

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings and Trust Company

other names/site number Goodyear Bank

### 2. Location

street & number 1201 East Market Street

|     |                     |
|-----|---------------------|
| n/a | not for publication |
| n/a | vicinity            |

city or town Akron

state Ohio code OH county Summit code 153 zip code 44305

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national   X   statewide     local

Barbara Power DSHPO for Inventory & Registration December 23, 2013  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office/Ohio Historical Society  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register  
 other (explain:)

Joe Edson H. Beall 2-24-14  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings and Trust Company  
Name of Property

Summit, OH  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

| Contributing | Noncontributing |              |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1            |                 | buildings    |
|              |                 | sites        |
|              |                 | structures   |
|              |                 | objects      |
| 1            |                 | <b>Total</b> |

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

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

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURE/Auditorium &  
Sports facility

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURE/Auditorium &  
Sports facility

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business  
& Financial Institution

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

SOCIAL HISTORY/Clubhouse

OTHER/Labor Relations

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

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

foundation: Clay Block

Brick, Terra Cotta, Limestone Stone,

walls: Granite,

Bitumen built-up, Stone & Terra Cotta

roof: Coping

other:

Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings and Trust Company  
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**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

**Summary Paragraph**

*See Continuation Sheets.*

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**Narrative Description**

*See Continuation Sheets.*

Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings and Trust Company  
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Summit, OH  
County and State

**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Entertainment/Recreation
- Industry
- Architecture
- Other: Labor History

**Period of Significance**

1917-1963

**Significant Dates**

- 1918
- 1920
- 1933

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

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

**Architect/Builder**

Walker and Weeks  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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 grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

Period of Significance coincides with the construction of the building and the National Register 50 year rule.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)** See Statement of Significance

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.) See Continuation Sheets.

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

*See Continuation Sheets.*

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

*See Continuation Sheets.*

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

*See 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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Akron University – Goodyear Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 6.0592 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

|   |                             |                             |                             |   |                             |                             |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | <u>17</u>                   | <u>459426</u>               | <u>4546025</u>              | 3 | <u>                    </u> | <u>                    </u> | <u>                    </u> |
|   | Zone                        | Easting                     | Northing                    |   | Zone                        | Easting                     | Northing                    |
| 2 | <u>                    </u> | <u>                    </u> | <u>                    </u> | 4 | <u>                    </u> | <u>                    </u> | <u>                    </u> |
|   | Zone                        | Easting                     | Northing                    |   | Zone                        | Easting                     | Northing                    |

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

The nominated property is situated in the city of Akron, County of Summit and State of Ohio: and known as being parcel lot number 67-63123.

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

The nominated boundary includes the property historically associated with Ohio Savings and Trust Company and Goodyear Hall.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Diana Wellman  
organization Preservation Principles Consulting date 1/7/2013

Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings and Trust Company  
Name of Property

Summit, OH  
County and State

street & number 1325 Inglewood Drive telephone 216-482-1179  
city or town Cleveland Heights state OH zip code 44121  
e-mail diwellman@preservationprinciples.com

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets** : 9. Bibliography, Photographs, Photo-documentation Key, Historic Photographs
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See *Continuation Sheets*.

**Property Owner:**

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

name IRG RC Lessor LLC  
street & number 360 E. Highland Road telephone 513-792-5000  
city or town Macedonia state OH zip code 44056

**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. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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**DESCRIPTION** (Refer to historic images and Walker and Weeks drawings)

Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings and Trust company is located at 1201 East Market Street, Akron Ohio. The Ohio Savings and Trust Company address is 1177 East Market Street, Akron Ohio. The hall and bank are located directly across from the Goodyear Headquarters. The hall is a six-story brick and terra cotta building designed in the Gothic Revival Style, while the bank is a two-story granite and limestone flatiron building designed in the Classic Revival style. The buildings appear to be two separate buildings through their architectural language, but they were designed by Walker and Weeks and constructed to provide direct access at the first floor through the use of the arcade. They also connect at the basement and second floors. The buildings cover approximately 300,000 square feet and are situated on parcel 67-63123 which span over six acres. The buildings, with construction beginning in 1917 and completed in 1920, were designed to accommodate Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company employees' recreation building to house their industrial school and recreational facilities. The facility provided training for the foreman and included a complete industrial school, with courses from grade school to college. Courses included engineering, shop practices, blueprint reading, mathematics, rubber chemistry, business administration and foreign languages along with Americanization classes for immigrants. The recreational facilities included a bowling alley, archery and shooting range, gymnasium and auditorium along with a 12,000 sq ft. employee cafeteria. The banking facility provided a financial resource for both the company and the employees. Goodyear Hall retains historic architectural integrity which is exhibited in both exterior and interior elements.

**Goodyear Hall** (See photos 5-12, 16-25)

Goodyear Hall is a six-story brick and terra cotta reinforced concrete building located at 1201 East Market Street. It is directly across from Goodyear Plant #1, known as Goodyear Headquarters since 1973, and is connected to the headquarters building via an underground tunnel at the basement level. A tunnel was conceived to provide convenient access for employees to the hall, gymnasium and bank. It functioned as an underground sidewalk, creating a safe route for employees to avoid East Market Street which served as a truck route. Although the building was connected by an underground tunnel to Plant No. 1 (what is now Goodyear Headquarters) at time of construction; Goodyear Hall was not designed as an addition to Plant No. 1. The buildings have distinctly different functions, are located on different parcels divided by a major avenue, and were designed by different entities. Plant No. 1 was designed as a manufacturing facility by the Goodyear Engineering Department. The tunnel was not imperative for the manufacturing process and served only as a means of access for employees; it was not used for transportation of goods or products. The Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings and Trust Company building was designed by a prominent architectural firm, Walker and Weeks, and stood to serve the employees rather than the manufacturing process.

The original four-story design produced by Walker and Weeks was revised due to the need for additional educational space. The diaper pattern brick work at the spandrel gives the building an elegant texture and is further enhanced by corbeling at the fifth floor. The parapet is heavily ornamented with terra cotta turrets and an arcade of engaged corbeling arches. The brick pattern work is refined with projecting and recessed soldier courses. The design is reminiscent of the Gothic Revival style often employed in collegiate architecture. Two large elevator penthouses extend above the roof and are visible along the south end elevation and along the East Market Street elevation which is located at the main three entrances to the lobby.

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The East Market Street frontage measures approximately 382' long and consists of 19 paired opening bays that end at the three-story Ohio Savings and Trust Company building. The six-story East Market Street (west) façade lies directly in front of the three-story gymnasium and auditorium. The windows were originally paired double hung windows, but were replaced in 1971 with an aluminum pivot single-paned window with metal panels to complete the opening. These windows are located on all of the upper floors of Goodyear Hall. The first floor consists of an alteration of aluminum storefront systems and gray granite surrounds. Historically, the building had wooden storefronts typical for the time period with retractable canvas awnings at each bay. The first bay at the north end of the six story portion on the East Market Street elevation historically served as the access to the entry arcade of the auditorium. The entry included three pairs of swinging doors. The second bay was a typical storefront for commercial space. The next three bays had revolving entry doors and were flanked by trophy cases. These entries provided access to both the auditorium and the gymnasium and served as the main hall lobby. The sixth and seventh bay are typical storefronts and the space inside is marked on the historical architectural drawings as the Akron Industrial Loan Company. Bays eight through twelve and bays fourteen through nineteen are typical storefront designs with commercial space. Bay thirteen was a second entrance with three sets of swinging doors leading to ticket booths, stairways, and the corridor that runs along the gymnasium and connects to the main lobby.

The Goodyear Boulevard, or north elevation, is approximately 64' long and a mere three bays wide. The western most bay, adjacent to the Ohio Savings and Trust Company building, serves as the north entrance to the arcade. The other two bays are commercial storefronts. The building appears to be seven stories on this elevation due to changes in grade. Access into the building varies with the grade changes. The first floor grade change is made up through the arcade with a stair at the north end and a ramp at the west end.

The east elevation is composed of three sections. The Hall is roughly 46' long and has four bays. A fire-escape runs from the roof down to the second floor. The second section is the auditorium and is approximately 119' long including the stage. The wall is solid brick except at the stage where a few windows penetrate the wall. The remaining 227' is the gymnasium. The elevation includes eleven bays. Each bay consists of a high solid brick wall flanked by projecting piers which are capped with sandstone coping. The fenestration, which is located high on the wall, is divided into three brick openings which have a small square steel industrial window over a two-to-one ratio rectangular steel industrial window. The glazing is multiple shades from green to black demonstrating that windows have been broken over the years from the ball games played inside the gymnasium. A monitor roof runs the length of the gymnasium providing additional natural light. The windows are steel industrial windows with an inserted venting unit. An air shaft runs the entire height of the hall just west of the stage and at the sixth floor is expressed on the exterior with vented louvers in the location of the window openings. A corner stone is located on the east elevation at the south end and "1918" is carved into the stone block.

A 1981 racquetball court addition, noted as building 809 on Goodyear plans, was designed by Hoag and McCullough and attached to the area between the gymnasium and auditorium on the east elevation, at bays eight through twelve. The space is accessed from the basement level of the hall. The building is one-story in height and approximately 80' x 40'. It has a paneled exterior of off-white board set in an aluminum frame and floor to ceiling glass panels where the building meets Goodyear Hall. The addition does not contribute to the overall historic character of the building but it does not



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significantly impact the building's integrity. A detached bank drive-through building was constructed at the time as well, just east of the hall, but has been demolished.

The south elevation of Goodyear Hall which measures 54' long is divided into five bays with the central bay housing the entrance on the first floor and fenestration on all upper floors. The southwest entry and ground floor exterior was also modified during the 1977 renovations with granite facing. The three-story south elevation of the gymnasium was originally accentuated with windows and a central arch entrance, which have since been filled with bricked. A stone sign with "GOODYEAR" is carved into the face of the building.

A large electric sign rests on the roof of Goodyear Hall, facing the convergence of Goodyear Boulevard and East Market Street. The iconic sign has been a beacon for Goodyear since it first debut on the building in the early 1930s. The sign has been replaced multiple times since with varying Goodyear messages. During World War II the sign and all roof top signage was removed at Goodyear as part of a national concern for air strikes on manufacturing facilities. A sign returned in the late 1940s and has read "Goodyear" with the wing foot logo, "Goodyear Tire" and during the late 1970s, the Go in Goodyear would flash "Go, Go Goodyear." The current sign employs the Goodyear name with the wing foot logo inside the Goodyear diamond.

The interior of Goodyear Hall is a combination of historic spaces and updated modern spaces. The basement rifle range and bowling alleys were remodeled to house modern exercise facilities. The corridor appears to be intact and consist of terrazzo floors and plaster walls. The mechanical room and damper areas are still used as mechanical spaces. The tunnel to Goodyear headquarters is also intact. The first floor tenant spaces demonstrate the alterations from the late 1970s. The lobby and the corridor were also altered in the 1980s but oak paneling in the lobby is consistent with the historic configuration. The auditorium and gymnasium are completely intact. Locker rooms were relocated from the upper floors to the basement.

The auditorium main entrance is accessed from the arcade. Both the arcade and the vestibule were remodeled in 1964. A vestibule creates a buffer between the foyer of the seating hall and the arcade and originally included a ladies restroom, a smoking room, and a coat room. The vestibule demonstrates modern renovations including carpeting and contemporary doors. Five contemporary glass doors lead into the foyer of the hall which has sets of stairs at either end for balcony seating. The historic stairs have cast-iron railings and newel posts with bas relief design work. The auditorium is semi-circular in plan with seating echoing the arch of the stage. Contemporary wood acoustic paneling is attached to the walls. Four simple Tuscan columns support the balcony and are the only vertical members in the space. The ceiling is composed of off-white Guastavino tile vaulting with ribbing.<sup>1</sup> The air return covers have either paired wolves or paired birds designs. The fascia band of the balcony is decorated in a bas-relief design of birds and foliage. The proscenium is decorated with fretwork of off-white terra cotta designs of interlocking patterns of foliage and rope molding. The stage has all the necessary modern amenities including more than twenty curtains, light and sound equipment, and a fly space above that receives natural light. The stage can open to both the auditorium and the gymnasium. Back stage access includes small dressing rooms.

<sup>1</sup> Walker and Weeks Architectural Drawings, Mural Renderings, and Guastavino Tile Drawings, 1917-1919. Cleveland: Western Reserve Historical Society.

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The gymnasium mostly consists of a large polished wood floor for basketball with an open and exposed truss system. The stage is located at the north end with elevated seating along the west and south walls, which can be accessed from the second floor or via stairs from the first floor corridor. The east wall is composed of steel industrial windows at the second floor level. The walls are painted brick with radiator piping affixed at numerous locations. All other mechanical systems are exposed and painted but are aesthetically organized.

The community and representative rooms on the second and third floor display wood paneling and plaster ceilings. The community room has a fireplace and mantel at the north end. The column surrounds match the wood paneling. Originally the remaining space on the second floor was designated for a music room and pool room. These areas have been modernized to accommodate office space for Goodyear. The third, fourth, and fifth floors originally housed the class rooms for the industrial school. These spaces have been remodeled to house Goodyear offices and training rooms. The sixth floor has also been altered for Goodyear's current office space, but originally the sixth floor contained the cafeteria and dining hall. The upper floors are mostly carpeted with plaster walls, columns and ceilings except at the sixth floor where the ceiling is the exposed underside of the concrete roof and steel truss system.

### Ohio Savings and Trust Company (See photos 1-4, 13-15)

Walker and Weeks design for the Ohio Savings and Trust Company is in the Classic Revival style employing the temple motif. The building is triangular in plan, which is often referred to as a flatiron. The building is located at 1177 East Market, adjacent to Goodyear Hall and connected by the first floor arcade. The limestone and granite building is most ornate at the apex of the triangle, where East Market Street and Goodyear Boulevard converge. This elevation is the main entrance to the building and is accentuated with two colossal Tuscan fluted annulated columns. The bands are carved stone with floral patterns interwoven with the head of Mercury and the Buffalo Penny Indian, wheat bundles and eagles. The column rests on a grey granite stepped plinth; the steps are granite as well. The base of the column is carved with floral beadwork. The capital is engraved with an egg and dart motif; the egg is decorated with a palm leaf, the band below is decorated with carved rosettes. The capital supports a carved abacus with leaves and an entablature which has a running frieze of acanthus leaves. The architrave is smooth. The quoins have a vermiculation pattern. An engaged fluted pilaster shadows the columns on either side of the entry and mimics the column's designs. The entablature is carved with "Ohio Savings and Trust Co." After 1933, the sign was covered with a sign that read "Goodyear State Bank."

The door surround is composed of green Levanto marble. The original doors were replaced with an aluminum and glass assembly. Above the doors is a green Levanto marble broken scroll pediment with a golden eagle resting on a swag. At the top of the stone arch is a cartouche with a beehive in the center, surrounded by a festoon of fruits and nuts, including pineapples, apples, grapes and oak leaves, and resting on crisscrossing cornucopias made of fluted horn and leaves.

The north and east elevations are divided into three sections. The water table is a pink/gray granite, supporting large two-story arched openings with multi-divided windows and fan light with an attic space. The basement windows on the north elevation are covered with metal grates. The attic windows (second floor office space) are 1/1 double hung windows. An entablature separates the mid-

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section of the building from the attic, which is capped with a stone parapet and coping. On the north elevation the first and seventh bays project slightly from the wall surface while the remaining six bays have the large arched openings. The arches are capped with carved floral design voussoirs. Originally, the windows were protected by an iron grill. The window openings are flanked by engaged pilasters with square plinth and capitals. The east elevation is similar to the north except the final bay is a second entrance. The entrance is treated similar to the main entry with green Levanto marble surrounding the door and the eagle above.

The interior of the bank was remodeled in 1967 from the original design, although much of the historic fabric in the bank hall remains intact. The open interior of the first floor is accessed from the main entry which has a small vestibule. The triangular shape on the interior is accentuated with rows of fluted marble columns making up the "cella". The cella, or open space in the middle, is defined by the columns which have gray marble that rises up a third of the column to a band of palmettes. The column continues upward but changes from marble to plaster. The Tuscan capital consists of egg and dart matching the capital on the exterior. The columns support an architrave of egg and dart molding, dentils, and lion heads.

Historically, a marble dado ran between each of the columns, creating offices between the main lobby space and the exterior wall. The marble dado only exists at the cash-vault end of the first floor where the teller spaces exist. Cast iron grills completed the opening (see historic photograph). In the center of the room was a stair, employing the same marble dado wall, which led to the safety deposit box vault in the basement. The marble was removed and a stylized aluminum railing was installed around the opening.. Access to the upper floors and the second entrance off of East Market Street is marked with arch plaster work. The light fixtures are contemporary and the floor is covered with carpeting.

The mezzanine and second floor serves as office space. The second floor had a light well located roughly in the center which provided day lighting into the space. The roof was covered over in 1969. The office space is an open plan with perimeter offices and partition walls that are contemporary. Walls and ceilings are plaster, while the floor has carpeting. The bank is connected to Goodyear Hall at the basement level and at the second floor level though a single door.

Both Goodyear Hall and the Ohio Savings and Trust Company maintain a high level of historic integrity. The bank hall exterior is in excellent condition with the stone and marble details intact. The interior of the bank hall exhibit the classical features in the columns and entablature, with both the cash and security vaults remaining. Goodyear Hall also displays historic integrity in both exterior and interior architectural elements. The exterior of Goodyear Hall has been well maintained by the Goodyear Company. The granite alteration to the first floor retail spaces does not diminish the overall character of the building, nor do the 1978 window replacements. On the interior the lobby and upper floors maintain their overall historic configuration. The Gymnasium and auditorium have a high level of architectural features, with the only architectural elements added to the auditorium being the acoustic wood slates located on the perimeter walls and technological advances in lighting and audio. The buildings preserve the architectural design of Walker and Weeks.

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings and Trust Company is being nominated under Criterion A: in the area of Entertainment and Recreation and in the area of Industry for the labor relations that the Goodyear Company amplified in the construction of the hall and bank for the employees. Paul Litchfield, one of Goodyear's leading executives had strong convictions that a factory should be a "place where men could make money for good work, have decent working conditions, and have a chance to get ahead in the world" and his belief was the leading factor in the construction of Goodyear Hall. The building was constructed as a monument and gift from the company to the employees. In 1917, Goodyear directors announced that they would erect a large employees' recreation building to house their industrial school and recreational facilities. "The company believes workmen are more contented if they are associated with the organization. The prime reason for the new Goodyear Hall, as it is to be called, is the desire to offer all employees facilities for mental, physical and social betterment. A prominent feature will be an immense gymnasium for all kinds of indoor athletes. It is to have a seating capacity of 5,000 with stage and assembly hall facilities. Adjoining will be a swimming pool. Another feature will be an auditorium seating 1,400. Provisions have also been made for the housing of the factory school and the offices of numerous societies. In the basement are bowling alleys, shower baths, locker rooms, rifle range, check rooms and hand ball courts."<sup>1</sup> The swimming pool was never realized; however Walker and Weeks produced several designs.<sup>2</sup> The period of significance begins in 1917, when construction began on the building, and ends in 1963 based on the National Register fifty year rule.

The welfare program established at Goodyear represented a growing trend in Industry all over the country. Goodyear was a leader in a group of companies that helped establish the welfare capitalist movement. These companies made a strategic decision to seek a competitive advantage through a mutual-gain, cooperative, and non-union model of labor management. Employees were no longer treated as commodities to hire and fire but human resources to cultivate and develop throughout a long term employment relationship. Goodyear, under the direction of Litchfield, established the Industrial Assembly in March of 1919 as a worker based organization that applied the principles of democracy to industry. The Industrial Assembly attempted to establish a system of checks and balances to reconcile conflicting interests between management and the factory workers. The workers organization gave Goodyear's 30,000 employees a democratic voice in management. The Representatives Room and Senate Room are located on the third floor of Goodyear Hall and architecturally defined by oak paneled walls. Goodyear also initiated the American Industrial Athletic Association (AIAA) in 1919 as an attempt to encourage industrial companies in other cities to widen the scope of athletics for their employees. Goodyear Hall hosted athletic events for both local and national competitions. Goodyear Hall provided educational opportunities, a physical and social outlet, and a much needed bank for both the company and its employees.

The company chose architects Walker and Weeks to design Goodyear Hall and the Ohio Savings and Trust Company. The building was noted as Goodyear building number 27 in the Goodyear Company records. Construction began in 1917 but with the onset of World War I, construction was halted after the gymnasium was complete. During the war the gymnasium was used for the assembly of kite

<sup>1</sup> "Goodyear Hall to be built for employees will cost \$150,000 Director of Company decides," *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, 1 April 1917.

<sup>2</sup> Walker and Weeks Architectural Drawings, Mural Renderings, and Guastavino Tile Drawings, 1917-1919, Cleveland: Western Reserve Historical Society.

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balloons.<sup>3</sup> Then, after the war, the original four-story design for the building was replaced with the current six-story scheme and on April 17, 1920 Goodyear Hall opening reception dedicated the new \$2 million facility to the employees of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. "The dedication will be followed by a week of "open house" days, which will culminate in a final social event...Half of the building is devoted to recreation; half to education. Goodyear institute will [offer] anything from psychology to simple arithmetic..."<sup>4</sup>

Ohio Savings and Trust Company was established on January 9th, 1917 when F. A. Seiberling took out incorporation papers. It is Ohio's first company-owned bank and was the 4<sup>th</sup> largest bank in the nation by the 1980s.<sup>5</sup> The bank provided services to the Goodyear Company, their employees and their subsidiaries, including the Goodyear Heights Land Company. Throughout the 1920s the bank merged with other Akron banks and by early 1933 the bank was under the control of First-Central Bank and Trust Company. In 1933, as a result of the bank defaults, the bank was closed and access to the accounts was seized. This prompted the Goodyear Company to relinquish control and they reopened the bank on August 1, 1933 as the Goodyear State Bank with a capital of \$100,000.

Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings and Trust Company is also nominated under Criterion C: in the area of Architecture as an extraordinary example of work produced by the prominent Cleveland architectural firm of Walker and Weeks. Construction began in 1917 on the largest gymnasium in Ohio at the time and was halted due to World War I.<sup>6</sup> The original plans by Walker and Weeks were for a four story building and did not include the bank. Those plans were discarded to include additional floors and the bank as noted in the 1919 drawings by Walker and Weeks. The Hall and bank are early examples of Walker and Weeks banking facilities and auditorium designs. Later the firm would design the 1923 Federal Reserve Bank in Cleveland (NR #76001392) and the 1931 Severance Hall (NR# 82001372). The building is a unique combination of styles, with the Hall designed in a Gothic Revival style often employed in collegiate architecture while the bank embodies Neo-Classical characteristics. Together they make an outstanding architectural presence among the Goodyear Headquarters and Manufacturing Facilities.

Goodyear Hall continued to provide educational, entertainment and physical recreation for the employees of the Goodyear Company throughout the twenty-first century. When the building was dedicated and opened it was the only educational institution of its kind in the country. The hall and bank, though distinctly different in style, acted as one building providing extraordinary benefits for the employees of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, who was the principal speaker at the opening of Goodyear Hall, stated "A university education is becoming more and more necessary to an ambitious man...and the organization which will afford a man an education while he is earning himself a living and perhaps supporting a family is doing a great service not only to the man, but to itself, to the community, the state and the nation."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>3</sup> P. W Litchfield, *Industrial Voyage: My Life as an Industrial Lieutenant* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1954), page 182.

<sup>4</sup> "Goodyear Hall will be opened Saturday," *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, 11 April 1920.

<sup>5</sup> "Goodyear Bank Merger Sought," *The New York Times*, 23 September 1981.

<sup>6</sup> Eric Johannesen, *A Cleveland Legacy: the architecture of Walker and Weeks*, (Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press, 1999), page 50.

<sup>7</sup> "Unique University to Open at Akron," *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, 17 April 1920.

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### CRITERION A: LABOR HISTORY, ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION, AND INDUSTRY GOODYEAR HALL

#### **Historic Context**

Akron was founded in 1825 by General Simon Perkins and Paul Williams as the high point for the newly constructed Ohio Canal. Akron, is the Greek word meaning "high place". The town grew out of the canal business and soon became known for manufactured products such as stoneware (Whitmore, Robinson & Co. and the Akron Stoneware Co.), farm machinery (Excelsoir Mower & Reaper Works), breakfast cereal (Quaker Oats) and publishing houses (Werner Printing and Lithographing) and then lastly, in the 1870s, rubber. B. F. Goodrich, a surgeon from New York, was the first to venture in the rubber industry. In December of 1898, brothers Frank A. and Charles W. Seiberling started the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in an old strawboard factory located on the Little Cuyahoga River. The site had three old, two-story buildings with broken windows, sagging floors and rusted machinery. With \$93,000 in capital the Goodyear factory started with less than fifty men and by 1920 it had become the second largest rubber company in the world.

In Akron, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company and Goodyear were leading employers in developing employee benefits – both which sponsored real estate developments such as Goodyear Heights and Firestone Park. Firestone also provided recreational opportunities through Firestone Country Club which was built in 1929, but the club was for executives, while Goodyear Hall built ten years earlier was for the factory workers.

#### **Welfare Capitalism**

Paul Weeks Litchfield started at Goodyear on July 15, 1900. The fledgling company which was headed by Frank and Charles Seiberling placed Litchfield in the position of Superintendent. His degree in chemical engineering from MIT would prove to be a useful commodity in the business of rubber, but it was his strong philosophy and belief in the value of men that helped to build one of the greatest rubber companies in the world. He continued at Goodyear for his entire working life span, with over fifty years of service. He became president in 1926 and from 1940 until 1956 he served as CEO. He located Goodyear's first domestic factory outside Akron in Los Angeles. To provide sufficient raw materials he lead the drive to obtain a mill in Connecticut, a cotton farm in Arizona, a coal company in Ohio, and rubber plantation in the Netherland Indies. He became chairman of the board in 1930 and continued in the position until his death in 1959. During his tenure, Goodyear grew from a 176-employee business experimenting in the automotive tire industry, into the world's largest tire manufacturer with fifty-eight plants in twenty-three countries, six rubber plantations, and one hundred thousand employees with twenty-six thousand employed in Akron.

Welfare capitalism was best expressed in the leadership of Henry Ford and the automobile industry. Litchfield, on countless occasions, looked to Detroit and their labor movement to guide his own philosophies. The eight-hour day and high paying minimum wages were a direct outgrowth of the mass-production system; Ford paid \$5 a day in 1914.<sup>8</sup> Later during the depression, Litchfield lead other industries towards a six-hour shift to allow more people to work. A program which began in 1916, sponsored by the Detroit Chamber of Commerce and the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation sought to convey the welfare work program to the public. A traveling exhibit of Welfare

<sup>8</sup> Litchfield, P. W., *Autumn Leaves: Reflections of an Industrial Lieutenant*, (Cleveland : Corday & Gross Co., 1945).

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Work in American Industry toured twenty American cities. The exhibit consisted of company-sponsored presentations including those from Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company along with Prudential Life Insurance, General Electric, H. J. Heinz and National Cash Register, Dayton, Ohio. The exhibit had three goals; to attract potential employees, fend off reformers of industry, and generate consumers' confidence.

Litchfield contemplated how best to provide a balance between capital and labor, recognizing that the later was far more important. His strong convictions that a factory should be a "place where men could make money for good work, have decent working conditions, and have a chance to get ahead in the world" was the leading factor in the construction of Goodyear Hall. Shortly after Litchfield took his position at Goodyear, he started a sports program which included baseball, football and boxing. These sporting events, which utilized Seiberling Field, led to factory wide picnics, fish fries, sleigh-ride parties, and occasional dances. "People who play together come to know each other better, can work better together", stated Paul Litchfield in his memoir. In 1917 the directors of Goodyear had approved the construction of Goodyear Hall across the street from the main office building to house educational and recreational facilities. Litchfield's concept went beyond a training facility for the foreman and included a complete industrial school, with courses from grade school to college. Courses included engineering, shop practices, blueprint reading, mathematics, rubber chemistry, business administration and foreign languages along with Americanization classes for immigrants.

The plans included the largest gymnasium in the state with a seating capacity of 5,000, and along with Seiberling Field just north from the plant on Goodyear Boulevard, would provide facilities for a complete indoor/outdoor sports program.<sup>9</sup> Seiberling Field was built on a 12-acre plot at the foot of Goodyear Boulevard hill and was laid out with a ball park and grandstand. At Goodyear Hall, a theater seating 1,786 people could be used for sales conferences, stockholders' meetings, employee gatherings and civic purposes. In addition, a much needed neighborhood bank was constructed at the apex of the facility. World War I had postponed construction and only the gymnasium was constructed at first to provide assembly space for kite balloons being manufactured for the U.S. Government. The original construction cost for the Goodyear Hall project was set at \$450,000 but at completion the hall cost Goodyear \$2 million.

In 1919, Akron companies organized the American Industrial Athletic Association (AIAA) as an attempt to encourage industrial companies in other cities to widen the scope of athletics for their employees. The inter-factory athletic competition was popular among the rubber companies. All most every factory had a first rate team.<sup>10</sup> All the big factories had athletic directors. Ed "Chief" Conner bossed the athletes at Goodyear. Charles W. Seiberling put up most of the money to pay the initial expenses for the AIAA. Within a year, 164 of the leading industrial companies of the nation with several hundred thousand employees joined the AIAA and began competing in baseball, soccer, basketball, bowling and track. Football also was a popular sport for both employees and spectators. The Goodyear Silents were one of the most popular teams to watch. They represented a team of deaf mutes, who had come to find work at Goodyear where the lack of hearing had no effect on the ability to perform work.

<sup>9</sup> "Unique University To Open at Akron," Cleveland Plain Dealer, 16 April 1920.

<sup>10</sup> Grismer, page 394.

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Litchfield felt that stock dividends should be given to shareholders and that the hall was a stock dividend for employees. Litchfield felt strongly towards labor relations and felt that a man who had a real stake in the company was not one who merely showed up to work and put in a day of labor receiving compensation with no real risk in the success of the company; he felt that profit sharing was a strong incentive. His other belief of labor was the idea that the employee should have a voice, and he established the Goodyear Industrial Assembly, which started in 1919, to provide a democratic path between employees and management. The "Representative's room", located on the third floor in Goodyear Hall, served as the meeting place for the organization. Rockefeller, in 1915, had also introduced a "representative democracy" to his employees.<sup>11</sup>

### The Industrial Assembly

As early as 1912, the Goodyear company had put in a labor department whose sole purpose was to advocate for the men in case of hasty or arbitrary decisions by foreman and to see that Goodyear remained a good place to work. Litchfield furthered the department by creating a Council of Industrial Relations in 1919. The heads of production, engineering, development, accounting and personnel were named by the Management to serve on the Council. In addition, the 800 foreman elected two members while the Service Pin Association (made up of 2,000 employees who had more than five years of service) also nominated two members to serve. The Flying Squadron, a training organization of more than 1,000 factory workers selected two representatives, each from the forty precincts created across the three plants. Goodyear looked to a number of progressive companies such as Bethlehem Steel, Pennsylvania Railroad and International Harvester to help direct their organization.<sup>12</sup> The full text of the plan was published in the factory paper and the election was held on June 16, 1919. The plan discussed executive and legislative powers, representation and qualifications, methods of election, definition of voters, power and procedures, approval and veto powers, joint conferences, oath of office and guarantee against discrimination.

The Assembly provided a relationship between capital, management and labor and although the Assembly had no part in making decisions to how the company would operate, the Assembly was informed of decisions which helped to build realization between the three partners of Industry. The level of understanding provided for support of confidence and loyalty between Capital, Management and Labor.

The Industrial Assembly established the minimum wage, the first increase in wages, the first increase in wages after the financial debacles of 1933. During the period of the Industrial Assembly (1919-1935) Goodyear offered the highest paid wages in Akron.<sup>13</sup> As a result the Industrial Assembly help to widen the market, create more jobs, and increase the stability of the Goodyear Company. The Industrial Assembly was terminated when the Wagner Act went into effect in 1935. In 1937 the Goodyear employees voted for the Rubber Workers Union to serve as their bargaining agency.

<sup>11</sup> Andrea Tone, The Business of Benevolence. Industrial Paternalism in Progressive America, (Ithica: Cornell University Press, 1997) page 118.

<sup>12</sup> Paul Litchfield, The Industrial Republic: Reflections of an Industrial Lieutenant, (Cleveland : Corday & Gross Co., 1946) page 49.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, page 73.



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### CRITERION A:

#### OHIO SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY – GOODYEAR STATE BANK

##### Historic Context

The first bank in Akron was the Bank of Akron, founded in 1845 in affiliation with the Ohio Safety Fund System, which started operations with a capital of \$50,000.<sup>14</sup> The first two financial institutions that were formed after President Lincoln's banking laws were the First National and the Second National, founded in 1863, each with a capital of \$100,000. Thomas W. Cornell, a former whiskey distiller founded the First National bank. Second National was established by George D. Bates who helped start the Globe Foundry. A third bank was established by the end of the 1860s, known as the City Bank. It was established by John B. Woods, Milton Moore and Sylvester H. Thompson. In 1883 the name changed to the City National. On January 9th, 1917, F. A. Seiberling, President of Goodyear, took out incorporation papers for the Ohio Savings and Trust Company establishing the bank with \$125,000 in holdings. After the bank holiday of 1933, the building re-opened as the Goodyear State Bank with P. W. Litchfield serving as bank president. The bank grew to be the 4<sup>th</sup> largest bank in the nation.

##### Trust Companies

By 1920, Trust companies had been operating in the United States for 100 years with the first grant of fiduciary power to corporations made in 1822. By June of 1922, 2372 reporting Trust companies holdings were recorded at \$12,739,620,733.00.<sup>15</sup> Companies with the word "Trust" in their titles actively engage in business in the United States and territories coming under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Commissioner, and doing either trust or banking business or both. "The trust company maintains a most complete service, designed to benefit the financial requirements or convenience of everyone at every corner of human affairs throughout the span of life from the cradle to the grave and beyond...In emergency it can become the husband to the widow, mother or father to the child, caretaker for the absent one, assistant to the busy one."<sup>16</sup>

On January 9<sup>th</sup>, 1917, F. A. Seiberling took out incorporation papers for the Ohio Savings and Trust Company establishing the bank with \$125,000 in holdings. The bank provided services to the Goodyear Company, their employees and their subsidiaries, including the Goodyear Heights Land Company. In January 1922, Ohio Savings merged with State Savings and Trust company to become Ohio State Bank and Trust company with William O'Neil, president of General Tire, serving as President of the bank. Holdings for the Ohio State Bank in 1922 had a balance sheet of \$6,931,795.12.<sup>17</sup> In December 1930 the Ohio State Bank and Trust Company merged with First-City Trust and Savings Bank. On November 2, 1931 the First City Trust and Savings Bank merged with Central Depositors Bank and Trust Company to become First-Central Bank and Trust Company, Akron's largest bank at the time with 75,000,000 in assets.<sup>18</sup> In 1929, the Central-Depositors Bank company had built the First National Bank Tower at South Main Street in Akron which was also designed by Walker and Weeks (NR, 2007).

<sup>14</sup> Karl H Grismer, *Akron and Summit County*. (Akron: Summit County Historical Society, 1952), page 202.

<sup>15</sup> *Trust Companies of the United States, 1922 Edition*. (United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York, 1922).

<sup>16</sup> *Banking: Journal of the American Bankers Association, Volume 12*. (American Bankers Association, American Institute of Banking).

<sup>17</sup> *Trust Companies of the United States, 1922 Edition*. (New York: United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 1922).

<sup>18</sup> "First Central," *Plain Dealer* 5 November, 1931, page [15].

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After the bank holiday and the crash of the First-Central Bank and Trust Company, the bank building was reopened on August 1, 1933 as the Goodyear State Bank with a capital of \$100,000. It was Ohio's first company-owned bank and would become the fourth largest bank in the nation by the 1980s. Tom McEldowny served as president from 1933 until 1962 when Gordon E. Heffern replaced him as president. In 1966, the Goodyear State bank had approximately 15,500 checking account customers. In 1981, Cleveland's second largest bank, The National City Corporation, purchased the Goodyear Bank of Akron, a subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, becoming an affiliate of National City Bank. At the time of purchase Goodyear had assets of \$285 million and 12 branches in Summit County.<sup>19</sup> On December 31, 2008 PNC (Pittsburgh National Corporation) completed the acquisition of National City, and by 2009 closed the PNC branch located in the building.

### **ADDITIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXT: STATEWIDE LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Industrial growth surged in the United States following the Civil War. Between 1860 and 1900, manufacturing output increased five times, growing from 32 % to 53% of the nation's gross product, and the industrial workforce expanded from 1.5 to 5.9 million.<sup>20</sup> Ohio was a leader in this industrial growth and development. From the 1880s through the 1920s Ohio consistently ranked fourth in population nationally and exhibited dramatic growth in industrial development and urban-industrial shift to what had been a predominately agricultural –based economy throughout the early 19th century. In 1880, 60 % of Ohio workers were employed in some aspect of manufacturing.<sup>21</sup>

Ohio's location, natural resources, diverse transportation options and a growing population gave the state tremendous advantages and opportunities for industrial expansion. Ohio was geographically closer to the growing western states than the Mid-Atlantic and east coast states and as such presented an advantageous location for the manufacturing and shipment of goods to the new and expanding western frontier during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Within the state were abundant sources of energy, particularly coal to help fuel a fast-developing iron and steel industry particularly in the northeastern section of the state. Ohio's industries benefited from diverse transportation routes. The canal system, major rivers and bodies of water including the Ohio River and Lake Erie provided important transportation systems for the movement of products and raw materials. By 1908 Ohio had the largest extent of railroad lines in the United States peaking at 9,581 miles.<sup>22</sup> The National Road and a growing number of major highways crossed the state. Ohio's population provided a diverse workforce that included an increasing number of in-state migration of workers from rural areas moving to growing industrial centers for jobs as well as migration of predominately African-Americans from southern states and a steady flow of immigrants first from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century a growing number of Eastern Europeans. Additionally Ohio's industrial centers were distributed throughout the state, in large urban centers such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Akron, Toledo, Dayton and Youngstown but also in mid-to-smaller places such as Lima, Canton, Springfield, Zanesville, and East Liverpool.

<sup>19</sup> "Goodyear Bank Merger Sought," The New York Times, 23 September 1981.

<sup>20</sup> American Labor History Theme Study, (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2003), page 54.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid*, page 56.

<sup>22</sup> H. Roger Grant, Ohio in the Move. Transportation in the Buckeye State, (Athens: Ohio University Press, 2000), page 75.

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As one of the nation's foremost "smoke stack" economies, Ohio's labor history reflected the nation as a whole. Strikes regularly swept the state's manufacturing and mining centers. These tensions generated by the rapid growth of industry and expansion of populations, especially concentrated in urban centers brought, about various solutions by employees to quell labor unrest.

One solution offered by American businessmen to the crisis of labor management in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century was the concept of welfare capitalism. By definition these efforts took the form of any service provided for the comfort or improvement of employees which was neither a necessity of the industry or required by law.<sup>23</sup> The period from 1880 to 1930 witnessed numerous attempts to effect peaceful labor relations through the building of good will between management and workers, all with the overarching goal of staving off the inevitability of unionization. These efforts ranged from providing company housing, profit-sharing, education, recreation, medical care, pensions, social work, and employee representation.

Ohio manufacturers were early leaders in the welfare capitalist movement within the country. Cincinnati's Proctor & Gamble, makers of Ivory Soap, was one of the first companies in the country to introduce a profit-sharing plan in 1887. After fourteen strikes and constant pressure by unions to organize the workforce the profit-sharing plan was one part of an ambitious scheme presented by the company that included stock purchases and pension benefits, a savings and loan association, a cooperative store and a lunch room. In 1897 following a series of strikes the National Cash Register Company of Dayton embarked upon a welfare program unparalleled in its ambition. Company president John H. Patterson executed his belief that labor and capital could work "together for the benefit of both," by providing suggestion boxes, a heavy stress on safety in the workplace, baths for employees, physical culture classes, a highly developed club system, numerous athletic outlets, and a factory grounds landscaped by John Olmstead. Similar programs and offerings were provided by companies in Cleveland, Youngstown, Toledo and elsewhere throughout the state.<sup>24</sup>

If Ohio was a reflection of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial expansion and labor history; Akron was a distinctive example of unprecedented growth and industrial opportunity within the state. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Akron's industrial growth and development was similar to other secondary Ohio cities such as Lorain and Youngstown, until 1910. In 1880 Akron was a good-sized small city with a population of 16,512; after which it expanded steadily for the next thirty years, mostly on account of the increasing demand for a single product – rubber. First in the 1890s by the increase demand for rubber bicycle tires then by the overwhelming demand brought on by the increased popularity of the automobile. From 1910 to 1920 the city's population grew from 69,067 to 208,435, a 202% increase, more than any other Ohio city in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. By 1920, Ohio ranked first nationally in the production of rubber tires, due to Akron's dominant industry. Due to a series of labor clashes and a major strike in 1913 Goodyear sought solutions to its labor crisis in welfare capitalist efforts that included housing, a banking facility, athletic teams, education, and employee representation through the Goodyear Industrial Assembly. Goodyear Hall and the Ohio Savings and Trust Company building provides a physical place that represents the welfare capital efforts in labor relations of the Goodyear

<sup>23</sup> Stuart Brandes, *American Welfare Capitalism, 1880-1920*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1976).

<sup>24</sup> Raymond Boryczka and Lorin Lee Cary, *No Strength Without Union, An Illustrated History of Ohio Workers, 1803-1980*, (Columbus: Ohio Historical Society, 1982), pages 153-157.

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Tire and Rubber Company. While other companies' similar efforts may be represented by company housing (Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company Housing, NR) and the factory building itself (Joseph and Feiss – Clothcraft Shops, Gruen Watch Company, Black H. Company Building, and Globe Machine & Stamping Company, all NR); Goodyear Hall is significant within the state as a building built to house and provide these specific services to the employee. Other similar properties, such as the landscaped factory campus and buildings of National Cash Register have all been demolished and in Akron the club house for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company is included within a nomination being prepared for the larger factory complex. However that building has undergone exterior alterations since its period of significance.

### CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

#### **GOODYEAR HALL, OHIO SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY**

##### **Walker and Weeks**

The Cleveland Architectural firm of Walker and Weeks is noted as one of the most prolific architectural firms in Ohio. Harry E. Weeks began his architectural career in Pittsfield Massachusetts in the office of H. McNeil Wilson (Falls River Waterworks, NR, 1981). He continued his architectural training at MIT in Boston and established an office for himself in Boston. He moved to Cleveland in 1905 and secured a position with Architect J. Milton Dyer (Peerless Motor Co Plant No. 1, NR, 1975 and Summit County Courthouse, NR, 1974) where he met Frank R. Walker. Frank R. Walker also trained at MIT and completed an advance study at ateliers of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He worked as a draftsman in the office of Guy Lowell (Eegones, Bar Harbor, ME, NR, 1983 and Boscawen Public Library, NH, NR, 1973) in Boston, and on leaving continued his training in New York and Pittsburgh before settling in Cleveland in 1909. The firm of Walker and Weeks began in 1911 and soon acquired large and successful architectural endeavors in all areas of the discipline including commercial, religious, educational and civic projects.

The firm was the foremost architectural firm in northeast Ohio from 1911 to 1949. Their firm provided design work, material selection, construction and mechanical administration, bids and contractual work and were largely successful by departmentalizing their projects, with each team member specializing in a certain building type and acting as salesman. Walker and Weeks each played their role in the success of the partnership; Weeks was the office manager, organizing the office and managing staff, while Walker was the designer. Both Walker and Weeks were educated and trained at MIT, and were influenced by their beaux-arts training. Both men were encouraged to move from New England to Cleveland by John M. Carrere, a member of the Cleveland Group Plan Commission and met at the office of J. Milton Dyer where they first found work in Cleveland. Their early work is primarily in the style of Neo-classical, and the departure later retains classical architectural elements. By 1914, the firm had undertaken more than \$4 million worth of construction and had a permanent staff of thirty men.<sup>25</sup>

For fifteen years their offices were located on the eight floor of the 1900 Euclid Building. In 1926, the firm constructed their own building to house their offices at 2341 Carnegie Avenue. They occupied 9,700 sq. ft. on the fifth and the remaining upper floors. The fifth floor drafting room, with a factory-like concrete frame structure, allowed ample natural light to enter through a clerestory which measured 40

<sup>25</sup> Eric Johannesen, *A Cleveland Legacy: the architecture of Walker and Weeks*, (Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press, 1999), page 2.

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by 120 feet. The first and second floors were leased to a Lincoln Motor Car dealer, with a vehicular ramp to park cars on the second floor. The additional floors in between were leased out to other tenants.

Walker and Weeks produced drawings for more than 180 buildings in the mid-west. Three early bank buildings include the Western Reserve National Bank of 1913, Guardian Savings and Trust Building of 1915, and First National Bank of Cleveland 1917. One of their first bank building projects similar in design to the Ohio Savings and Trust Company is the Garfield Savings Bank building at East 79<sup>th</sup> Street and St. Clair Avenue, in Cleveland, Ohio built in 1915. Both are flatiron buildings employing classic revival elements. The Garfield employs the same architectural language found on the Ohio Savings building including a colossal portico framed by Doric columns, supporting an entablature with the name of the bank carved into the face plate. Engaged columns divide the bays yet the Ohio Savings building employs a higher grade of materials including a pinkish grey granite base, and limestone and marble surrounding windows and doors, while the Garfield employs blond brick with sandstone accents. Walker and Weeks designed over fifty bank buildings, most notably for the Federal Reserve Bank (NR, 1975) of 1921 in Cleveland, which houses the headquarters for the Fourth Federal Reserve District. The Federal Reserve Bank is a wonderful example of Walker and Weeks Beaux Arts style. In Akron, Walker and Weeks designed the tallest commercial building, First National Bank Tower, for the Central Savings and Trust Company in 1929 in the Art Deco Style.

The design for Goodyear Hall was a significant departure from the Classical Revival of the Ohio Savings and Trust Company design. The hall is a six-story building in an L-shaped plan with an auditorium and gymnasium filling in the crook and exposing the top four floors of the east elevation. A covered arcade runs between the bank building and the auditorium entrance of the hall. Goodyear Hall architecturally exhibits the grace and elegance of a colligate building and employs elements from the Gothic style such as red terra cotta turrets, corbelling, and brick pattern work expressed at the parapet. Walker and Weeks had employed white glazed terra cotta and pattern brick work in several of their designs prior to 1917, but Goodyear Hall is a unique example of red terra cotta expressed in this manner.

### CONCLUSION

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company established one of the first industrial hospitals in 1912. The eight-hour work day became standard, along with paid vacations for all employees in 1914. Goodyear's first pension plan started in 1916. These employee benefits were precursors to the company's initiative to erect "a monument to the fact that hereafter, Goodyear intends to devote its energies to the building of men instead of the building of the machine" as stated by Litchfield at the opening of Goodyear Hall on April 17, 1920. Goodyear Hall was built as part of the paternal movement under the leadership of Paul Weeks Litchfield at Goodyear. He had served in the position of hiring of employees, and through his experience felt that the fundamental inherent dignity of the individual was his pursuit of a livelihood and security, and that an equitable distribution of the benefits of economy would improve the welfare of all involved in the "labor movement." In 1919, he wrote "The Industrial Republic" which describes in great detail his philosophy on labor and capital and the relationship between the two. He felt that the individual should be met with fairness and opportunity in order to create company efficiency and loyalty. His most influential philosophy was the idea that men are more important to the company than machines and that they deserve fair and equitable treatment. This mindset is clearly embodied in

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Goodyear Hall.

The Hall was dedicated on April 17, 1920. "With a faculty of 117 college professors, and with over 5,700 students enrolled in 600 separate classes...[Goodyear Industrial University] is considered one of the most pretentious buildings ever erected by an industrial concern solely for the welfare and education of its employees."<sup>26</sup> A.C. Horrocks was in charge of the "university" which was fundamentally an industrial institution teaching branches of American industry. It had started five years previously as a small factory school fostered by Paul Litchfield, vice president and factory manager of Goodyear. The school enrolled both men and women. The classes were arranged around the three eight-hour shifts and were in session for sixteen hours a day. Recreational facilities included twelve bowling alleys, six rifle ranges and recreational rooms for men and women. There was a dormitory and a cafeteria on the sixth floor with a large dining hall which could accommodate 8,000 employees a day. The Hall continued to be a vital benefit to both the employees and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company into the twenty first century.

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<sup>26</sup> "Unique University To Open at Akron," Cleveland Plain Dealer, 16 April 1920.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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

**Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company**  
Summit County, Ohio

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

Section number 9 Page 2

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"Goodyear Hall to be built for employees will cost \$150,000 Director of Company decides," Cleveland Plain Dealer 1 April 1917.

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"Bank Manager Here Is Chosen Ayers Made Official of Ohio Concern," Cleveland Plain Dealer 26 January 1922, page [20], iss. 26.

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### **National Register Nominations**

Johanssen, Eric. "Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland." Cuyahoga County, OH: NRIS# 76001392

Johanssen, Eric. "Union National Bank Building." Mahoning County, OH: NRIS# 80003148

Williams, Judith B. "The Alliance Bank Building." Stark County, OH: NRIS# 95000940

Robinson, Elwin. "First National Bank Tower." Summit County, OH: NRIS# 07000633



**United States Department of the Interior**  
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**Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company**  
Summit County, Ohio

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

Section Photographs Page 1

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

Name of Property: Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings and Trust Co.  
City or Vicinity: Akron  
County: Summit County  
State: OH  
Name of Photographer: Diana Wellman, Preservation Principles Consulting  
Date of Photographs: September 21, 2012  
Location of Original Digital Files: 1325 Inglewood Drive, Cleveland Hts, Oh 44121  
Number of Photographs: 25

1. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0001): Ohio Savings and Goodyear Hall, camera direction SE.
2. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0002): Ohio Savings and Goodyear Hall, façade, camera direction E.
3. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0003): Ohio Savings and Trust Company, west elevation, camera direction NE.
4. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0004): Ohio Savings and Trust Company, north elevation, camera direction W.
5. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0005): Goodyear Hall, Roof Marque sign, camera direction SE.
6. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0006): Goodyear Hall, west elevation, camera direction SW.
7. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0007): Goodyear Hall, south elevation, camera direction NW.
8. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0008): Goodyear Hall, south elevation, camera direction N.
9. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0009): Goodyear Hall, east elevation, camera direction W.
10. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_00010): Goodyear Hall, east elevation, camera direction SW.
11. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_00011): Goodyear Hall, north elevation, camera direction S.
12. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_00012): Goodyear Hall, north elevation, camera direction S.
13. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_00013): Bank Lobby, camera direction SE.
14. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_00014): Bank Lobby, camera direction NW.
15. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_00015): Bank Lobby, vault, camera direction S.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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**Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company**  
Summit County, Ohio

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

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- 
16. (OH\_Summit\_Goodyearall\_0016): Gymnasium, camera facing N.
  17. (OH\_Summit\_Goodyearall\_0017): Gymnasium, camera facing S.
  18. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0018): Arcade, camera facing NE.
  19. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0019): Auditorium-stage, camera facing SE.
  20. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0020): Auditorium-seating, camera facing NW.
  21. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0021): Auditorium-seating, camera facing NE.
  22. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0022): Community Room 2nd Floor, camera facing N.
  23. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0023): Community Room 2nd Floor, camera facing S.
  24. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0024): Representatives Room 2nd Floor, camera facing S.
  25. (OH\_Summit\_GoodyearHall\_0025): Representatives Room 2nd Floor, camera facing N.

**United States Department of the Interior  
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**Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company  
Summit County, Ohio**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Historic Photographs Page 1

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1. Hall under construction, 1920. View southeast at corner of East Market Street and Goodyear Boulevard. Images Courtesy of the Cleveland Public Library Photograph Collection.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company  
Summit County, Ohio

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section Historic Photographs Page 2



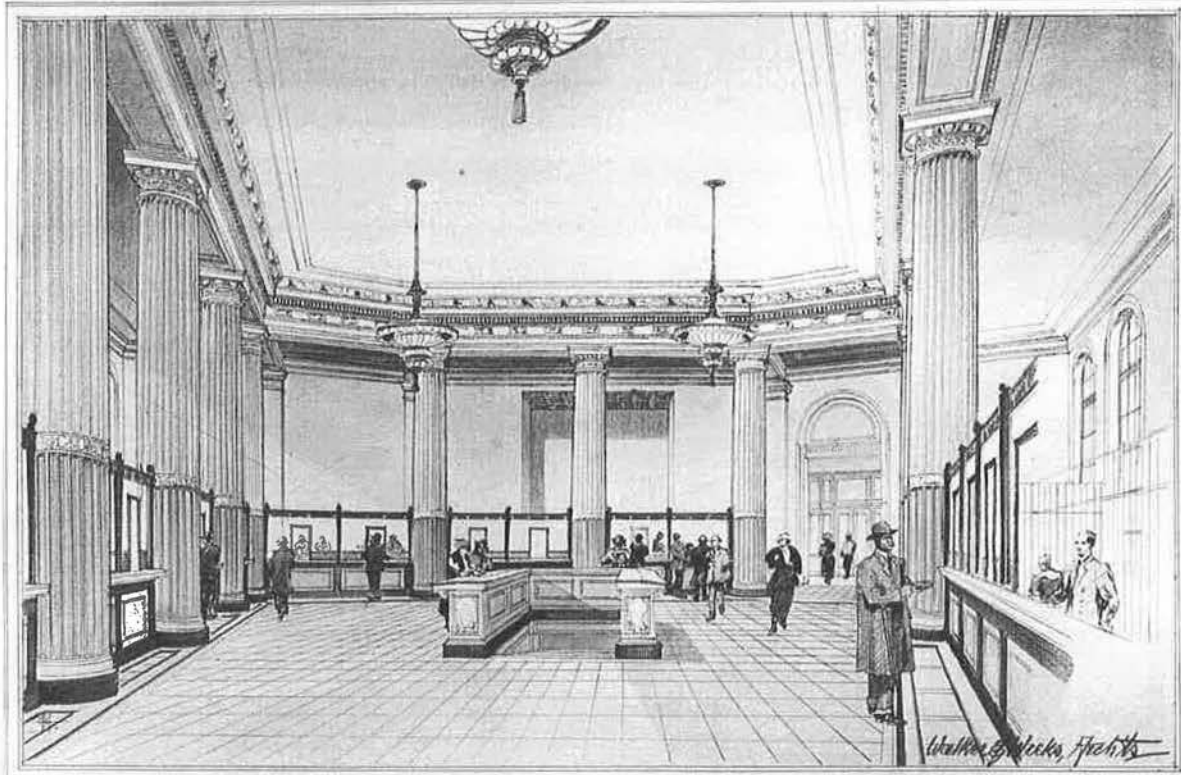
2. Bank rendering by Walker and Weeks, 1919. View southeast at corner of East Market Street and Goodyear Boulevard. Images Courtesy of the Cleveland Public Library Photograph Collection.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company  
Summit County, Ohio

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section Historic Photographs Page 3



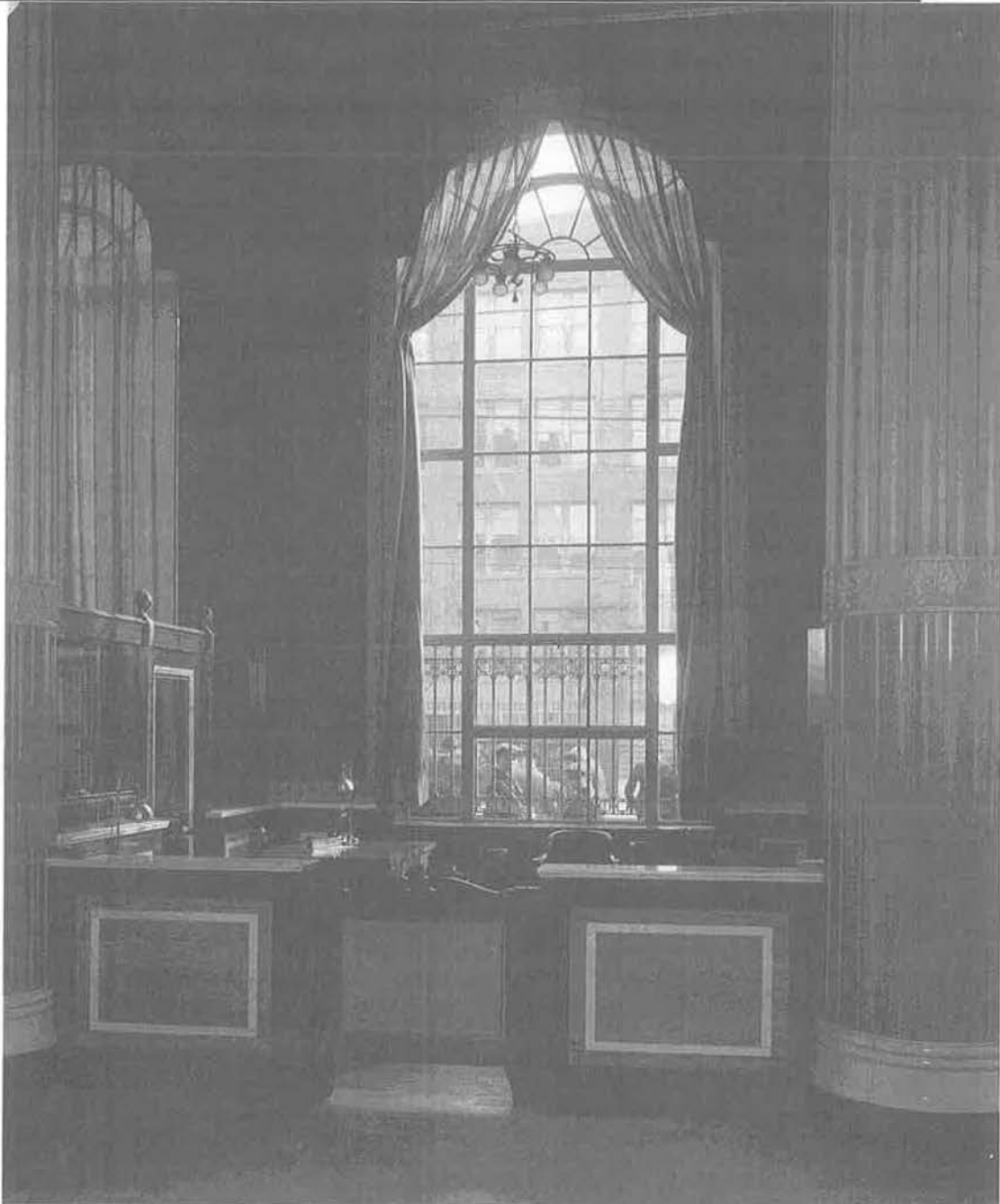
3. Bank rendering by Walker and Weeks, 1919. Interior view of Bank hall looking south. Images Courtesy of the Cleveland Public Library Photograph Collection.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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**Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company**  
Summit County, Ohio

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Historic Photographs Page 4



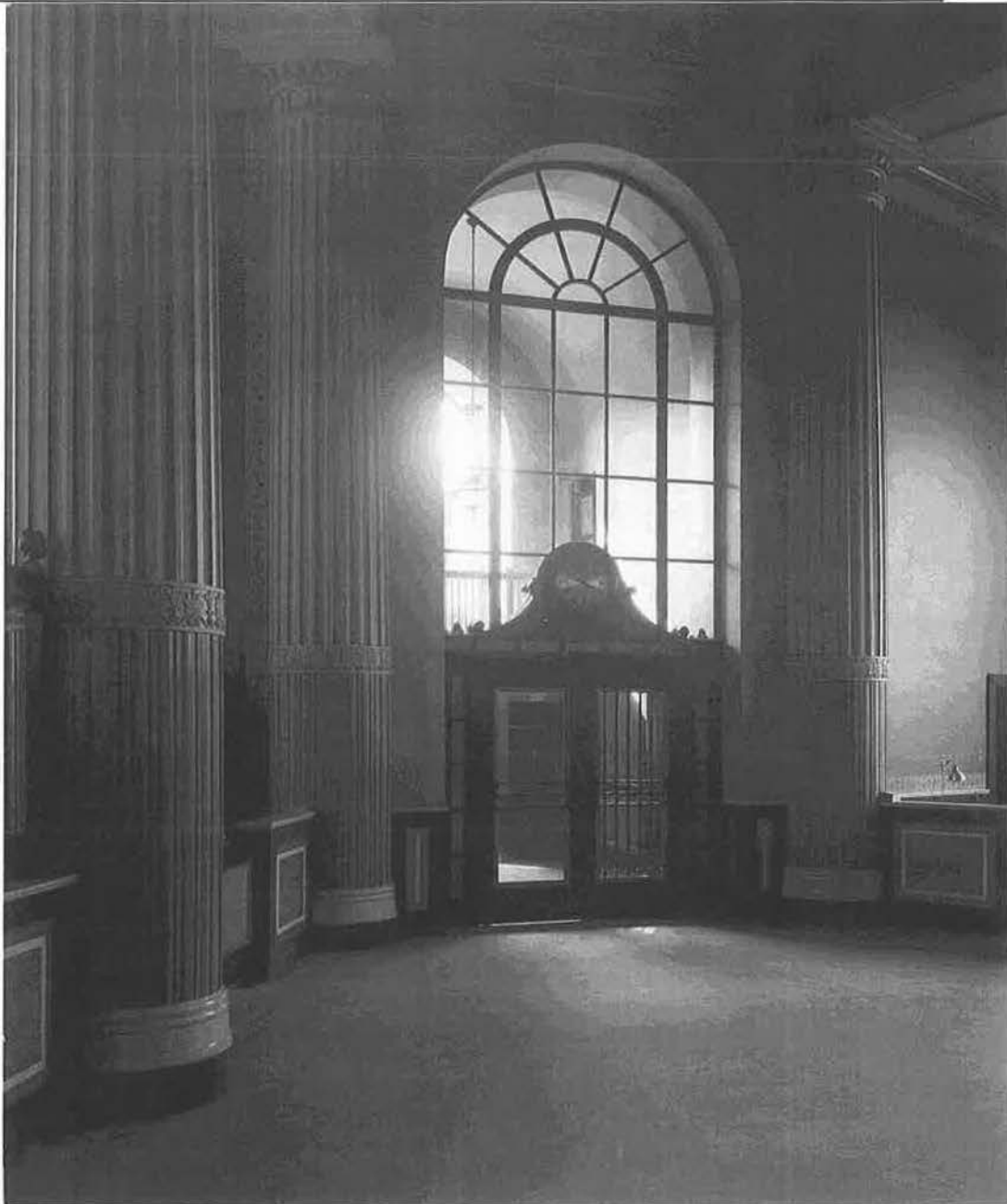
4. Bank interior photograph, 1920 View looking west towards East Market Street. Courtesy of the Cleveland Public Library Photograph Collection.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company  
Summit County, Ohio

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section Historic Photographs Page 5



5. Bank interior photograph, 1920 View looking north towards Main entrance. Courtesy of the Cleveland Public Library Photograph Collection.

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and Trust Company  
Summit County, Ohio

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Continuation Sheet

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6. Gymnasium, 1940s View looking north. Image from Library of Congress.



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Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
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7. Goodyear Hall 1934. View of East Market Street looking south. Courtesy of the Goodyear Archives - Akron University

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

**Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company**  
Summit County, Ohio

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

Section Historic Photographs Page 8

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[http://drc.uakron.edu/bitstream/handle/2374.UAKRON/4897/11445\\_20...](http://drc.uakron.edu/bitstream/handle/2374.UAKRON/4897/11445_20...)



8. Goodyear Hall, year unknown. View of bowling alleys in basement. Courtesy of the Goodyear Archives - Akron University.

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

**Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company  
Summit County, Ohio**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Historic Photographs Page 9

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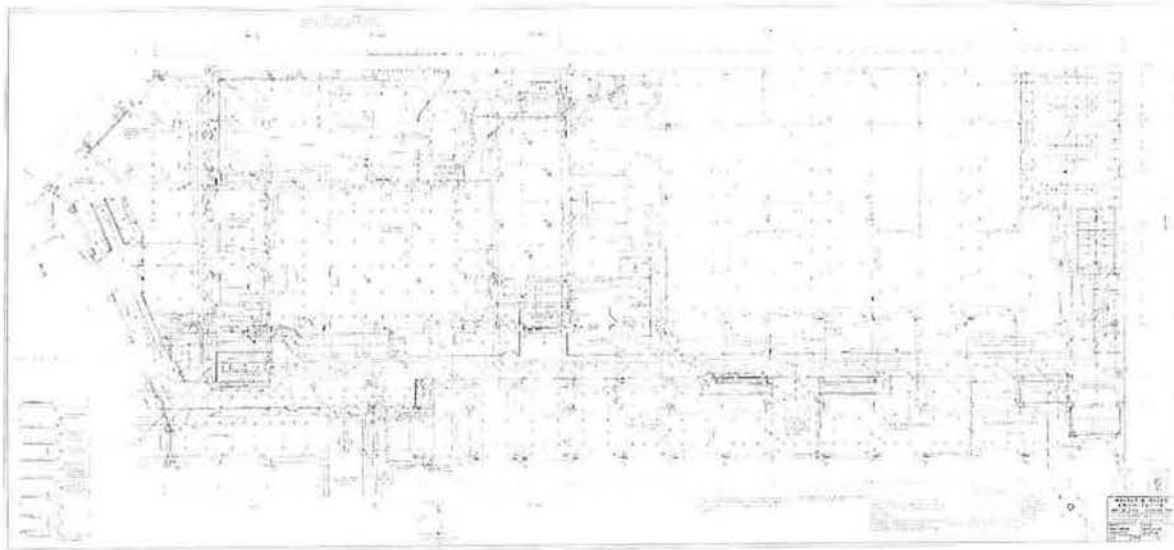
9. Goodyear Hall Auditorium, year unknown. Courtesy of the Goodyear Archives - Akron University.

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

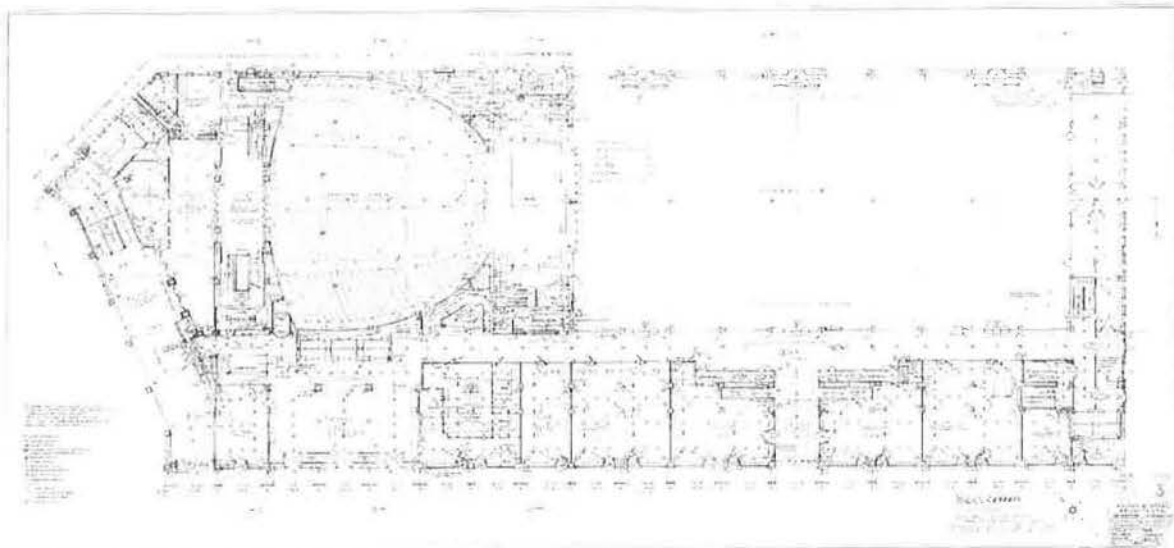
**Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company**  
Summit County, Ohio

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Historic Photographs Page 10



Walker and Weeks drawings, 1919, Basement Plan. Courtesy of the Goodyear Drawing Archives - Headquarters.



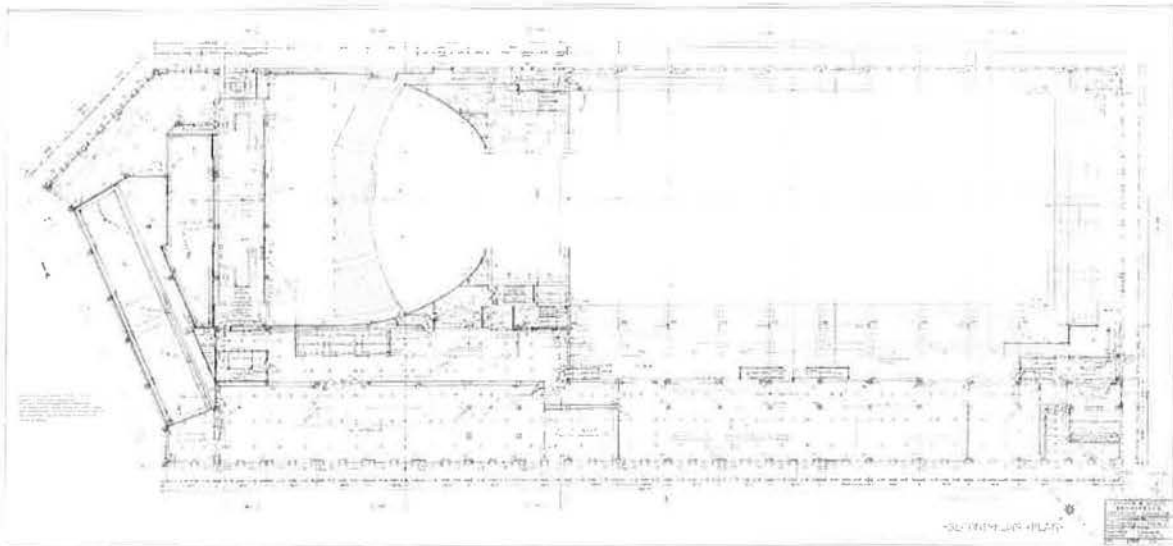
Walker and Weeks drawings, 1919, First Floor Plan. Courtesy of the Goodyear Drawing Archives - Headquarters.

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National Park Service**

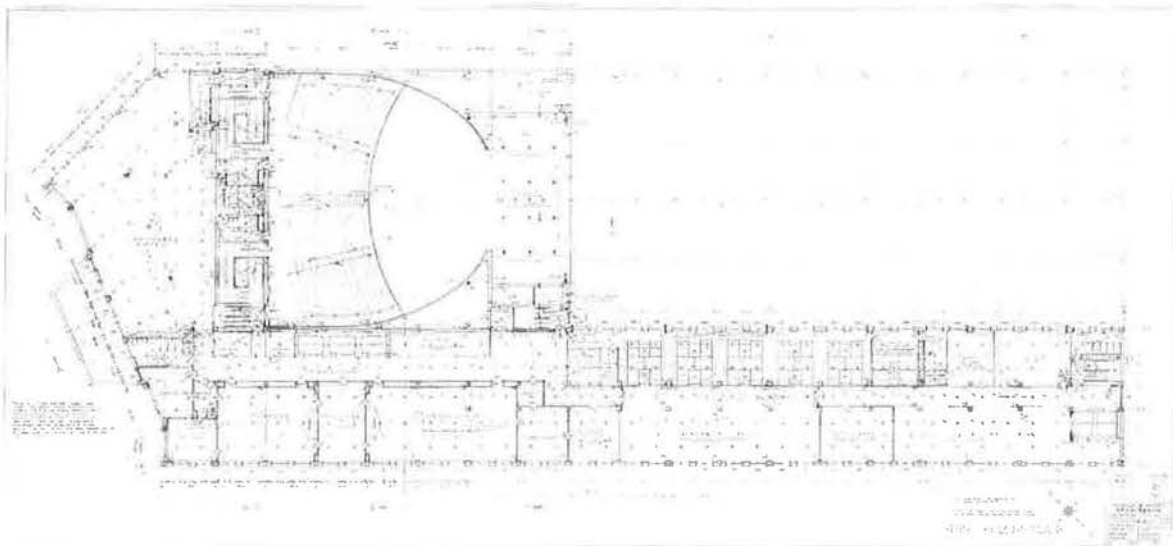
**Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company  
Summit County, Ohio**

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Walker and Weeks drawings, 1919, Second Floor Plan. Courtesy of the Goodyear Drawing Archives - Headquarters.



Walker and Weeks drawings, 1919, Third Floor Plan. Courtesy of the Goodyear Drawing Archives - Headquarters.

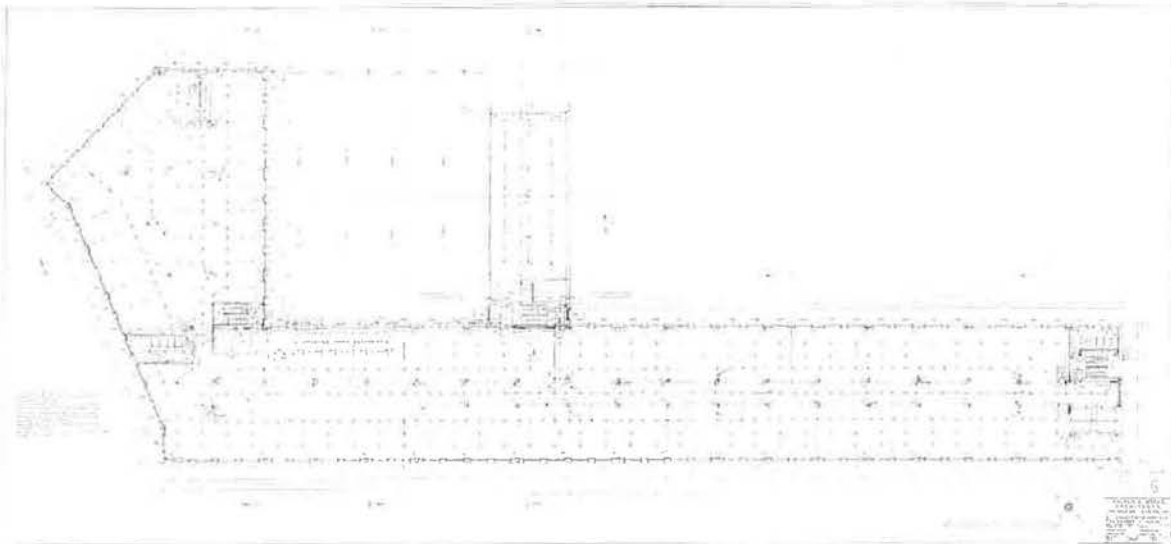
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National Park Service**

**Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company  
Summit County, Ohio**

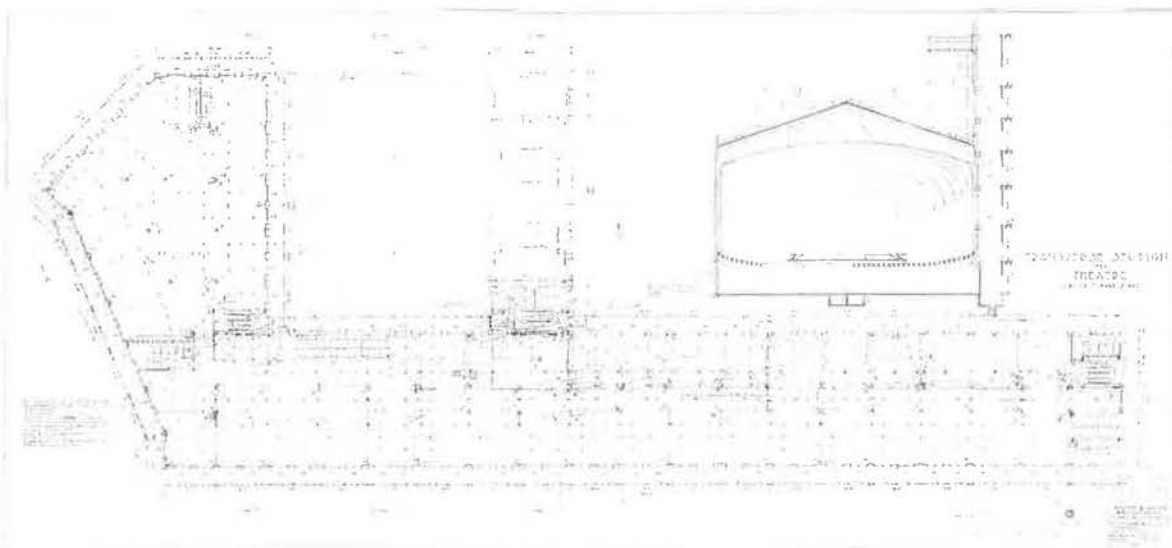
**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Historic Photographs Page 12

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Walker and Weeks drawings, 1919, Fourth Floor Plan. Courtesy of the Goodyear Drawing Archives - Headquarters.



Walker and Weeks drawings, 1919, Fifth Floor Plan. Courtesy of the Goodyear Drawing Archives - Headquarters.

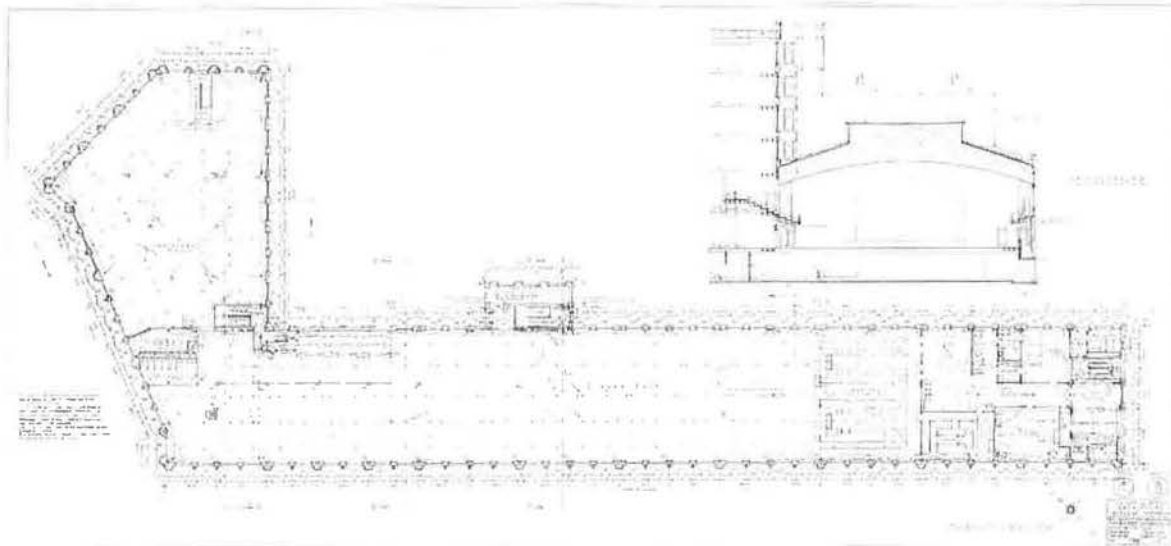
**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company  
Summit County, Ohio**

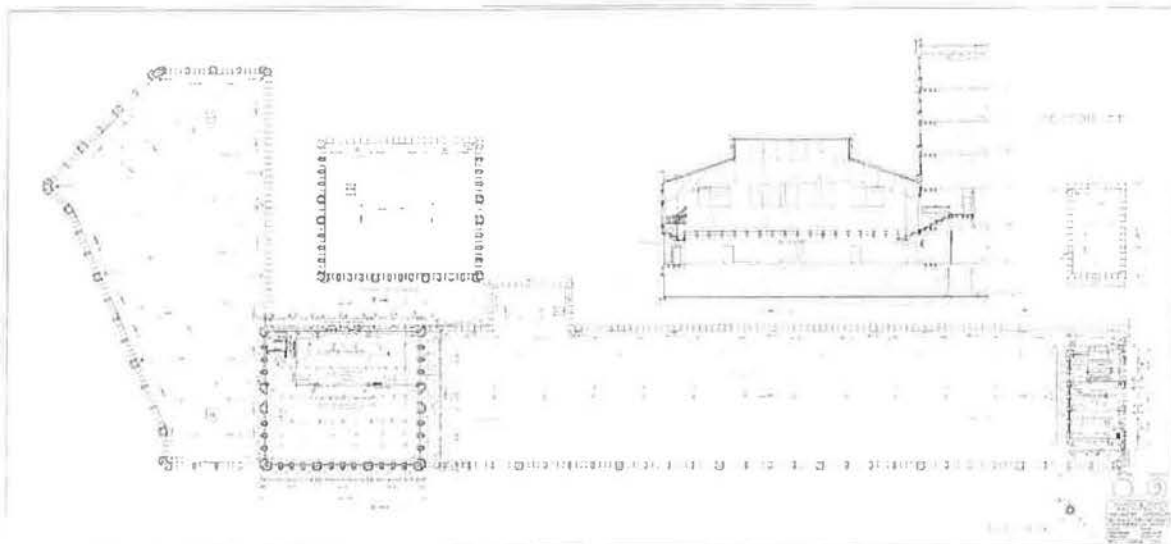
**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Historic Photographs Page 13

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Walker and Weeks drawings, 1919, Sixth Floor Plan. Courtesy of the Goodyear Drawing Archives - Headquarters.



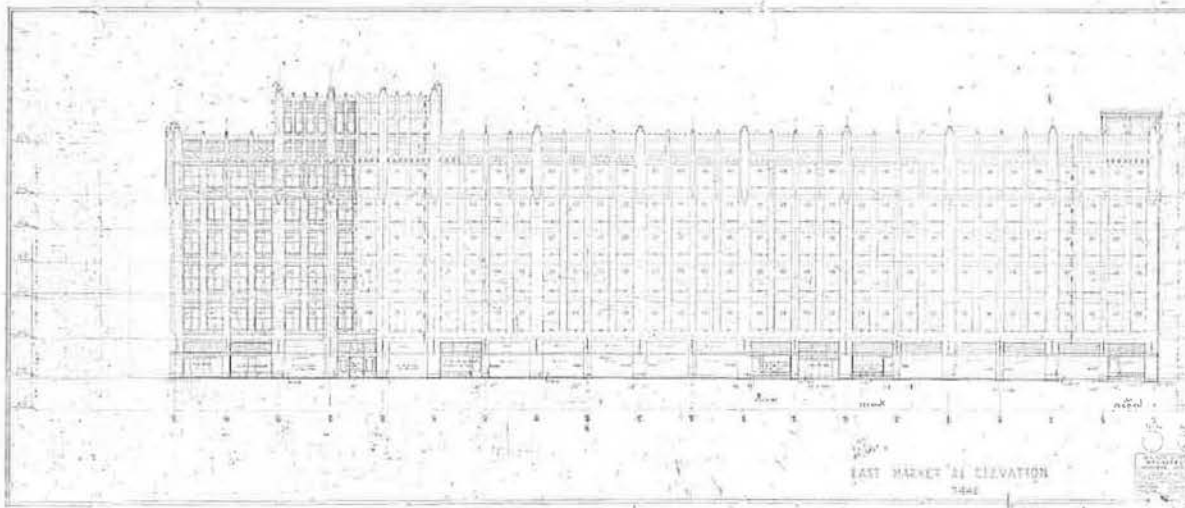
Walker and Weeks drawings, 1919, Roof Floor Plan. Courtesy of the Goodyear Drawing Archives - Headquarters.

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National Park Service

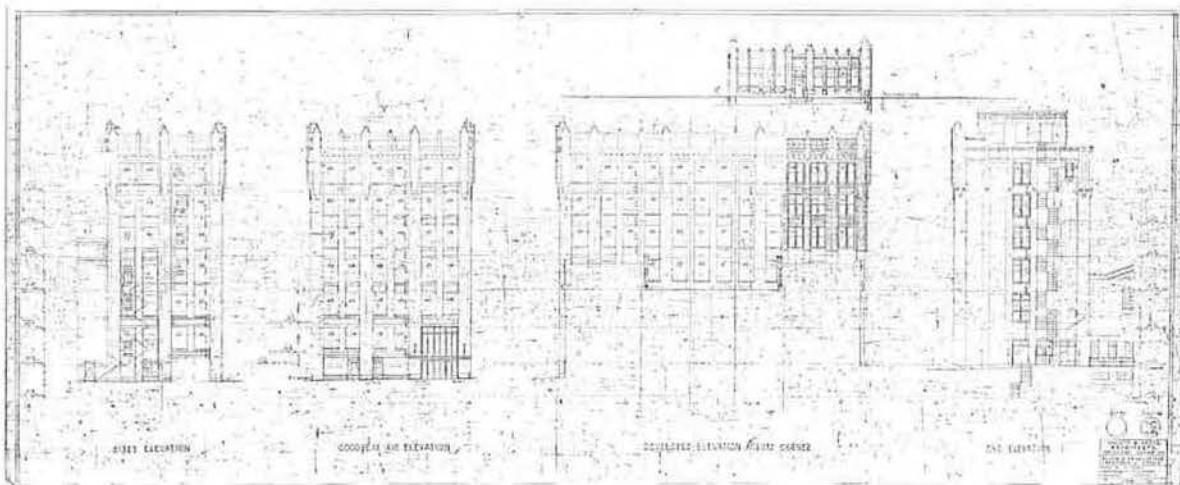
Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company  
Summit County, Ohio

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section Historic Photographs Page 14



Walker and Weeks drawings, 1919, East Market Street Elevation. Courtesy of the Goodyear Drawing Archives - Headquarters.



Walker and Weeks drawings, 1919, Secondary Elevations. Courtesy of the Goodyear Drawing Archives - Headquarters.



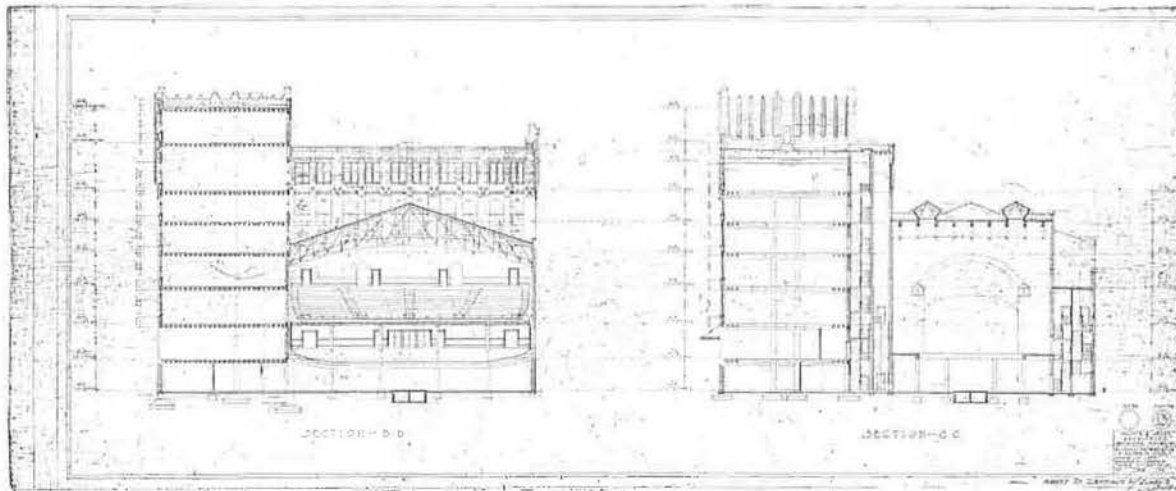
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings  
and Trust Company  
Summit County, Ohio

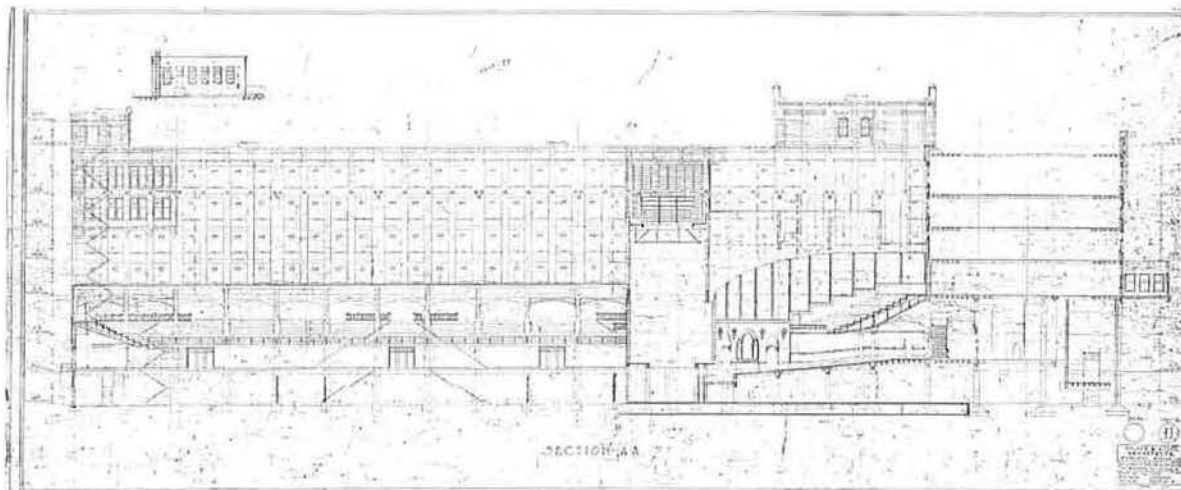
## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Historic Photographs Page 15

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Walker and Weeks drawings, 1919, Auditorium and Stage Sections. Courtesy of the Goodyear Drawing Archives - Headquarters.



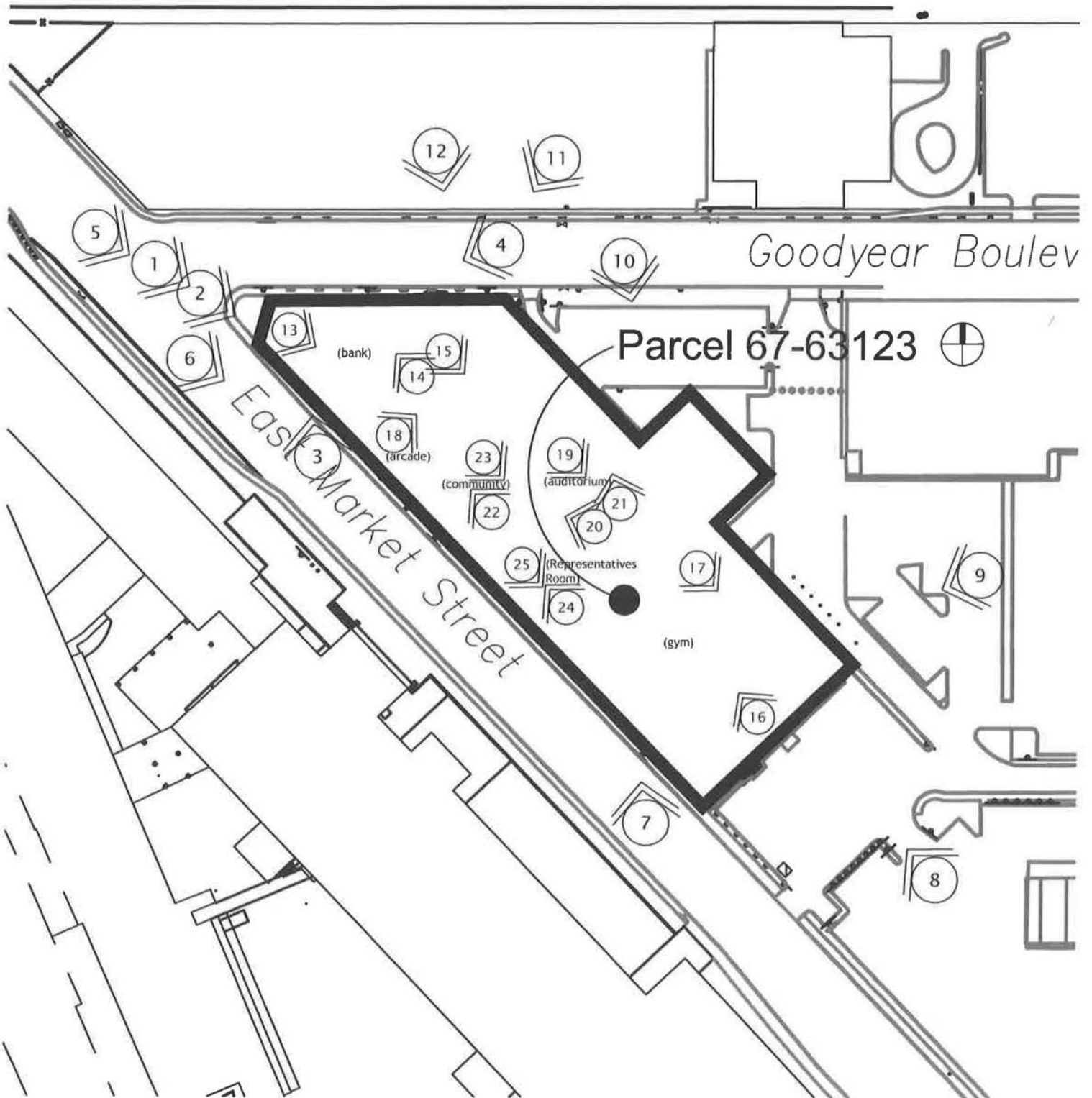
Walker and Weeks drawings, 1919, Gymnasium and Auditorium Sections. Courtesy of the Goodyear Drawing Archives - Headquarters.

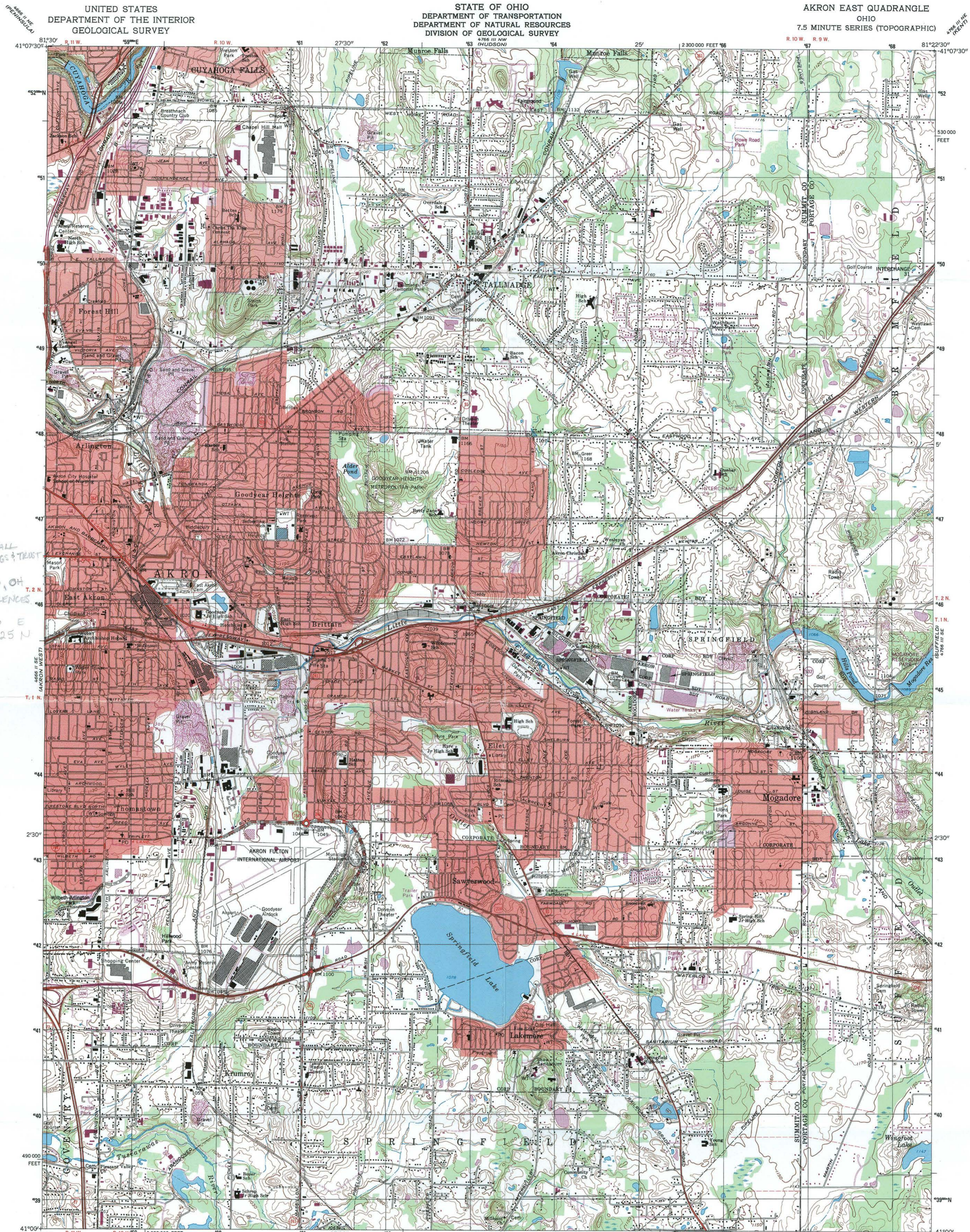
**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**Goodyear Hall, Ohio Savings and Trust Company**  
Summit County, Ohio

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

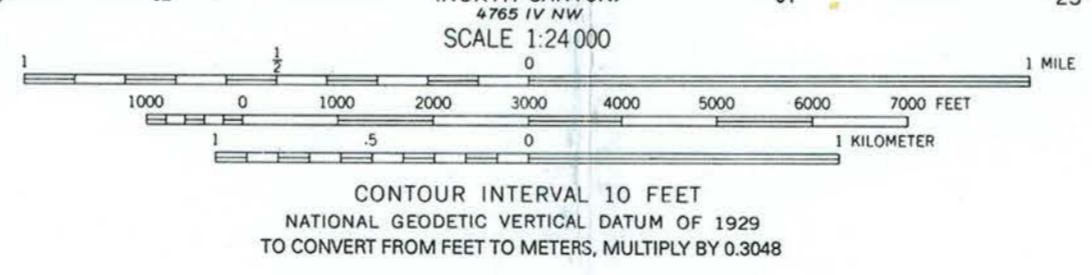
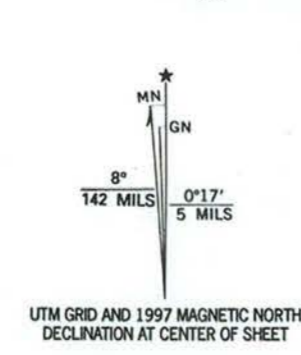
Additional Documentation - Photo Key





GOODYEAR HALL  
and OHIO SWINGS & TRUST  
AKRON  
SUMMIT CO, OH  
UTM REFERENCES  
17 459426 E  
4546025 N

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Topography compiled 1957. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1982. Photoinsected using imagery dated 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1967 boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1997  
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Ohio coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software  
Entire area lies within Connecticut Western Reserve. Land lines established by private subdivision of Connecticut Western Reserve  
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours

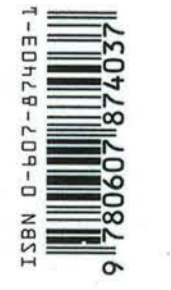


ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

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

AKRON EAST, OHIO  
1994  
DMA 4766 III 8W - SERIES V852



GOODYEAR



1177



OHIO SAVINGS & TRUST CO

117

AVAIL  
440-53



AVAILABLE  
440-539-4160

177

ARC



GOODYEAR THEATER

GOODYEAR  
TAILORS  
MEN'S WAREMEN'S  
LEATHERS  
784-3332



GOODYEAR





ARCADE - THEATER

GOODYEAR HALL  
ONE - SEVENTH AVENUE





GOOD YEAR

RIGHT  
TURN  
ONLY

EXIT  
ONLY







GOODYEAR THEATER



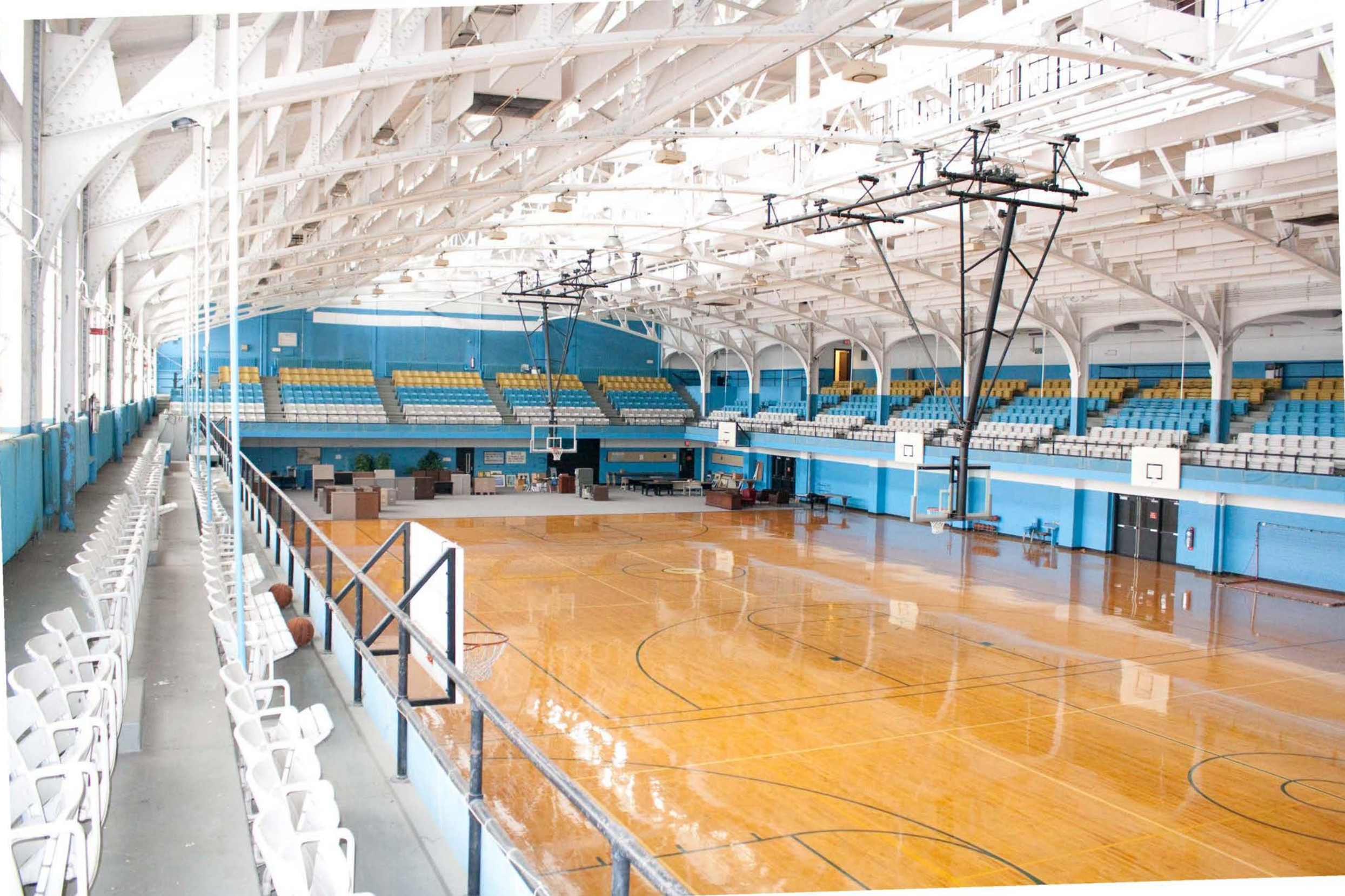






























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Goodyear Hall--Ohio Savings and Trust Company

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Summit

DATE RECEIVED: 1/06/14      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/10/14  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/25/14      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/22/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000030

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT       RETURN       REJECT      2-24-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



December 31, 2013

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Keeper of the  
National Register  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find three new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION


COUNTY

1. Main Street Commercial Historic District (Electronic) Butler  
(The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for MAIN STREET COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT to the National Register of Historic Places.)

2. Bulen, Granville M. House and Farm Complex Pickaway  
3. Goodyear Hall and Ohio Savings and Trust Company Summit

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

Sincerely,

*for* 

Lox A. Logan, Jr.  
Executive Director and CEO  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

**OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

*Ohio Historic Preservation Office*

800 East 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211 ph: 614.298.2000 fx: 614.298.2037

www.ohiohistory.org



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
800 E. 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Columbus, OH 43211  
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on Dec. 31, 2013  
For nomination of the Goodyear Hall to the National Register of  
Historic Places: Summit Co, OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- Photographs 1-25
- CD with electronic images (2)
- Original USGS map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
- Piece(s) of correspondence
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_  
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_