of the Everett Building rooftop, the Old Akron Post Office. Date of picture 1916. Postcard.
  17. **Market Streetscape 1907.** West View from High Street. Date of picture 1907. Postcard.
  18. **Market Streetscape 1897.** Fire at the Academy of Music. View from High St. Date of picture 1897.
  19. **Castle Hall.** Corner View of East Market Street and North High Street. Looking NW. View of Castle Hall and Lane-Dodge Block. Date of picture c. 1909.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

PHOTO LISTS

Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

Page 3

- 
20. **East Market Streetscape 1904.** Looking NE towards Carnegie Library from S. High Street corner. Date of picture 1904.
  21. **Old Akron Beacon Journal.** NE Corner View of East Market St. and North Broadway St. Date of picture 1914. From Akron City of Opportunity.
  22. **John F. Seiberling Residence.** E. Market Street between S. Summit and S. Prospect Streets. Date of picture 1914.
  23. **East Market Streetscape 1898.** View towards the east from intersection with Summit Street. Date of picture 1898. From Views from Akron and Environ
  24. **New Akron Beacon Journal Building.** SE Corner view of E. Market and S. Summit St. Date of picture c. 1933. From Akron City at the Summit.
  25. **Akron Granite & Marble Works Building.** Front View on N. High Street. Date of picture 1910. Summit County Atlas 1910.
  26. **Old Bowen School.** East View. N. Broadway Street. Photo-illustration from Fifty years and over.
  27. **New Bowen School.** Perkins Streetscape (today Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd). NE Corner View, N. Broadway and Perkins St. To N. Main St. Date of picture 1919. From City Plan for Akron by Nolen.
  28. **North Summit Streetscape.** View from East Market Street. Date of picture 1898. From Views of Akron and Environs.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

PHOTO LISTS

Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

Page 4

---

**PHOTO LIST OF MAIN-MARKET HISTORIC DISTRICT**

- 1     **NOT&L Building.** Streetscape of East side of N. Main Street. Looking SE
- 2     **NOT&L Building.** Streetscape towards East. North view of NOT&L.
- 3     **NOT&L Building.** Detail. Cartouche of NOT&L Bldg. N. Main St.
- 4     **Medford Building.** Detail. Entablature of Medford Bldg. N. Main St.
- 5     **Everett Building.** Streetscape of East side of N. Main St. NE
- 6     **Everett Building.** Streetscape E. Market St. North side view. NE corner between N. Main and N. High Streets. View from Everett Building to Carnegie Library.
- 7     **Castle Hall.** Streetscape E. Market St. North side view. NW corner between N. High and N. Main Streets. View from Lane-Dodge Building to Everett Building.
- 8     **Castle Hall.** Streetscape E. Market & N. High St. North and East side views. From Castle Hall to Sojourner Truth Building.
- 9     **Akron Granite & Marble Works-Curtice Press.** Streetscape N. High St. NW. West side. From Akron Granite & Marble Works to NOT&L garage.
- 10    **NOT&L Substation.** Streetscape N. High St. West Side SW.
- 11    **NOT&L complex.** Looking SW on N. High St.
- 12    **Carnegie Library.** Streetscape E. Market St. North side. Looking NE between N. High & N. Broadway Streets.
- 13    **70 N. Broadway St.** Streetscape N. Broadway St. Looking South from Bowen School to Quaker Square.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

PHOTO LISTS

Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

Page 5

- 
- 14 **Old Akron Beacon Journal Building.** Streetscape E. Market St. North side. NE View. Between N. Broadway & N. Prospect St.
  - 15 **Mitchell Block.** Detail. Mitchell Block. East Market St.
  - 16 **Mitchell Block.** Streetscape E. Market St. North Side. NW Between N. Summit & N. Main St. View from Mitchell Block to Everett Bldg.
  - 17 **Carnegie Library.** Streetscape N. High St. East Side NE. View from Carnegie Library to Sojourner Truth Building.
  - 18 **Bowen School.** View from Sojourner Truth Bldg on N. High St. Looking NE
  - 19 **Sojourner Truth Building.** Streetscape N. High St. East Side. Looking SE from Sojourner Truth to Old Post Office.
  - 20 **Old Akron Post Office.** Streetscape E. Market St. South Side. Looking SE. Between S. High & S. Prospect St. From Old Akron Post Office to New Akron Post Office.
  - 21 **Old Akron Post Office.** SE view of Akron Museum of Art & Carnegie Library from Sculpture Garden.
  - 22 **Carnegie Library.** Streetscape E. Market St. North side. Looking towards NW. Between N. Broadway & N. Main St. View from Carnegie Library to Everett Building.
  - 23 **Mitchell Block.** Streetscape E. Market St. South side SE Between S. Broadway & S. Prospect St.
  - 24 **New Akron Beacon Journal Building.** Detail. New Akron Beacon Journal Bldg.
  - 25 **Akron Museum of Art (Old Akron Post Office).** View to Castle Hall from Akron Museum of Art's Sculpture Garden. Looking NW.
  - 26 **United Building.** Streetscape S. Main St. East side SE Between E. Market & Akron-Summit

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

PHOTO LISTS

Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

Page 6

- 
- County Library. View from United Building to Metropolitan Building.
- 27 **Metropolitan Building.** Streetscape S. Main St. East side. Looking NE. Between Akron-Summit County Library & E. Market St. From Metropolitan Building to Everett Building.
- 28 **Metropolitan Building.** Detail Pilaster. Metropolitan Bldg.
- 29 **New Akron Post Office.** Streetscape E. Market St. South side. Between S. Prospect & S. Summit Streets. From New Akron Post Office to New Akron Beacon Journal.
- 30 **New Akron Post Office.** Streetscape S. Prospect St.-N. Prospect St. West Side. Looking NW. Between New Post Office building and Trinity Lutheran Church
- 31 **Medford Building.** Medford Building Elevation. N. Main St.
- 32 **Anna Dean Farm Block/Ohio Edison Annex.** Anna Dean Farm Block/Ohio Edison Annex Elevation. N. Main St.
- 33 **Commerce Block - Hermes Building.** South Elevation. East Market St and North Maiden Lane Alley.
- 34 **Akron Granite & Marble Works- Curtice Press.** Akron Works East Elevation on N. High Street..
- 35 **Dickson Transfer Co. Bldg.** East elevation on N. High St.
- 36 **Union Fireproof Storage Co. Bldg.** East elevation on N. High St..
- 37 **NOT&L Substation.** NOT&L Substation East elevation N. High St.
- 38 **NOT&L Terminal Complex.** NOT&L Terminal Complex. From Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
- 39 **South Wheeler Lane Alley.** Looking towards the South. East of the Akron Museum of Art.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

PHOTO LISTS

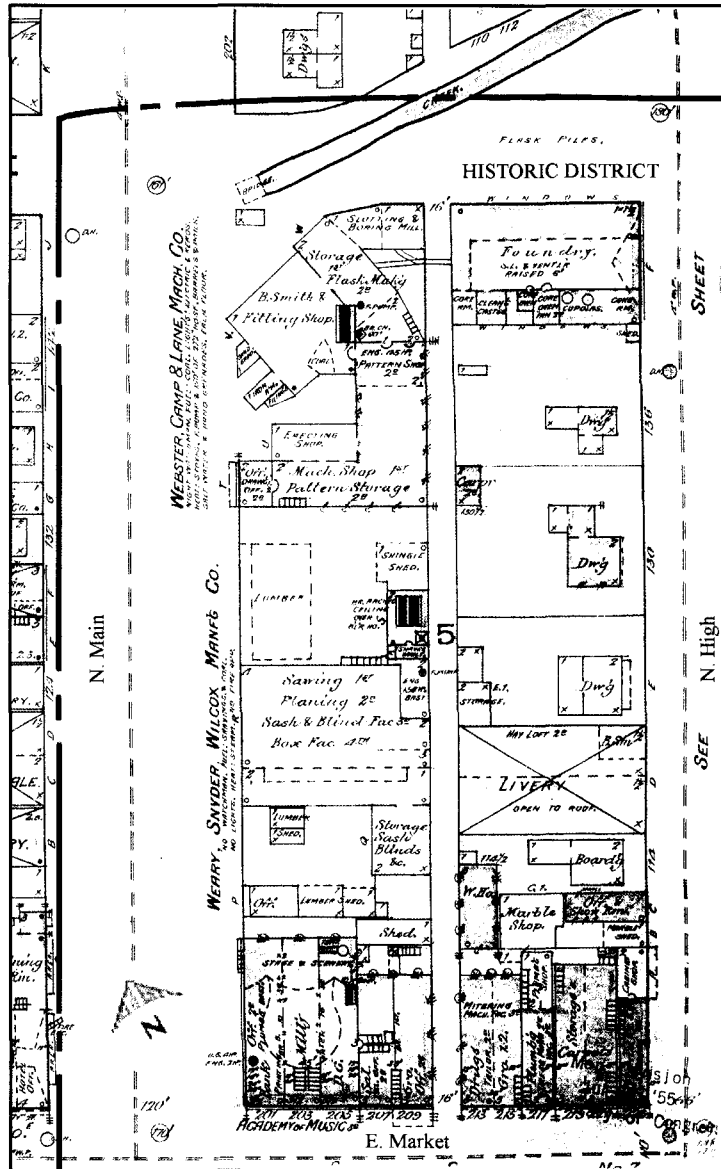
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

Page 7

- 
- 40 **New Akron Beacon Journal Building.** New Akron Beacon Journal Building. Detail of entrance on East Market Street.
- 41 **Bowen School.** Bowen School elevation detail. N. Broadway Street
- 42 **New Akron Beacon Journal Building.** New Akron Beacon Journal Bldg. elevation. S. Broadway Street.
- 43 **New Akron Beacon Journal Building.** Streetscape View S. Summit to S. Prospect Street. SE. View of New Akron Beacon Journal Building to New Post Office.
- 44 **Old Akron Beacon Journal Building.** Old Akron Beacon Journal elevation. East Market Street and N. Broadway Street.
- 45 **Ohio Savings Bank.** Ohio Savings Bank Elevation. East Market St. and N. Broadway St.
- 46 **Carnegie Library.** Streetscape View East Market Street. View between N. Broadway and N. High Streets. From Ohio Savings Bank to Carnegie Library.
- 47 **Nantucket Building Elevation.** Nantucket Building elevation. South Main Street.
- 48 **The United Building.** The United Bldg. detail at 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> floors. South Main Street.
- 49 **The Nantucket Building.** The Nantucket Building detail of entablature. S. Main St.
- 50 **East Ohio Gas Building.** East Ohio Gas elevation. North High Street.
- 51 **New Akron Beacon Journal Building.** New Akron Beacon Journal Building pilaster detail. East Market Street.
- 52 **The Metropolitan Building.** Cornice detail. S. Main Street.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

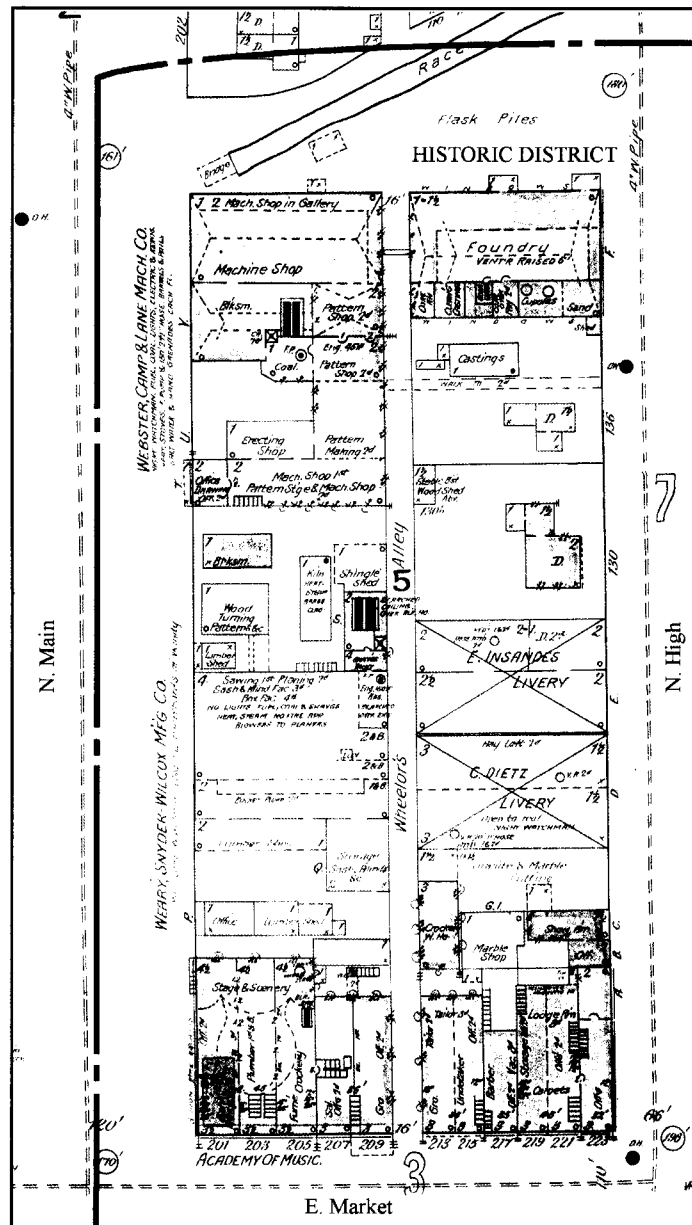
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Main-E. Market-N. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1886

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

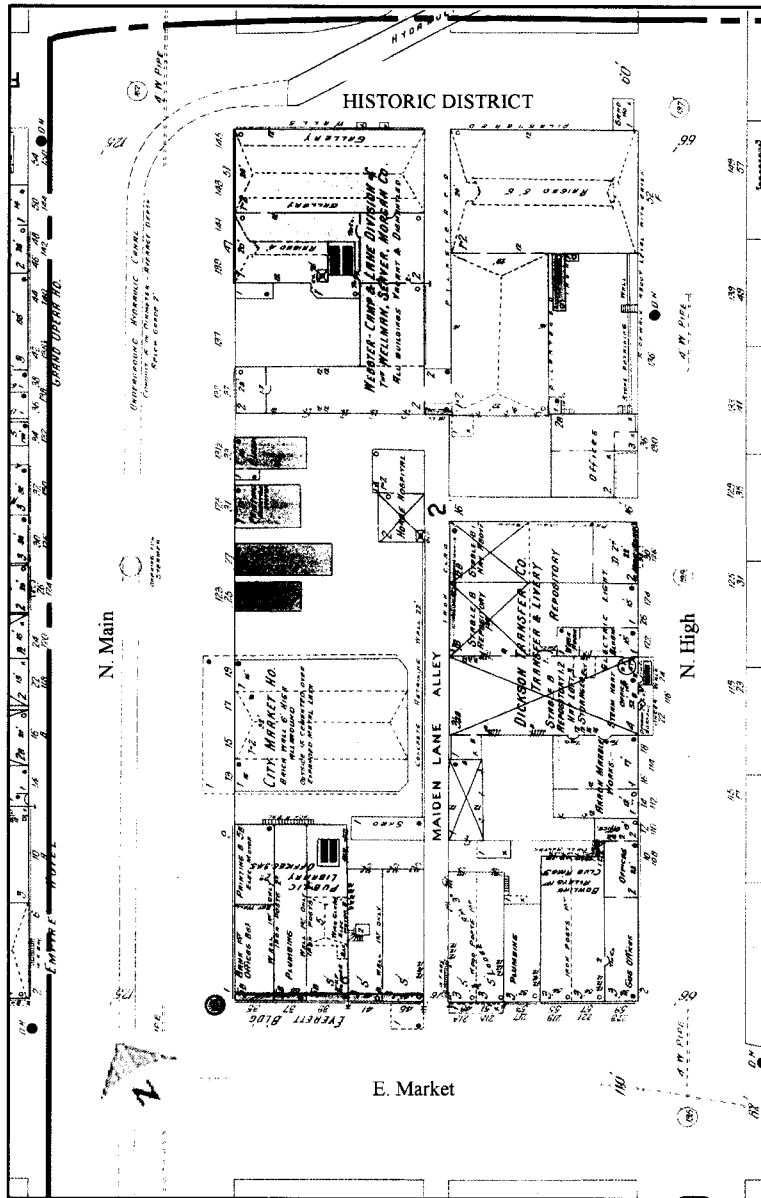
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Main-E. Market-N. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1892

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

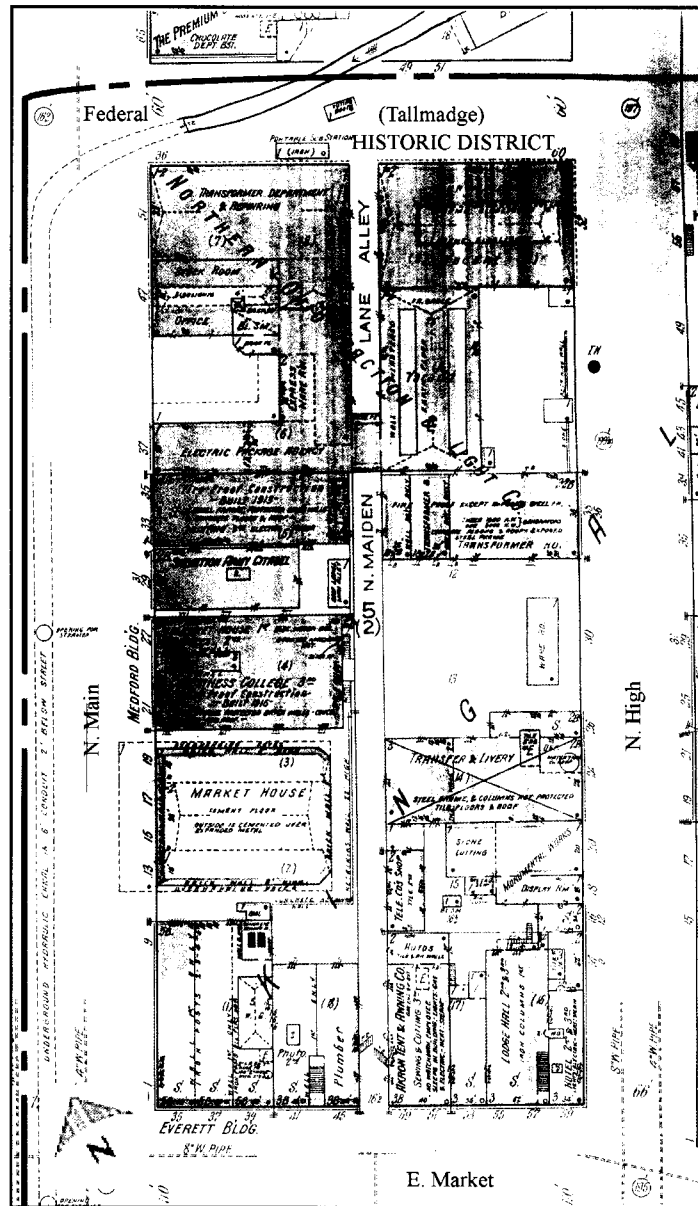
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Main-E. Market-N. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1904

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

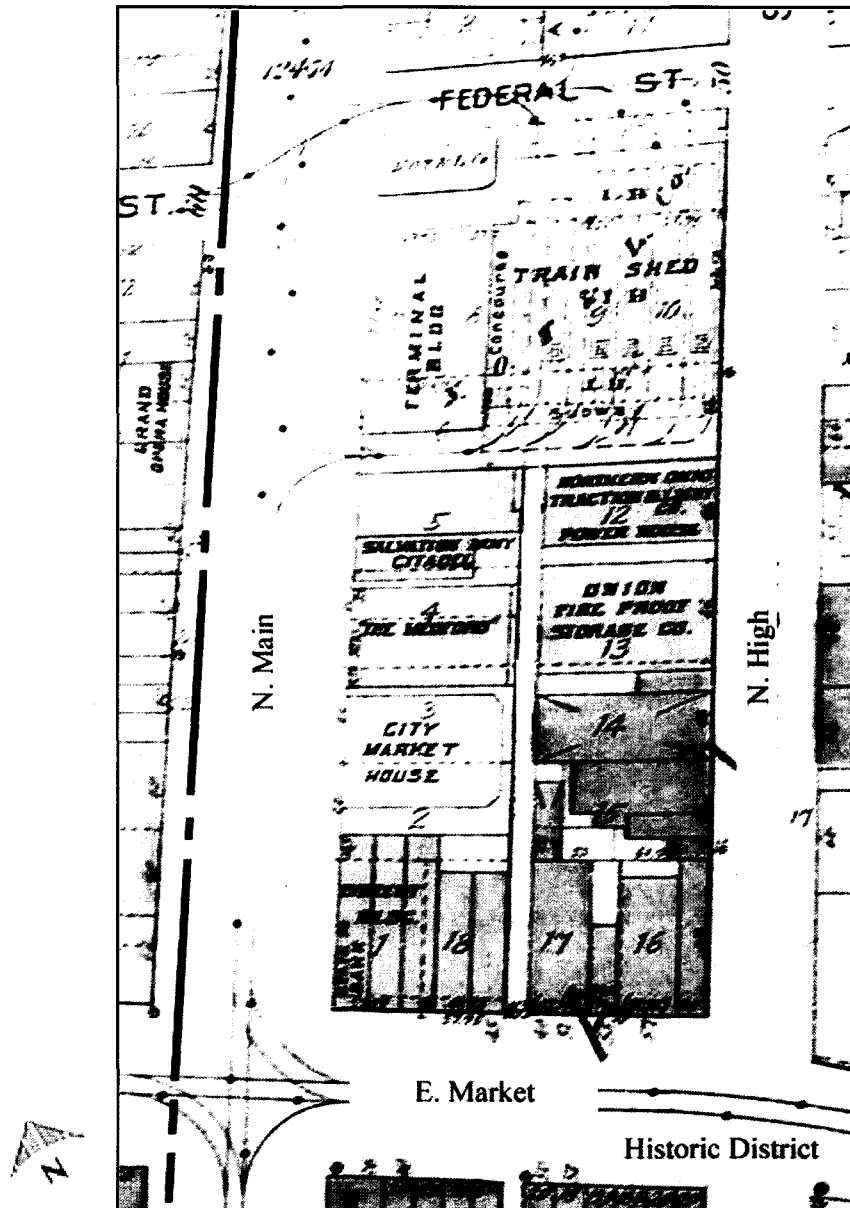


N. Main-E. Market-N. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1916



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

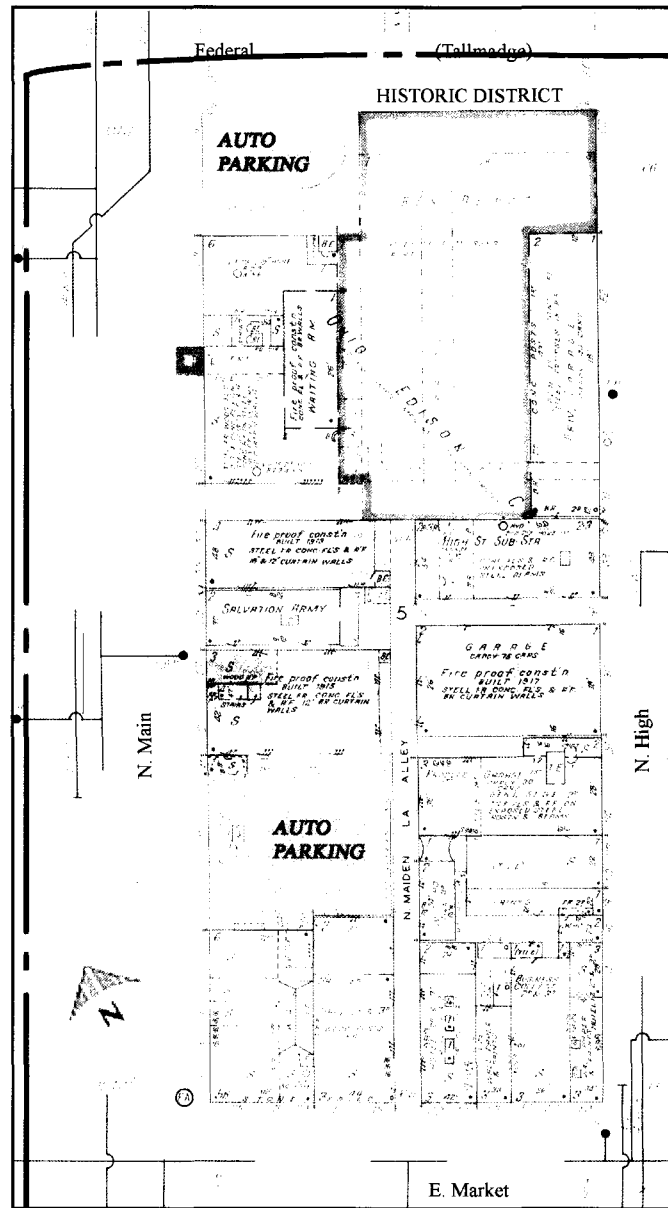
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Main-E. Market-N. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1921

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

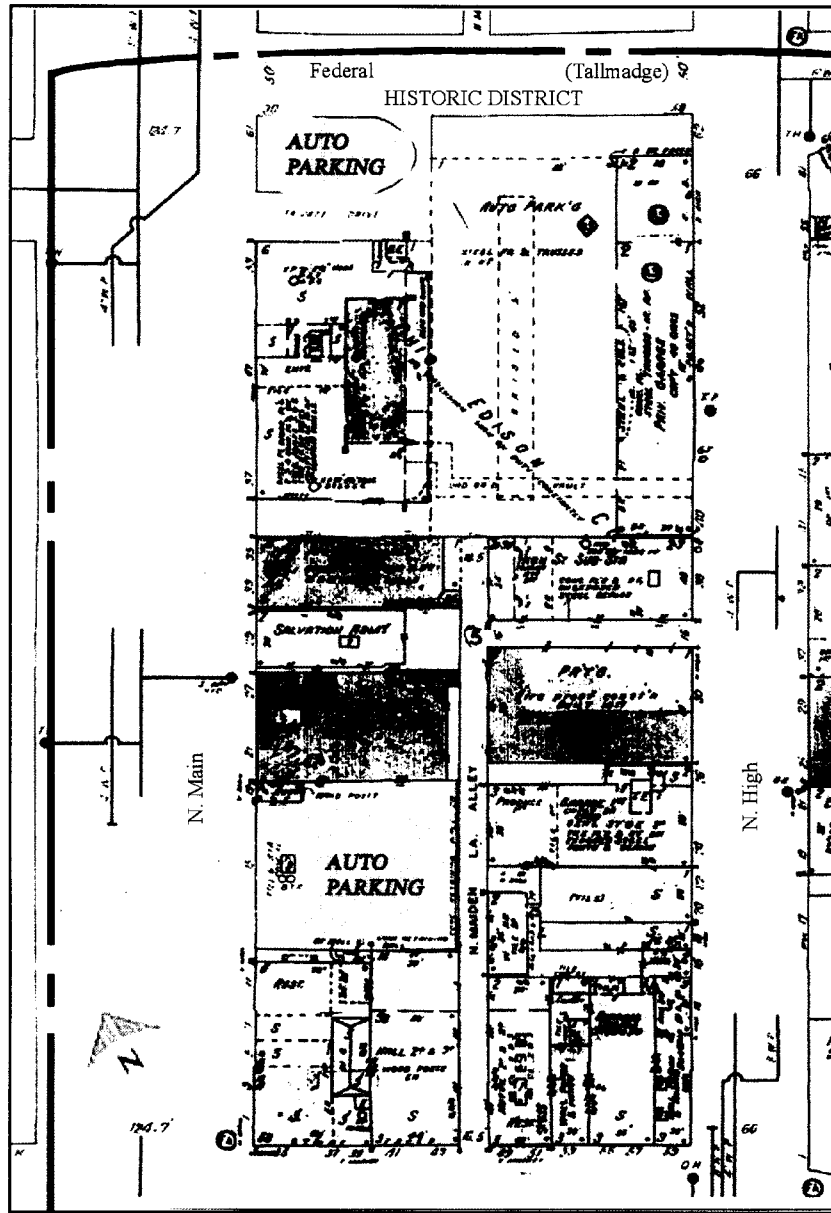
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Main-E. Market-N. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1940

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

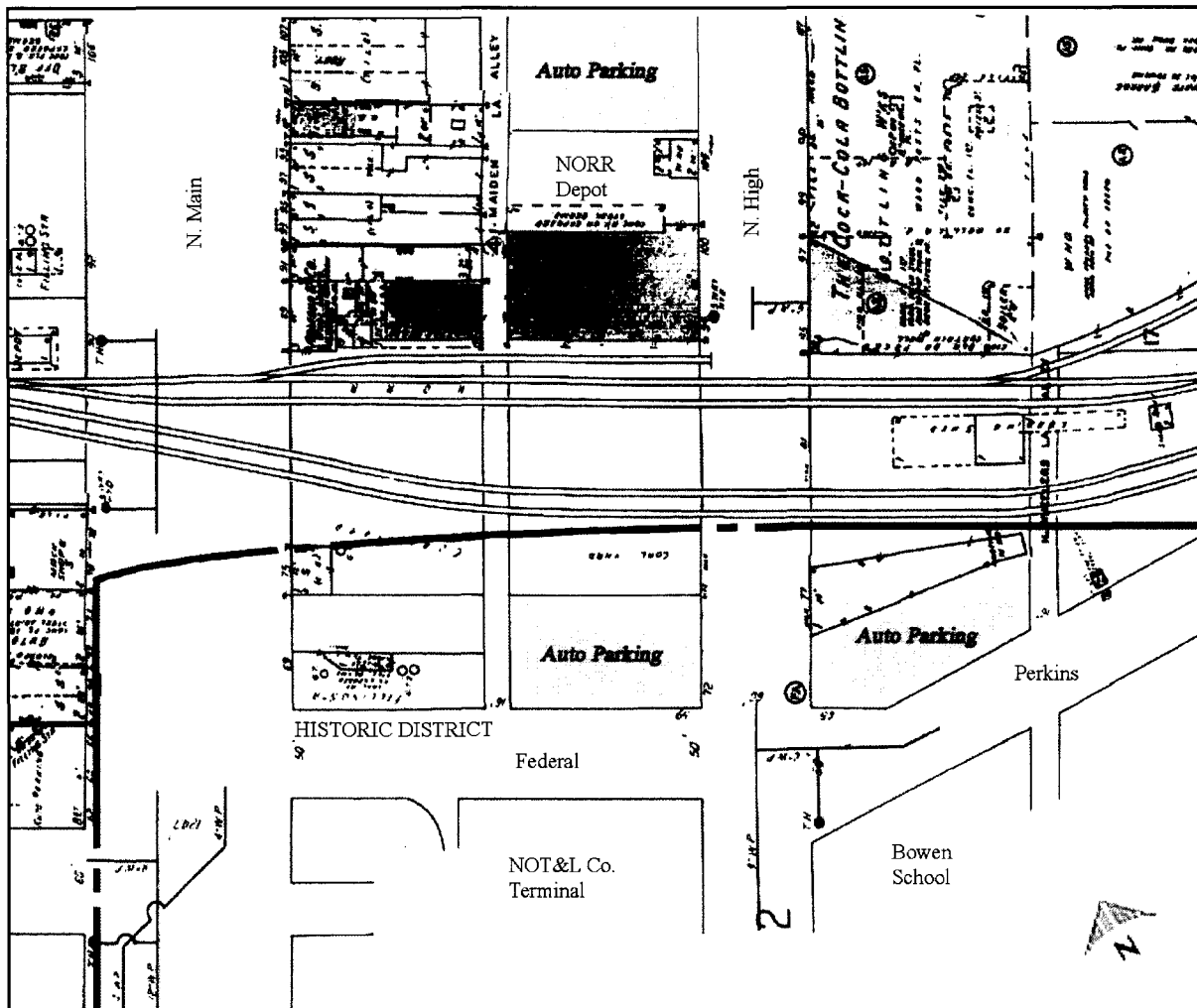


N. Main-E. Market-N. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1950

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS

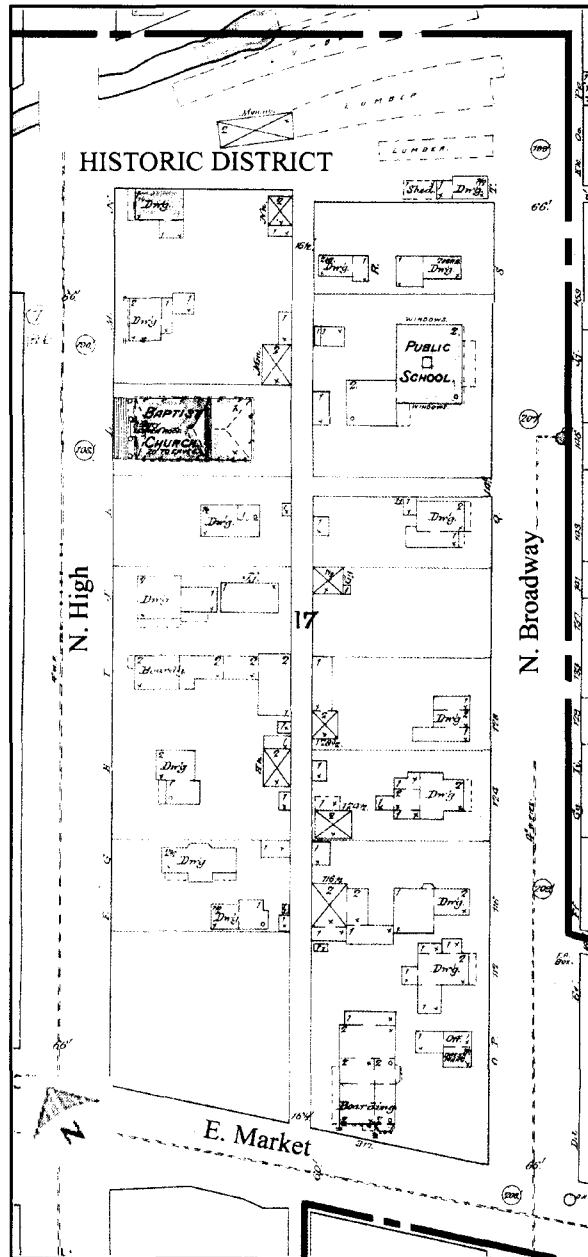
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



NORR Depot Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1950

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

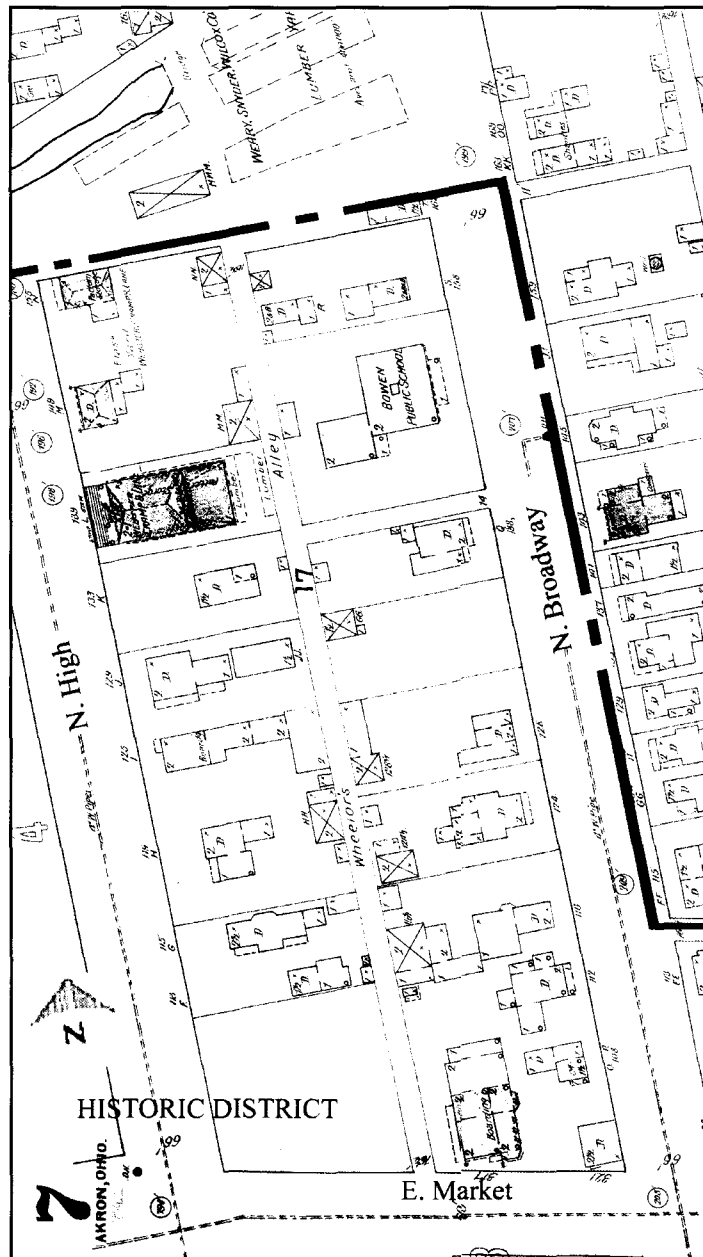
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. High-E. Market-N. Broadway Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1886

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

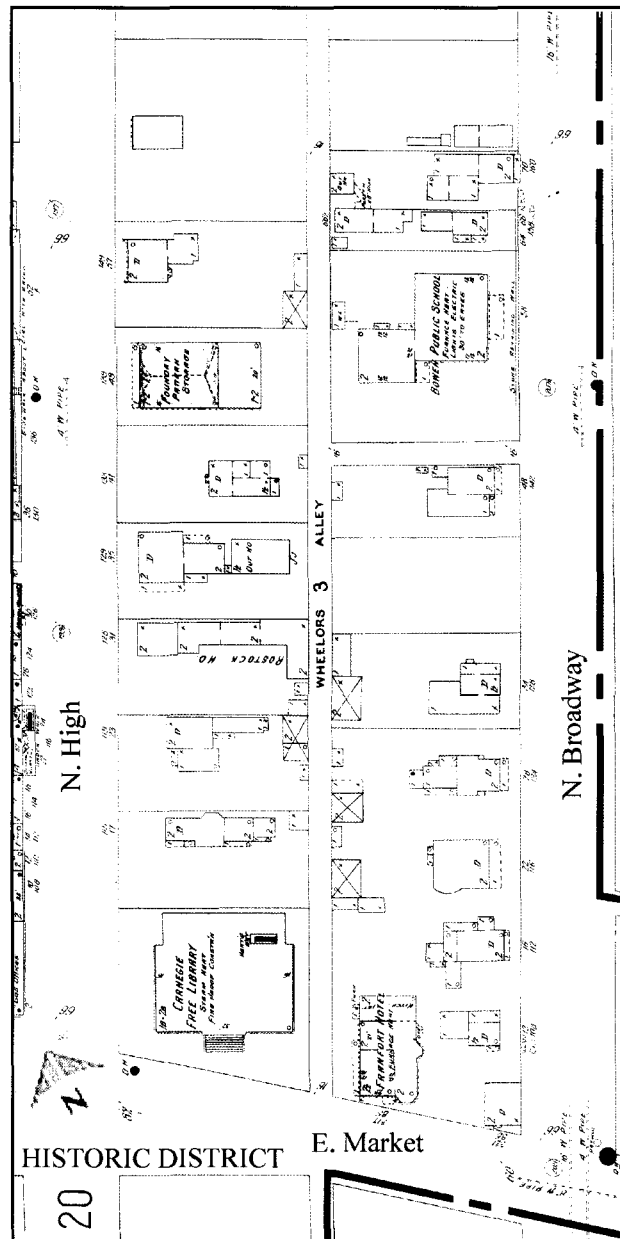
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. High-E. Market-N. Broadway Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1892

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

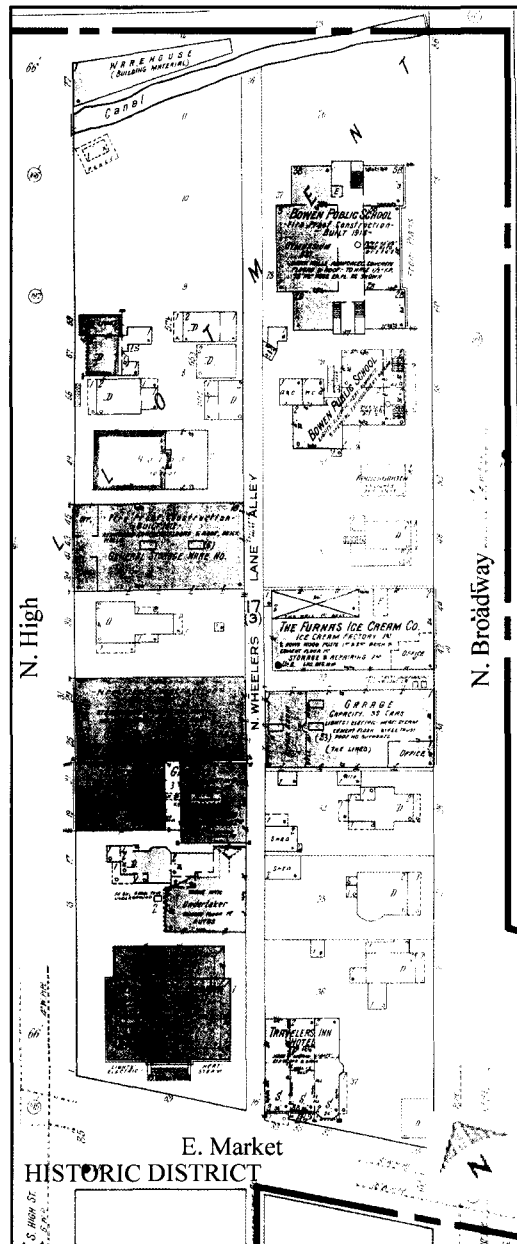
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. High-E. Market-N. Broadway Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1904

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

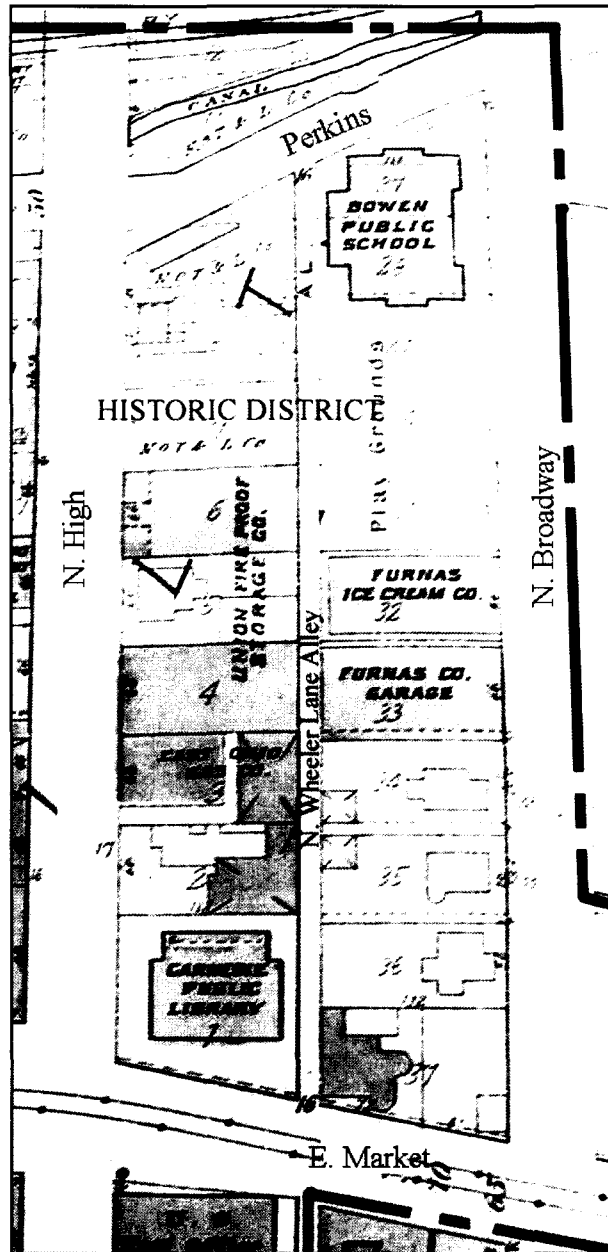


N. High-E. Market-N. Broadway Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1916



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

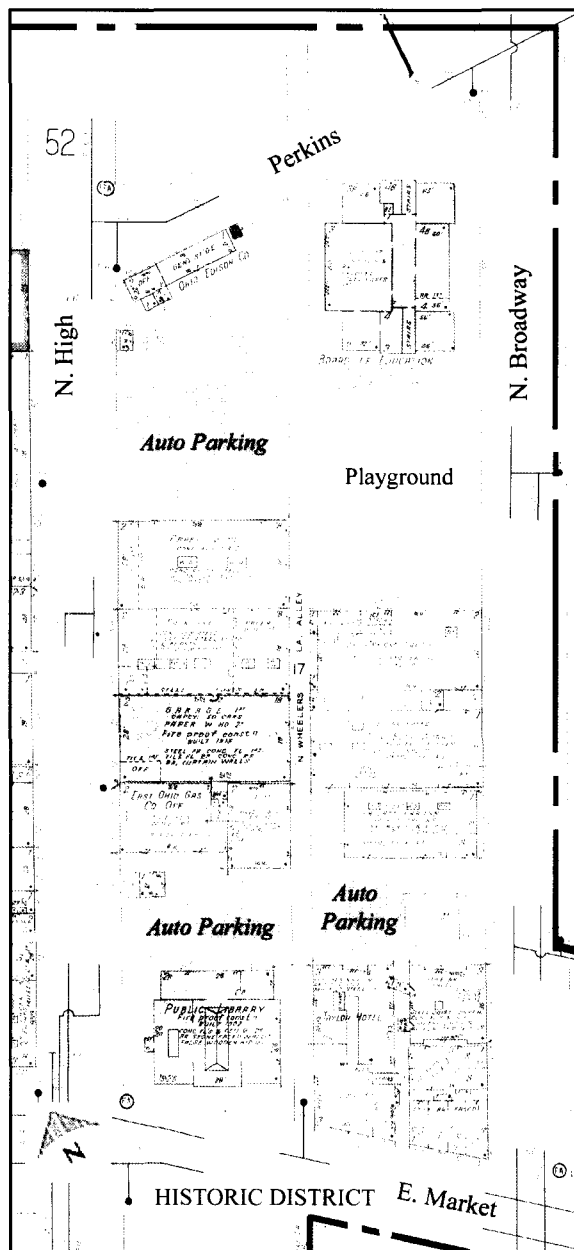
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. High-E. Market-N. Broadway Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1921

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

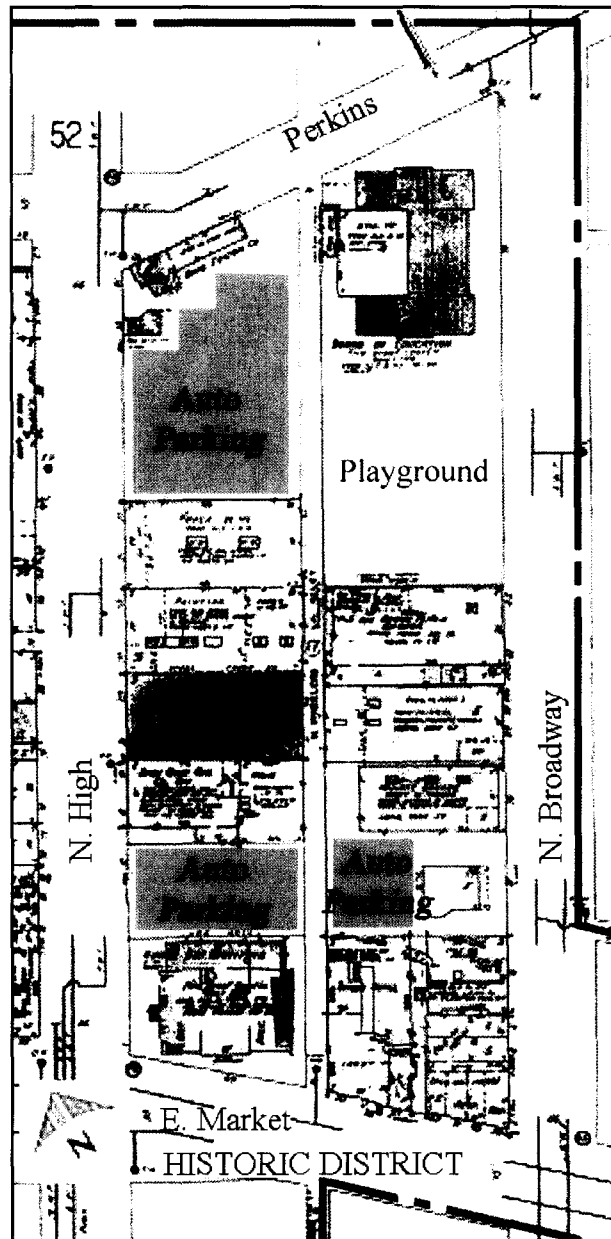
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. High-E. Market-N. Broadway Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1940

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

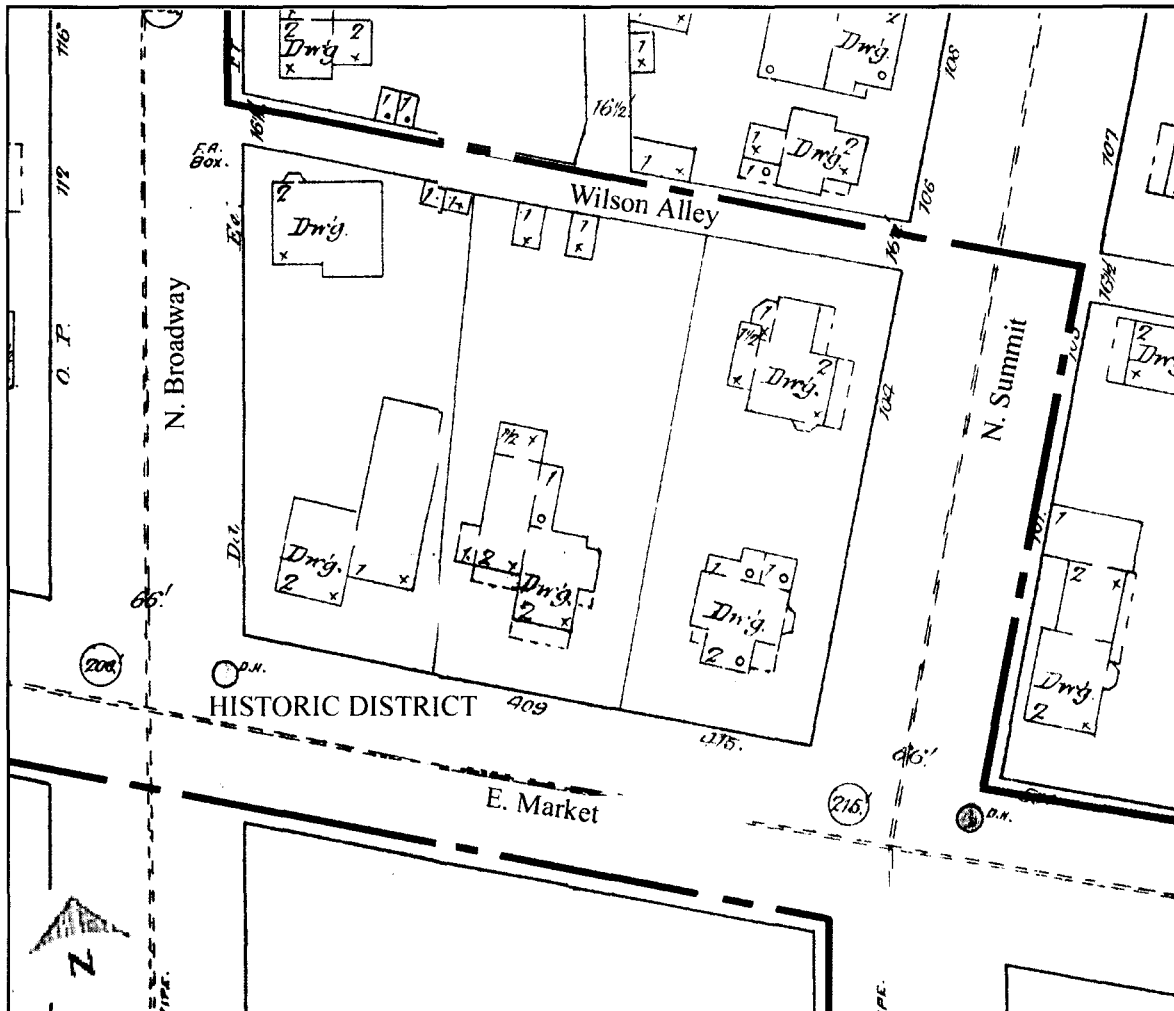
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. High-E. Market-N. Broadway Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1950

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

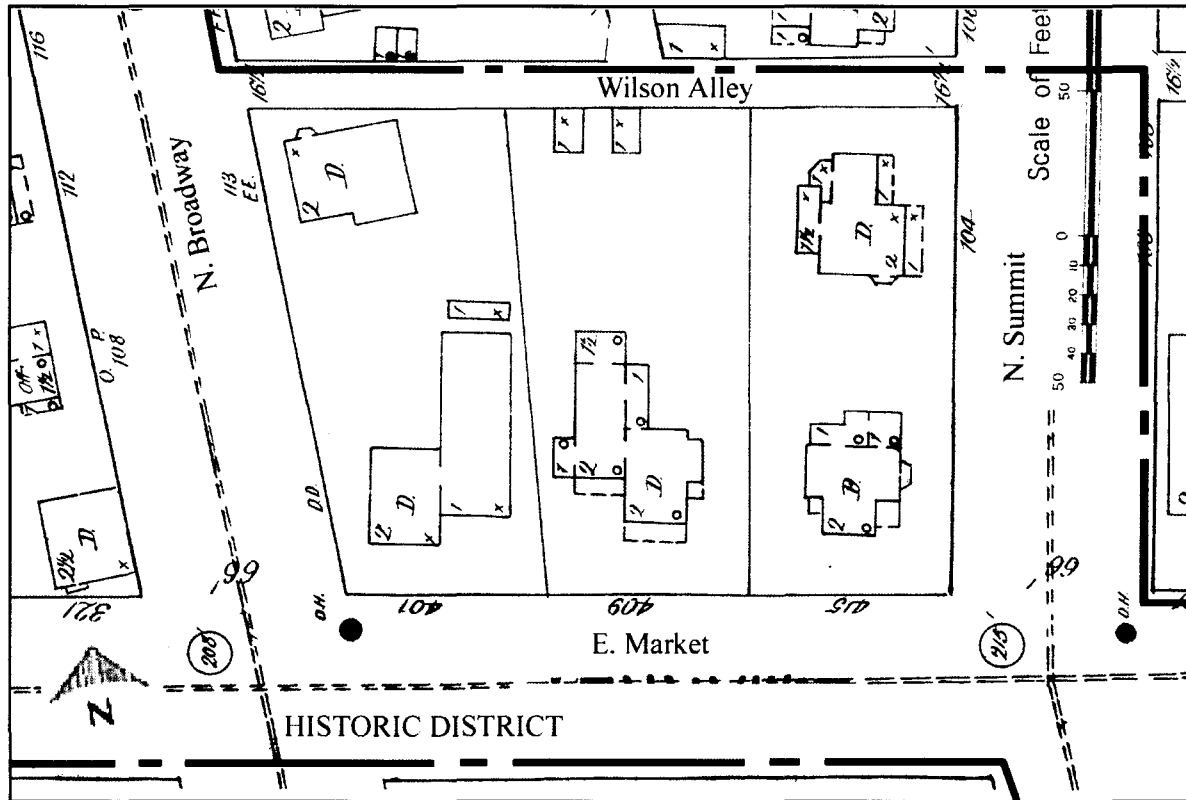
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Broadway-E. Market-N. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1886

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

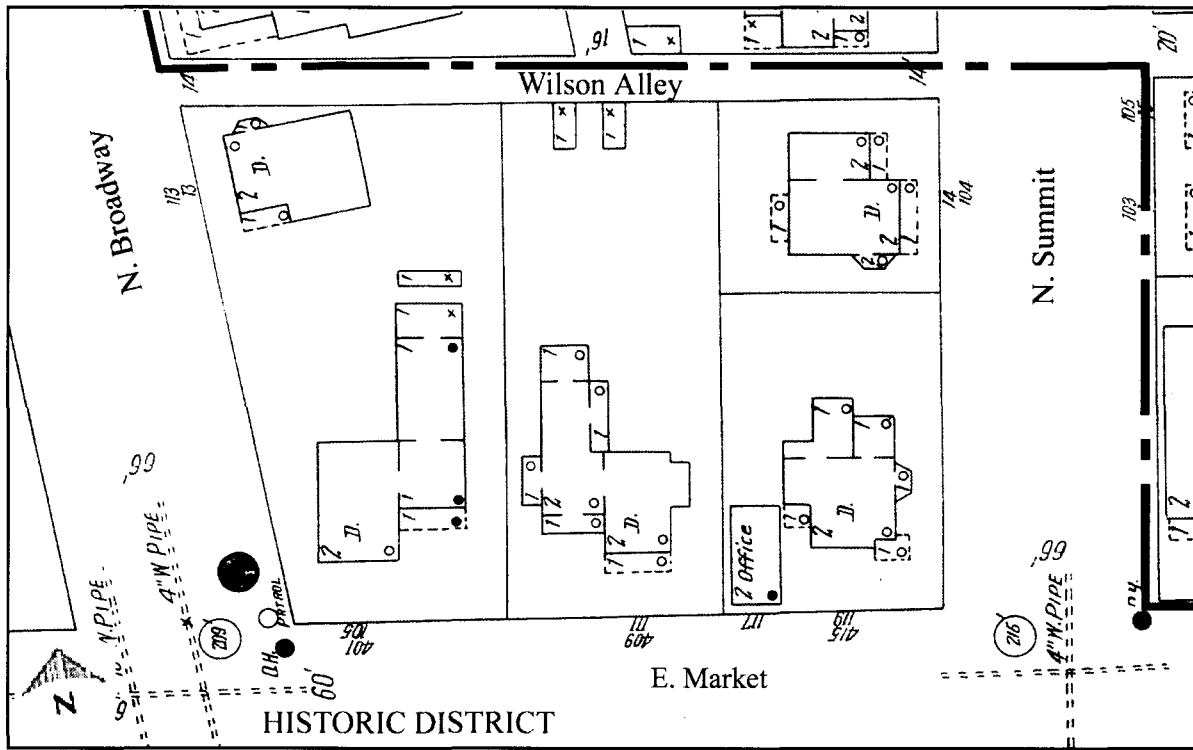
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Broadway-E. Market-N. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1892

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

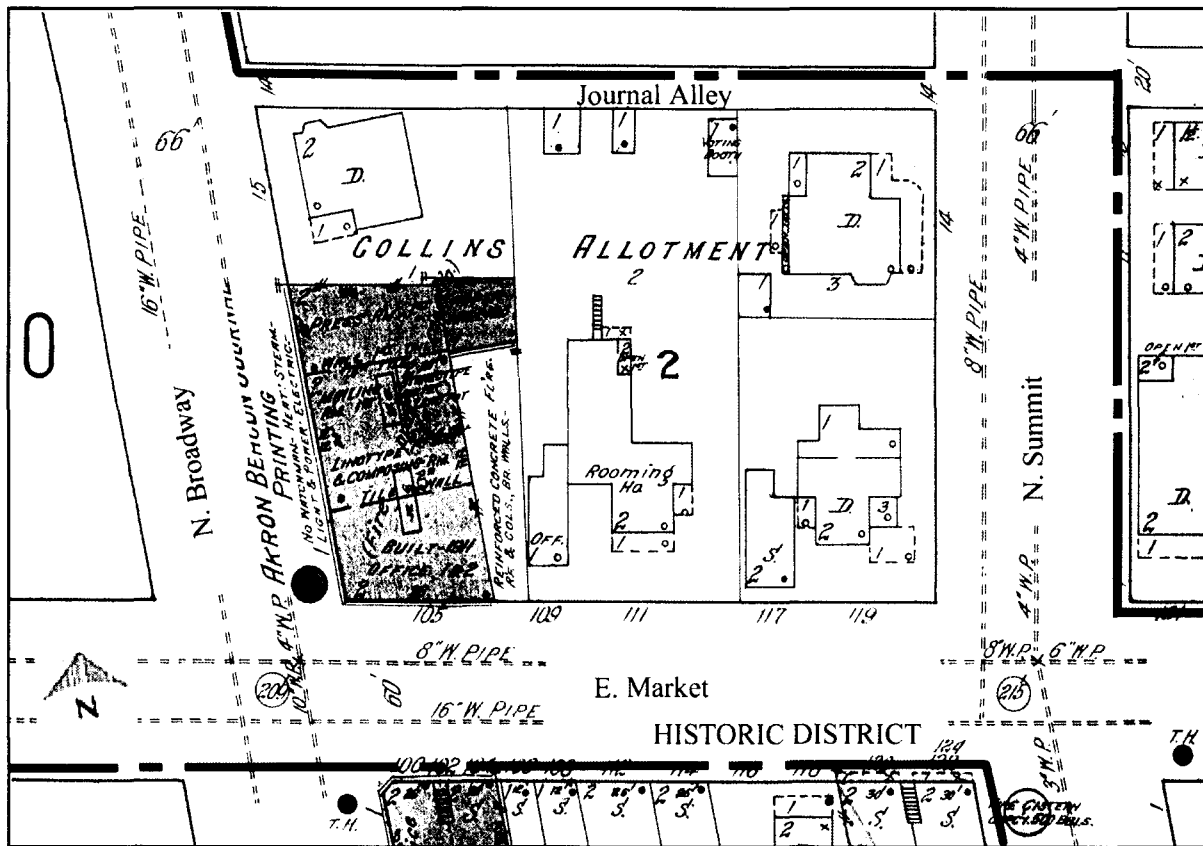
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Broadway-E. Market-N. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1904

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

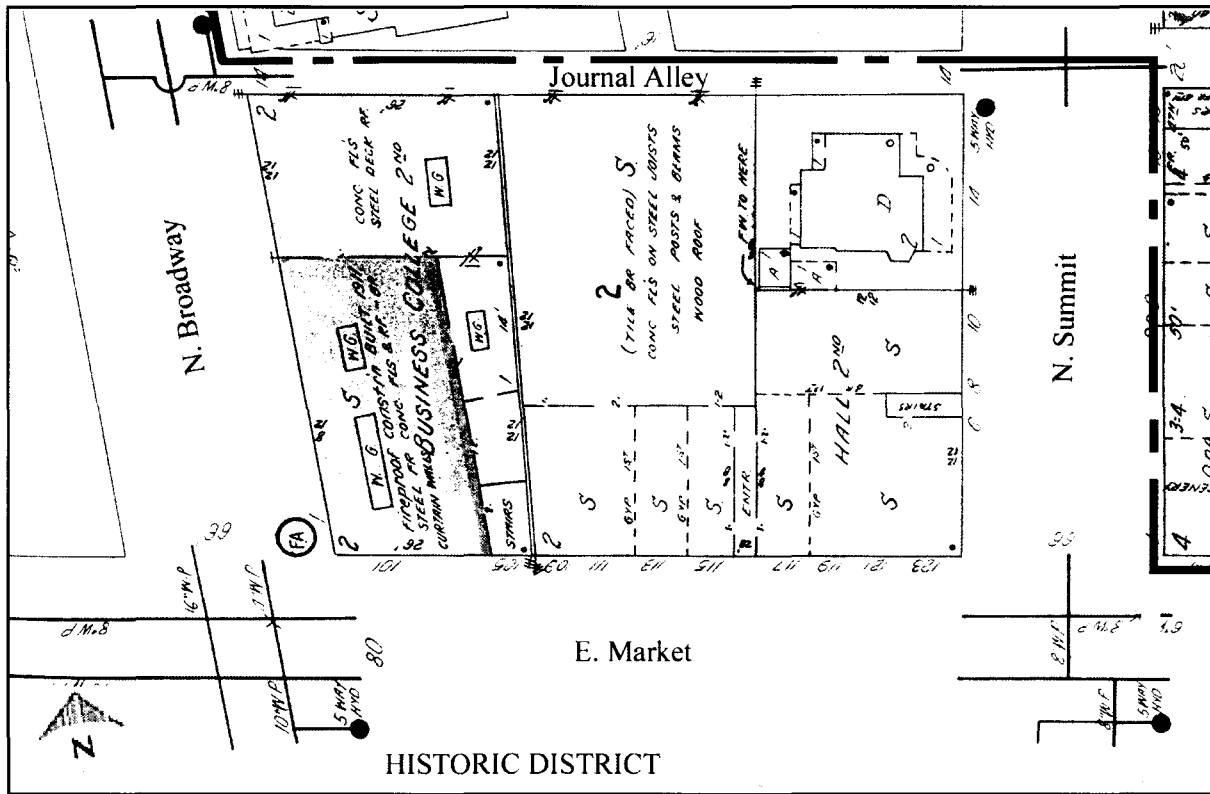
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Broadway-E. Market-N. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1916

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

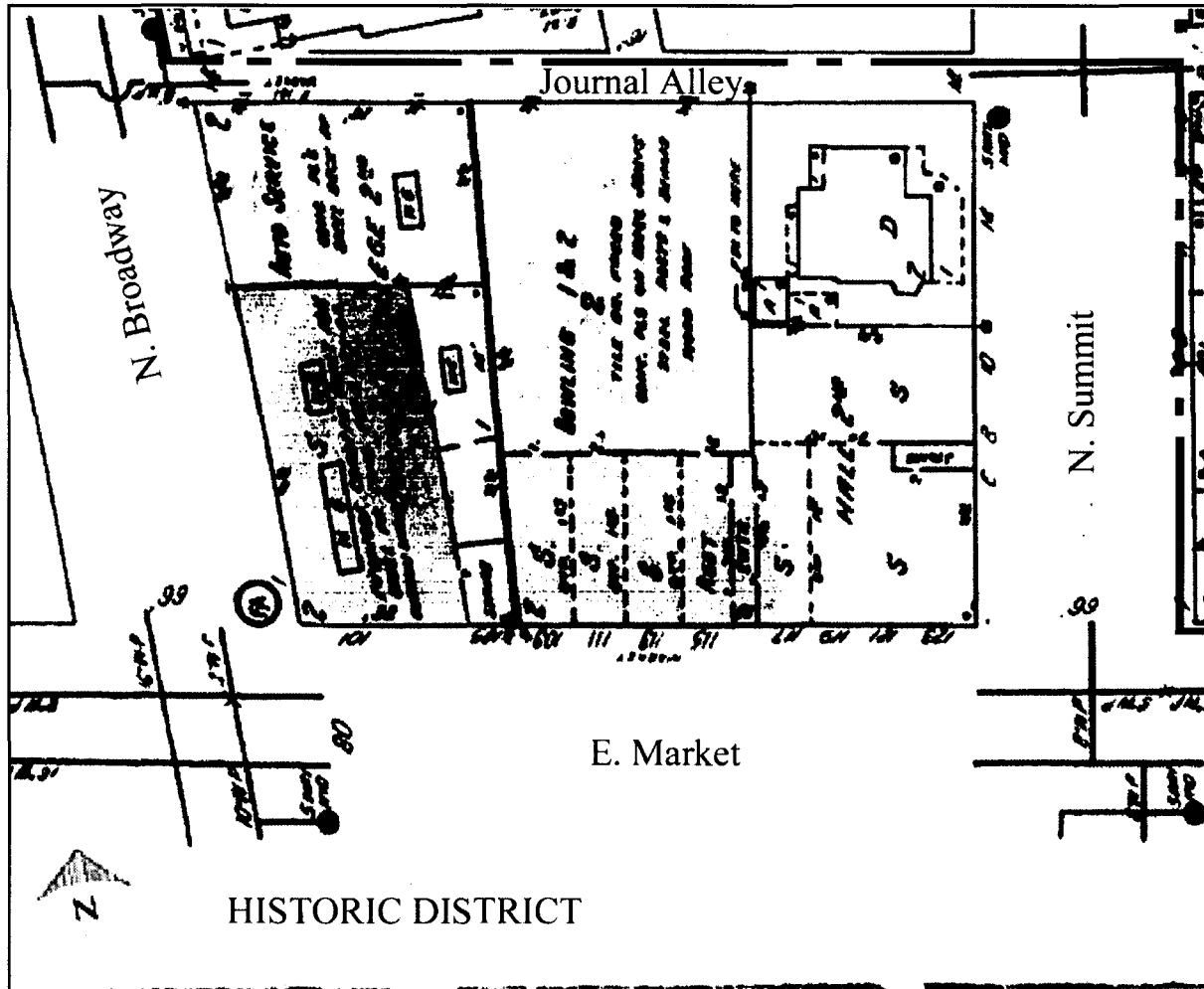


N. Broadway-E. Market-N. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1940



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

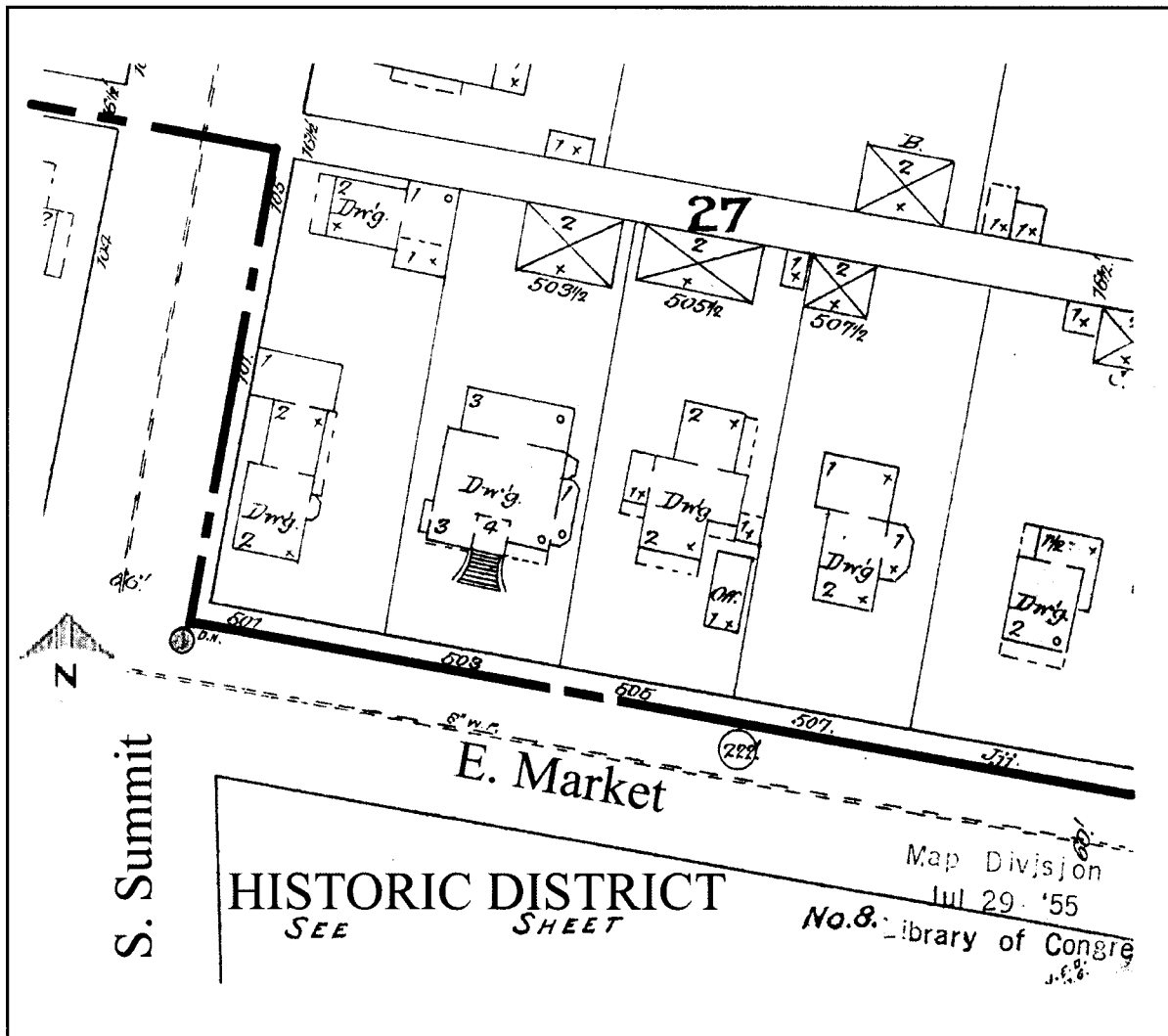
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Broadway-E. Market-N. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1950

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

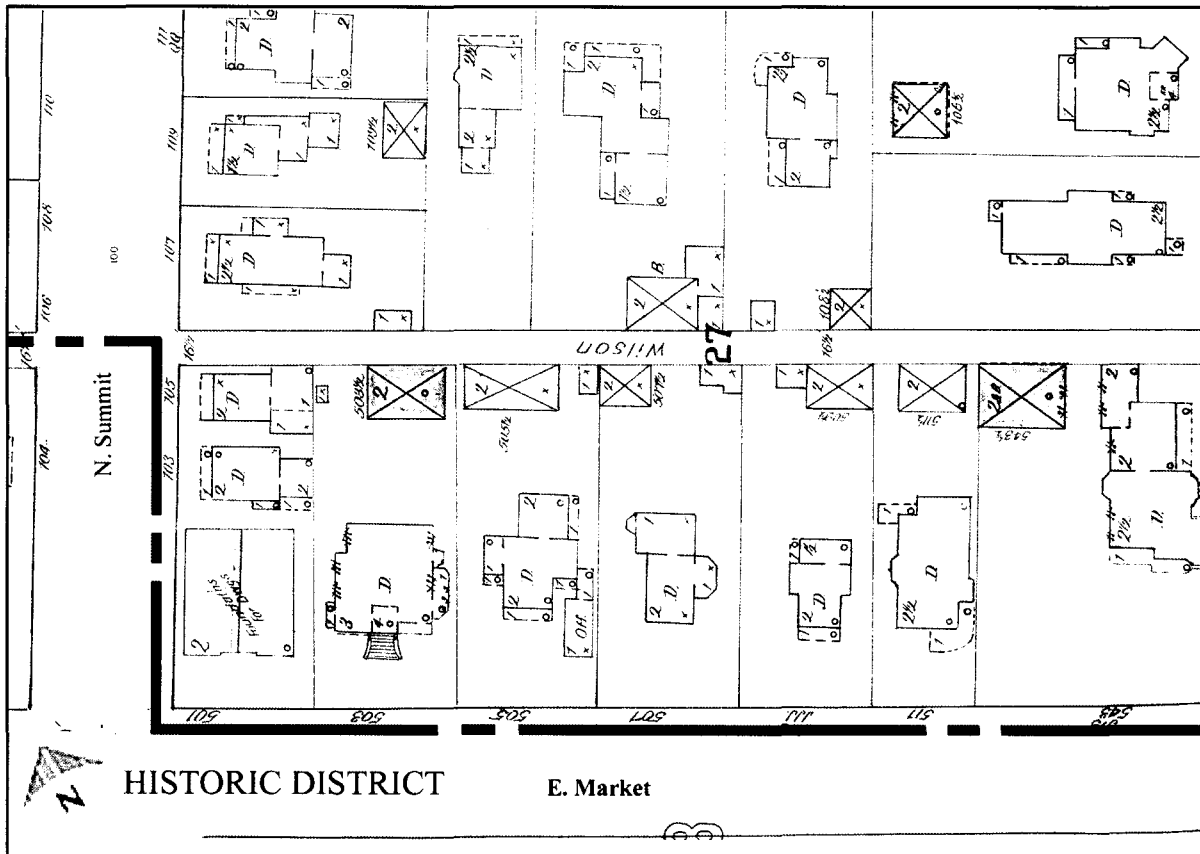
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Summit-E. Market-N. Prospect Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1886

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

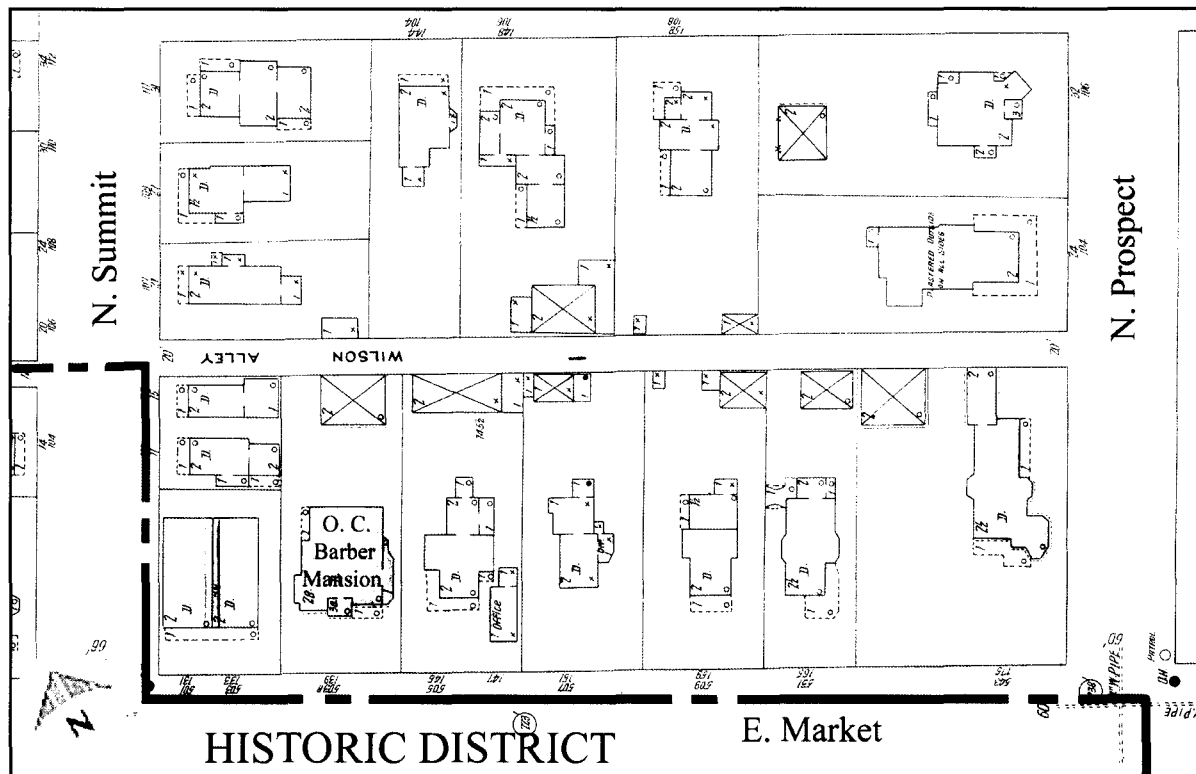
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Summit-E. Market-N. Prospect Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1892

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

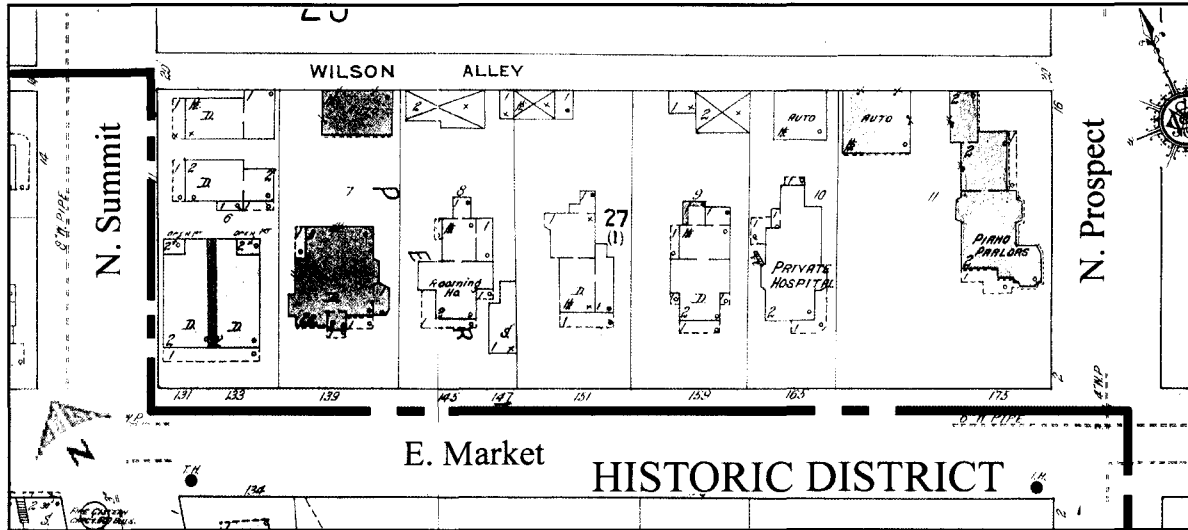
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Summit-E. Market-N. Prospect Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1904

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

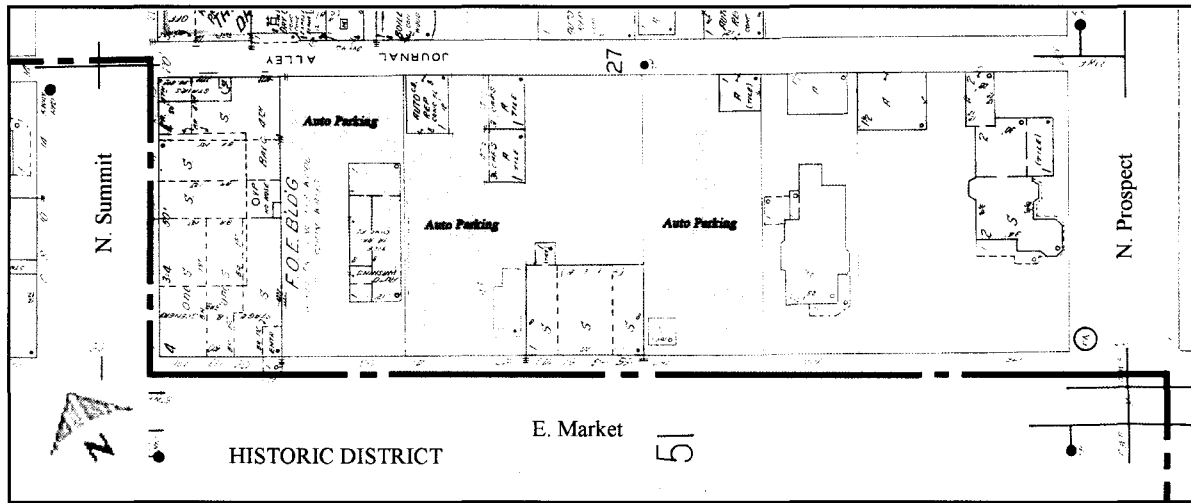
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Summit-E. Market-N. Prospect Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1916

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

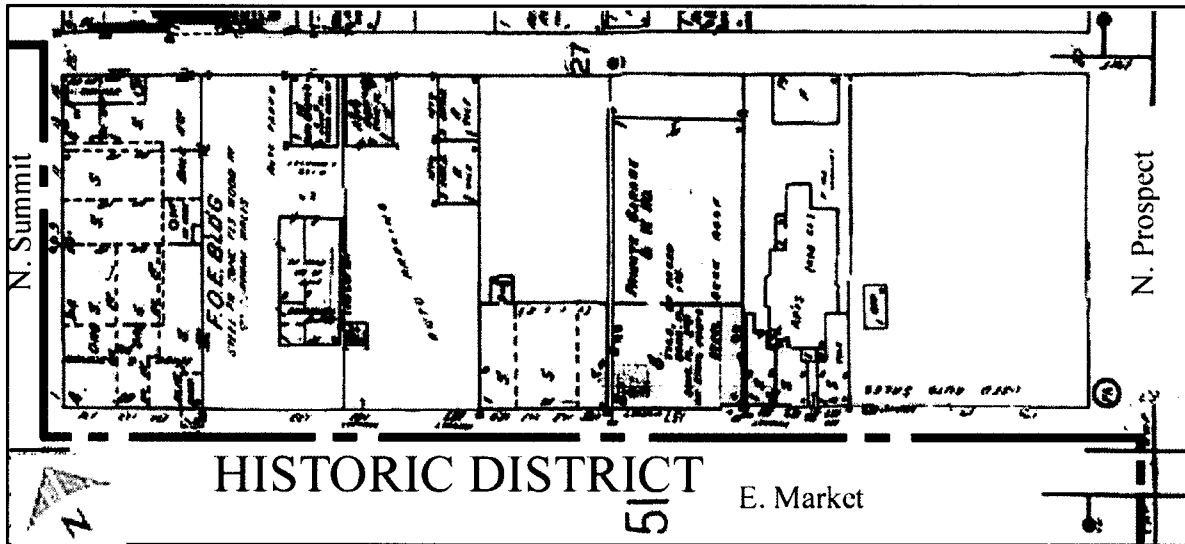
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Summit-E. Market-N. Prospect Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1940

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

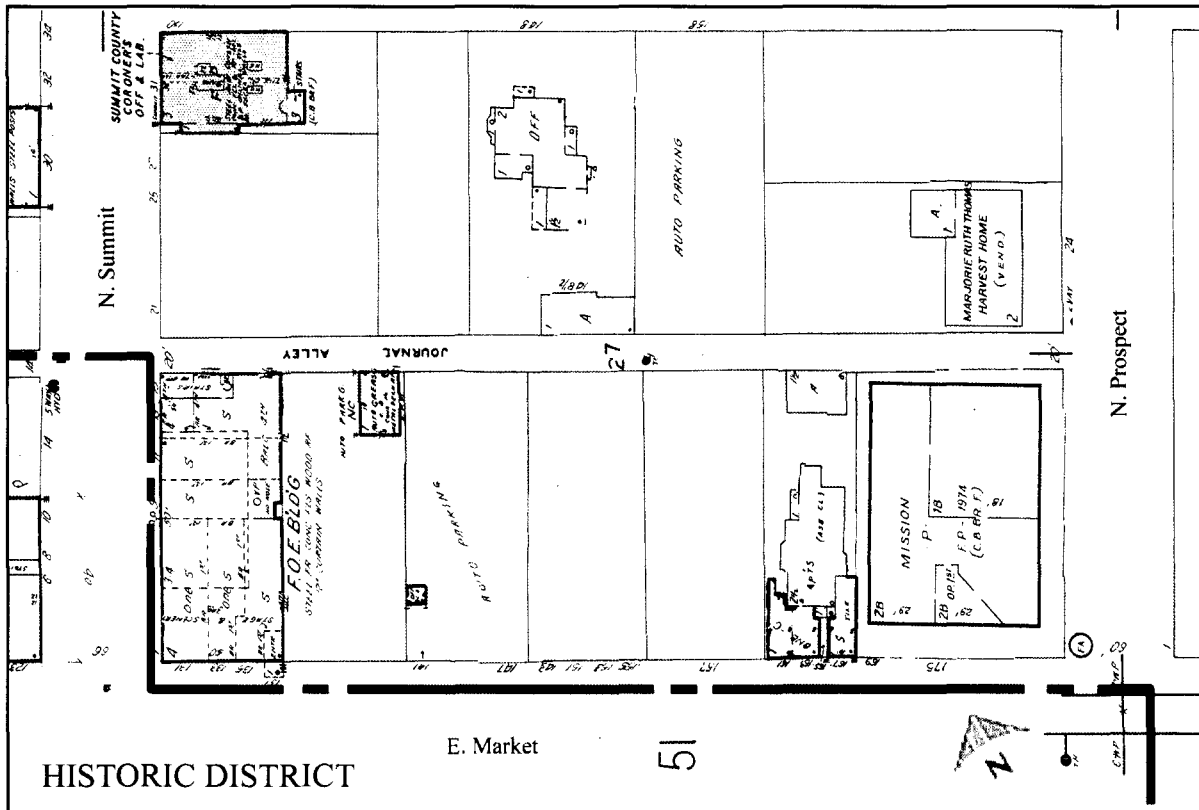
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



N. Summit-E. Market-N. Prospect Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1950

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

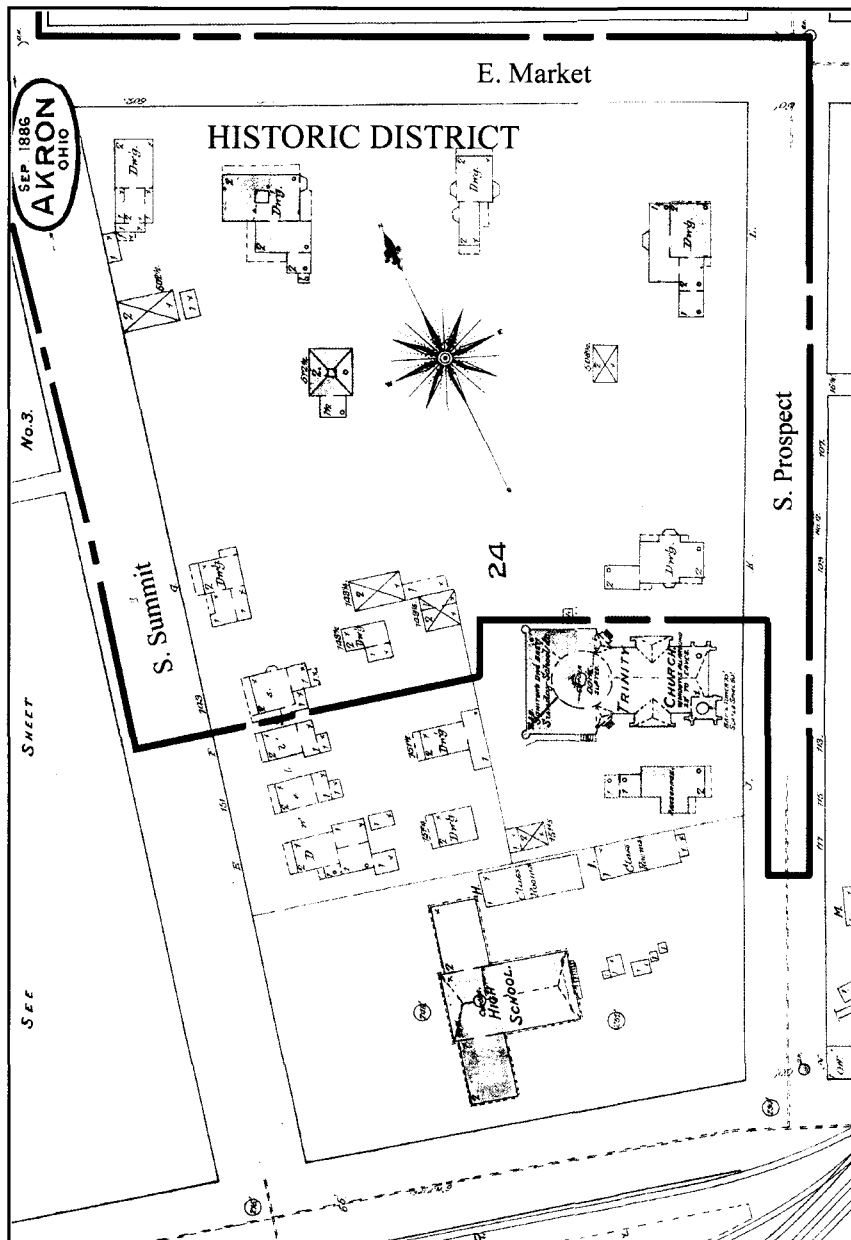


N. Summit-E. Market-N. Prospect Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1950-70



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

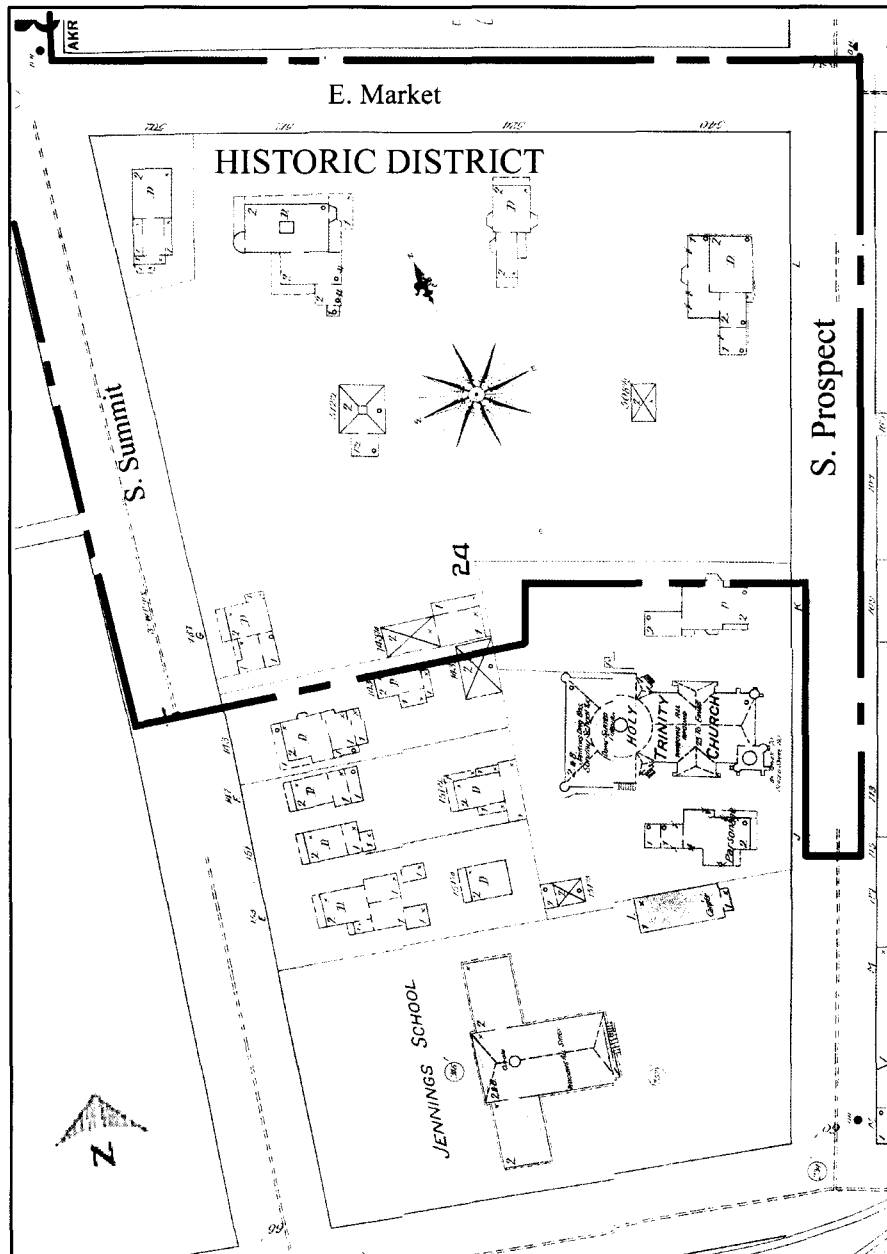
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Summit-E. Market-S. Prospect Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1886

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

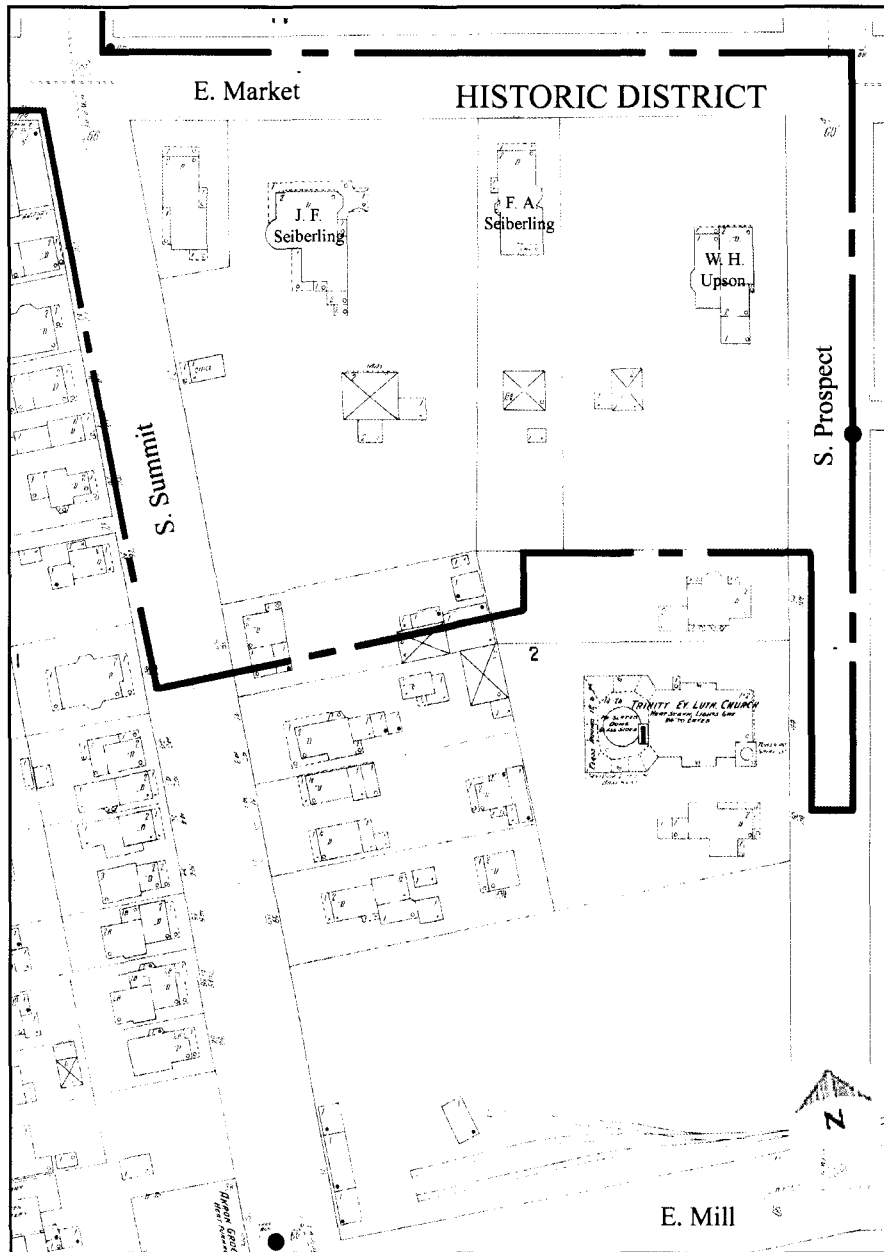
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Summit-E. Market-S. Prospect Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1892

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

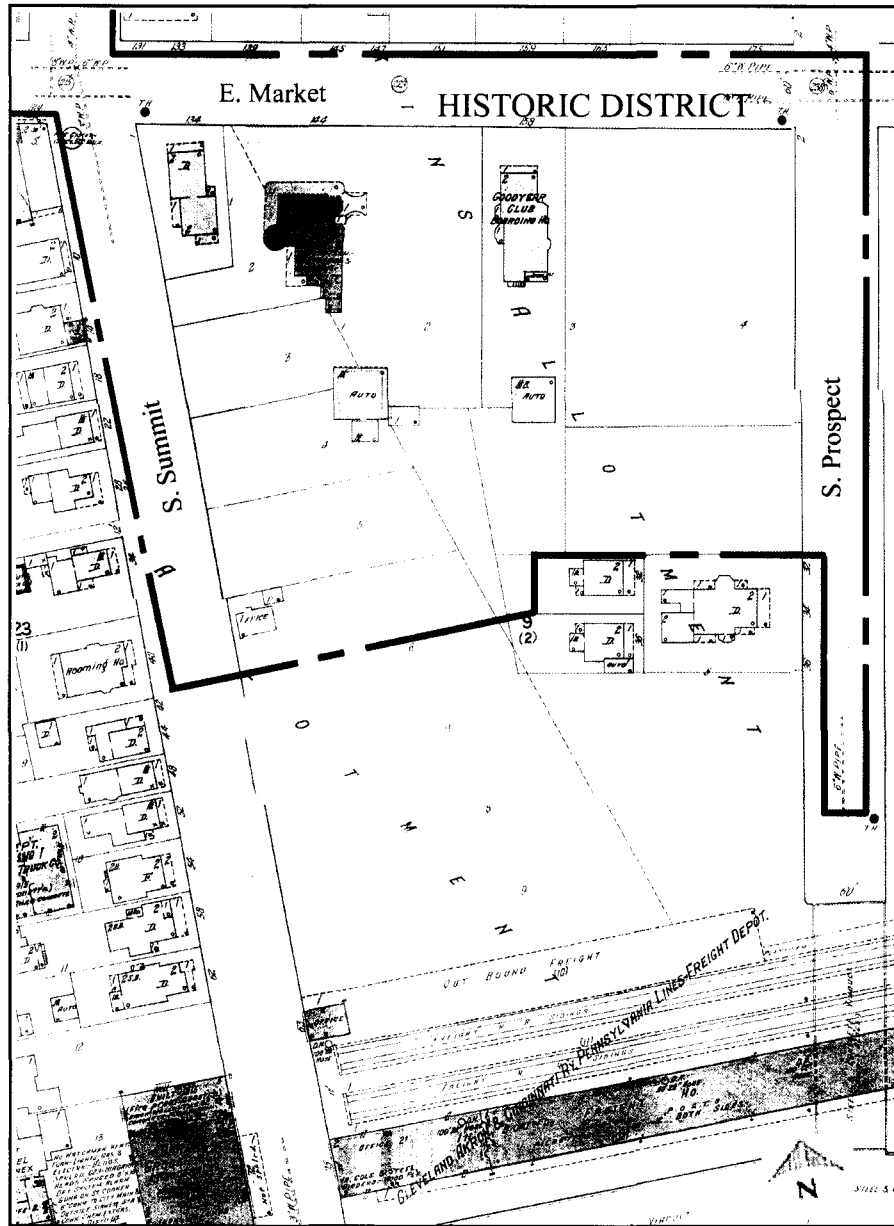
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Summit-E. Market-S. Prospect Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1904

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

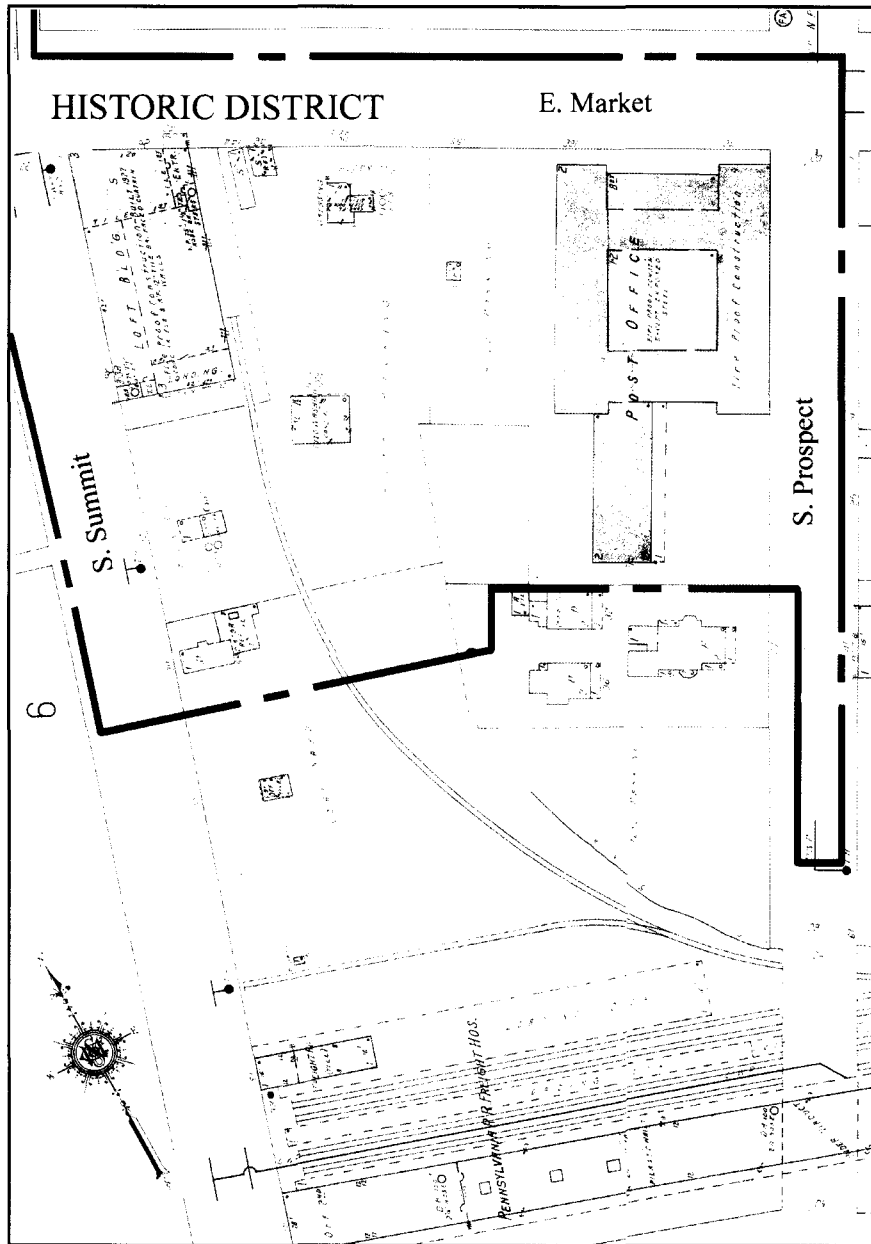
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Summit-E. Market-S. Prospect Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1916

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

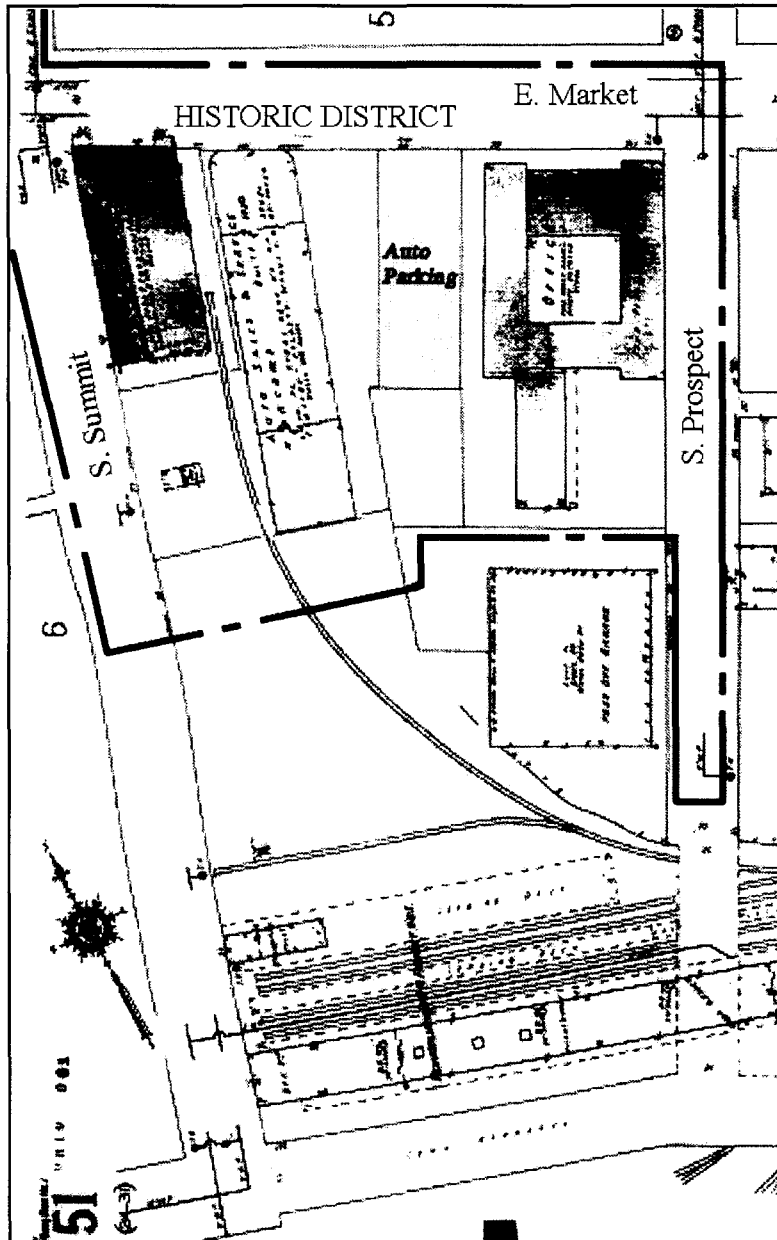
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Summit-E. Market-S. Prospect Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1940

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

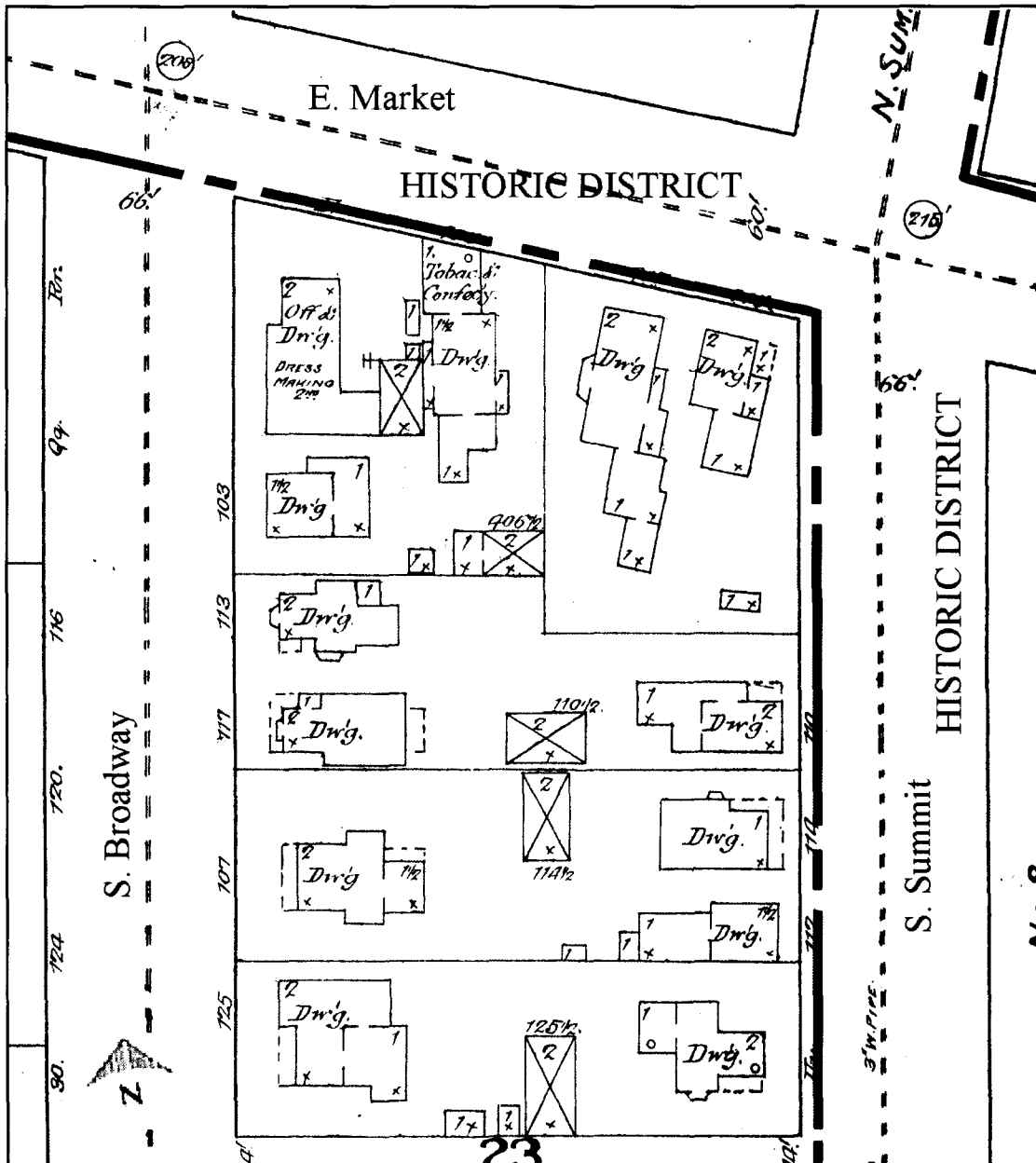
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Summit-E. Market-S. Prospect Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1950

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

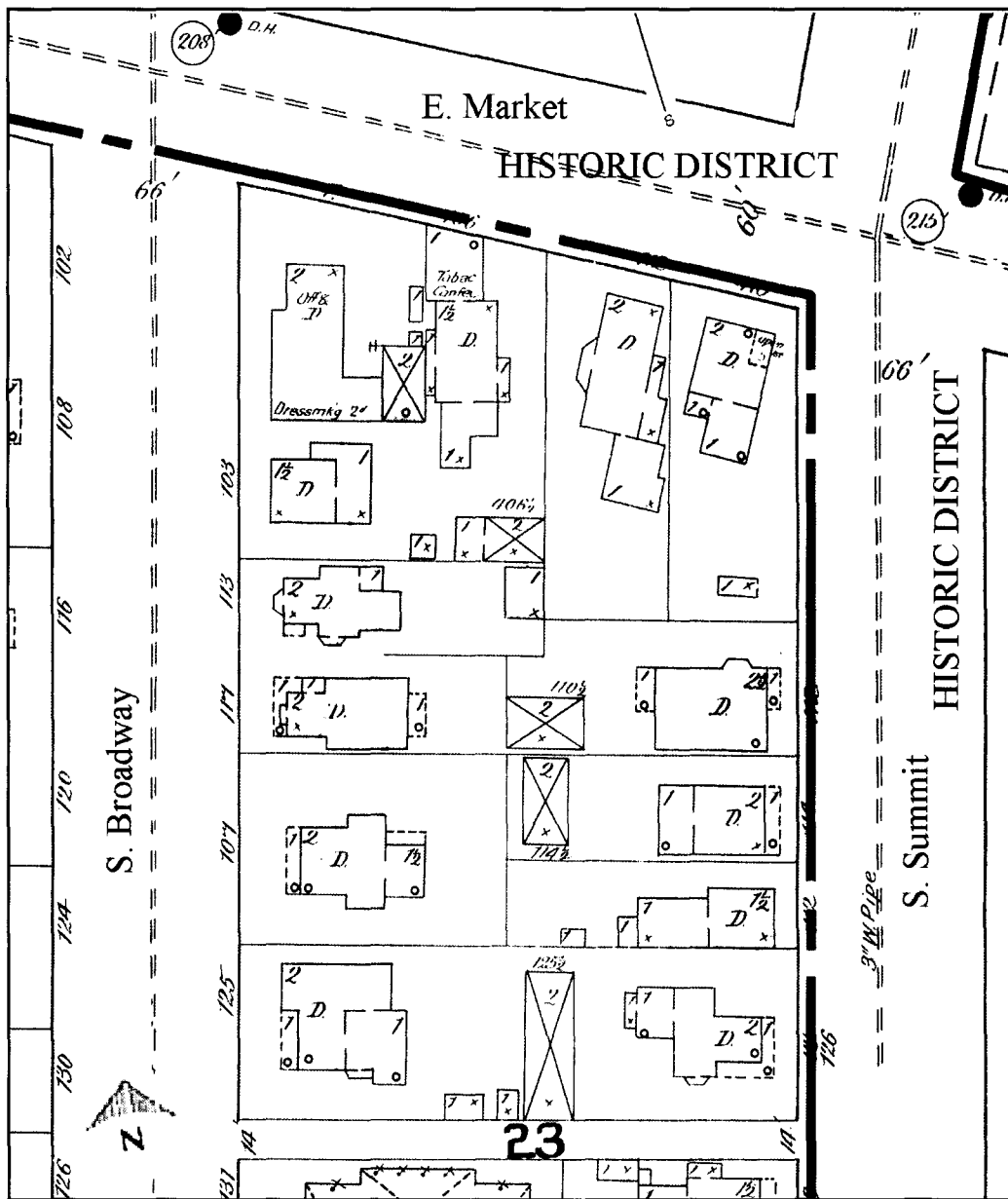
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Broadway-E. Market-S. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1886

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

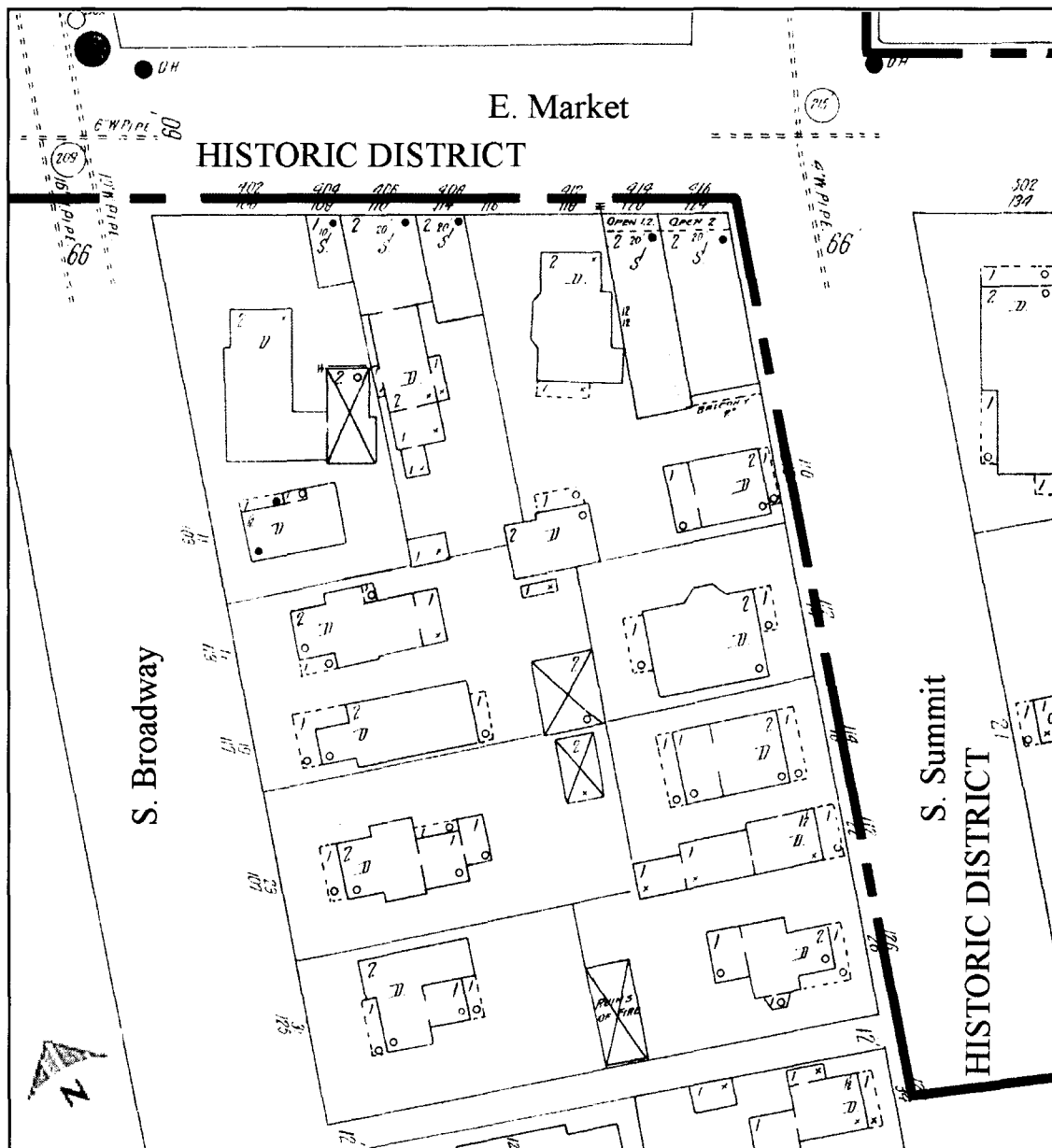


S. Broadway-E. Market-S. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1892



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

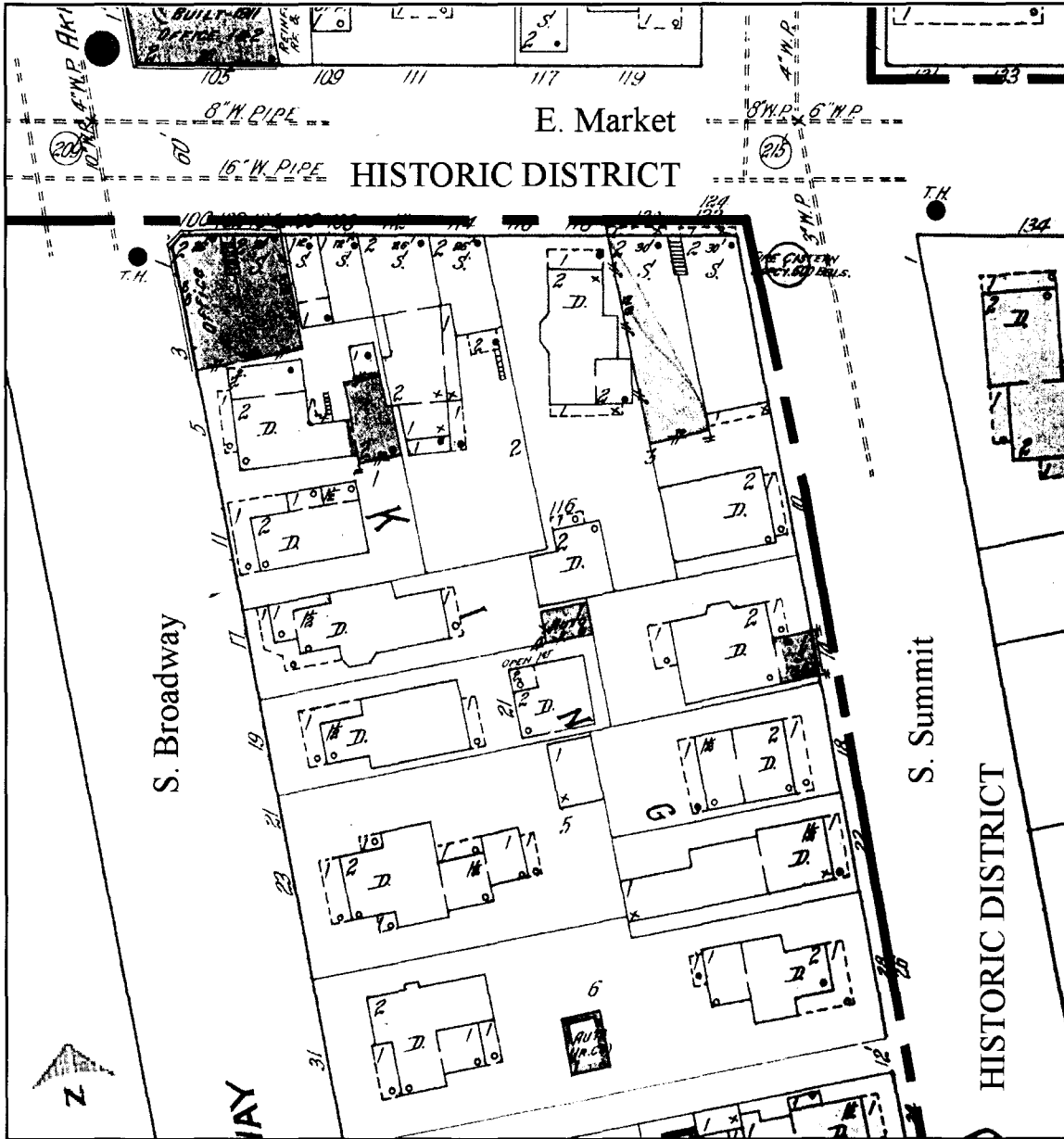
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Broadway-E. Market-S. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1904

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

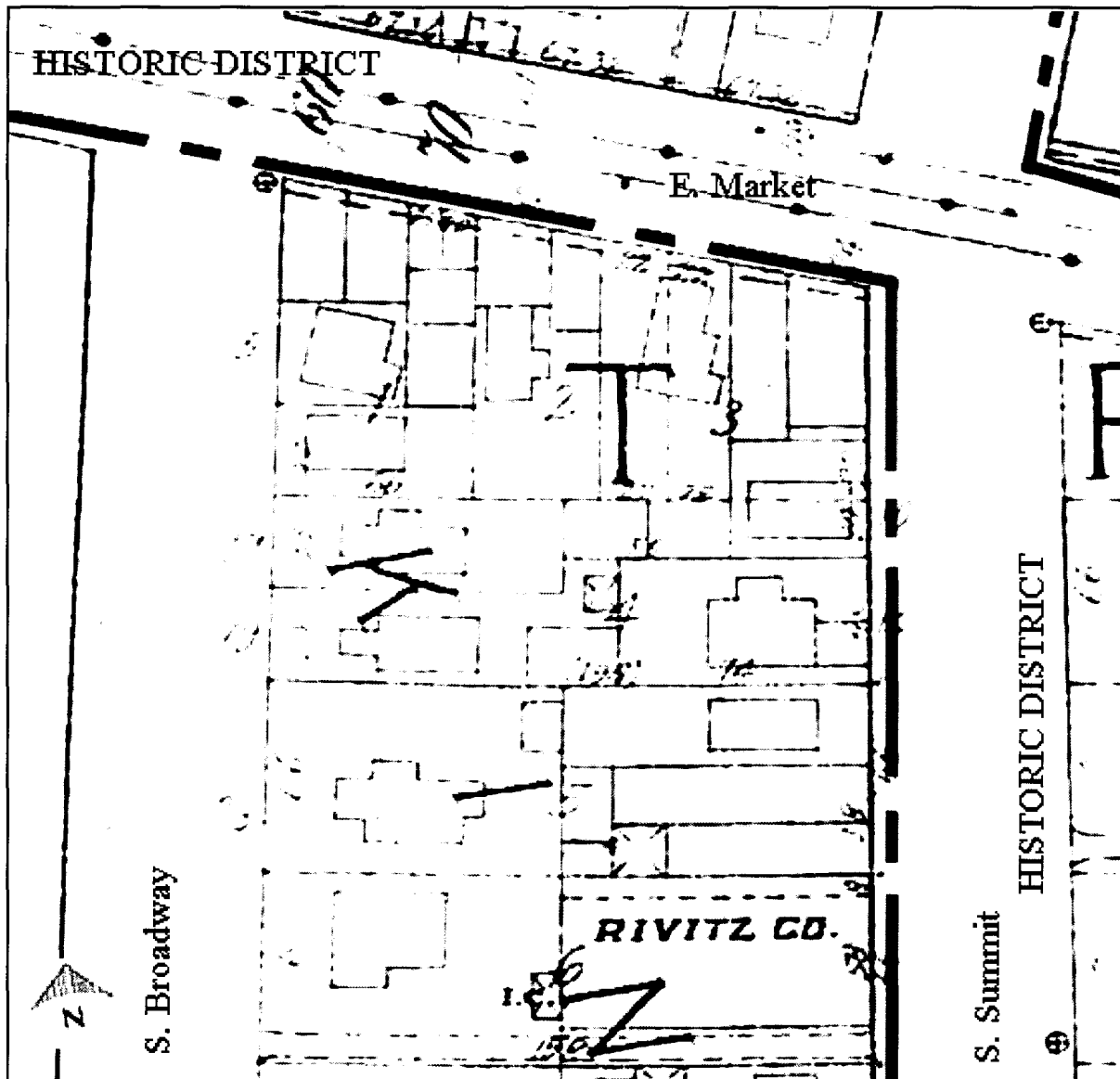
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Broadway-E. Market-S. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1916

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

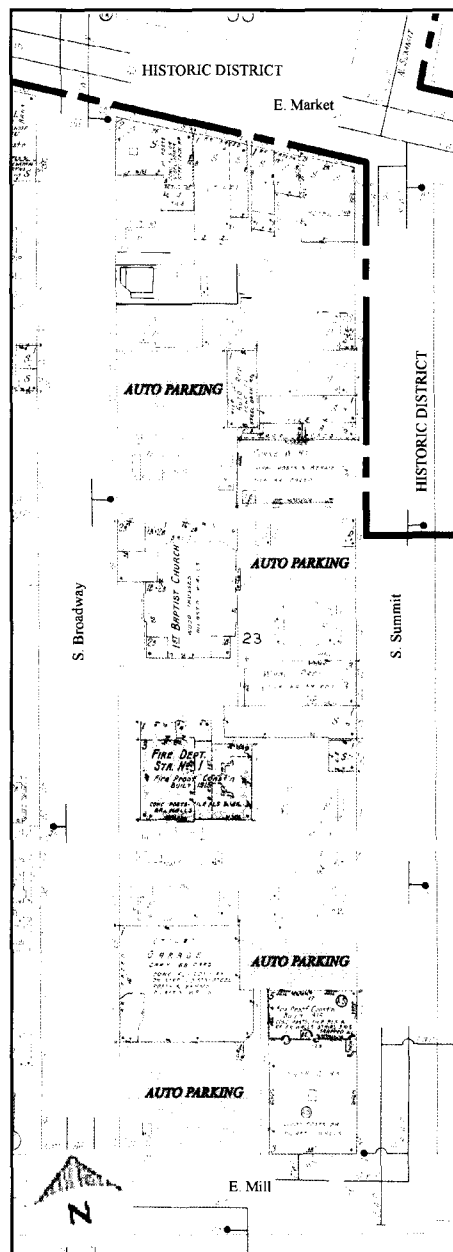
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Broadway-E. Market-S. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron 1921. Sanborn Map

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

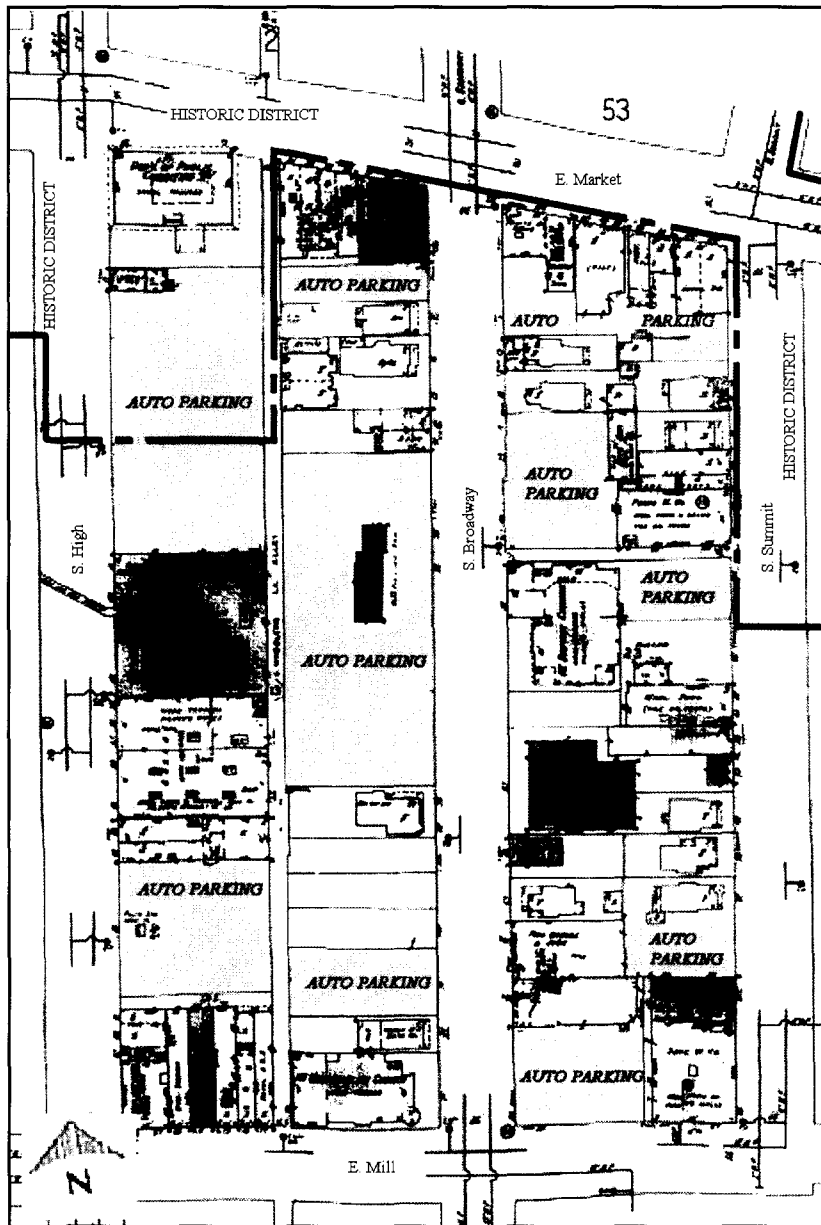
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Broadway-E. Market-S. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1940

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

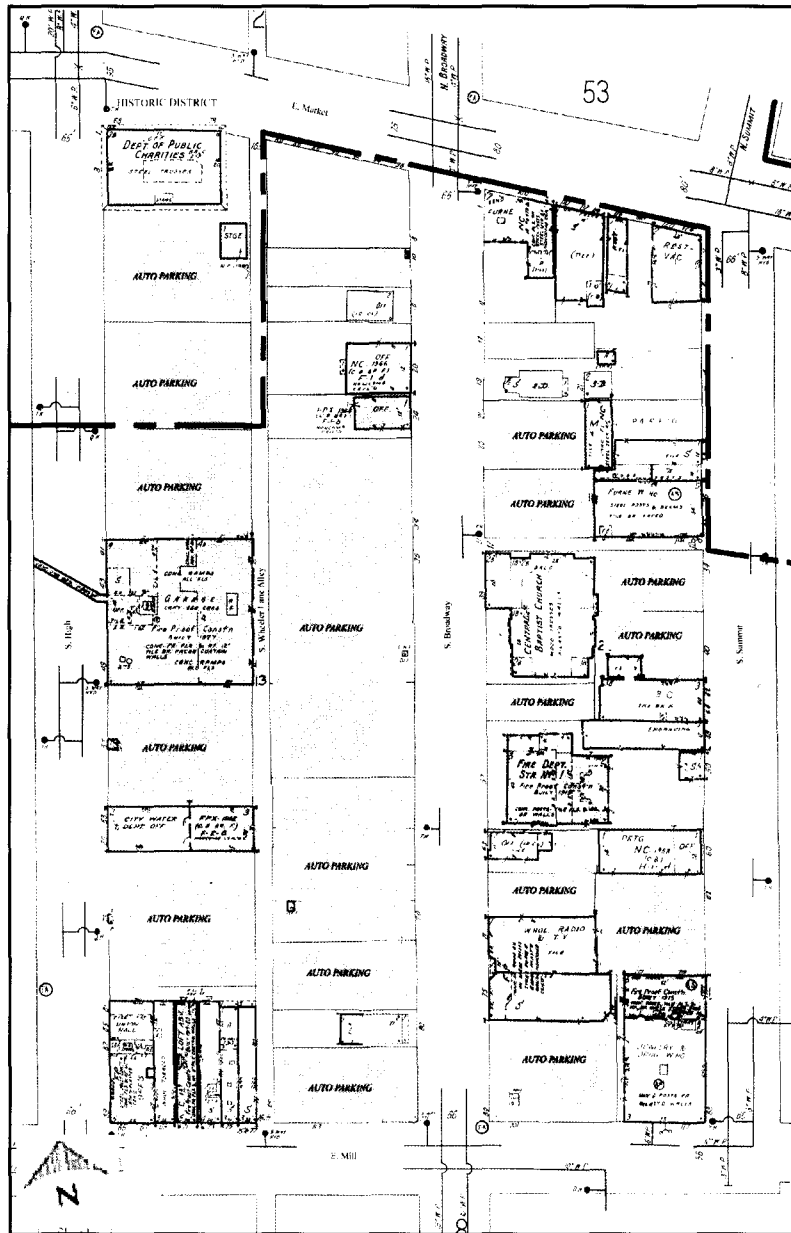
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Broadway-E. Market-S. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1950

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

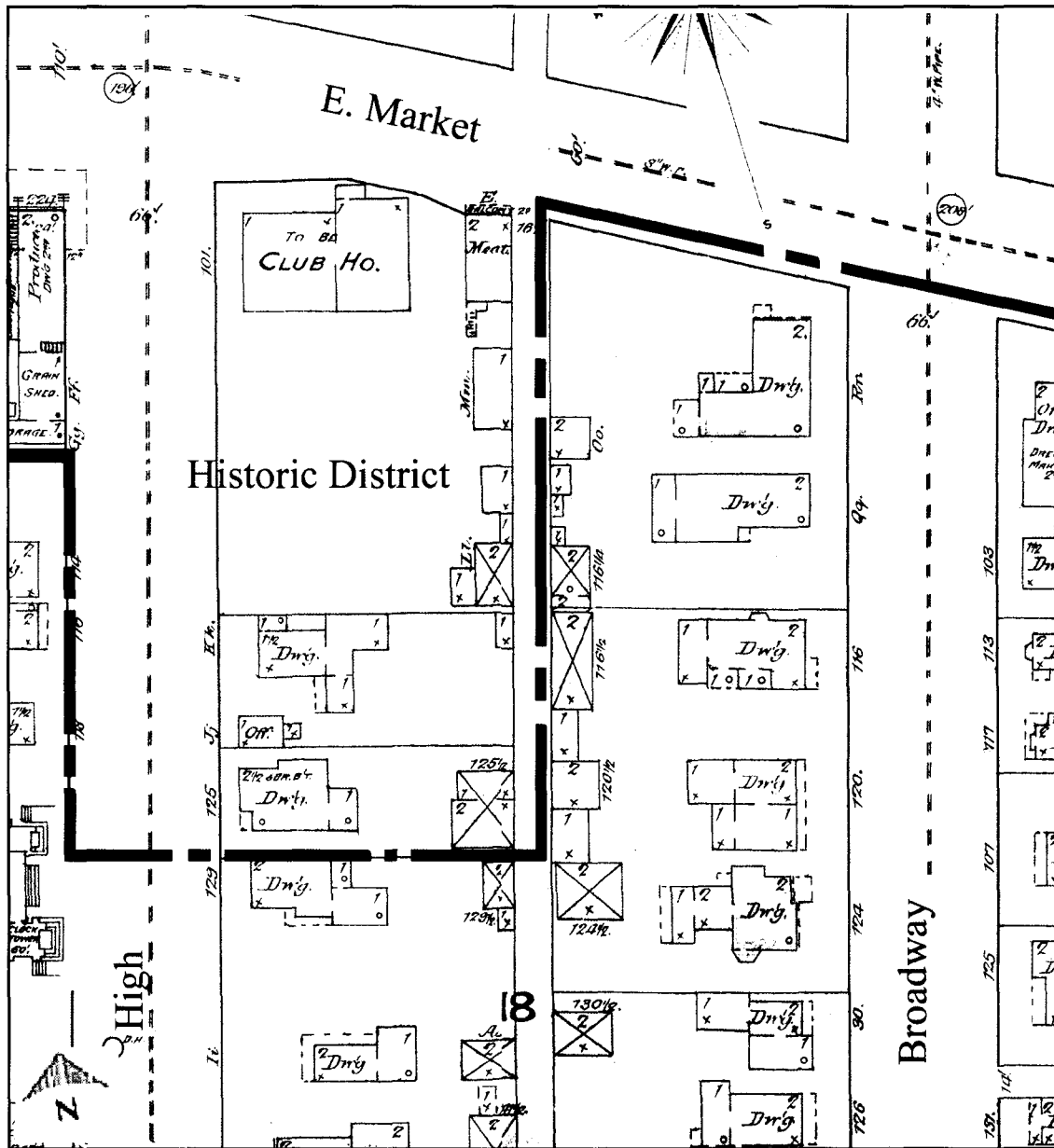
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. High-E. Market-S. Broadway-S. Summit Boundary Justification. Akron Sanborn Map 1950-1970.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

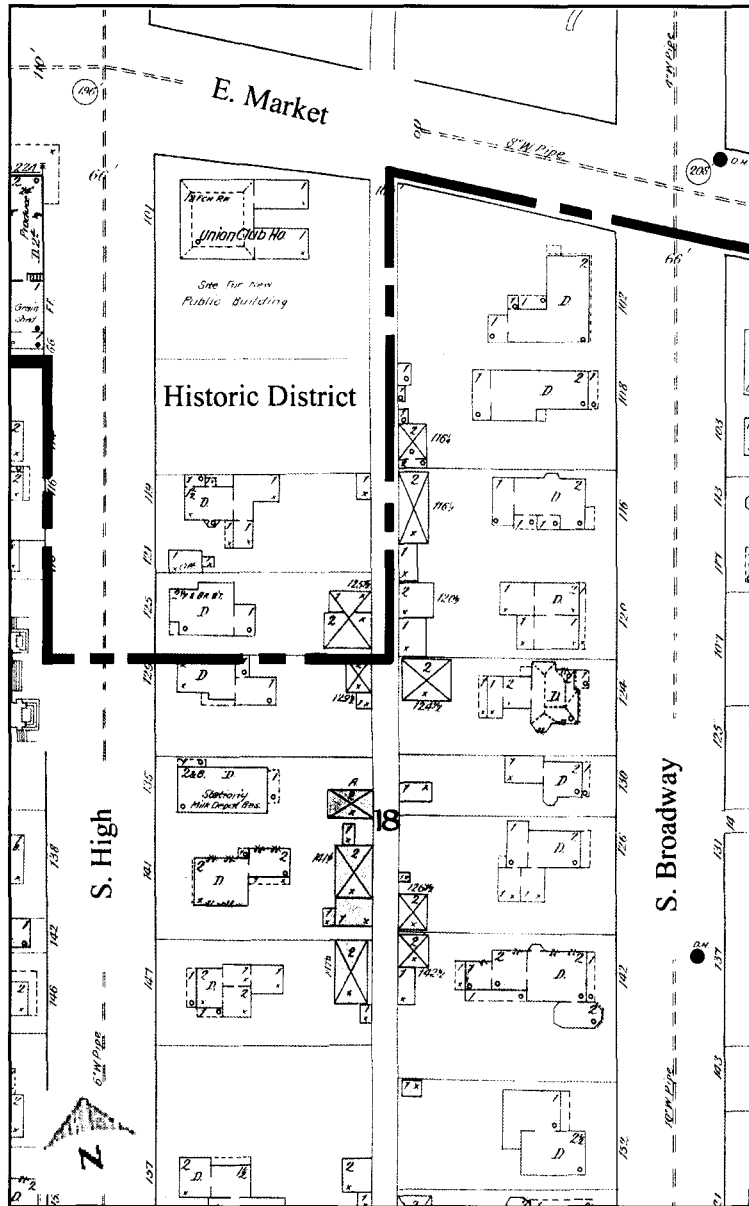
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. High-E. Market-S. Broadway Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1886

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

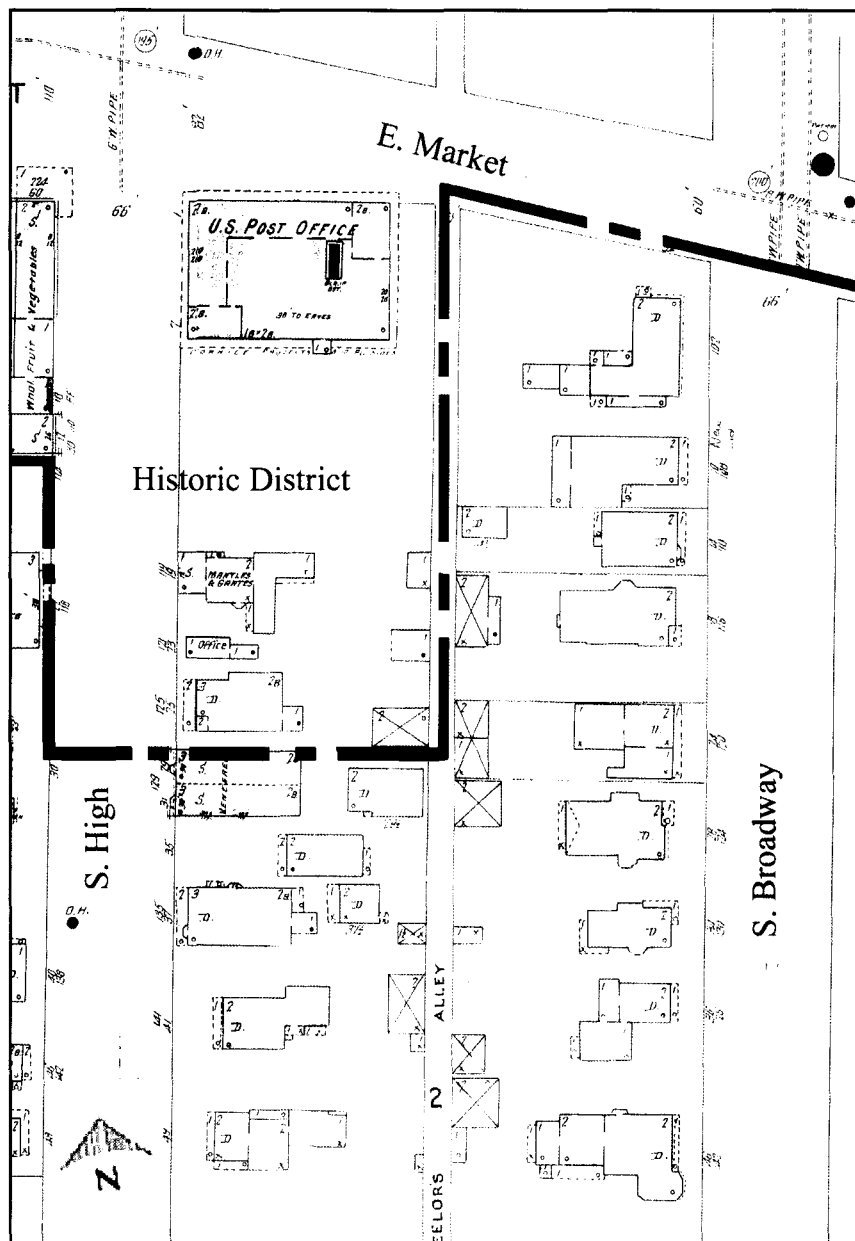


S. High-E. Market-S. Broadway Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1892



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

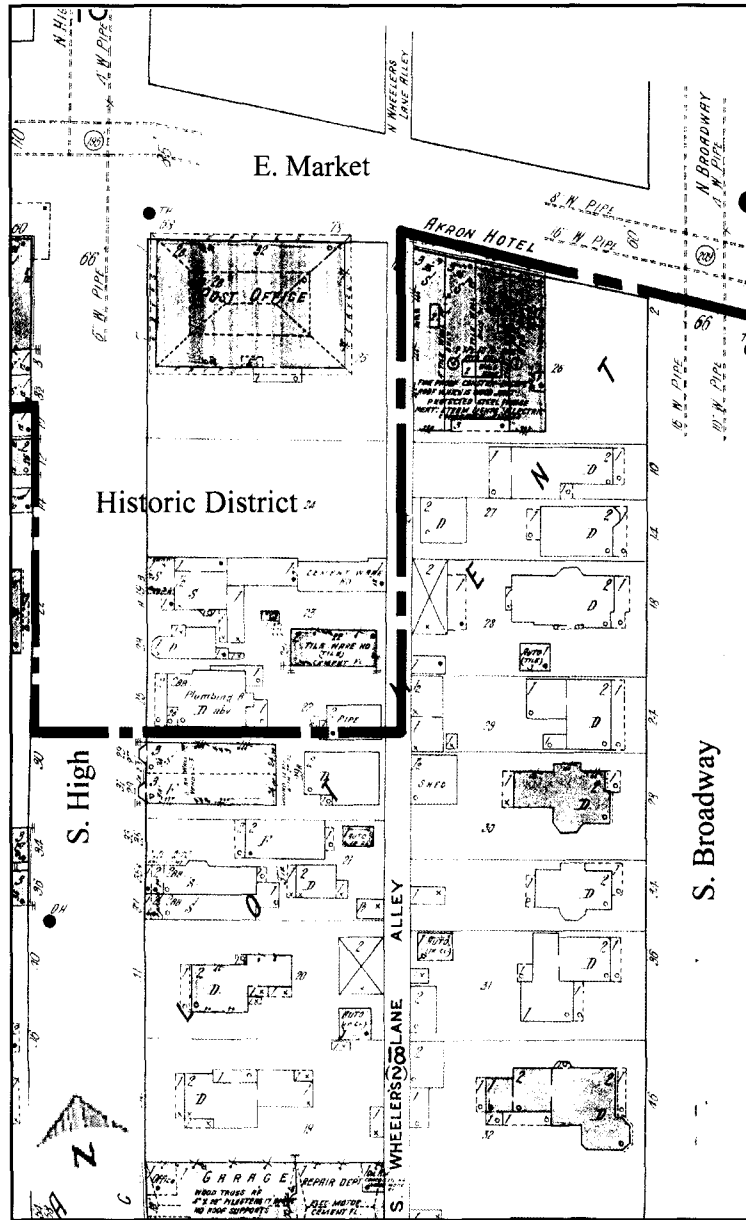
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. High-E. Market-S. Broadway Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1904

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

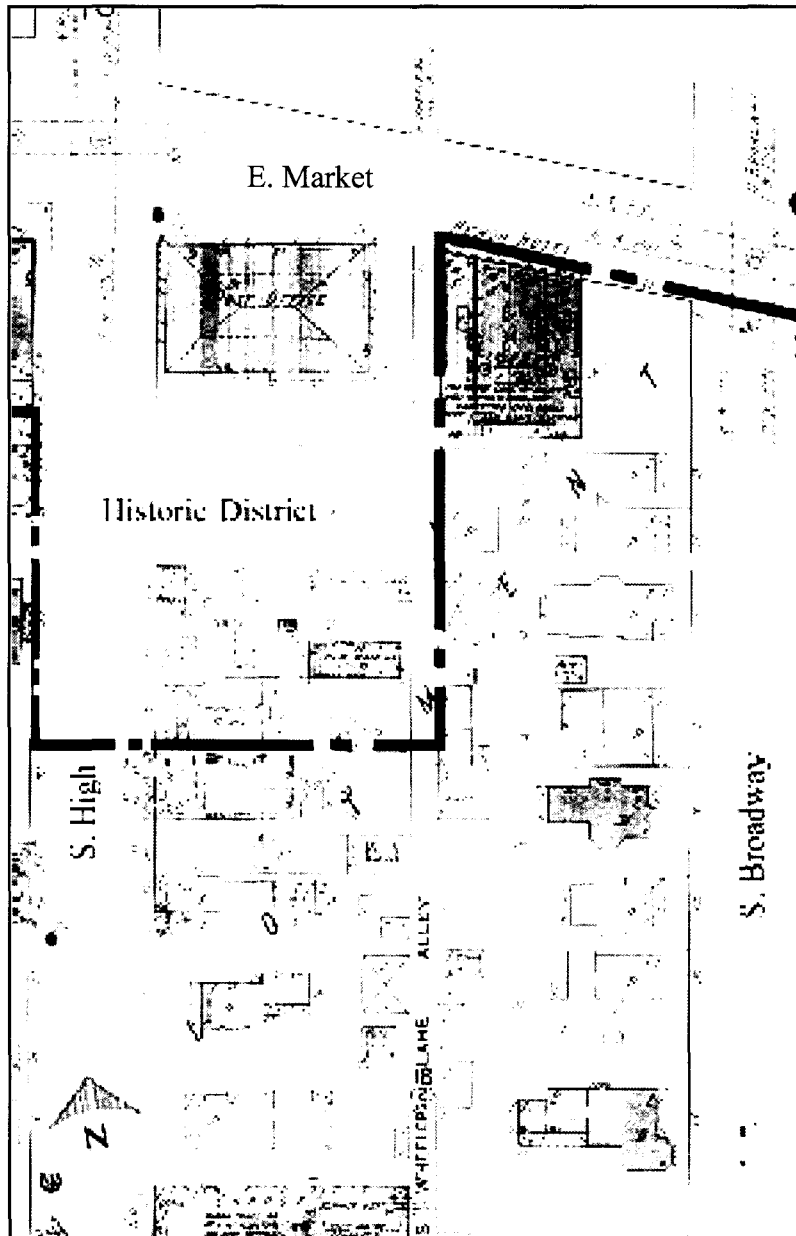


S. High-E. Market-S. Broadway Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1916

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

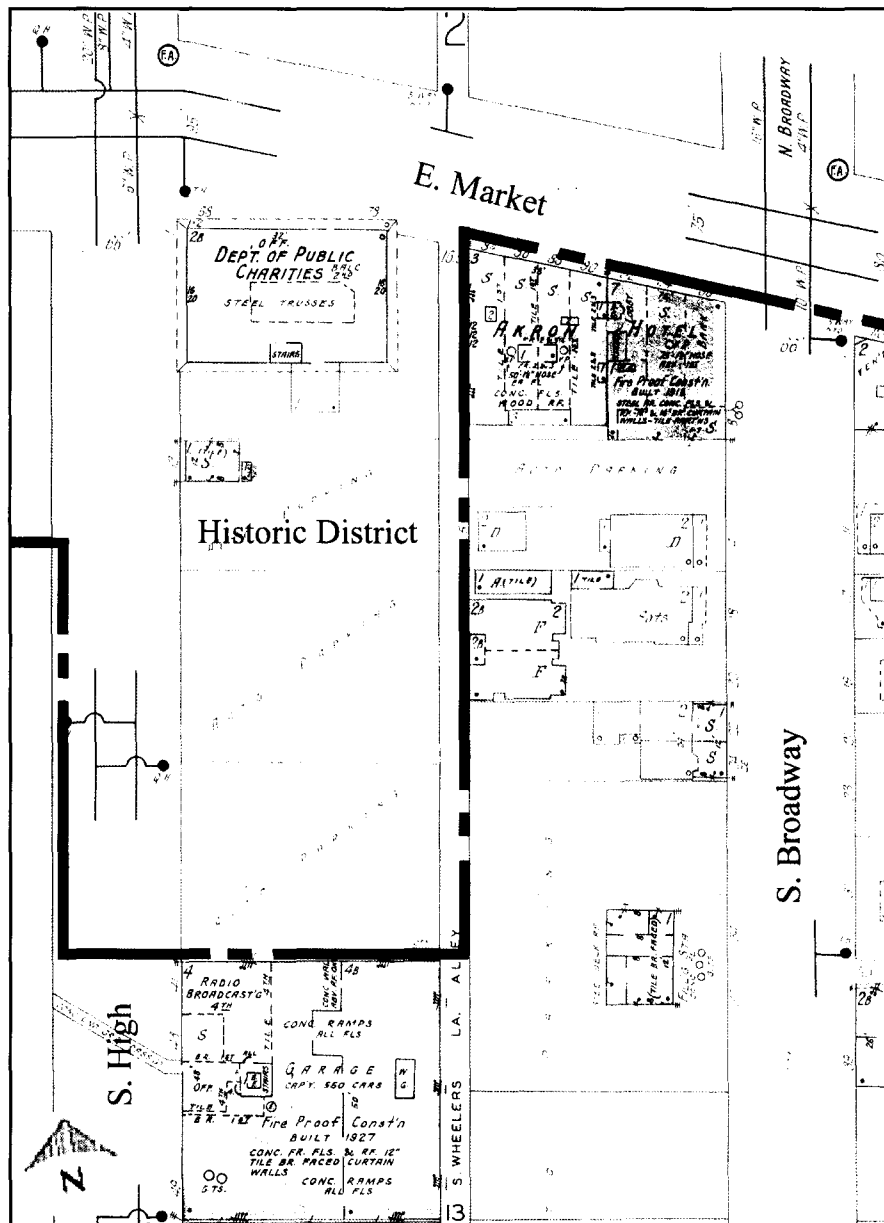
Page 47



S. High-E. Market-S. Broadway Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1921

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

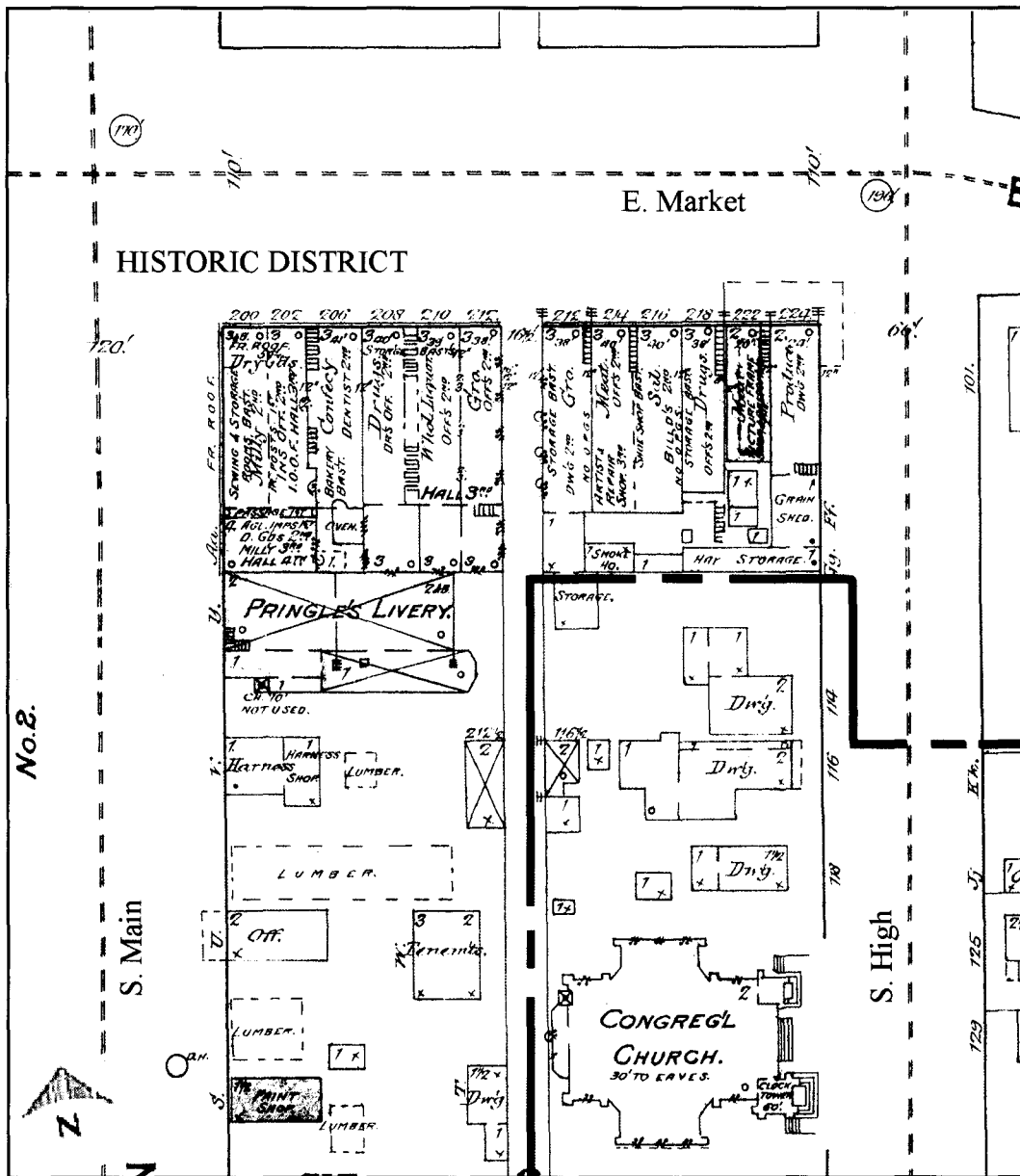
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. High-E. Market-S. Broadway Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1940

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

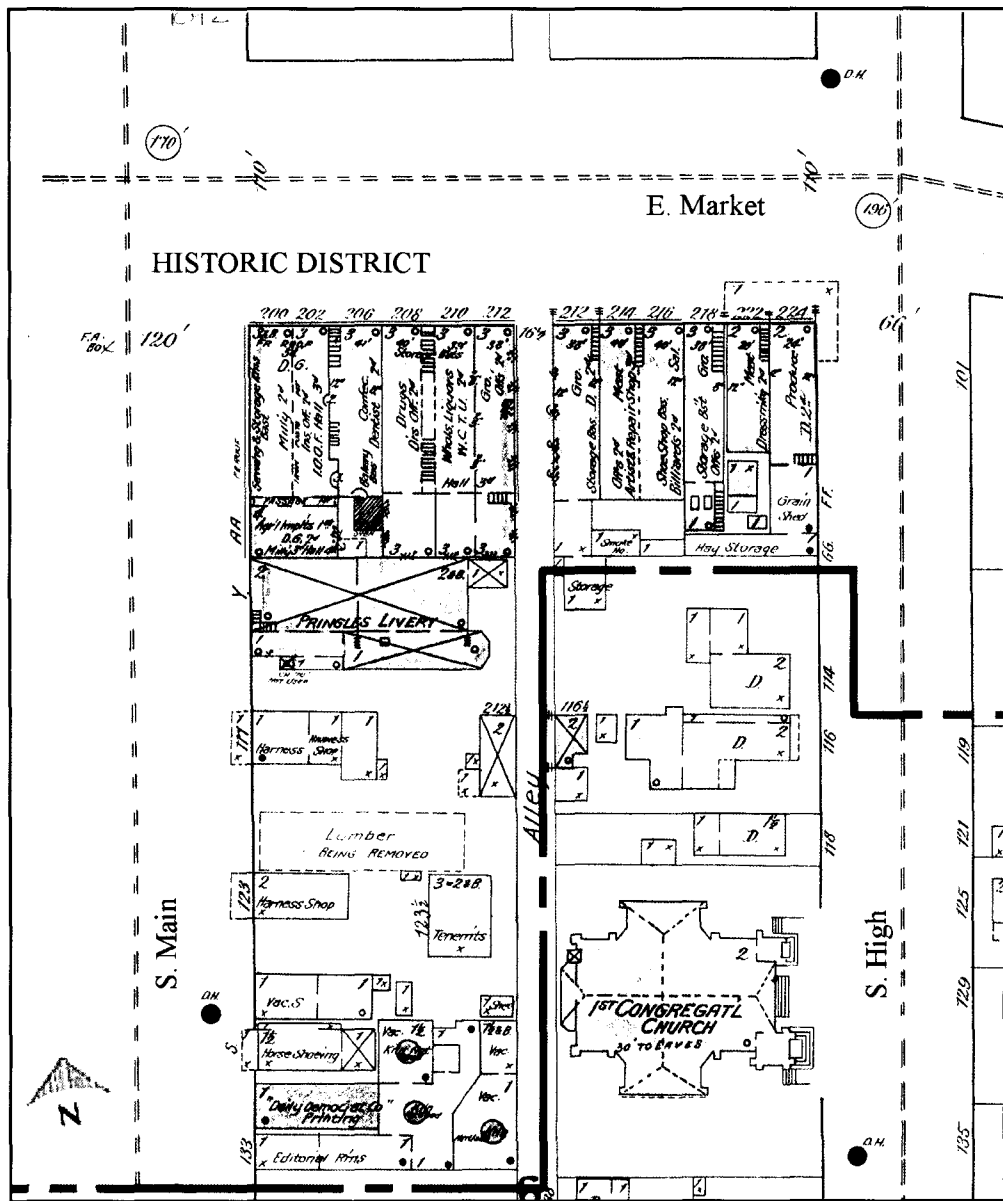
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Main-E. Market-S. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1886

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

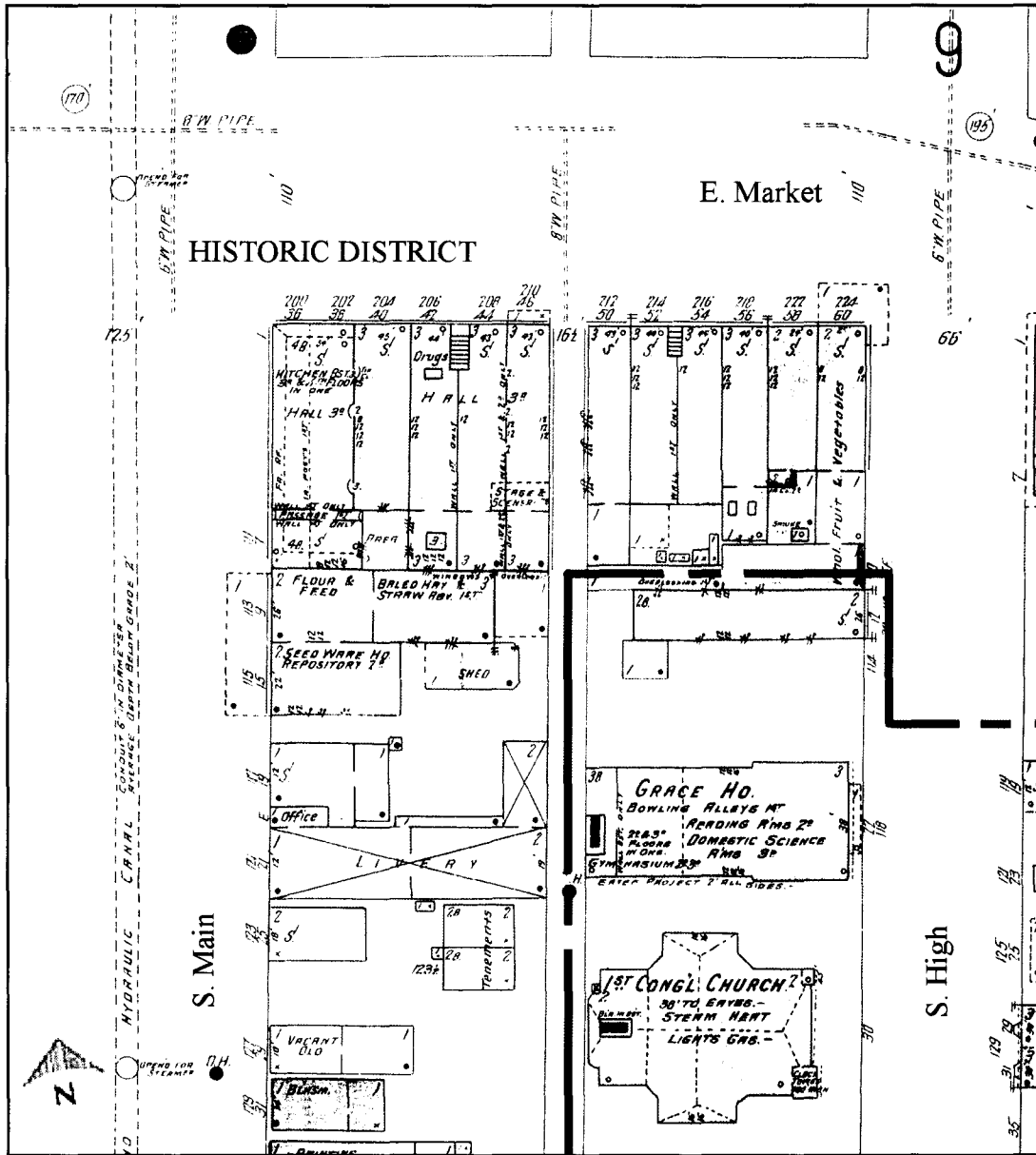
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Main-E. Market-S. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1892

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

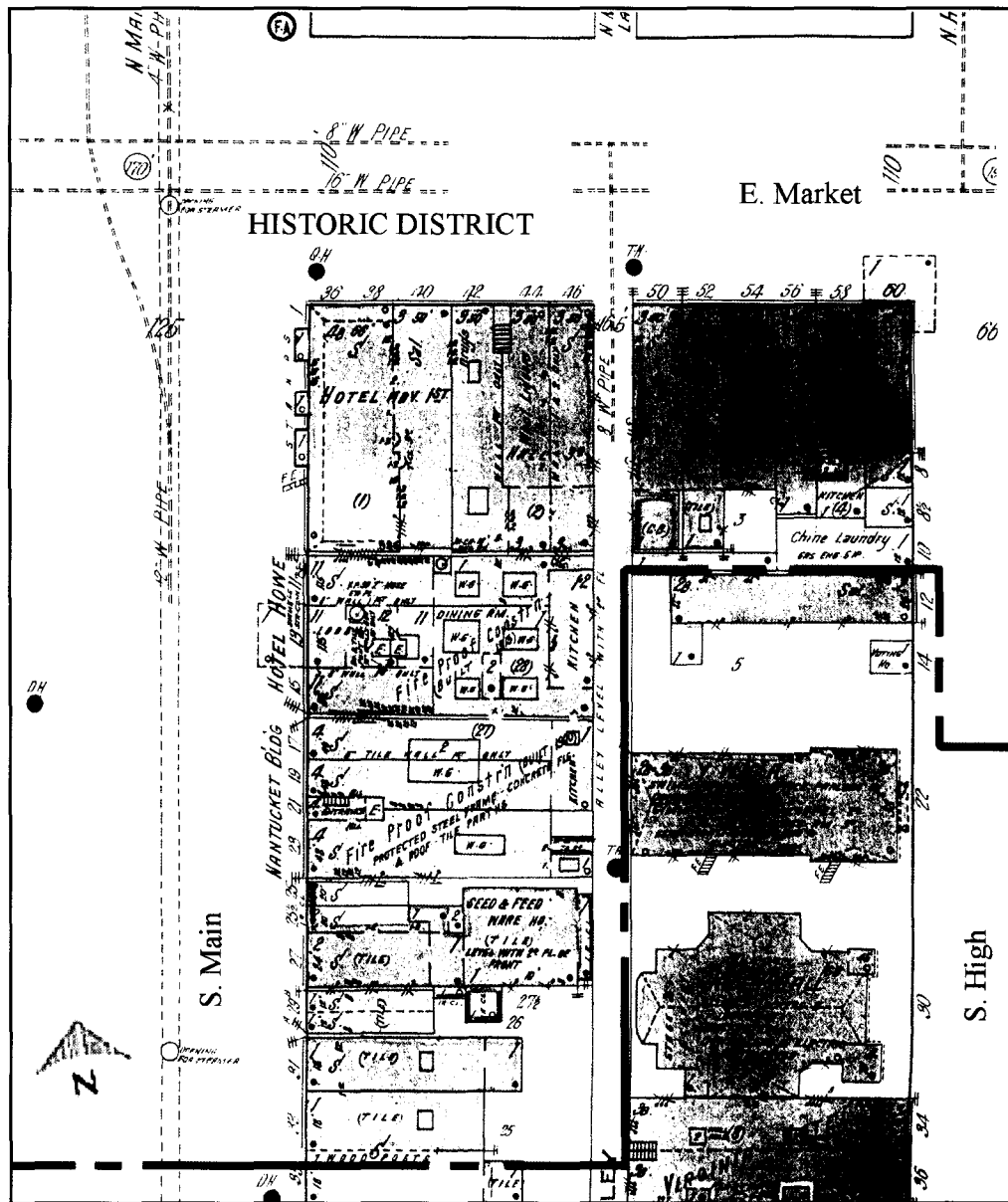
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Main-E. Market-S. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1904

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

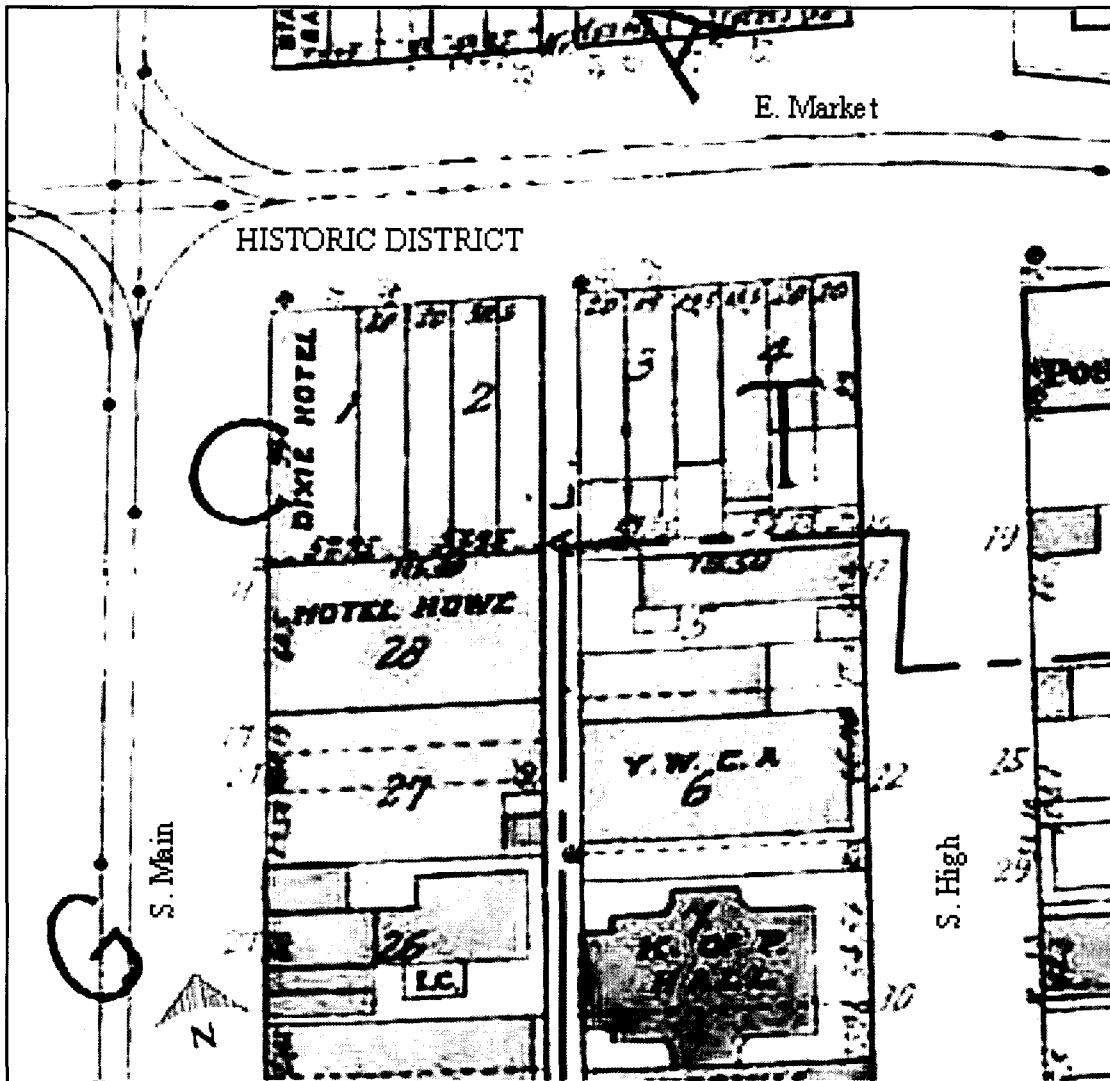


S. Main-E. Market-S. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1916



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

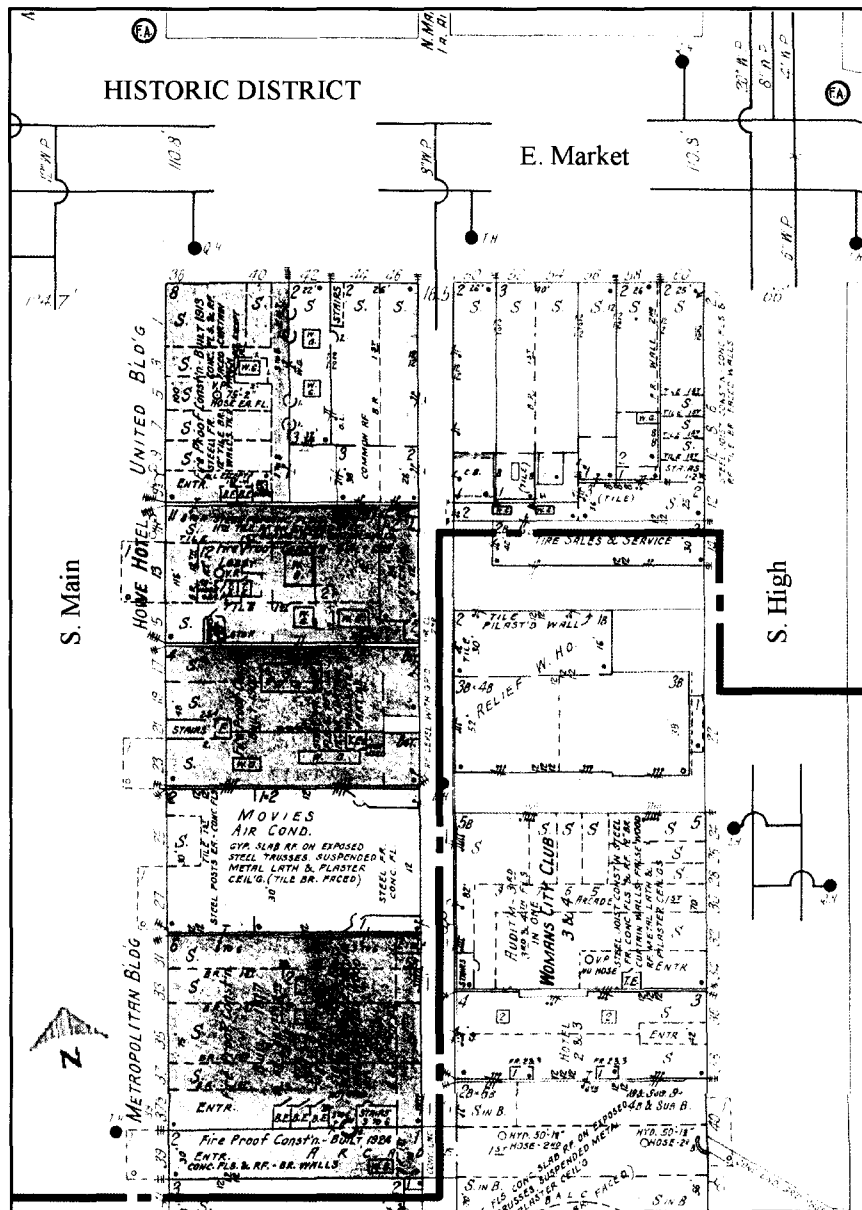
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Main-E. Market-S. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1921

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

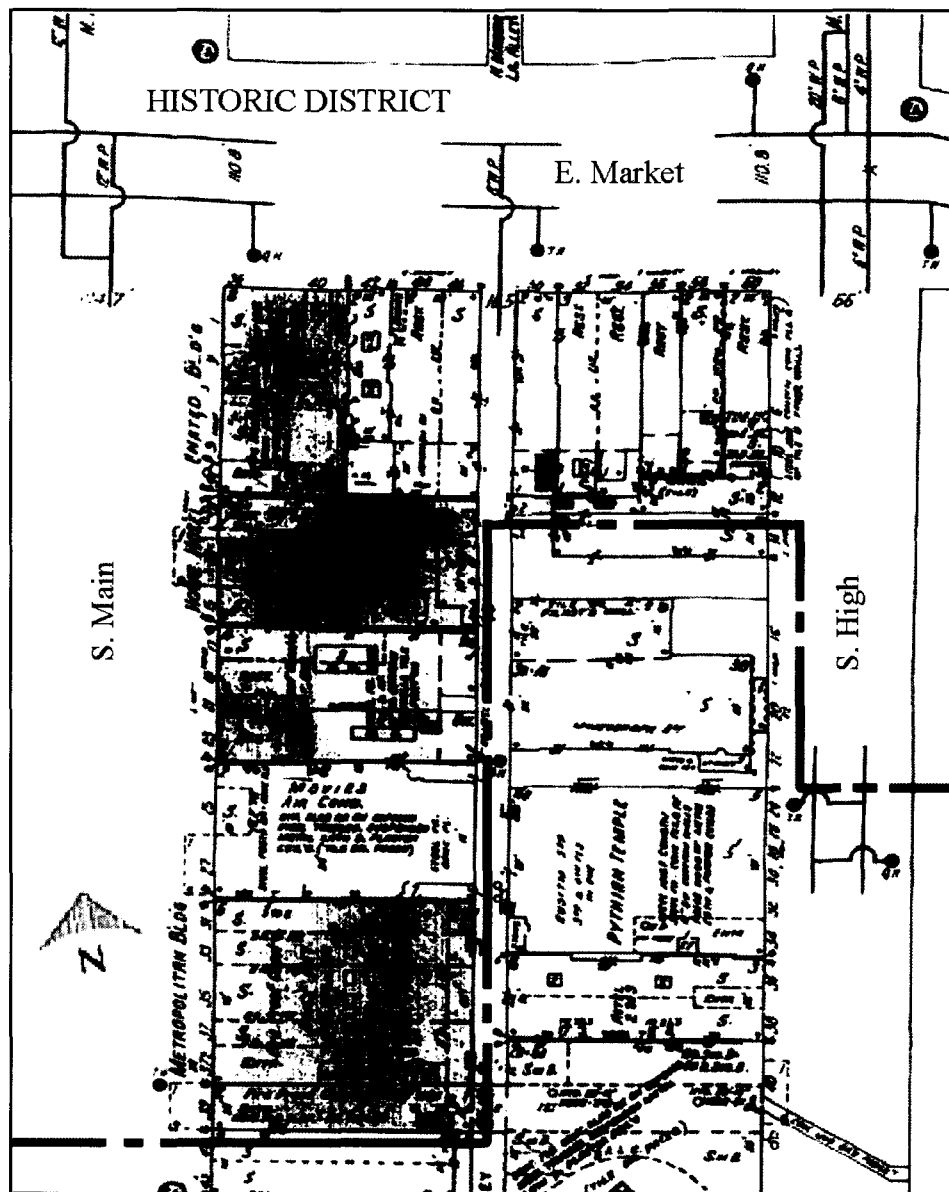
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Main-E. Market-S. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1940

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

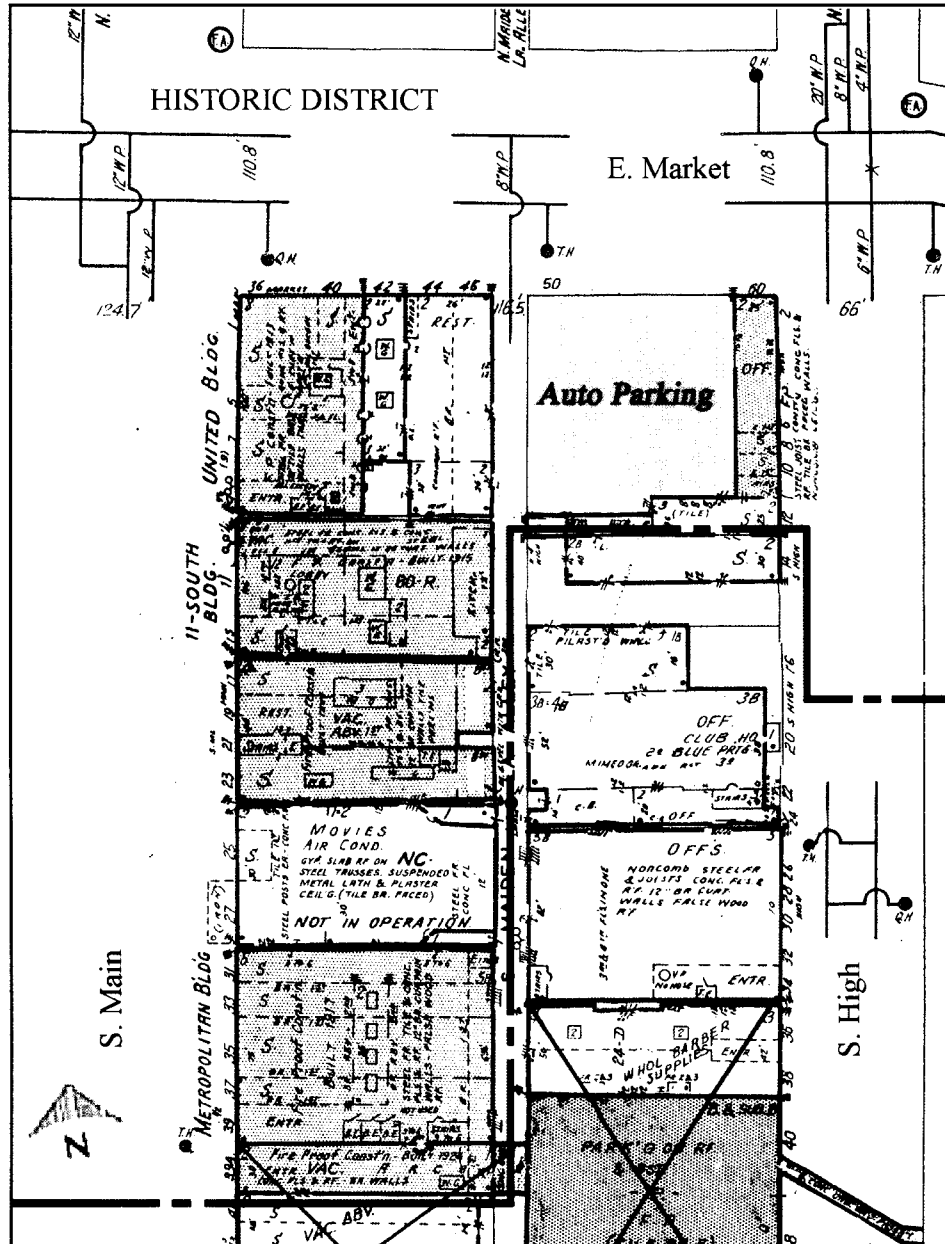
MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Main-E. Market-S. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1950

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

MAPS  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio



S. Main-E. Market-S. High Boundary Justification. Akron. Sanborn Map 1950-1970

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 10. Geographical Data  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

Page 1

---

**PHOTO LIST OF MAIN-MARKET HISTORIC DISTRICT**

1. **NOT & L Building.** Looking SE on N. Main St.
2. **NOT & L Building.** Detail of a cartouche. N. Main St.
3. **Anna Dean Farm- Ohio Edison Annex.** Elevation. N. Main St.
4. **Medford Building.** Elevation. N. Main St.
5. **Medford Building.** Detail of Cornice. N. Main St.
6. **Everett Building.** Looking NE at corner of Main St. and Market St.
7. **The United Building.** Looking SE from corner of Main St. and Market St.
8. **The United Building.** Detail of elevation at floors seven and eight. Main St..
9. **The Nantucket Building.** Elevation. N. Main St.
10. **The Nantucket Building.** Detail of entablature. N. Main St.
11. **Metropolitan Building.** Looking NE from S. Main St.
12. **Metropolitan Building.** Detail of cornice. S. Main St.
13. **Metropolitan Building.** Detail of pilaster. S. Main St.
14. **The Everett Building.** Looking NE from corner of Main St. and Market St.
15. **Hermes Building.** E. Market St.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 10. Geographical Data  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

---

Page 2

16. **Castle Hall.** Looking NW along E. Market St.
17. **Castle Hall.** Elevation. E. Market St.
18. **Carnegie Library.** NW view along E. Market St.
19. **Carnegie Library.** View from Old Akron Post Office (Akron Museum of Art).
20. **Ohio Savings Bank.** Elevation. E Market St.
21. **Old Beacon Journal.** Corner of E. Market St. and Broadway.
22. **Old Beacon Journal and Mitchell Block.** NE view of E. Market St.
23. **Mitchell Block.** E. Market St.
24. **Mitchell Block.** Detail of sill. E. Market St.
25. **Mitchell Block.** NW view on E. Market St.
26. **New Beacon Journal.** SE view on E Market St.
27. **New Akron Post Office.** SW view on E. Market St.
28. **New Akron Post Office.** Elevation. S. Prospect St.
29. **New Beacon Journal.** Elevation. S. Summit St.
30. **New Beacon Journal.** Detail of the facade. S. Summit St.
31. **New Beacon Journal.** Detail near entrance. S. Summit St.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 10. Geographical Data  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

---

Page 3

32. **Old Akron Post Office (Akron Museum of Art).** Corner of E. Market St. and High St.
33. **Old Akron Post Office (Akron Museum of Art).** View from sculptural garden.
34. **S. Wheeler Lane Alley.** S view at Old Akron Post Office (Akron Museum of Art).
35. **Akron Granite & Marble Works.** NW view on N. High St.
36. **Akron Granite & Marble Works.** Elevation. N. High St.
37. **Dickson Transfer Co.** Elevation. N. High St.
38. **Union Fireproof Co.** Elevation. N. High St.
39. **NOT & L Substation.** Elevation. N. High St.
40. **Langell' Garage.** SW view on N. High St.
41. **NOT & L Substation.** SW view on N. High St.
42. **NOT & L Terminal Complex.** SW view along Martin Luther King Boulevard.
43. **Carnegie Library.** NE view at the corner of E. Market St. and N. High St.
44. **Sojourner Truth Building.** SE view on N. High St.
45. **East Ohio Gas Building.** Elevation. N. High St.
46. **Bowen School.** S view from Sojourner Truth Building.
47. **Bowen School. Detail of elevation.** N Broadway.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

SECTION 10. Geographical Data  
Main-Market Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

Page 4

---

**LIST OF HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS  
MAIN-MARKET HISTORIC DISTRICT**

1. **Carnegie Library.** Corner of E. Market and N. High St. 1904.
2. **J. Seiberling Home.** E. Market St. 1914.
3. **Old Beacon Journal.** E. Market St. 1914.
4. **Main and Market Streetscape.** 1864.
5. **NE Main and Market Streetscape.** 1875.
6. **Academy of Music.** Corner of Main St. and Market St. 1891.
7. **Akron Monumental Works.** N. High St. 1910.
8. **Medford Building.** N. Main St. 1916.
9. **Fire at Academy of Music.** E. Market St. 1897.
10. **Metropolitan Building.** S. Main St. 1918.
11. **Market St. Streetscape.** West view. 1913.
12. **Market St. Streetscape.** View from former Portage Hotel. 1916.



**Ohio Historic Preservation Office**

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



**OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY**  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

The Honorable Donald L. Plusquellic  
City of Akron  
Suite 200, Municipal Building  
166 South High Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Mayor Plusquellic:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 15-47 N. Main St., 1-39 S. Main St., 39-168 E. Market St., 18-42 N. High St., and 70 N. Broadway in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

The Honorable Donald L. Plusquellic  
City of Akron  
Suite 200, Municipal Building  
166 South High Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Mayor Plusquellic:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 15-47 N. Main St., 1-39 S. Main St., 39-168 E. Market St., 18-42 N. High St., and 70 N. Broadway in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

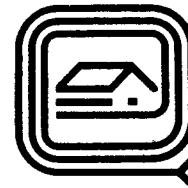
Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

Pointe View Ltd.  
c/o The Everett Group  
24 N. High Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Sir or Madame:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 18-20 N. High St., 15-19 N. Main St., 39 E. Market St., 43-45 E. Market St., & 17-23 S. Main St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

Djordjevic Holdings Ltd.  
17 S. Main Street, #201  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Sir or Madame:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 17-23 S. Main St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

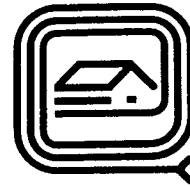
Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

Lion No. 10 Ltd.  
23 S. Main Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Sir or Madame:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 17-23 S. Main St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

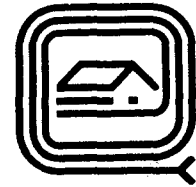
Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

Robert A. Handleman  
RAH Properties Courtyard Ltd.  
55 E. Mill Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Mr. Handleman:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 31-39 S. Main St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

Professional Document Storage Ltd.  
20 N. High Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Sir or Madame:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 30 N. High St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

Fred G. & Anthony P. Troppe LLC  
24 N. High Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Sir or Madame:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 24 N. High St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation



## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

Bruce Pleskovic  
The Ohio Savings Association  
1801 E. 9th Street, #200  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Dear Mr. Pleskovic:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 85 E. Market St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

United 1 Ltd.  
c/o The Everett Group  
24 N. High Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Sir or Madame:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 1-9 S. Main St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

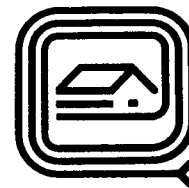
Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

Mayer Investment Co.  
168 E. Market Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Sir or Madame:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 105 & 168 E. Market St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

Board of Education  
70 N. Broadway Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Sir or Madame:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 70 N. Broadway St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

Attorney Robert Meeker  
19 N. High Street LLC  
19 N. High Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Mr. Meeker:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 19 N. High St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

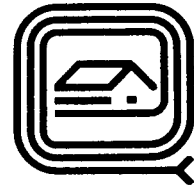
Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

Akron Art Institute  
70 E. Market Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Sir or Madame:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 70 E. Market St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

75 East Market Associates LLC  
159 S. Main Street, 6th Floor  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Sir or Madame:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 75 E. Market St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

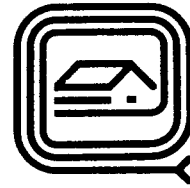
Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

John P. Mazzola  
2550 Chamberlain Rd., #5-C  
Akron, Ohio 44333

Dear Mr. Mazzola:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 57 & 59 E. Market St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation



## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

109 East Market Street Investors LLC  
8869 Brecksville Rd, Suite A  
Brecksville, Ohio 44141

Dear Sir or Madame:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 109-119 E. Market St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 29, 2003

James B. McCarthy  
Office of Executive  
County of Summit  
Budget & Management  
175 S. Main Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308-1308

Dear Mr. McCarthy:

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 37 N. High St., 42 N. High St., 25 N. Main St., 35 N. Main St., 47 N. Main St. & 140 E. Market Street in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise property owners in maintaining the historic character of their property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on the properties following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration.

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

Ohio State of Employment  
Services Bureau  
Ravenna OFC  
1081 W. Main Street  
Ravenna, Ohio 44266

Dear Sir or Madame:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 150 E. Market St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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

Visit us at [www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)



OHIO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
SINCE 1885

August 28, 2003

Ohio State of Employment  
Services Bureau  
150 E. Market Street  
Akron, Ohio 44308

Dear Sir or Madame:

Congratulations on the recent listing of the district in your community into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Main-Market Historic District** at 150 E. Market St. in Akron, Ohio on August 1, 2003. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers  
Department Head  
Planning, Inventory and Registration

BAP:tch

Enclosure(s)

Copy: Yolita Rauche, Form Preparer  
Senator Leigh E. Herington, District #28  
Representative Barbara A. Sykes, District #44  
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study  
Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation