OMB No. 1024-0018

01

NPS Form 10-900 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 "NA" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Kenmore Boulevard Historic District Other names/site number: N/A Name of related multiple property listing: N/A (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by 872-1030; 873-1017 Kenmore Boulevard; 2181 14th Street SW; 2200 15th Street SW; 940 Florida Avenue

City or town: Akron State: Ohio County: Summit Not For Publication: Vicinity: n/a n/a

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 statewide X local Applicable National Register Criteria: X C х в

Barlan Cower DSHPO for Inventory & Registration	July 17,201
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District Name of Property

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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxe Private:	s as apply.)
Public – Local	x
Public - State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)	
District	x
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously list	1 0	
Contributing <u>49</u>	Noncontributing <u>12</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
	1	objects
49	13	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>N/A</u>

6. Function or Use Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.) DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE-TRADE/ business, professional, financial institution, specialty store, department store, restaurant
SOCIAL/ meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/ post office
FUNERARY/ mortuary
RELIGION/ religious facility, church school
RECREATION AND CULTURE/ theater
HEALTH CARE/ clinic, medical business-office
TRANSPORTATION/ road-related (gas station)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) DOMESTIC/single dwelling COMMERCE-TRADE/ business, professional, specialty store, restaurant SOCIAL/ meeting hall EDUCATION/library RELIGION/ religious facility RECREATION AND CULTURE/ theater, sports facility HEALTH CARE/ medical business-office VACANT/ NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.) <u>LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Jacobean Revival</u> <u>LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Neo-Classical Revival</u> <u>LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival</u>

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>BRICK; STONE/sandstone, limestone;</u> <u>METAL/aluminum; SYNTHETICS/vinyl; WOOD/weatherboard; STUCCO; ASPHALT;</u> <u>TERRA COTTA</u>

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Kenmore Boulevard Historic District is the commercial core of the Kenmore neighborhood. It is primarily a collection of early 20th century brick commercial buildings, with a few residences and a church of the same era also represented. Kenmore is located in Summit County, approximately three (3) miles southwest of the City of Akron's downtown. Kenmore is in Akron's Ward 9. The Kenmore neighborhood is considered a subset of this ward, and the neighborhood has a population of 14,576 according to 2010 estimates.¹ The Historic District is situated along the main historic commercial east-west corridor of Kenmore Boulevard, between 10th Street and 17th Street. It encompasses 13.5 acres (ArcGIS online 7/26/2018) with **49 contributing resources** representing the period of significance dating from 1900 to 1947, along with **13 non-contributing resources (12 buildings and 1 object).** The Kenmore Boulevard Historic District is distinct and identifiable, and it maintains historic integrity, continuing to reflect the architectural styles and building types commonly found within early 20th century commercial nodes.

¹ The 2010 population estimate includes the totals for census tracts 5054, 5055, 5057, and 5058 per a 10/10/2018 Email from Dylan Garritano, City of Akron Department of Planning and Urban Development, Comprehensive Planning Division.

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Narrative Description

Setting

Set within a landscape of gently rolling hills, Kenmore Boulevard is a curvilinear street surrounded by a typical street grid. The boulevard is predominately lined with early 20th century commercial structures, with isolated residential buildings of the same era. Residential buildings dominate the surrounding streets to the north, south, east, and west of the district. The boulevard is 100 feet wide, and it originally had a 30-foot right-of-way for the streetcar lines. After the streetcar discontinued operations in 1947, the boulevard became two lanes of automobile traffic each way, with landscaping in the middle. There is a large clock located in the landscaped median at 14th Street SW that dates to outside the period of significance (2015). The boulevard is lined with on-street parallel parking and concrete sidewalks with trees and streetlighting. Unique to the district are the angled facades along the zero set back lots that line the curving boulevard. There are isolated locations of vacant land from demolished structures (between buildings 11/12, 29/30, 34/35, and 55/56), as well as isolated locations of buildings with setbacks to accommodate automobile parking (buildings 2, 3, 4, 6). The commercial lots are served by alleys behind the structures, North Kenmore Alley and South Kenmore Alley.

Individual Buildings

Unless otherwise noted, all resources are contributing buildings to the Kenmore Boulevard Historic District. These contributing buildings were constructed during the period of significance (1900-1947) and exhibit the seven (7) aspects of integrity used for evaluation: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. See the attached Additional Documentation for more information on each building, including a list of occupants.

North Side of the Street

1. 873 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 1)

873 Kenmore is a rectangular, one story, brick one-part commercial block, constructed in 1919 according to the County Auditor. However, the building does not appear in the 1921 Hopkins. The altered storefront has been infilled with brick and features three bays with a centrally located transom-headed door and flanking storefront windows. There is a brick pier at each of the front façade's edges. There is a stepped parapet and terra cotta coping units. The secondary elevations have no windows. The roof is low slope.

2. 883 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 1)

883 Kenmore is a roughly square, one story, brick building constructed in 1947. There are two entries, one in each of the two sections. The west section features two square storefront windows to the west of the entry. The east section features a stepped parapet as backdrop to a protruding gabled bay, with the entry located between two square storefront windows. There are metal louvered awnings adorning the storefront windows. The roof is low slope. The building is set back from the street so that there is parking to

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the east and south, reflecting a shift in the preferred modes of transportation within the district.

3. 901 Kenmore Boulevard – Non-contributing

901 Kenmore is an L-shaped, one story, brick and concrete block building constructed in 1963. The projecting eastern section is one bay wide, with a double-doored modern storefront. The western section is four bays wide and may date to earlier than 1963. The west bay has the entry in the modern storefront. The middle bays have modern storefront windows. The roof is low slope. The building is non-contributing because it was built outside the period of significance.

4. Pettit's Service Station (Empire Service Station) – 911 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 2, 3) (Historic Images, Figures 20, 21)

Pettit's is an L-shaped, one story, concrete masonry unit (CMU) building constructed in 1947. The west bay protrudes south and serves as the office area. The entrance is located at the southeast angled corner of this bay, and there is a square storefront window on the south elevation and east elevation. The entry and windows have metal awnings, visible in the historic photograph. The east bay is set back and serves as the garage area. The lettering for "PETTIT'S AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRIC" is set above the masonry openings and wraps the south and east elevations. The address "**911**" is vertically set above the entrance. While the office roof is low slope, a gabled roof has been added over the garage. Period-style lighting is located on the building. An uncovered island with two old (non-digital) gas pumps and similar lighting is in front of the building. There is also a freestanding road sign, advertising 'Marathon,' which appears to date from about the 1960s. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows that the building was a filling station with a concrete floor and metal roof deck.

5. M.C. Heminger House – 915 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 2) (Historic Images, Figure 21)

The M.C. Heminger House is an L-shaped, 2-1/2 story, aluminum sided vernacular dwelling constructed in 1900. The 1921 Hopkins and 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) color the footprint yellow, indicting a wood frame building, and the historic photo shows wood siding. The east bay is set back and contains an entry under a shed roof. The west bay protrudes toward the street and rises three-sided for two stories under a half story front-oriented gable with inset square window. All windows have been replaced. The roof is gabled and hipped and covered in asphalt. The 1916 Sanborn shows an L-shaped, one story porch wrapping from the front of the dwelling around to the east, and a rectangular one-story porch on the rear. The front porch has been removed and the shed roof entry put in its place. Although the front porch has been removed, and siding and windows have been replaced, the building still reads as an historic house as it retains its original location, massing and roof form. Behind the house there is a two-car CMU garage with single modern overhead door facing the alley; it appears to date to outside the period of significance. Please see resource 59.

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6. (925-)933 Kenmore Boulevard (Historic Images, Figures 24, 25) – Non-contributing 933 Kenmore is a rectangular, one story former filling station constructed in 1941. It currently is clad in brick with a stone veneer base and asphalt shingle pent roof bordering

currently is clad in brick with a stone veneer base and asphalt shingle pent roof bordering a low-slope roof. Although the three garage doors, storefront windows, and corner entry are still in their historic locations, the materials of the building have changed from that shown in historic documentation. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) states that the filling station was composed of "noncombustible prior to 1948; concrete floor, metal roof & joists, 8" concrete block and tile"; the footprint is shaded pink for brick in the front and blue for concrete in the back. The historic images show that the front of the building was covered in large square panels and had lettering "PURE/ BE SURE WITH PURE" where the pent roof is now. It is being counted as noncontributing due to excessive alteration of materials and because it no longer obviously reflects an early 20th century gas station.

7. Kenmore Banking Co. – 937(-939) Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 4) (Historic Images, Figure 26)

937 Kenmore is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial building, constructed in 1916. There are two recessed entries on the west side containing modern aluminum doors. There is stone veneer infill at the east bay, framing a tripartite window. Above the storefront are corrugated metal panels. The second floor has a 1/1 replacement window on either side of a grouping of three replacement windows. The middle windows retain their vertical mullions. There is tapestry brickwork above the second-floor windows, and it appears as though there used to be a cornice, as this area of masonry is composed of different brick and mortar in comparison to the rest of the façade. There are sandstone pier bases and capitals and a continuous second floor sill. The east elevation has different colored masonry at the first floor, indicating previous periods of infill; there is an entry at the north end of the east elevation. The second floor has 13 windows (the second from the south is bricked in). The roof is low slope.

The 1916 Sanborn shows a building at this location. The 1921 Hopkins map records "Kenmore Banking Co." as occupying this building, shaded pink to indicate brick construction. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) has been updated to read "offices." A historic photo from 1919 shows that the first floor featured two fluted Doric columns in line with the second floor's two middle brick piers. The storefront, comprised of bulkhead panels, display windows, and transom windows, was recessed and there was a door on the west side. Current storefront materials date to c.1960.

8. 941 (943, 945), 947 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 4)

941 Kenmore is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1918 according to the County Auditor. This building was constructed post-1921, however, as the 1921 Hopkins map shows two smaller buildings set back from the street, the rear one shaded pink for brick. The first floor of storefronts appears close to what was probably the historic configuration. The building appears to retain the four bays with the western bay as an entry only. The next bay has a display window with brick bulkhead, and is nearly flush with the façade, and the eastern two bays have entries

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recessed from the display windows and brick bulkheads. On the interior, the easternmost bay retains its historic tin ceiling. The second floor has four bays of paired 1/1 replacement windows. There are sandstone accents at the first floor pier capitals, continuous second floor sills, and continuous second floor lintels. The parapet steps up at the middle two bays. The roof is low slope.

The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows what is most likely the current building and calls the large pink-shaded (brick) building a "Dance Hall." It also shows cast iron columns.

9. The Herald – 949(-951) Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 4)

The Herald is located at 949 Kenmore and is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1918 according to the County Auditor (who marks the property as 947 Kenmore). The building is three bays wide. The first floor has been altered, and it appears that more modern brick has infilled the storefronts. There is a centrally located, recessed entry with modern aluminum double doors. The east bay has a recessed single entry with a single narrow window flush with the façade. The west bay has a tripartite display window. There are three groupings of three replacement windows at the second floor, and they are bordered by continuous sandstone sills and lintels. The brick parapet is a uniquely angled and stepped configuration. The roof is low slope.

The 1921 Hopkins map calls this building "The Herald," shades it pink to indicate brick, and shows to the east of it two smaller buildings set back from the street, the rear one shaded pink for brick. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) calls this building a "Private Garage" but has crossed this out for "Bowling." The building is recorded as having "concrete floors, wooden roof, tile walls and brick pilasters."

10. First Methodist Church of Kenmore/ Kenmore Methodist Church of Akron – 2181 14th Street SW (Photo 5)

The Methodist Episcopal Church and school together at 2181 14th Street SW form a roughly U-shaped, three story, brick complex with influences of the Gothic Revival style, such as the pointed arched windows. The school was constructed in 1917 with sandstone accents, and the sanctuary was constructed in 1928 with cast stone accents. The 1921 Hopkins map shows a roughly rectangular, pink-shaded footprint, indicating that the school building is brick.

The west elevation is considered the "front" of the complex. The west elevation features a gabled sanctuary bay with large stained glass pointed arched window divided in the middle with a stone inscription reading "METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH"; crenellated tower with pairs of pointed arched louvered masonry openings along the top; and a two-story gabled entry bay. The entry has a double door and is set within a pointed arch masonry opening of stone with quoining on the outer edges. Above this entry is a pointed arched stained-glass window divided into three. The south elevation is of the school and reveals a raised basement with two 1/1 windows and a glass block window.

The first and second floor each have four 1/1 windows. The third floor has a pointed arched window. There is a one-story extension to the east that contains three pairs of 1/1 windows, although the west pair is boarded over. The east elevation is not visible to the public. The north elevation is of the church and features four bays of pointed arched stained-glass windows between buttresses. The gabled roofs are covered in asphalt shingles.

11. Kenmore Branch, Akron-Summit County Public Library – 969 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 4, 8) – Non-contributing

The Kenmore Library is located at 969 Kenmore and is a rectangular, two story, brick and EIFS modern building constructed in 2008. The building is five bays wide at its south elevation along Kenmore Boulevard, and features a three-story hip-roofed tower fronting the parking lot bordering the west elevation. The south elevation has two-story arched windows defining each bay. There is a projecting cornice wrapping the south façade to the east and west and along the tower; the roof is low-slope. There is an ADA ramp along the west elevation. The 1921 Hopkins shows that this was the site for the City of Kenmore city hall, and it used to border 14th Street before that section was blocked off for parking to service the library. The building is non-contributing because it was built outside the period of significance.

12. 971-973 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 6, 8, 26) (Historic Images, Figure 30)

971-973 Kenmore is a rectangular, one story, siding-clad, one-part commercial type building constructed in 1923 with two sections of storefront on its front facade. 971-973 is considered one single building because the 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows an interior connection in the tile wall at the back of the building. Also, there is no parapet between 971 and 973.

971 has three bays, including a centrally located, recessed, modern aluminum entrance flanked by modern aluminum display windows that angle into the entry. 973 has three bays, including a centrally located, recessed entrance flanked by replacement storefronts composed of vertically oriented panels at the bulkheads and infilled panels at the windows and transoms. The roof is low slope. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shades this building pink to indicate brick. On the prominently visible east elevation, there is a repainted historic sign of "PepsiCola 5c" and a faded historic sign for "Rudick Jewelers." Because of these historic signs painted on the historic brick of the visually dominant east elevation, the parapet configuration, and overall building form, the building is marked as contributing to the district.

13. RESOURCE NUMBER NOT USED

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14. 975 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 6, 8)

975 Kenmore is a rectangular, one story, siding-clad, one-part commercial type building constructed in 1923. There are three bays, including a recessed entrance flanked by historic storefronts composed of metal bulkheads and plate glass at the windows. The roof is low slope. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shades this building pink to indicate brick, with a rear section shaded blue and labeled concrete block. Because the building retains its historic storefront, the building is marked as contributing to the district.

15. 977(-979) Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 6, 8)

977 Kenmore is a rectangular, one story, brick, one-part commercial type building constructed in 1923. There are three bays, including a recessed double entrance of single modern aluminum doors flanked by storefronts composed of brick bulkheads and multilite display windows. There is an asphalt shingled pent roof along the front elevation. The main roof is low slope. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shades this building pink to indicate brick.

16. 981(-983) Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 6, 8)

981 Kenmore is a rectangular, one story, brick, one-part commercial type building constructed in 1923. Its nearly identical twin is located to the west at 985 Kenmore. There are three bays, including a recessed double entrance of single modern doors each with a tall and narrow pane of vision glass, flanked by three tall and narrow fixed windows set in the infilled brick storefronts. There is a Spanish tile pent roof along the front elevation. The main roof is low slope. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shades this building pink to indicate brick. Because the building retains its overall form with zero lot line, tile roof and brick piers (storefront has been altered), this building is marked as contributing.

17. 985(-987) Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 6, 8, 18)

985 Kenmore is a rectangular, one story, brick, one-part commercial type building constructed in 1923. Its nearly identical twin is located to the east at 981 Kenmore. There are three bays, including a recessed single entrance of a modern door with a tall and narrow pane of vision glass, flanked by tall and narrow fixed windows (four to the west, and three to the east) set in infilled brick storefronts. There is a Spanish tile pent roof along the front elevation. The main roof is low slope. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shades this building pink to indicate brick. Because the building retains its overall form with zero lot line, tile roof and brick piers (storefront has been altered), this building is marked as contributing.

18. 989 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 6, 8, 18)

989 Kenmore is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1947. The first-floor features two unequal in width bays with one recessed entry each: one entry in the western bay that has a 9-lite paneled residential-style door, and one entry at the west side of the larger east bay that features a glass paneled door that

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appears historic. The east bay angles back to the entry, and along this angled wall of brick infill are three windows located high on the wall. The second floor has three windows with horizontal sliding replacement windows. There are soldier course brick continuous lintels. There is a decorative brick pattern at the stepped parapet. The roof is low slope. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shades this building blue to indicate concrete block.

19. Cook Building – 991 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 6, 8, 18) (Historic Images, Figure 33)

991 Kenmore Boulevard is rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1919. The first floor features an altered storefront with a recessed, centrally located entry with 5-paneled residential door, flanked by two bays of two narrow, non-historic single lite windows; the entire storefront is trimmed with stained wood siding. The east bay angles back to the entry door and contains one single lite windows. Above the storefront the transom and signboard are covered in the same stained wood siding as used at the storefront. The second floor has two bays with a brick pilaster separating them. Each bay contains three 1/1 replacement windows trimmed by stained wood planks to fill the original masonry openings. There are solider course brick sills and lintels. Above the windows are two soldier course rectangular brick spandrel panels, with stone corners and a centered diamond stone, topped by corbelled brick that suggests dentils; above the corbelled brick is a stepped parapet. The parapet contains an arched name stone reading "COOK 1919." There is a low-slope roof.

The west elevation faces 15th Street and continues the patterning of the front façade. The stained wood sided storefront wraps the corner to the first bay, which is lined by two brick two-story pilasters accented with diamond stones at the storefront window head level. At this first bay, there is a brick panel (matching the ones on the façade) set in place of the second-floor windows. Six additional bays step down as the building continues north. Each bay is divided by brick pilasters. Within each bay are small square glass block windows just below the second-floor paired 1/1 replacement windows lined by stone stills and soldier course brick lintels. Corbelled brick suggesting dentils wraps from the front façade to this elevation.

The 1921 Hopkins shows a pink footprint signifying brick. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows a pink footprint for brick as well, and records "PRINTS & OILS" in the "TILE" structure.

20. 2200 15th Street SW (Photos 7, 18)

2200 15th Street SW is rectangular, one story, brick, one-part commercial type building constructed in 1946. The first-floor features three bays composed of brick with a centrally-located entry containing a non-historic aluminum double door topped by transoms and flanked by two bays of windows. Each of the two bays contains one non-historic four lite window. There is a continuous awning covering the entire storefront.

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The roof level contains rowlock brick defining three rectangular spandrel panels. The north and south elevations are also visible from the street: at the south there are eight glass block windows and a centrally located entry reached by 4 risers. There is a low-slope roof. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s—not shown in the scanned figure) shows a pink shaded footprint labeled "POST OFFICE" and "TILE."

21. McCoy Building – 995(-997) Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 9, 25)

995 Kenmore Boulevard is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1926. The first-floor features three bays composed of painted wood siding with a recessed entry door in the east and west bays. The recessed door at the east bay is angled and located under the outer corner of the building; a brick pier stands in front of it. The middle bay angles to the doors at the outer bays. The storefront is boarded up. The second floor has three bays with each bay containing one 1/1 replacement window. Below the windows is a continuous stone sill. There is a continuous soldier course of brick at the window lintels with a square stone at the top corners of each window. The parapet contains a name stone with "Mc COY" and is flanked by two stone roundels. There is a stone parapet. There is a low-slope roof.

The east elevation continues the patterning of the main façade: the storefront wraps one bay and at the first floor there are three boarded up small windows to the north, with two single door entries located off center to the north. The second floor has six window bays filled with replacement windows and lined with a continuous stone sill and soldier course bricks accented by stone squares at the top corners: moving south to north are a 1/1 window, two-lite window, boarded up paired window, two more paired windows, and a triple window. There are three rectangular panels edged in rowlock bricks at the parapet, and the stone coping wraps the building. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows a pink colored building with the notation of "BR. FACED."

22. 999(-1001) Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 9, 25)

999 Kenmore Boulevard is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed between 1921 and 1940. The first floor is three bays with a recessed entry with replacement doors located in each of the outer bays. The display windows and transoms are boarded. The second floor has two pairs of 1/1 replacement windows with brick sills. At the approximate level of the second floor, there is a band of brickwork three courses high where the bricks are set in an alternating running bond and soldier course. There is stone coping and a low-slope roof. In 2018, the entire façade was painted a bright blue. The 1915 and 1921 Hopkins show a small square footprint shaded yellow indicating wood construction. It is not until the 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) that the building footprint becomes rectangular in plan and pink for brick, indicating that the current building was constructed after 1921 and not in 1910 as listed by the County Auditor.

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23. 1003 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 9, 25)

1003 Kenmore is a rectangular, two story, yellow-orange brick, two-part commercial type building, reportedly constructed in 1903 according to the County Auditor. The first floor features an altered storefront that is three bays wide with recessed entry in each outer bay. The display windows and transoms have been infilled with paneling and a small pair of windows. The second floor has two 1/1 replacement windows each topped by a stone lintel. There are also stone sills. The roof is low slope. The 1915 Hopkins shows a rectangular faded pink footprint, which presumably indicates a brick building. The 1921 map shows a rectangular building footprint shaded pink for brick. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows a rectangular building footprint shaded blue and marked "C.B." for concrete block, which can be seen on the rear elevations.

24. Victory Lodge – 1009 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 9, 10, 22) – Non-contributing

Victory Lodge is a rectangular, one story, brown brick and stone building constructed in 1966 according to the cornerstone. The cornerstone also reads "No 649 F + AM." The building is five bays wide defined by brick piers and features a recessed entry bay containing a double-doored entrance within an aluminum storefront. It appears that there once were windows in each of the other four bays that have now been infilled, and there are stone spandrel panels in each of these bays. There are also stone piers at the building's outer edges. There is a masonic emblem carved in the stone pediment above the entry. The roof is low slope. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) reveals that this lot was once used for parking. The building is non-contributing because it was built outside the period of significance.

25. 1015 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 10, 22)

1015 Kenmore Boulevard is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1913 according to the County Auditor. However, there is no building on this parcel through the 1921 Hopkins; the first time the footprint shows up is in the 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s). The building is four bays wide, with two recessed entries, flanking two narrow fixed pane windows set in an infilled storefront on the first floor, and four 1/1 replacement windows on the second floor. The west entrance has a residential style paneled door topped by a transom window, and the east entrance has a historic door with vision glass, topped by a transom window. The second floor features decorative brickwork, including at the second floor line, a band six courses high of brick set in a herringbone pattern; brick headers at the sills; brick soldiers at the lintels, ending in stone squares; and two panels of brick set in a herringbone pattern at the parapet, which is also accented by soldier course brick. The roof is low slope. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows a pink footprint indicating brick; "CONC. FL."; "TILE"; "TIRE SALES & SERVICE."

26. 1017(-1021) Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 10, 22) – Non-contributing

1017 Kenmore Boulevard is a rectangular, one story, stucco-covered brick, one-part commercial type building constructed in 1923 according to the County Auditor. The building is four bays wide. The two west bays are replacement aluminum storefront

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windows, with each window divided into three with a transom-like upper portion. The entrance bay is recessed, and the doors are placed on the east and west walls. There is one narrow replacement window in the east bay. The parapet is stepped and features two long and narrow brick-framed areas. The roof is low slope. The west elevation is covered in siding and has a man door mid-way along the elevation, four shuttered casement windows, and three gabled dormers at a pent roof. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows a pink footprint indicating brick; "TILE"; "STEEL BEAMS BR. PIERS"; and four locations of "W.G." signifying wired glass skylight. Although the building's presence maintains the density and scale of the district (it retains: its overall form, projecting brick courses set in a rectangular pattern, and stepped parapet), the brick has been stuccoed, and its visible side (west) façade has been vinyl sided, replacement windows installed, and a mansard roof with gablets added, making it non-contributing to the district.

South Side of the Street

27. 872 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 11)

872 Kenmore Boulevard is a roughly square, one story, stucco-finished, vernacular building constructed in 1920 according to the County Auditor, although it doesn't appear on the 1921 Hopkins map. It had a commercial use during the period of significance, first as a lunchroom in 1928, then as a barbeque, a dairy, and a grocery, and therefore complements the adjacent commercial district. 872 Kenmore was formerly 1022 Kenmore Boulevard, and this address first appeared in City Directories in 1928 as the lunch counter business of E. George and Theresa Unverzagt (Their residence is listed as being around the corner at 79 South 11th Street). The front façade is three bays wide with a centrally located entry flanked by two large rectangular fixed-pane windows. The west façade fronts 11th Street and is distinguished by two pairs of windows located in the northern most bays (north window boarded), and two windows located in the southern most bays. The roof is hipped and composed of asphalt shingle. There is a brick chimney on the east side, adjacent to a protruding brick section of the building. Behind the building there is a one-car garage and a carport; they appear to be modern and to date to outside the period of significance. Please see resource 62.

28. 910 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 2, 12) (Historic Images, Figure 19)

910 Kenmore Boulevard is a rectangular, one story, brick, one-part commercial type building constructed in 1917. The main façade features a replacement storefront of three display windows, flanking a centrally located double-doored entry. The east elevation fronts 12th Street, and this façade has two pairs of display windows in the north section of the façade, and eight infilled smaller windows south of these display windows. Between the eight windows is a garage door. There are awnings over all masonry openings. There is decorative brickwork (three bands of soldier course brick alternating with header bricks) grouping the display windows together under one frame per façade. The outside corners of each "frame" band has a stone square. The coping is terra cotta, and the roof is low slope. There is a chimney on the east side, midway in the building footprint. The

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1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shades the building pink for brick and notes "concrete floor, wood truss roof."

29. 916 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 12)

916 Kenmore Boulevard is a rectangular, 2-1/2 story, aluminum sided former residence (now commercial), constructed in 1913. There are four risers leading up to an uncovered porch that is marked by short brick piers and non-historic metal fencing as a balustrade. The main façade is three bays wide with a main entry under a non-historic awning, located off-center to the east, between 1/1 replacement windows. The second story has two 1/1 replacement windows. The home features a front gable and asphalt shingle roofing. The half story in the gable has a recessed pair of 1/1 replacement windows. The 1915 Hopkins shows a rectangular footprint with yellow shading for frame construction; the 1916 Sanborn shows a one-story porch on the front facade. Although the front porch has been removed, and siding and windows have been replaced, the building still reads as an historic house as it retains its original location, massing, and roof form.

30. 922(-924) Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 13) - Non-contributing

922 Kenmore is a roughly rectangular, one story, brick, one-part commercial building, constructed in 1956, built as an addition to an early 20th century vernacular 2-1/2 story residence. The addition is two bays wide, edged with brick piers, with an aluminum entry in each of the bays that is located off-center in the east of each bay. A pair of aluminum display windows is set in the angled brick wall to the west of each entry. Integrated brick planters are beside each door. There is also a glass block window set in the east bay to the west of the display windows. The parapets feature aluminum banding and corrugated aluminum pent roofs. The roof is low slope. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows blue shading that signifies concrete block, as well as the "C.B." which also means concrete block. The building is non-contributing because the large commercial storefront addition was constructed outside the period of significance. Behind the building, there is a garage facing east; it appears to date to within the period of significance. Please see resource 61.

31. 930(-932) Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 13) (Historic Images, Figures 22, 23, 27, 28) 933 Kenmore is a roughly rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1926. The first floor is three bays wide and features, at the east end, a recessed entry under an arched masonry opening with soldier course bricks and stone keystone. There are also two bays of recessed replacement storefronts. The east bay has a modern paneled residential door on the east end and five tall and narrow fixed glass windows set in orange-red brick. The west bay has an aluminum door and four aluminum windows above a brick knee wall. The transom is continuous across the two storefronts and is covered over. The second floor has four bays of windows. The east bay and west bay are paired 1/1 replacement windows. The center has two 1/1 replacement windows. There is a continuous lintel of soldier course brick and three equally spaced stone roundels between the lintel and the brick cornice. The side (west) elevation is eight bays wide. There are two entrances: the south bay has a recessed entry

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under an arched masonry opening with soldier course bricks and stone keystone, and towards the north end there is another recessed door. Glass block fills the two basement windows and the four small first floor windows, three of which are lined with stone sills. The second-floor windows are 1/1 replacement windows topped by stone roundels between the continuous lintel of soldier course brick and the brick cornice. The roof is low slope. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows pink shading that signifies brick, and also shows "tile brick faced."

32. Kenmore Savings & Loan Company- 938(-940) Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 14) (Historic Images, Figures 22, 23, 27, 28)

The Kenmore Savings & Loan is a rectangular, two story, brick, Neo-Classical, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1920. It is three asymmetrical bays wide, divided by stone pilasters topped with Corinthian capitals. The first floor of the east bays is three display windows wide. There are recessed entries in the two western bays. The western-most bay has a rounded pediment. The second floor has three pairs of replacement 8/1 windows in the east bay, one pair in the center bay, and one pair in the west bay. There is a continuous stone sill at the second floor. Above the second-floor windows is a stone entablature, brick parapet with stone roundels, and an unadorned coursed ashlar stone cornice. The roof is low slope. The east elevation has ten bays of grouped second floor 1/1 windows (in groupings of two and three windows), with soldier course lintels and header course sills. There are bands of soldier course bricks, interspersed with stone blocks, above the windows. There is a pedimented recessed entry with residential replacement door under the third window grouping from the south. The 1921 Hopkins shows a pink shaded footprint at this address signifying brick construction, and that this footprint had the "KENMORE SAV & LOAN CO."

33. 942 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 14) (Historic Images, Figures 22, 23, 27, 28)

942 Kenmore is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1916, as the building was not shown in the 1915 Hopkins, however, appears in the 1916 Sanborn. It is the sister building to the building next door to the west, Ritzman Bros. at 946 Kenmore. The first floor is two bays wide with a recessed entry on the east, consisting of a modern residential door, and two ribbon windows set in the storefront's paneled infill. The paneled infill is the same used at Ritzman Bros. The second floor consists of two 1/1 replacement windows set in brick with a stone continuous sill and soldier course continuous lintel; all masonry is painted red at 942 Kenmore, the same red as that used at Ritzman Bros. There is a corbelled treatment of brick between the second floor windows and the parapet and three stone squares between the windows and corbelling, the same treatment as that used at Ritzman Bros. The roof is low-slope. The 1921 Hopkins and 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) show a pink shaded footprint at this location, signifying brick construction. Although the storefront has been reconfigured and infilled, the building still reads as an historic commercial building due to its mostly intact upper facade.

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34. Ritzman Bros. Building – 946 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 14) (Historic Images, Figures 22, 23, 27, 28)

Ritzman Bros. is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1914. It is the sister building to the building next door to the east, 942 Kenmore. The first floor is three bays wide with two recessed entries on the east, one featuring a paneled door, and one a replacement aluminum door; to the west there are three fixed windows set in the storefront's paneled infill. The paneled infill is the same used at 942 Kenmore. The second floor consists of three bays of infilled window openings, a narrower one in the center. In the outer bays, two 1/1 replacement windows are set in the brick infill, and there are a stone continuous sill and soldier course continuous lintel; all masonry is painted red at Ritzman Bros., the same red as that used at 942 Kenmore. There is a corbelled treatment of brick between the second-floor windows and the parapet and four stone squares between the windows and corbelling, the same treatment as that used at 942 Kenmore. There is a stone set in the parapet that reads "19 RITZMAN BROS. 14." The roof is low slope. The 1915 Hopkins shows a building here, and the 1921 Hopkins and 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) show a pink shaded footprint signifying brick construction; there is also "W.G." for wired glass skylight. Although the storefront has been reconfigured and infilled, and the second floor window openings have been altered, the building still reads as an historic commercial building due to its mostly intact upper façade.

35. 952 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 15) (Historic Images, Figures 22, 28)

952 Kenmore is a rectangular, one story, brick, one-part commercial type building constructed between 1917 and 1921. The façade is painted a dark grey. There are three bays, with a centrally located recessed entry, flanked by glass block filled display windows between brick knee walls and paneled transom infill. There is a rectangular panel in the parapet using soldier course bricks. The roof is low slope. The 1921 Hopkins map shows a rectangular footprint shaded pink for brick construction. There is a mid-20th century projecting sign on the façade.

36. 956 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 15) (Historic Images, Figures 22, 28)

956 Kenmore is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1915-1916. The storefront appears to retain its four-bay historic configuration with bulkhead, bay display windows alternating with recessed entries. Brick piers and a continuous signboard in the transom frame the storefront. The second floor appears to have been either repointed with a lighter mortar or rebuilt with American bond brick (header course of brick every six courses of running bond). The windows are 1/1 replacements lined by a rowlock brick sill. The roof is low slope. The 1916 Sanborn shows a rectangular building footprint, and the 1921 map shows a shaded pink rectangle for brick construction.

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37. Smith Block – 960 and 962 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 15, 25) (Historic Images, Figure 28)

The Smith Block is a rectangular, three story, brick, Jacobean, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1913. It is three bays wide. The first floor consists of a nearcentrally located recessed entry, flanked by replacement storefronts with wide vertical mullions and transom framing. Blonde brick piers with stone bases and capitals, and, above the transoms, soldier courses of blonde brick topped with a stone band, frame the storefront. The second and third floors are blonde brick and three bays wide with the outer bays standing proud slightly and featuring paired 1/1 replacement windows. The center bay has two 1/1 replacement windows at each floor. There are transoms at all third-floor windows. There is a line of crenellated brick above the third-floor windows, topped by a stone band and crenellated parapet. "19 SMITH BLOCK 13" is etched in the stone in the parapet. The roof is low slope. The west elevation consists of a first floor with paired transomed display windows in the northern bay, three small rectangular windows with stone sills in the large middle bay, and a transomed man door in the southern bay. The upper two floors have paired 1/1 windows in the northern and southern bays, and each of these two floors has a row of seven 1/1 windows in the large middle bay. The middle window on the top two floors is paired, with a transom on the top floor. The line of crenellated brick above the third-floor windows, topped by a stone band and crenellated parapet, continues from the front façade. The 1915 and 1921 Hopkins show a rectangular footprint shaded pink for brick construction. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) reads "fireproof construction except rf, conc & tile floors, steel truss, wood roof, built 1913"; there is also "W.G." for wired glass skylight between 960 and 962.

38. Peters Building – 964 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 16, 25) (Historic Images, Figure 29)

The Peters Building is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1904. The first floor is three bays wide, with a replacement door at the east entry, recessed replacement aluminum entry door and storefront in the center bay, and replacement aluminum storefront in the west bay. There is a signboard between the first floor and second floor. The second floor has two 1/1 replacement windows set in a red painted brick façade. The engraved stone "PETERS 1904" is also painted red. There is a green painted cornice line with six equally spaced brackets. The east elevation first floor consists of a man door positioned at the center of the elevation, and the second floor consists of six 1/1 windows lined by stone sills and lintels. The southern two second floor windows are grouped together under a corbelled lintel. First floor former masonry openings are marked by stone lintels and sills and appear to have been infilled with CMU. The parapet steps down from the north. The masonry is painted. The 1915 Hopkins shows a pink footprint for brick construction. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows a pink-bordered rectangular footprint shaded yellow with "VEN'D" indicating a brick veneered building. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) also states "BAKERY" across the footprint.

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39. 966(-970) Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 16, 25)

966 Kenmore is a rectangular, one story, brick, one-part commercial type building constructed in 1928. There is a replacement aluminum double door that is recessed and centrally located within the c.1950 storefront, which is cantilevered over a tile bulkhead. There is a lone cast iron column placed off center to the building, slightly to the west of center, and above this is a stylized triangular patterned band that is painted brown, topped by a painted stone entablature. The signboard between the entablature and parapet is paneled with vertically oriented boards and trimmed with rowlock course brown brick. This paneling and the bricks above the storefront are both painted a cream color. There is a stone band between the signboard and parapet that is also painted cream. The coping stones are painted a red brown. The roof is low slope. The two parcels are shaded yellow in the 1915 and 1921 Hopkins maps, indicating a wood frame building once stood here. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows pink shading the rectangular footprint, indicating masonry. "TILE" is written across it.

40. Peters Building – 972 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 16, 25)

The Peters Building is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1915 according to the County Auditor. However, the 1915 Hopkins footprint is shaded yellow for wood frame construction, and this could be a mistake, as "PETERS 1915" is set in stone, bordered by brick rowlock, at the top of the building. The 1921 Hopkins is shaded pink for brick; the 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) is shaded pink and states "(TILE)" and "REST." The façade is cream/beige-painted brick. The first floor is two bays wide with a residential-style door in the east entry, and a west bay with recessed and angled storefront with aluminum entry centrally located to the building; the storefront is set under an awning and pent roof. The second-floor features three 1/1 replacement windows set in painted wood frames under painted soldier course lintels; the middle window is narrower than the flanking windows which are placed asymmetrically. There is a corbelled cornice that suggests dentils. The parapet is stepped up at the center bay. The roof is low slope.

41. Fickes Building – 974 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 16, 25)

The Fickes Building is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1917. The east entry has a residential 6-paneled door under a historic transom. The c.1950 storefront has angled display windows above a marble veneer bulkhead, and features an off-center double door of aluminum replacement. There is a signboard topping the storefront and topping this is a soldier course of brick. The second floor has brown brick laid in a running bond; there are two pairs of 1/1 replacement windows set in historic wood frames and lined by a stone sill and soldier course lintel. "FICKES" is engraved in the stone panel at the parapet, and a brick denticulated cornice is above it. The 1921 Hopkins and 1940 (updated 1950s) show rectangular footprints shaded pink for brick.

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42. 976 - 978 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 17, 25)

976-978 Kenmore is a rectangular, one story, one-part commercial type building constructed in 1910. There are two centrally located recessed doors flanked by historic display windows over non-original wood bulkheads. The east door appears to be an historic wood door with vision glass; the west door appears to be a replacement door. The façade above the storefront is covered in vinyl siding. The 1915 Hopkins shows the footprint shaded pink for brick. It is likely that the 1921 Hopkins and 1940 Sanborn show the footprint shaded yellow for wood frame in error. Because this building retains its historic storefront windows, the building is marked as contributing to the district.

43. McDowell's Pharmacy – 980(-982) Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 17, 25) (Historic Images, Figure 31) – Non-contributing

McDowell's Pharmacy is a rectangular, two story, vinyl sided, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1912. The first floor is brick with replacement storefront: 4 bays of display windows on the east and recessed double doors located off-center to the west. Within the same recess as the double door, there is a single door in the west corner. There is a signboard covering the transoms. The second floor is covered in vinyl siding punctuated by three 1/1 replacement windows lined by stone sills. The 1915 and 1921 Hopkins show a pink shaded footprint for brick construction. The 1940 Hopkins shows "TILE" construction at the north end and "C.B." construction in the south end. The building is non-contributing because of extensive alterations of the storefront and upper floors.

44. 984-988 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 17, 25) (Historic Images, Figure 31, 32, 43) 984 Kenmore is a U-shaped, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1912. The first floor is three bays wide with display windows flanking centrally located recessed entries; there are 6 displays on the east half, and 4 display windows on the west half. The storefront brick and signboard at the covered transom, is painted a purple brown. The second floor features red-brown brick with 1/1 replacement windows, two pairs toward the middle of the façade, and single ones on the outer portions of the façade. The windows are lined with stone sills. There is a stone plaque with illegible carving in the parapet. The west elevation overlooks the adjacent one-story building; there are punched masonry openings with 1/1 replacement windows lined with stone sills. The roof is low slope. The 1915 and 1921 Hopkins show a pink shaded footprint for brick construction; "P.O." presumably for "Post Office" is written in the west parcel. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows yellow shading covering 2 parcels, outlined in pink and indicating a brick veneered building. There is no parapet between the buildings, as seen from a Google Earth view.

45. 992 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 17) – Non-contributing

992 Kenmore is a rectangular, one story, brick building constructed in 1968. The building is located on the corner of Kenmore and 15th Street and features an angled corner façade with paneled residential door set within a Colonial Revival-influenced

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surround with side-lites and pediment. There are fixed windows divided into three on the Kenmore elevation. On the west elevation, there is an off-center, paneled residential door, flanked by fixed windows divided into three on the north and divided into two on the south. The building is non-contributing because it was built outside the period of significance.

46. Great A & P Tea Co. – 998 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 19) (Historic Images, Figure 34)

The Great A & P Tea Co. is a rectangular, one-story, brick, one-part commercial type building constructed in 1923. At either edge of the storefront, brick piers with stone quoining on each side of each pier decorate the façade. The outer edge of quoining continues up the façade nearly to the stone coping. The storefront, sitting on a brick bulkhead, consists of two display windows flanking a centrally located recessed entry. Above the storefront is a signboard area, and above this is a parapet decorated in diamond motifs. There is a diamond motif on either side of a brick panel featuring a herringbone pattern punctuated by red diamonds and accented by rowlock borders. There is a smaller rowlock panel under the stepped parapet. The historic photograph from c1930s shows a more elaborate stepped parapet and finials. The east elevation is marked by a bay of storefront that wraps from the front façade, and three runs of stone quoining. There are three square windows spread across the east façade and marked by brick sills and topped by brickwork. There is a garage door in the south bay. The 1915 and 1921 Hopkins show a shaded yellow footprint for wood frame construction. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows a pink footprint signifying brick construction.

47. Rialto Theatre – 1000 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 19, 20)

(Historic Images, Figures 34, 35)

The Rialto Theatre is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1913 according to the County Auditor. However, no building footprint is shown until the 1921 Hopkins, which shows a footprint shaded pink for masonry. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows "MOVIES" on the parcel. The building was recently restored (2017-2018) to theatre use, and a historically inspired storefront and marquee were reinstated. There are two bays to the first and second floors. The first floor east bay contains the entrance set between display windows with bulkhead panels and transoms. The west bay has the box office window to the east of a display window with bulkhead and transom. Between the first and second floors there is a rowlock course and 4 stacked stretcher courses. The second floor has paired 1/1 replacement windows lined by stone sills. There is a marquee reinstated about the storefront, vertically announcing "RIALTO" and below this the movies showing.

48. 1002 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 19, 20) (Historic Images, Figure 34)

1002 Kenmore is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1913 according to the County Auditor. However, no building footprint is shown until the 1921 Hopkins. The 1921 Hopkins and 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) show a pink colored parcel for brick. The first-floor storefront has been modified to

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include: a recessed entry on the east consisting of a residential paneled door set in vertically paneled infill; two bays of fixed windows, and an entry with metal overhead security door on the west end. The brick is blonde at the piers on either side of the storefront and at the second floor. The brick is set in a Flemish bond. There are four 1/1 replacement windows at the second floor framed with stone sills, stacked stretcher brick at the jambs, and continuous soldier course brick at the lintels. There is a panel of tapestry brick at the parapet and metal-covered coping. Two identical buildings are to the west at 1004 and 1008 Kenmore.

49. 1004 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 19, 20) (Historic Images, Figures 34, 36)

1004 Kenmore is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1913 according to the County Auditor. However, no building footprint is shown until the 1921 Hopkins. The 1921 Hopkins and 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) show a pink colored parcel for brick. The first-floor storefront has been modified to include: an entry on the east consisting of a residential 6-paneled door set within vertically paneled infill at the transom; two bays of display windows that flank a recessed door that is off-center to the west. A shingled pent roof awning covers the storefront. The brick is blonde and set in a Flemish bond at the second floor. There are four 1/1 replacement windows at the second floor framed in painted stone sills, stacked stretcher brick at the jambs, and continuous soldier course brick at the lintels. There is a panel of tapestry brick at the parapet and metal-covered coping. Two identical buildings are to the east at 1002 and west at 1008 Kenmore.

50. (1006-)1008 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 19, 20) (Historic Images, Figures 34, 36) 1008 Kenmore is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1913 according to the County Auditor. However, no building footprint is shown until the 1921 Hopkins. The 1921 Hopkins and 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) show a pink colored parcel for brick. The first-floor storefront has been modified to include: a recessed and angled entry on the east; two bays of display windows that flank a recessed double door that is off-center to the west. The brick is blonde and set in a Flemish bond at the second floor. There are four 1/1 replacement windows at the second floor framed in painted stone sills, stacked stretcher brick at the jambs, and continuous soldier course brick at the lintels. There is a panel of tapestry brick at the parapet and metal-covered coping. There is a vertical strip of square-shaped brown tiles at the east end of the second floor. Two identical buildings are to the east at 1002 and 1004 Kenmore.

51. 1010(-1012) Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 19, 20, 21, 22) (Historic Images, Figures 34, 36, 37, 38)

1010 Kenmore is a rectangular, one story, brick, one-part commercial type building constructed in 1913 according to the County Auditor. However, the 1915 and 1921 Hopkins show a shaded yellow footprint indicating a frame building. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows a red shaded footprint indicating brick, and "TILE" is printed across it. Therefore, it is presumed that at some point the frame building was replaced

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with a building constructed of a tile foundation and/or walls with a brick veneer. The current building is brick with a storefront in an historic configuration with bulkheads, angled display windows, and infilled transoms. Two entries are centrally located and recessed within the storefront. The east door is a replacement, while the west door appears to be historic. The masonry opening is lined by brick piers and a row of soldier course brick above it. In the parapet are two carved stone squares featuring fleur de lis. There is a rectangular stone unit bordered by rowlock bricks punctuated at each corner by a stone square. An historic photograph of the original c.1920 frame building shows no pediment or any brick; there are divided lite windows in the west bay, and it appears they are placed behind the display windows as lettering for "SODAS & SUNDAES" is placed on top of the divided lites. At the alley between 1010 and the building to the west there was a free-standing storefront. An historic photograph from 1933 shows the existing brick veneer building with pedimented parapet. Although the brick pediment was removed c.2015, the building retains enough of its early 20th century materials and configuration to be contributing. The roof is low slope.

52. Sterki Building – 1014 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 19, 20, 21, 22) (Historic Images, Figures 34, 36, 37, 38)

The Sterki Building is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1923 according to the County Auditor; however, the 1915 and 1921 Hopkins show a pink-shaded footprint for brick, and the 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) reads "TILE" within the footprint. The first floor features a storefront with historic configuration: there is an historic recessed door on the west, and a large bay of display windows lined with paneled bulkhead and paneled sign board. Brick piers and soldier course of brick at the lintel defines the storefront. The second floor has three bays. 1/1replacement windows flank the triple 1/1 replacement windows in the center bay. The windows are lined by stone sills and continuous soldier course brick lintels. The parapet features the name "STERKI" engraved in a stone unit, which is bordered by rowlock bricks punctuated at each corner by a stone square. On either side of the engraved sign, there are two vertically oriented rectangular voids in the masonry. An historic photograph from 1933 and one from c1950 show a stepped parapet with rounded pediment that frames a roundel. Although the brick parapet was removed, the building retains enough of its early 20th century materials and configuration to be contributing. The roof is low slope.

53. Citizens Banking Co. – 1016 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 19, 21, 22) (Historic Images, Figures 34, 36, 37, 39)

1016 Kenmore is a rectangular, two story, terra cotta, Neo-Classical Revival building constructed in 1917. The storefront has been altered to consist of two bays set in stucco: the east bay is recessed and contains two entries, and the west bay has a fixed picture window with vertical mullion dividing the window in two. The second story has stucco infill, probably installed during the period of significance. Two pilasters with egg and dart detailing at the capitals frame the altered storefront and second story. The frieze has four decorative panels, with a floral motif and egg and dart detailing, and a projecting

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cornice is above it. The parapet above is simple, without a cornice. An historic photograph from 1933 (Figure 37) shows four columns extending up to the entablature above the second story; but by the 1940s, and likely by 1950, stucco appears at the second floor (Figures 34, 36). It is very likely that the stucco dates to the tenancy of the Klein Cloth Co. which occupied the building from 1946-1953. The 1921 Hopkins and 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) show a pink-shaded footprint; the 1921 Hopkins states "CITIZENS BANKING CO."; the 1940 Sanborn indicates two locations of "WG" for wired glass skylights.

54. Nice-Wercks Building – 1018 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 21) (Historic Images, Figures 34, 37, 39)

Nice-Wercks is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1920. The first floor has been altered. There is paneled infill at the east bay and set into this are display windows flanking a recessed door. Another entry, now paneled over, is in the west bay, and over this entry is a stone lintel inscribed with "NICE-WERCKS BLDG." and bookended with two stone squares with inscribed circles. Above the inscribed lintel, there is a segmental arched soldier course of brick. The storefront and west entry are framed by brick piers with stone bases. There is a band of stone separating the storefront from the second floor. On top of the band are recessed spandrel panels of brick. Above this is a continuous stone sill and three bays of small 1/1replacement windows set within vertically oriented wood infill panels; the two east bays appear to have once housed three windows each, and the west bay one window. Currently there are two windows in the east bay, one window in the center bay, and one window in the west bay. The window bays are topped by a continuous band of soldier course brick, a band of stone above that, and a parapet featuring roundels in line with the outer brick piers and a stone entablature. There is a stone coping with stone gabled capitals atop the brick piers. The 1921 Hopkins and 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) show a pink rectangle for brick and the 1940 Sanborn indicates "WG" for a wired glass skylight.

55. 1020 Kenmore Boulevard (Photos 21, 24) (Historic Images, Figures 34, 39)

1020 Kenmore is a rectangular, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1920 according to the County Auditor, but not pictured in the 1921 Hopkins. The first floor has a modified storefront with residential 6-paneled doors on the east and west ends. The east entry is set above grade by two steps. The storefront is divided into modern tiled bulkheads, display windows, and transom that is paneled. There is a centrally located recessed entry with modern aluminum door and transom. Brick piers and a continuous soldier course of brick frame the storefront. The second floor has a continuous stone sill and four bays of windows: a single window on the east and west ends, and two pairs of windows at the center. The windows are 1/1 replacement and topped by a continuous solider course of brick. The parapet is unadorned; the roof is low-slope. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) illustrates a pink-shaded footprint and four rectangles with "W.G" for wired glass skylight.

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56. 1028 Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 24) (Historic Images, Figure 39) – Noncontributing

1028 Kenmore is a rectangular, two story, wood-faced, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1943. The facade has been covered in vertically oriented wood siding. The first floor has an entry that is located off-center to the east. The entry is flanked by sets of windows that have been paneled. There are paneled arched transoms featuring applied wood roundels. The four equally spaced 1/1 replacement windows at the second floor are paired under arched transoms featuring an applied wood roundel. There is a vertical strip of checkerboard patterned squares in the panel dividing each of the window pairs. There is a signboard announcing "McCutchan Company Heating and Cooling" between the first and second floors. The parapet is topped by a denticulated wood cornice. A photograph from 1961 shows that the facade does not resemble the current facade; instead it has a beige facade with four equally spaced windows at the second floor and a white paneled parapet. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows a footprint shaded pink for brick and calls it a "TIN SHOP;" there are also three rectangles containing "W.G." for wired glass skylights. This building is marked as non-contributing because the historic storefront configuration is gone, and the upper levels are completely encapsulated with wood siding.

57. 1030(-1034) Kenmore Boulevard (Photo 24) (Historic Images, Figure 39)

1030 Kenmore is a roughly trapezoidal, one story, brick, one-part commercial type building constructed between 1921 and 1940. 1030 and 1032 are the two east bays, and 1034 is the west bay. 1030 and 1032 are divided by a brick column, with vertical boards infilling the recessed and angled storefront and entry at 1030. There is a recessed and angled historic wood door with transoms to the east of a historic wood storefront with divided lite transoms at 1032 (now boarded over). There is tin ceiling at the recessed entry. The brick parapet is unadorned. 1034 is composed of a brick base, a boarded-up storefront with recessed entry, and a parapet of concrete block that at one time was covered in signage according to a 1961 photograph. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s) shows a pink-shaded footprint for brick at 1030 and 1032, and a blue-shaded footprint with "C.B." for concrete block and "Conc. FL" at 1034. The footprint at 1034 has three sides at the bullnose where the street corner comes to a point. Although the storefronts currently read as two buildings, there is no parapet between them, as seen from a Google Earth view, and the updated 1940 Sanborn indicates that it is a single building. Given the difference in construction materials, which are visible on the rear elevation, and city directory information, it appears that 1034 was an addition to 1030-1032, constructed in 1951.

58. 940 Florida Avenue (Photos 23, 24)

940 Florida Avenue is an L-shaped, two story, brick, two-part commercial type building constructed in 1930 according to the County Auditor. Attached to the east elevation, there is a one story, two-car garage and man door with side-lites; the garage is accented by a pent roof. On the two-story building, the east bay of the first floor has a 6-paneled

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residential door and boarded over transom; the historic storefront exists in the west bay with paneled bulkhead, display windows, and paneled divided lite transoms. There is a recessed entry with modern storm door over the historic door. Brick piers and a lintel soldier course of brick frame the storefront and east bay entry. The brick on the main façade is painted gray. The second floor has four 1/1 replacement windows, bordered by a continuous rowlock sill and continuous soldier course lintel. The parapet has a thin recessed brick paneled treatment, and there is brick corbeling set in arch forms. The coping is stone. The roof is low slope on both the garage and main building. The 1940 Sanborn (updated 1950s—not shown in the scanned figure) shows a pink-shaded footprint for brick with the note "TILE." Although this building is located on a side street, due to the angle of the intersection, it still reads as being part of Kenmore Boulevard.

59. Garage behind #5, M.C. Heminger House – 915 Kenmore Boulevard – Non-contributing

To the north of the M.C. Heminger House at 915 Kenmore Boulevard there is a onestory, two-car CMU garage with single modern overhead door facing the alley; it appears to date to outside the period of significance. It does not appear on any Sanborn or Hopkins maps up through the 1940 Sanborn (as updated).

60. Clock on Kenmore Boulevard median, between 14th Street SW and 15th Street SW (Photo 6) – Non-contributing

The clock located in the Kenmore Boulevard median between 14th Street SW and 15th Street SW has a plaque on it with the date of 2015, and the clock is therefore non-contributing to the district as it was placed there outside the period of significance.

61. Garage behind #30, 922(-924) Kenmore Boulevard

To the south of the building at 922 Kenmore Boulevard there is a one-story, concrete block garage facing east; it appears to date to within the period of significance. The garage retains its stepped parapet and terra cotta coping units. The two garage doors have been boarded over, and the three small clerestory windows on the south elevation have been infilled with glass block. There is a building marked "Auto" on the 1916 Sanborn, which is shown as yellow for frame construction on the 1921 Hopkins. By the 1940 Sanborn, the building is shown as blue and "CB" for concrete block. Therefore, the date of the building is somewhere between 1922 and 1940.

62. Garage behind #27, 872 Kenmore Boulevard – Non-contributing

To the south of 872 Kenmore Boulevard there is a gabled, one-story, one-car garage covered with siding, as well as a carport. They appear to be modern and to date to outside the period of significance. Neither show up in Sanborn or Hopkins maps. The carport is small in scale and is a temporary, portable structure and therefore is not being counted as an individual resource.

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Historic Integrity

The Kenmore Boulevard Historic District exhibits the seven (7) aspects of integrity used for evaluation: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The majority of the buildings within the district are contributing and were constructed during the period of significance (1900-1947). In terms of location and setting, not one of the contributing buildings has been moved from its original site, and each of the commercial buildings constitutes a narrow and deep parcel with zero lot line [except for the two residences (#5 and #29), service station (#4) and store (#2)]. Further, the original design and setting of a streetcar suburb commercial district within a residential area remains intact. The commercial core was always intended to be between Wisconsin Avenue (16th St) and Indiana Avenue (13th Street), as the 1910 Atlas of Summit County shows narrow and deep lots approximately half the size (frontagewise) of the lots beyond the core, which were reserved for residences. The wide, curvilinear Kenmore Boulevard is a character defining feature of the historic district. This historic street configuration is still intact, enhancing the district's overall integrity of setting.

Most of the contributing buildings were constructed within a 20-year period, between 1908 and 1928, and the contributing buildings retain their materials and workmanship, imparting an overall feeling of an early 20th century streetcar suburb commercial district. The Kenmore Boulevard Historic District is predominately of brick construction, and the use of this historic material is still evident in the contributing buildings. Although vinyl siding, masonry infill, and wood infill storefront alterations are represented on many contributing buildings, these buildings have been designated as contributing because they retain their overall historic forms and zero lot line, as well as either historic storefront materials (#42), historic pent roof materials and piers (#16 and #17), or a prominent, unaltered secondary historic façade (#12). Buildings have lost integrity if they do not retain any historic materials or workmanship (#3, #6, #26, #43, #56).

With respect to design, most of the buildings are vernacular and there are only a few buildings within the Kenmore Boulevard Historic District that have an identified architectural style. Examples include the Gothic Revival Methodist Church (#10), two Neo-Classical Revival bank buildings (#32 and #53), and the Smith Block (#37), which has elements of the Jacobean style. The district primarily exhibits early 20th century design through the presence of one-part and two-part commercial block building types. Most of the buildings in the district are of the one or two-part commercial block typology, defined by their low scale, simple detailing, storefront with upper façade, and overall horizontal division of zones/uses within the building. The distinctive one-part and two-part commercial block building types seen within the district are quite intact, emphasizing this era of commercial architecture. The common design elements for early 20th century storefront configurations – centered or recessed entrances, large display windows, end piers, and often a cornice – are seen in many of the district's storefronts. Expressing the design elements of typical storefront configurations of the era, the historic district maintains integrity of design.

As illustrated by the historic tinted postcard (Figure 43) and the comparable view today (Photo 25), the district retains its sense of scale and feeling and continues to function as a commercial core that serves the surrounding Kenmore neighborhood. With their uniform setback, the

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buildings contributing to this district are clearly recognizable as buildings dating to the first half of the 20th century, due to their form and façade organization. Further, there are a limited number of both vacant parcels from demolished structures (between buildings 11/12, 29/30, 34/35, and 55/56) and a limited number of radically altered facades that distract from the overall feel of the district (#3, #6, #13, #30, #43).

The association of the place of Kenmore is most strongly conveyed by the commercial core. While the residential area boundaries meld into neighboring development, the commercial district, anchored by the wide boulevard, clearly expresses a defined place. This is because the commercial buildings retain their historic integrity: they are set on narrow and deep parcels with zero lot lines, and rise one to three stories in height, boasting large display windows, recessed entries, brick upper stories, and simple detailing. The commercial core is most closely associated with the name of Kenmore, which was once a separate municipality. Although incorporated into the City of Akron, as a neighborhood, it retains a distinct identity and association with its history as a streetcar-related development.

The methodology for determining individual building contributing/noncontributing status included analysis of each individual building's design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As the alteration of commercial storefronts is common in historic districts, the individual buildings needed to express at least some overall element of integrity. Provided that an individual building could convey feeling or association through design, materials, or workmanship, then it was considered contributing, even if the storefront had been altered. For example, resource #28 has replacement storefront materials, however the historic storefront design/configuration is intact, which combined with other materials and workmanship make the building contributing. Most of the district's contributing buildings fall into this type of assessment. Two marginally contributing examples include resources #14 and #42, which are both one-part commercial blocks. Both of these examples have vinyl siding at the parapet, obscuring original materials, however they retain storefront configurations or materials, continuing to exemplify early 1900s feeling and association. Resource #43 is another marginal example, but it was considered noncontributing, because the storefront was rebuilt and the upper story materials were altered, thus losing the building's sense of feeling. Resources #26 and #56 have completely lost historic materials, and combined with lost storefront configurations, they were determined to be noncontributing.

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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.



х

х

- 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.)

- 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.) <u>COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT</u> <u>TRANSPORTATION</u>

Period of Significance

1900-1947_____

Significant Dates 1900, 1901, 1903, 1908, 1914, 1928, 1947

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A Summit County, Ohio County and State

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Kenmore Boulevard Historic District is significant at the local level under **Criteria A and C** in the areas of **Community Planning & Development** and **Transportation** as representative of a well-preserved commercial core of a "streetcar suburb" type of development rising out of the need for worker housing near growing factories. Kenmore not only abutted an adjacent mid-size city (Akron) with thriving industries such as rubber, cereal, hardware sundries, buckeye harvesters, books; but bordered a small city (Barberton) that supported the match manufacturing, chemical, sewer pipe, and boiler industries. As a planned commercial core of a residential area dating to the early 20th century, distinguished by zero lot-line buildings angled to follow the curvature of the undulating boulevard, the Kenmore Boulevard Historic District also represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction, supporting its nomination under Criterion C.

The Kenmore Boulevard Historic District is also associated with what became known by 1902 as the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company (NOT&L). NOT&L developed streetcar lines to connect new suburban developments, providing workers with transportation to factories. Later it generated electricity for sale. The Kenmore Boulevard line, which was sited down the center of the boulevard, started just west of the former site of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. factories, and connected to Barberton, a city founded in 1891 in conjunction with the promise of a successful salt industry, and eventually the formation of the Diamond Match Company (1894 moved to Barberton). To illustrate the growth of the population in the area, in 1910, the Firestone and the Diamond Match companies represented a combination of roughly 2,500 jobs. By 1920, Firestone alone had 19,800 employees.²

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District reflects the role of streetcar lines in shaping suburban development in Akron during the early 20th century. As streetcar lines became the primary means of transportation and expanded outward from the urban centers, they expanded the opportunities for residential development. Kenmore represents this significant trend characterizing suburban development as a result of the tremendous industrial growth in the Akron area and subsequent demand for housing. The commercial concentration of the Kenmore Boulevard Historic District represents the streetcar suburb model of creating outward migration of retail trade by the building of commercial centers near the intersection of major streetcar lines or along the corridor of a major line.

The period of significance begins in 1900 with the construction of the first buildings and ends in 1947 when the streetcar service was discontinued in Kenmore.

² Harvey S. Firestone, *Men and Rubber: The Story of Business* (Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1926), 136.

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

Coventry Township (Summit County) and the Canal

The area known as Kenmore was once part of Coventry Township (Figures 1, 2). Prior to the early 19th century, Native Americans of the Seneca, Delaware, Mingo, and Ottawa occupied the Cuyahoga River Valley and what became Coventry Township and Kenmore. In 1806, Daniel Haines, who hailed from Pennsylvania, settled in what was then a part of Springfield in Portage County. This area and the adjacent 17,046 acres, with numerous lakes and rich deposits of coal, became Coventry Township in 1808. Coventry was bounded on the north by Akron/Portage Township; on the east by Springfield; on the south by Green and Franklin; and on the west by Norton Township. Coventry was also the southern border of the Western Reserve. The township in the early days had a glass factory, distillery, and saw and grist mills.

Just to the north of Coventry Township, in 1825, "Akron" was laid out and the Ohio & Erie Canal (a main trunk of the Ohio canal system) was completed between Akron and Cleveland. Akron was originally three separate areas: South Akron was founded in 1825 (Main and Exchange at the canal and reservoir); North Akron/Cascade Village was founded in 1833 (at Howard/Main and Market where mills were centered); and Middlebury had been founded in 1807 (East Market and Case at a junction of roads). It was not until 1832 that the canal was constructed to the east and south of the future area to be known as Kenmore. The two Akrons grew steadily, as they were founded at the high point of the canal where the most locks, and hence greatest wait time for passengers, occurred, resulting in the opportunity for canal-goers to explore the environs. There were 17 locks within two miles, beginning at Lock 1 in South Akron.³ The two Akrons merged in 1836 and became a village.⁴ By 1840, Summit County was organized and Akron, with a population of 1,664 as of 1840, became the county seat in 1841. A second canal, the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal (a feeder canal connected to the Pennsylvania Canal south of New Castle), was constructed 1836-1840. It paralleled the Ohio and Erie Canal and ran down part of Main Street, connecting with the Ohio & Erie Canal just below Lock 1. The canal town of Akron and its environs flourished into 1850, through industries such as flour and cereal, forge and railroad wheels, oatmeal, farm machinery manufacture, and clay products, as well as the transport of coal mined from Summit County, which would later fuel the railroads and industries.

The railroad and streetcar come to Coventry Township

1850-1880 – Akron

With the arrival of the railroad to Akron in 1852 (population 3,266 in 1850) – as a result of the branch extension south from the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company running through Hudson in Summit County – shipping products became less weather/season-dependent as it had

³ There were 41 locks along the approximately 30 miles of canal between Akron at Summit Lake and Cleveland at Lake Erie, making nearly half of these locks occurring within just two miles in Akron (NRN Main-Exchange Historic District, NR# 09000912, 2009).

⁴ Middlebury did not join Akron until 1872 (NRN Main-Exchange, 2009).

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been with the canals (a canal can't operate when frozen), and new industries--stoneware factory, rolling mills, grain mills⁵--sprang up along the railroad. Although the canals became obsolete in terms of the transport of goods,⁶ they were a useful source of water for industry; therefore, the railroad coupled with the nearby canals was a favored industry location. The branch railroad line extended in 1852 was the Cleveland, Akron & Zanesville (which became the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus, and then the Pennsylvania).⁷ A second railroad, which became known as the Erie Railroad by 1892, was founded in 1854.⁸ A third trunk line was not established until 1881, and this was the Valley Railroad, by 1889 known as the Baltimore & Ohio.⁹ All three trunk lines passed just to the south of what would be known as Kenmore Boulevard by 1900. Akron's fourth trunk line, established in 1884 and eventually known as the Akron. Canton & Youngstown,¹⁰ did not pass near Kenmore Boulevard. With woolen factories, blast/small furnaces, flour mills, and mercantile businesses by 1850, and booming population in the decade from 1860 to 1870, Akron became a city in 1865 with 5,066 inhabitants.¹¹ In 1860, Akron had counted 3,477 residents, but by 1870, Akron had 10,006 residents, an increase of 188%. Akron now was as large as Zanesville, the county seat of Muskingum County and almost as large as Sandusky, the county seat of Erie County. By 1880, Akron boasted 16,512 residents, an increase of 65%.

1880s/90s - Coventry

Coventry Township in the vicinity of the area now known as Kenmore remained quite rural into the 1880s and 1890s (Figure 3), before the streetcars connected Akron to Barberton. Its population in 1840 had been 1,308, and by 1880 had climbed to 2,305.¹² There is an account in a 1950 newspaper article of a man by the name of James H. Harter, who:

remembers when the district's dwellings [of 1880] consisted of three log cabins and one frame house. . .[at] Manchester Rd from the tracks to Wilbeth Road and east to the canal. "In the frame house lived Louis Wingerter Sr, a native of Alsace-Lorraine," Harter recalls. "Wingerter was a potter and from his plant on the banks of the canal he shipped his fine stoneware to Cleveland, Buffalo, and the New England states by way of Lake Erie and the Erie Canal. The Coventry post office was located in his home and that was where the questions of the day were discussed. Wingerter spoke German and French and was a great story-teller". . .Coventry in 1880 consisted of about 60 acres of virgin hardwood forest south of the tracks and east of Manchester Rd. Wingerter owned it all. There was a fertilizer factory there in addition to Wingerter's pottery plant. "There was also a coal

⁵ NRN Main-Exchange, 2009.

⁶ Due to a transfer of ownership to a railroad during the 1850s, the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal was left to deteriorate when tolls were raised, discouraging traffic (NRN Main-Market, 2003). The Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal was buried by 1884, a full thirty years before the Ohio & Erie Canal ended operations in 1913 due to flooding; the 1913 flooding called for drastic measures: the "gates were blown up at the Cascade locks to allow the waters to drain to the lower reaches of the Little Cuyahoga" (McGovern, 145).

⁷ NRN Main-Market Historic District, NR# 03000719, 2003.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ NRN Main-Exchange, 2009.

¹² Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of Ohio*, vol. 2, *Summit County* (Cincinnati: The State of Ohio, 1896), 625.

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chute on the bank of the canal where coal from a mine east of Long Lake was loaded and shipped on the boats". . . 13

A 1948 article also remembers a quaint Kenmore vicinity before the turn of the 20th century: "the settlement, when the town was known as 'Halo' consisted of 2 or 3 grocery stores, a post office, and 3 saloons besides a few farm houses on Manchester Road and an Old Summit Lake schoolhouse" according to Mrs A.R. Ritzman at 699 Sunnyside Ave.¹⁴

1880s-1890 – Akron

To provide the workers of the growing Akron businesses and industries (iron, harvesting machinery, rubber, sewer pipe, stoneware, matches, mills) with more reliable transportation, in 1883, horse-drawn streetcars, via steel-wheeled vehicles on steel strap rails, made their debut in Akron. Since 1863, "hacks" (horse-drawn hackney coaches/omnibuses) had been operated by John Wilson down East Market between Howard and Case, but their reliability and comfort level faired low as they often got stuck in the muddy streets and proved quite bumpy for riders. The new horse-drawn streetcars were operated by the Akron Street Railway & Herdic Company and provided a 1-mile line on Howard and Main between Federal and Exchange. In 1888, Akron's streetcars were electrified by the Sprague Electric Company, requiring heavier iron rails for the faster electric cars. The first route was a loop down Market Street to the west of downtown.¹⁵

1890s – Linking Akron and Barberton

Akron's population became 27,601 residents in 1890, an increase of 67% since 1880, due to the thriving industries of iron, harvesting machinery, rubber, sewer pipe, stoneware, matches, and mills. During the fall of 1890, engineer William A. "W.A." Johnston, a native of Greensburg, PA, surveyed Barberton for the Barberton Land Co.,¹⁶ and shortly thereafter Barberton was founded in 1891 by industrialist Ohio Columbus Barber (O. C. Barber), as the location of the Diamond Match Company (founded as Barber Match in 1847, consolidated in 1881, and in 1894 moved to Barberton).

The Panic of 1893 hindered industrial growth for a short time, and only the rubber industry seemed to escape unscathed due to demand for bicycle and automobile tires. BF Goodrich in 1891 "became one of the first companies in the country to manufacture single tube tires for bicycles"; in 1896, they offered "pneumatic tires to the first American automobile, manufactured by Alexander Winton in Cleveland."¹⁷

In 1893-94, Cuyahoga Falls native and Akron attorney Tom Walsh (1858-1937) laid the groundwork for a street railway from Akron to Barberton [Bowery to South, then over

¹³ Oscar Smith, "He remembers back to 1880, He's Kenmore 'Historian,' "*Akron Beacon Journal*, 21 May 1950. ¹⁴ "How did Kenmore get its name?" *Akron Beacon Journal*, 24 February 1948.

¹⁵ NRN Main-Market, 2003.

¹⁶Johnston managed the Barberton Land and Improvement Company 1890-1915. He became "owner of industrial developments, manufacturing and residence properties in the Akron District" (Historical Committee, Oscar E. Olin, LL.D., ed. *A centennial history of Akron*, *1825 – 1925*, (1925), 664).

¹⁷ NRN Main-Market, 2003.

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Manchester to Barberton]. Walsh started his career in the paper mill industry with his father and served as a lawyer from 1881-1892 at which point he helped bail out the Akron & Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Transit. The railway caught the attention of would-be home owners, which began to settle in two sections in the Akron vicinity: (1) Bowery Street from Exchange to South Streets, and along Manchester Road; (2) New Portage north to what would be Stop 97 on Kenmore Boulevard by Fairmount¹⁸ (Figure 13). By early 1894, the rails reached Barberton's city limits, much to the chagrin of Barberton businessmen, who were wary of the trolley whisking away customers to Akron.¹⁹ The streetcar first operated March 6, 1895, all the way to Barberton.²⁰ Johnston states that "by 1898 many new homes stood along this part of the street railway line."²¹

<u>Kenmore – Development (1900-1907)</u>

Growing Industry

Kenmore's development was linked to the creation of the streetcar line connecting Akron and Barberton as the two locations were experiencing tremendous industrial growth, influx of workers, and increased demand for housing. A pamphlet devoted to advertising Kenmore to perspective homebuyers, dating to approximately 1901, includes renderings of Akron and Barberton factories with statistics about each company, including number of employees, acreage covered, capital stock, and/or annual pay rolls. Included for Akron are: American Cereal Co. and Quaker Oats and Cereals (1,500 employees); B.F. Goodrich Co.,²² rubber manufacturers (2,800 employees); Whitman & Barnes Mfg Co. Hardware Sundries (1,000 employees); Diamond Rubber Co. (1,000 employees); Aultman, Miller & Co., manufacturers of buckeye harvesters (1,100 employees); and The Werner Company, Book Manufacturers (1,200 employees). Renderings of these factories were meant to attract workers to live in the proximity to varied, stable and growing industries.

Additionally, according to the Kenmore pamphlet, soon the Colonial Salt Company was to open a "works" at the intersection of the three railroads at the Ohio Canal to the east of Kenmore, and 300 men were to be employed "from the out-start."²³ Colonial Salt had been the "first factory in a tiny settlement called Halo, which lay along the Erie railroad between Akron and Barberton."²⁴ Colonial Salt grew to five acres with five salt wells for brine (3,000 feet depth), 14 grainer pans, double-effect vacuum pan, and one-million-gallon capacity settling tanks that treated, purified, and whitened brine.²⁵

Further, the Kenmore pamphlet boasts for Barberton: The Columbia Chemical Co. (1,000 employees); American Sewer Pipe Co. (600 employees); Diamond Match Co. (1,000 employees); and The Stirling Boiler Company (700 employees). The Kenmore pamphlet hailed

¹⁸ W. A. Johnston and O.E. Olin, Barberton and Kenmore Ohio: The Golden Years (1976), 114-115.

¹⁹ A.H. Sypher, "Overcome by Early Akron Enterprise," *Akron Times Press*, 11 January 1933.

²⁰ James M. Blower, Northern Ohio Traction Revisited, (1968), 18.

²¹ Johnston and Olin, 115.

²² The rubber industry was spearheaded by B.F. Goodrich (1871), who's company served as a catalyst for the founding of other rubber companies, including Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company (1898) and Firestone Tire and Rubber Company (1900).

²³ The Akron Realty Company, Kenmore, (Akron: The Werner Co., 1901), 44.

²⁴ Milestones in Salt, The 75 Year History of the Diamond Crystal Salt Company, 1886-1961.

²⁵ Kenmore Connection, Vol 18, Issue 4.

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the Akron region as the "Workshop of America"...and "beyond rivalry the greatest for producing iron, steel, oil, glass, pottery, sewer-pipe, rubber, cereals, salt, soda ash, book manufacture, gas and coal in the United States."²⁶

Akron in 1900 had 42,728 residents, an increase of 55% from 1890. The 1901 Kenmore pamphlet boasted about Akron's growth: "with one exception no other Ohio city shows Akron's rate of growth in the ten years, and very few similar cities anywhere in the entire country have kept pace with Akron in the number and percentage of her increase in population. Akron in 1900 had passed in population 24 cities in the United States that were ahead of it in 1890, and advanced to the 87th city in the entire country."²⁷ Barberton in 1900 had a population of 4,354 people. The 1901 Kenmore pamphlet also trumpeted Barberton's size, perhaps even inflating it: the pamphlet pinned Barberton's population at "about 7,000 people."²⁸

For Homes

The Kenmore development's chief backers were W.A. Johnston, manager of the Barberton Land and Improvement Co. and founder of the Johnston Realty Company; Will Christy, President of the Northern Ohio Traction Co. (by 1902 known as the NOT&L); and Noah R. Steiner, President of Akron Realty. These investors envisioned a development devoted to homes, captured in the following quote: "Kenmore itself is for homes, not for factories. It is the choicest residence section for both the busy cities [Akron and Barberton], as well as for all the factories between them."²⁹ Initially, the development of Kenmore was intended to provide housing for workers in the industrial centers of Barberton and Akron, and to connect the two cities via rail. Profits from the development of housing helped to offset the cost of building the rail line between the two cities. The following description of the development of Kenmore mentions the influence of all three of these men in the consolidation of land.

Land Consolidation

In approximately 1898, Johnston recalls that he bought 45 acres along the car line between Erie RR and Foust St from George Foust and Jacob T. Miller. In 1900 along the street railway, Johnston gained 70 more acres from Austin Triplett and Wm. Sours.³⁰ Johnston further recollects that around 1900, Will Christy related to Johnston a desire to create a streetcar line from Akron to Barberton.³¹ Will Christy (1859-1916), an Akron native, was a successful and influential businessman, and, as of 1908 according to Doyle's *Centennial History of Summit County, Ohio and Representative Citizens*, was president of the Central Savings and Trust Company, vice-president of NOT&L, and president of both the Akron People's Telephone Company and the Hamilton Building Co. Christy started in business with tanning and leather with his father, and later organized the Cleveland Construction Company. In addition to building the streetcar lines and participating in the real estate development, what became known by 1902

²⁶ The Akron Realty Company, 31.

²⁷ Ibid, 25.

²⁸ Ibid, 14.

²⁹ Ibid, 12.

³⁰ Johnston, 115.

³¹ Ibid, 115.
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as NOT&L also developed a network of electric lines to power the streetcars. They then sold electricity from this network to the residents in the new housing development.³² By 1913, the "largest and most important Carbarn and shop on the [NOT&L streetcar] system was the Kenmore facility located to the west of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company plant in South Akron."³³

For the proposed line from Akron to Barberton, there was a preliminary survey at East Ave and South St to Stop 97. Johnston had suggested a line beginning at Main Street and Ira Avenue (to Johnston's disappointment, his proposed location for the streetcar tracks would later shift 300 feet north to a more sloping site), but Johnston still needed either the cooperation of land owners or to buy the land along the route to lay out a town with a 100 foot wide boulevard and a 30 foot easement in center.³⁴

In 1900,³⁵ Noah Steiner (d.1902) bought the Witner farm, adjoining the land of Sours; Steiner and his associates with the Akron Realty Company "quietly round[ed] up the remaining land necessary."³⁶ Johnston eventually sold 40 acres to the Akron Realty Company. The Akron Realty Co. subdivided its holdings into roughly 1,500 lots. From early 1900, the Akron Realty Co began improvements of Kenmore.³⁷

Layout

The plan for the predominately residential Kenmore development included a tree-lined commercial boulevard (Kenmore Boulevard), with a streetcar line running through the center. The developers envisioned a primarily residential area between Akron and Barberton with the Northern Ohio Traction Company streetcar line connecting the two thriving communities. The length of the new town would be 2-1/4 miles, and Kenmore Boulevard would measure 100 feet wide the entire length.

It [Kenmore Boulevard] will be constructed as a perfect roadway, with two driveways, each 25 feet wide, fit for every purpose. Between them is the 30-foot right of way of the Northern Ohio Traction Co., for its double track trolley lines, allowing ten feet for each track, and requiring 5 feet on the outside of each track to be kept sodded. Then there will be on each side of the Boulevard a first-class cement sidewalk, six feet wide, now under construction. Trees, too, will be planted as needed, besides the many native forest trees.³⁸

Further, a contemporary newspaper article announced that

In Kenmore, there will be five-foot grass plats on either side of the tracks, and the trolley poles will be placed in the 'devil' strip between the two tracks. . .Neat metal stations will

³² NOT&L eventually developed into the Ohio Edison electric utility company, and today, is known as First Energy. First Energy is one of the largest publicly traded utilities in the country and is a Fortune 500 company based in Akron.

³³ James M. Blower and Robert S. Korach, *The NOT&L Story* (Chicago: Central Electric Railfans' Association, 1966), 108.

³⁴ Johnston, 116.

³⁵ The exact date is believed to be March 19, 1900 (The Akron Realty Company, 32).

³⁶ Johnston, 115.

³⁷ The Akron Realty Company, "One Word to the Public," Summit County Beacon, 6 June 1901.

³⁸ The Akron Realty Company, *Kenmore*, 16.

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be placed at frequent intervals along the boulevard. The trolley poles will be painted white. Every 600 feet along the entire length of the boulevard there will be placed an electric arc light, thus lighting the entire boulevard.³⁹

The homes along Kenmore Boulevard were to be well crafted, and not less than \$1,500 in value. The Kenmore pamphlet presented the preferred placement of the homes. The pamphlet publicized that "[not one] house [is] to be closer to the street line than 25 feet, thus making 150 feet the full width between the building lines of this magnificent avenue."⁴⁰ There was to be 20-foot frontage on all other streets, and restriction of use on these side streets to strictly residential.⁴¹

Construction and Sale

With much excitement during the spring of 1901, the grading of the streets was announced: "The boulevard already famous by anticipations of what it will be is being pushed rapidly toward completion. One hundred men and a score of teams are grading the boulevard, and an equally large force grading for the double track trolley line to be laid along the center of the drive-way."⁴² By the summer of 1901, a 30-minute car service with stops at Pennsylvania Ave, Ohio Ave (12th Street), Pigeon House, and Shadyside Park had been provided by the Northern Ohio Traction Company. Kenmore Boulevard was scheduled for completion by September 1901 (1-1/4 miles long, 1,600 feet wide max. The construction details of the sidewalks are featured in a contemporary article.⁴³

According to the Kenmore pamphlet, the Akron Realty Company was giving away ten homes in order to attract buyers for lots and establish a standard of design and construction (Figures 40 through 42). These houses were to be worth \$3,000 each and consist of the following:

Each house will contain eight rooms, finished mostly in hard wood with broad porches, open fire place with mantel, and the foundation will be made of rough-dressed, hard-head stone, the most expensive foundation that can be obtained. Each house will be equipped with a good hot-air furnace with piping complete to every room, and the roof will be covered with first-class, unfading black slate. The cellars will be cemented and a fine cement walk will connect the house with the boulevard walk. A well will also be provided. . .⁴⁴

The houses were to be awarded through a Homing Pigeon contest. Each purchaser of a lot was entitled to buy a Homing Pigeon that would be released from a designated area; if the purchased pigeon was among the first to return to the roost, the purchaser would qualify for a home.⁴⁵

³⁹ Price, Mark J. "Kenmore – lost its city status after 20 years." Akron Beacon Journal. 31 December 2007.

⁴⁰ The Akron Realty Company, *Kenmore*, 17.

⁴¹ Ibid, 41.

⁴² "Kenmore," Akron Daily Democrat, 25 May 1901.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ The Akron Realty Company, *Kenmore*, 41.

⁴⁵ Ibid, 46-47.

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To attract homebuyers and investors to Kenmore, the Akron Realty Company advertised that Kenmore was the perfect location, connecting to cities and scenic natural areas, and both also offered access to leisure activities; therefore, it was a safe investment. Per the Kenmore Pamphlet: "Kenmore is the Town to Tie Akron and Barberton Together," and Kenmore's central location to the important Ohio cities (and even the important cities in the country) was advantageous.⁴⁶ Further, an *Akron Daily Democrat* article anticipated that Akron was "destined to solidify. . .into one of the largest cities in this country."⁴⁷ To physically connect Kenmore to nearby locations, there was streetcar service, both down the center of Kenmore Boulevard via the Northern Ohio Traction Co. to Akron and Barberton, and alongside the Boulevard in the form of the Akron and Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Transit electric line from Kent through Akron to Barberton and beyond. Further, "parallel with the Rapid Transit tracks most of the way and not far distant are three trunk line railroads—the Baltimore & Ohio, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania (Cleveland, Akron & Columbus)."⁴⁸

In addition to access to cities, one could pause and enjoy the scenery and culture of Kenmore and Akron. "[Kenmore's] fertile slopes lie fair and pleasant under the southwestern sun, sheltered by storm and always bright and cheery."⁴⁹ In 1900, Akron Realty Co donated Shadyside Park to Kenmore, west of the commercial district. Regarding the bigger city to the northeast: "Akron has come to be called the Picnic City by less favored neighbors who see her people going to lakes, ledges or gorges or glens, not only by steam cars, but by the electric lines or by steamers on the Ohio Canal. ...⁵⁰ Nearby were

summer theaters, their vaudeville entertainments, their delightful dancing parties, their boating and bathing and every attraction that will add to the summer happiness. . .Equally attractive are the winter possibilities of social life to Kenmore residents. . .[Akron] social parties, dancing assemblies, club and lodge festivities, choice concerts, and operas and plays well worth hearing, lectures, sermons and services are all at hand.⁵¹

The investment was safe because Akron's industries were diversified. As stated in the Kenmore pamphlet: "never during the darkest days of the panic [of 1893] was there an entire shut-down."⁵² Lot prices were increasing multi-fold:

In South Akron and Barberton, \$3,000 is being paid for lots that might have been bought for \$250 in 1891. . .Ten years ago South Akron was started with not one tenth of the advantages that Kenmore has already. Yet its history, as is that of Barberton, is full of actual instances wherein small cash payments have yielded in cash results, 60 or 100 or 200 per cent profit per year.⁵³

⁴⁶ Ibid, 12.

⁴⁷ "Kenmore," Akron Daily Democrat, 25 May 1901.

⁴⁸ The Akron Realty Company, *Kenmore*, 12.

⁴⁹ Ibid, 13.

⁵⁰ Ibid, 21.

⁵¹ The Akron Realty Company, *Kenmore*, 21-22.

⁵² Ibid, 32.

⁵³ Ibid, 33.

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Further, there was promise that Kenmore Boulevard "will be another Euclid Avenue [Cleveland], and a far finer street in every way than Market Street in Akron."⁵⁴ To illustrate the developer's confidence, \$30,000 in lots and homes was to be given away for free, as described in the section on the Homing Pigeon contest.⁵⁵

June 1901 was a busy month for the Akron Realty Company in terms of the number of lots sold in Kenmore. On June 8th, it was noted: "The sale of lots in Kenmore this week has been a record breaker. More than \$80,000 worth have been closed and that much more is under a few days' option, of which a good portion will be closed, swelling the entire sales of the week to \$150,000 or \$160,000."⁵⁶ There was also the prediction that 1500 to 2000 will be employed in the factories at the foot of Kenmore, expanding the population of the area to around 10,000.⁵⁷ The sales were encouraged with fanfare: "The concert being conducted by the 8th Regiment band is a pleasing feature, greatly appreciated by the crowd. Immediately after dinner, the band made trips in a special car to Barberton and Cuyahoga Falls, advertising the sale of lots at Kenmore, and attracting many people to the place."⁵⁸

On June 13th, T.H. Smith of Massillon (Treasurer of Stark Co) won the first of the \$3,000 houses given away by Akron Realty Co. when his bird (#805) entered the pigeon loft first from a site near Barberton. He had bought 10 lots. He chose his free house on the Boulevard from three choices under construction. The next pigeon fly was planned once the next 100 lots were sold.⁵⁹

The Commercial District

It appears that from very early on in the layout of the development, a commercial district was planned to service the residences. Between Wisconsin Avenue (16th St) and Indiana Avenue (13th Street), which for the purposes of this nomination will be called "the core," the 1910 Atlas of Summit County shows lots approximately half the size of the lots beyond the core. The lots in the core were presumably reserved for commercial buildings, and the lots beyond the core were presumably reserved for residences. For the lots in the core, the 1915 Hopkins map shows buildings springing up with zero-lot lines and street-fronting facades following the angle of the boulevard, while homes are set-back from the lot line on larger parcels. Too, between the commercial core and the adjacent residences, there was a planned buffer of alleyways to the north of the northern lots and to the south of the southern lots. Looking at the 1940 Sanborn map and the existing 21st century map, as the commercial district grew, it moved east and absorbed residences.

There are three buildings in the Kenmore Boulevard Historic District that date to the period 1900-1907, and these are the MC Heminger House at 915 Kenmore (#5, 1900); 1003 Kenmore (#23, 1903); and the Peters Building (#38, 1904). The first building was constructed as a private

⁵⁴ Ibid, 24.

⁵⁵ Ibid, 19.

⁵⁶ The Akron Realty Co., "Kenmore will have 10,000 people in 1910" *Akron Daily Democrat*, 8 June 1901. ⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ "Large crowds at Kenmore Today," Akron Daily Democrat, 8 June 1901.

⁵⁹ "Won a Home: Carrier Pigeon Flew for \$3,000 house and lot," *Summit County Beacon*, 13 June 1901.

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dwelling; the other two, commercial structures. 1003 Kenmore was a grocery/hardware store/confectionary/billiards, and the Peters Building served as a grocery/bakery.

In 1900, according to Vesta Heminger Ritzman, the first family, her family, moved into a home on Kenmore Blvd in the new allotment, at Ohio Avenue/12th Street and Kenmore Boulevard⁶⁰; the Kenmore Historical Society records do list M.C. Heminger as owner of 915 Kenmore Boulevard. MC Heminger was Secretary-Manager of Akron Realty Co.⁶¹ Although the homes along Kenmore Boulevard were grand, Kenmore was not solely for the well-off. The Kenmore pamphlet cites that "there are hundreds of other [lots], so that humbler homes can be provided. . . . Those of moderate means will find Kenmore a genuine economy, a real money saver. . ."⁶²

The Village of Kenmore – The Progressive Years (1908-1918)

By 1907, the Kenmore community had grown and voted December 28 of that year to incorporate into a village. In February 1908, Kenmore's incorporation was authorized, and in March, the first officials were in office, including Charles Smith, the first mayor; he served as mayor until 1912. The Kenmore Historical Society has produced a map of the layout of the central business district with street names (Figure 4). By 1910, a population of **1,561** was counted for Kenmore Village,⁶³ the first year Kenmore was included in the census. For context, Akron counted 69,067, an increase of 62% since 1900; and Barberton counted 9,410, an increase of 116% since 1900. Kenmore housing spread west: in 1910, the 80-acre Shadyside allotment was laid out by the Akron Realty Company (Fred Smith and Harry Haynes) and lots were sold in 1910 (East Ave to 18th, Kenmore to Harpster/Maine Avenue).

The growing municipality of Kenmore and private partners augmented Kenmore's services and offerings. By 1903 the burgeoning community in Kenmore had founded a school. In October 1903 the Coventry Township School opened with the name 'Kenmore School' over the arched doorway; this school became known as Kenmore Central and Heminger School. There were 84 pupils, ages 6-20 years, and 2 teachers at the new school. The first graduating high school class in 1907 had four (4) students.⁶⁴ In 1912, two new schools began construction: Colonial School to the east, Lawndale to the west, and by 1915 there were 960 pupils and 32 teachers in the Kenmore schools.⁶⁵ Also, in 1912-13 plans for an "elaborate town hall" were first discussed⁶⁶; (construction on City Hall began in 1915 and was completed in 1916; City Hall was demolished in the 1970s, and the 2008 library stands in its place).

⁶⁰ Kenmore Connection Vol 18, Issue 4.

⁶¹ Kenmore Historical Society, Jan Williams.

⁶² The Akron Realty Company, Kenmore, 30.

⁶³ Kenmore's population of 1,561 is according to the 1910 census report for 1890, 1900, 1910; note that there is no data for the previous two censuses because Kenmore was an unincorporated village within Coventry Township until 1907.

 ⁶⁴ <u>http://kenmorehistorical.org/memories 8/2/2018</u>: Early History of Kenmore, by Vesta Heminger Ritzman '07.
 ⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Sypher, 1933.

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In 1914, with a population of 4,057, Kenmore first appears as a listing in the General Index to Akron City Directory.⁶⁷ 1915 population was **5,280**.⁶⁸ There are a number of eastern European names in the City Directory for Kenmore, and an article about Colonial Salt confirms that most immigrants were from four countries: Hungary, Poland, Germany, and Italy, arriving on the Erie Railroad between 1905 and 1912. The article details: "once the first member of a family was established in a job, he sent for his relatives in the Old Country. Akron old-timers can remember helping to prepare scores of affidavits by which newcomers would 'sponsor' their kin. . . "⁶⁹ The names that show include: Adamovich, Balugdzic, Crnobrnya, DeVenny, Groff, and Heffelfinger. Employment of people with addresses in Kenmore include mostly blue-collar positions: machinist, carpenter, bricklaver, laborer, boilermaker, teamster, motorman, foreman, plasterer, brick mason, painter, stonemason, and steamfitter. Company names include Firestone, Diamond Match Company, Goodrich Company, Colonial Chemical Company, NOT&L, Goodyear, Standard Oil, Kenmore Coal Company, Burder Iron Company, Colonial Salt Company, and Swinehart Tire & Rubber Company.⁷⁰ Other jobs mentioned include what is common for services in any town in the early 20th century: grocer, barber, telephone operator, milk dealer, clerk, student, teacher, tailor, shoemaker, meat cutter, marshal, stenographer, piano tuner, bookkeeper, fireman, waitress, plumber, druggist, and messenger.

The Commercial District

Circa 1910, the County Commissioners decided to pave Kenmore Boulevard, as it was the shortest and most practical and favored the most people. However, brick was laid on the south side of the street only, and the north side was not paved until 1918.⁷¹ Also, in 1918 (December 31), the Kenmore Streets changed from state names to numbers because the post office merged with Akron.

Sanborn maps of Kenmore Boulevard from 1916 show primarily vacant lots, with approximately equal areas developed into residences and commercial buildings within the nominated district. Commercial buildings are concentrated in a two-block area on the south side between 13th and 15th streets, while largely undeveloped commercial lots appear on the north side. Narrow commercial lots were also planned for the block between 15th and 16th streets, although few were developed by 1916. Eventually, commercial development would reach from 11th street to 16th street, indicating a demand for neighborhood goods and services in the growing community. There are 21 buildings in the Kenmore Boulevard Historic District that date to the period 1908-1918. These 21 buildings include a church (First Methodist Church of Kenmore/Kenmore Methodist Church of Akron, 1917); a dwelling at 916 Kenmore (#29, 1913); and commercial buildings such as the Kenmore Banking Co. (#7, 1916), The Herald (#9, 1918), Ritzman Brothers Building (#34, 1914), Smith Block (#37, 1913), Peters Building (#40, 1917), Fickes Building (#41, 1917), McDowell's Pharmacy (#43, 1912), Rialto Theatre (#47, 1917-1921),

⁶⁷ "Kenmore After 7,500 Population," Akron Beacon Journal, 10 July 1915.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Milestones in Salt, The 75 Year History of the Diamond Crystal Salt Company, 1886-1961, 10.

⁷⁰ By 1916, Akron had 24 rubber companies producing rubber tires, and also other rubber goods including: clothing, boots, shoes, hose, belting, surgical and pharmacist goods (NRN Main-Exchange, 2009).

⁷¹ Walter E. Burton, "Some notes concerning Shadyside Park, Kenmore," 1975.

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Sterki Building (#52, c1915), and Citizens Banking Co. (#53, 1917). Functions housed in the commercial buildings were as varied as: bank, dentist, realty, garage, billiards, recreation, funeral directors, car dealership, market, dwelling, jeweler, drug store, grocery, hardware, department store, shoe store, restaurant, government, barber, beauty shop, watch makers, meats, tailors, electric, post office, theatre, and photographer. Social organizations included the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Masons, and Knights of Pythias. These businesses begin to illustrate the pattern evident throughout the period of significance for the district – the establishment of businesses and services providing for the day-to-day needs of the area residents such as drug stores, grocers, hardware stores, barbershops, and beauty parlors. Many of these neighborhood oriented commercial shops and services would be long-time establishments within the commercial node.

Becoming the City of Kenmore – the end of WWI through the 1920s (1919-1928)

Growing Industry

The 1920 Akron City Directory proclaimed, "Kenmore showed the most phenomenal growth in the country, leaping from a village in 1910 to a population of 12,683 [in 1920] an increase of 712.5% in the ten years."⁷² Of note, the 1919 Building Trades Council of Kenmore inflated numbers in Kenmore, boasting that it "claims 16,000, an increase of 300 percent in three years."⁷³ For context, Akron's population exploded from 1910 to 1920 to 208,435, an increase of 202%; Barberton's population increased 100% to 18,811 from 1910 to 1920. In the US Census Bureau of the 100 Largest Urban Places, Akron moved from #81 nationally in 1910 to #32 in 1920, ahead of Dayton, Youngstown, and Canton;⁷⁴ Akron was the third highest percentage increase for cities over 25,000 people.⁷⁵

Although there was also manufacturing in cereal, clay, machinery, tools, stoves, furnaces, and others,⁷⁶ Akron became a one-industry-dominated town by the end of World War I, as the military, in addition to the booming automobile industry, demanded rubber products. Goodyear provided observation balloons and dirigibles (an airship that can steer under its own power), while Firestone provided innovative tire design.⁷⁷

By the end of WWI, the automobile industry, and therefore the rubber industry, boomed. There were 75,000 workers in the rubber industry in 1920 Akron. A quote from Wheels of Fortune sums up the demand for worker housing: "There were more people than houses. Sometimes, there were more people than beds. Laborers worked the factories in shifts and slept in rooming houses the same way, often on soiled sheets."⁷⁸ The need for housing was addressed by Goodyear and Firestone, who built their own enclaves of worker housing ("Goodyear Heights"

⁷² Akron City Directory, 1920.

⁷³ Building Trades Council of Kenmore, "City of Kenmore," *The Akron Building Trades Council: The Souvenir Book of Akron and Vicinity*, 1 July 1919, 76.

⁷⁴ NRN Main-Exchange, 2009.

⁷⁵ "Twenty-Three Cities Double Population," The New York Times, 10 May 1920.

⁷⁶ NRN Main-Exchange, 2009.

⁷⁷ NRN South Main Street Historic District, NR# 08000622, 2008.

⁷⁸ Steve Love and David Giffels, *Wheels of Fortune: The Story of Rubber in Akron* (Akron: The University of Akron Press, 1999), 47.

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and "Firestone Park.") Kenmore's popularity came as no surprise during the housing boom. Further, the rubber industry banded together and formed the Akron Home Owner's Investment Company in May 1919 with \$5 million dollars to support mortgages on new homes.

After the Panic of 1920, due to "labor strikes and price collapse of agricultural products," the number of rubber industry workers dropped to less than 20,000.⁷⁹ Goodyear had to "sell out to New York bankers in order to save the industry from bankruptcy"; Firestone survived "by adopting price, advertisement and personnel cuts"; and Goodrich survived "through its good New York financial connections and creative financing measures."⁸⁰ The employment numbers climbed back up to 58,000 by 1930.⁸¹

Kenmore was so successful by 1920, that W.A. Johnston developed and marketed the new town of Coventry nearby; however, Coventry was only moderately successful because of the Panic of 1920.

He purchased a 260-acre tract which formed a crescent nearly touching the city limits of Akron, Kenmore, and Barberton. He purchased 12 miles of streets, sidewalks and water mains. Trees and shrubs were planted. The land was allotted into 1100 building lots and 100 acres of manufacturing sites along the Belt Line RR. Sale of the land began late in 1919 and a year or so later was taken into Kenmore, greatly increasing the area and population of the city.⁸²

Factories here included Western Reserve Rubber, Whitman and Barnes, Palmer Match, and Good Rubber.⁸³

In 1922, the village became the City of Kenmore with 15,000 signatures. By 1923 there were undercurrents of dissatisfaction with over-priced Kenmore services, not surprising as the tax base was 90% homeowners, and not businesses. Johnston stated in 1923, "While it may appear to be a revolutionary suggestion I believe many of our economic problems could be solved if it were possible to merge, consolidate, or amalgamate, it makes no difference what you call the plan, the entire county into Akron."⁸⁴

The Commercial District

A July 1919 entry in the Building Trades Council of Kenmore boasted of Kenmore's offerings, a town that was reportedly named for a "fashionable Boulevard in New Jersey":

Although a residential town, it [Kenmore] has paved streets, a complete sewer system, a municipal water works, a fire department, electric lighted streets, natural gas, and one of the finest municipal buildings in the state, size of town considered. It has less taxes, better water, purer air, less crowded conditions, healthier surroundings, is cleaner, has

⁷⁹ McGovern, 144; NRN Main-Exchange, 2009.

⁸⁰ NRN Main-Exchange, 2009.

⁸¹ McGovern, 145.

⁸² Sypher, 1933.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Sypher, 1933.

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comparatively no crime, less sickness than its neighboring cities of Akron and Barberton. It has one of the finest High School buildings in the state, 6 large school buildings, nine churches, two banks, two drug stores, four dry goods stores, two shoe stores, a market house, two planing mills, two builder supplies, Colonial Salt Works, immense street car barns, two undertakers, two hardware stores, four bakeries, one rubber works, two rubber reclaiming plants, 22 groceries, 11 meat markets, and 72 other stores and shops. . .The Ohio Canal and four lines of railroad runs through the place with great railroad yards and immense railroad shops a condition of the near future. If anyone desires peace, quiet, security, good schools and healthfulness then Kenmore is the El Dorado they are looking for.⁸⁵

The Hopkins maps from 1921 show that the south side of Kenmore Boulevard has been further developed between 16th Street and 13th Street, with few vacant lots within this three-block area. Most buildings are masonry, with a handful of frame buildings. The north side of Kenmore Boulevard between 16th and 13th Street is mostly vacant land, with a couple masonry and a couple frame buildings. The prominent buildings are labeled, and these are concentrated within the block between 14th and 13th Streets: City Hall, the Herald, and Kenmore Banking Company. Kenmore Savings and Loan Co. is also labeled, located across Kenmore Boulevard to the south of Kenmore Banking Co. This block appears to have evolved into the civic and financial center of the commercial core of Kenmore. Incidentally, the Post Office was located near the corner of 15th Street and Kenmore Blvd., another bank, Citizens Banking Co., was located midblock between 16th and 15th Streets on Kenmore Blvd., and Kenmore School (which appears in the 1916 Sanborn) was located beyond the nominated district, south of the southern alley between 12th and 11th Streets.

There are 21 buildings in the Kenmore Boulevard Historic District that date to the period 1919-1928, and these include commercial buildings such as the Cook Building (#19),⁸⁶ McCoy Building (#21), and the Nice-Wercks Building (#54). Functions housed were as varied as: a tea company, creamery, publishing, cleaners, barber/beauty shop, billiards, grocery, florist, restaurant, radio shop, tailor, shoe repair, hardware, doctor, used cars, real estate, car dealership, undertaking, bank, insurance, department store, various offices. There were also organizations housed in these buildings, such as the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Italian Civic Club.

The City of Kenmore becomes part of the City of Akron – (1928-1929)

On December 31, 1928, just 20 years after its incorporation, Kenmore (a city of 18,000 residents) ceased to be its own city and was annexed to the City of Akron. A city that was 90% homeowners and only 10% business owners, Kenmore had fallen into debt and could not provide affordable public services. For example, the sewer bill rose to \$8/year, and angry citizens looked to join with Akron.⁸⁷ Residents were bitterly divided on which way to proceed; four councilmen

⁸⁵ Building Trades Council of Kenmore, 76.

⁸⁶ The GL Cook & Son Company once was located at "1322 Boulevard Kenmore, Ohio" according to the Building Trades Council of Kenmore, c1914.

⁸⁷ Price, Mark J. "Kenmore – lost its city status after 20 years." Akron Beacon Journal, 31 December 2007.

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were jailed for contempt of court when they resigned rather than place the merger before voters. Ultimately, however, the annexation was approved by Akron City Council.⁸⁸

Kenmore, Akron, and Barberton during the Great Depression (1929-1940)

The growth Akron and its environs experienced in the 1920s stalled during the next decade's Great Depression, brought on by the stock market crash of October 29, 1929. The 1930 census includes the approximate 20,000 Kenmore residents⁸⁹ in its numbers and extension of the city limits east and west,⁹⁰ boosting Akron's population to 255,040, or a 22% increase in 10 years. Barberton's population increased to 23,934, or 27% increase in 10 years. The stock market crash of 1929 stymied economic growth and the city's rubber companies laid off 14,200 workers by 1930.⁹¹ Akron's population in 1940 decreased 4% to 244,791, while Barberton's increased just 0.4% to 24,028. Of the Akron population, approximately 26,600 (or 11%) was attributed to Kenmore.

The Commercial District

There is just one building in the Kenmore Boulevard Historic District that dates to the period 1929-1940, and this is the commercial building at 940 Florida Avenue.

Kenmore, Akron, and Barberton – WWII and Aftermath (1941-1947)

Industry bounced back during the years of WWII. Goodyear at one point employed over 35,000 workers, growing even more than during WWI.⁹²

The streetcar line in Kenmore was one of the last in the area to maintain operations. Operations ended from Kenmore to Barberton on May 19, 1946 and from downtown Akron to Kenmore on March 23, 1947. There had been discussion to phase out streetcars in the early 1940s, as buses had taken over the car barn at Kenmore since 1932,⁹³ but WWII intervened. As a quick fix, crews patched up the 1920-built Kuhlman cars to run for another four or five years.⁹⁴ The Kenmore Boulevard streetcar service ended to Akron (and was the last service in Akron) on March 23, 1947, when three cars caravanned from the Kenmore car barns to Akron and back (South Main to Ira Ave to Kenmore to car barns) to Stop 97 (loop at East Ave and Kenmore). As one participant recalled: "When we got to Stop 97, it was just a one-way ride. We had to come back on the brand-new buses. The streetcar went back to the barns with a motorman only.

⁸⁸ However, in 1937 it was "discovered that final annexation step (acceptance of the annexation commission's final report made in 1928) had never been completed by Akron City Council." Oversight remedied 12/21/1937. (Brockway, "Looking Back. . .Kenmore's Beginning," *Akron Beacon Journal*, 10/9/1949).

⁸⁹ In 1930, Ward 3/ Kenmore, had a population of 20,569 (City of Akron Department of Planning and Urban Development).

⁹⁰ NRN South Main Street, 2008.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ In Akron proper, NOT&L transitioned from the streetcar to bus service as early as the 1920s. By 1930, bus service almost completely replaced streetcar service, and NOT&L separated transportation from electric generation, which became known as Ohio Edison (NRN Main-Market, 2003); Blower and Korach, 108.
⁹⁴ Mede Drive, "One Lest Drive Research Leven Levended 10 Means 2007.

⁹⁴ Mark Price, "One Last Ride," Akron Beacon Journal, 19 March 2007.

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That was the end of the streetcar"—Gary Dillon, vice president and program director of Akron Railroad Club.⁹⁵

It is a wonder that the streetcar service survived even into the 1930s in Kenmore, as the Akron Mayor had stated in 1924 "We are attempting to stand for motorization because of the increased tire business it will eventually mean in Akron. If motorization falls down it means that Akron is going to lose."⁹⁶

The Commercial District

The Sanborn maps dating from 1940 (updated) show that the block between 14th and 13th Streets still served as the neighborhood's civic center into which it had evolved in the late 1910s and early 1920s. The 1916 City Hall building on the northeast corner of 14th Street and Kenmore Boulevard appears to have been converted to a public library after Kenmore was annexed by the City of Akron in the late 1920s. The fire department appears to have remained for many years. A new public library was built across 14th Street in 1956, and the former public library and city hall was adapted into offices, including a "baby clinic" and bank.

There are six buildings in the Kenmore Boulevard Historic District that date to the period 1941-1947, and these include Pettit's Service Station (#4, 1947) and various commercial buildings. Functions housed in these buildings include: oil station, service station, shoe store, and sheet metalworks. These are the buildings that began to change the streetscape, introducing deeper setbacks and front parking lots, and reflecting the increasing use of automobiles.

The shift from streetcars to bus lines as means of public transportation was fairly typically seen in the 1930s-1940s in urban centers, illustrating the end of the role of the streetcar in shaping urban/suburban development. The increasing dominance of the automobile ushered in the next phase of suburban growth and outward expansion.

Kenmore – The Later Years (post-1947)

Prosperity in Akron and the Kenmore neighborhood continued through the end of WWII and the 1950s, as veterans fueled the baby boom's growing families and made large purchases such as new cars and homes. A parade and crowded sidewalks along Kenmore Boulevard are pictured in a 1961 photograph (Figure 39). However, by the 1960s, Akronites were moving further afield from downtown and Kenmore to the new developments in the suburbs around Akron, such as Fairlawn, Copley, and Bath to the west, Cuyahoga Falls, Stow, and Tallmadge to the north and east, and even Green to the south. The expressway made it all the easier to speed to these new developments, such as the Manchester Road bridge over the railroad and Kenmore Boulevard, which contributed to the decline of business on the boulevard. Amenities popped up in the suburbs, including restaurants, movie theaters, and supporting service sectors such as retail, grocery, barber, and the medical field, so there was no need to frequent the commercial core of Akron and Kenmore. Large civic buildings like Kenmore's 1916 city hall, 1956 library, and

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ Akron Beacon Journal article dated February 9, 1924, cited in NRN Main-Market, 2003.

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1916 school were deemed obsolete, because new uses could not be found and their upkeep was cost-prohibitive; these buildings fell into disrepair and were demolished in the 1970s and 1980s.

The rubber industry began to decline as favorable labor climates were found in the south where unions did not exist. The Main-Exchange Historic District National Register Nomination sums up the reasons for the exit of the rubber industry from Akron:

Rubber was king in Akron for almost a century before the causes of the decline surfaced. The causes were the [snubbing of] radial tire technology [developed by Frenchman Pierre Bourdin in 1946 to be more efficient], and other factors like complacent management, the high unit cost of production, aging inefficient multistory factory buildings, imports and competition, restrictive union work rules and labor unrest with triennial strikes, six-hour shifts and declining employment. These causes made it easier and desirable for the rubber industry to start shutting down plants and establish new factories in regions of the country without unions, like the south. . .By 1970, almost all tire manufacturing had moved elsewhere, like Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina, North Carolina, and overseas.

Akron's population in 1950 increased 12% to 274,605 (approximately 27,600 in Kenmore)⁹⁷, while Barberton's increased 16% to 27,820. Akron's population in 1960 increased just 6% to 290,351 (approximately 32,500 in Kenmore).⁹⁸ Akron's population then fell steadily in the latter half of the 20th century and into the 21st century, falling an average of 7% each year from 1970-present day. Barberton's population increased 22% to 33,805 in 1960, falling an average of 5% each year from 1970-present day. Akron's 2010 population was 199,110.

An article from 2003 shows that Kenmore's commercial core was making a come-back; by this date, Kenmore had its own historical society (founded 2001), ministerial association, community council (founded 1991), board of trade, community development corporation, senior center, and Kenmore Development Partnership (for the entire community, not just businesses). Kenmore stays viable because it offers what cannot be found at big box stores, like the comics shop, dance studio, cobbler, First Glance for middle schoolers sponsored by The Chapel and Goss Memorial Church; (other destinations on Manchester Road, like Akron Baptist Temple, Casa Mimi and Young's Restaurant (demolished after the article was written).⁹⁹ Further, in 2008, the new public library (#11) was constructed, and other buildings like the Rialto Theatre (2017-2018) have been rehabilitated.

In 2016 the Kenmore Neighborhood Alliance was formed "to improve the quality of life in our community through cultural, artistic, recreational and business revitalization." Kenmore Neighborhood Alliance, with financial assistance from the Knight Foundation, commissioned a planning and market study for the neighborhood. With funding from the Ohio Development Services Agency and the City of Akron, it also commissioned this National Register of Historic Places nomination. In 2018, the City of Akron initiated its Great Streets Program, including Kenmore Boulevard as one of 10 neighborhood business districts to receive financial support for

 ⁹⁷ Kenmore History Report 20, 11/1963, courtesy City of Akron Department of Planning and Urban Development.
 ⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Paula Schleis and Katie Byard, "An Image Problem," Akron Beacon Journal, 6 April 2003.

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improvements, including façade grants. Eight property owners on Kenmore Boulevard are slated to receive funding from that program for property improvements. As a Certified Local Government, this work will be reviewed by the City for effect on historic properties. In November 2018, The Kenmore Neighborhood Alliance initiated a site review with Heritage Ohio, to discuss the development of a Main Street Program for the district.

Comparable Streetcar Suburbs in Akron

The impact of streetcar lines in the formation of streetcar suburbs and the related commercial development follows two models. One is increased residential and commercial development occurring in outlying former rural crossroad or small centers now connected by streetcar lines, such as the examples of Thomastown and Middlebury. A second model are commercial nodes and corridors forming along new residential areas created by the introduction of streetcar lines, seen in Lane-Wooster, North Hill, West Hill, and Kenmore.

Akron area maps from 1891 and 1920 show active street car lines and developed areas served by streetcars. These include Thomastown, Middlebury, Goodyear Heights, Firestone Park, Wooster Avenue, North Hill/Temple Square, and West Hill/Portage Park. Thomastown was a small subdivision created in the mid-nineteenth century for Welsh mining workers, and Middlebury was a settlement of early nineteenth century mills and industry along the Little Cuyahoga River. Both these communities predate the development of the street car lines and were serviced by the lines more as a result of their existence, rather than developed with or as a result of street car development. Both of these lines are also shown on an 1891 streetcar map of Akron.

The Goodyear Heights community is located near the Middlebury terminal. Both Goodyear Heights and Firestone Park have significance as planned communities developed for the employees of their respective tire and rubber companies. Both have forms similar to the streetcar suburb type, however, since their developers were auto industry related, the emphasis on the streetcar is less significant here. Goodyear Heights was located within walking distance to the Goodyear factory and Firestone Park targeted for more middle-management and early on had an automobile orientation.

A line with a terminal on Wooster Avenue at Edgewood Street is shown on the 1920 map. This area is greatly altered due to the Route 59 Interbelt Highway constructed in the 20th century and recently redeveloped housing in this area. This area is also known as the Lane-Wooster neighborhood.

A line also existed continuing through the North Hill neighborhood connecting to the City of Cuyahoga Falls. Here subdivisions were smaller, mostly consisting of one or two blocks of expanded city grid, rather than a planned community. The commercial district in this area is referred to as Temple Square, related to a large Masonic Temple Building.

A line also followed West Market Street out to the West Hill neighborhood. This area had numerous small subdivisions, the most noteworthy of which is the Portage Park Allotment which

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was at the terminus of the line. Like Kenmore, Portage Park was also developed with investment from Will Christy, president of NOTL, with a strong relationship to the streetcar line. This area is a planned community, marketed as aggressively as Kenmore. Although significant in its own right, Portage Park does not have a relationship to industry like Kenmore. It does not have a commercial district, and is substantially smaller than Kenmore. It has similar historic integrity.

As the commercial core of a streetcar suburb and planned development, Kenmore Boulevard is distinctive in the Akron area. It was constructed purposefully with the streetcar line as a key component to the land plan.

Conclusion

The Kenmore Boulevard Historic District is significant at the local level under **Criteria A and C** for its association with **Community Planning & Development**, as the result of the growth of industry in Akron and Barberton, and **Transportation** networks linking workers and factories. The historic district is especially associated with the rubber industry, as a response to an extraordinary demand for worker housing. The population of Akron and Barberton grew exponentially during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Although the streetcar tracks have been removed and the curbs have been changed, the proposed Kenmore Boulevard district retains the character and feeling of its early 20th century development. The association with the NOT&L and streetcar suburb development is strengthened by the proximity of the highly ornate brick masonry streetcar shed buildings, and electric substation at the northeast end of the boulevard. Although Kenmore is no longer an independent city, the Kenmore neighborhood continues to maintain its unique identity, anchored by the commercial district on Kenmore Boulevard.

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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
- X Other

Name of repository: Kenmore Historical Society

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13.5 acres (per Arc GIS online 7/26/2018)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84:								
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)								
1. Latitude: 41.0443	Longitude: -81.5614							
2. Latitude: 41.0445	Longitude: -81.5553							
3. Latitude: 41.0435	Longitude: -81.5553							
4. Latitude: 41.0418	Longitude: -81.5614							

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Or UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

× NAD 1927 or	NAD 1983	
1. Zone: 17	Easting: 452819	Northing: 4543619
2. Zone: 17	Easting: 453330	Northing: 4543629
3. Zone: 17	Easting: 453330	Northing: 4543525
4. Zone: 17	Easting: 452812	Northing: 4543340

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

The boundary encompasses the buildings lining Kenmore Boulevard from approximately 11th Street SW, just past 16th Street SW, to the intersection with Florida Avenue. *Please see the attached parcel map for more detail.* The boundary captures the parcel with building #1 on the northeast side of the intersection of Kenmore and 11th Street SW, and generally proceeds westerly along the southern curb line of North Kenmore Alley (except not including the parcel to the north of building #2, and picking up the parcel with building #10 at the northeast side of North Kenmore Alley and 14th Street SW, and the parcel with building #20 at the northwest side of North Kenmore Alley and 15th Street SW).

The boundary then proceeds southerly along the eastern curb line of 16th Street SW until it intersects with the southern curb line of Kenmore Boulevard and angles out westerly to Florida Avenue, picking up the parcel with building #58 at the southeast corner of Kenmore and Florida Avenue. The boundary proceeds easterly along the northern curb line of South Kenmore Alley, turning northerly at the western curb line of 12th Street SW, and then running easterly along the southern curb line of Kenmore Boulevard, capturing the parcel on which stand buildings #27 and #62 at the southeast corner of Kenmore and 11th Street SW. The boundary turns northerly along the eastern parcel lines of building #27 and #62, and building #1, and returns to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the properties historically associated with the downtown development along Kenmore Boulevard. The commercial core was always intended to be between Wisconsin Avenue (16th St) and Indiana Avenue (13th Street), as the 1910 Atlas of Summit County shows narrow and deep lots approximately half the size (frontage-wise) of the lots beyond the core, which were reserved for residences. The Kenmore Boulevard Historic District maintains historic architectural integrity, which is exhibited by architectural styles and

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types of commercial buildings, and includes civic, institutional, and other building types which span 1900-1947. Historical architectural integrity is demonstrated through the retention of historic architectural elements in terms of original location, preserved design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: <u>Alice L. Sloan, Historic Preservation Specialist; Lauren Pinney Burge, AIA</u> organization: <u>Perspectus Historic Architecture/ Chambers, Murphy & Burge Studio</u> street & number: <u>43 East Market Street, Suite 201</u> city or town: <u>Akron</u> state: <u>Ohio</u> zip code:<u>44308</u> e-mail: <u>asloan@perspectusarch.com; lburge@perspectusarch.com</u> telephone: <u>330-434-9300</u> date: January 18, 2019; revised June 14, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kenmore Boulevard Historic District

City or Vicinity: Akron

County: Summit State: Ohio

Photographer: Lauren Pinney Burge, AIA / Alice L. Sloan / Lauren Pinney Burge, AIA

Date Photographed: January 2018 / August and October 2018 / January 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0001), northeast end of Kenmore Boulevard (873 Kenmore (#1) is on the right), camera direction N.

2. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0002), east end of Kenmore Boulevard (910 Kenmore (#28) is on the left), camera direction W.

3. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0003), Pettit's Service Station (#4) and M.C. Heminger House (#5), camera direction NW.

4. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0004), Kenmore Banking

Co. (#7), 941 Kenmore (#8), The Herald (#9), and Library (#11), camera direction NW.

5. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0005), First Methodist

Church of Kenmore/Kenmore Methodist Church of Akron (#10), camera direction NE.

6. (OH Summit County Kenmore Boulevard Historic District 0006), clock (#60), 971-989

Kenmore (#s12-17), 989 Kenmore (#18), and Cook Building (#19), camera direction NW.

7. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0007), 2200 15th Street SW (#20), camera direction NW.

8. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0008), Cook Building (#19),

989 Kenmore (#18), and 971-989 Kenmore (#s12-17), camera direction NE.

9. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0009), McCoy Building

(#21), 999 Kenmore (#22), 1003 Kenmore (#23), and 1009 Kenmore (#24), camera direction NW.

10. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0010), 1017 Kenmore

(#26), 1015 Kenmore (#25), and 1009 Kenmore (#24), camera direction NE.

11. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0011), 872 Kenmore (#27), camera direction E.

12. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0012), 910 Kenmore (#28) and 916 Kenmore (#29), camera direction SE.

13. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0013), 930 Kenmore (#31) and 922 Kenmore (#30), camera direction SE.

14. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0014), 938 Kenmore (#32),
942 Kenmore (#33), and Ritzman Bros. Building (#34), camera direction SW.

15. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0015), Smith Block (#37),956 Kenmore (#36), and 952 Kenmore (#35), camera direction SE.

16. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0016), Peters Building (#38), 966 Kenmore (#39), and Peters Building (#40) camera direction S.

17. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0017), 976 Kenmore (#42), McDowell's Pharmacy (#43), 984-988 Kenmore (#44), and 992 Kenmore (#45) camera direction SE.

18. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0018), Cook Building

(#19), 989 Kenmore (#18), and 985(-987) Kenmore (#17), camera direction N.

19. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0019), Great A&P Tea Co.

(#46), Rialto Theatre (#47), and 1002 Kenmore (#48), camera direction SW.

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20. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0020), Sterki Building (#52), 1010(-1012) Kenmore (#51), (1006-)1008 Kenmore (#50), and 1004 Kenmore (#49), camera direction SE.

21. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0021), 1020 Kenmore

(#55), Nice-Wercks Building (#54), and Citizens Banking Co. (#53), camera direction SE.

22. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0022), west end of

Kenmore Boulevard (Citizens Banking Co. (#53) is on the right), camera direction NE.

23. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0023), 940 Florida Avenue (#58), camera direction SE.

24. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0024), 1020 Kenmore

(#55), 1028 Kenmore (#56), 1030(-1034) Kenmore (#57) 940 Florida (#58), camera direction S.

25. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0025), middle section of Kenmore Boulevard (1003 Kenmore (#23) is on the left in the foreground), camera direction E.

26. (OH_Summit County_Kenmore Boulevard Historic District_0026), historic sign for "Rudick Jeweler" dates to 1946-47, 971-973 Kenmore Boulevard (#12), camera direction W.

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 100 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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>1</u>

LOCATION MAP





Note: #13 Not Used



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>2</u>

LOCATION MAP







National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Photo Key A

Page 3

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District

Name of Property Summit County, Ohio

County and State

N/A



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Photo Key



4

PROPERTY TAG

PHOTO TAG

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

Page

LEGEND

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XX



MAP B – NOT TO SCALE



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

 Kenmore Boulevard Historic District

 Name of Property

 Summit County, Ohio

 County and State

 N/A

 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation – Parcel Map





- - Approximate location of Historic District Boundary

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District Name of Property Summit County, Ohio County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation – Photo Key List Page 1

#	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Significant Uses
1	С	873 Kenmore Blvd.		c1922	Tea Co./Creamery
2	С	883 Kenmore Blvd.		1947	Oil Station
3	NC	901 Kenmore Blvd.		1963	Milk Co.
4	С	911 Kenmore Blvd.	Pettit's Service Station	1947	Service Station
5	С	915 Kenmore Blvd.	M.C. Heminger House	1900	Dwelling
6	NC	933 Kenmore Blvd.		1941	Service Station
7	С	937 Kenmore Blvd.	Kenmore Banking Co.	1916	Bank/Dentist/Realty
8	С	941 Kenmore Blvd.		c1922	Publishing/Cleaners/ Barber/ Billiards/ Junior Order of United American Mechanics/ Italian Civic Club
9	С	949 Kenmore Blvd.	The Herald	1918	Garage/Billiards/ Recreation
10	С	2181 14 th St. SW.	First Methodist Church of Kenmore/ Kenmore Methodist Church of Akron	1917, 1928	Church
11	NC	969 Kenmore Blvd.	Kenmore Branch, Akron-Summit Co. Library	2008	Public Library; Site of old City Hall
12	С	971 Kenmore Blvd.		1923	Grocery
13					
14	С	975 Kenmore Blvd.		1923	Grocery/Radio Shop/ Restaurant
15	С	977 Kenmore Blvd.		1923	Barber/Milliner

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District Name of Property Summit County, Ohio County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation – Photo Key List Page 2

#	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Significant Uses
16	С	981 Kenmore Blvd.		1923	Barber/Beauty Shop/ Tailor/Drycleaner
17	С	985 Kenmore Blvd.		1923	Radio Shop/Beauty Shop/Shoe Repair/ Restaurant
18	С	989 Kenmore Blvd.		1947	Shoe Store
19	С	991 Kenmore Blvd.	Cook Building	1919	Hardware
20	С	2200 15 th St. SW.		1946	
21	С	995 Kenmore Blvd.	McCoy Building	1926	Grocery/ Doctor
22	С	999 Kenmore Blvd.		c1922	Restaurant/Kenmore L&F Co./Direct Credits Society
23	С	1003 Kenmore Blvd.		1903	Grocery/ <i>Cook Hardware</i> / Confectionary/ Billiards
24	NC	1009 Kenmore Blvd.		1966	Masonic Lodge
25	С	1015 Kenmore Blvd.		c1922	Used Car Co./Dry Cleaning/Shoe Repair
26	NC	1017 Kenmore Blvd.		1923	Real Estate/ Beauty Shop/Car Dealership
27	С	872 Kenmore Blvd.		c1928	Restaurant
28	С	910 Kenmore Blvd.		1917	Funeral Directors/ Car Dealership/ Market
29	С	916 Kenmore Blvd.		1913	Dwelling
30	NC	922 Kenmore Blvd.		1956	Physician/ Retail/ Salon/Offices

NPS Form 10-900-a (Rev. 8/2002)

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45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	#
NC	C	NC	C	C	C	C	С	C	С	n	С	C	C	C	C/NC
992 Kenmore Blvd.	984 Kenmore Blvd.	980 Kenmore Blvd.	976 Kenmore Blvd.	974 Kenmore Blvd.	972 Kenmore Blvd.	966 Kenmore Blvd.	964 Kenmore Blvd.	960 Kenmore Blvd.	956 Kenmore Blvd.	952 Kenmore Blvd.	946 Kenmore Blvd.	942 Kenmore Blvd.	938 Kenmore Blvd.	930 Kenmore Blvd.	Address
		McDowell's Pharmacy		Fickes Building	Peters Building		Peters Building	Smith Block			Ritzman Bros. Building				Historic Name
1968	1912	1912	1910	1917	1915	1928	1904	1913	1915	1917-1921	1914	1916	1920	1926	Year Built
Law Offices	Postal Station/Pharmacy Grocery	Post Office/ Notions/Beauty Shop/ Pharmacy	Confectionary/Tailor/ Electric/Shoe Repair	Grocery/Offices/ Drug Store	Barber/Grocery/Watch Maker/Meats	Woolworths	Grocery/Bakery	Cook Hardware/ Government/Provisions/ Masonic Hall	Dry Goods/ Independent Order of Odd Fellows	Shoes/ Restaurant	Grocery/Hardware/ Department Store	Jeweler/Drug Store	Undertaking/Clothing/ Shoes/Bank/Insurance	Clothing/Dry Cleaners	Significant Uses

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#	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Significant Uses
46	С	998 Kenmore Blvd.	Great A&P Tea Co.	1923	Tea Co.
47	С	1000 Kenmore Blvd.	Rialto Theatre	1917-1921	Theatre
48	С	1002 Kenmore Blvd.		1917-1921	Grocery/Knights of Pysthias Hall
49	С	1004 Kenmore Blvd.		1917-1921	Department Store/Market/Hardware
50	С	1008 Kenmore Blvd.		1917-1921	Photographer/Grocery/ Shoe Shop/Dentist
51	С	1010 Kenmore Blvd.		c1922	WV Sterki Insurance/Restaurant
52	С	1014 Kenmore Blvd.	Sterki Building	c1915	Paints & Wallpaper/ Restaurant/ Insurance
53	С	1016 Kenmore Blvd.	Citizens Banking Co.	1917	Bank/Billiards/ Restaurant
54	С	1018 Kenmore Blvd.	Nice-Wercks Building	1920	Wallpaper/ Various Offices/ Restaurant
55	С	1020 Kenmore Blvd.		c. 1922	Grocery/ Drug Store
56	NC	1028 Kenmore Blvd.		1943	Sheet Metalworks
57	С	1030 Kenmore Blvd.		c1922 & 1951	Auto Supply
58	С	940 Florida Ave.		1930	
59	NC	915 Kenmore Blvd.		c1940	Garage
60	NC	Kenmore Blvd. between 14 th St and 15 th St		2015	Clock

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62 61 ŧ C/NC N N C 922(-924) Kenmore Blvd 872 Kenmore Blvd Address **Historic Name** Building c1978 Canopy 2010 Year Built c1940 Significant Uses Auto Garage Garage

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Note: Some addresses change between certain dates in a building's history.

1. 873 Kenmore Boulevard

- 1985-2017 R H S Security Hardware
- 1983-1984 vacant
- 1964-1982 Collen Electric Co.
- 1953-1963 Lawson Milk Co.
- 1946-1951 Y M C A
- 1939-1943 Fairmont Creamery Co.
- 1931-1939 A & P Tea Co.

1021 Kenmore Boulevard.

1928-1930 Great A & P Tea Co.

2. 883 Kenmore Boulevard

2015-Vacant 1988-2014 Shirt Factory 1985-1986 **Boulevard Donuts** 1984 Kenmore Wholesale Grocery 1979-1981 vacant 1975-1978 Cardinals Kitchen 1970-1971 Danny's Union Dale's Pure Oil Service Station 1968-1969 Gregory Pure Oil Station 1948-1967

3. 901 Kenmore Boulevard

- 2011-2014 Circle K
- 2003-2005 Mac's Convenience Store
- 1989-2002 Dairy Mart
- 1982-1983 Lawson Milk Co
- 1964-1981 Lawson Milk Co. Cleaners

211 Kenmore Blvd. (not there now)

1914 Joseph F & Norman O Nice (contractors)

901A Kenmore Blvd.

- 2011-2012 First American Loans
- 2002-2007 PayDay Cash Advance
- 1988-2004 Little Caesars Pizza

4. Pettit's Service Station (Empire Service Station) – 911 Kenmore Boulevard

1954-2015 Pettit's Automotive Electric

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N/A

Station

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District

1948-1953	Pettit's Service Station
1941-1946	Amoco Gas Station & Pettit's Service
1936-1940	Pettit's Service Station

1933-1935 Empire Service Station

5. M.C. Heminger House – 915 Kenmore Boulevard

- 2000-2015 Keith Pettit
- 1989 Mrs. Gladys Pettit
- 1938-1971 Willis G Pettit
- 1937 Saml F Baker
- 1933-1935 Alfred C Lackey
- 1931 Abraham M Lackey

1207 Kenmore Blvd.

1917-1930 Abraham M Lackey

225 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1907-1915 Abraham M Lackey
- 1901- M. C. Heminger

6. (925-)933 Kenmore Boulevard

- 2013-2015 Kenmore Car Care
- 2006-2012 Express Auto Service
- 1999-2005 Bill's Auto Service
- 1996-1997 Royers Sales & Service
- 1981-1995 Gary's Union 76 Service Station
- 1972-1980 Baker's Union 76 Service Station
- 1958-1971 Baker Pure Oil Service Station
- 1956-1957 Dwain's Service
- 1954-1955 Glen's Pure Oil Service
- 1952-1953Peter Stazen & Gurley

(auto service station)

- 1948-1951 J W Arnold (auto service station)
- 1938-1946 Akron Hi-Speed Co Station

7. Kenmore Banking Co. – 937(-939) Kenmore Boulevard

- 2006-2008 La'Jolie Beauty Supplies
- 2004 City Wireless Plus
- 1996-1999 J R Luxury Bath Systems
- 1995Action Home Service
- 1989-1994Flora Shoppe Florists
- 1978-1988Dr Harold G Bode
- 1968-1977 Dr John G Repasky Dr F E Bode

applicable)
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- 1966-1967 Helens Beauty Shop - Dr John G Repasky - Dr F E Bode Dr Apynys V E - Dr John G Repasky-Dr F E Bode - Dr Harold G Bode 1962-1965 State Farm Ins Co. - Dr Repasky J G 1960-1961 1948-1959 Dr Bode - Dr Repasky - Dr Thomas State Liquor Store No 178 1939-1957 Dr F E Bode- Dr J C Thomas 1937-1946 1934-1936 Dr Forrest E Bode 1933 Dr Forrest E Bode -First-C Trust Co Gardner Insurance Agency
- Kenmore Investment C Gardner Insurance Co 1931 Dr Forrest E Bode – Central D B & T Co. Kenmore Investment Co Gardner Insurance Co

1301 Kenmore Blvd.

1925-1930	Dr Forrest E Bode - Central D B & T
	Co Akron Realty Co - Homestead
	Land Co - Kenmore Investment Co
	Gardner Insuranc Co - Klein F W Co
1922-1924	Dr H J Saunders (dentist) - Akron
	Realty Co Homestead Land Co -
	Kenmore Investment Co - Kenmore
	Banking Co - Gardner & Haynes
1920-1922	Dr H J Saunders - Herman Loey
	(dentist) -Kenmore Banking Co -
	Gardner & Haynes - Kenmore
	Investment Co - Akron Realty Co
1918 -1919	Frank B Parrish - Kenmore Banking Co –
	Akron Realty Co
1917	Kenmore Banking Co
	Frank B Parrish (dentist)
941 (943, 945	5), 947 Kenmore Boulevard

8.

First Glance
Pop's Shop
Ancient Order of Hibernian'
Fox Cleaners - Hibernian's
Fox Cleaners
Fox Cleaners - Army & Navy Union
Fox Cleaner
Vacant
Mrs. Minnie Harrison (restaurant)

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1303 Kenmore Blvd.

1928	Frank A Ranck (meats)
1920	Brown & Isaacson (real estate)
1016 1010	Harald Dub Co

1916-1919 Herald Pub Co.

943 Kenmore Blvd.

945 Kenmore	Biva.
2013-2015	First Glance
1960-2012	Rubber City Realty Inc
1958-1959	Donna Maurer (religious goods)
1956-1957	Retha Roberts (restaurant)
1954-1955	Ruby's Restaurant
1952-1953	White's Shoe Shine
1950-1951	Kenmore Sports C
1024 40	I. 1 M

- 1934-49 John Marshall Barber shop
- 1933 Vacant
- 1931 Reliable R & I Co Robinson-Haynes I Agency

1307 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1930 Daughters of Am Hall
- 1928 Lodge Hall
- 1922-1927 Vacant
- 1920 Herald Pub Co

945 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1982-2012 Kenmore Barber Shop
- 1977-1981 ????
- 1967-1976 M A Myers Barber Shop
- 1952-1966 Kenmore Barber Shop
- 1950-1951 Ken News Shop
- 1946-1949 K & J(Jolly) Billiards
- 1934-1943 Louis Bickey (billiards
- 1933 Vacant Storeroom
- 1931 McClister & Winer (billiards) Daughters of Am Hall

1307 Kenmore Blvd.

1930Harry G Haynes (real estate)

947 Kenmore Blvd.

2013-2015	First Glance
2013-2013	

1989 Ancient Order of Hibernians

9.

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1972	vacant
1962-1971	Williams Screen Co
1948-1953	Army & Navy Union
1937-1943	Junior O U A M Hall
1934-1935	Junior O U A M Hall - Kenmore Italian Civic Club
The Herald –	949(-951) Kenmore Boulevard
2014-2015	First Glance
2011-2013	Rent-A-Center
2000-2008	Rainbow Rental & First Glance
1977-1997	Brode Dry Cleaning
1974-1976	Carpet Showcase Inc - Jungle Pets
1973	
1970-1972	Vacant
1968-1969	Vacant Storeroom
1956-1967	Boulevard Lanes
1948-1955	Kenmore Recreation
1947	Kenmore Recreation - Kenmore Board of Trade
1944-1945	No Directory
1943	Kenmore Recreation - South Akron Athletic Club
1938-1943	Kenmore Recreation
1937	Kenmore Recreation - Army & Navy Union -Kenmore Fender & B
1936	No Directory
1934-1935	Kenmore Recreation - Kenmore Fender & B R
1933	Vacant

1309-1311 Kenmore Blvd.

1930	Homer Garman (auto storage)
1925-1928	Kenmore Garage - Larker & Schiegel (billiards)
	Schario & Tuttle (billiards)
1920-1924	Kenmore Garage - Larker & Schiegel (billiards)

10. First Methodist Church of Kenmore/ Kenmore Methodist Church of Akron - 2181 14th **Street SW**

N/A

11. Kenmore Branch, Akron-Summit County Public Library – 969 Kenmore Boulevard N/A

12. 971 Kenmore Boulevard

2015 2011-2013 Blooms By Home Burt's New & Used 2008

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2007	Vacant
2006	Lord's Fitness
2004	T-N-T Curiosities
2003	Softlink services
2002	Micro-computer
1994-2001	Kenmore Consignment
1962-1993	Air-Way Sanitizer of Ohio Inc vacuuming
1960-1961	Marydor Builders & I Co
1946-1959	Lil's Fashion Shop
1946-1948	David Rudick (jeweler)
1936-1945	Vacant
1931-1935	Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.

1411 Kenmore Blvd.

1928-1930 Kroger Grocery & Baking

973 Kenmore Boulevard

- 2011-2014 Kenmore Easter Sports Bar
- 1952-2008 Kenmore Eastern Tap Room
- 1939-1951 Al's Cafe
- 1937-1938 Sonderman A W (restaurant)
- 1933-1935 Brumbaugh Floral Shop Schneck & Wentz
- 1931 Vacant Storeroom

14. 975 Kenmore Boulevard

- 1985-2015 Zoe Ann's Beauty Salon
- 1982-1983 Beth EL Thrift Shop
- 1968-1981 A Landau TV & Sales
- 1946-1967 Kenmore Tailoring Co.
- 1936-1943 Quality Restaurant
- 1934-1937 Earl B Allison (restaurant)
- 1933 Universal Radio S Co Kenmore Pop Corn Shop
- 1931 Wright Radio

1411 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1930 Wright Radio
- 1928 Kroger Grocery & Baking co

15. 977(-979) Kenmore Boulevard

- 1996-2015Steve's Barber Shop
- 1968-1995 Mike's Barber Shop
- 1960-1967 Michael Pleskatch (barber)
- 1934-1959 Byers Barber Shop

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1933	Byers & Carl Barber Shop
1931	Robert M Plank (barber)
1413 Kenmo	re Blvd.
1930	Robert M Plank (barber)
	Dorothy Hudson (milliner)
	John K Byers (barber)
979 Kenmor	e Blvd.
1999-2015	Metro Dental Laboratories
1994-1995	Ill Be Darn Shoppe
1992-1993	Crystal Images Studio
1991	vacant
1984-1990	Precision Typewriter Co.
1978-1983	Zoe Anns Beauty Salon
1977	Steak in a Box
1968-1976	Arnies Home Remodeling
1967	vacant
1954-1965	Deckon Radio & TV
1952-1953	Hedger Hardware & Appliance Store
1946-1949	Kenmore Model Shop
1943	Bee's Dress Shop
1939-1941	Muriel Wynn (milliner)
1931-1939	Dorothy Hudson (milliner)
	•
981(-983) Ke	enmore Boulevard
1991-2014	Walker Insurance Agency
1962-1990	A-A-A Insurance Agency
	Walker Insurance Agency Inc
1958-1959	I-La-Re-Ne Beauty Parlor
1956-1957	Hairline Harmony

- 1956-1957 Hairline Harmony
- 1941-1953 Kenmore Beauty Shop
- 1937-1940 Cline's Beauty Shop
- 1934-1935 Richards Jewelry Co
- 1932 Vacant Storeroom

16.

1931 John K Byers (barber)

983 Kenmore Boulevard

2004-08	A-Z Insurance Agency
2001	vacant
1997	vacant
1971-1995	A A A Insurance Agency
1964-1971	Walker Insurance Agency
1962-1963	Ramondo's Pizza Shop

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1946-1959	Universal Cleaners Co
1931-1943	Kenmore Tailoring & Dry Cleaning
1415 Kenmore Blvd.	
1930	Kenmore Tailoring & Dry Cleaning

17. 985(-987) Kenmore Boulevard

Walker Insurance Agency 1977-2014 1970-1976 Hairline Harmony Chuck's Shoe Repair 1968-1969 R L Milano (shoe repair) 1956-1967 1950-1955 Tony's Shoe Service Anthony Biondo (shoe repair) 1948-1949 Max Vendeland (shoe repair) 1946 1943 Michele Martucci (shoe repair) 1938-1941 Vina P Speck (beauty shop) 1937 Vacant Bartlett Radio S Co 1934-1935 1933 Vacant Universal Radio S Co. 1931

1417 Kenmore Blvd.

1930 Universal Radio S Co

987 Kenmore Blvd.

A-Z Insurance Agency 2004-2014 1997 vacant 1990 vacant 1981-1984 vacant 1974-1977 Kenmore Place Diner 1968-1971 Laura's Diner 1950-1967 Boulevard Lunch 1950-1951 Boulevard Lunch -

18. 989 Kenmore Boulevard 1994-2013 BG Designs

1774 2015	DO DOSIGIIS
1989	Kenmore Lodge 767 Knights of Pysthias
	Pysthian Sisters Queen Esther Temple 463
	Alcoholics Anonymous
	Daughters of America-Kenmore Council 237
	Royal Neighbors of America Camp 8248
	Rosicrucian Order
1962-1971	Knights of Malta R Neighbors
	Akron Transportation C U Inc Transportation W Union Local No 1

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- 1958-1961 Hairline Harmony Youth for Christ
- 1948-1957 Nathan's Shoe Store

19. Cook Building – 991 Kenmore Boulevard

- 2007J B's Arcade
- 1937-2003 Cook Hardware
- 1930-1936 G L Cook & Sons Co.
- 1919-1929 G.L. Cook & Son Co.

20. 2200 15th Street SW

Unknown

21. McCoy Building – 995(-997) Kenmore Boulevard

- 2007 Carls Taj Mahal
- 2003-2005 Boulevard Lounge
- 1999-2001Karl's Elbow Grill
- 1995-1997 vacant
- 1979-1994 Block H & R
- 1977-1978 Vacant
- 1975-1976Earth Blues
- 1966-1972Industrial Times Inst
- 1964-1965 Kenmore Piano & Organ
- 1962-1963Hairline Harmony
- 1952-1959 Spahr R. W.(grocery)
- 1943-1951 Louis R Johns (grocery)
- 1938-1941 Louis R Johns (grocery) J & R Coal Co.
- 1931-1937 Louis R Johns (grocery)

1501 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1930 Louis R Johns (grocery)
 - Dr John J Kirk
- 1922-1928Louis R Johns (grocery)
- 1919-1925Portage Market No 11
- 1917-1918Allen & Schlegel (grocery)
- 1916Willian J Bauer (grocery)
- 1915-1916 Lawrence E Bailey (blacksmith)

279 Kenmore Blvd.

1915 Lawrence E Bailey (blacksmith) William Martin (grocery)
1914 Everett A Peterman (grocery)
1912-1913 William Martin (grocery)

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997 Kenmore Blvd.

1997	vacant
1989-1990	Impressive Promotions adv specialty
1958-1988	Dr W H Kirk
1948-1957	Dr R H Kirk, Dr W H Kirk
1938-1947	Dr John J Kirk, Dr W H Kirk
1931-1937	Dr John J Kirk
1931	Ohio Finance Co.

1503 Kenmore Blvd.

1928-1930	James A Mulhern (shoe repairing)
1926-1927	Vacant
1925	Percy Veitch (attorney)
	Boulevard Agency
1924	People Saving & Loan Co.
	Zeisloft-Tifft Agency (insurance)

22. 999(-1001) Kenmore Boulevard

- 2006 Sappy Art Space
- 1999-2002 Lilli Ann's Beauty Salon
- 1985-1997 Kenmore Village Hair Shoppe
- 1966-1984 Thelma's Beauty Salon
- 1950-1965 Timm's Dry Cleaners
- 1947-1949 Vacant
- 1939-1946 Direct Credits Society
- (1941 999 1/2 J R Jolly billiards)
- 1938-1939 Vacant
- 1937 Bartlett Radio
- 1934-1935 Vacant

1505 Kenmore Blvd.

1925-1930 Kenmore L & F Co

- 1922Leon Chapman (lunchroom)
- 1917-1920 Thomas H Griffith (real estate)

281 Kenmore Blvd.

1916	Carmack Electric
	Jacob H Heckler (tea, coffee etc.)

1001 Kenmore Blvd.

1962-1969 Burdette Rlty - W F Spicer

- 1956-1961 Burco Bldrs Inc
- 1954-1955 Wilson Studio

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- 1952-1953 Crawford Const Co
- 1937 Kenmore Citizen
- 1934-1935 EtaLou B Salon

23. 1003 Kenmore Boulevard

1984-2014	UDC Dental Center
1970-1983	Dr M S Siebert
1966-1969	Burdette Realty & C Co.
	Spicer & Shapiro
1962-1965	Burdette Realty & C Co
	F W Spicer
1960-1961	Burdette Realty & C Co F W Spicer - Knights of Pythias
1952-1959	Burdette Realty - F W Spicer
	Daughter of American Hall
1950-1951	Vacant
1948-1949	Cardinal Sport Shop (billiards)
1946	Chas C Garrett (restaurant)
1941-1945	John E Bittikoffer (confectionery)
1931-1939	John E Bittikoffer (billiards)

1507 Kenmore Blvd.

1925-1930	John E Bittikoffer (billiards)
1924	John Marshall (billiards) - James Somers (cigars)
1920-1922	John Marshall (billiards)
1919	Marshall & Markell (billiards & barber shop)
1916-1918	John E Bittikoffer (confectionery)

281 Kenmore Blvd.

1912-1915 John E Bittikoffer (confectionery)

24. Victory Lodge – 1009 Kenmore Boulevard

v	0
1970-2014	Kenmore Masonic Temple - Victory Lodge No 649
	Fernleaf Chapter No 422 O E S
	Hollen Earl S Rainbow Assembly
	International Order of Jobs Daughters Bethel No. 67
1966-1969	Kenmore Masonic Temple

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25. 1015 Kenmore Boulevard

1964-2014	Etta Mae Smith Studio of Dance
1962-1963	Irene's Furniture
1956-1961	Stazen & Gurley (auto supplies & tire retreading)
1954-1955	Vacant
1952-1953	Walter J Burkholder (dry cleaning)
1950-1951	Walter J Burkholder (dry cleaning) - Howard H Hamilton (watch repair)
1948-1949	Walter J Burkholder (dry cleaning)
1946	Walter J Burkholder (dry cleaning) - Lake Mach Co Playground E Co.
1943	Walter J Burkholder (dry cleaning)
1941	Walter J Burkholder (dry cleaning) - Michele Martucci (shoe repair) - Sours Motor Sales
	Inc.
1939-1940	Walter J Burkholder (dry cleaning) - Michele Martucci (shoe repair)
	Leo J McFarland (soft drinks-whol)
1938	Walter J Burkholder (dry cleaning) - Max Vendeland (shoe repair)
1937	Dougherty Garage - Walter J Burkholder (dry cleaning) - Max Vendeland (shoe repair)
1934-1935	Dougherty Garage - Walter J Burkholder (dry cleaning) - James A Mulhern (shoe repair)
1933	George W Dougherty (Dougherty Garage)
1931	Pearson Used Car Co

1517-21 Kenmore Blvd.

1922-1930 Pearson & Co.

26. 1017(-1021) Kenmore Boulevard

- 2002-2013 Shook Manufacturing
- 1999-2001 Chuck's Jiffy Fastener Outlet Kincaid Tax
- 1993-1999 Kincaid Tax
- 1966-1985 Eastern Sales Co.
- 1964-1965 vacant
- 1962-1963 Casteel Motors Inc
- 1962-1964 1960-1961 Economy Renault P Inc
- 1958-1959 Henry Motors Inc
- 1956-1957 Sports Cars of Akron Inc
- 1954-1955 Akron's Big Store Inc
- 1952-1953 Mayflower Motor Sales
- 1947-1951 Hull-Dobbs Inc
- 1946 Hall-Roush Inc
- 1941-1943 Sours Motor Sales
- 1939-1940 Martin Motor Sales
- 1937-1939 Smith-Cooper Motor Inc

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1933-1935 Thornton Chevrolet Inc

1019 Kenmore Blvd.

1962-1971	Vacant
1960-1961	Economy Renault - P Inc
1958-1959	Henry Motors Inc
1946-1957	Vacant
1931-1943	Thomas H Griffith (real estate)

1527 Kenmore Blvd.

1928-1930	Thomas H Griffith (real estate)
	Mildred Gordon (beauty shop)
1925	Thomas H Griffith (real estate)
	Hester Burnley (beauty shop)
	Beynon Chevrolet Co.
1922-1924	Thomas H Griffith (real estate)
	Glen D Hall (grocery)
1919-1920	Boston & Ruble (grocery)
1917-1918	Boston & Son (grocery)

1021 Kenmore Blvd.

1966-1972	L-M Carpet Service
1960-1961	Economy Renault - P Inc
1964-1966	Watson Bros
1962-1963	Vacant
1958-1959	Henry Motors Inc
1956-1957	Johnnies Beverage Co
1954-1955	Wells Beverage Co
1948-1952	Werner's Beer & Wine
	e

South Side of the Street

27. 872 Kenmore Boulevard

1974-2014	Ace Lock & Door closer Service
1968-1971	Claud C Arnold (realtor)
1953-1967	Arnold's Television Sales & Service - Claud C Arnold (realtor)
1948-1951	Claud C Arnold (realtor)
1946	R L Preisse & R L Whetherhult (grocery)

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1943X-Cell Dairy Inc

1931-1933 Kenmore Barbecue

1022 Kenmore Blvd.

1930	Kenmore Barbecue
1928	Lunch Room

28. 910 Kenmore Boulevard

- 1985-2015 Celebrations Unlimited Rentals & Sales
- 1976-1983 Discount Tire Barn
- 1975 Vacant
- 1974 Ricks Cycle Shop
- 1967-1971 Son's Harley-D S & S Co.
- 1964-1966 Johnson Furniture Co
- 1962-1963 Statewide Distributors
- 1958-1959 Cambell Distributors Co.
- 1954-1957 Auto-Care of Akron
- 1946-1953 Kenmore Sales & Service
- 1934-1943 Kenmore Warehouse C Market

1200 Kenmore Blvd.

1928-1930Beynon Chevrolet Co1918J. M. Proehl Co. (funeral directors)

29. 916 Kenmore Boulevard

1993-2014	Kenmore Family Dental
1962-1992	Anthony Rakoci Jr., Dentist

1216 Kenmore Blvd.

1917-1926 Dr. Sidney J. Havre

30. 922(-924) Kenmore Boulevard

2008	Yard Sale Thrift & Gift Shop
2001-2002	Village Stampers & Crafts
1996-1997	Kenmore Tattoos & Art Studio
1995	Veterans Assistance
1993	The Watch Shop
1989	Faith Missions Book Store retail
1986-1988	Kitchen Kraft
1984	Arthur Aronson DPM

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1981	Lady bug Office Service
1980	American Indian Cnt

1700	
1979	Vacant
1966-1978	Dr Apynys V E

1960-1965 Dr Roberts R R

924 Kenmore Blvd.

2003	Cudtler-GMAC
1977-2001	Crawford & Crawford pub accts
1970-1971	R E Leading Audit & Tax
1968-1969	Educational Book Club of Akron
1967	John H Campbell
1953-1965	Thelma's B Salon
1948-1951	Ethel's S Shoppe
1946	Dr John C Hewgill (physician)
1943	Dr John C Hewgill (physician in army)
1931-1941	Dr John C Hewgill (physician)

1216 Kenmore Blvd.

Dr John C Hewgill (physician)
Dr John C Hewgill (physician)
Dr Sidney J Havre (physician)
Dr Sidney J Havre (physician)
Dr John W McCreery (physician)
Dr Sidney J Havre (physician)

31. 930(-932) Kenmore Boulevard

- 2004-2015 831 Photography Tattoos
- 1999-2003 James Norman CPA
- 1996-1997 Dan Shaes Tanning Salon
- 1992-1995 James H Norman CPA
- 1988-1991 Kincaid Tax Kenmore
- 1981-1986 Guarantee Mutl Life
- 1977-1980 Kenmore Development Fld
- 1948-1976 Brode Dry Cleaning Co
- 1941-1946 Allen Dry Cleaners
- 1939-1940 Vacant Storeroom
- 1937-1939 State Liquor Store No 178
- 1931-1933 Bickey & Marshall

(barber shop & billiards)

OMB	No.	1024-0018
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 Kenmore Boulevard Historic District

 Name of Property

 Summit County, Ohio

 County and State

 N/A

 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation - Tenant List

1220 Kenmore Blvd.

1930 Marshall & Bickey

932 Kenmore Blvd.

952 Kennore	DIVU.
(built 1926)	
2013	Advanced Restoration Group
2011-2012	Marley's Corner
2007	Vacant
2004-2005	Kenmore Family Restaurant
1988-2004	Kenmore Coffee Shop Restaurant
1962-1986	Coffee Shop
1956-1961	Aerolite Window Co
1954-1955	Stazen & Gurley
1953	Firestone Dollar Store
	Stazen & Gurley Auto Supply
1950-1953	Stazen & Gurley
1946-1949	Kenmore Home & Auto
	(Firestone Store)
1939-1943	Klein-Crosby Co. (men's ware)
1931-1937	Edward Havre (clothing)

1222 Kenmore Blvd.

1928-1930 Edward Havre (clothing)

32. Kenmore Savings & Loan Company- 938(-940) Kenmore Boulevard

- 2012-2015Thompson & Bishop
- 2006-2007 New Hope Baptist Church
- 2000-2005 S & W Train
- 1986-1997 Ye Old Book Shoppe
- 1980-1985 vacant
- 1978-1979 Crafters Corner
- 1976-1977 Academy Martial Art
- 1975 Vacant
- 1974 Akron Restaurant Equipment
- 1970-1972 Schrocks Race Arena Hobbies
- 1968-1969 Grove Race Ways
- 1966-1967 Kenmore Race Arena
- 1964-1965Johnson Furniture Co
- 1962-1963 Vacant
- 1956-1961 Kenmore Sparkle Market
- 1954-1955 Kenmore Food Center

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
Name of Property
Summit County, Ohio
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Tenant List

1943-1953 Merchant Market Co Wagner Prov Co, S & C Markets
1937-1942 Merchant Market Co Wagner Prov Co
1934-1935 Vacant Storeroom Dr Walker E McCorkle
1931-1933 Economy Shoe Stores

1302 Kenmore Blvd.

1930	Sandwich Shoppe - Dr McCorkle
1928	Economy Shoe Store - Dr McCorkle
1922-1927	Edward Havre (clothing & shoes)
1920	Vacant
1919	Kenmore Undertaking Co.

940 Kenmore Blvd.

- 2004-2015 Thompson & Bishop
- 1981-2004 Vacant
- 1975-1980 Mercury Radio & TV
- 1958-1972 Dr R J Higgins
- 1956-1957 Dr R R Roberts
- 1954-1955 Dr W E McCorkle
- 1952-1953 Dr W E McCorkle Marchant Markets Co.- Meat Marts Inc Maco Inc
- 1948-1952 Dr W E McCorkle Marchant Markets Co
- 1937-1947 Dr Walker E McCorkle
- 1934-1935 Vacant Storeroom
- 1931-1933 Kenmore S & L Co.
 - Kenmore Insurance Agency

1304 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1928-1930 Kenmore Insurance Agency Kenmore S & L Co Calderhead & Fiscus
- 1924-1927 Kenmore S & Loan Co Kenmore Insurance Agency
- 1920-1923 Kenmore Saving & Loan Co

33. 942 Kenmore Boulevard

- 2011-2015 Rubber City Realty
- 1994-1997 Vacant
- 1993 Innovative Computer Idea Kenmore Pride
- 1992 Vacant
- 1991 Z Tattoo
- 1990 vacant

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
Name of Property
Summit County, Ohio
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation - Tenant List

1989	Best Appliance
1988	Kenmore Komics
1978-1986	Critter Corners
1976-1977	Small World Distribution
1974-1975	Scottys Tropical Aquarium
1972	Auto Kraft Color
1970-1971	Vacant
1931-1969	Kenmore Drug Co.

1306 Kenmore Blvd.

1922-1930	Kenmore Drug Co
1919-1920	Edward Havre (men's furnishings)
1918	Vacant
1917	John F Hoy (jeweler) - Kenmore Coal Agency
1916	A J Heiman (jeweler)

240 Kenmore Blvd.

1915 David A Magilavy (clothing)

34. Ritzman Bros. Building – 946 Kenmore Boulevard

- Thompson & Bishop 2011-2015
- 2004-2007 Sleep Shack 1993-2004 Dr Mattress - Dr Waterbed 1989-1992 Video Channels video sales & rental 1988 Mina Brooks Ministry ???? 1987 1986 Help Center 1985 Vacant Beth EL Thrift Shop 1984
- 1981-1983 ????
- 1980 H J Wheel Chair Service
- Salvation Army Thrift Store 1968-1979
- 1965-1967 vacant
- Kenmore Dept Store Jay Dee Inc. 1937-1961
- 1931-1935 Carpenter Hardware

1310 Kenmore Blvd.

1926-1930	Carpenter Hardware
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- 1925 Irvin Hardware
- 1916-1924 Ritzman Bros (grocer)

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
Name of Property
Summit County, Ohio
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N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Tenant List

242 Kenmore Blvd.

1914-1915	Ritzman Bros (staple & fancy groceries)
1913	Ritzman Bros (Ernest E. & Albert R. (grocer))

35. 952 Kenmore Boulevard

2011-2013	Holeshots
2000-2004	Back Draft
1995-1999	The New Ideal
1950-1994	Ideal Nite Club
1948-1949	Mildred Abbott (restaurant)
1946	Nellie Cousins (restaurant)
1943	Earl B Allison (restaurant)
1941	Mary Winkler (restaurant)
1931-1935	Ideal Sandwich Shop

1316 Kenmore Blvd.

1928	Thomas M Roberts (barber)
1926-1927	Vacant
1924-1925	Subway Restaurant
1922	Albert Lackey (lunch room)
1918	W Turner (bakery)
1916-1917	Morris Wiener (furnishing - shoes)
	`` `

954 Kenmore Blvd.

1937-1949	Ideal Nite Club
1930-1935	Michael Bender (shoe repair)

1318 Kenmore Blvd.

1930	Ideal Sandwich Shop
1928	Mary F Reed (notions)
	Messner Bros (electrical contractors)
1926-1927	Reed Electric Co (Benj F Reed)
1925	Charles A Lee (plumbing & Heating)
	Reed Electric Co
1924	G I Williams (confectionery)

1922 Emmanuel Haidin (confectionery)

36. 956 Kenmore Boulevard

2011-2013	Burt's New & Used
2007-2008	Lords Fitness

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District Name of Property

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Summit County, Ohio County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Tenant List

2004-2005	Copen's Carpet Inc
1991-2003	City Carpet Sales
1989	C / P Sales Co.
1980-1984	Ambur Briefcase Co
1958-1978	Spiegel S C Center
1956-1957	Vacant
1946-1955	B E Griffiths Dry Goods
1939-1943	C R Griffiths
1931-1939	Davies & Griffiths Co. (dry goods)
	(1937 Marion Griffiths School of Dance)

1320 Kenmore Blvd.

1930	Davies & Griffiths Co - Dr Arthur L Harbarger
1920-1928	Davies & Griffiths Co - I O O F HALL
1917-1919	I O O F Hall - Nice & Wercks (dry goods)

240 Kenmore Blvd.

1915 David A Magilavy (clothing)

37. Smith Block – 960 and 962 Kenmore Boulevard

2013	Hairston Appliance
1991-2012	Anshutz Appliance
1990	vacant
1980-1989	C & P Sales Co. costumes & toys-wholesale
1946-1975	Brown Provision Co
1954-1967	Frank P. Pamer (attorney)
1960-61	Dr Bly J S - Rubber Industry Credit Exchange Inc - Pansler Realty Co
1954-55	Dr J S Crislip - Pansler Realty Co - Rubber Industry Credit Exchange Inc
1946	Dr J S Crislip - Dr H R Farmer - Masonic Lodge Hall
1933-1943	Brown Provision Co - Dr J Sharps Crislip - Masonic Lodge Hall
1931	Roth Provision Co - Dr J Sharps Crislip - Lodge Hall

1322 Kenmore Blvd.

1930	Roth Provision Co -Dr J Sharps Crislip - Lodge Hall
1925-1928	Roth Provision Co - Masonic Hall
1924	Kenmore Furn Co - Dr H H Prior - Masonic Hall
1922	Wohl Co - Masonic Hall - Dr H H Prior
1920	Wohl Co - Masonic Hall - Dr R J Higgins
1919	Vacant
1918	Cook G L & Son Co. (George L, Walter L) (hardware)
1016 1017	

1916-1917 Cook G L & Son - Mayor's Office - Water Dept

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Tenant List

244 Kenmore Blvd.

1915 Cook G L & Son Co. - Mayor's Office - Water Dept - Frank B Parrish (dentist)

962 Kenmore Blvd.

	e Diva.	
2015-	The Dragon's Mantle 2004-2008	Triple T Funding
1999-2003	Forever Amber's Artifacts	
1996-1997	Architecture Greenery Coml Service	3
1994	Arts & Events - Resume and Office	Service - The Pride
1991-1992	Robinson Bros Appliance	
1989	C & P Sales Co. costumes & toys-w	holesale
1979-1988	Vacant	
1970-1978	King Carpet	
1958-1969	Vacant	
1931-1957	Acme No 17	

1324 Kenmore Blvd.

1917-1930 Acme No 17

246 Kenmore Blvd.

1915 Acme No 17

38. Peters Building – 964 Kenmore Boulevard

2011-2015	Brooklyn Pizza Deli
2006-2008	Vacant
2002-2005	East of Chicago Pizza Co
2001	Dis-Play It Again
1999	Alaina's Fine Candies
1995-1997	Database Marketing Inc
1988-1992	Stay-In tune Strings
1980-1986	Electronic Mart Inc
1978	Palace Pizza Inc
1976-1977	Karens Pastry Kitchen
1934-1974	White House Bakery
1933	Ada E Bachtel (bakery)
1931	William C Bachtel (bakery)

1400 Kenmore Blvd.

1924-1930	William C Bachtel (bakery)
1922	Hunsicker Baking Co
1920	Purity Bakery

OMB No. 1024-0018

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<u>N/A</u>
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>Additional Documentation – Tenant List</u>

1918-1919	Gustave	A Huns	icker	(bakery)
		~ ~ 1	<i>(</i> 4 4	

1917William O Slutz (bakery)

1916 Horn W H & Co. (grocer & bakery)

248 Kenmore Blvd.

1915	William A Peters (grocer)
1915	Michael Bende (Shoe repair)
1912-1914	Acme No 17 Henry E Shook Mgr
	The Day Drug Co
	Kenmore Cleaning Works

39. 966(-970) Kenmore Boulevard

1968-2012	Kenmore Tailors & Clothiers
1931-1961	Woolworth F W Co

1402 Kenmore Blvd.

1917-1928 Dorothy Hudson (millinery)

1404 Kenmore Blvd.

1914-1928 Michael Bende (shoe repairing)

1406 Kenmore Blvd.

1926-1928	Robert M Plank (barber)
1925	Howard E Mumau (barber)
1919-1924	Harry Spielman (barber)

260 Kenmore Blvd.

1914 Central Plumbing Co.

970 Kenmore Blvd.

1938-1939	Grey Fox Cleaners and Tailors
	Thomas W Nickol (watch repair)
1937	Farmdale D. Stores Inc.
1934-1935	Edward Kalail (delicatessen)
1931	Bee's Dress Shop
1914	Hugh U Gardner (real estate)

262 Kenmore Blvd.

1915	Michael Moriarty (barber)
1915	Hugh U Gardner (real estate)

OMB No.	1024-0018

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
Name of Property
Summit County, Ohio
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Tenant List

40. Peters Building – 972 Kenmore Boulevard

2011-2015	Guitar Department Ltd
2003-2008	Harris Electric
2000-2001	Faith & Prayer
1984-1997	Lucas Music coin operated mach - S & J Novelty
1981-1983	S & J Novelty Co.
1977-1980	Calandras Cor
1962-1975	La Vera's Restaurant
1948-1961	Mary Ann's Restaurant
1946	Quality Restaurant
1943	G W Yoss (meats) - Joseph Scherr (grocery)

- 1941 Yoss & Mitchell (meats) Joseph Scherr (grocery)
- 1939-1940 G W Yoss (meats) Joseph Scherr (grocery)
- 1933-1937 Akron Business Brokers G W Yoss (meats) Joseph Scherr (grocery)
- 1931G W Yoss (meats) Joseph Scherr grocery) Richard Nye (attorney)
Chas Slusser (real estate & Ins.)

1408 Kenmore Blvd.

1926-1928	Phillip L Marino (watch maker)
1925	Phillip L Marino (watch maker) - Ernest R Geiser (optometrist)
1924	Reed Electric Co Phillip L Marino (watch maker)
1922	Mrs. Myrtle Parks (millinery)
1920	Mrs. K M Robinson (grocery)
1919	Mrs. K M Robinson (grocery) - Spielman & Allport (barbers)
1918	Clair F Wood (barber)
1916-1917	Clair F Wood (barber) - Hugh U Gardner (real estate) - Elmer H
	Prentice (insurance)
1915	Hugh Gardner (real estate)

41. Fickes Building – 974 Kenmore Boulevard

	0
1997-2013	Lay's Guitar Shop
1986-1988	Bee Healthy & Exercise
1984	vacant
1982	Seal Air Inc
1970-1981	Burdette Builders
1966-1969	Vacant Storeroom
1956-1965	Peoples S Drug Inc No 119
1933-1955	Peoples S Drug Inc No 119
	Ernest R Geiser (optometrist)
1931	Day Drug Co No 28; Ernest R Geiser (optometrist)

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Tenant List

1410 Kenmore Blvd.

1930	Dr John F Henderson
	Kenmore Market House
1919-1928	Dr O A Yolton, Kenmore Market
	House- Joseph Scherr (grocery)
	George Yoss (meats)
1918	Market House, Weinberg Baking Co,
	Portage Markets Co., Dr O A Yolton
1917	Central Electric Co., Lee & Maguire
	Plumbing Co Dr O A Yolton

264 W Kenmore Blvd.

1915-1916 Central Plumbing Co.

1412 Kenmore Blvd.

1412 Kenno	e Divu.
1930	Ernest R Geiser (optometrist)
	Wearwell Stores Inc
	(men's furnishing)
1926-1928	Ernest R Geiser (optometrist)
	Richard E Dasch (clothing)
1924-1925	Ernest R Geiser (optometrists)
	Whohl Co (clothing)
1922	Dr Edgar F Collins
	Ernest R Geiser (optometrists)
	Carmack Electrical Co
	Kenmore Music Store
	Philip L Marion (jeweler)
1920	Dr Edgar F Collins - Ernest R Geiser
	Harry Hughes (taxi service)
	Carmack Electrical Co Reed
	Electric Co Kenmore Music Store
1919	Carmack Electrical Co
	Dr Edgar F Collins
	-

42. 976 - 978 Kenmore Boulevard

1984-2012 Acree Barber Shop

Vacant
Daltons Barber Shop
Bow Hunting Specialties
Traffic Service Bur

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
Name of Property
Summit County, Ohio
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>Additional Documentation – Tenant List</u>

1970-1972	Van Thomas Barber Shop
10(0,10(0	T T

- 1968-1969 Vacant
- 1960-1967Pearl H Swain (barber)
- 1958-1959 Vacant
- 1956-1957 Raymond Maurer (religious articles)
- 1954-1955 Century Cleaners
- 1948-1953Allen Cleaners No 5
- 1931-1946 Israel L Robinson (clothes pressing)

1414 Kenmore Blvd.

1928-1930	Israel L Robinson (clothes pressing))
1924-1927	D C Robinson Co
1919-1922	Israel Robinson (tailor)

268 Kenmore Blvd.

1915-1916 Arthur Lehman (confectionery)

978 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1970-2014 Cobbler Shop Shoe
- 1968-1969 Vacant Storeroom
- 1962-1967 Metcalf Jewry
- 1960-1961 Tony's Shoe Service
- 1956-1959 Anthony Biondo (shoe repair)
- 1931-1955 John L. Conti (shoe repair)

1416 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1922-1930 John L. Conti (shoe repair)
- 1919 Am Electrical Co.
- 1917-1918 Carmack Electrical Co.
- 1915-1916 Luck Electrical Co.

43. McDowell's Pharmacy – 980(-982) Kenmore Boulevard

- 1996-2014 E & S Trains
- 1995 vacant
- 1931-1994 McDowell's Pharmacy Inc

1418 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1920-1930McDowell's Pharmacy Inc
- 1919Wagner Cut Rate Pharmacy
- 1918Israel Robinson (tailor)
- 1917 Kenmore Electrical Co.

OMB No. 1024-0018	
ulevard Historic District	

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
Name of Property
Summit County, Ohio
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Tenant List

270 Kenmore Blvd.

1915-1916 Post office

982 Kenmore Blvd.

1941-1951 Eva's Beauty Shop

1420 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1930 Gene's 5 C to 5 D Store
- 1928Gene Fewkes (notions)
- 1926-1927 Fewkes Bros.
- 1924-1925 King, O B & Co., (variety store)
- 1917-1918 Post office

44. 984-988 Kenmore Boulevard

- 2000-2015 Stone's Mattress & Furniture
- 1958-1999 Stone's Furniture Inc
- 1954-1955 Spang's Soda Shop
- 1937-1951 Kroger G & B Co
- 1934-1935 Donald Pelliteri (fruits)
- 1933 Portage Wholesale D G Co
- 1931 K & P Sales Co Portage Wholesale

1422 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1924-1925 Clate A Wagner (pharmacist)
- 1915-1922 Kenmore Drug Co

272 Kenmore Blvd.

1912-1914Day Drug Co. No 7Postal Station (Clate A Wagner Postmaster)1914-1915Otis Volton (physician)

988 Kenmore Blvd.

1946-1959Hedger Hardware & A Co1931-1943Kenmore Postal Station

1424 Kenmore Blvd.

1919-1930 Postal Station1917-1918 Harvey H Patterson (groceries & meats)

274 Kenmore Blvd.

1914-1916 John V Nice (dry goods)

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Tenant List

1913	Clyde Viall (grocery)
1912	Fred J Hines (meats)
	Kenmore Cleaning Works

45. 992 Kenmore Boulevard

2002-2003	James Lawson - Jr & Associates
2001	James Lawson - Jr & Associates - Nazareth Housing Develop Corp
2000	James Lawson - Beneficial Building Sv Inc.
1996-1999	Beneficial Building Sv INC
1994-1995	Beneficial building Sv INC - John Zimbardi (attorney)
1993	John Zimbardi (attorney)
1988-1992	John Zimbardi (attorney) - Insurance Service Asc.
1982-1986	Frank P Pamer (attorney) - John Zimbardi (attorney)
1973-1981	Frank P Pamer (attorney)
1972	Frank P Pamer (attorney) - Traffic Service Bur
1968-1971	Frank P Pamer (attorney) - Rubber Industry Credit Exchange Inc.

46. Great A & P Tea Co. – 998 Kenmore Boulevard

- 2013-2015 Kenmore Wireless
- 2011-2012 Megapolis Skate shop
- 2007 Kenmore Player's Club
- 2005 Game A Rama
- 1981-1997 Kenmore Mattress Inc
- 1977-1980 vacant
- 1964-1976 Miller's Rental Service
- 1962-1963 Goodwill Industries
- 1931-1961 A & P Tea Co

1502 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1924-1930 Great A & P Tea Co.
- 1922 Vacant
- 1919-1920 Earl Gindlesberger (confectionary)
- 1917-1918 John J Larker (billiards)

280 Kenmore Blvd.

1915-1916 John J Larker (billiards)

47. Rialto Theatre – 1000 Kenmore Boulevard

2018	Rialto Theatre
2004	DJ's DVD, Music, & Games

OMB No. 1024-0018

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
Name of Property
Summit County, Ohio
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

 Kenmore Boulevard Historic District

 Name of Property

 Summit County, Ohio

 County and State

 N/A

 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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1982-2000	Litho Arts Printing Service - Kentype Typesetting
1981	vacant
1979-1980	Action Plus Inc - American Athlete
1968-1971	Miller's Rental Service
1967	Kenmore Pizza & Chicken
1965-1966	Northeast Ohio Food Service - Sheriff Campbell
1964	Northeast Ohio Food Service
1962-1963	Economy S& L Co -Northeast Ohio Food Service IncCapital F Corp
1958-1961	Kenmore Loan & D Co - Kenmore Mortgage & B Inc
1952-1957	Vacant
1931-1951	Rialto Theatre (B. Raful)

1504 Kenmore Blvd.

1920-1930 Rialto Theatre

48. 1002 Kenmore Boulevard

- 1999- Gourmet Kitchen (Chinese Food)
- 1988-1990 Ja-Del Sales & Auction Co
- 1970-1985 Geiger Cabinet Shop
- 1968-1969 Vacant Storeroom.
- 1967 Summit Furniture Warehouse
- 1954-1965 Kenmore Family Shoe Store Knights of Malta
- 1931-1957 Knights of Pysthias Hall Kenmore Family Shoe Store Junior O U A M Hall

1508 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1928-1930 K of P Hall Kenmore Family Shoe Store
- 1925-1927 K of P Hall Himebaugh Bros
- 1924 K of P Hall
- 1919-1924 Alvin Gindlesberger (groceries & meats)
- 1918-1920 K & M Billiard Parlor

49. 1004 Kenmore Boulevard

- 2001-2003 Dan The T-Shirt Man
- 2000 One Source Janitorial Supply
- 1986-1997 D & G Uniforms Inc.
- 1982-1984 Village Cabinets
- 1980-1981 vacant
- 1977-1979 Better Builders
- 1975 Geopfert Service Co.
- 1950-1974 Kenmore Hardware
- 1936-1949 Carpenter Hardware

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>Additional Documentation – Tenant List</u>

1934-1935	Mayflower Market	
1022	Duadance (Carl O Stain)	

- 1933 Produce (Carl O. Stein)
- 1931-1932 Kenmore Dept Store (Louis Grotstein)

1512 Kenmore Blvd.

1920-1930	Kenmore Dept Store (men's - lady's & children's wear, Louis Grotstein)
	(Kenmore first Library was started in the back of store, 1924)
1919	Frank Eisenberg (furnishings)
1010	

1918 Otto M Hendershot (physician) - Bernard F Kirk (dentist)

50. (1006-)1008 Kenmore Boulevard

- 1953 Wilson Photo Service
- 1950-1951 Superior Photo Store
- 1933-1935 Dr Kermit K Kirk, Dr Bernard Kirk
- 1931Dr Chas L Woods

1514 Kenmore Blvd.

1314 Kennio	IE DIVU.
1930	R W Keefer (photographer)
1928	Dr J J Kirk (dentist)
	R W Keefer (photographer)
	Harry T Kemray (confectionery)
1926-1927	Dr J J Kirk (dentist)
	R W Keefer (photographer)
	Tawney Ice Cream Co.
1925	Dr J J Kirk (dentist)
	Tawney Ice Cream Co.
	Frank Brothers (photographer)
1924	Dr J J Kirk (dentist)
	Frank Brothers (photographer)
	Gerson B Ladrach (grocery)
	Ross Hollingsworth (meats)
1922	Dr J J Kirk (dentist)
	Frank Mockapetris (photographer)
	Ross Hollingsworth (meats)
	Gerson B Ladrach (grocery)
1919-1920	Dr J J Kirk (dentist)
	Otto M Hendershot (dentist)
	Lumas&Mockapsetris (photographers)
	Harry M Winer (grocery)
1918	Morris Wiener (shoes)

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Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
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Summit County, Ohio
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Tenant List

1008 Kenmore Blvd.

- 2011-2012 Target Panic Productions
- 1991-2007 Musician's Bargain Basement
- 1988-1990Burkett Art Supplies
- 1978-1981 Afghans of Eros Small World Dists
- 1976-1977 H R Block Inc
- 1972 Jeep & Joes Coach House
- 1970-1971 Sweet Williams Pizza Restaurant
- 1968-1969 Kenmore Pizza
- 1934-1967 Isaly Dairy Co
- 1931 Howe & Wylie Inc

51. 1010(-1012) Kenmore Boulevard

- 2011-2012 Standing in the Gap Kngdm
- 2002-2003 Temp 2 Hire
- 2000-2001 North Akron Tattoo Co.
- 1989-1999 Ritchey Opticians
- 1985 Ye Olde Book Shoppe
- 1984 Ye Olde Book Shoppe
 - D Plusquellic Atty
- 1978-1983Joseph R Harrison
- 1934-1937Alfred Hargrave (barber)
- 1931-1933Etta-Lou Beauty Parlor

1516 Kenmore Blvd.

1928	Wallace White (shoe shine)
1926-1927	Howard Mumau (radios)
1917-1925	W V Sterki
1916	Kime & Sterk (home builders)

290 Kenmore Blvd.

	Divu
1915	W V Sterki
1914	W V Sterki
	Kenmore Odd Fellows Temple Co.
1912-1913	W V Sterki

1012 Kenmore Blvd.

1977-2005	K & K Remodeling
1938-1976	Torch Club Co.
1937	Tillie Miller (restaurant))
1034-1935	Adda Rusch (restaurant)

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Tenant List

1933vacant1931Florrie B Borgen (restaurant)

1518 Kenmore Blvd.

1928-1930	Florrie B Borgen (restaurant)
1922-1927	Candy Shoppe
1919	Kenmore Wall Paper & Paint Co.
1918	Earl B Allison (restaurant)
1917	Kenmore Auto Supply Co
1916	Emil J Pascher (plumbing)

292 Kenmore Blvd.

1915	Watts & Albert (wall paper)
	John W Marshall (barber)
1914	Watts Bros (paints)
	John Marshall (barber)

52. Sterki Building – 1014 Kenmore Boulevard

- 2011-2015 Freedom Tax Service
- 2006-2008 The Fixx (tattoo parlor)
- 2005 Kenmore Companies
- 2002 Cindy's Got A Thrift Store
- 2001 Mystical Reflections
- 1999-2000 Smith House of Carpet Tomsic Clock Shop
- 1989 Ohio College of Maso-Therarpy
- 1982-1985 D & G Specialties
- 1934-1981 Waxier P E Agency
- 1931-1933 W V Sterki Agency

1520 Kenmore Blvd.

1926-1930	W V Sterki
1925	Kenmore Music Parlors (pianos - phonographs - radio)
1922	William B Craft (restaurant)
1919-1920	Charles R Culver (restaurant)
1918	Harry Watts (paints etc) - Edward Watts (painter)
1917	Harry Watts (paints etc) - Oscar R Beck (wall paper)

294 Kenmore Blvd.

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
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N/A
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Tenant List

53. Citizens Banking Co. – 1016 Kenmore Boulevard

•	Citizens Dam	King Co. Toto Remnore Doule vara
	2001-2012	Smith's House of Carpet
	2002	Absolute Massage Therapy
	1982-1997	Ohio College Masso-Therapy
	1978-1981	vacant
	1977	Zoe Anns Beauty Salon - Auto Flea Mart - Ronald Meltzer (real estate)
	1976	Zoe Anns Beauty Salon - Ronald Meltzer (real estate)
	1972-1975	Zoe Anns Beauty Salon - Ronald Meltzer (real estate) - H & R Block Inc.
	1962-1971	Vacant Storeroom
	1960-1961	Crown Furniture
	1954-1959	Vacant Storeroom
	1946-1953	Klein Cloth Co
	1939-1943	Hall's Cafe
	1938-1939	Paul Geiser (fruits)
	1937	Vacant Storeroom
	1934-1935	Pastime Billiard Parlor
	1933	Pastime Billiard Parlor - Fanny Bull (lunch)

1931 Pastime Billiard Parlor - Earl B Allison (lunch)

1522 Kenmore Blvd.

1930	Pastime Billiard Parlor - Clifton M Kimball (lunch)
1928	John R Sondles (billiards) - Vernon D Lynn (lunch)
1926-1927	John R Sondles (billiards) - Harry Madison (lunch)
1925	John R Sondles (billiards)

- 1924 Caperones Bros (billiards)- Clair F Wood (barber)
- 1922Akron Realty Co
- 1919-1920 Citizens Banking Co.

54. Nice-Wercks Building – 1018 Kenmore Boulevard

- 2003-2014 Magic City Sports Cards
- 1992-1993 M T Enterprises
- 1981-1991 Miller's Hobby Shop Inc. & Miller's Raceway
- 1975-1978 Keg N Bottle
- 1966-1972 House of Doubles
- 1956-1965 Kenmore Tavern
- 1952-1955 Kenmore Tavern Annette's Tavern Lunch Dr Robt J Higgins (dentist)
- 1950-1951 Kenmore Tavern Annette's Tavern Lunch Dr Robt J Higgins (dentist) Burdette Realty Co. - Francis W Spicer (attorney)
- 1948-1949 Kenmore Tavern Dr Robt J Higgins (dentist) Francis W Spicer (attorney)
- 1941-1946 Kenmore Tavern Dr R J Higgins (dentist) Spicer & Spicer (attorney)

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
Name of Property
Summit County, Ohio
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Page ³²

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
Name of Property
Summit County, Ohio
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Section number Additional Documentation – Tenant List

Clauda C	Arnold (rool	actata &	inguranaa)

	Claude C Arnold (real estate & insurance)
1939-1940	Kenmore Tavern - Dr R J Higgins (dentist) - Spicer & Spicer (attorney)
1937	Kenmore tavern - Dr R J Higgins (dentist) - Spicer & Spicer - Dr William J Franke
1934-1935	Nice & Wercks -Dr Robt J Higgins - Howard C Spicer
1933	Nice & Wercks - Dr Robt J Higgins - Howard C Spicer - Robinson-Haynes Agcy
	Reliable Realty & I Co
1931	Nice & Wercks - Howard C Spicer - Dr Robt J Higgins

1526 Kenmore Blvd.

1930	Nice & Wercks - Dr Robt J Higgins - John Stover (photographer)
1926-1928	Nice & Wercks - Dr Robt J Higgins - Dr G W Hamilton - Beatrice Bridger (beauty shop)
	Charles M Smith (justice of the peace)
1925	Nice & Wercks - Dr Robt J Higgins - Dr G W Hamilton
1924	John H Irvin (hardware) - Nice & Wercks - Dr Robt J Higgins - Percy Veitch (attorney)
	Anna M McGlumphy (hairdresser) - Harold V Johnson (justice of the peace)
1920	Kenmore Wall Paper Co
1919	Granville W Craft (fruits)
1914-1918	J W Marshall (barber)

55. 1020 Kenmore Boulevard

- 1989-1999 Kenmore Komics comic book & games
- Doll's Nest wholesale
- 1988 Doll Nest Boulevard Antiques
- 1982-1986 Doll's Nest
- 1980-1981 Act II Doll's Nest
- 1978-1979 Doll's Nest
- 1977 Diggers
- 1966-1976 Metzger Drug Co.
- 1960-1965 Metzger Drug Co. Dr Francis C Meszaros
- 1958-1959 Metzger Drug Co
- 1934-1957 Metzger Drug Co. Dr G W Hamilton Stanley M Graves (billiards)
- 1933 Dr Gerald W Hamilton Kenmore Drug Co Alfred L Hargave (barber)
- 1931 Dr Gerald W Hamilton Kenmore Drug Co

1528 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1928-1930 Kenmore Drug Co.
- 1925-1927 John Marshall (barber) Kenmore Drug Co.
- 1924Joe P Markell (barber) Kenmore Drug Co.
- 1922 Clinton W Phillips (grocer)
- 1920 Glenn Hall (confectionery)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation – Tenant List

56. 1028 Kenmore Boulevard

1975-2002 McCutchan Company1958-1972 Lowry Furnace Co.1931-1957 Lowry Sheet Metal works

1532 Kenmore Blvd.

- 1930 Vacant
- 1928Pentecostal Mission
- 1926-1927 Vacant
- 1925 Service Tool Salvage Co.
- 1924 Vacant
- 1922 Kenmore Sheet Metal & Furnace Co
- 1919-1920 Kenmore Furnace & Sheet Metal Co.

57. 1030(-1034) Kenmore Boulevard

- 2004-2013 Summit Hydroponics
- 2000 Vacant
- 1952-1993 United Auto Supply

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District Name of Property Summit County, Ohio County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>Additional Documentation –</u> <u>Tenant List</u>

1030-1032 Kenmore Blvd.

1000 1001 1	
1946-1951	United Auto Supply
1937-1943	United Auto Supply
	Armstrong Radio & Electric
1933-1935	Ernset C Hunsicker (bakery)
1933	John Simon (produce)
1931	Carl Stein (produce)
	Harris Tailoring & Cleaning Co

1534 Kenmore Blvd.

1034 Kenmore Blvd.

1950-1951	Vacant
1948-1949	Pauline's Service Station
1933-1946	Cities Service Oil Station
	(Jacob L Abbott)
1931	Vacant

1538 Kenmore Blvd.

1930	Charles A Wilson (filling station)
1926-1928	S H Caldwell (filling station)
1920-1925	Robinson Service Station

58. 940 Florida Avenue

Unknown

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District Name of Property Summit County, Ohio County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 1. Map of Coventry, Ohio 1856

Source: 1856 Matthews and Taintor Map of Summit County, Ohio

OMB No. 1024-0018

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District Name of Property Summit County, Ohio County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 2. Map of Coventry, Ohio 1874

Source: 1874 Tackabury Mead Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio

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Figure 3. Map of Coventry, Ohio 1891

Source: 1891 Illustrated Summit County, Ohio
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N/A
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Figure 4. Map of Kenmore, Ohio 1908

Source: 1908 Map provided by Kenmore Historical Society

- - - - - - Approximate location of Historic District Boundary

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Kenmore Boulevard Historic District Name of Property Summit County, Ohio County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 5. Map of western portion of proposed Kenmore Boulevard Historic District, Kenmore, Ohio 1910

Source: 1910 Atlas of Summit County, Ohio

---- Approximate location of Historic District Boundary

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Source: 1910 Atlas Summit County, Ohio

- - Approximate location of Historic District Boundary

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Figure 7. Map of Kenmore, Ohio 1915

Source: 1915 Hopkins map of Kenmore, Ohio

- Approximate location of Historic District Boundary

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Figure 8. Map of Kenmore, Ohio 1916

Source: 1916 Sanborn map of Kenmore, Ohio

- - - - Approximate location of Historic District Boundary

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Figure 9. Map of Kenmore, Ohio 1916

Source: 1916 Sanborn map of Kenmore, Ohio

- - - Approximate location of Historic District Boundary

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 10. Map of Kenmore, Ohio 1916

Source: 1916 Sanborn Map of Kenmore, Ohio

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Figure 11. Map of Kenmore, Ohio 1916

Source: 1916 Sanborn Map of Kenmore, Ohio

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Figure 12. Map of Kenmore, Ohio 1916

Source: 1916 Sanborn Map of Kenmore, Ohio

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Figure 13. Map of Akron, Ohio 1920

Source: 1920 Blower & Korach Map of Akron, Ohio

- - - - - Approximate location of Historic District Boundary

National Park Service United States Department of the Interior

Continuation Sheet National Register of Historic Places

Kenmore Boulevard Historic District

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Figure 14. Map of western portion of Kenmore, Ohio 1921

Source: 1921 Hopkins Map of Kenmore, Ohio

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Figure 15. Map of eastern portion of Kenmore, Ohio 1921

Source: 1921 Hopkins Map of Kenmore, Ohio

Approximate location of Historic District Boundary

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Kenmore Boulevard Historic District Name of Property Summit County, Ohio County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 16. Map of Akron area, Ohio 1922

Source: 1922 EEBrownell Map of Akron, Ohio

- Approximate location of Historic District Boundary

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Kenmore Boulevard Historic District Name of Property Summit County, Ohio County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 17. Map of western portion of Kenmore, Ohio 1940, updated late 1950s.

Source: 1940 Sanborn Map of Kenmore, Ohio

- - Approximate location of Historic District Boundary

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Kenmore Boulevard Historic District Name of Property Summit County, Ohio County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 18. Map of eastern portion of Kenmore, Ohio 1940, updated late 1950s.

Source: 1940 Sanborn Map of Kenmore, Ohio

- - - - - Approximate location of Historic District Boundary

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Kenmore Boulevard Historic District Name of Property Summit County, Ohio County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 19. Photo showing 910 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken aprx. 1930's

Source: Kenmore Historical Society

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Figure 20. Photo of 911 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken aprx. 1950's.

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Figure 21. Photo of 915 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken aprx. 1930's.

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Figure 22. Photo of 930, 938, 942, 946, and 952-956 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken during parade. Photo taken aprx. 1950's.

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Figure 23. Photo of 930 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken 1931.

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Figure 24. Photo showing 933 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken aprx. 1950s.

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Figure 25. Photo showing 933 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken aprx. 1950s.

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Three Things to Remember

FIRST-Saving money is the surest way of becoming wellto-do and independent.

SECOND-The safe place to keep the money you save is in a bank.

THIRD—Our bank offers you the very best of banking service and accommodation.

For your own good, start a bank account with us at the earliest possible moment.



Figure 26. Photo showing 937 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken 1919.

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Figure 27. Photo showing 938, 942, and 946 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken between 1950-1956.

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Figure 29. Photo showing 964 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken aprx. 1905.

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Figure 30. Photo showing 971 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken 5-12-1956.

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Figure 31. Photo showing 980-984 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken aprx. 1940s.

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 N/A

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Figure 32. Photo showing 984 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken 1919.

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Figure 33. Photo showing 991 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken 1917

Source: Kenmore Historical Society

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Figure 34. Photo showing 1000 Kenmore Blvd. Rialto Theatre. Photo taken aprx. 1940s.

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N/A
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Figure 35. Photo of 1000 Kenmore Blvd. Rialto Theatre. Photo taken aprx. 1930s.

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Figure 36. Photo showing 1000, 1002, 1004, 1008, 1010, 1014, and 1016 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken 1950.

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N/A
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Figure 37. Photo showing 1010, 1014, 1016, 1018 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken 1933.

Source: Akron-Summit County Library

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Figure 38. Photo showing, (#52) Sterki Building, c. 1930

Source: Kenmore Historical Society

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N/A
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Figure 39. Photo showing 1030-1020 Kenmore Blvd. Photo taken 1961.
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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\$30.000.00 IN HOMES GIVEN AWAY. SEE PAGE 46

ONE OF THE TEN HOUSES TO BE GIVEN AWAY. WORTH \$3,000.00

TAKE A FLYER. SEE PAGE 46

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Figure 40. Photo showing home give away flyer. Photo taken 1901.

Source: Kenmore Historical Society





United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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\$30,000.00 IN HOMES GIVEN AWAY. SEE PAGE 46



ONE OF THE TEN HOUSES TO BE GIVEN AWAY. WORTH \$3,000.00

TAKE A FLYER. SEE PAGE 46

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Figure 41. Photo showing home give away flyer. Photo taken 1901.

Source: Kenmore Historical Society

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Figure 42. Image showing Akron Reality Co. booklet. Image from 1901.

Source: Kenmore Historical Society

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Figure 43. Colored postcard showing "Business Center, Kenmore, Ohio." Image from 1916. Pictured on right is building #44 (red brick); pictured on left is building #23 (blond brick). Source: Kenmore Historical Society. See below Photo 25 for current view.





the National or State reservations shown on this map

DMA 4666 II SE-SERIES V852















































KENMORE KOMICS & GAMES SENAL HERRICH





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination			
Property Name:	Kenmore Boulevard Historic District			
Multiple Name:				
State & County:	OHIO, Summit			
Date Rece 7/24/20	News Content and Contents Content and Content and Contents (Contents) and the state of the state			
Reference number:	SG100004354			
Nominator:	SHPO			
Reason For Review				
X Accept	ReturnReject9/6/2019 Date			
Abstract/Summary Comments:	AOS: Community Planning and Development, Transportation; POS: 1900-1947; LOS: local. Streetcar suburb planned community.			
Recommendation/ Criteria	NR Criteria A & C			
Reviewer Lisa D	eline Discipline Historian			
Telephone (202)3	54-2239 Date 9/4/19			
DOCUMENTATION	I: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No			

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



City of Akron, Ohio

DANIEL HORRIGAN, MAYOR

February 28, 2019

State of Ohio Historic Preservation Advisory Board Ohio History Center 800 E. 17th Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43211-2474

Re: Kenmore Boulevard Historic District National Register Nomination

To Whom It May Concern:

As Mayor of the City of Akron, I enthusiastically support the nomination of Kenmore Boulevard for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Kenmore Boulevard has been selected as part of my neighborhood revitalization initiative called Great Streets Akron that redirects city resources to targeted, neighborhood business districts, one of which is Kenmore Boulevard. The impact of a historic designation for Kenmore Boulevard will emphatically amplify our efforts.

This designation will make historic tax credits available to the owners of contributing buildings in the district. This nomination is an important part of a broader effort on the part of the Kenmore Neighborhood Alliance to encourage redevelopment and reinvestment in the commercial district of Historic Kenmore, something I wholeheartedly support.

Sincerely,

Don Hy -

Daniel Horrigan Mayor



P.O. BOX 3707, AKRON, OHIO-44314

FOUNDED 2001

To: The Ohio Historic Preservation Advisory Board

From: Kenmore Historical Society; President: Matt Zeiner

Re: Kenmore Blvd.

Date: February 25, 2019

As the President of the Kenmore Historical Society, I cannot express how excited we are that a portion of Kenmore Boulevard is being considered to be registered as one of Ohio's historic places. The Kenmore Historical Society works hard to preserve and promote the history of Kenmore and this move would help us to highlight and further preserve the rich history of the Kenmore area.

Kenmore Boulevard has always been a destination for many generations of Kenmore residents. Kenmore is a hard-working community that values our history, traditions and "small town in a big town" feeling. Even if they move away, Kenmore is always home and has a special place in many peoples' hearts and minds. We strongly feel the historic designation will help to maintain our history while helping to draw people and development back to the area and further propel Kenmore into the future!

The Kenmore Historical Society's motto is "Proud Past, Strong Future." Having a portion of Kenmore Blvd. recognized as a historic site will preserve our history while ensuring this community has a strong future. It is our vision and dream for Kenmore. We fully support the historic designation and hope you will grant Kenmore Blvd. this historic status.

Sincerely,

Matt Zeiner

www.kenmorehistorical.org

Committees

Civil Justice Criminal Justice Higher Education Co-Chair, Criminal Sentencing Subcommittee

35th House District Summit County

Columbus Office Vern Riffe Center 77 S. High Street 10th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215-6111 (614) 644-6037 (800) 282-0253 (614) 719-0000 (Fax) <u>Rep35@ohiohouse.gov</u> www.ohiohouse.gov

Tavia Galonski State Representative

To: The Ohio Historic Preservation Advisory Board From: Representative Tavia Galonski Re: Kenmore Blvd. Date: February 25, 2019

As the State Representative for the Kenmore area, I am absolutely enthralled that a portion of Kenmore Blvd. is being considered by the advisory board to be registered as one of Ohio's historic places. The Kenmore neighborhood has been one of the cornerstones for the city of Akron for decades. It is a true picture of the American spirit: hard working, proud of their community, and rooted in longstanding tradition. Unfortunately, like so many of these true American communities, Kenmore has fallen onto hard times as of late.

Yet the Kenmore residents have proven to be resilient. The community's focus has been hyperfocused on what can be done to improve their community. As this Kenmore renaissance of sorts continues, the neighborhood is quickly developing into the arts center of Akron. Throughout the neighborhood you can find brightly painted murals, concert venues, recording studios, and hobby shops all along Kenmore Blvd. Kenmore is coming back to life with music and art being the forefront.

Furthermore, Kenmore has received the attention of multiple community developers who have generously given financial support to execute the neighborhood's vision. Kenmore is receiving the care and attention it deserves to modernize, but also needs to preserve its history. Having a portion of Kenmore Blvd. recognized as a historic site would preserve Kenmore's rich history while it propels itself into the future. I stand in firm support of this recognition and I hope you will deem Kenmore Blvd. worthy of historic status.

Respectfully,

Tavia Galonski



F	ECEIVED 2280
	JUL 2 & 2019
NA	RUBINITEN OF HISTORIC PLACES

July 22, 2019

Julie Ernstein, Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places National Park Service National Register of Historic Places 1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228 Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Ernstein:

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

<u>NEW NOMINATIONS</u> Champion Coated Paper Company Defiance High School Wright Company Factory Kenmore Boulevard Historic District COUNTY Butler Defiance Montgomery Summit

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the information to the National Register of Historic Places nominations for <u>Champion Coated Paper Company</u>, <u>Defiance High School</u>, <u>Wright Company Factory</u>, and <u>Kenmore Boulevard Historic District</u>.

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,

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

Enclosures

	REDUCTE SHOW TO AND A CONTINUE OF
	NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
	OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE 800 E. 17 th Avenue Columbus, OH 43211 (614)-298-2000
	materials are submitted on <u>July 2019</u> n of the <u>Kenmore Blvol 140</u> to the National Register of s: <u>Summit Count</u> OH
	Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form Paper PDF Multiple Property Nomination Cover Decument
	Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document Paper PDF Multiple Property Nomination form Paper PDF
	Photographs Prints TIFFs CD with electronic images
~	Original USGS map(s) Paper Digital
	Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s) Paper Piece(s) of correspondence Paper PDF
COMMENTS:	Other
	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: