United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
historic name Barder, Byron R., House
other names/site number n/a

2. Location
street & number 1041 West Market Street
city, town Akron
state Ohio code OH county Summit code SUM zip code 44313

3. Classification
Ownership of Property Category of Property Number of Resources within Property
x private building(s) Contributing 1 buildings
[ ] public-local district Noncontributing
[ ] public-State site
[ ] public-Federal structure
[ ] object

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official
State or Federal agency and bureau

Signature of commenting or other official
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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 the Keeper Date of Action
The Byron R. Barder House is a large Georgian Revival residence entirely of cream texture brick laid in running bond with cream mortar. The ivory trim is historically correct; visible roofing and dormer walls, originally slate, are now asphalt shingles. Built in 1919, the house is a monochromatic highly personalized interpretation of the Adamesque mode. The large two and one-half story main lengthwise rectangle, facing southwest, has a sizeable two story service wing extending out and back from its right rear corner at a 135 degree angle. The house is set comfortably among large trees on a level corner lot of one and one-third acres, irregular in shape, with driveway access from the side street to the left.

The main block presents a symmetrical facade to the street. Its formal entry is placed under a centered half-round, flat roofed full height portico supported by six colossal fluted columns with Tower of the Winds capitals, the two columns at the rear taking a square engaged form and framing the slightly recessed center bay with its entry door and aligned windows. The bold wood entablature has shaped modillions with a wide frieze with vertical flute-like channels. Large rosettes are placed in the frieze over each capital. The roof edge is bordered by a wrought-iron railing whose sections of straight balusters are separated by scrolled panels over each column. A linear device of small joined circles extends along the railing top. The porch roof fronts a wide dormer centered in the low ridged hip roof of the house. The dormer's pedimented center contains French doors and in the flanking flat sections, double-hung windows. This fenestration is defined by narrow pilasters with vertical frieze ovals; the two framing the French doors are topped with free standing classic wood urns. The main roof is set behind a panelled brick parapet with sandstone coping. A wide cornice with modillions but unadorned frieze designates the parapet base. Except for the rear entry porch, all downspouts are concealed within the masonry walls.

The full paneled entrance door has leaded sidelights of geometrically interlaced circles and a matching tripartite transom. Narrow pilasters enframe the full width of the entry, with round engaged columns on either side of the door itself. These columns have frieze lozenges, as do the pilasters, and terminate with half-form urns set against a blind stucco lunette over the

[See continuation sheet]
transom. Centered in the lunette is a cartouche containing a portrait mascaron. The entry retains its original pair of lanterns; the portico's hanging fixture has been removed. A large cast stone garden urn with pedestal is placed in the center of the stone portico floor, directly out from the entrance door. The porch columns rest on octagonal stone plinths which align with the water table of the house. The facade area flanking the portico has ranged windows, four on each floor. The full length lower ones have recessed half-round stucco lunettes, each with the same cartouche found in the entry lunette. In departure from custom, nearly all the double-hung windows of the house have large single light sash; there are no shutters used at any windows. A sill course of soldiered stretchers extends around the second story.

Balancing a corresponding but shorter depth pavilion to the right, which houses the breakfast room with small sleeping porch above, a second two story pavilion with solarium and main sleeping porch dominates the northwest elevation. The flat roof deck is indicated by a low copper faced parapet. Three bays of aligned triple casement windows are defined by full height, fluted pilasters with entablature above, repeating the order found on the portico but lacking the projecting crown mouldings and modillions. The spandrels contain decorative brickwork, and French doors open to the yard from the front end of the solarium. One of three prominent chimneys is set against the center of a flat roofed window dormer in the main roof behind the pavilion deck. Each chimney employs decorative brickwork with a stone cap of triglyph motifs.

Subordinate in height to the main house, the service wing has a flat roof fronted by a surrounding panelled brick parapet with stone coping and applied wood cornice at the roof line. Seen from the street are three wide round arched windows with Diocletian mullions and aligned second floor windows above. The arches are outlined by an inside stretcher course and outside rowlock; blind brick oculi are placed in the arch spandrels. Other surface enrichment includes decorative brickwork framing the upper windows, a second floor sill course, and horizontally exaggerated quoins. Set slightly back with no wood cornice, a two story element bridging the main block and the service wing contains an entry door set in a receded segmental arch, with a separated Palladian-effect window of plain sash above.

The rear or driveway facade shows the architect's thoughtful solution of relating garage and service wing to the main house. A large but graceful raised one story latticed porch with quarry tile floor is placed in the
devised transitional right angle from stair landing pavilion to slanting wall. Sandstone steps with brick piers are set across the cut off outside corner of the porch. Square fluted Doric columns support the flat roof; the steps are flanked by round columns immediately adjacent to irregular square ones. A denticulated entablature is embellished with triglyphs, metopes, and guttae. Diagonal slats in the latticework field are bordered by parallel slats. The trabeated tripartite landing window above the porch has vertical muntins terminating in curved points at the top in the manner of a center Palladian sash. The three separate garage openings of the service wing have decorative raised brick enframements; each is treated as a double set of French doors. The entrance to the inside service court consists of paneled double doors with wide matching sidelights.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Barder House was rendered as a series of major rooms reiterating some of the European styles then popular with affluent home owners. Heavy detailing and definitive architectural features are earnestly but somewhat prosaically interpreted. The fifteen principal rooms are economically related to one another for access; the completely finished basement and original concept of garage and service wing afforded many advantages for both owner and employee. Ceilings are unusually high, nearly ten feet on the first floor and over nine feet on the second. The dining room ceiling is of molded plaster in a simplified English Restoration pattern; the similar living room ceiling was replaced with plain plaster after its collapse in 1960. Heavy crown moldings, sometimes embellished, are used on both floors. Original ceiling fixtures are still in use, except in the main stairwell where the earlier one was replaced in 1960. The vestibule light is set in a small recessed dome. Unexpectedly, nearly all the narrow wood flooring is of unfinished pine, with several lengthwise boards creating a border in the first floor hall. The two vestibule floors are small beige marble slabs; the solarium is large square beige tiles. A pedestal fountain that stood at one end of the solarium was removed in 1960. Nearly all radiators are concealed behind metal grilles or under window seats.

The most architectural interior space is the wide entrance hall with its grand open staircase, adjoining front and rear vestibules, and large upper hall. A fully developed treatment of spaced panelled Doric pilasters and square
columns supporting pronounced, embellished cornice moldings completely frame the first floor walls and openings. Slender fluted Tower of the Winds pilasters flank the doors and archways. Leaded glass transoms of the exterior and interior front vestibule doors are repeated as matching leaded mirror glass friezes on the vestibule side walls. Narrow pilasters define the sidelights and the wall panels. The rear vestibule is treated similarly but less grandly. A telephone room and a powder room with tiled lavatory flank the entrance vestibule. The wide staircase has a generous landing dominated by a large tripartite window with the vertical muntins ending in pointed curves at the top. The railing of slender shaped balusters has panelled square newels crowned with large Adam-type urns. Panelled square columns with fluted friezes delineate the upper passage halls overlooking the stairwell. The second floor walls have a wide Doric frieze with triglyphs. The many doors each contain six panels with strong moldings. Wood trim in the entire stairway/hall complex has its original lightly glazed rich cream finish, which will be retained by the new owners.

There are six fireplaces, four of them served by chimneys. In the living room the beige marble surround consists of a heavy bolection molding, pulvinated frieze, and shelf set against a panelled breast enframed by fluted Corinthian pilasters. The panelled pedestals of the pilasters are repeated as wainscot around the room. The same dark mahogany wood is used for crown moldings, door and window architraves, and a pair of large glass doored bookcases. Three wide archways have embellished overdoor treatments of panelled wood. The solarium fireplace is a bold bolection molding of black marble against a breast of unpainted ornamental cast stone, strongly fissured, which is repeated to window height on the walls. The entire chimney breast in the den is plaster scored to resemble coursed ashlar; the simple Tudor arched mantel is cast plaster suggesting dressed stone. Two framed ceiling beams line with the wide chamfers of the breast corners. The remaining walls are door height square oak panelling stained in dark mahogany.

There is no fireplace in the large dining room, which has walls of vertical oak panelling stained in dark mahogany. Small scale, low relief decorations of shells and drop ornaments dress the panel stiles somewhat in the manner of Grinling Gibbons. The adjoining breakfast room has a Georgian type painted wood mantel with black marble surround. Segmental arched niches with glass doored china cupboards below are placed at either side. The mantel frieze and overmantel panel are enriched with low relief corbel and garland designs in
their original muted colors. The master bedroom has a small Louis XVI style wood mantel and applied wall moldings in vertical panels. The Tudor arched fireplace in the basement billiard room is cast stone with surround and hearth of small tiles. A hunt scene panel of shaped tile pieces is set into the raked overmantel. The Tudor theme is followed with an ornamental pargework ceiling and plaster frieze. Cement walls are scored to represent coursed ashlar; well windows are of leaded translucent glass. The cement floor is bordered with quarry tile, which extends into the basement-stair foyer. Opening off the billiard room is a long shooting range.

In addition to the master bedroom and two enclosed sleeping porches on the second floor, there are four other bedrooms and two baths and a room for linens. The full third floor dance hall is reached by a simple partly open stairwell off the rear of the main hall. The hip roof is indicated by peripheral slanted ceiling. Although lacking in detail, the large space is light and pleasant and its trim completely finished. French doors in front and rear dormers lead to railed roof decks; end dormers overlook the sleeping porch decks.

The large square utilitarian kitchen has its original vitreous sink and ceiling height varnished cupboards. There is direct access to the service wing and the back stairs. The adjacent butler's pantry opens to both dining room and breakfast room; it retains its original cupboards and built-in ice box. Walls in the service area of the basement are cement on hollow tile, with all ceiling plaster on wood lath. Assigned spaces are the laundry room, boiler room with outside access well, coal room, wine cellar, and cold storage. The laundry room has deep window wells and contains the original triple vitreous tubs, mangle, and steam compartment. In the service wing is a completely finished three stall garage, separated from the back stairway room by a brick walled indoor access court with cement floor. The back stairs reach from basement to third floor. Over the garage is a complete four room apartment with its own stair. There is a first floor cook's room near the kitchen, as well as a maid's room with bath convenient to the main house second floor.

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8. Statement of Significance

The significance of the Byron R. Barder House can be based on its architectural merit and the importance in Akron of its architects. The house itself is an unusual interpretation of the Georgian Revival's Adamesque mode and is perhaps the finest of six major remaining domestic commissions by the premier Akron architectural firm of the day, Harpster & Bliss. It is situated in a relatively compact neighborhood of large impressive homes built in the same twenty-year period by members of the city's commercial and industrial elite. There appears to be potential for the designation of this area as an historic district. The Barder house will be converted to office and studio use by an Akron architectural firm, Braun & Steidl, with stringent preservation of the exterior appearance and as few major changes as possible in adapting the interior.

The Barder residence was referred to in a 1928 publication as "one of Akron's finest private homes." A feeling of restraint is achieved by the use of cream brick and mortar with ivory trim and sparse stone accents, together with the absence of window shutters or other contrast. With extensive but subtle use of decorative raised brickwork and the thematic recurrence of columns and pilasters both inside and out, the house nevertheless exhibits a number of innovations reflecting the Progressive movement. The uniqueness of the service wing plan and its exterior visual relationship to the main block indicate an extraordinary grasp of problematic situations by the architects. Active from 1907 to 1925, Milton E. Harpster (1871-1949) and John F. Bliss (1874-1925) were responsible for a vast body of residential work; their masterpiece was the regionally legendary mansion and farm of Ohio C. Barber, built in 1910 in nearby Barberton (demolished 1965). Their work in the public and commercial arenas was equally as extensive—-the Akron Armory (razed 1982), the Masonic Temple, and the eight story Ohio Building all in downtown Akron; fourteen public schools, including West High School and South High (the later razed 1979); and five major Akron churches.

See continuation sheet
Byron R. Barder, whose home this was for thirty-eight years, was president and general manager of the Biggs Boiler Works Company, then one of the city's more important industries. Founded in 1887 by Lester M. Biggs, the firm manufactured all types of steel tanks, welded and riveted steel pipe, and machinery for rubber works and paper mills. With Barder's retirement in 1947, the business changed hands but continued under its original name until 1957 when it was reorganized. The Biggs name remained in the title of succeeding firms, eventually disappearing from the local scene in 1971. The plant buildings, however, are still in use.

Barder had begun working at age sixteen in the Biggs office in 1894, shortly becoming bookkeeper and then secretary-treasurer in 1900. The next year at only twenty-three he was made president and treasurer. In 1917 he assumed the post of president and general manager. For many years, Barder and his wife were among the city's leading citizens. During his active career he held membership in many organizations, often serving on their boards: he was a director of the National City Bank, director of the Akron Chamber of Commerce, member of the East Akron Board of Trade, Trustee of the Universalist Church, and a thirty-second degree Mason. After retiring, Barder continued to live in his home until his death in 1957. In 1961, the house was acquired by another long-term owner, who held possession until 1986.

In its still park-like setting, the Barder house remains as an important showplace of its West Market Street neighborhood. In spite of several architectural intrusions which, however, are well maintained, this area with its expansive and cared for lawns still evokes a feeling of former days, when the residents were officers of rubber companies and other industries. Some of these men commissioned nationally known architects such as Howard Van Doren Shaw of Chicago, Trowbridge & Ackerman of New York, and Charles R. Greco of Boston; others chose prominent Cleveland or Akron designers. Three other significant residences by Harpster & Bliss are found here. Two blocks westward stood the great Harvey S. Firestone, Sr. mansion, torn down in 1959. The original 1912 house by Harpster & Bliss had been later greatly enlarged. The Stacy C. Carkhuff House nearby is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As a stabilizing factor, the prestigious Portage Country Club fronts on Twin Oaks Road, the north boundary of this neighborhood.

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9 Major Bibliographical References

AKRON AND SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO, Scott D. Kenfield (1928), Vol. III, pp 96-99
Ohio Historic Inventory (1978), #SUM-154-12 (Michael H. Adams)
The Ohio Architect and Builder (April 1909), Vol. XIII, No. 4 pp 6-51
Architectural collections of this writer, James A. Pahla
Interview with Gisela Burkhalter (Wid Philip C.), pervious owner.

10 Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.33

UTM References
A 1.7 4.5,3 1.7,9,0 4.54,8 8.4,0
Zone Easting Northing
B
C
D

Verbal Boundary Description

Part of Lot 10, W. Portage Path, Mayfield Allotment: E parts Lots 60 & 59, whole Lots
58 & 57, all of Lot 7, W half vacated adj Alley. Remaining of Lots 59 & 60 not otherwise
assigned. Ref Vac Ord 2068 & thus assigned, Ord 2069. County Records Plat Book 8
Page 5

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated
with the property.

11 Form Prepared By

name/title James A. Pahla
organization n/a date March 23, 1987
street & number 186 North Portage Path, Apt. 7 telephone 216/836-5533 (Bus.)
city or town Akron state Ohio zip code 44303
October 13, 1987

Barder Development, Inc.
1041 West Market Street
Akron, Ohio 44313

Gentlemen:

Re: Byron R. Brader House, 1041 West Market Street, Summit County,
Akron, Ohio

We are pleased to inform you that the Byron R. Brader House has been entered
into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service,
Department of the Interior. (NR listed 09/17/87).

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. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site
Preservation Advisory Board.

Enclosed is information explaining the purposes and goals of the National
Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/BAP/dh

Enclosure

xc: Jeff Brown, Regional Coordinator
    NEFCO
    Mayor of Akron
    Eric Johansen, Western Reserve Historical Society
    State Representative Tom Watkins
    State Senator Roy Ray
Ohio Historic Preservation Office

National Register of Historic Places File Checklist

The following materials are contained in this file of the National Register form for:

Name: Barder, Byron R. House
County: Summit

☐ Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
☐ Multiple Property Nomination form
☒ Photograph(s)
☐ Photograph(s) (copies)
☐ USGS map(s)
☐ USGS map(s) (copies)
☐ Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
☒ Correspondence
☐ Other

CES: 9/01