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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 Hoover Company Historic District
other names/site number Hoover Suction Sweeper Company

2. Location

street & number 101 East Maple Street

n/a
n/a

 not for publication
city or town North Canton vicinity
state Ohio code OH county Stark code 151 zip code 44720

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 Pave Dept. Head, Inventory & Registration May 30, 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:)

Patricia Andrews 7/24/2013
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Hoover Company Historic District
 Name of Property

Stark, 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.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	1	buildings
1		sites
	1	structures
		objects
7	2	Total

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.)

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing Facility

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing Facility

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

EDUCATION/College

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Neo-Classical Revival

foundation: Concrete Slab, Concrete Block,

Concrete Block, Brick, glazed brick, formed concrete, glass and enamel aluminum

MODERN MOVEMENT/New Formalism

walls: siding

roof: Asphalt, Stone Coping

other:

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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.

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

INVENTION

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1916-1970

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Firestone, Charles E. with C.V. Pettit, Lowell

Christman, Laurence J. Motter

Dalton & Dalton

Glaus, Pyle, Schomer

Period of Significance (justification)

Period of Significance coincides with the period in which the oldest existing building on the site was constructed which is 1916 through 1970, when the last significant building was constructed for the Hoover Company on the North Canton site.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Criterion G for the property continued to achieve significance into a period less than fifty years with the construction of the International Building (construction completed 1970), moving Hoover Worldwide from New York to the North Canton Headquarters as part of the 1958 \$20 million expansion.

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

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: McKinley Museum, Hoover Museum, Cleveland Public Library

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 37.9 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>466042</u> Easting	<u>4525553</u> Northing	3	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>466516</u> Easting	<u>4525040</u> Northing
2	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>466530</u> Easting	<u>4525559</u> Northing	4	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>466080</u> Easting	<u>4525054</u> Northing

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

The nominated property is situated in the city of North Canton, County of Stark and State of Ohio, the boundary of the Historic District follows the boundary of the following Permitting Parcel Numbers: 9208114, 10000417, 10000418, 10000419, 10000154, 10000155.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the property historically associated with the Hoover Company buildings, omitting parcels that serve only as parking lots.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Diana Wellman
organization Preservation Principles Consulting date 1/7/2013
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 Maple Street Commerce 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)

The Hoover Company Historic District is located in North Canton, Ohio at the corner of North Main Street and East Maple Street. The district is located on parcels #10000419, 10000154, 10000155, 10000418, 10000417, and 9208114. The site was originally home to the W. H. Hoover Company manufacturer of leather goods, which was established in 1875. William Henry Hoover expanded into the vacuum cleaner business in 1909 when he purchased the "Electric Suction Sweeper" patent from his brother-in-law James Murray Spangler and began the Hoover Suction Sweeper Company. From 1909 until 1917 the W. H. Hoover Company operated both the leather goods and the growing Hoover Suction Sweeper Company business on East Maple Street. In 1918, Hoover dissolved the leather business and concentrated his business efforts on the development and sales of the sweeper. In 1922, he reorganized the Hoover Suction Sweeper Company and renamed the sweeper business the Hoover Company. Six (6) contributing buildings that make up the Hoover Company Historic District were built between 1916 and 1970.

The Hoover Company Historic District consists of 37.9 acres. The district is composed of two large factory complex buildings (an east and west), three warehouses (one is non-contributing), a company store and the International Headquarters building along with small parking lots, ponds and pump sheds, a flag pole, an old guard house, office courtyard and garden, an incinerator, and a tank and pump house, all contained within security fencing. There are 6 contributing buildings which retain their historic architectural features. The West Factory complex which consists of nineteen (19) buildings and additions and Warehouse #30 were designed by Charles Firestone and associates, with dates ranging from 1916 until 1956. These buildings are skeleton frame construction with brick exterior bearing walls and double hung multi-divided-light windows in the Commercial style. The roofs are predominately flat with a parapet wall. Some buildings have skylights; however most have been covered with roofing material.

In 1958, the company embarked on a \$20 million expansion. The East Factory complex began with manufacturing building #17 designed by Dalton and Dalton. Between 1958 and 1967 three additions were added to the complex and in 1963 the complex was connected to the west factory by a one-story connector addition #38. These buildings are steel frame construction with aluminum and glass exterior walls with little emphasis on architectural ornamentation.

In 1967, the company hired Glaus, Pyle and Schomer to complete the final phases of the expansion, which includes the 1967 Warehouse #36 and overhead bridge, the addition to building #8, known as Building #15 and the International Building referred to as building #11. The overhead bridge is a non-contributing resource. The bridge originally designed to connect to building #36, has been disconnected at building #36 and no longer conveys its original function. GPS also designed four guard houses around the site, including the Main Guard House, Building #1, and the three smaller houses at buildings #6, #17 and #18.

The International Building, which was the final element associated with the 1958 expansion was designed by Glaus, Pyle and Schomer in 1968 with construction completed in 1970. It is designed in the New Formalism style.

The architect for the Company Store, built in 1962, is unknown. Warehouse #35 is a non-contributing

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resource built in 1975 outside the period of significance.

1. Parcel 10000419: WEST FACTORY, MAIN & MAPLE BLOCK – 1916 to 1969 *101 East Maple Street*

The West Factory complex is located on the North Canton block bounded by North Main Street to the west, East Maple Street to the south, Witwer Street to the north, and the East Factory complex to the east. The main entrance and company address is 101 East Maple Street. A large lawn stretches westward from the west elevation to North Main Street. The lawn configuration has had various landscape designs over the period of significance. A flag pole was installed in the lawn in 1918, although it cannot be verified that the existing flag pole is the original. A small guard house, octagon in shape with a copper roof is located at the corner of Main and Maple.

The first building constructed for the sweeper business is noted as Building #3, the Plating and Service Building. The architectural design established by Charles Firestone is consistent throughout the West Factory which retains the original architectural features. The west factory buildings are connected at most floor levels by either direct access or bridges. There are ten west factory buildings which have had twelve additions. Dalton and Dalton added to the Powerhouse in 1963. Glaus, Pyle and Schomer altered the original gate designed by Firestone in 1968, removing both gate houses and half of the wall. The remaining east wall was incorporated into Main Guard House. Glaus, Pyle and Schomer also added to the Foundry and attached a guard house to building #6.

Building #10, which is the General Office Building is connected to building #11, The International Building, at the first, second, and third floor levels by a glass bridge connector. The International Building was designed by Glaus, Pyle and Schomer. An office courtyard and garden flanks either side of this connector which was part of the International Building design.

Guard House: c. 1952 (See photo 60)

A small guard house is located at the corner of Main and Maple. It is octagonal in plan and is wood and glass with a copper roof. The date and architect are unknown. It is noted on 1952 Hoover Company property map and detectable in a 1956 aerial photograph.

Plating and Service, #3: 1916 and #3B: 1917 (See photos 8, 39, 40)

Construction started on the "modern" factory buildings in 1916, the first of which was referred to as Plating and Service (manufacturing building #3) on the architectural drawings. Architects Charles E. Firestone and C.V. Pettit were hired to design the three-story brick building in 1912. Firestone would continue to add to the Hoover Company through 1956. A few of the Firestone buildings were demolished to make room for new buildings.

The three-story red brick with red mortar Plating and Service building fronts Maple Street. The four bay wide and five bay deep building is a commercial style building with brick piers flanking a trio of 10/10 aluminum double hung replacement windows, which mimic the 10/10 pivot historical windows. At the stepped parapet, a blond glazed tile brick is laid in a pattern to emphasize the piers and the roof line. The first floor flooring is constructed of wood 2"x10" laid on end side by side, creating a very strong

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floor. The interior of the building is an open floor with wood joists supported by steel columns and covered with tongue and groove hard wood floor. Only substrate and finish floor make up the second and third floor flooring. The underside of the floor above serves as the ceiling and is painted white. Some areas of concrete are poured on the first floor. A single wood stair and an elevator are located along the east wall. The entry is located on the east elevation towards the rear of the building, near the wooden stair and elevator.

In 1917, the south wall of building #3 was demolished and an addition was constructed matching the building in construction type. The building was extended south to Maple Street by three bays. Architect, Charles Firestone created a seamless interior employing the same architectural language of the original building, except that both column and beam are steel. A cafeteria room was located on the first floor near the entry. By 1918, the plant had physically grown to a capacity of 2,000 machines per day.

Front Factory Building, #4: 1919 (See photos 9, 10, 41)

In 1919, building #4 was added to the complex. Charles E. Firestone, using the same architectural language, created a four bay addition, measuring 70' x 180', except this time the building was four stories in height. Another elevator and stair were added. The steel was erected by the Canton Bridge Company.¹ The building provided 56,160 additional sq.ft. to the complex. Two water tanks and an electric sign were added to the roof top of building #4 sometime before 1920. The words "HOOVER" in green and "SUCTION SWEEPER" in a distinctive shade of orange were used on Hoover display signs.

In 1924, a four-story building (#10) was added to the east end that was known as the new General Office building.

Powerhouse, #2: 1920, 2B: 1947, and 2C: 1963 (See photos 3-7, 54, 55)

In 1920, Firestone designed a three-story powerhouse, located on Maple, one bay east of manufacturing building #3. The two-story portion that fronts Maple again carries the consistent architectural language of the complex. It is three bays on Maple measuring 60' and four bays along the east and west elevations, measuring 120' into the alley. The three-story powerhouse room to the north, however, has large arched openings, filled with multi-divided lights and topped with a fan light. Again, the traditional blond glazed brick banding and stepped parapet caps the building. The powerhouse contained coal and ash handling apparatus along with a 380' well to supply ample water for the boiler. Located at the northeast corner of the three-story portion is a large smoke stack. The 200' brick smokestack has a diameter of 15' at the base and 10' at the top and is made of red brick with the word "Hoover" inlaid in white face brick on both the north and south sides. Each nine-foot letter is composed of white enameled brick. Coal was supplied by the Hoover Coal Company. In December of 1917, the Hoover Company purchased a coal mine located on the Clayton Holl Farm two miles north of North Canton. The coal supply served the plant and the excess was sold locally. In 1929, the line was exhausted and operations in the mine ceased.

The factory entrance was located between building #3 and the powerhouse. Two brick piers roughly nine feet in height flanked the alley and at the fifth bay an arched entry connector accented with blond glazed brick welcomed employees into the factory. A 1920s photograph shows window boxes on the

¹ The Hoover Newsy News, North Canton, OH January 9, 1920 Vol. 3 No.16, pg 1.

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Maple Street elevation of both building #3 and the Powerhouse building at the first floor sills. In 1947, the main employee entry gate was demolished and infill building (#2B) was constructed to connect the powerhouse internally to the rest of the complex. The Plant Engineering connector between the powerhouse (#2) and building (#3) was a two-story connector adding 9,384 additional square feet. In 1963, another 2,100 sq foot addition (#2C) was added to the powerhouse that served as a garage.

General Office Building, #10: 1924 (See photos 4, 50-52)

In 1924 the original Hoover Company buildings were demolished and construction began on the General Office Building (building #10). The four-story building extends fifteen bays along Maple and four bays deep. Charles Firestone again employed the same architectural language used throughout the complex for the 80' x 300' addition. The interior was finished to accommodate maintenance, general labor, medical, and production control on the first floor, with executive offices on the fourth floor. An elevator and stairway were incorporated into the plan. A drive-through passage ran through the first floor at the sixth bay and continued north to Witwer Street. A one-story corner entrance was located off of the south elevation, just east of the drive through. The entry was marked with two stone rosettes depicting the trademark sign of the medallion commemorating the Hoover Silver Jubilee. It depicted two women representing the years 1908 and 1932. The entrance was demolished in 1968. The medallions were relocated to the Hoover Museum. The interior lobby is finished with wood paneling and the stairs have marble treads. The building is connected to the International Building via a glass overhead walkway at the second and third floors.

Foundry Building, #8: 1924, 8A: 1936, 8B: 1924, and #15: 1969 (See photos 16-18, 35, 44-46)

In 1924 the existing Foundry building was demolished and a new Foundry building (#8) was constructed. The one-story building designed by Charles Firestone deviated from the company building design by employing steel industrial windows. The building at time of construction had 21,645 square feet. Also in 1924 the east one-story building (#8B) added 1,404 sq. ft. to the Foundry. The resulting structure is a very long one-story building. The second building, constructed to the south, was a three-story building for the Commercial Die Cast Division designed by Firestone and Motter (#8A) which acted as the company's magnesium foundry and plastics division. It added 27,030 square feet to the Foundry in 1936. An entrance shelter was constructed in 1945 by Firestone and Motter but has since been demolished.

In 1969 building #15 was added to the east side of building #8 and was designed by Glaus, Pyle, Schomer. Building #101, which is labeled as the Bakelite building on the Sanborn maps, was demolished. The 14,500 sq.ft. building was constructed by Melbourne Bros. Construction Company.² The architecture of the five bay one-story brick building carries the blond brick banding similar to Firestone's design but the windows are a metal window divided into nine panes with the middle panes being slightly smaller in dimension than the top and bottom three.

Front Gate & Guard House, #1: 1925/1968 (See photos 1, 2, 59)

In 1925 a Front Gate was constructed east of the powerhouse on Maple Street. The design consisted

² Hoover News July 11, 1969.

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of gate houses flanking the main gate. A curved brick wall connected the west gate house to the powerhouse and symmetrically on the east side to the old tannery building. The Hoover trademark symbol "Servant to the home" was depicted in bas-relief bronze in the arch above both entrances. The gate house on the west side was the employee entrance, while the east gate house served as the company guard house. Spanning the gate above was a glass roof. The gate house was demolished in 1968. Only the curved wall on the west side remains. In 1968 (#1) a new guard house was designed by Glaus, Pyle and Schomer. It is a flat roof building constructed of brick and glass and measures 15' x 25' with 420 sq.ft.

Engineering Building, #6 & 6A: 1929, 6B: 1956, Guard House: 1968 (See photos 12-15, 35, 38, 47, 48)

On March 21st, 1929 a new four-story building with a basement (#6) was constructed using reinforced concrete. The 66' x 166' addition was the first part of a half-million dollar expansion. Charles Firestone utilized the same architectural language on the building, but the interior stair cores now contained terrazzo flooring, steel pan stairs filled with terrazzo, and metal railings. On the east stair tower, the windows are arranged in a stair-step fashion, demonstrating Firestone's developing architectural style, while maintaining an overall uniformity with the company buildings.

The main entry into the Engineering building is located on the east elevation at a connector building (6A) that joins building #5 and #6. The entry has double doors with a multi-light transom above and is elevated by wide stairs that are flanked with brick piers topped with sandstone. A small lobby with a terrazzo floor provides vertical access with an enclosed stair to the south and an elevator to the north. In 1956 an additional 1,462 sq. ft. was added to the southeast corner of the Engineering building for experimental die castings (#6B). An overhead structure was built to support mechanical equipment over the main exterior entry on the west elevation. This is believed to have been added in the 1970s.

A one-story guard house is located at Witwer Street, near the rear entry and stair of building #6. The Guard House was designed by Glaus, Pyle, Schomer and is a brick rectangular building measuring approximately 12'-9" x 11'-6" x 10' high. The lower portion of the guard house is brick while the upper portion has aluminum framed glazing.

North Factory Building, #5 & 5A: 1929, 5B: 1937 & 1944, #9: 1937, 9A & 9B: 1940, #38: 1963 (See photos 9, 10, 20, 43, 44)

In October of 1929, the second building to house additional space for the engineering department was constructed. Charles Firestone and Lowell Christman's building measures approximately 80' x 300'. A connector building was again constructed to link buildings four and five (#5A). In 1937, Firestone and Motter covered the courtyard between buildings #4 and #5 with an infill (#5B) to create additional space for storing metal. Later in 1944 another floor was added using Navy funds to provide additional showers and toilet facilities for the growth in employees, creating 20,536 sq. ft. (#5B). This was also designed by Firestone and Motter.

In 1937 Charles Firestone designed building #9 adding to the east end of building #5. The four-story building measuring approximately 80' x 120' added 33,600 sq.ft. of additional manufacturing area. In 1940, another four-story addition designed by Firestone and Motter was added to the east end of

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building #9 creating 36,800 sq.ft. of space for the production of fuses for an army ordnance contract. The fourth floor was occupied by the cafeteria. The one-story area between buildings #8 & 8A and #9 & 9A was enclosed for 5,640 sq. ft. of steel storage (#9B). A corridor building was designed by Dalton and Dalton between buildings #10, 9 and 9A in 1963 creating 17,833 additional square feet (#38).

Receiving, #14: 1948 (See photos 9-12, 42)

In 1948, Firestone designed building #14. The two-story receiving building continues the Hoover architectural language established by Firestone with the 1916 building. The 12,442 sq. ft. building has loading docks on the north elevation.

Overhead Bridge: 1967 (Non-Contributing) (See photo 38)

The Overhead Bridge designed by Glaus, Pyle, Schomer is a non-contributing resource since the bridge originally connected building #17 and building #5 to Warehouse #36 has been cut off and disconnected to building #36 at Hower Street. The Overhead Bridge allowed for vehicles to move product from the manufacturing buildings over to Warehouse #36. The bridge is elevated above the parking lot by 14 concrete columns measuring 3' and 4' diameter spaced at approximately 48' apart. The deck at the high point at (Building #18) is 29', while the deck at low point (Building #36) is 15'-6." The bridge ran the length of 600 feet.

2. Parcel 10000418: EAST FACTORY, TAFT & MAPLE BLOCK – 1958 to 1968 ***265 East Maple Street***

In 1958 the Hoover Company departed from Charles Firestone and hired Dalton and Dalton Engineers to build a new manufacturing building at the corner between Taft and Witwer on the east side of the main manufacturing buildings. The \$20 million expansion of the North Canton plant coincided with the 50 year anniversary of the company. Over the next twelve years the company's expansion demonstrate the confidence the company leaders had in the company's future growth, included a total of 100,000 sq. ft. for additional manufacturing facilities and relocation of the International Headquarters from New York City to North Canton. In 1968 two guard houses were added to the building along Taft and at Witwer Street. The guard houses are small brick appendages designed by Glaus, Pyle, Schomer.

Buildings: #17: 1958, #37:1961, #18: 1963, #16: 1967, Guard House: 1968 (See photos 19, 21-26, 36, 57)

The first manufacturing building to depart significantly from Charles Firestone's design was a one-story building (#17), creating 42,070 sq.ft of warehouse space constructed by R.G. Smith Construction of Canton and designed by Dalton and Dalton. The steel post and beam constructed building has a brick base with multi-divided steel glass windows of varying shades of green and blue glass and topped with enamel aluminum vertical siding. The interior space is open with structural members that support beam cranes. A one-story guard house is located at the northeast corner at Witwer Street which was added by Glaus, Pyle, Schomer. The brick rectangular building measuring approximately 8'-6" x 10'-10" x 8' high constructed of brick and aluminum framed glazing.

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In 1961 Dalton & Dalton added to the east end of building #17 creating an additional 35,889 sq.ft. of manufacturing space (#37). Building #16 was demolished and in 1963 construction began on a two-story addition, creating a 259,520 sq.ft. warehouse at a cost of \$3 million. The space would accommodate the manufacturing of Hoover's washers. A corridor building connecting building #18 to building #38 was completed in 1964. A one-story guard house is located on the Taft Street elevation, added by Glaus, Pyle, Schomer. The brick rectangular building measuring approximately 8'6" x 9'-0" x 8' high constructed of brick and aluminum framed glazing.

The final addition, building #16, to the manufacturing facilities was completed in 1967 at the corner of East Maple and Taft Streets. A two-story, 160' x 142' warehouse building that employed the same architectural features from buildings #17, 18 and 37 was constructed. The 166,103 sq. ft. building's siding and roofing had added acoustical material to reduce the reverberation and reflect noise from the manufacturing in the building.³ It also had a one-story warehouse containing 12 shipping docks along with a 600' long overhead bridge connected to Warehouse #36.⁴ The building was altered in 2010 to accommodate Stark State College, Corporate Services and Continuing Education Center. The open spaces were retained and new walls were introduced to provide classroom space. The floors were finished in carpeting and tile. The exterior was slightly modified to provide additional day lighting through larger panes of glass.

3. Parcel 10000154: NORTH FACTORY BLOCK, ORCHARD & HOWER BLOCK – 1926 to 1975 ***Hower Street***

The North Factory block in parcel 10000154 consists of two warehouses, utilitarian buildings and support facilities. The first building constructed was building #30 which served as a warehouse building in 1926 and was expanded in 1944 to accommodate war production, both designed by Firestone. In 1950 and 1958 several factory out-buildings were constructed on the north lot including a shed, a 200 sq. ft. gas house and building #32. The 864 sq. ft. building #32 houses the Incinerator. A water tank for the sprinkler system and a pump house (#41) which is roughly 392 sq. ft. was constructed in 1958. The pump house is concrete block. Architect is unknown for all of these buildings. Warehouse #35 was constructed in 1975 and is a prefabricated warehouse building and a non-contributing building to the district.

Warehouse, Buildings #30: 1926, 30A: 1944 (See photo 30)

Building #30, known as "Warehouse" was built in 1926. The Warehouse is accessed from Hower Street two blocks north from the manufacturing buildings. The one-story building designed by Charles Firestone and Lowell Christman employs the same architectural language as the Foundry building, including the steel industrial windows. The building was enlarged in 1944 by 14,236 sq. ft., during

³ Hoover News, Feb 9, 1968.

⁴ "Stand to Address Dedication of Canton's Hoover Building" Stark County Bureau The Plain Dealer, Oct. 12, 1970.

"N. Canton Kicks Off International Fete" Canton Repository, Oct 11, 1970.

"Dedication of Hoover International Building is Highlight of Week Long Celebration" The Sun, N. Canton 10 7 1970.

The Hoover News 11/13/70 vol. 49 No 10" 9,000 Attend open House Celebrating Building Dedication, North Canton International Week."

A history of the Hoover Company

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World War II by Firestone and Motter. The addition included a basement. The steel industrial windows are flat stock in the addition. A vehicular scale is located to the east along with a scale booth; they date sometime after 1972, the architect/engineer is unknown.

4. Parcel 10000155: NORTH FACTORY BLOCK, ORCHARD & HOWER BLOCK – 1948 to 1967 *334 Orchard Avenue*

The North Factory block consists of Warehouses #36 and the leach ponds in parcel 10000155. The leach ponds were excavated in 1948. There are two sheds associated with the spray ponds. They are located on the northwest corner of the Orchard & Hower block. The remaining parcel is consumed by the nearly 200,000 sq. ft. 1967 Warehouse #36 designed by Glaus, Pyle, Schomer.

Warehouse #36: 1967, Overhead Bridge: 1967 (See photo 32)

In 1967 construction of a one-story warehouse (#36) next to the 1926 Warehouse in the Orchard Hower block provided an additional 195,051 sq.ft. The \$2 million finished goods warehouse was designed by Glaus, Pyle, Schomer. The building is rectangular in plan and is a skeleton frame building with aluminum siding. Plans included connecting the building via an overhead bridge that ran from building #36 to building #17. The bridge is a non-contributing structure since the connection has been terminated at Hower Street.

5. Parcel 9208114, ORCHARD & WITWER BLOCK - 1962 *133 Witwer Street*

Company Store, #39: 1962 (See photo 37)

The Company Store is located on the northwest corner of Orchard and Witwer Streets. It is a rectangular one-story brick building of 1,612 sq. ft., lacking decorative detail. Architect is unknown.

6. Parcel 10000418: INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS - 1968 to 1970 *219 East Maple Street*

International Building, #11: 1968-1970 (See photos 27-29, 53)

A four-story office building on the site of the former Harley C. Price residence was the last building constructed for the Hoover Company in North Canton. In 1968, architects Glaus, Pyle, Schomer, Burns & DeHaven of Akron designed the \$3 million International Building at 219 East Maple Street in the New Formalism style. General contractors were Boyd G. Heminger, Inc. Mechanical contractors were Carl Sponseller and Sons, Inc. and North Canton Electrical, Inc served as the electrical contractors. Canton Floors on Fulton Drive laid the terrazzo floors, while the Drapery Design Center of Wales Road provided window treatments. The Morris Office Equipment Company provided all of the furnishings and the M.H. Martin Company installed the sound equipment.

The 116,408 sq.ft. building is a brick and pre-cast concrete panel with aggregate finish building designed in the New Formalism style. A new bridge was constructed to connect the building to the

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former general office building. The building is rectangular in plan. The façade is composed of formed concrete with the window bays defined by delicate concrete fins. The second and third floor floats over the first floor, which is supported by concrete piers with brick and aluminum framed glazing, in a podium-like fashion. The rooftop penthouse which is void of fenestration is slightly offset to accommodate a future ten-story addition. The plaza around the building has brick pattern designs and brick raised garden beds. A courtyard and garden are located on the north side of the building.

The interior of the building is composed of waffle slab concrete and columns. The floors in the corridors and lobby areas are terrazzo. The remaining spaces are finished office spaces with dropped acoustic ceilings and carpeting. The building housed complete art and photo studio facilities, a 350 seat auditorium equipped with stage lighting and sound. It was the final building in the \$20 million expansion.

Description Summary

The Hoover Company Historic District is a collection of connected and free-standing additions and expansions that span 54 years of changing construction techniques and company history. These buildings retain much of their original architectural character, appearance, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association to create a cohesive factory complex and headquarters with many common themes and design elements and features. With construction dates ranging from 1916 to 1970, the factory was designed by three of northeast Ohio's prominent architectural firms and embodies the development of manufacturing buildings and the success of one of the county's most significant vacuum cleaner manufacturing companies.

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Historic Name	Historic Bldg #(S)	Date	Architect
1. Parcel 10000419: WEST FACTORY, MAIN & MAPLE BLOCK – 1916 to 1969			
<i>101 East Maple Street</i>			
SITE			
Flag Pole		1918	
OLD GUARD HOUSE date unknown, building relocated to this location prior to 1952			
PLATING AND SERVICE	3	1916	Charles E. Firestone &
Addition	3B	1917	C.,V. Pettit
FRONT FACTORY BUILDING	4	1919	Charles E. Firestone
POWER HOUSE	2	1920	Charles E. Firestone
Addition	2B	1947	Firestone & Motter
Addition	2C	1963	Dalton and Dalton
GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING	10	1924	Charles E. Firestone
FOUNDRY BUILDING	8	1924	Charles E. Firestone
Addition	8A	1936	Firestone & Motter
Addition	8B	1924	Firestone & Motter
Addition	15	1969	Glaus, Pyle and Schomer
FRONT GATE	1	1925	Firestone & Christman
& GUARD HOUSE	1	1968	Glaus, Pyle and Schomer
ENGINEERING BUILDING	6 & 6A	1929	Firestone & Christman
Addition	6B	1956	Firestone & Motter
Guard House		1968	Glaus, Pyle and Schomer
NORTH FACTORY BUILDING	5 & 5A	1929	Firestone & Christman
Addition	5B	1937 & 1944	Firestone & Motter
Addition	9	1937	Firestone & Motter
Addition	9A&9B	1940	Firestone & Motter
RECEIVING	14	1948	Firestone & Motter
Non-Contributing			
OVERHEAD BRIDGE		1967	Glaus, Pyle and Schomer
linked building #17 to #36 & #5, no longer connects to #36			

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Historic Name	Historic Bldg #(S)	Date	Architect
2. <u>Parcel 10000418: EAST FACTORY, TAFT & MAPLE BLOCK – 1958 to 1968</u>			
<i>265 East Maple Street</i>			
MANUFACTURING BUILDING	17	1958	Dalton and Dalton
Addition	37	1961	Dalton and Dalton
Addition	18	1963	Dalton and Dalton
Addition	16	1967	Dalton and Dalton
Addition	38	1963	Dalton and Dalton
Guard House (NW corner #17)		1968	Glaus, Pyle and Schomer
Guard House (East corner #18)		1968	Glaus, Pyle and Schomer
3. <u>Parcel 10000154: NORTH FACTORY, ORCHARD & HOWER BLOCK – 1926 to 1975</u>			
<i>Hower Street</i>			
SITE			
Incinerator	32	1950	unknown
Tank & Pump House	41	1958	unknown
WAREHOUSE			
Addition	30	1926	Charles E. Firestone
Scale and Booth	30A	1944	Firestone & Motter
		after 1972	unknown
<u>Non-Contributing</u>			
WAREHOUSE	35	1975	unknown
4. <u>Parcel 10000155: NORTH FACTORY, ORCHARD & HOWER BLOCK – 1948 to 1967</u>			
<i>334 Orchard Avenue</i>			
SITE			
Ponds & Pump Sheds		1948	unknown
WAREHOUSE			
	36	1967	Glaus, Pyle and Schomer
5. <u>Parcel 9208114: ORCHARD & WITWER BLOCK – 1962</u>			
<i>133 Witwer Street</i>			
COMPANY STORE	39	1962	unknown
6. <u>Parcel 10000417: INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS TAFT & MAPLE BLOCK – 1968 to 1970</u>			
<i>219 East Maple Street</i>			
SITE			
Plaza, Courtyard & Garden		1968-70	Glaus, Pyle and Schomer
INTERNATIONAL BUILDING	11	1968-70	Glaus, Pyle and Schomer

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hoover Company Historic District is being nominated under Criterion A: in the area of Commerce, Industry and Invention. In 1908 James Murray Spangler invented the first upright vacuum, naming it the "Electric Suction Sweeper." He sold his patent to his in-law William Henry "Boss" Hoover who was a leather-goods manufacturer in New Berlin, Ohio (present day North Canton). On August 8, 1908, the Electric Sweeper Suction Company was formed, later to be renamed the Hoover Company. Hoover advertised the product in the December 5th issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*, offering customers 10 days free use of his vacuum.¹ At years end 1908, the company had sold 372 Model O's. The Hoover Company Resale Plan of Operation and other marketing and sales strategies were imperative to the company's early success. Boss Hoover also established a research and development department in 1909 which provided the company with numerous patents and improved products that maintained the company as an industry leader. Hoover inventions and innovations included such items as "Positive Agitation," the first cylinder cleaner, the clean air principle, rubberized hose and convenience features like a headlamp, automatic height adjustments, self-mounted hose, and disposable bags.

The term "hoover" (properly spelled in lower case) has long been colloquially synonymous with "vacuum cleaner" and the verb "to vacuum" (e.g., "you were hoovering the carpet"), owing to the Hoover Company's dominance in the first half of the 20th century. The Hoover Company was active in both World War I and II, manufacturing products for the war effort under government contracts. They received 19 awards from the government after World War II in regards to their production, war bond sales, transportation plan, advertising and victory garden. The Hoover Company became one of the nation's leading electric vacuum, floor care and appliance manufacturer and remained family owned until 1986 maintaining the company headquarters in North Canton for nearly a century.

The Hoover Company Historic District meets Criterion Consideration G for the property continued to achieve significance into a period less than fifty years with the construction of the International Building, moving Hoover Worldwide from New York City to the North Canton Headquarters. The 1968-70 International Building designed in the New Formalism style was the last building built as part of a \$20 million expansion with plans that began in 1958. The Hoover Company was committed to the economic success of North Canton and they expressed this commitment through the construction of the twelve year expansion which began in 1958 and finished in 1970 with the International Building. The Hoover Company, by 1970, was the oldest and best known vacuum cleaner manufacturer in the world with Hoover appliances sold in 120 countries world-wide.

The Hoover Company Historic District period of significance begins in 1916 when the company built the first of the "modern" factory buildings and ends in 1970 when the last significant building, the International Building which housed Hoover Worldwide, was constructed for the Hoover Company at the North Canton Headquarters. The next big building expansion for the Hoover Company occurred in 1974 roughly 3 miles northwest of the main plant and is known as the Hoover Industrial Park. The Hoover Company Headquarters continued to be located at the North Canton location until 1985 when the company was sold to the Chicago Pacific Corporation. In 2007 Techtronic Industries Co. Ltd purchased the Hoover Company and closed the North Canton facilities.

¹ Hoover Advertisement," *Saturday Evening Post* 5 Dec. 1908.

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The Hoover Company Historic District includes the work of three northeast Ohio architectural firms that built the North Canton Hoover Factory and Headquarters, including Charles E. Firestone and associates of Canton, Dalton and Dalton of Cleveland and Glaus, Pyle, Schomer, Burns & DeHaven of Akron. The district embodies the development of manufacturing buildings from the early twentieth century through the mid-century, demonstrating the change from the Firestone buildings which use the "process layout" (where similar manufacturing processes are located together) to the Dalton and Dalton buildings which employ "product layout" (locating the machines and equipment so that each product follows a pre-arranged route through a series of processes). The design for the International Building exhibits an example of New Formalism, a strong departure from the manufacturing buildings located in the Hoover district further defining the North Canton campus as both the domestic and international headquarters.

Historic Context

On February 13, 1808, the Ohio government authorized the creation of Stark County. Canton was named the county seat. Residents named the county in honor of General John Stark, a hero of the American Revolution. A large population of Germans settled the area and the county was primarily agrarian. Samuel Bachtel laid out the community of New Berlin in February 1831. The small village was located in Plain Township, Stark County and consisted of twenty-three lots. New Berlin remained small in the nineteenth century. By the mid-1840s, there were 221 residents. In 1875 the roots of the Hoover Company were growing in what was a rural community of 300 people. By 1930, the vacuum cleaner manufacturer employed 1,432 people, and the town's population was at 2,648.

In 1901, the interurban railroad line between Canton and Akron, which ran down Main Street in New Berlin, provided a transportation source to aid in the growth of the community. In addition, the Hoover Company, which was established as the Electric Sweeper Suction Company in 1908, was growing. At the onset of World War I, W. H. Hoover circulated petitions to change the name of New Berlin to North Canton in order to remove the connotation of any relationship to Germany. Of the 926 citizens, 784 signed the petition to change the name. As the Hoover Company became more and more successful, Hoover donated money to the town to make improvements, including a community building, a library, and Memorial Stadium. Because of Hoover's contributions to North Canton, the residents named the local high school after him in 1957.

The W. H. Hoover Company

Henry Hoover and his wife Margaretha Smith moved from Pennsylvania to Stark County in 1827 and settled on a farm in Plain Township. In 1832, Henry started a tannery. They had eight children. Their son David, after sixteen years as an apprentice tanner, purchased 86 acres from his parents in 1847 for him and his new bride, Mary Kryder, to farm. The tannery was operated on a "toll system" in which Hoover would keep one hide for every three he prepared.² Daniel and Mary had three children, William Henry in 1849, Joseph Warren in 1850 and Franklin Kryder in 1854.

After three years at Mount Union College, William Henry returned home and together with his two brothers bought his father's tannery business in 1870. They expanded the tannery business to include

² Hoover Farm NRN.

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the production of horse collars and saddler goods. Before the end of 1870, Joseph sold his share in the company to his brothers to pursue studies in engineering in Kansas City. In 1871, William Henry married Susan Troyel. They had six children; Mary Catherine b.1872, Carrie Troyel b.1875, Herbert William b. 1877, Alice b.1879, Frank Garfield b. 1883 and Daniel Peter b. 1886.

In 1875 Hoover bought John Lind's tannery and moved his business to that site, which was located on Maple Street between Taft Street and North Main Street (Hoover Company Historic District). He named his expanded business the W.H. Hoover Company and employed 10 men. In 1883 brother Frank sold his shares to William and joined Joseph in Kansas City. In 1882, John Evans, an employee, patented the Hoover Sensible Collar, also known as the Sensible Irish and Scotch Horse Collar. The company's harness became known by the trade name "Perfection." During the late 1880s, William Hoover was acting as purchasing agent, advertising manager, general manager, president, vice president, salesman, and sales manager which earned him the name "Boss."

By 1900 the W.H. Hoover Company was one of the most successful saddlery factories in the country. By 1903 there were 200 leatherworkers at the saddlery factory. The 118th catalogue of the W. H. Hoover company listed gun and ammunition cases, hunting coats and vests, waterproof hunting trousers, ax sheaths, recoil shoulder pads, cartridge belts, holsters, leggings, fishing rod cases and dog collars. By 1907, the company had added essential leather automobile accessories to the line of products. The company's customer list had changed from harness shops to Ford, Fisher, Winton, White, Buick, Maxwell, Packard, and Peerless to name a few. With the start of World War I, the Hoover Company was supplying leather goods through government contracts to Russia, France, and England.

CRITERION A: COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, INVENTION

In late 1909 the first building built for the sweeper company was built near the leather goods factory. The three-story wood frame building was located where the present entrance gate is on Maple Street. The first and second floors were occupied by the W. H. Hoover Company, which at the time was the world's largest manufacturer of saddler goods and horse collars³. The third floor was used for the manufacture of electric suction sweepers. A demonstration room was located in the basement. Later when new buildings were constructed for the company, the original building was moved to the corner of Main and Maple and converted to house the Hoover Inn. The Hoover Inn was demolished in 1924. A one-story tile building was built in 1912 (now demolished). The 40' x80' tile building was built exclusively for sweeper production. When the war ended in 1918, the company had no leather business.⁴ All of the original tannery buildings were demolished to make room for the Hoover Suction Sweeper Company complex.

Early Vacuum Cleaners

The first carpet mill operated in the United States was established in 1791 in Philadelphia, Pa by William Peter Sprague. Prior to the vacuum, rugs were cleaned by means such as sweeping with a

³ The History of the Hoover Company - 37

⁴ Frank G Hoover Fabulous Dustpan. The Story of the Hoover (Cleveland: The World Publishing Company, 1955) p.3.

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broom, sweeping with a carpet sweeper, shaking outdoors, and beating while hanging up or lying flat. The need for a better cleaning method prompted many inventors to dabble in the exploration of a sweeper apparatus.

In 1811 James Hums held the first British patent for a sweeping machine. In 1853, James Hadden Young patented the hand sweeping apparatus. In 1858 Lucius Bigelow held a British patent for sweeping carpets. In 1858, H.H. Herrick of Massachusetts added a power source to his carpet sweeper and in 1860 the "Hess" patent (29,077) added both air suction through the use of a hand held bellows and a rotating brush, which picked up dirt and deposited it in a water chamber. In 1869, the first portable cleaner "Whirlwind" was patented (91,145 June 8, 1869) by Ives W. McGaffey of Chicago and manufactured by American Carpet Cleaning Company of Boston. In 1870 Melville R. Bissell of Grand Rapids, MI patented the carpet sweeper, which used revolving brushes to pick up the dirt and deposit into the sweeper housing. From 1877 to 1901, several other inventors revised the carpet cleaner design. However, in 1901 an Englishman, Hubert Cecil Booth, was the first to patent a "vacuum cleaner." His machine was cumbersome, with the vacuum pump and motor mounted on a horse-drawn wagon. The vacuum cleaner toured neighborhoods cleaning carpets on a contract basis. In 1901, David T. Kenney filed his patent, which included a suction creating device and air filtering system, advancing Booth's vacuum cleaner. His patent was granted in 1907 and it dominated the industry until 1923. In 1919 the Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers' Association was formed; members were entirely made up of licensees under the Kenney patent.

In 1905, Dr. William Nor of San Francisco patented the first portable vacuum cleaner, it had a small motor, a two-stage turbine to provide the suction, and a hose attached to the body that carried the dirt to a dust bag. B.J. Skinner and A.E. Chapman manufactured the machine under the Skinner Manufacture Company. They lost everything in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. On January 1, 1907 Nor organized the Electric Renovator Manufacture Company in the Farmers' Bank Building in Pittsburgh, and advertised the "Invincible Electric Renovator" in *Good Housekeeping* magazine. Chapman and Skinner soon found out, however, and pursued legal action to put him out of business.

The First Portable Electric Suction Cleaner

In 1907, J. Murray Spangler, inspired by a large rotary street sweeper he saw in operation, attempted to mount a small motor from an electric fan to a Bissell carpet sweeper. His first prototype was employed in the Folwell Building in Canton, where he served as a janitor at the W. R. Zollinger Department Store. His second design added a dirt bag. The third design incorporated a wooden soapbox, made airtight through the use of adhesive tape, and a pillow case which collect the dirt. He used goat hair bristles to provide a brush and a broom stick for a handle. The fourth design included a spindle geared to the motor to roll the brush. Power to the sweeper was obtained through a light socket. Spangler used a local foundry to prepare the castings and the Canton Surgical and Dental Chair Company to grind the parts. His fifth design used a leather belt to drive the brush and had a double cloth bag, with the interior bag made of cheesecloth and the outer bag of sateen. On September 14, 1907, Canton patent attorney F.W. Bond filed Spangler's patent with the U.S. Patent office and Spangler was granted his patent on June 2, 1908 (889,823) for the first portable electric suction cleaner.

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Tracy B. Hatch and Edwin W. Goeser patent a machine in which the fan, dust collector, and motor were enclosed in a metallic cylinder supported by four wheels and dragged over the floor by means of the suction hose. The patent eventually became the property of Hoover in 1923. The modern cleaners were designed under the name Electrolux in 1924 by Air-Way Sanitizer of Toledo, OH, which introduced a disposable bag. In 1926 Hoover developed positive agitation which greatly increased the efficiency of the vacuum. By 1930 the first plastic vacuum cleaners were introduced and headlights were added to fancier models. By the 1950s the convertible upright lines were added and in 1969, self-propelled vacuums debuted.

Electric Sweeper Suction Company – 1907

In October of 1907, the Electric Sweeper Suction Company was formed. Brothers F.G. and W. H. Folwell invested in Spangler's cleaners receiving 1/8 of the profits, while Ray Harned acted as salesman, and Spangler manufactured the cleaners. The cleaners weighed approximately 41# and sold for \$60, while the attachments cost another \$15. The company had sold no more than 100 vacuum cleaners by 1908.

Spangler, out of need to expand his market, brought the sweeper to his cousin Susan Hoover's house. After a demonstration in the living room, Susan asked him to bring the "Contraption to the front hall, where all the sidewalk gets tracked in."⁵ The bark which was used to make the bark liquor in the tanning vats was also used in making the sidewalks in New Berlin near the Hoover residence. When it rained, the bark would be tracked into the house.⁶ The cleaner collected the sidewalk dirt into the pillowcase, returning the carpet to its original color. When the Hoover men returned from the factory at the end of the day, they remarked on the lack of protective newspaper covering the front hall. Susan then wheeled out Spangler's sweeper and demonstrated. Although the men dismissed the contraption a first, a trusted employee T. F. Albee agreed with Susan Hoover and convinced W.H. Hoover to take the invention more seriously.

Electric Sweeper Suction Company – 1908

William Henry "Boss" Hoover and son, Herbert W. Hoover, Sr., were leather-goods manufacturers in North Canton. On August 5, 1908 Boss Hoover dissolved the Electric Sweeper Suction Company paying \$4,115.00 to the Folwell brothers and \$635 to Harned. All rights were transferred from Harned to Spangler. On August 8, 1908 a new corporation with the same name was filed by William Henry "Boss" Hoover and his sons Herbert W and Frank G, along with H.C. Price. The capital consisted of 360 shares of common stock at \$100 per share with 320 of the shares belonging to Boss Hoover. The remaining shareholders each had 10. Spangler was retained as superintended for \$1,500 year and received royalties on each machine, and his wife continued to receive the royalties after his death in 1922 until the patent expired in 1925.

Miss Esta Stone was the first employee hired. She later became the editor for the company newsletter the "Newsy News." Assembly first began in the leather goods factory. The motor, wheels, brush, handle and parts were purchased. The manufacturing force consisted of Jacob Hilderbrand, E. H.

⁵ Hoover p.61.

⁶ Ibid p.24.

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Kettering, and Walter Eggleton who painted the decorative scrolls on the machine. Spangler's wife Jennie and sister Clarence sewed the bags. The main body of the cleaner was black with an outer bag of red sateen. By November, the body and bag were gray. Six to eight machines were produced daily. By December, 372 machines were sold. By 1912, sales had been made to Norway, France, Russia, Belgium, Holland and Scotland.

On August 11, 1908, Boss Hoover filed for foreign patent protection in Great Britain, Germany, and France for a total of \$162.50. Early in September 1908, Boss Hoover took a Pacific Coast tour, traveling with leather samples and a sweeper machine. In the fall he traveled to New York and Chicago. In October he hired W. B. Dager as a salesman to dealers and advertised in trade publications, including "Electrical World." On December 5th, the first add for the sweeper occupied 50 lines on two columns in the *Saturday Evening Post*, which was placed through Chicago's Lord & Thomas advertising agency for \$207.90. The advertisement touted a 10 day free trial. Inquiries for purchase were sent to New Berlin and local dealers would be selected from Dun or Bradstreet (prior to 1933 the two were separate firms.) Prospective dealers would purchase the machines for \$60, sending \$40 back to the Electric Sweeper Company.

Hoover Suction Sweeper Company - 1910

On November 3, 1909 an agreement was made to dissolve the Electric Suction Sweeper Company with a bill of sale executed on January 3, 1910 by W. H. Hoover and reincorporated as the Hoover Suction Sweeper Company. The new company assets provided for 1,000 preferred shares and 2,000 shares of common stock both at a \$100. This provided additional capital to move the company forward. W. H. Hoover served as president and H.W. Hoover as secretary. Additional stocks were held by W. H. brothers Frank and Joseph. Under the agreement Spangler assigned all patents to Hoover in return for a definite royalty for each machine sold. Further, he agreed to pay one-third of any expense which might be incurred in litigation over any of Spangler's patents.

The Hoover Company

In 1919, the W. H. Hoover Company stopped manufacturing saddlery goods and sold the automobile accessory line to the Julius J. Vantlin Company of Cincinnati.⁷ 1920 was a very good year for Hoover; Gimbel Brothers of New York placed an order for 13,400 Hoovers. They were shipped in 1921 and represented a retail price of \$1,013,600.00. By 1920, 785 employees worked in the factory and 100 were employed in the office. On December 2, 1922 the Hoover Suction Sweeper Company was re-established as "The Hoover Company" with \$6 million in capital. The Rogers Field Gold Medal, which is the highest recognition on the part of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain was awarded to the Hoover Company five times (1930). It won the National 1937 Modern Plastics Competition and the Irwin D. Wolff award for packaging and the "House of Tomorrow" honor at the New York's Fair in 1939.

In the 1940s, the company went from being privately owned to publicly traded stock. In addition to vacuum cleaners, the company produced other household appliances: washing machines, housewares and cleaning products, floor polishers, rug shampoos, washers and dryers, irons, hair dryers, blenders, toasters, grills humidifiers and dehumidifiers, air purifiers... In 1955 Hoover introduced a new automatic

⁷ Hoover p.93.

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electric coffee maker.⁸ In 1967 Floor-A-Matic was developed to scrub floors with water and vacuum up the water. Other innovations include a canister cleaner, a portable or "suitcase" model and an upright cleaner. In 1974, efficiency models were introduced. They further developed the agitation process referred to as "Quadraflex Agitator", which provided double the brushing and cleaning action. In 1974 Hoover received the "Symbol Of Excellence" award from Sears, Roebuck and Co.

In 1974, roughly 3 miles northwest of the main plant, the Hoover Industrial Park was constructed providing an additional 310,000 sq ft manufacturing facilities. The \$10 million, 69 acre site, which manufactured plastic moldings, hose extrusions, tube fabrications, enameling, cord and inner wire fabrications as well as assembly tool kits, power nozzles, canister and stick cleaners was designed by Lawrence, Dykes, Goodenberger & Bower. By the 1980s, they had added computer terminals, robotics, and microprocessor technology to aid in operations.⁹

In 1985, the Chicago Pacific Corporation purchased the Hoover Company. The Maytag Corporation subsequently acquired the Chicago Pacific Corporation in 1989. In March of 2006 Maytag became part of Whirlpool Corporation. In 2007, Techtronic Industries Co. Ltd. (TTI) acquired the Hoover floor care business from Whirlpool Corporation and created TTI Floor Care North America. Headquarters are located in Hong Kong, with a network in North America, Europe and Australia, and currently employs more than 23,000 people worldwide.¹⁰ The North Canton Hoover Factory and Hoover Industrial Park was abandoned by 2007. In 2007, 36.6 acres of the Hoover Industrial Park site was purchased by Faith Family Church, which now utilizes 298,000sq. ft. for their megachurch.

Hoover Company Innovation and Marketing

Boss Hoover recognized the need to advertise the company's product and in 1909 small inserts appeared in *Collier's Weekly* along with advertisements in *Good Housekeeping*, *Delineator*, *Harper's Bazaar*, and *Ladies' Home Journal*. Hoover also solicited new dealers through advertisements in trade journals like *Electrical World*. The sweeper was displayed at an electric show held in Madison Square Garden in New York City. Salesmen E.B. Schiltz and W.W. Steele demonstrated the sweeper by tossing confetti and baking soda on a carpet and sweeping the contents. Boss Hoover introduced engineering and design to the company and hired Frances Mills Case from Burchardt Case of Cleveland. By placing the wheels of the vacuum behind the suction opening, the carpet was beaten against the floor, loosening more dirt to be drawn into the bag. The patent for the change was granted and dominated the industry until 1932. In 1911 Case also introduced a metal brush design patent (1,044,488) which improved the functioning of the sweeper and a detachable pipe-coupling patent (1,005,153) along with other patents (42,415). These models, Model 1, which was an improved Model "0" and Model "3" also known as the "Side outlet Senior," remained in production until 1916. It was also the first model made with aluminum sand castings.

In 1909, 2,382 machines were sold and \$20,000 had been spent on advertisement. Other companies throughout the United States produced cleaners including the Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Company in Detroit, MI, Hamilton Beach in Racine WI, the Clements Manufacturer Company of Chicago and the

⁸ "Hoover has Coffee Pot," *Canton Repository* 23 September 1955.

⁹ "Celebrating Seventy-five Years, The Hoover Company 1908-1983." North Canton: The Hoover Company, 1983.

¹⁰ Hoover company website. 2012. <<http://hoover.com>>

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Premier Company of Cleveland (Kirby vacuum) which competed strongly with Hoover.

Although Advertisement was an important part of product promotion, Boss Hoover felt even more strongly that the salesman or dealer be able to close the deal. Also in 1909, he created a sales division, appointing Elmo Martin as Sales Manager. He coordinated four divisions divided throughout the United States with a Division Manager appointed for each. The company would contribute toward office rent and telephone services, with the Division Manager receiving 5% from the dealer in his territory.

Hoover Selling Plan and the Resale Plan of Operation

Hoover wrote a letter in November, 1910 instructing the field force on a foundation for the Hoover selling plan. The plan included a suggested retail price of \$125.00 and a dealer's price of \$93.75. The dealer would furnish fifteen demonstrations per week for the salesman, and provide advertisements to secure leads. The dealers would then follow with letters to customers to advise them against the purchase of impractical machines and further state several cleaning principles, combined with "an easy automatic operation," which resulted in great savings for the home. The letter was to be followed by a telephone call. If dealers were interested in purchasing the machines in large quantities, the price per machine would fall to \$87.50 each. An early retail store in Cleveland was established under the direction of David Rhinold, but the direct selling program through a dealer was preferred by the Hoover Company. In 1912, a retail outlet was opened in Canton in the Masonic Block at 4th and Market Avenue under the management of Mr & Mrs. Green. The store closed in 1926.

Sales educational activities were essential and W.H. Hoover consciously supported training efforts. In February of 1910 Hoover wrote "Hoover Sweeping Progress Letters" and in March started "The Hoover Way" which was published for salesman and managers to provide selling strategies and included a list of persuasive closing statements, or "decision-molding statements." The Hartford Carpet Company and the Hardwick McGee Carpet Company endorsed Hoover sweepers for cleaning their carpets. These endorsements were essential tools for the sales force. By 1911, the "Science of the Hoover" was developed and included three basic principles:

1. "The suction created by the fan raises the floor coverings to the mouth of the machine as the first result or effect of the operation of the sweeper."
2. "While the fabric is then suspended in the air the revolving brush gently raises the nap of the carpet and loosens the embedded dirt and removes loose threads, hair, lint, etc..."
3. "The live current of air created by the suction is drawn up through the nap of the carpet while it is suspended in the air."

Other sales tactics included the "Husband demonstration strategy" and "try-before-you-buy" principles. Promotional stunts were introduced to salesman and dealers providing bonuses for the "best selling records" and best window display contest. In the month of August of 1911 the Hoover Company offered a free sweeper to the dealer who could report ten sales for the month. Hoover Day was announced for December 11, which was the forerunner of "Hoover Week," and also provided financial benefits for dealer success. Hoover Week was a promotional week for salesman and dealers to

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produce optimum sales to win company prizes and recognition.

Additional demands for promotions led to a print shop under the direction of Andy DeMuth. By 1911, the Hoover Company spent less money on national advertisement and increased advertisement in local newspapers. In March of 1911, Hoover received the Good Housekeeping Institute's Seal of Approval, #250. G. P. Blackstone was placed in charge of Hoover advertising and he produced a number of booklets and instruction manuals about Hoover Cleaners. He also introduced advertisements in street cars.

Hoover promotions continued and in 1916, the statement "The Hoover beats, the Hoover sweeps, and Hoover cleans" was one of the first slogans used to promote the sweeper. In 1917, H. Earl Hoover took over the advertising work and transferred it from the Chicago office to the John Nee Mahin Advertising Agency. The slogan was reduced to "The Only Sweeper Which Sweeps, Beats, Shakes and Suction Cleans." In 1918, the Hoover account was moved to the William H. Rankin Company in Canton. In 1919 the Erwin, Wasey and Company took over the advertising account. The advertising campaign became more aggressive pushing the slogan "It beats as it sweeps as it cleans." At the 1936 Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland, Ohio from June 27th to October 4th, the advertisement "Now more than ever before Give Her a Hoover and Give Her the Best" was used. This slogan would later be altered during the war years to assist the government in selling war bonds.

In 1913 the first Sales convention was held in New Berlin (North Canton) and sixteen representatives attended. This became known as "Hoover Camp." Hoover Camp was held at the Hoover family farm a portion of the farm would later be known as Hoover Park. The Hoover family farm was located on Easton Street in North Canton. It was the original 160 acre farm purchased by Daniel Hoover.

A second sales convention "Hoover Camp" was held at North Canton in 1918. A second international sales convention was held at Hoover Camp from August 2-9 1921, with a total of 175 men attending. "The Hoover Sale" booklet was created in 1924 and demonstrated the "28 Point Demonstration" for managers and salesmen in the field. In 1927 the company launched a national radio campaign. A new vest pocket manual for managerial organizations to use in the "Curb Conferences" was issued to the Sales Educational Department in 1930.

In "Four lectures on Electric Cleaners," the Hoover Engineering department created educational tools for sales; a more informed buyer on the Hoover products provided a more irresistible sale. In 1935 there were three types of Electric Cleaners: Straight suction type, Motor-driven-brush type and Motor-driven-agitation, with Hoover being the latter. The first lecture discussed the superiority of the Hoover suction sweeping. Vibration was the principle that controlled the cleaning and was gentle enough, with the cushion of air, to prevent damage to the pile. In addition, the smoothness of the beater bar offers less resistance and less tendency to pull on the pile tufts than a bristle brush. Other convenience features were emphasized such as the dust bag superiority, the handle position, the ability to clean around edges, under low furniture and stair treads, along with the ability to adjust the nozzle height and brush position, the location of the switch, how the plugs and cords operated along with the durability of the bakelite material and the development of a rubber composition plug. The Hoover cord and plug received the "standard of superiority" from the Underwriters' Laboratories of the National Board of Fire. Lastly, the 11-20 pound weight of a Hoover was emphasized. This was due to the heavy motor which was indicative of a heavy-duty product.

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Further discussion included carpet structures and dirt capacity. The importance of carpet wear and nozzle suction was greatly emphasized along with the performance of bag pressure. A large discussion on the chemical properties of dirt, which was derived from both a photomicrograph of a cross-section of a very dirty rug and chemical analysis, determined that the dirt in rugs included moisture, sand and clay, gypsum, calcium chlor-phosphate, limestone, wool, cellulose, resins, fats, oils, rubber, asphalt and grease with a percentage being undetermined. The dirt was further classified into surface litter, grit, dust and organic material and bacteria. Bacteria that had been identified through the use of a microscope included tubercle bacilli, diphtheria bacilli, pneumococci, streptococci, tetanus bacilli, anthrax bacilli, bacilli of malignant edema, subtilus bacilli, and colon bacilli.

The Hoover sales department had grown from 5,000 dealers in 1923 to 30,000 domestic dealers by 1960. In 1966, the door-to-door salesman format was replaced with the dealer supervisor to oversee and train retailers. This allowed Hoover to introduce other appliance products as they expanded from floor cleaning into small household products such as hair dryers, toasters and irons.

Trademarks

In 1924 the "Servant to the Home" medallion became the official trademark of the Hoover Company. It was meant to represent the labor-saving nature of the device and consisted of a stylized, powerful, stooping figure bestowing the benefits of electricity over the homes underneath his hand. Electricity was illustrated by an aura of stars in the figures left hand, while the lower part of the circle was occupied with the words "Servant to the home." A second trademark was a medallion commemorating the Hoover Silver Jubilee, depicted two women representing the years 1908 and 1932. In 1950, the Hoover trademark changed to the red letter "Hoover" within a circle and remains today as the logo of Hoover.

Company Employee Benefits

The first medical aid department was installed in the office building in 1919. Time cards were implemented on March 10, 1919, with employees being paid by the hours that they worked. The Hoover Development Company was established in February of 1919 for the purpose of buying, selling and dealing in real estate. It secured property and built homes around North Canton until November 1934. The cafeteria opened on Jan 8 1920. In 1920 the first "Time Studies" were made to increase production efficiency, and a cost Department was established. In 1921 a Works Inspection department was established along with a Receiving Department. The first Hoover picnic was held on August 6, 1920 at Meyers Lake for 2,200 employees and their families to celebrate the first twelve years of the company. In 1922 Hoover committed to giving North Canton a Community house which opened on Feb 18, 1923. In 1925, Hoover formed the organization under the title "Employees' Relief Association for insurance. In 1927 a Death Benefit Association was established to include all employees. Annual physical and teeth cleaning were among benefits added in 1928. The company joined the national safety council as well. The Civic Fund Plan was established in 1928 to provide an adequate method for channeling charitable funds. The company established the Hoover Historical Center in 1978.

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War Years: World War I

The outbreak of World War I in 1916 provided considerable business for the W.H. Hoover Company, through English, French and Russian government contracts, producing saddles, straps, and bridal gear. In spring of 1917, young men left the office and factory to join the United States armed services. Miss Esta Stoner began writing them letters under the publication name the *Hoover Newsy News*. The letter was published once a week and for 86 weeks the letter went out to servicemen. When the war was over, the publication continued as an employee publication. It contained everything from company news, hires and promotions to thank you notes, birth and marriage announcements, sport reporting and recipes. The newsletter continued until 2005.

On July 1, 1918, the Priorities Division of the War Industry Board placed vacuum cleaners on the non-essential list. The Manufacturer's Association of Vacuum Cleaners submitted a brief, asking to continue due in part that "production consumed so small a tonnage of the essential materials" and that the labor and the industry is essential to the "health of the family."¹¹ The War Industry Board ruling limited production to 75% of 1917 production for a period of six months and limited it to two models. The company settled on the "Hoover Special" and the "Hoover Junior". They were also forced to discontinue making attachments.

In 1929, Major Borden of the Cleveland Ordnances, preparing for national emergency, requested that Hoover produce Mark III fuses. BY 1930, an agreement was signed with the Army for the production of the fuses. Between 1930 and 1939 Mark III, Mark 35, Mark 46 fuses were under contract, while in 1940, prior to the World War II, M48, and M51 were being manufactured. In 1940, the company broke ground to house fuse production. The building, which was an addition to the North Factory buildings 9A&9B, was completed in March of 1941 and the first 50,000 fuses were delivered on July 2, 1941.

War Years: World War II

Under government contracts with the Army Ordnance Department, the Navy Department Bureau of Ordnance, the Army Air Forces, and Chemical Warfare Service, the Hoover Company produced 26 million point-detonating fuses of the M48 type, over thirty million components for the important VT radio fuse, and 17 million other war items such as electric motors for aircraft, plastic helmet liners, life belt inflator mechanism and incendiary bombs. In the last quarter of 1941, Order L-18 was received and ten percent of cleaner production was eliminated. In April of 1942, order L-18b required complete stop of all cleaner production. The only cleaner manufacturing activity during the war was for service parts necessary to keep the 4,000,000 Hoovers in the U.S.A in use.

The die casting department became busy during the war years manufacturing motors, dynamotors, emergency radios, radar equipment and portable hand tools. The plastic department produced the helmet liners for the Quartermaster Corps; the first delivery made was on June 30, 1942 at a total of 2,999,976. The Plating Room provided parts for fuses, mortar shells and mortar parts. The Engineering department provided 100 employees for research and design through a contract negotiated with Office of Scientific Research and Development and the Hoover Company. The bag making department turned to producing parachutes used to slow the decent of bombs. The department also produced 30,062 shot bags. Other departments also provided necessary services. The Hoover

¹¹ Hoover, p. 84.

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Company grew from 1,400 employees in January 1942 to 5,600 by 1945. Many of the new employees were woman, with 240 in early 1941 and sixteen times that by 1945. Billings during these years amounted to \$135,898,000 and \$12,821,000 was paid in taxes.

The armed services also requested additional security for the plant, thus the Guard Force grew from one chief and twelve patrolmen to 73 during the peak of the war, including one chief, four sergeants, and 68 guards including 29 women guards and 10 matrons. Picture badges were introduced in 1941 for all employees, factory tours were stopped by visitor restrictions, new fire equipment was installed along with plant lighting as recommended by the General Electric Company. During 1942, due to the concerns for air strikes all plant-identifying markings and signs were removed. The word "Hoover" on the smoke stack was painted over. At the end of the war the smoke stack sign was restored.

During the war, the Hoover Company engaged in advertising campaigns to support the Government endeavors and for company gain by keeping the Hoover name in the market at a time when Hoover was unable to deliver goods. The first wartime advertisement appeared in *Life Magazine* on October 17th (year unknown) which was a two-page color spread presenting the poem "America's Will to Work." Other advertisements included the "Neighborly Spirit of Sharing", "Give Her a War Bond and You Give her the Best," and "Can You find 9 "War-Shorteners" in this picture?"

Early in 1940 when the Germans were bombing England, Hoover officials, lead by H. W. Hoover Sr., suggested that employee's of Hoover Limited in Perivale, England evacuate their children for those who chose to do so, to North Canton families. Through the U.S. Committee for the Care of European Children, 84 children with ages ranging from 2-17 were met in New York and taken to the Hoover Camp in buses in late August of 1940. They remained in the camp for ten days while caseworkers assigned the children to suitable homes. Five children joined families in Canada and one on the Pacific Coast; all others remained in North Canton. By May of 1945, all of the children were returned to their parents, except for five who continued their education in the United States.

Following the war the Hoover Company received 19 awards from the armed services for their wartime production. In the February 27th (year unknown) issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* Hoover took out a full page advertisement entitled "We got a Letter from Washington" announcing the award of the Army-Navy "E" Flag to the Hoover Company for excellence in war production. The awards were in regards to production, war bond sales, transportation plan, advertising, and victory gardens.

CRITERION CONSIDERATION G: CONTINUING TO ACHIEVE SIGNIFICANCE INTO A PERIOD LESS THAN 50 YEARS

In January of 1911, the Hoover Suction Sweeper Company established their first Canadian assembly plant at Windsor, Ontario in order to protect their Canadian patents. On May 30, 1919 the first plant broke ground in Hamilton, Ontario. Later, the plant would produce machines for oversea sales in England and France. The plant was enlarged in 1924. In 1919, a branch company was incorporated in England. Foreign sales campaigns continued to grow and by 1922 a total of 30,957 units had been sold with expansion in Denmark and Sweden. A plant in England was built in 1931 at Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, and opening ceremonies were held on May 2, 1933. Plants were also constructed in Dijon, France; Cambusland, Scotland (1946); Burlington, Canada; Merthyr Tydfil, Wales (1947);

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Meadowbrook-Sydney, Australia; East London, South Africa; Mexico City, Mexico; Bogoto, Colombia; Sao Paulo, Brazil; St. Louis, Missouri; and Holly Springs, Mississippi (1969).

In 1953 overseas sales accounted for 75% of company sales, with 55% coming from England and the remaining 20% from all other overseas operations. This prompted Herbert W. Hoover Jr. to establish Hoover Worldwide in order to manage international affairs with offices in New York City. The International Building, designed in the New Formalism style by Glaus, Pyle & Schomer in 1968, became home to Hoover Worldwide. Construction was completed in 1970 and the office and select upper management were moved from New York City. A six day celebration from Oct 12 -17 was presented by North Canton Chamber of Commerce and included a banquet, fireworks, carnival for children and a dance with a local rock group. The festivities were endorsed by then Mayor Charles B. Strausser.

ARCHITECTURE

The Hoover Company consistently hired Charles E. Firestone to create a uniform plan for the growing company from 1916-1956. In 1958 they turned to Dalton and Dalton Architects and Engineers to design a series of manufacturing buildings for production of their appliance division. The final expansion phase for the North Canton Campus included Warehouse #36, along with an overhead bridge to connect it to the west and east factory complexes and the International Building which were designed by Glaus, Pyle & Schomer, Burns & Dehaven of Akron. Construction of the International Building began in 1968. The New Formalism style building was completed with much fanfare in 1970. All three architectural firms were significant and prolific firms in northeast Ohio and continue to practice architecture under evolving names.

CHARLES E. FIRESTONE

Charles E. Firestone was born on March 10, 1890 in Middlebranch, Stark County, the son of post master Calvin H. and Ida E. Firestone. He graduated from Canton's Central High School in 1908 and began studies in electrical engineering at Ohio State University from 1909-1911. He transferred to the University of Michigan and graduated in 1914 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Architectural Engineering¹².

After a short period of time as a draftsman for the Detroit Steel Products Company he returned to Canton and became associated with C.V. Pettit. Their first office was in the Cassily Building. Pettit served as Canton public schools Superintendent which required Firestone to handle much of the architectural business of the firm. His first project¹³ was the Canton City Stables and Garage built in 1916 on Rex Avenue at a cost of \$14,700.00. The General contractor was J. M. McQuern. Firestone's commission was \$700.00.¹⁴ Other early commissions include the residence for Mr. & Mrs. K. Harris on Dunn Avenue in June of 1915 for an estimate of \$10,270.00.¹⁵ In 1916 he designed the Canton Hebrew Temple on McKinley Avenue N.W. for a cost of \$10,5000. The "Little Greek Temple" was

¹² Hoover, p. 84.

¹³ "Architect, Civic Leader Charles E. Firestone Is claimed by Death 7/13/70," The Canton Repository 14 July 1970.

¹⁴ Canton Architects File No. 119.

¹⁵ Canton Architects File No. 120.

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faced with light brick and had a Spanish tile roof.¹⁶

In 1919, Firestone purchased Pettit's interest in 1919 and practiced alone with an office in the Renkert Building until 1925 when he formed a partnership with Lowell Christman which ended in 1933.¹⁷ He also served as Stark County engineer from 1918 to 1925. From 1934 to 1936 he again practiced alone and in 1936, Firestone partnered with Lawrence J. Motter with offices at 1412 Cleveland Ave N. W., Canton.

Laurence Joseph Motter was born in Canton on April 26, 1904. He attended the University of Detroit from 1922 to 1923 and then university of Notre Dame from 1925 to 1927. He was a draftsman and designer in the firm of Kras and Helmkamp from 1927-1929 and joined Fitcher and Brooker in 1929. He worked for Charles E. Firestone from 1929 to 1932 and then was a WPA Projects architect form 1933 to 1935. He re-joined Charles e. Firestone in 1935 and became partner in 1936. He joined the AIA in 1941 and served as Vice President in 1942, 42, and 45, Secretary in 1944 and President in 1947. He served as the Public Service Director for Stark County from 1959 to 1961.

In 1951, Charles "Chas" Firestone II joined his father's firm. He attended University of Cincinnati and graduated from Oklahoma A &M. He became junior partner in 1953 and senior partner in 1956. Michael Motter, Motter's son joined the firm in 1960 and became a partner in 1967. Firestone Senior retired in 1967 and died in 1970. Shortly after the death of Firestone the partnership spilt up. Michael Motter created a new firm with Edward Staiger along with several other employees of Firestone & Motter, while Charles Firestone jr. formed Firestone & Associates.¹⁸

Professionally Charles Firestone served as president of the National Council of Architectural Registration, receiving the President's Metal in 1970. He served as president for the Society of Architectural Examiners, and was a member of the State Board of Examiners from 1941 -1961. He was president of the Eastern Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and chairman of the *Ohio Architect*, the society's monthly magazine. He became a Fellow in the AIA in 1947, the first architect in Stark County to receive the title. He was listed in the "Who's Who in America," and his biography appeared in the 1970 edition of National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

In addition to architectural accomplishments, Firestone participated in social and community related organizations serving as the president of the Canton YMCA, Canton Rotary Club, Canton Shrine Club and Canton Automobile Club. He was vice president of Home Savings and Loan Company of Canton and chairman of Canton Water Commission.

Edward T. Heald, Stark County historian, calls Mr. Firestone Canton's leading architect from 1915 to 1959. Fifty-four new school buildings and seventy-three additions were designed by Firestone and his firm, the most significant probably being Timken High School. Firestone and Motter designed Fawcett Stadium, which at the time it was built (1937) was the largest high school stadium in the country. Public buildings Firestone designed included the Bow Federal Building (1933) (the old Canton Post Office), Canton Memorial Civic Center, Canton YMCA, Walsh College and Molly Stark Hospital. He was

¹⁶ Canton Architects File No. 125.

¹⁷ "Enters Business Here" The Canton Repository April 1915.

¹⁸ Firestone & Motter Split Forms two New Firms," Canton Repository 24 Aug. 1970.

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honored in The National Architect April issue of 1953, with a pictorial layout of the New YMCA.¹⁹ Some of the many churches designed were Calvary Presbyterian, St. George Syrian Orthodox and both the schools and churches for St. Michael and St. Joan of Arc parishes. His first commission was a lodge and hotel building for the Knights of Pythias at 6th and Market Avenue N. The building, the Hotel Northern, later became the Belden Hotel.

His residential accomplishments can be defined in the Ridgewood Historic District (NR, 1982) where he designed homes for Canton Industrialist and prominent leaders including eight Hoover executives Herbert W. Hoover, the son of William Hoover among the group. All of the Hoover company buildings from 1916 until 1956 were designed by Firestone and his partners. Examples of his commercial commissions include the Hercules Motors Corp (NR, 2006) and Central Trust Company, 1955 demonstrating characteristics of the International style. Firestone's career spanned the early to the mid twentieth century, and the architectural styles in his repertoire demonstrate the vast evolution of architectural development, from classicism to modern and everything in between. Firestone firms have been attributed to 180 commissions for educational, industrial, commercial, public, religious and residential buildings.

Firestone designs for the Hoover Company represent the "process layout" form of manufacturing buildings. The first building Firestone designed for the Hoover Company was the Plating and Service Building. Firestone would add 8 more buildings including a Powerhouse, Engineering Building, Foundry, the General Office, Warehouse and the Main Gate along with 13 additions to the complex. Architecturally these two to four-story redbrick buildings create a seamless appearance through architectural language.

DALTON & DALTON

In 1958 the F. W. Dodge Corporation predicted that industrial construction for 1959 would increase by 14% from 1958. Architects main design considerations were flexibility and long-range planning for expandability, materials handling, mechanization, automation, circulation and flow pattern, along with research, programming, design, cost control and sound reduction. Dalton and Dalton were hired by the Hoover Company to provide designs for an ambitious manufacturing expansion. By the end of 1964, Dalton and Dalton had helped Hoover increase their manufacturing production area by 27%.

Byron B. Dalton was born on January 16, 1898 in Cleveland, Ohio. His interest in architecture began in the office of Williams & King. From 1903-1906 he was an office boy for Frank B. Meade. He worked as a draftsman for Abram Garfield from 1906-1910. He attended Cornell University where he studied architecture and graduated in 1912. He joined the firm of Walker and Weeks in 1912 and made partner in 1919.²⁰ He worked as the principal bank contact and salesman and by the 1920s served as chief engineer for the firm. His experience with Walker and Weeks had gained him a deeper understanding of implementing design for manufacturing facilities and to aid in plant operations and efficiency. Early in his career he designed the bank vault, hinge assembly and frame for the Federal Reserve Bank (NR, 1976) in Cleveland. He was a charter member [1945] of the Shaker Heights Architectural board serving on the board for ten years.

¹⁹ "Architectural Magazine Honors Charles Firestone in April Issue," Canton Repository 5 April 1953.

²⁰ "Dalton, Byron (Obit).," Cleveland Press, 20 Oct, 1980: 06 sec. B.

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In 1941, Dalton set up his own office and operated alone until 1947 when he founded Dalton and Dalton Associates with his two sons James P. and Calvin B in 1947.²¹ James Dalton was born in Cleveland and attended Western Reserve University where he studied architecture. Upon graduation he joined his father and became a member of the AIA in 1952. Their work included commercial and institutional architecture including stores, banks, hospitals and churches. By the early 1950s the firm offered structural, mechanical and electrical service making them a competent choice for the Hoover expansion.

In 1959 the firm executive body included Robert Yoder, Arthur Welker, and Richard Newport. The acquisition of the Akron firm of Beiswenger, Hoch & Arnold in 1965 expanded Dalton's services to include highway, bridge, heavy civil, and sanitary design. In 1969 the firm became Dalton-Dalton-Little following the merger with the firm of Robert A. Little. In 1970 it merged with Loewer & Associates of Washington, DC. In 1971 Calvin Dalton became president of the offices and their offices moved from the Arcade (NR, 1973) to offices on Warrensville Road in Beachwood. By 1972 the firm had changed its name to Dalton-Dalton-Little-Newport. During the 1970s it engaged in numerous city planning studies, especially in the areas of transportation and the environment.

The firm's portfolio comprises the 1955 Technical Center for the National Malleable & Steel Castings Company, the 1959 William Feather Company printers building, the 1959 Cuyahoga Savings Association building, the 1960 Brookpark Village Center and City Hall, the 1961 Plan for the University in Liberia and 1962 design for Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, North Nigeria. They designed the 1965 Wooster Municipal Building, the 1971 Ohio Bell Parking Garage, and 1971 Park Central. Major projects include the North Point Office Complex, the Cleveland State University Convocation Center, the Gateway Arena, and the East Wing to the Cleveland Public Library along with Reserve Square. URS acquired the firm in 1984. In 1993 URS Consultants merged with Zannoni-Heckerman-Payto, their offices are located at 23355 Mercantile Rd. in Beachwood.

Dalton and Dalton received numerous awards including the Architects Society of Ohio (AIA) award in conjunction with Brubaker Brandt of Columbus for State of Ohio Tower, Columbus, the Governor's award in 1970 for their 1969 design of the Dwight P. Joyce Research Center; Glidden-Durkee; Division of S.C.M. Corp. and the Ohio AIA award of Merit for their 1969 design for Hillcrest Hospital.

The Dalton and Dalton buildings for the Hoover Company employ "product layout." These large two-story in height spaces allowed for an assembly line format. The skelton frame buildings allow for a veneer skin of glass and aluminum. The Dalton and Dalton buildings also incorporate mid-century manufacturing acoustical and vibration consideration and absorbing materials. The first building Dalton and Dalton designed for the Hoover Company was manufacturing building #17 in 1958. It was the first building in the \$20 million expansion. By 1967, three more additions were added to the complex by Dalton and Dalton. They also connected the east factory complex to the west through a connector building #38 which provided access between manufacturing building #17 to building #5.

GLAUS, PYLE AND SCHOMER

Cordell Richen Glaus, architect, Forest "Bruce" Pyle, mechanical engineer and Robert J. Schomer civil

²¹ Eric Johannesen, *A Cleveland Legacy: the architecture of Walker and Weeks* (Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press, 1999) 16.

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engineer started the architectural firm in Akron in 1960 under the name Glaus, Pyle and Schomer. Their offices were located at 3953 Idella, Mogadore, Ohio. Cordell Richens Glaus was born in Ashtabula on November 10, 1927. He received his architectural degree from Kent State University in 1951. He worked as a draftsman for Firestone and Cassidy in 1950 and then in 1951 returned to Kent State to instruct. In 1952 he was plant engineer for Goodyear Aircraft Corporation. In 1953 he joined the architectural firm of Beiswenger, Hoch and Associates and became a partner in 1958. In 1960 he left to establish the firm with Pyle and Schomer. He became a member of the AIA in 1957. Their projects include the Portage and Tallmadge High School, the Akron Army Reserve Training Center and Field and Cuyahoga Falls High School. Melvin J. Burns electric engineer and William K. DeHaven civil engineer became partners in 1961 and the firm's name change to Glaus, Pyle & Schomer, Burns & DeHaven. Mel Burns and Bill DeHaven retired in 1986. The architectural and engineering firm became GPD, an employee-owned company.

GPS first building for Hoover was Warehouse #36 in 1967. The building is similar to Dalton and Dalton's designs for the west factory complex. They designed an overhead bridge which allowed vehicles to move products between manufacturing building #17 and Warehouse #36. They also added addition #15 to building #8 in the east factory complex. The style of the building carries much of the architectural language provided by Firestone to create a seamless transition.

GPS design for the International Building was in the New Formalism style. The design is distinguished from the manufacturing buildings at the North Canton Headquarters. The white concrete building is nestled between the red brick manufacturing buildings and the aluminum and glass manufacturing buildings, creating a feeling of monumentality. The concrete mass of the upper floors float over the first floor in a podium-like fashion. The building housed complete art and photo studio facilities, a 350 seat auditorium equipped with stage lighting and sound. It was the final building in the \$20 million expansion.

Conclusion

From 1908 until 1966 the Hoover family ran one of the country's leading vacuum and appliance manufacturing companies. The influence on commerce and industry is noted in sales campaigns and company affairs that set trends for business. The engineering and invention impact is demonstrated in the number of patents that the Hoover Company applied for along with the advancement in technology of not only the product being produced and the expansion into other household goods but on the production process. The standing of the Hoover Company increased as confidence demonstrated by the federal government helped to engage the company in government contracts that allowed Hoover to serve a role manufacturing much needed war equipment. From 1966 until 1985, the Hoover Company continued success under the direction of a board yet the primary stockholders remained family owned. Techtronic purchased the Hoover Company and continues to produce Hoover products under the Hoover trademark and reputation. The North Canton site demonstrates the development of an iconic industry across an expanding complex amplified through architectural progression of manufacturing construction and architectural design by prominent northeast Ohio architects.

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<www.yatedo.com/s/R.R.+Bowker+Company>

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Historic District
Stark County, Ohio

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Continuation Sheet

Section Historic Photographs Page 1

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THIS LITTLE MACHINE will take up all the dust and dirt from carpets, furniture and portières as perfectly as many of the more expensive vacuum cleaners.

We send it on 10 day's free trial.

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Courtesy of the Hoover Museum: December 1908 advertisement in Saturday Evening Post.

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Continuation Sheet

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THE FIRST THREE STORY BRICK UNIT OF THE MODERN FACTORY BUILT IN 1916 SET THE PATTERN ARCHITECTURALLY FOR THE SUBSEQUENT UNITS.

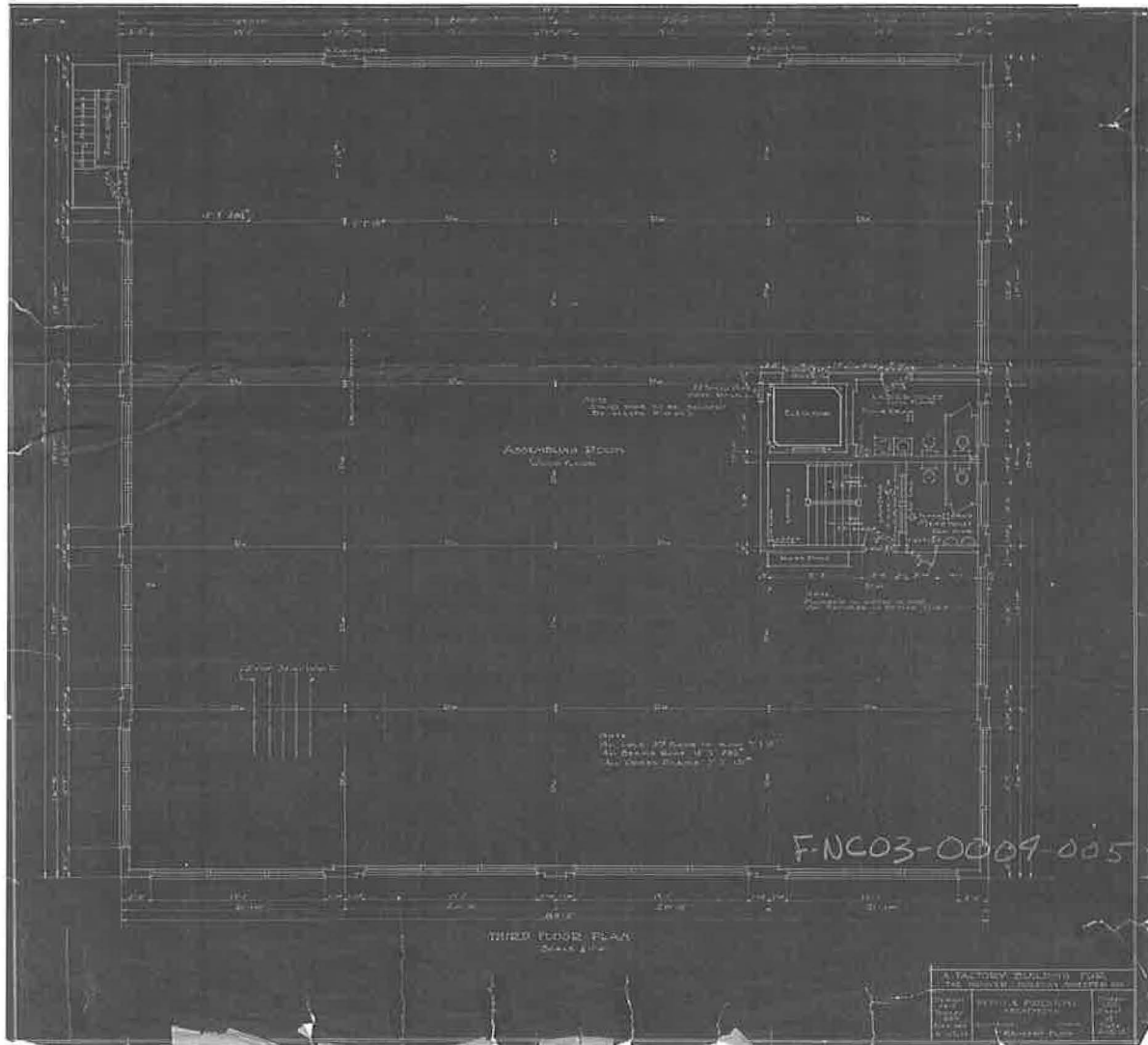
Courtesy of the Stark County Historical Society: 1916 Building #3.

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Architectural Drawings from Pettit and Firestone, June 17, 1912, Building #3.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section Historic Photographs Page 4



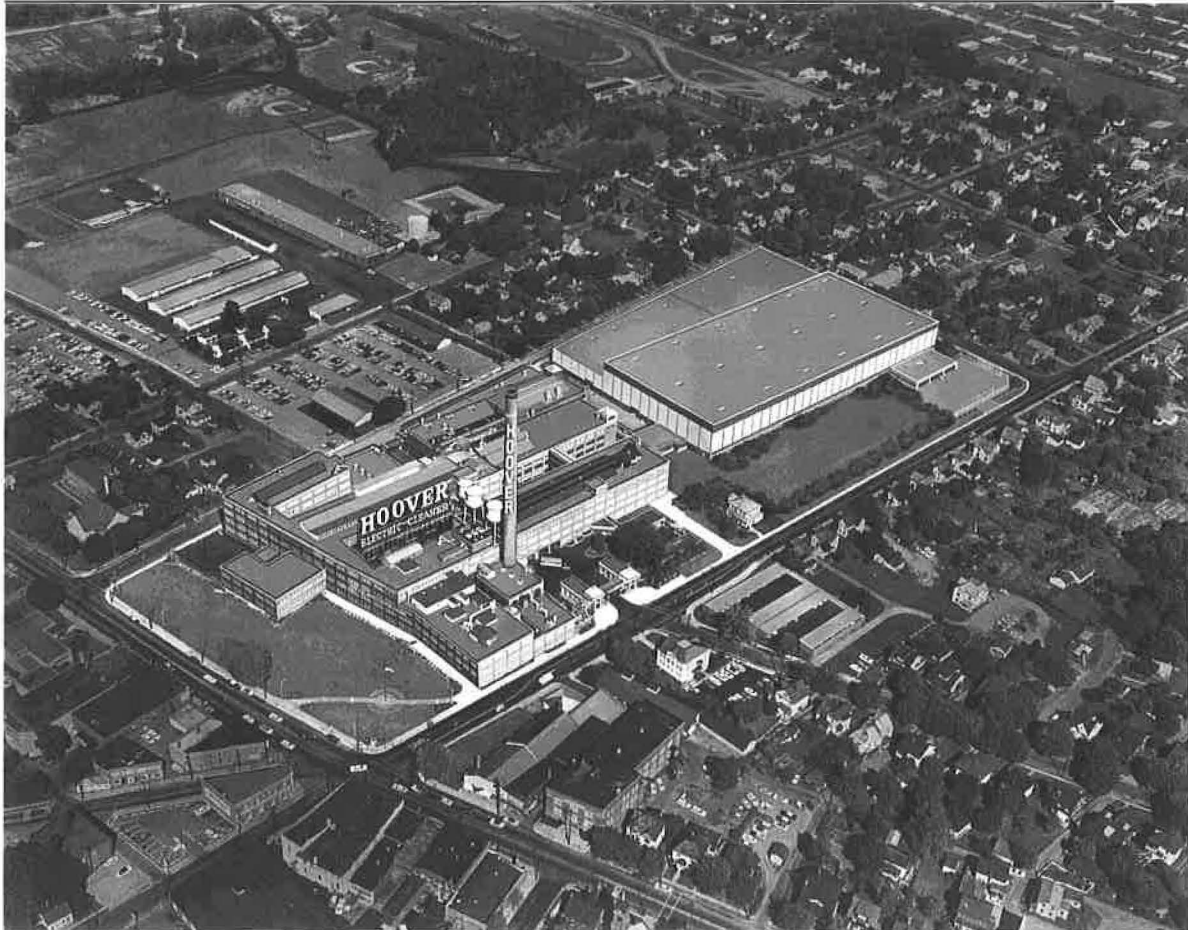
Courtesy of the Stark County Historical Society: The Hoover Company, circa 1960.

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Courtesy of Cleveland Public Library: The Hoover Company, circa 1965.

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**Hoover Company
Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Property: Hoover Company Historic District
City or Vicinity: North Canton
County: Stark County
State: OH
Name of Photographer: Diana Wellman, Preservation Principles Consulting
Date of Photographs: September 5, 2012
Location of Original Digital Files: 1325 Inglewood Drive, Cleveland Hts, Oh 44121
Number of Photographs: 60

1. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0001): Main Guard House (Bldg #1), Front Gate, Smoke Stack, camera direction NW.
2. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0002): Front Gate, Smoke Stack, camera direction NW.
3. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0003): Bldg 2B, North elevation, camera direction S.
4. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0004): Power House - Bldg #2 and Bldg #10, camera direction W.
5. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0005): Power House Bldg #2C, camera direction SW.
6. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0006): Power House Bldg #2C and Main Guard House, camera direction SW.
7. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0007): Power House Bldg #2, camera direction N.
8. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0008): Bldg #3, Maple Street (Façade), camera direction N.
9. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0009): Bldg #4,5,14 at Main & Maple Site, camera direction NE.
10. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0010): Bldg #4,5,14 at Main & Maple Site, camera direction SW.
11. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0011): Bldg #14, camera direction S.
12. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0012): Bldg #6 &14, camera direction SW.
13. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0013): Bldg #6, camera direction NW.
14. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0014): Bldg #6, west entry, camera direction W.
15. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0015): Guard Booth by Bldg #6, camera direction SW.

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16. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0016): Bldg #15, camera direction S.
17. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0017): Bldg #8, camera direction S.
18. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0018): Bldg #8B, camera direction S.
19. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0019): Bldg #38, between #17 and #9A, camera direction S.
20. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0020): Bldg #9A, camera direction SW.
21. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0021): Bldg #17, camera direction SW.
22. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0022): Bldg #37, camera direction SE.
23. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0023): Bldg #37 & #18, camera direction NE.
24. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0024): Bldg #18 & #16, camera direction SE.
25. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0025): Bldg #16, camera direction NE.
26. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0026): Bldg #16, camera direction NW.
27. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0027): Bldg #11, camera direction NE.
28. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0028): Bldg #11, camera direction N.
29. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0029): Bldg #11, camera direction NW.
30. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0030): Bldg #30, camera direction NE.
31. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0031): Water Tank and Pump House, camera direction W.
32. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0032): Bldg #36, camera direction NE.
33. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0033): Bldg #35, (Non-Contributing) camera direction N.
34. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0034): North Site, Ponds and Pump Sheds, camera direction NE.
35. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0035): Bldg #8 & #6, camera direction SE.
36. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0036): Bldg #17, camera direction SW.

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-
37. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0037): Bldg #39, camera direction NE.
38. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0038): Overhead Bridge, (Non-Contributing) camera direction W.
39. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0039): Interior Bldg #3, camera direction E.
40. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0040): Interior Bldg #3, camera direction NE.
41. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0041): Interior Bldg #4, camera direction E.
42. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0042): Interior Bldg #14, camera direction N.
43. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0043): Interior Bldg #5B, camera direction E.
44. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0044): Interior Bldg #9 & #15, camera direction NW.
45. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0045): Interior Bldg #8, camera direction NW.
46. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0046): Interior Bldg #8B, camera direction E.
47. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0047): Interior Bldg #6, entry, camera direction N.
48. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0048): Interior Bldg #6, stair, camera direction S.
49. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0049): Interior Bldg #7A, camera direction W.
50. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0050): Interior Bldg #10, stair, camera direction W.
51. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0051): Interior Bldg #10, 4th floor auditorium, camera direction S.
52. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0052): Interior Bldg #10, 4th floor offices, camera direction E.
53. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0053): Interior Bldg #11, lobby, camera direction NE.
54. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0054): Interior Bldg #2, camera direction N.
55. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0055): Interior Bldg #2, camera direction NW.
56. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0056): Interior Bldg #30, camera direction N.
57. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0057): Interior Bldg #17, camera direction W.
58. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0058): Guard House, Bldg #18, camera direction W.

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59. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0059): Interior Main Guard House, Bldg #1, camera direction S.

60. (OH_Stark_HooverCo.HD_0060): Guard House, Main and Maple, camera direction W.

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Stark County, Ohio

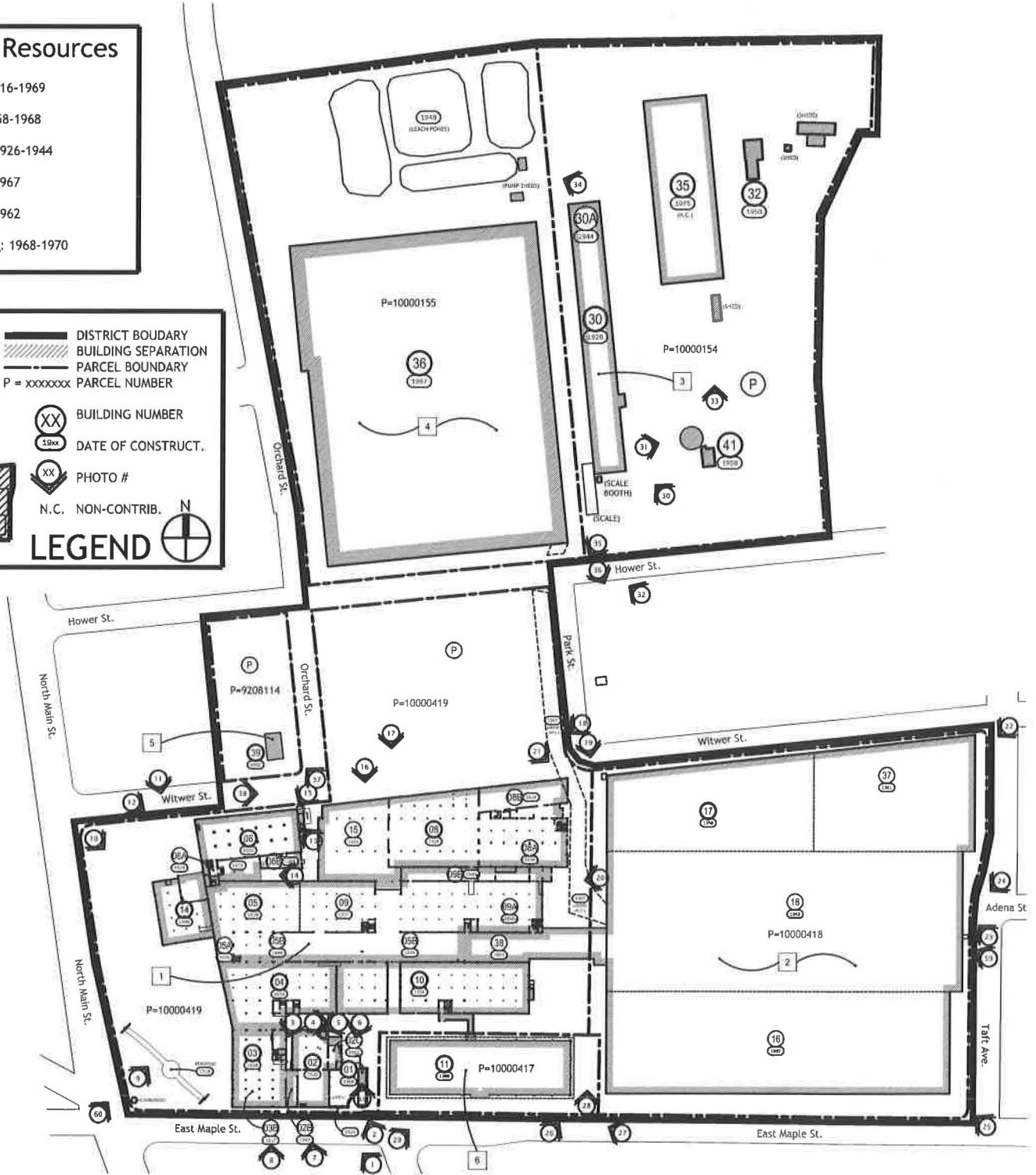
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Additional Documentation - Historic District Boundary - All Regions

- Contributing Resources**
- 1 WEST FACTORY: 1916-1969
 - 2 EAST FACTORY: 1958-1968
 - 3 WAREHOUSE #30: 1926-1944
 - 4 WAREHOUSE #36: 1967
 - 5 COMPANY STORE: 1962
 - 6 INTERNATIONAL HQ: 1968-1970

DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 BUILDING SEPARATION
 PARCEL BOUNDARY
 P = xxxxxxxx PARCEL NUMBER
 XX BUILDING NUMBER
 19xx DATE OF CONSTRUCT.
 XX PHOTO #
 N.C. NON-CONTRIB.

LEGEND

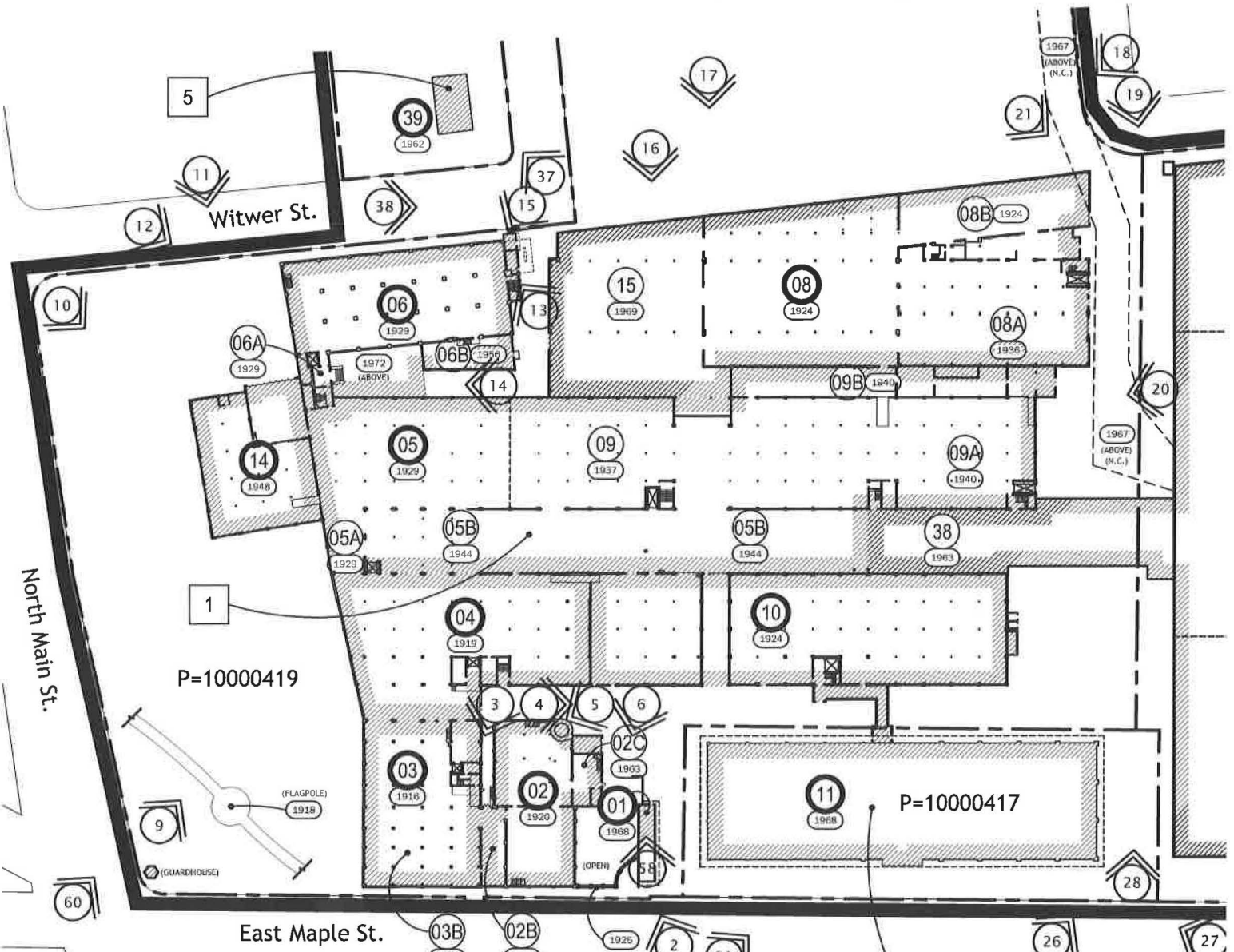


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Stark County, Ohio

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Additional Documentation - Historic District Map - Photo Key - West Factory



LEGEND

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- BUILDING SEPARATION
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- PARCEL NUMBER
- BUILDING NUMBER
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- PHOTO #
- NON-CONTRIB.

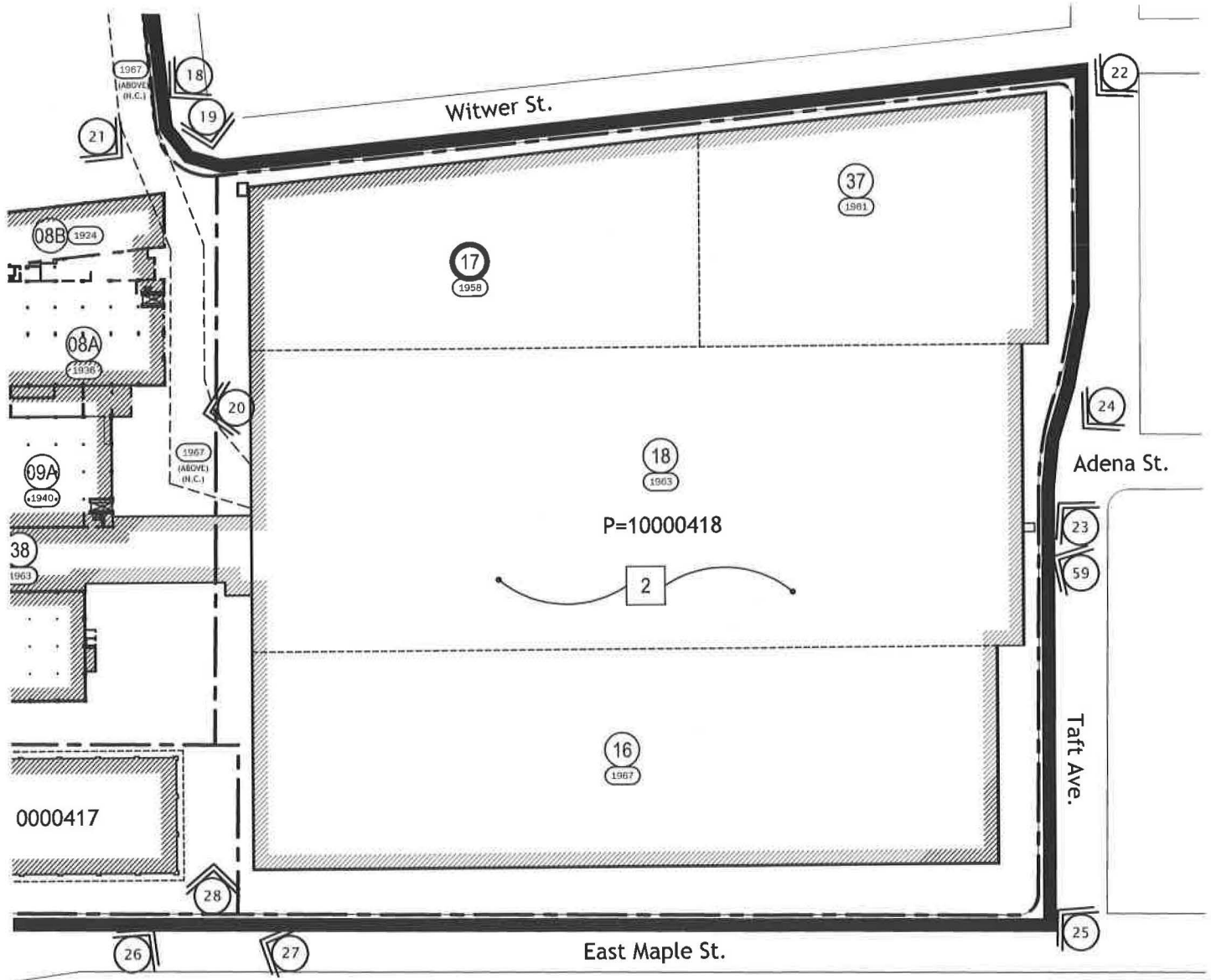
LEGEND

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Stark County, Ohio

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Additional Documentation - Historic District Map - Photo Key - East Factory



LEGEND

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- BUILDING SEPARATION
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- PARCEL NUMBER
P = xxxxxxxx
- (XX) BUILDING NUMBER
- (19xx) DATE OF CONSTRUCT.
- (XX) PHOTO #
- N.C. NON-CONTRIB.

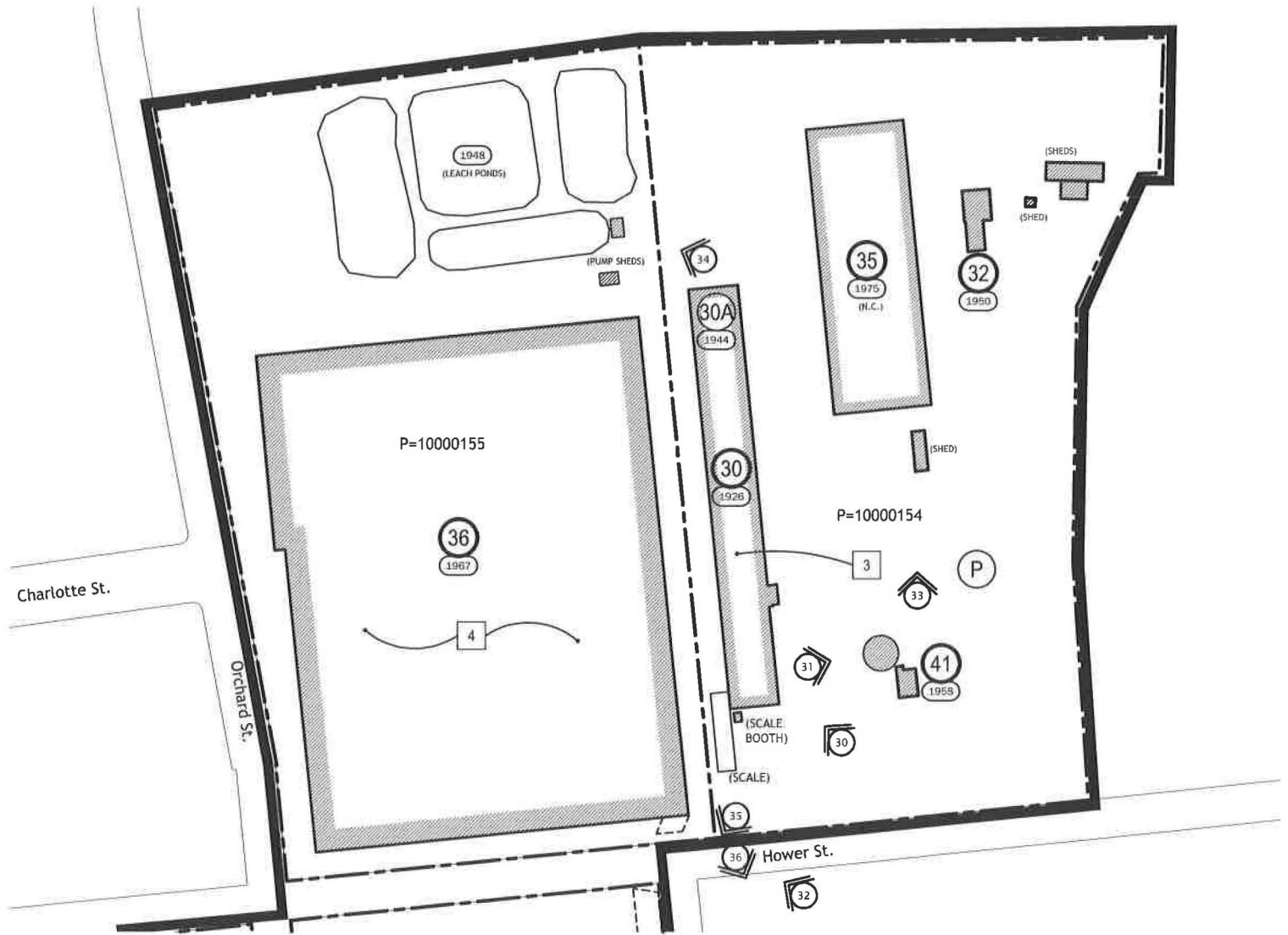
The legend box includes a small inset map showing the location of the East Factory within the Hoover Company Historic District, with 'NORTH' and 'EAST' directions indicated. A north arrow is also present at the bottom of the legend box.

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Continuation Sheet

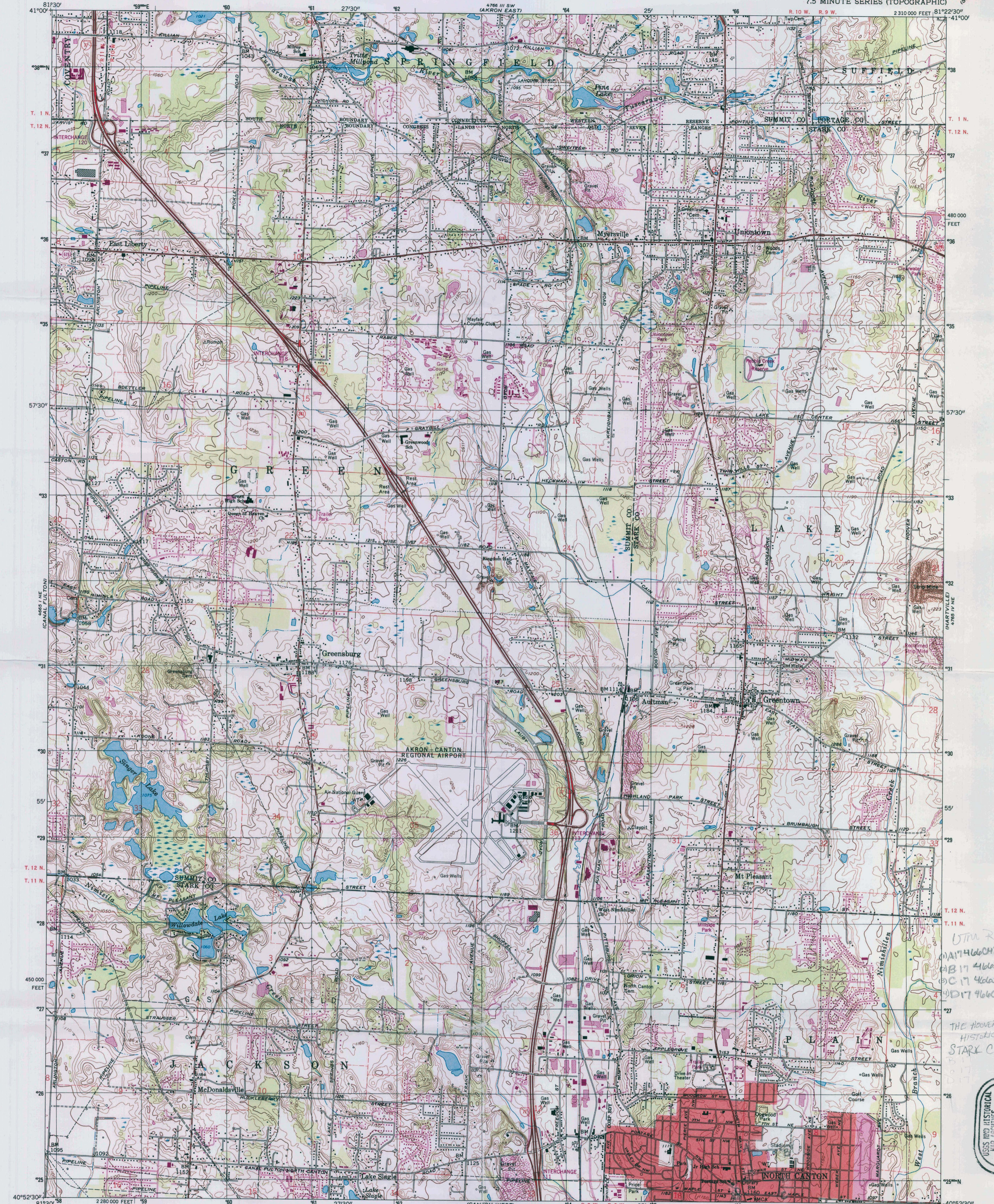
Additional Documentation - Photo Key - Photo Key - North Factory



LEGEND

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- BUILDING SEPARATION
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
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- BUILDING NUMBER
- DATE OF CONSTRUCT.
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A north arrow is also present in the legend.

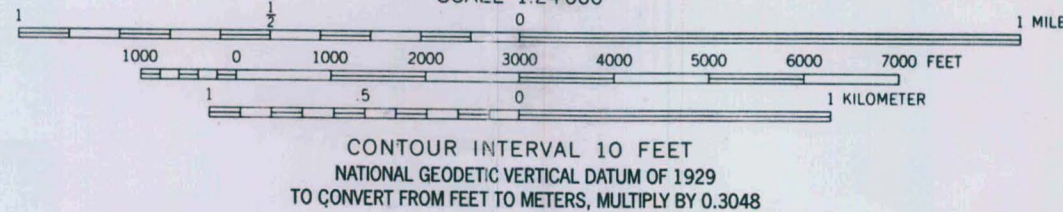
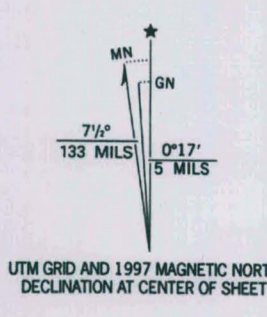


UTM REFERENCES
 A 1746042 4525553
 B 17 460530 4525559
 C 17 460516 4525040
 D 17 46080 4525054

THE HOOPER COMPANY
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 STARK CO., OH

USGS HISTORICAL
 MAP ARCHIVES
 APR 30 1998
 REC'D FILE COPY

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



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Primary highway, hard surface
 Secondary highway, hard surface
 Light-duty road, hard or improved 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

NORTH CANTON, OHIO E2

1994

NIMA 4765 IV NW-SERIES Y852





HOVER

















The HOME of HOOVER APPLIANCES



H
O
U
S
E

COVER APPLIANCES





FUTURE WEATHER
WALTER ADL





WARNING
WEAPONS
PROHIBITED

NO SMOKING
6448 (OHIO)





HOV







← RECEIVING

KEEP OUT
NO TRESPASSING

WASTE







320 CONCORDIA DRIVE



BLDG 18
TO
BLDG 27-16







Statewide Center for
Community Development







219

MCKINLEY

THE HOOVER COMPANY
EMPLOYEE PARKING ONLY





FIRE STOP
AUTHORIZED
PERSONNEL ONLY





35

NO ENTRY
WITHOUT
PERMISSION







4000
PARK





WITWER
ORCHARD









CAUTION
EYE PROTECTION
REQUIRED
BEYOND THIS POINT





5 TON
MAXIMUM
LOAD

DANGER
LIVE WIRE





















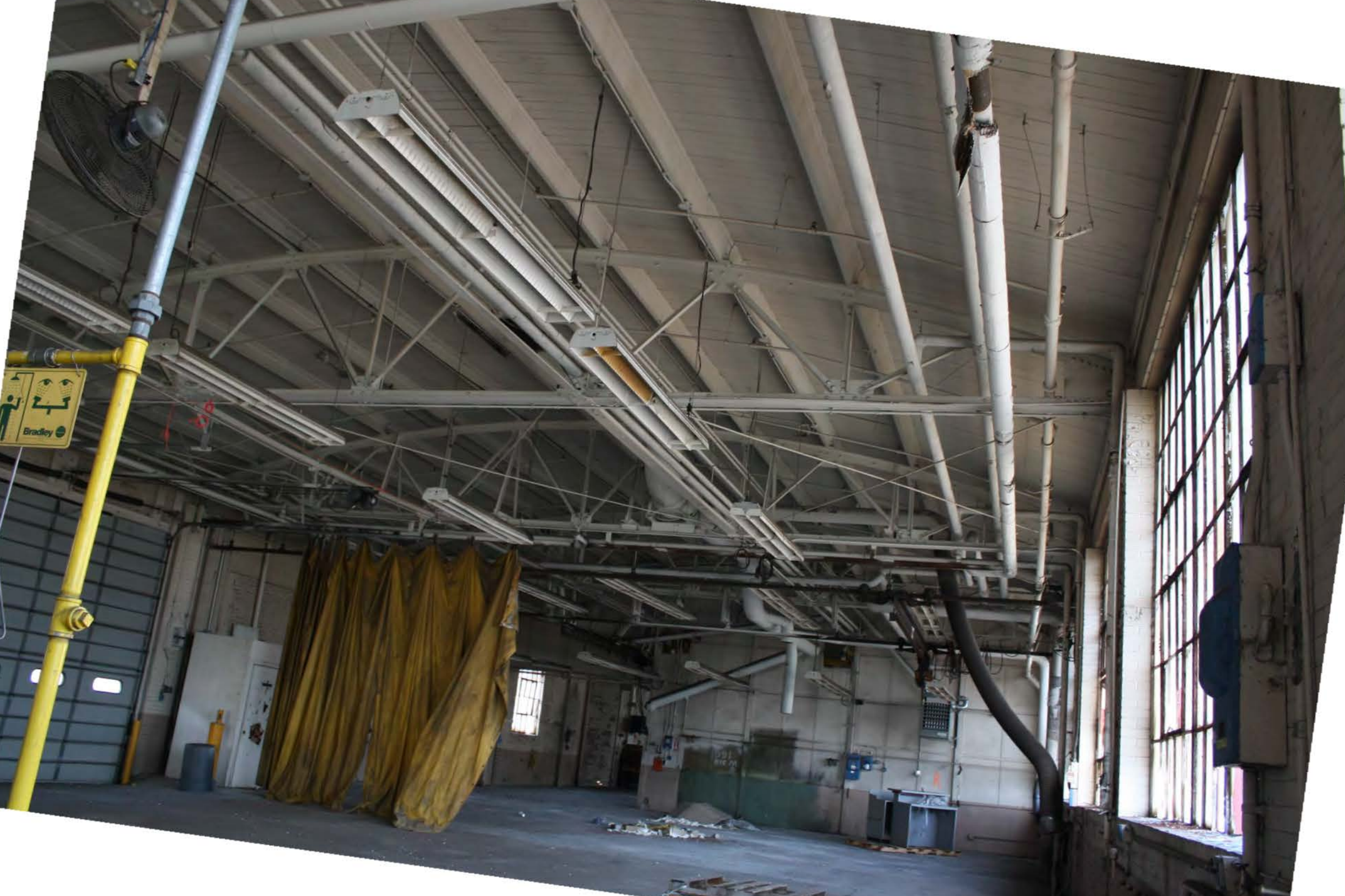
TRUSSING
TO 2ND FLOOR



ARMINGTON
50 TON CAP. 10 TONS

CAUTION





ROOST EQUIPMENT CO. 3 TON







The HOME of HOOVER APPLIANCES

WELCOME TO
The HOOVER District



800+ JOBS AND COUNTING!

- ★ The Schroer Group, Inc.
- ★ Commercial Fluid Power
- ★ Sauer Manufacturing Industries
- ★ Hardie Communications
- ★ Myers Controlled Power
- ★ Stark State College
- ★ TruBridge, Inc.
- ★ Kasper Holdings
- ★ Westfield Bank
- ★ Digital Minds International
- ★ Ameriprise Financial

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hoover Company Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Stark

DATE RECEIVED: 06/07/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 07/02/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 07/17/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 07/24/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000538

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT PERIOD WAIVED: N REDUCED: Y

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/24/2013 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically significant manufacturing facility
Exceptionally significant.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

Phone _____ Date 7/24/2013

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 National Park Service.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials are submitted on June 3, 2013
For nomination of the Hoover Company I+D to the National Register of
Historic Places:

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- Photographs
- CD with electronic images (3)
- 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: Please waive 15-day comment
period in Fed. Register and list
~~paper~~ nomination as soon as
possible. Must be listed in NR before
Sept. 30, 2013 to qualify for Ohio Hist
Preservation Tax Credits. Thank you!



June 3, 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 one (1) new National Register nomination for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submission.


NEW NOMINATION
Hoover Company Historic District

COUNTY
Stark

The nomination for the Hoover Company must be listed before September 30, 2013 in order for to qualify for the next round of the Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credit. In order to expedite the listing of this property I am requesting waiving the 15-day commenting period in the Federal Register for the nomination and that the nomination is listed as soon as possible. The chief elected official for the community has received the appropriate notification from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office and the property owner is in full support of the nomination of their property. This nomination for an industrial complex with multiple buildings has a single private property owner.

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 
Burt Logan
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