

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

OCT 30 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Lake Shore Bank and Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch

Other names: Goodrich Social Settlement/Goodrich-Gannett Neighborhood Center

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: 5410 St. Clair Avenue & 1368 E. 55th Street

City or town: Cleveland State: OH County: Cuyahoga

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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 A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Barbara Owen</u> DSHPO Inventory & Registration <u>October 21, 2015</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Ohio 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 criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:)

For Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

12.15.15
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, TERRA COTTA, WOOD

Narrative Description

Lake Shore Bank and the Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch

Summary Paragraph

The nominated property consists of two associated buildings that were originally constructed in 1904 and 1905 as separate buildings with a common wall, and later connected in 1971. The connection was made through the shared common wall at the first floor of each building by the social service organization that used the buildings for more than 45 years.

The former Lake Shore Bank and the former Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch are located on a triangular-shaped lot on the southwest corner of the St. Clair and E. 55th intersection in Cleveland (Figures 1-7). Once heavily residential, the surrounding neighborhood became increasingly industrial as the 20th century progressed. The front (north) elevation of the Lake Shore Bank (Photos 1-4) faces St. Clair Avenue and occupies the widest part of the lot, which narrows as it moves south. The bank building is rectangular in shape with a five-bay wide, two-story main block flanked by a one-bay wide, one-story block on the east and west sides (Photo 1). The south (rear) side of the building connects to the two-story Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch (Photos 7, 15). The library building is triangular in shape and fronts East 55th Street (Photos 7-12). On the rear of the library, a two-story addition constructed in 2001 at the middle of the elevation houses an elevator and stairs (Photos 13-15). A sketch map is included for reference (Attachment 1) that shows the original footprints of the buildings and later additions with construction dates.

Both buildings were designed by Cleveland architect William R. Watterson with Charles S. Schneider, and ground was broken on the buildings in 1903. The bank opened in March 1904;

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the library was dedicated in April, 1905. Neo-Classical Revival in style, both buildings are concrete and steel frame construction with solid red brick walls and brick quoins at the corners. The symmetrical buildings are heavily ornamented with Classical architectural details in white terra cotta, a striking contrast against the red brick. Nearly all the original, regularly-spaced, divided-light, wood windows remain in both buildings, the windows are in fair to poor condition; exterior doors have been replaced with storefront systems or more utilitarian metal doors. Overall, the buildings retain a high degree of historic integrity through intact interior spaces and historic materials and exterior architectural details. They are in good condition with isolated elements in fair to poor condition. Both buildings are currently vacant.

Narrative Description

Lake Shore Bank

The Lake Shore Bank (Photos 1-7; Figures 8-12) features a classic projecting pedimented gable portico that spans the three center bays in front of an inset porch with center entrance and a coved terra cotta ceiling. The portico is supported by four colossal fluted Ionic columns on low stone bases that rise two-stories to a wide entablature with "LAKE SHORE BANK" incised in the terra cotta blocks. Above, the pediment with brick face has a divided-light oculus trimmed in terra cotta. The large entablature carries onto the two-story block and wraps the building below a dentiled cornice surmounted by a large terra cotta parapet with an open balustrade in sections and large urns that sit on piers.

The center entrance has a contemporary sign inset in the round-arch masonry opening over a contemporary storefront door with sidelights. The flanking round-arch masonry openings have an original stucco panel over a transom window and a terra cotta band over a one-over-one sash with an original iron grill covering the window. Above each round-arch opening is a divided light oculus in a wood frame with four terra cotta keystones, one marking each quadrant of the circle. Terra cotta keystones are used across all elevations in varying sizes and locations. On the face of the building at each side of the portico is a one-over-one wood sash and transom with a projecting terra cotta sill with brackets, a terra cotta band between the window and the transom, and a terra cotta pedimented window hood with an oversized keystone and large scroll brackets. A white terra cotta band at the first floor line creates the water table that wraps the building.

Set back on the sides of the two-story block are the one-story wings of the building, which are each one bay wide and four bays deep. The round-arch masonry openings have the same stucco and window assembly but with simpler ornamentation. Rather than a window on the north elevation, the west wing masonry opening has a storefront door with sidelights and a transom (part of a renovation in 2001) under the stucco panel. This wing of the building wasn't part of the original design (Figure 5). It was approved by the bank's Board of Trustees in 1906 and added soon after (Figure 6; Attachment 1) to provide a secondary entrance and space to house a Foreign Exchange office, which was heavily supported by the surrounding immigrant neighborhood. The addition was designed to match the original building and served to complete the symmetry of the building we see today. In 2001, an integral ADA ramp and stairs of brick, stone and concrete were added outside the door (Photo 15). The cornice and parapet on the main block also wrap the wings. The west wing addition abuts the library building (Photo 15); the east wing stands off the north end of the library, creating a pie-shaped space between the

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two buildings that is one bay deep due to the position and angle of the library along E. 55th (Photo 7). A band of four windows in the east and west walls of the main block, above the east and west wings, are not visible from the ground on the exterior of the building. They can only be seen when inside the former bank (Photos 16, 17), framed by the interior architectural elements.

The interior of the bank (Figures 13-20) has been remodeled over its history but still retains many architectural features including the large public lobby space, marble floors and baseboards, decorative pilasters, a highly ornamented coffered ceiling, original fireplace and surround, original wood doors, and perimeter office spaces (Photos 16-19). Each of the eight high windows on the east and west walls of the banking space (four each side) appear to have had 63 frosted or etched lights with lead comes (Photos 16, 17; Figure 17).

The Goodrich-Gannett Neighborhood Center, which purchased the library building in 1963, expanded into the bank building when it was donated to the organization by Cleveland Trust (former Lake Shore Bank) executives in 1970. Before vacating the building, the bank removed the vault located in the southwest corner of the first floor. It appears that a section of the common wall must have been dismantled to remove the vault because the partial wall with the rounded corner and crown molding that appears in historic photos (Figure 20) enclosing the vault remains in place (Photo 17).

In early 1971, the opening in the common wall where the vault was removed and the former vault space were used by Goodrich-Gannett to create the building connection needed for the growing social service organization. The opening that held the vault door remains on the east wall of the enclosure while the north wall has a large opening that completed the building connection (Photo 17, Figure 20). Near the southeast corner of the bank there is a second doorway (the metal door is just visible at the edge of Photo 16, behind an added half wall) between the two buildings but it isn't clear when that connection was made. The building has a full basement.

Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch

Built of the same brick and terra cotta as the Lake Shore Bank, construction also began on the Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch in 1903. Dedicated in April 1905, the library abuts the south side of the bank building and occupies the south portion of the triangular lot (Photos 7 and 8; Attachment 1; Figures 21-25). The two-story, flat-roofed, red brick building with brick quoins and white terra cotta appointments is triangular in shape. On the south elevation at the point of the triangle, the building is one bay wide with a boarded window opening on the first floor and the original nine-over-nine window on the second floor (Photo 12; Figure 21). Both windows sit within brick and terra cotta flat-arch masonry openings with keystones. From the south elevation the building widens as it moves north until it connects to the bank building. The building sits on a slightly raised brick foundation over a full basement with small, regularly-spaced, two-light aluminum replacement windows protected by bars in every masonry opening. A white terra cotta band at the first floor line creates the water table that wraps the building. A terra cotta band also wraps the second floor at the bottom of the windows and the building is capped by a highly decorative terra cotta cornice and parapet. The corners of the parapet are capped by terra cotta urns and, above the center building entrance bay, the parapet features a decorated terra cotta shield with scrolls and cornucopia swags (Photo 8).

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The library entrance is located in the center of the symmetrical east elevation on E. 55th Street (Photos 9 and 10). Replacement double-leaf metal doors now sit within the original pedimented, white terra cotta door surround with Ionic pilasters and "PUBLIC LIBRARY" in the entablature. The door assembly and entrance bay is slightly inset between adjacent brick pilasters, which appear between the ten windows on the first floor. Five large, round-arch masonry openings with the original 22-over-10 wood windows in fair to poor condition flank the entrance bay along the east elevation. Each round-arch window sits on a terra cotta stoop within a slightly recessed brick surround with a single soldier course, a recessed stucco panel and a terra cotta keystone at the top of the window. This assembly sits under a double soldier course of brick that creates the arched masonry opening, all which originates from terra cotta blocks at the top of the pilasters.

Above the entrance is an original Palladian wood window with a terra cotta surround that features fluted Ionic pilasters, a cornice and keystone below a large stucco panel within a round-arch masonry opening, and a 30-over-20 window flanked by 6-over-12 windows (Photo 11). Five brick and terra cotta flat-arch masonry openings with keystones and original 12-over-12 wood windows flank the Palladian window assembly. The windows, which are in fair to poor condition, sit on the terra cotta band that wraps the building at the second floor.

The north elevation of the library consists of one bay before it intersects the rear of the bank building, which sits parallel to St. Clair (Photo 7; Figure 25). The position of the bank creates a pie-shaped space between the two buildings. The single bay of the north elevation matches the detail of the east elevation.

The west (rear) elevation of the library along the now vacated Marquette Avenue has the same window detail as the front of the building but there are fewer window openings on both floors with slightly different but original configurations (Photos 13 and 14; Figure 26). Some of the arched windows on the first floor have just the arched portion of the window with brick below; historically, the arched windows appeared at the top of built-in book cases in the library reference room (Figures 31-33) and the second floor windows are different sizes. The most notable change on this elevation is the two-story addition built in 2001 that houses an elevator and egress stairs (Photos 12-14). The addition also incorporates a brick, stone and concrete ADA ramp to the south of the tower. A square brick chimney with a blind brick arch and terra cotta keystone on each face sits at the northwest corner of the roof (Photo 15).

Historically, the library had three main spaces on the first floor—the reference room on the south end (Figures 31-33), the children's room on north/east ends (Figures 34-39), and the circulation room (Figures 27-30) in the center adjacent to the historic front entrance vestibule and stairs (Photo 20). Inside the front entrance vestibule, the library retains the historic split stairs with a decorative wrought iron railing and marble wainscoting between the first and second floors (Photos 23-26). The circulation room has been subdivided to create smaller offices, restrooms, and corridors. No evidence of the children's room remains but the historic storybook tiles from the fireplace surround (Figure 39) have been removed and are on display at the main library downtown. The shape of the reference room is intact as are several original square, fluted posts with Ionic capitals remain (Photos 21, 22; Figures 31, 32). Other posts are partially visible or are enclosed in walls due to more recent remodeling on the first floor. While the library was connected to the bank through the former bank vault space in 1971 when

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Cleveland Trust donated their building to Goodrich-Gannett (1970), most of the alterations visible today were undertaken during the last 20 years of Goodrich-Gannett occupancy. The second floor historically housed offices and meeting space but it doesn't appear to have ever had the decorative elements of the first floor (Photos 27-30). Ceilings are lower and there is no evidence of any decorative posts. There are steps and a small stage (Photo 27) in the northeast corner of the second floor—the stage may have been added in the mid-1940s when the library was used briefly for Intercultural displays (Figures 40-42), but the walls around the stage are newer. The library interior is in good to fair condition.

Despite the alterations, this property retains a high degree of architectural integrity as seen in the brick walls, terra cotta elements and appointments, original windows and overall building composition. The exterior additions did little damage to the historic building fabric and one can clearly recognize the original building massing and detail on a site that has change little from the day the buildings were completed. The elevator tower is to the rear of the building, does not overwhelm and can clearly be differentiated from the historic portion. While alterations have occurred on the interiors, the architectural integrity is supported by the nearly original bank layout and the original interior architectural elements such as the pilasters, coved ceiling and skylight. In the library, the historic staircase, the historic columns and trim, and the still identifiable historic reference room space reflects the buildings significant history. The property's more than 100 year history serving the neighborhood as a bank, a library, and a social service center is reflected in the physical presence of the building today.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Commerce

Education

Social History

Period of Significance

1904-1965

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

William R. Watterson

Charles S. Schneider

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph
Summary**

The property qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for architectural significance and association with the commercial, educational and social development of the community at the level of local significance. The period of significance begins in 1904 upon completion of the bank building and continues for another 50 years, ending in 1965, per National Register guidance, since the property continued to serve its community until 2006.

The history of the institutions that occupied these two adjoining buildings exemplifies the evolution of Cleveland's banking industry, the physical growth and social and philosophical changes of the Cleveland Public Library and later, the progression of social service delivery to ethnic and minority neighborhoods. The institutions also continued to develop strategies to serve the needs of the immigrant and minority residents of the surrounding neighborhood. True to the Carnegie philosophy, the buildings were built to be and are still considered architectural landmarks in the neighborhood.

Architecture

The adjoining prominent and architecturally matched pair of buildings, constructed on a triangular shaped area of land at the primary neighborhood intersection of East 55th Street and St. Clair Avenue, were designed by the locally prominent Cleveland architects William R. Watterson with Charles S. Schneider and are Neo-Classical Revival in style. These buildings are among the most architecturally significant buildings found in this working class, immigrant, and largely industrial neighborhood. Today, the buildings retain many of their exterior and interior architectural features.

The Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch also has the distinction of being the second neighborhood library branch in Cleveland (out of 15 branches) that was funded by grants from Andrew Carnegie. It is now the oldest Carnegie library branch building remaining in Cleveland. The first Carnegie library branch built in Cleveland, Woodland, was destroyed by fire many decades ago.

Commerce

Lake Shore Bank, created by industrialists whose successful manufacturing facilities were located in the St. Clair neighborhood, provided their employees and other neighborhood residents, mostly immigrants, a place to deposit their wages and savings. Lake Shore Bank also served the neighborhood by having bilingual employees, exchanging foreign currency, and selling steamship passages. Lake Shore Bank's success enabled them to be a major part of one of the largest bank mergers in America with Cleveland Trust in the early 1920's.

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Education

In the early 20th century, Cleveland's innovative public library branch system served as the primary learning adjunct to neighborhood schools and location for adult education. An entire section of the St. Clair Branch building was devoted to children, promoting reading through story hours, clubs, and year-round activities, using children as the way to draw adults into the library. Adults were encouraged to attend lectures, travelogues, and musical programs. The library also offered English language classes, citizenship classes, as well as books to assist workers to increase their job skills.

Social History

The services that these two neighborhood institutions provided a community focal point for this burgeoning turn of the 20th century immigrant neighborhood and industrial district. By the mid-20th century, library system changes, population movement and industrial district expansion resulted in the closure of the library branch. A generation later, the bank relocated to a new building elsewhere in the neighborhood that provided automobile oriented features.

Recognizing ongoing social service needs in the area, one of Cleveland's earliest settlement houses, Goodrich Social Settlement, shifted its focus eastward to this neighborhood, where the overwhelmingly immigrant neighborhood had evolved into a core of Southern and Eastern European residents and many Blacks, who had arrived more recently. Both the Library Board and Cleveland Trust exhibited foresight to consider neighborhood needs and participated by transferring their buildings to Goodrich. In turn, Goodrich utilized these buildings for more than 45 years, marking a century of building occupants serving the diverse residents of the St. Clair neighborhood.

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

The buildings were originally built for the Lake Shore Bank (1904) and the Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch (1905). Lake Shore Bank existed until 1922, when it merged with Cleveland Trust and the building continued as one of their bank branches until 1970. The building was then donated to the Goodrich Social Settlement by the bank for the organization's use (1971-2006). The St. Clair Branch library closed in 1941 and reopened briefly as the Intercultural Library (1943-46). It was then rented, and later purchased, from the Cleveland Public Library system by the Goodrich Social Settlement for their use (1957-2006). Both buildings are now vacant.

Because of the essential interrelationship of the bank, library, and residents, illustrating the evolution of more than a century of neighborhood social history, the following narrative will discuss the institutions and neighborhood in tandem.

Cleveland Public Library – Beginnings

The beginnings of the Cleveland Public Library, and the differing philosophies of the early directors, set the stage for the innovative approach to learning and community responsiveness that occurred at the Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch from its inception.

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Although library service had been offered through the Cleveland Municipal School District's Central High School, the present library system opened on February 17, 1869 in rented space in downtown Cleveland.

The three most significant persons associated with the library during the life of the St. Clair Branch were William H. Brett (b. 1846 - d. 1918), Linda A. Eastman (b. 1867- d. 1963), and John G. White (b. 1845 - d. 1928). The institution's third and fourth directors were Brett (1884-1918) and Eastman (1918-38), respectively. White was a lawyer and long-time Library Board trustee (1884-86 and 1910-28), who also served many years as Board president (1913-28).

William Brett's approach to what libraries should be was vastly different from that of his predecessor, Irad L. Beardsley, the second librarian of the Cleveland Public Library. Beardsley "would not consider the idea [of open shelves] because it would 'muss up' those books that were not stolen." In regard to children, Beardsley "felt strongly that the proper business of boys and girls should be the work of the classroom, [going so far as to] prohibit the 'lingering' of children in the library building."¹

Brett, in contrast, believed that "'in so far as he compares books and exercises his judgment in reaching a choice, he is educating himself.' In this regard the 'open alcoves of the free library' would become 'broad highways' "and that the "fundamental function of a library is 'not to make people wise, but how to make them want to be.' Brett also believed that "borrowers must not only be trusted but should be challenged to prove their integrity." Brett's purpose " 'was to give all children a cordial welcome, to make them feel at home, to give them all possible liberty consistent with the rights of others, and to lead them by gentle ways to the use of better books.'"²

Beginning with Brett, the library worked to bring books to the entire community. By 1890 he had developed the concept of the open shelf library, where patrons could peruse books and make selections on their own. The library also provided services to children and youth, extension work in neighborhood branches and school libraries, and library stations in businesses, factories, and hospitals.

Under Brett's leadership, the first branch libraries were opened in Cleveland beginning in the mid-1890s. The library created an innovative method to construct the buildings for several of its early branches by partnering with a financial institution active in the neighborhood where the library wished to establish a location, because construction funds were not available. The financial institution paid for a mutually agreed upon lot and built a branch library building based on plans and a budget approved by the library board. The financial institution then leased the property to the library, and the library paid the property taxes.

Cleveland Public Library director William H. Brett had a mission to "increase the clientele of the library through deposit stations and branches."³ Funding for library branches and accumulating

¹ C. H. Cramer, *Open Shelves and Open Minds, A History of the Cleveland Public Library* (Cleveland & London: The Press of Case Western Reserve University, 1972), pp. 50 and 61.

² C. H. Cramer, *Open Shelves and Open Minds, A History of the Cleveland Public Library* (Cleveland & London: The Press of Case Western Reserve University, 1972), pp. 50-51, 61.

³ C. H. Cramer, *Open Shelves and Open Minds, A History of the Cleveland Public Library* (Cleveland & London: The Press of Case Western Reserve University, 1972), p. 75.

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books was scarce, but during the 1890s Brett was able to both establish four branches in rented buildings and make arrangements with dozens of businesses and organizations to house small collections of books that were made available to the public.⁴

With pleas for monetary assistance unanswered by Cleveland's elite, "...Brett turned to the possibility of 'foreign aid'."⁵ As early as 1891, Brett approached Andrew Carnegie in hopes of convincing him to finance a library branch in Cleveland. He was rebuffed because Carnegie was concentrating on building libraries elsewhere.

Cleveland Public Library/Andrew Carnegie Libraries Partnership

Beginning in the early 1890's, industrialist Andrew Carnegie revolutionized public libraries in America by creating funding partnerships with local entities. The Cleveland Public Library became a major partner with Carnegie, and the St. Clair Branch is the oldest surviving Carnegie library in the Cleveland Public Library system.

Carnegie Libraries

Public libraries were far rarer in the late 1800s than they are today, because reliable funding mechanisms were scarce and appropriate buildings and collections were difficult to assemble. At the time, many local governments did not consider libraries "public necessities," so there were no tax funds for library support in these instances. If a community desired a library, it may have needed to rely on the generosity of local philanthropists or civic improvement organizations.⁶ A national audit of public libraries, undertaken in 1898 by the U. S. Board of Education enumerated only 637 public libraries in the United States.⁷

In 1893, when Andrew Carnegie funded the Fairfield Public Library in Fairfield, Iowa, a community with which he had no personal or business ties, he began a program of funding library construction that would continue for almost 30 years, influencing the establishment of libraries "at such an astounding rate as to become woven into the fabric of civic life – as cornerstones of the educational system, as social centers, and as architectural landmarks."⁸ Between 1893 and 1919, Carnegie donated over \$41 million to build almost 1,700 libraries in over 1,400 communities in the United States alone.⁹ "At the time of his last grant in 1919, 3,500 public libraries stood across the nation, and Carnegie had paid for half of them."¹⁰ Ohio received 78 grants for 106 libraries, making it the fifth largest recipient of grant funds for Carnegie Public libraries in the country.

⁴ C. H. Cramer, *Open Shelves and Open Minds, A History of the Cleveland Public Library* (Cleveland & London: The Press of Case Western Reserve University, 1972), p. 76.

⁵ C. H. Cramer, *Open Shelves and Open Minds, A History of the Cleveland Public Library* (Cleveland & London: The Press of Case Western Reserve University, 1972), p. 77.

⁶ Theodore Jones, *Carnegie Libraries Across America, A Public Legacy* (New York: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997), p. 16.

⁷ Theodore Jones, *Carnegie Libraries Across America, A Public Legacy* (New York: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997), p. 2.

⁸ Theodore Jones, *Carnegie Libraries Across America, A Public Legacy* (New York: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997), pp. 11-12.

⁹ C. H. Cramer, *Open Shelves and Open Minds, A History of the Cleveland Public Library* (Cleveland & London: The Press of Case Western Reserve University, 1972), p. 79; Theodore Jones, *Carnegie Libraries Across America, A Public Legacy* (New York: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997), p. 103.

¹⁰ Theodore Jones, *Carnegie Libraries Across America, A Public Legacy* (New York: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997), p. 3.

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Andrew Carnegie and his secretary James Bertram required certain financial commitments from communities that were recipients of a library donation. The "Carnegie formula" stipulated that communities show a need for a library, provide the building site and an annual maintenance fund equal to at least 10% of the building's construction costs, and provide free service to all.¹¹ Architectural styles varied, "reflecting the choices of local building committees and communities." The Carnegie library, in addition to being an architecturally handsome building, "was a repository for culture and beauty but it was culture, too – an abstraction made real in mortar and stone ..." giving "... a tangible form to notions of self-improvement and connectedness with a larger, global community of information and ideas."¹²

Beginning after WW II however, Carnegie libraries throughout the United States faced multiple challenges: "overcrowding, population shifts, urban development, new technology, and old age – resulted in some one hundred Carnegie libraries being razed during the 1960's – one every six weeks."¹³

Carnegie Libraries in Cleveland

Over a decade after he was initially rebuffed, Brett approached Carnegie again in 1903. This time, Carnegie agreed to provide \$250,000 to build seven library branches "if the pledge of the City be given that it will maintain these Seven Branch Libraries at a cost of not less than \$25,000 a year, and in addition provide sites for the building." Brett so impressed Carnegie with his management of the library branch funds, that Carnegie eventually increased the amount to \$590,000, enabling Brett to build a total of 15 branch libraries.¹⁴ This was the largest Carnegie grant of any city in Ohio.¹⁵ The St. Clair Branch has the distinction of being the second neighborhood library branch in Cleveland funded through the first grant. St. Clair is now the oldest Carnegie library branch building remaining in Cleveland. The first branch, Woodland, was destroyed by fire many decades ago.

True to the Carnegie philosophy, the Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch was an architectural landmark in its neighborhood and provided the surrounding immigrant community with educational opportunities, a social center for ethnic and cultural programs, and eased immigrant transitions by providing English language instruction, citizenship classes, and assistance in increasing job skills.

Architectural Design and Construction – St. Clair Branch Library and Lake Shore Bank

The library board received a request to establish a branch near the intersection of St. Clair Avenue and Willson Avenue (now East 55th Street) as early as 1900.¹⁶ Early in 1902, a development agreement was approved with the Lake Shore Banking and Savings Company,

¹¹ Wikipedia, "Carnegie Library," https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnegie_library and Albert King Hawkes," https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_King_Hawkes (accessed 27 April 2015).

¹² Theodore Jones, *Carnegie Libraries Across America, A Public Legacy* (New York: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997), p. xi.

¹³ Theodore Jones, *Carnegie Libraries Across America, A Public Legacy* (New York: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997), p. 116.

¹⁴ C. H. Cramer, *Open Shelves and Open Minds, A History of the Cleveland Public Library* (Cleveland & London: The Press of Case Western Reserve University, 1972), p. 78; James M. Woods, *One Hundred and Twenty-Five, 1869 – 1994, A Celebration of the Cleveland Public Library* (Cleveland: The Friends of Cleveland Public Library, 1994), p. 12.

¹⁵ Theodore Jones, *Carnegie Libraries Across America, A Public Legacy* (New York: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997), pp. 156-157.

¹⁶ *Thirty-Third Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1901, p. 14.

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following the ownership and leasing roles and responsibilities outlined earlier.¹⁷ Lake Shore Bank intended to acquire a triangular shape lot bounded by St. Clair Avenue, Willson Avenue, and Marquette Street (Figure 2). The library branch would be constructed on the vacant south portion of the parcel, while on the north portion, Lake Shore Bank intended to demolish the existing structures and construct a new building for their use (Figure 3).

The adjoining prominent and architecturally matched pair of buildings, constructed at the primary neighborhood intersection of East 55th Street and St. Clair Avenue, were designed by the prominent Cleveland architects William R. Watterson with Charles S. Schneider, and are Neo-Classical Revival in style. These adjoining buildings are among the most architecturally significant buildings found in this working class, immigrant, and largely industrial neighborhood.

Architects: William R. Watterson with Charles S. Schneider

The architects of the buildings were William R. Watterson (1867-1929), with Charles S. Schneider (1874-1932).¹⁸ Watterson was born in Cleveland and began practicing architecture in 1890. He studied architecture at Columbia University (1892-94), and in 1894 returned to Cleveland as representative for the New York firm George B. Post, overseeing construction of the Park Building on Public Square. A year later he returned to his own practice, designing commercial, residential, and institutional buildings, along with two buildings at the Case School of Applied Science.¹⁹

Charles Schneider, F.A.I.A. was also a native Clevelander. He received his architecture training in the office of Granger & Meade, later Meade & Garfield, and studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. In 1901, Schneider joined Watterson's practice as a draftsman, and in 1903 the firm became Watterson & Schneider. In 1908 Schneider left the partnership for the Cleveland office of George B. Post, where he was superintendent for the Statler Hotel project. Schneider started his own practice in about 1912 and for nearly the next two decades designed many residential and civic buildings in the developing suburbs of Shaker Heights, Cleveland Heights, and Lakewood. He was also the architect of Stan Hywet Hall in Akron, Ohio (1912-15), the 65-room Tudor Revival mansion of Frank and Gertrude Seiberling.²⁰ (NR reference number 75002058)

Therefore, Schneider was employed by Watterson during the designing of the Cleveland Public Library's Woodland and St. Clair branches, as well as Lake Shore Bank, and became a partner as both the bank and library buildings were under construction. In addition, Watterson was in Europe from mid-October to late December, 1904, accompanying Cleveland Public Schools

¹⁷ Board of Directors minutes, Lake Shore Banking & Savings Company, 6 February 1902, and Finance Committee minutes, 21 February 1902, folder 38, box 5, Series I, MS 4750, Ameritrust Corporation records, Western Reserve Historical Society Library.

¹⁸ Blueprint sheets held by the Cleveland Public Library Archives show entire library floor plans and partial bank floor plans on the same sheet. The library branch is documented as Watterson's work through Cleveland Public Library records. Lake Shore Bank is documented as Watterson's work through a City of Cleveland building permit (see Cleveland Architects Database), a *Plain Dealer* item (December 14, 1902), and the Cleveland Public Library archives. There are no known full blueprint sheets of the Lake Shore Bank. The downtown Cleveland offices of Watterson & Schneider were destroyed by fire in June, 1906 ("Fire in a Skyscraper," *The Plain Dealer*, 24 June 1906, page 1).

¹⁹ Orth, Samuel P., *A History of Cleveland, Ohio*, 3 vols. (Chicago-Cleveland: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co, 1910), 3:631-32.

²⁰ "Charles S. Schneider," Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*, (Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Co., 1956), p. 541; "Charles S. Schneider," Cleveland Architects Database, <http://planning.city.cleveland.oh.us/landmark/archIntro.html>, accessed 25 April 2015.

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architect Charles Barnum to inspect school architecture in various countries, meaning that Schneider supervised construction of both the Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch and Lake Shore Bank.

Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch

In December 1902, the first change occurred in the original development plan. The library decided to purchase, rather than lease, the south triangular portion of the parcel because the City of Cleveland indicated it would vacate a portion of Marquette Street, thereby enlarging the library site, provided that the library owned its land. The library approved \$8,000 to purchase their portion of the land from Lake Shore Bank.²¹ In the end, the street was not vacated, and plans were drawn to construct the library on a lot with the dimensions of 146 feet 5 inches on Willson Avenue, 124 feet on Marquette Street, and 77 feet, 9 inches on its northerly line.²²

The second change to the original development plan was the result of a letter dated April 4, 1903, which was sent by Andrew Carnegie to William Brett. In that letter, Carnegie pledged \$250,000 for the construction of seven branch libraries.²³ The pledge caused the Library to change its existing program of leasing buildings and instead pay for constructing new buildings with Carnegie funds. The St. Clair Branch has the distinction of being the second neighborhood library branch in Cleveland funded through the first grant. The St. Clair branch library was dedicated on April 14-15, 1905, with a final building and equipment cost of \$48,977 (Figure 5).

In addition to designing an 'architecturally handsome building' as stipulated by Carnegie, the architects Watterson and Schneider successfully adapted the interior plan of the library to the triangular shape of the building: "The rooms are from the shape of the building, rather irregular, the furniture and woodwork are in mahogany finish, with green walls and floor covering and cream colored ceiling, and the effect is pleasing. The upper floor is occupied by an auditorium seating a little over four hundred people, a club room accommodating nearly a hundred, staff and work rooms."²⁴ Eleanor Sunderland, the St. Clair branch librarian from 1905 to 1939, noted that the building "is built on a flat-iron corner, so that the rooms are of various shapes, triangular and irregular; this lack of uniformity in the rooms makes a charming interior unlike most public institutions. A visiting librarian remarked on this quality of the Cleveland libraries; they do not look like storehouses for books, she said, but are more like private libraries, to be used and enjoyed. At the open shelves the borrower can browse at his leisure, and the pictures, window seats, and inviting corners carry out the impression."²⁵

Lake Shore Bank

Lake Shore Bank expanded their downtown branch in 1901 and started planning for a new flagship location in the St. Clair neighborhood. In January, 1902, the bank purchased the "triangle" property bounded by Willson (E. 55th), St. Clair, and Marquette for \$20,500, and

²¹ *Thirty-Fourth Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1902, pp. 16-17; and Cleveland Public Library Archives, St. Clair Branch files.

²² *Thirty-Fifth Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1903, p. 17.

²³ *Thirty-Fifth Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1903, pp. 14-17. The St. Clair branch is considered the second Cleveland Public Library building erected with Carnegie funds, following the expansion of the Woodland branch.

²⁴ *Thirty-Seventh Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1905, pp. 31-32.

²⁵ *Thirty-Seventh Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1905, p. 57; *St. Clair Branch Annual Report for 1939*, p. 7.

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announced the combined development of a library branch and bank building, both to be designed by Watterson and Schneider. In 1902, the Lake Shore Board of Directors authorized building plans in May, authorized construction in July, and approved elevation drawings in November. Bids were received in December, 1902. The opening reception at the new building was held March 19, 1904, which was attended by almost 1,000 guests of the company.²⁶

Lake Shore Bank – History and Significance (1890 – 1922)

Lake Shore Bank, created by industrialists whose successful manufacturing facilities were located in the St. Clair neighborhood, provided their employees and other neighborhood residents, mostly immigrants, a place to deposit their wages and savings. Lake Shore Bank also served the neighborhood by providing bilingual employees, exchanging foreign currency, and selling steamship passages. Lake Shore Bank's success enabled them to be a major part of one of the largest bank mergers in America in the early 1920's.

The Mechanics Savings Bank, a predecessor to Lake Shore Bank, was established in 1890 by industrialists and businessmen, several of whom had connections to the St. Clair neighborhood. The original incorporators were Zenas King (president, King Iron Bridge & Manufacturing Co.), Dan P. Eells (president, Commercial National Bank), Charles A. Otis (managing director, Otis Steel Co.), John M. Gundry (secretary and treasurer, Mechanics Savings Bank), Harley B. Gibbs (treasurer, King Iron Bridge & Manufacturing Co.), and William B. Sanders (founding partner, Squire Sanders & Dempsey).²⁷

The venture was successful and the bank continued to grow. Mechanics Savings started their operations in half of a drugstore at Willson and St. Clair,²⁸ and opened a new building in 1891 at the northeast corner of that intersection. In 1895, Mechanics Savings purchased the assets of the East End Savings Bank Company branch located at Willson and St. Clair and changed its name to the Lake Shore Banking & Savings Company. The bank realized steady growth in individual deposits: \$640,000 in October, 1898, \$1.2 million by mid-1901 and almost \$1.9 million in October, 1904.²⁹

The ethnic and immigrant character of the area influenced an early alteration to the bank structure. In 1905, after about eighteen months at the new facility, the Board of Directors explored the opening of a foreign exchange office in the basement. In February, 1906, construction of a new addition was approved. Costing about \$5,000, the one-story wing on the west side of the structure featured a separate entrance for the foreign exchange. The addition

²⁶ Board of Directors minutes, Lake Shore Banking & Savings Company, 1 May 1902, 31 July 1902, and 6 November 1902, folder 38, box 5, Series I, MS 4750, Ameritrust Corporation records, Western Reserve Historical Society Library; *The Plain Dealer*, 12 May 1901, p. 25; 12 January 1902, p. 9; and 20 March 1904, p. 15. The masonry contract was awarded to Hamilton & Leghorn. For the reception, the rooms were decorated with palms and potted plants, and an orchestra furnished music.

²⁷ Articles of Incorporation, The Mechanics Savings Bank Company, May 2, 1890, folder 38, box 5, Series I, MS 4750, Ameritrust Corporation records, Western Reserve Historical Society Library. Occupations: *Cleveland City Directory*, 1891 and *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*.

²⁸ "Three Big Cleveland Banks Merged," *The Plain Dealer*, 27 January 1922, p. 1.

²⁹ *The Plain Dealer*, 6 October 1898, p. 3; 12 May 1901, p. 25; and 16 October 1904, p. 11. The bank changed its name on June 4, 1903 to The Lake Shore Banking & Trust Company.

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architecturally matches the bank building, suggesting that the same architect and contractors likely executed it.³⁰

The bank continued its growth through the 1910s, adding branches and increasing deposits, and finally participated in the banking industry consolidation trend that occurred during the early 20th century in Cleveland and other banking centers. Individual deposits at Lake Shore Bank, totaling more than \$9.8 million in 1915, rose to \$24.7 million in 1921. The number of banking locations increased from two in 1905 to three in 1915 and eight in 1921.

In 1922, Lake Shore Banking & Trust Company, Garfield Savings Bank, and the Cleveland Trust Company merged under the Cleveland Trust banner to form the sixth largest trust company in the country, with \$145 million in deposits, 364,000 depositors, and 49 branches.³¹ This merger activity was part of a larger trend in which almost 60 separate banks had been merged with or had been acquired by Cleveland Trust, Union Trust, or Guardian Trust between the turn of the 20th century and the end of the 1920's. For example, during the early 20th century, Cleveland Trust emphasized growth through branch locations, and this course was a priority for Frederick H. Goff, Cleveland Trust president from 1908 until his death in 1923.³²

The St. Clair Avenue and East 55th Street branch of Cleveland Trust then remained at this location for almost another fifty years, closing in 1970.

The Significance of the St. Clair Branch Library (1905-1941)

Having contracted with Lake Shore Bank prior to the Carnegie gift, and with the bank having purchased the land with the intent of partnering with the library at that location, the Library Board considered itself obligated to carry out its building plan at that site. Even at the branch's opening however, the library was concerned about the building's size and the extent of the neighborhood's needs: "It is situated in a thickly settled manufacturing district, has a capacity of 12,000 volumes, but neither the floor space nor the shelf-room is as large as is desirable for the neighborhood."³³ The Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch librarians continually explored ways to serve the immigrant community and provide for the educational, cultural, and social needs of the residents of the surrounding neighborhood.

Focus on Children

The Cleveland Public Library's strategy to introduce and popularize a library to all residents of a neighborhood focused on children. Staff attempted to register as many children as possible for library cards, using that as a draw to bring parents into the library. Although not promoted as an 'Americanization' program, the library sought to encourage a literate and well-rounded clientele.

³⁰ Board of Directors minutes, Lake Shore Banking & Savings Company, 2 November 1905, 7 December 1905, and 1 February 1906, folder 38, box 5, Series I, MS 4750, Ameritrust Corporation records, Western Reserve Historical Society Library

³¹ "Three Big Cleveland Banks Merged," *The Plain Dealer*, 27 January 1922, p. 1. According to the article, the four largest institutions were in New York. The Union Trust Company of Cleveland, formed a year earlier as the result of mergers, held the fifth position.

³² "Banking" and "Frederick H. Goff," in *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, eds. David D. Van Tassel and John J. Grabowski (Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1987), <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=H2>, accessed 26 April 2015.

³³ *Thirty-Seventh Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1905, p. 16.

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For example, to increase anticipation and spread out administrative work, staff visited elementary schools prior to the building opening, telling the children in each room about the library and leaving library card applications for signature by parents. Children were invited by grade to come to the library on the date stamped on the application to return the paperwork. Staff then prepared membership cards for pick-up. The St. Clair Branch staff visited four schools prior to the building opening, with such success that "the children's room was so crowded each day and the books went out so rapidly that visits to other schools were postponed."³⁴ Of the ten schools in the St. Clair Branch service area, the final school was not visited until the fall of 1905. The priority placed on children was successful, as Branch Librarian Eleanor Sunderland noted: "The first two weeks [after opening in April, 1905] the proportion of adult books issued to that of the whole was less than thirty per cent; in December [1905] it was over forty-five per cent. Our aim is to reach the parents of every child in our district and make it a well-rounded work."³⁵

Library staff also planned children's activities year-round. During the school year, library staff read stories to students in their classrooms. During the summer, the staff did the same at neighborhood playgrounds. At the library, "story hour" was a popular weekly children's activity. Librarians read to children near the fireplace that was designed to include interchangeable ceramic tiles paired with the stories (Figure 39). Separate "story hours" were held for younger and older children. A variety of clubs, generally for ages 12-16, existed through the years. These reading and study clubs were organized based on suggestions from the children. The club could focus on a specific topic, such as poetry, dramatics, history, travel, the Wild West, inventions, or current events, or concentrate on an activity such as stamp collecting, scouting, or marionettes (Figures 35 and 36).

Educational Programming

The library also used free programs as a method to draw residents into the library. Several evenings a month, the library hosted a speaker or program in the auditorium, and attendance of 200 or more persons was common. Speakers and performers might be Cleveland area residents, or lecturers or artists on tour. Stereopticon views augmented the speaker's narrative, and the library presented a display of relevant books. Travelogues included American locations such as Yellowstone or Wisconsin forests, or foreign locales such as Canada, Mexico, Iceland, Switzerland, the Balkans, China, or South America. Topics of local interest included Cleveland industries, city planning, Cleveland Metropolitan Park system, and the Cleveland Fire Department, while nature topics included birds, butterflies, and flowers. The library also frequently hosted music programs, including instrumental music, choirs, opera, and traditional music and songs of various countries, including nationalities prevalent in the neighborhood such as Slovenia, Croatia, and Yugoslavia. Children were often permitted to attend programs if accompanied by an adult. The library also hosted exhibits, such as items loaned from the Education Department of the Cleveland Museum of Art or the Federal Art Project, as well as handicraft examples from various nationalities.

Easing the Immigrant Transition

Specifically for adults, the St. Clair Branch offered English language classes, citizenship classes, as well as books to assist workers to increase their job skills. Immediately upon

³⁴ *Thirty-Seventh Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1905, p. 55.

³⁵ *Thirty-Seventh Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1905, p. 56.

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opening, the library noted that workers in the large industrial district north of the library often requested books on topics such as engineering, mechanics, and electricity.³⁶ As early as 1902 and through at least 1906, a deposit station of the library, where books from the Main Library were housed for circulation, was located at the Brown Hoisting Machine Company, in the St. Clair industrial district.³⁷

Changing Conditions

In the generation following the opening of the St. Clair Branch, changing conditions in the area diminished the branch's impact, which influenced the Library Board's decision to close the building in 1941. For example, when the St. Clair Branch opened in 1905, the library system had only five branches total. By 1930, the library system had thirty branches, and the additional locations reduced the St. Clair branch's service area, particularly south of Superior Avenue.³⁸ In addition, the Library Board noted that "its use as a branch library was discontinued because the neighborhood was greatly changed by the encroachment of industry. It was felt that not enough people lived in the area to support a branch library, particularly one as large as that."³⁹

The St. Clair Branch officially closed on August 1, 1941. It was relocated about three-quarters-of-one-mile southeast and became the Norwood Branch, a group of three existing storefronts rented at Superior Avenue and Norwood Road. The Norwood Branch was considered an experimental library, where an effort was made to bring together information on various ethnic groups in Cleveland.⁴⁰

Social History and Neighborhood Ethnicity

Immigration in Cleveland, much like in other cities in the Midwest, was influenced by the "pull factors" of increased economic opportunities and the promise of a better life in America, as well as the "push factors" of political unrest, economic distress, and religious persecution that may have existed in the home countries. These factors, as well as more liberal U.S. immigration policies and cheaper and more frequent ocean transport, made emigration to the U.S. more feasible during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.⁴¹

The *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History* states "the growth of major industrial centers such as Cleveland was made possible in large part by the migration of peoples of a variety of origins to provide the labor or entrepreneurial skills demanded by the changing economy. The most substantial and diverse migration to Cleveland occurred from 1870-1914, the period of the "new immigration," in which many Southern and Eastern Europeans came to the U.S."⁴²

³⁶ *Thirty-Seventh Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1905, p. 56.

³⁷ *Thirty-Fourth Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1902, p. 5; *Thirty-Eighth Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1906, frontispiece.

³⁸ *Sixty-First Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1929, frontispiece.

³⁹ Consideration of Sale of 55th Street Building, 18 February 1963, Cleveland Public Library archives, St. Clair Branch files.

⁴⁰ Cleveland Public Library archives, St. Clair Branch files. The relocation is noted in a twelve-page typewritten document titled *The Intercultural Library*.

⁴¹ "Immigration and Migration" in *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, eds. David D. Van Tassel and John J. Grabowski (Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1987), <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=IAM>, accessed 25 April 2015.

⁴² "Immigration and Migration" in *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, eds. David D. Van Tassel and John J. Grabowski (Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1987), <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=IAM>, accessed 25 April 2015.

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The 1910's – Serving the Immigrant Population

Both the Lake Shore Bank and the St. Clair Branch library staff quickly learned about the varied ethnic composition of the surrounding neighborhood and strived to continually improve services to provide for their needs. For the bank, there was a need to communicate with customers in their native language and address monetary issues in an immigrant neighborhood. For example, a 1903 Lake Shore Bank classified ad sought a bookkeeper able to speak German and Hungarian.⁴³ In addition, only eighteen months after the March, 1904 opening of the bank, discussions began concerning the need for space to accommodate the foreign exchange of currency and the purchase of steamship tickets, enabling residents to travel abroad or arrange for the emigration of family members. Shortly thereafter, construction began on an addition to the bank for that purpose.

The St. Clair Branch library staff diligently worked to provide reading material in various languages and publicize the library to the neighborhood. During the late 1880s and early 1890s, a large Slovene community began forming along St. Clair Avenue, which, at its greatest extent in the 1920s and 1930s, reached from East 30th to East 79th streets, north to Lake Erie and south to Superior Avenue.⁴⁴ A citywide analysis by the library system relating ethnic groups to library facilities noted that as the St. Clair Branch opened, the surrounding area had many German and Krajner (Slovene) residents.⁴⁵ Although only in operation for eight-and-one-half months in 1905, Branch Librarian Eleanor Sunderland noted that the demand for German language books far exceeded supply: "The German collection also needs especial attention. The collection as a whole numbers only 241 books; there were issued altogether 4,085 books, most of these being borrowed from the Main library. It is very necessary to add to this collection if we expect to hold the people we have now."⁴⁶

In about 1912, the library issued a series of brochures about the St. Clair Branch, containing similar narratives and photos, but written in English, German, Polish, or Slovene. The English brochures stated that "there is a great demand for German books, and the German collection is being enlarged as rapidly as possible."⁴⁷ Of the surviving announcement cards for free St. Clair Branch library programs, music programs in Slovenian appeared as early as 1915.

The 1930's – Changing Demographics and Services

In 1931, using the 1930 federal census data for Cleveland, Ohio, Howard Whipple Green documented⁴⁸ that the foreign-born white population for Cleveland was almost 26% (Figure 44). In the neighborhood surrounding East 55th Street and St. Clair Avenue, almost 38% of the

⁴³ *The Plain Dealer*, 22 December 1903, p. 9.

⁴⁴ "Slovenes" in *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, eds. David D. Van Tassel and John J. Grabowski (Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1987), <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=S16>, accessed 26 April 2015.

⁴⁵ *Thirty-Eight Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1906, frontispiece.

⁴⁶ *Thirty-Seventh Annual Report*, Cleveland Public Library, January 1 to December 31, 1905, pp. 56-57.

⁴⁷ Cleveland Public Library archives, St. Clair Branch files.

⁴⁸ Howard Whipple Green was Director, Statistics and Research, Cleveland Health Council; Supervisor of the 1930 federal Census in Cleveland; and Chairman of the Committee on Census Enumeration Areas of the American Statistical Association. In 1931, he prepared a report for the Plain Dealer Publishing Co., *Population Characteristics by Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio*, that examined census data by smaller units (census tracts). This innovative analysis revealed "trends that could not otherwise be discerned and allowing more efficient approaches to community health and welfare." "Howard Whipple Green" in *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, eds. David D. Van Tassel and John J. Grabowski (Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1987), <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=GHW>, accessed 25 April 2015.

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population was foreign-born white, far exceeding that of Cleveland as a whole. The predominant countries where foreign-born persons in the neighborhood emigrated from were Yugoslavia (60%), Germany and Czechoslovakia (6% each), and Poland and Lithuania (4% each) (Figure 45). The population of the neighborhood in 1910 was 21,010, increasing to 24,711 in 1920. By 1930, the population declined to 19,164 (Figures 46 and 47).

As the Yugoslavian/Slovene population became more prevalent, library activities reflected this evolution.⁴⁹ For example, surviving St. Clair Branch library programs from the late 1920s and early 1930s include music and singing society events with Slovene or Croatian language programs. The St. Clair branch also published a list of about 100 Slovak language books available at the library. Finally, a 1932 appeal for book donations specifically for the St. Clair Branch requested material in the Slovene, Croatian, or English languages. A 1937 radio program script describing activities at the St. Clair Branch noted that the neighborhood is "situated in a cosmopolitan section of Cleveland [which] is shown by the issue last year of books in 18 languages. Our largest foreign circulation was among the Jugoslavs (the Slovenes, Croatians, and Serbians). Next to that was the Slovaks."⁵⁰

Post-1940 – Population Decline and Racial Change

The 1940 Census, taken the year before the St. Clair Branch library closed, the 1950 Census, taken just after the Intercultural Library closed, and the 1960 Census, taken just after the Goodrich-Gannett Neighborhood Center started to rent the Library's second floor, all showed that while the population of the neighborhood continued to decline, very little change had occurred concerning the percentage of foreign-born population or the roster of countries from which they immigrated (Figures 48 and 49).

By 1970, the same year that Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust Company closed their branch at East 55th Street and St. Clair Avenue and moved several blocks east, the Census showed that the population in the neighborhood had declined to 10,948 persons, a drop of almost 48% since 1910, just a few years after the bank opened its doors.

The foreign-born white population in both Cleveland and the neighborhood surrounding East 55th Street and St. Clair Avenue declined significantly after 1930. The percentage of the population in Cleveland in 1970 that was foreign born was less than 8% (Figures 46 and 47). In the neighborhood, about 29% of the population was foreign-born white. This percentage, while much lower than the 1930 neighborhood figure, still exceeded that of Cleveland as a whole. The predominant countries where foreign-born persons in the neighborhood emigrated from were Czechoslovakia (6%) and Poland (3%). Almost 77% of the foreign born population was listed as "all other or not reported" (Figure 44).

Mirroring a trend that had started in other parts of Cleveland several decades ago, the percent of African American residents increased to almost 12% from just a fraction of that in prior decades (Figures 48 and 49). Census Tract 1112, located around East 55th Street and St. Clair (north to the railroad and south to Superior Avenue) at almost 38% African American, represented a significant change from the characteristics of the residents of past decades.

⁴⁹ Cleveland Public Library archives, St. Clair Branch files.

⁵⁰ *South Eastern Europe in Cleveland*, Radio talk, script dated 12 January 1937, Cleveland Public Library archives, St. Clair Branch files.

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The Intercultural Library (1943-1946)

During World War II, Cleveland Public Library trustees selected the St. Clair branch (which had recently been closed) to serve as a facility where ethnic groups citywide in Cleveland could create exhibits highlighting the cultural background of their people. The project successfully fostered a sense of commonality among diverse nationalities

As armed conflict spread through Europe and Asia during 1939 and 1940 and war engulfed the world in the 1940's, the various alliances, unsettled ethnic and national issues, and violence produced tension in American cities between persons of different nationalities and races. A frequently expressed notion was that a lack of understanding of the backgrounds and cultures of other persons contributed to this tension.

The Cleveland Public Library's contribution to addressing this issue was the creation of the Intercultural Library in the recently closed St. Clair Branch building, where forty language and racial groups volunteered to create exhibits to show the cultural background of their people. The Intercultural Library then supported these displays with daily open hours, hosting school field trips, and programs in the building, along with outreach activities throughout Cleveland. The goal of the project was to generate pride in each group for their cultural contributions and foster a sense of commonality among diverse nationalities.⁵¹ When developing the structure of the Intercultural Library, organizers considered the model of the Cleveland Cultural Gardens; a series of landscaped gardens with statuary created during the 1920's and 1930's to honor various ethnic groups important to Cleveland.⁵²

The facility was governed by the Intercultural Library Council to emphasize the concept of "democracy in action." The Council "decides policies affecting the number and kind of exhibits, the methods by which closer intercultural and intracultural relations can be demonstrated, and other vital matters. Each group has a committee, which constitutes its policy-making body. The chairman of each group committee serves on the Council."

Planning for the Intercultural Library was in progress by early 1942, and it opened February 21, 1943. The former St. Clair Branch library was remodeled, with display cases lining the first floor walls, within which each group placed materials. Each alcove held books in both the group's native language, as well as books in English to illustrate and explain art, literature, ethnic, and linguistic background. The space also displayed representative pieces of fine art, folk art, and handicrafts. Each group also had a locked museum case (Figures 40-42). The groups were arranged by cultural divisions and subdivisions, with the large divisions chosen due to their importance in Cleveland: Finno-Ugric, Slavic, Latin or Romance, Anglo-Teutonic, Semitic, Baltic, and Celtic.⁵³

⁵¹ Unless otherwise noted, the information in this section is from the Cleveland Public Library archives, St. Clair Branch files.

⁵² Cleveland Public Library, Board of Trustees, Special Meeting, 30 January 1942, pp. 30-31.

⁵³ *Finno-Ugric*: Finnish, Estonian, and Hungarian; *Slavic*: Bulgarian, Serbian, Croatian, Slovene, Czech, Slovak, Polish, Rusin, Great Russian, and Ukrainian; *Latin or Romance*: Italian, Rumanian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese; *Anglo-Teutonic*: Canadian, English, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, German, and Swiss; *Semitic*: Jewish and Syrian; *Baltic*: Lithuanian and Latvian; *Celtic*: Manx, Irish, Welsh, and Scotch: plus Negro, Greek, Armenian, Chinese, Mexican and Albanian.

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The second floor auditorium resumed its prior use as a setting for lectures, plays, concerts, and motion pictures, with the intent of having people of different groups learn more about each other. The library also provided a research and reference room with source material on the historical, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds of the various groups, particularly their development in Cleveland, in an effort to bring material scattered throughout the community into one archive collection.

The concept and implementation of the Intercultural Library was widely admired and locally popular. Articles about the library appeared in varied publications such as the *Christian Science Monitor*, *Public Policy Digest*, *C.A.C. Journal*, *Channels* (National Publicity Council), and *The Michigan Librarian*. In the first thirteen months after opening, the Intercultural Library had "drawn 20,000 visitors, held 24 major cultural projects, conducted several score classes and entertained more than 100 organizations."⁵⁴

The former St. Clair Branch library, a familiar neighborhood landmark, was a point for services brought to the St. Clair neighborhood after the East Ohio Gas Company explosion and fire on October 20, 1944. The Red Cross used the building for weeks after the event as the neighborhood struggled to recover from the destruction of a twenty-block area that left 130 persons dead and almost 700 homeless.⁵⁵

When the Intercultural Library opened, there were ideas for projects after the war's end, such as sending shipments of books to Europe. In October, 1945, the Library Board of Trustees approved relocation of the Intercultural Library to the downtown Main Library, however the move did not occur and the Intercultural Library closed in early 1946.⁵⁶

Goodrich Social Settlement (1957 – 2006)

Cleveland, along with Chicago, Boston, and New York, were centers of the U.S. settlement-house movement.⁵⁷ Local settlement work began in Cleveland in the late 1890's, and Goodrich Settlement House was one of the first three established. By the 1920's, there were at least one dozen. The settlement movement grew in response to the overcrowding, impoverishment, corruption, and disease caused by rapid industrialization and urbanization. One of the most enduring reform movements, it uniquely attempted to change problem neighborhoods from within.

Social settlements addressed Progressive Era concerns: education (with adult classes, kindergartens, and vocational training); citizenship; recreation; health (with visiting-nurse networks and health inspections); labor, unions, and working standards; and living conditions (establishing housing codes). Many programs became standard to education and government. Early settlement house support came through an independent board of directors or a particular religious or educational affiliation. While supporters and settlement workers were generally native-born, Protestant and middle- or upper-middle-class, clients in the early years were mostly Catholic or Jewish working-class immigrants. This difference between the settlement worker and neighborhood resident clearly distinguished the American settlement movement.

⁵⁴ Eugene F. Gleason, "Intercultural Library Clicks," *The Plain Dealer*, 26 March 1944, p. 24.

⁵⁵ *Condensed Report*, Cleveland Public Library, 1944, n.p.

⁵⁶ Cleveland Public Library, Board of Trustees, 17 October 1945, p. 81.

⁵⁷ "Settlement Houses" in *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, eds. David D. Van Tassel and John J. Grabowski (Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1987), <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=SH>, accessed 28 April 2015.

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Goodrich Social Settlement was organized in 1896 and opened in 1897 in downtown Cleveland at St. Clair Avenue and Bond Street (now East 6th Street).⁵⁸ Flora Stone Mather (1852-1909), daughter of railroad manager and financier Amasa Stone and wife of industrialist Samuel Mather, founded Goodrich Social Settlement in conjunction with First Presbyterian Church (Old Stone) in honor of her childhood pastor there, Rev. William H. Goodrich. Mather donated the original three-story downtown building, paid the early expenses, and established an endowment fund. Goodrich Social Settlement successfully created several other organizations and services, such as the Consumers League of Ohio (1900), the Legal Aid Society of Cleveland (1905), the Cleveland Society for the Blind (1906), and the Cleveland Music School Settlement (1912). Goodrich also organized street associations and clubs, and offered classes and workshops for arts and crafts, cooking, sewing, gymnastics, and other activities. As the downtown area commercialized, Goodrich moved out of the area in 1914 to 1420 East 31st Street and became the Goodrich-Sterling Settlement House, adding a gymnasium and auditorium.

In 1957 Goodrich began occupying space in the former St. Clair library branch to serve the residents of the area between East 40th and East 65th Streets, which now served as Goodrich's headquarters. The most well-known director of the organization was Alice P. Gannett (1876-1962), director from 1917 to 1947. She had ten years of experience at settlement houses in New York City before moving to Cleveland. During the 1960s, the East 55th Street headquarters was named the Goodrich-Gannett Neighborhood Center in her honor.⁵⁹

From the closing of the Intercultural Library in 1946 to 1957, the library system used the building as storage. On November 3, 1957, the Goodrich Social Settlement began offering community services in the former library's second floor, and the library system received space in a small house owned by Goodrich located next door to the main Goodrich House facility on East 31st Street.⁶⁰

In 1961, the library system had a professional appraisal completed on the former St. Clair Branch. The building's fair market value was placed at \$37,500, and the appraiser felt the highest and best use of the property was for Cleveland Trust to purchase the property, demolish the library, and use the land for a drive-through teller window and off-street parking.⁶¹

Following the appraisal, the library system offered the building at auction, and then negotiated with Goodrich Social Settlement on a purchase agreement.⁶² At separate auctions in May and June, 1962, Cleveland Trust was the only bidder, at \$20,000. The library rejected the bids on each occasion. After two auctions, state law allowed the Library Board to advertise for sealed

⁵⁸ "Goodrich-Gannett Neighborhood Center" in *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, eds. David D. Van Tassel and John J. Grabowski (Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1987), <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=GNC>, accessed 28 April 2015.

⁵⁹ "Alice Gannett" in *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, eds. David D. Van Tassel and John J. Grabowski (Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1987), <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=GA3>, accessed 28 April 2015.

⁶⁰ "New Service Career," *The Plain Dealer*, 3 November 1957, p. 81; Consideration of Sale of 55th Street Building, 18 February 1963, Cleveland Public Library archives, St. Clair Branch files.

⁶¹ Appraisal, 7 December 1961, Cleveland Public Library archives, St. Clair branch files.

⁶² Consideration of Sale of 55th Street Building, 18 February 1963, Cleveland Public Library archives, St. Clair Branch files.

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bids. Only one bid was received in August, 1962, \$21,500 from Cleveland Trust, which the Library Board rejected.

During late 1962, the library system entered into negotiations with Goodrich for the sale of the building. Discussions considered a purchase price that fit within Goodrich's overall budget of \$50,000 for a building, which included Goodrich's estimate of \$25,000 for repairs and remodeling of the structure. The sale was completed in March, 1963 for \$27,500.⁶³ The building purchase was fortuitous for Goodrich, which had been discriminated against as the organization worked to find more space as their programs in the area expanded. In an effort to keep African American homeowners out of the area east and south of St. Clair Avenue and East 55th Street, a homeowners association purchased homes as they came on the market, a bank refused to provide a loan to Goodrich, and the Cleveland ward councilman refused to assist the organization.⁶⁴

Several years later, Goodrich received the opportunity to expand their facility into the Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust building. In late 1968, Cleveland Trust published a legal notice announcing their intention to relocate the branch at St. Clair Avenue and East 55th Street to the southwest corner of St. Clair Avenue and East 60th Street. A subsequent legal notice stated that the branch at 1721 East 55th Street would also be consolidated into the new East 60th Street branch.⁶⁵ The new branch, situated on three-fourths of an acre and incorporating off-street parking and a drive-through teller window, opened in November, 1970. The following month, Cleveland Trust executives donated the 55th Street building to Goodrich Settlement House, which took the name Gannett Neighborhood Center.⁶⁶ Goodrich internally connected the two buildings in order to expand their programs. By 1970, Goodrich Settlement House was about to celebrate its 75th anniversary, and the migration and evolution of Goodrich into Cleveland's East Side reflected the changing social and demographic character of this section of the city, as well as Goodrich's mission.

Goodrich-Gannett occupied the former library and Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust buildings for more than 45 years. In 2006, the organization constructed a new building immediately south off these buildings and continues to provide social services programs focused on children, youth, families, and the elderly.

Summary

The Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch and Lake Shore Bank embodied the commercial, educational, and demographic evolution and social history of this Cleveland neighborhood spanning a century. The library and bank created an architecturally distinctive pair of buildings, utilizing the same locally prominent architects and masonry contractor. True to the Carnegie

⁶³ Board of Trustees, Cleveland Public Library, to Robert L. Bond, 22 March 1963, Cleveland Public Library archives, St. Clair Branch files. In addition, the arrangement permitting a library in the East 31st Street house was extended for another five years.

⁶⁴ Robert L. Bond, *Focus on Neighborhoods: A history of Responses by Cleveland Settlement Houses and Neighborhood Centers to Changing Human Needs* (Cleveland: Greater Cleveland Neighborhood Centers Association, 1990), p. 29.

⁶⁵ *The Plain Dealer*, 15 and 22 October 1968, and 9 December 1969.

⁶⁶ "Cleveland Trust Begins New Office," *The Plain Dealer*, 23 November 1969, p. 39; "CleveTrust Plans Branch Changes," *The Plain Dealer*, 20 November 1970; "CleveTrust Gives Office to Neighbors," *The Plain Dealer*, 5 December 1970, p. 15.

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philosophy, these two adjoining buildings, designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style, are an architectural landmark in the neighborhood.

The two institutions also developed strategies to serve the needs of their thriving immigrant neighborhood. For example, Lake Shore Bank hired multilingual employees and altered the building soon after its completion to offer foreign exchange services and sell steamship passages. The success of the bank, incorporated in 1890 by industrialists whose factories were in the immediate area and employed neighborhood residents, contributed to their 1922 merger into Cleveland Trust, becoming part of one of the largest banks in America. The library served an education role for children and adults by improving English reading skills and comprehension, expanding the job skills of workers, and serving as one of the neighborhood social centers by offering programs that strove to build ties to American society, yet also provided continuity to the bonds of familiar cultural heritages and traditions.

In the mid-20th century, changing circumstances compelled the library and bank to rethink their place in the neighborhood. For the library, the 1930's meant a shrinking service area, loss of population due to factory closings, and the movement of many well-to-do residents eastward beyond the neighborhood. The library closed in 1941, although it reopened briefly (1943-46) as the Intercultural Library, a citywide cultural history museum and archives with the mission of fostering cooperation among Cleveland's diverse immigrant groups. For Cleveland Trust, by about 1960 the institution felt its location was at a competitive disadvantage in the automobile era which had steadily replaced the pedestrian and streetcar environment into which it had originated. After being rebuffed by the Library Board with their request to demolish the library to install off-street parking and a drive-through teller window, Cleveland Trust addressed its desire to remain in the neighborhood by constructing a new bank branch on a larger parcel five blocks to the east.

In the meantime, the Library Board developed a relationship with Goodrich Social Settlement, a social service organization rooted in Cleveland's settlement house movement with a record of successfully addressing neighborhood needs. The Library Board, open to the idea of having their building once again serve the neighborhood, first rented space to Goodrich in 1957 and then sold the building to the organization in 1963. Goodrich renovated the space to suit their children, family, and elderly programs. In 1970, Cleveland Trust, also seeing an opportunity to assist the neighborhood to which it remained committed, donated its building to Goodrich, and in 1971 Goodrich's programs expanded into the former bank space.

By 1970, the St. Clair neighborhood was demographically very different from 1910. The number of residents had decreased by one-half, and the overwhelmingly immigrant neighborhood had evolved into a core of Southern and Eastern European residents and many Blacks, who had arrived more recently. Both the Library Board and Cleveland Trust exhibited foresight to consider neighborhood needs and participated by transferring their buildings to an experienced social service organization. In turn, Goodrich utilized these buildings for more than 45 years, marking a century of building occupants serving the St. Clair neighborhood.

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

The property boundary incorporates two adjacent parcels (PPN 104-12-001 and 104-12-040) located at the southwest corner of St. Clair Avenue and East 55th Street. Triangular in shape, the property boundary runs from the corner along the public sidewalk on St. Clair and E. 55th until they both intersect with Marquette, a vacated street that forms the third side of the triangle.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary follows the historic extent of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Heather Rudge, Historic Preservation Consultant (Richard Sicha & Marcia Moll – S of S)
organization: Historic Preservation Group, LLC
street & number: 2425 W. 11th Street, Suite 4
city or town: Cleveland state: OH zip code: 44113-4401
e-mail heather@hpgroup-llc.com
telephone: (216) 302-3510
date: 05/01/2015

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.)

Photographs

Name of Property: Lake Shore Bank and Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch

City or Vicinity: Cleveland

County: Cuyahoga

State: OH

Photographer: Heather Rudge, Historic Preservation Group, LLC

Date Photographed: Spring 2015

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

Photograph 1 of 30

Description: Lake Shore Bank, north elevation, main entrance

Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 2 of 30

Description: Lake Shore Bank, north elevation, main entrance

Camera Direction: South

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Photograph 3 of 30

Description: Lake Shore Bank, north elevation, main entrance

Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 4 of 30

Description: Lake Shore Bank, north elevation, main entrance terra cotta portico

Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 5 of 30

Description: Lake Shore Bank, north and east elevations

Camera Direction: South

Photograph 6 of 30

Description: Lake Shore Bank, north elevation

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 7 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library/Lake Shore Bank, east elevations

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 8 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, east elevation, main entrance

Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 9 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, east elevation, main entrance

Camera Direction: West

Photograph 10 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, east elevation, main entrance, terra cotta door detail

Camera Direction: West

Photograph 11 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, east elevation, main entrance, terra cotta window detail

Camera Direction: West

Photograph 12 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, south elevation

Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 13 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, west elevation, elevator addition

Camera Direction: North

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Photograph 14 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, west elevation, elevator addition
Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 15 of 30

Description: Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Public Library, north and west elevations
Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 16 of 30

Description: Lake Shore Bank, former bank interior
Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 17 of 30

Description: Lake Shore Bank, former bank interior
Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 18 of 30

Description: Lake Shore Bank, former bank interior
Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 19 of 30

Description: Lake Shore Bank, ceiling/skylight detail
Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 20 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, lobby interior to stairs
Camera Direction: East

Photograph 21 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, former Reference Room
Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 22 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, former Reference Room
Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 23 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, lobby stairway
Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 24 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, lobby stairway south interior elevation, railing detail
Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 25 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, stairway from second floor
Camera Direction: East

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Photograph 26 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, stairway at second floor railing detail

Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 27 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, second floor classroom

Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 28 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, corridor into south classroom

Camera Direction: South

Photograph 29 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, stair and corridor to north classroom

Camera Direction: North

Photograph 30 of 30

Description: Cleveland Public Library, second floor classroom

Camera Direction: Southeast

Attachments

Attachment 1: Sketch map showing dates of construction.

Figures

FIGURE 1 – 1874 Lake Atlas, Plates 28-29, cropped; illustrates triangular building lot already established at St. Clair and E. 55th (St. Clair has streetcar tracks, E. 55th is red south of St. Clair); Cleveland Public Library (CPL) online database.

FIGURE 2 – 1888 title map illustrates parcel with original street names; CPL archives, St. Clair Branch files.

FIGURE 3 – 1886 Sanborn Map corrected to 1894, Plate 18, cropped; illustrates earlier buildings on parcel; CPL online database.

FIGURE 4 - 1898 Mueller Atlas, Plate 9, cropped; illustrates earlier buildings on parcel; CPL online database.

FIGURE 5 – 1896 Sanborn Map corrected to June 1910, Sheet 64, cropped; illustrates Lake Shore Bank and Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch on parcels (Note: one-story addition at west side of bank not picked up in corrections); CPL online database.

FIGURE 6 – 1912 Sanborn Map, vol. 1, p. 54, cropped; illustrates Lake Shore Bank and Cleveland Public Library on parcels; CPL online database.

FIGURE 7 – 1951 Sanborn Map, vol. 1, p. 54, cropped; illustrates Lake Shore Bank and Cleveland Public Library on parcels; CPL online database.

FIGURE 8—Sketch Map of construction dates

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FIGURE 9 – Lake Shore Bank (Cleveland Trust Bank) with CPL St. Clair Branch in background, c.1922; Western Reserve Historical Society (WRHS) Archives, Ameritrust Corporation Records: Records: PG482, C2, F95.

FIGURE 10 – E. 55th & St. Clair, January 27, 1934; reverse (negative flipped) photo: view looking west at east elevation of bank and library; Cleveland State University, Cleveland Memory_nsxstclair031.

FIGURE 11 – Lake Shore Bank (Cleveland Trust)/CPL St. Clair Branch, c.1940; WRHS Archives, Ameritrust Corporation Records: PG482, C2, F95.

FIGURE 12 – Lake Shore Bank (Cleveland Trust)/CPL St. Clair Branch, 1961; CPL archives, building appraisal.

FIGURE 13 – Lake Shore Bank (Cleveland Trust Co.)/CPL St. Clair Branch, 1971, after branch closed and relocated down the street (note: incorrect E. 55th address in photo border is for library); CPL archives online.

FIGURES 14 and 15 – Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust, 1938, banking floor looking SE and SW; WRHS Archives, Ameritrust Corporation Records: PG482, C2, F95.

FIGURES 16 & 17 – Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust, 1938, banking floor looking NW to entrance and area behind teller cages; WRHS Archives, Ameritrust Corporation Records: PG482, C2, F95.

FIGURES 18 & 19 – Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust, 1939, banking floor looking SE and SW; WRHS Archives, Ameritrust Corporation Records: PG482, C2, F95.

FIGURES 20 & 21 – Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust, 1939, banking floor looking NE to entrance and area behind teller cages; WRHS Archives, Ameritrust Corporation Records: PG482, C2, F95.

FIGURE 22 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; CPL archives 248.

FIGURE 23 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; CPL archives 246.

FIGURE 24 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; CPL archives.

FIGURE 25 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, 1941; CPL archives.

FIGURE 26 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, 1961; CPL archives, building appraisal.

FIGURE 27 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, 1961; CPL archives, building appraisal.

FIGURE 28 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; library circulating room, looking NE; CPL archives 252.

FIGURE 29 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; library circulating room, looking NW; CPL archives 251.

FIGURE 30 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; library circulating room, looking SE; CPL archives 253.

FIGURE 31 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, July 9, 1941; library circulating room, looking N; CPL archives.

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FIGURE 32 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; library reference room, looking NW; CPL archives 250.

FIGURE 33 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch; library reference room after remodeling looking NW, date unknown; CPL archives 254.

FIGURE 34 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, July 9, 1941; library reference room, looking S; CPL archives.

FIGURE 35 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; library children's room, looking NW; CPL archives 244.

FIGURE 36 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; Whitaker Bird Club, CPL archives.

FIGURE 37 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, June 16, 1932; Friends in Bookland performance; looking N; CPL archives.

FIGURE 38 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch; library children's room after remodeling looking NE, date unknown; CPL archives 249.

FIGURE 39 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, 1936; library children's room with light walls looking N; CPL archives 36B-115.

FIGURE 40 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1937; library children's room fireplace looking N; CPL archives.

FIGURE 41 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, 1943; Library former circulating room/Intercultural Library display, looking south; CAC Journal, December 1943.

FIGURE 42 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch; Intercultural Library, Dutch alcove; Plain Dealer, February 21, 1943.

FIGURE 43 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch; Intercultural Library, American, Negro, Portuguese, and Spanish corner, CAC Journal, December 1943.

Figure 44 - Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch; former Reference Room after Goodrich-Gannett Neighborhood Center acquired building; Cleveland Press January 23, 1964, CSU Special Collections.

Figure 45 - Foreign-Born Population, 1930-1970, East 55th and St. Clair Neighborhood (Service Area for Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch and Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust); Population Characteristics by Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio, 1930, Howard Whipple Green, The Plain Dealer Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 46- Predominant Country of Origin or Race, Population, 1930; Howard Whipple Green, *Population Characteristics by Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio, 1930*, Figure XXI.

Figure 47 - Population Change, 1910-1970, East 55th and St. Clair Neighborhood (Service Area for Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch and Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust); Population Characteristics by Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio, 1930, Howard Whipple Green, The Plain Dealer Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 48 - Population Change, 1910-1970; U.S. Census, 1930-1970.

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Figure 49 - Nativity and Race, 1930-1970, East 55th and St. Clair Neighborhood (Service Area for Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch and Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust); Population Characteristics by Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio, 1930, Howard Whipple Green, The Plain Dealer Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 50 – Neighborhood Population Mix; U.S. Census, 1930 – 1970.

United States Department of the Interior
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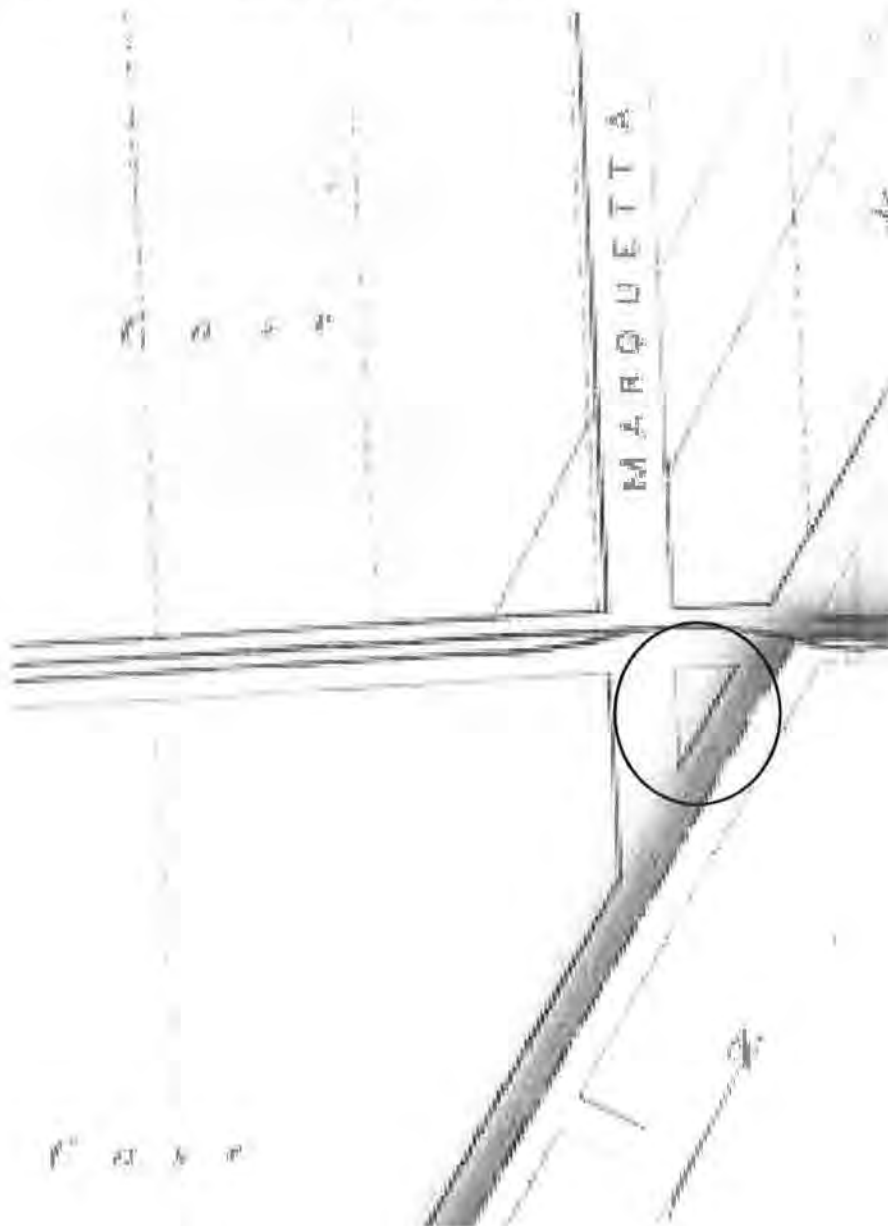
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FIGURE 1 – 1874 Lake Atlas, Plates 28-29, cropped; illustrates triangular building lot already established at St. Clair and E. 55th (St. Clair has streetcar tracks, E. 55th is red south of St. Clair); Cleveland Public Library (CPL) online database.



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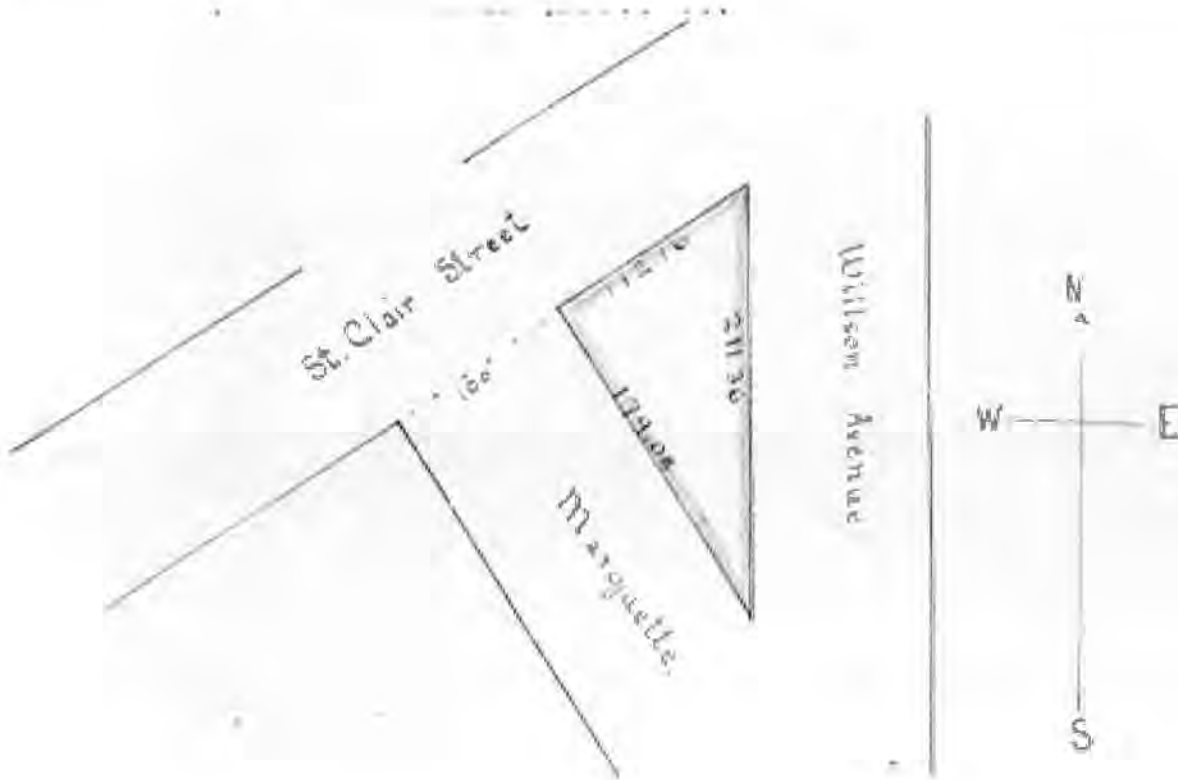
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FIGURE 2 – 1888 title map illustrates parcel with original street names; CPL archives, St. Clair Branch files.



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FIGURE 3 – 1886 Sanborn Map corrected to 1894, Plate 18, cropped; illustrates earlier buildings on parcel; CPL online database.



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FIGURE 4 - 1898 Mueller Atlas, Plate 9, cropped; illustrates earlier buildings on parcel; CPL online database.



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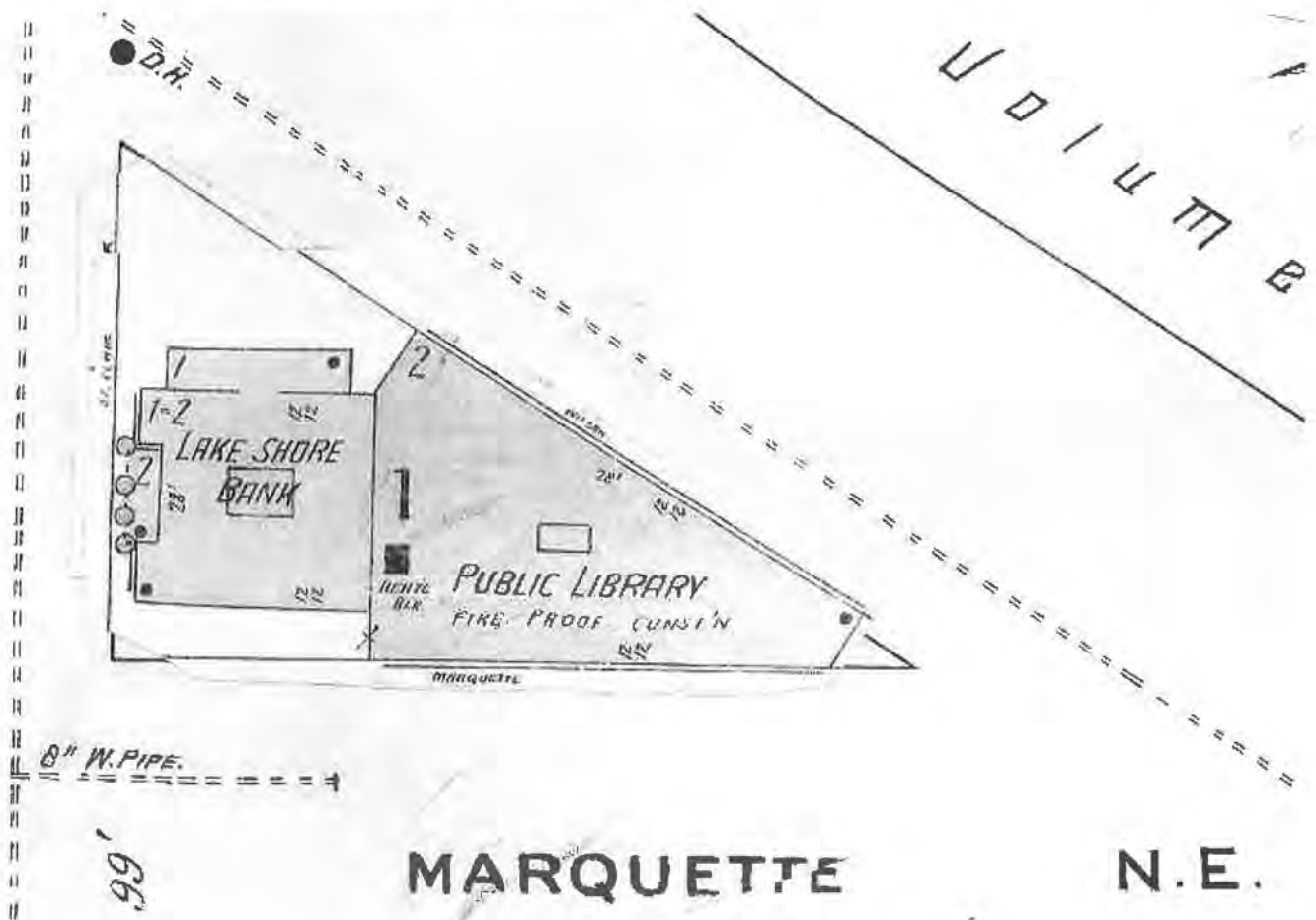
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FIGURE 5 – 1896 Sanborn Map corrected to June 1910, Sheet 64, cropped; illustrates Lake Shore Bank and Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch on parcels (Note: one-story addition at west side of bank not picked up in corrections); CPL online database.



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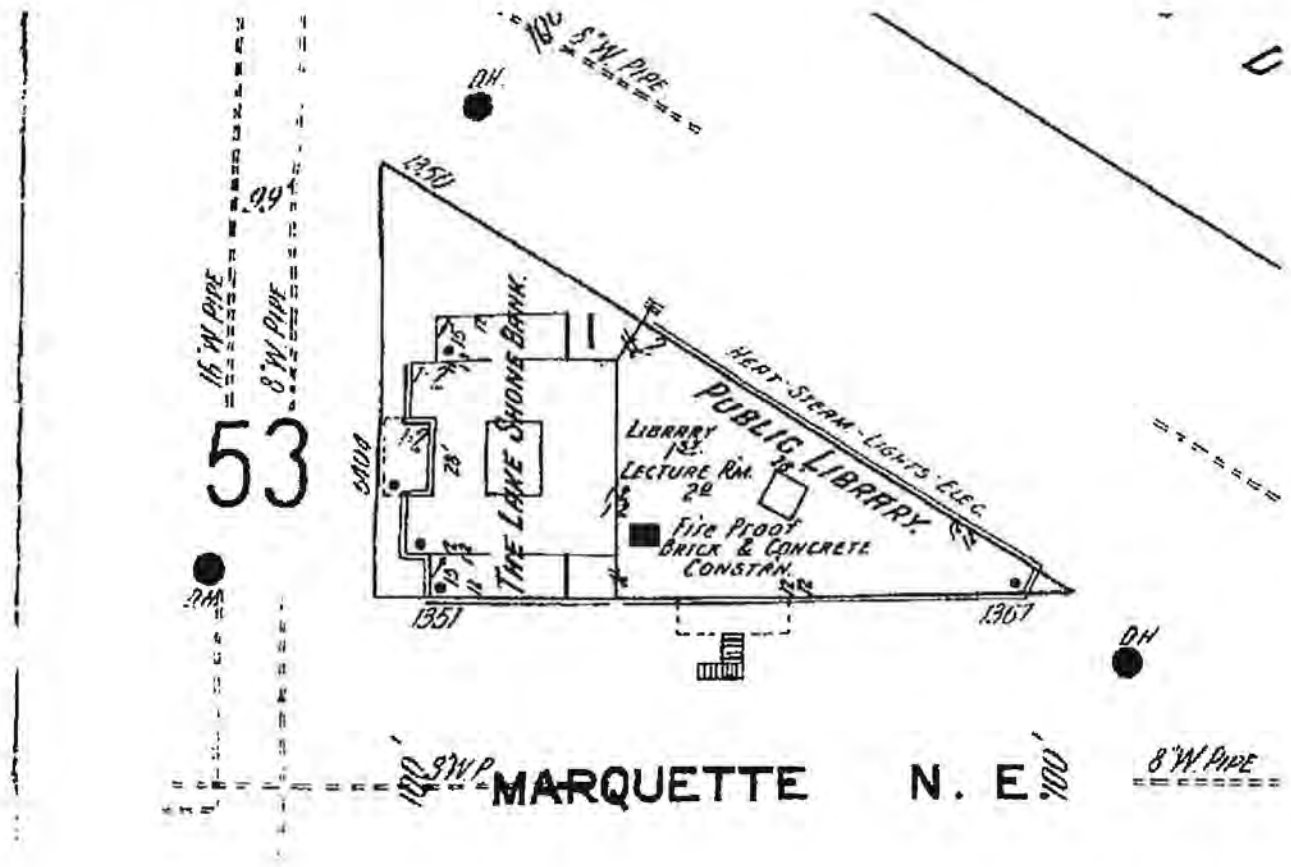
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FIGURE 6 – 1912 Sanborn Map, vol. 1, p. 54, cropped; illustrates Lake Shore Bank and Cleveland Public Library on parcels; CPL online database.



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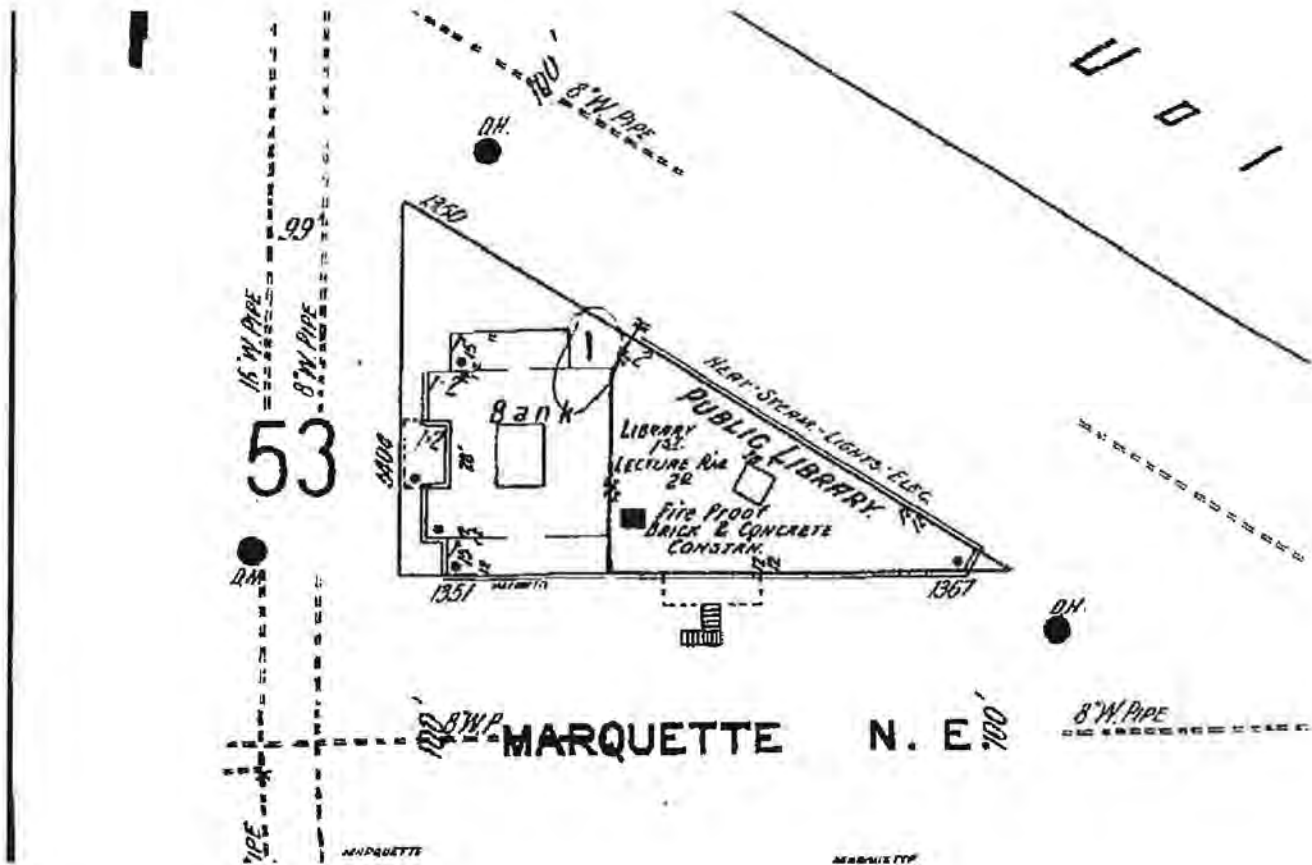
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FIGURE 7 – 1951 Sanborn Map, vol. 1, p. 54, cropped; illustrates Lake Shore Bank and Cleveland Public Library on parcels; CPL online database.



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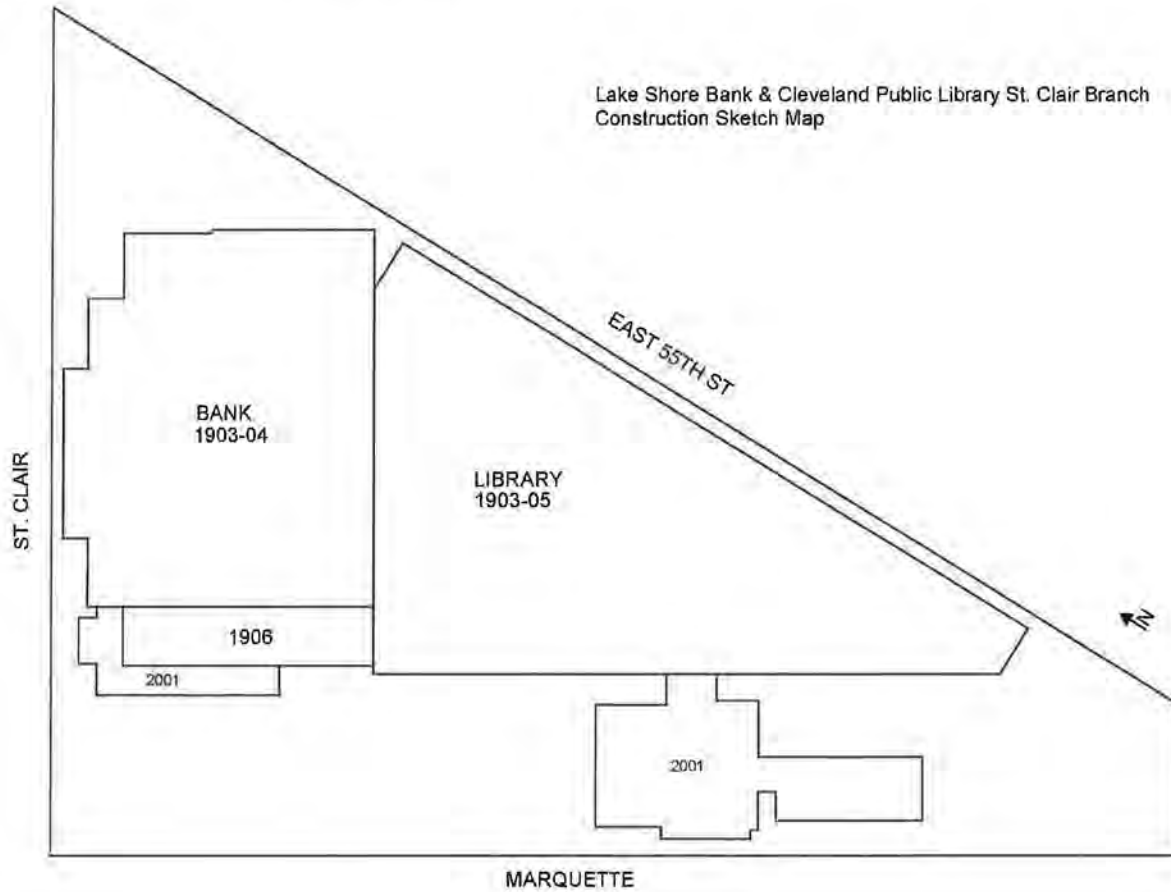
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FIGURE 8 – Sketch map of construction dates.



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FIGURE 9 – Lake Shore Bank (Cleveland Trust Bank) with CPL St. Clair Branch in background, c.1922; Western Reserve Historical Society (WRHS) Archives, Ameritrust Corporation Records: Records: PG482, C2, F95.



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FIGURE 10 – E. 55th & St. Clair, January 27, 1934; reverse (negative flipped) photo: view looking west at east elevation of bank and library; Cleveland State University, Cleveland Memory_nsxstclair031.



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FIGURE 11 – Lake Shore Bank (Cleveland Trust)/CPL St. Clair Branch, c.1940; WRHS Archives, Ameritrust Corporation Records: PG482, C2, F95.



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FIGURE 12 – Lake Shore Bank (Cleveland Trust)/CPL St. Clair Branch, 1961; CPL archives, building appraisal.



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FIGURE 13 – Lake Shore Bank (Cleveland Trust Co.)/CPL St. Clair Branch, 1971, after branch closed and relocated down the street (note: incorrect E. 55th address in photo border is for library); CPL archives online.



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FIGURES 14 and 15 – Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust, 1938, banking floor looking SE and SW;
WRHS Archives, Ameritrust Corporation Records: PG482, C2, F95.



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FIGURES 16 & 17 – Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust, 1938, banking floor looking NW to entrance and area behind teller cages; WRHS Archives, Ameritrust Corporation Records: PG482, C2, F95.



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FIGURES 18 & 19 – Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust, 1939, banking floor looking SE and SW;
WRHS Archives, Ameritrust Corporation Records: PG482, C2, F95.



St Clair 65th Office March 1st 1939



St Clair 65th Office March 1st 1939

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FIGURES 20 & 21 – Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust, 1939, banking floor looking NE to entrance and area behind teller cages; WRHS Archives, Ameritrust Corporation Records: PG482, C2, F95.



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FIGURE 22 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; CPL archives 248.



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FIGURE 23 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; CPL archives 246.



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FIGURE 24 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; CPL archives.



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FIGURE 25 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, 1941; CPL archives.



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FIGURE 26 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, 1961; CPL archives, building appraisal.



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FIGURE 27 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, 1961; CPL archives, building appraisal.



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FIGURE 28 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; library circulating room, looking NE; CPL archives 252.



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FIGURE 29 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; library circulating room, looking NW; CPL archives 251.



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FIGURE 30 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; library circulating room, looking SE; CPL archives 253.



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FIGURE 31 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, July 9, 1941; library circulating room, looking N; CPL archives.



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FIGURE 32 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; library reference room, looking NW;
CPL archives 250.



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FIGURE 33 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch; library reference room after remodeling looking NW, date unknown; CPL archives 254.



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FIGURE 34 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, July 9, 1941; library reference room, looking S; CPL archives.



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FIGURE 35 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; library children's room, looking NW; CPL archives 244.



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FIGURE 36 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1905; Whitaker Bird Club, CPL archives.



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FIGURE 38 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch; library children's room after remodeling looking NE, date unknown; CPL archives 249.



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FIGURE 39 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, 1936; library children’s room with light walls looking N; CPL archives 36B-115.



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FIGURE 40 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, c.1937; library children’s room fireplace looking N; CPL archives.



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FIGURE 41 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch, 1943; Library former circulating room/Intercultural Library display, looking south; CAC Journal, December 1943.



INTERCULTURAL LIBRARY, GENERAL VIEW

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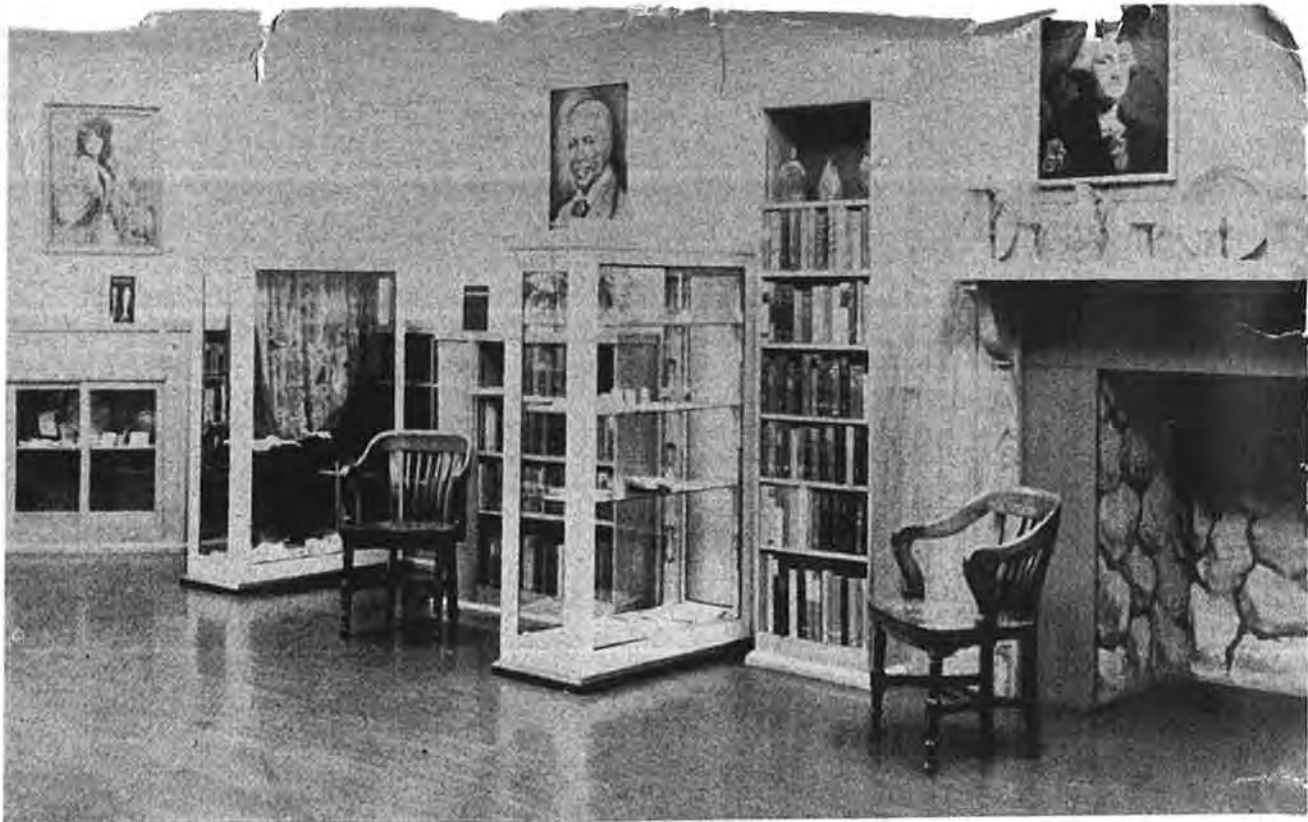
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FIGURE 43 – Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch; Intercultural Library, American, Negro, Portuguese, and Spanish corner, CAC Journal, December 1943.



AMERICAN, NEGRO, PORTUGUESE, AND SPANISH CORNER

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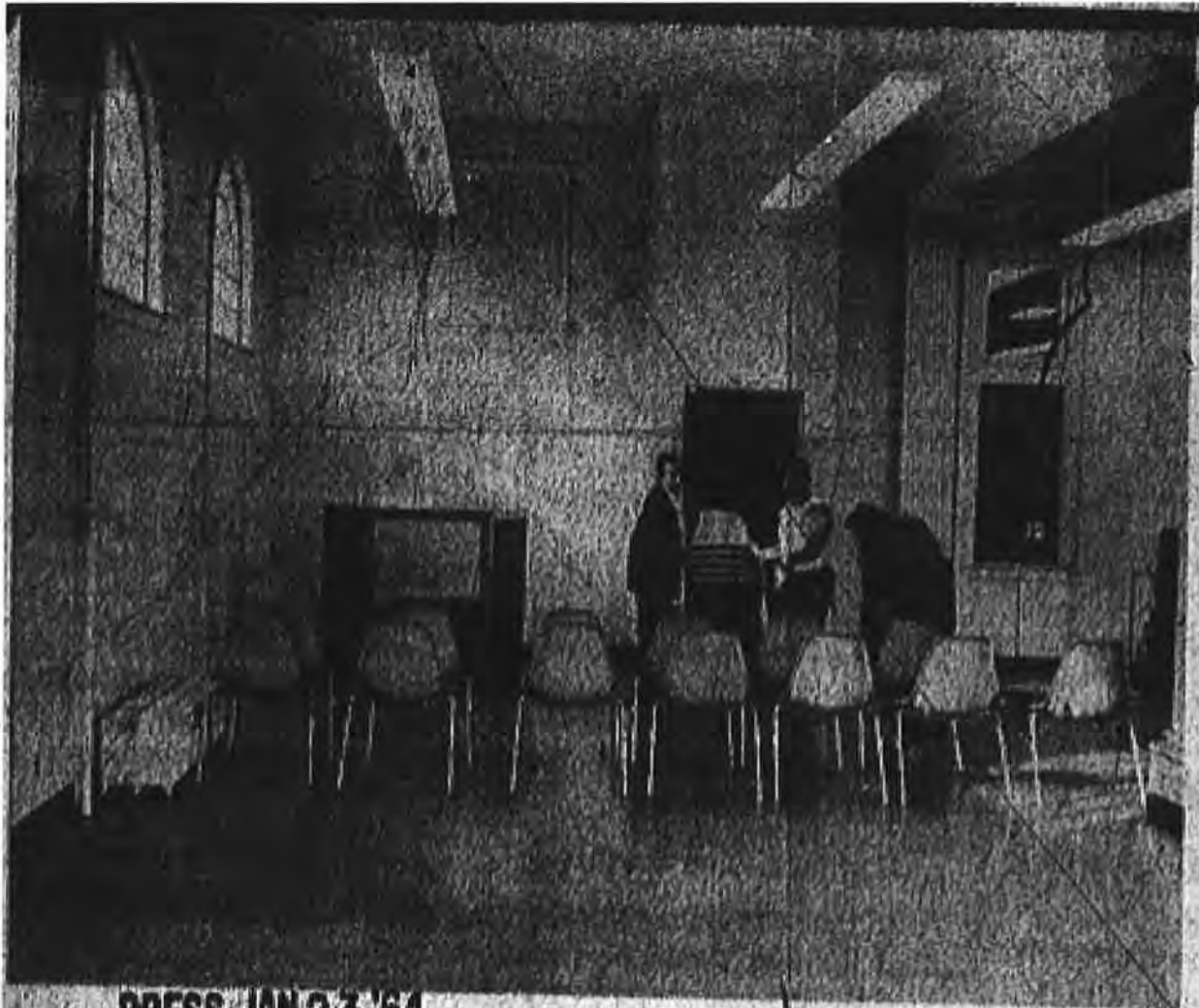
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Figure 44 - Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch; former Reference Room after Goodrich-Gannett Neighborhood Center acquired building; Cleveland Press January 23, 1964; CSU Special Collections.



PRESS JAN 23 '64

LAST-MINUTE HELPING HANDS on the remodeled Goodrich-Gannett Neighborhood Center were furnished by three young patrons. Dave Taylor, 14, of 5102 Spencer Ave., George Russ, 14, of 1394 E. 52d St., and Frank Hren, 15, of 5433 Homer Ave. assist in arranging the chairs in the nursery room. The remodeled center was once the Intercultural Library and is located on a triangular piece of land bounded by St. Clair Ave., E. 55th St. and Marquette St.

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Figure 45 - Foreign-Born Population, 1930-1970, East 55th and St. Clair Neighborhood (Service Area for Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch and Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust)

Decade	East 55th Street and St. Clair Avenue Neighborhood		Cleveland	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1930				
Total Foreign-Born	7,225		229,487	
Germany	429	5.9%	22,532	9.8%
Poland	315	4.4%	32,668	14.2%
Czechoslovakia	449	6.2%	34,695	15.1%
Austria	269	3.7%	6,774	3.0%
Yugoslavia	4,314	59.7%	18,326	8.0%
Lithuania	269	3.7%	4,698	2.0%
Italy	345	4.8%	23,524	10.3%
All Others	835	11.6%	86,270	37.6%
1940				
Total Foreign-Born	5,391		179,183	
Germany	292	5.4%	15,427	8.6%
Poland	229	4.2%	24,771	13.8%
Czechoslovakia	294	5.5%	21,066	11.8%
Austria	175	3.2%	9,931	5.5%
Yugoslavia	3,267	60.6%	14,103	7.9%
Lithuania	259	4.8%	3,890	2.2%
Italy	316	5.9%	20,961	11.7%
All Others	559	10.4%	69,034	38.5%
1950				
Total Foreign-Born	3,611		151,799	
Germany	108	3.0%	9,629	6.3%
Poland	161	4.5%	18,200	12.0%
Czechoslovakia	158	4.4%	16,350	10.8%
Austria	388	10.7%	8,473	5.6%
Yugoslavia	2,093	58.0%	10,446	6.9%
Lithuania	202	5.6%	3,341	2.2%
Italy	67	1.9%	15,630	10.3%
All Others	434	12.0%	82,069	45.9%

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Foreign-Born Population, 1930-1970 (continued)

Decade	East 55th Street and St. Clair Avenue Neighborhood		Cleveland	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1960				
Total Foreign-Born	6,690		270,751	
Germany	374	5.6%	30,024	11.1%
Poland	330	4.9%	39,072	14.4%
Czechoslovakia	322	4.8%	34,304	12.7%
Austria	693	10.4%	15,017	5.5%
Yugoslavia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	230	3.4%	31,223	11.5%
All Others	4,741	70.9%	121,111	44.7%
1970				
Total Foreign-Born	5,877		164,523	
Germany	150	2.6%	16,355	9.9%
Poland	190	3.2%	22,819	13.9%
Czechoslovakia	143	2.4%	17,146	10.4%
Austria	353	6.0%	10,348	6.3%
Yugoslavia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	109	1.9%	17,693	10.8%
All Others	4,932	83.9%	80,162	48.7%

NA= Not Available-U.S. Census collapsed the categories for Yugoslavia and Lithuania into All Others in 1970.

Sources: Population Characteristics by Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio, 1930, Howard Whipple Green, The Plain Dealer Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Table 2, Foreign-Born White Population by Country of Birth and Sex, for Census Tracts, Pages 14, 128, and 129; 1940 U.S. Census Bureau, Population and Housing Statistics for Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio and Adjacent Area, Table 3, Years of School Completed, Employment Status, Class of Worker, Major Occupation Group, Country of Birth, and Citizenship, By Sex, By Census Tracts, Pages 51, 66, and 67; 1950 U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population, for Cleveland, Ohio Census Tracts, Table 1, Characteristics of the Population by Census Tracts, Pages 7 and 12; 1960 U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Censuses of Population and Housing, Cleveland, Ohio Census Tracts, Table P-1, General Characteristics of the Population, by Census Tracts, Pages 14 and 22; 1970 U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Cleveland, Ohio Census Tracts, Table P-1, General Characteristics of the Population, by Census Tracts, Pages 1 and 9.

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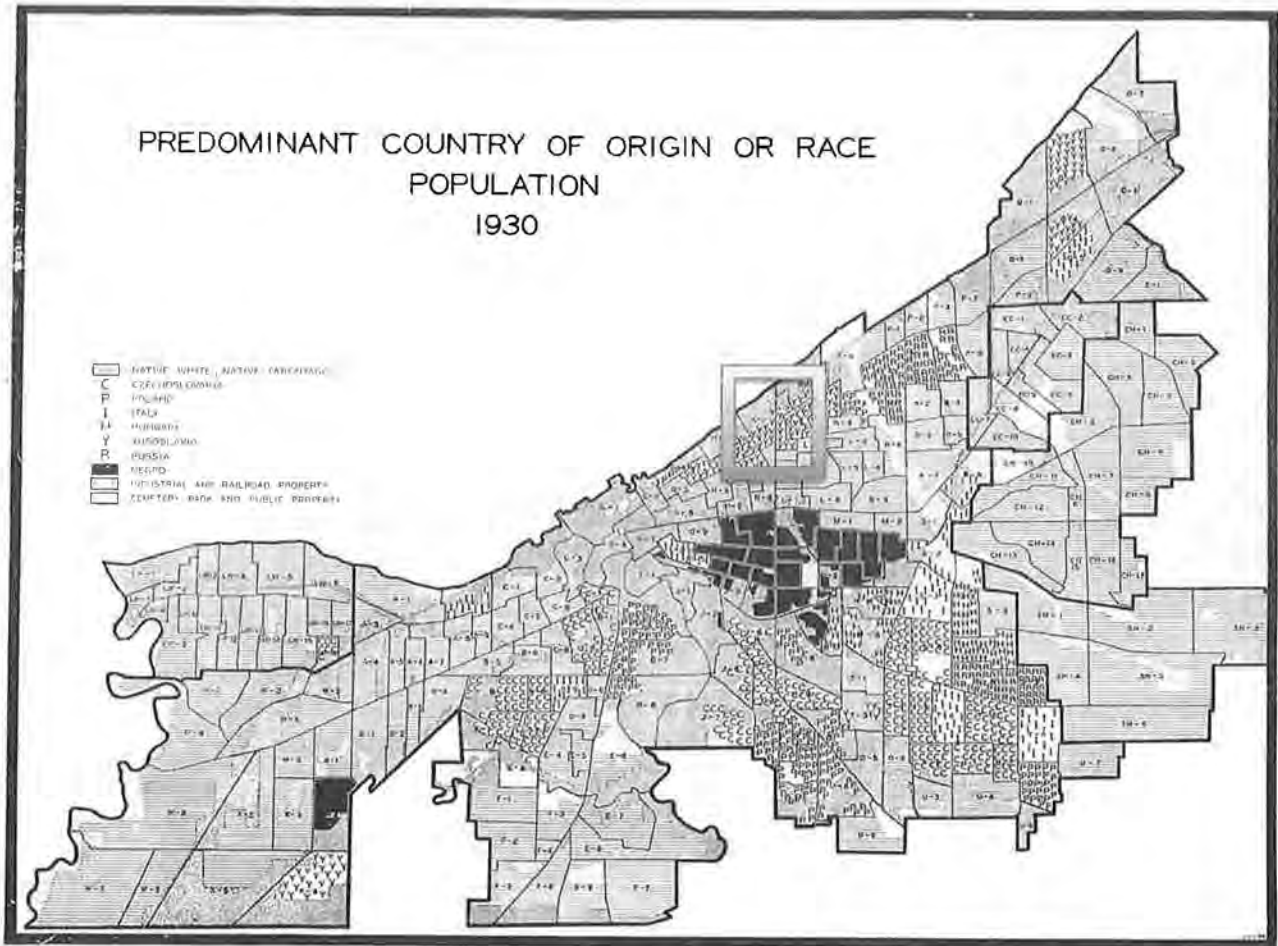
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Figure 46 - Predominant Country of Origin or Race, Population, 1930.



Source: Howard Whipple Green, *Population Characteristics by Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio, 1930*, Figure XXI.

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Figure 47 - Population Change, 1910-1970, East 55th and St. Clair Neighborhood (Service Area for Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch and Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust)

Decade	East 55th Street and St. Clair Avenue Neighborhood	Cleveland
1910	21,010	560,663
1920	24,711	796,841
1930	19,164	900,429
1940	17,345	878,336
1950	14,898	914,808
1960	12,676	876,050
1970	10,948	750,903
Change in Population		
1910 to 1920		
Number	3,701	236,178
Percent	17.6%	42.1%
1920 to 1930		
Number	-5,547	103,588
Percent	-22.4%	13.0%
1930 to 1940		
Number	-1,819	-22,093
Percent	-9.5%	-2.5%
1940 to 1950		
Number	-2,447	36,472
Percent	-14.1%	4.2%
1950 to 1960		
Number	-2,222	-38,758
Percent	-14.9%	-4.2%
1960 to 1970		
Number	-1,728	-125,147
Percent	-13.6%	-14.3%
1910 to 1940		
Number	-3,665	317,673
Percent	-17.4%	56.7%
1910 to 1970		
Number	-10,062	190,240
Percent	-47.9%	33.9%

Sources: Population Characteristics by Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio, 1930, Howard Whipple Green, The Plain Dealer Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

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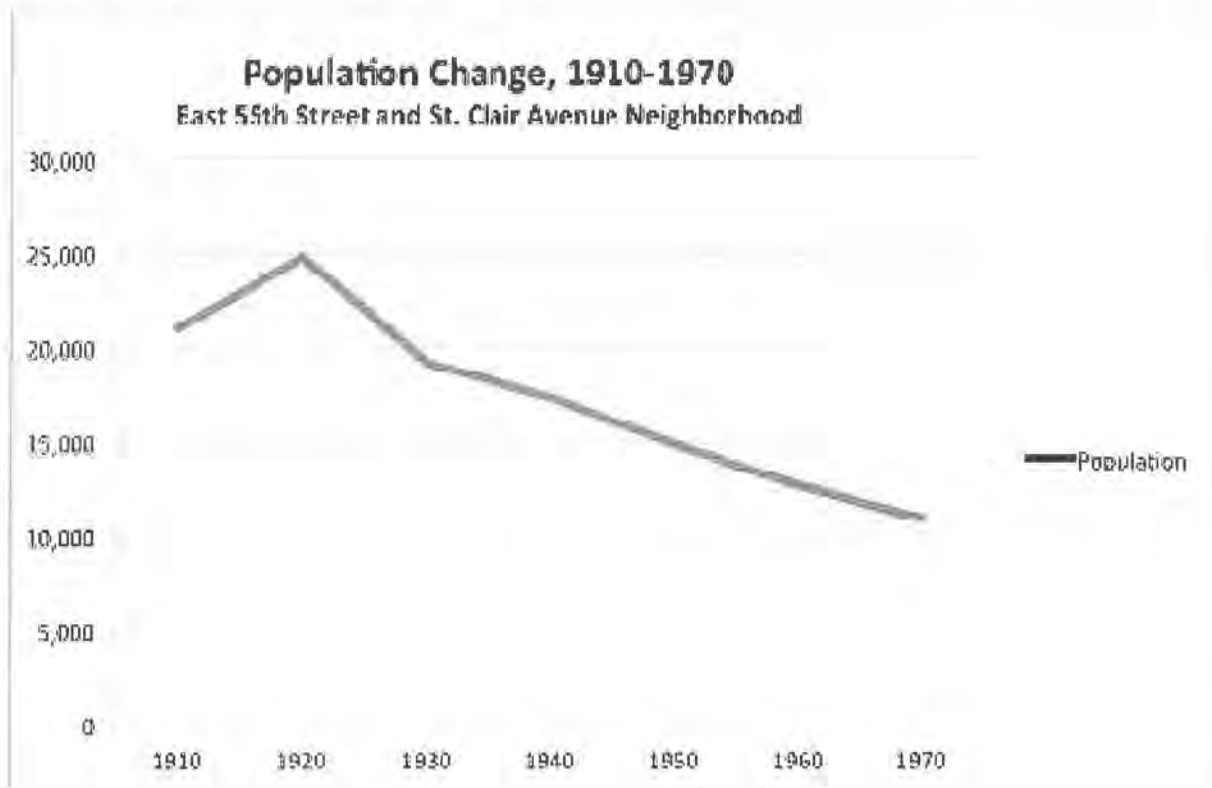
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Figure 48 - Population Change, 1910-1970



Sources: U.S. Census, 1930-1970.

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Figure 49 - Nativity and Race, 1930-1970, East 55th and St. Clair Neighborhood (Service Area for Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch and Lake Shore Bank/Cleveland Trust)

Decade	East 55th Street and St. Clair Avenue Neighborhood		Cleveland	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1930				
Total Population	19,164		900,429	
Native White with Native White, Foreign or Mixed Parentage	11,848	61.8%	597,603	66.4%
Foreign-Born White	7,225	37.7%	229,487	25.5%
Negro	90	0.5%	71,899	8.0%
Other Races	1	0.0%	1,440	0.2%
1940				
Total Population	17,345		878,336	
Native White with Native White, Foreign or Mixed Parentage	11,946	68.9%	614,234	69.9%
Foreign-Born White	5,391	31.1%	179,183	20.4%
Negro	5	0.0%	84,504	9.6%
Other Races	3	0.0%	415	0.0%
1950				
Total Population	14,898		914,808	
Native White with Native White, Foreign or Mixed Parentage	11,189	75.1%	632,465	69.1%
Foreign-Born White	3,611	24.2%	132,799	14.5%
Negro	60	0.4%	147,847	16.2%
Other Races	38	0.3%	1,440	0.2%
1960				
Total Population	12,676		876,050	
Native White with Native White, Foreign or Mixed Parentage	9,253	73.0%	526,358	60.1%
Foreign-Born White	3,126	24.7%	96,584	11.0%
Negro	272	2.1%	250,818	28.6%
Other Races	25	0.2%	2,290	0.3%
1970				
Total Population	10,948		750,932	
Native White with Native White, Foreign or Mixed Parentage	5,066	46.3%	586,409	78.1%
Foreign-Born White	3,201	29.2%	56,400	7.5%
Negro	1,282	11.7%	287,841	38.3%
Other Races	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sources: Sources: Population Characteristics by Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio, 1930, Howard Whipple Green, The Plain Dealer Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

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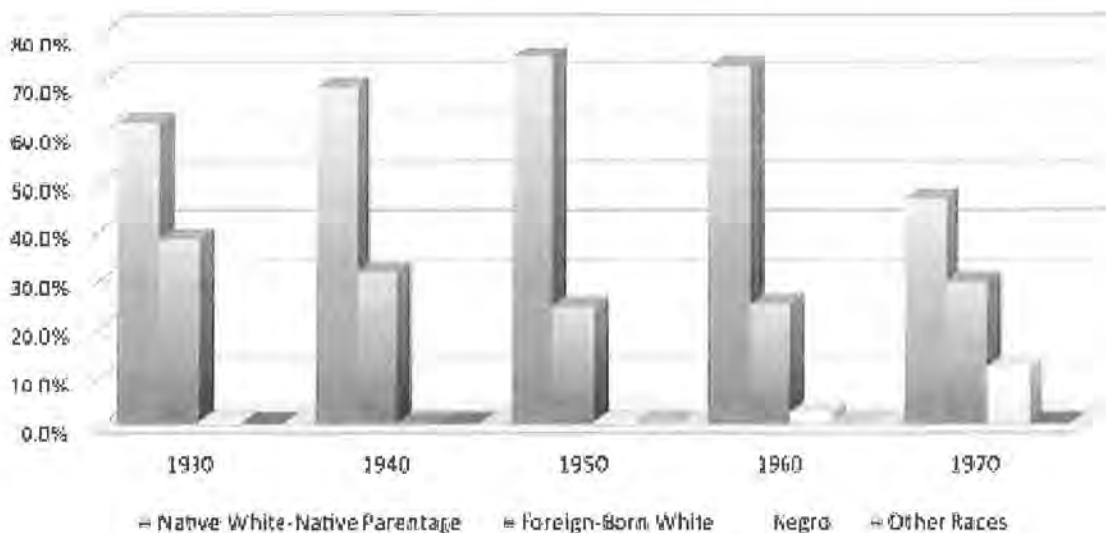
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Figure 50 – Neighborhood Population Mix

Native White/Native Parentage, Foreign-Born White,
Negro/Black, and Other Races
East 55th Street and St. Clair Avenue Neighborhood



Source: U.S. Census, 1930 - 1970

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PHOTO KEY

(X) PHOTO NUMBERING

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E. 55TH STREET

MARQUETTE

N. E.

53

1351

1367

THE LAKE SHORE BANK

PUBLIC LIBRARY

16" W PIPE

8" W PIPE

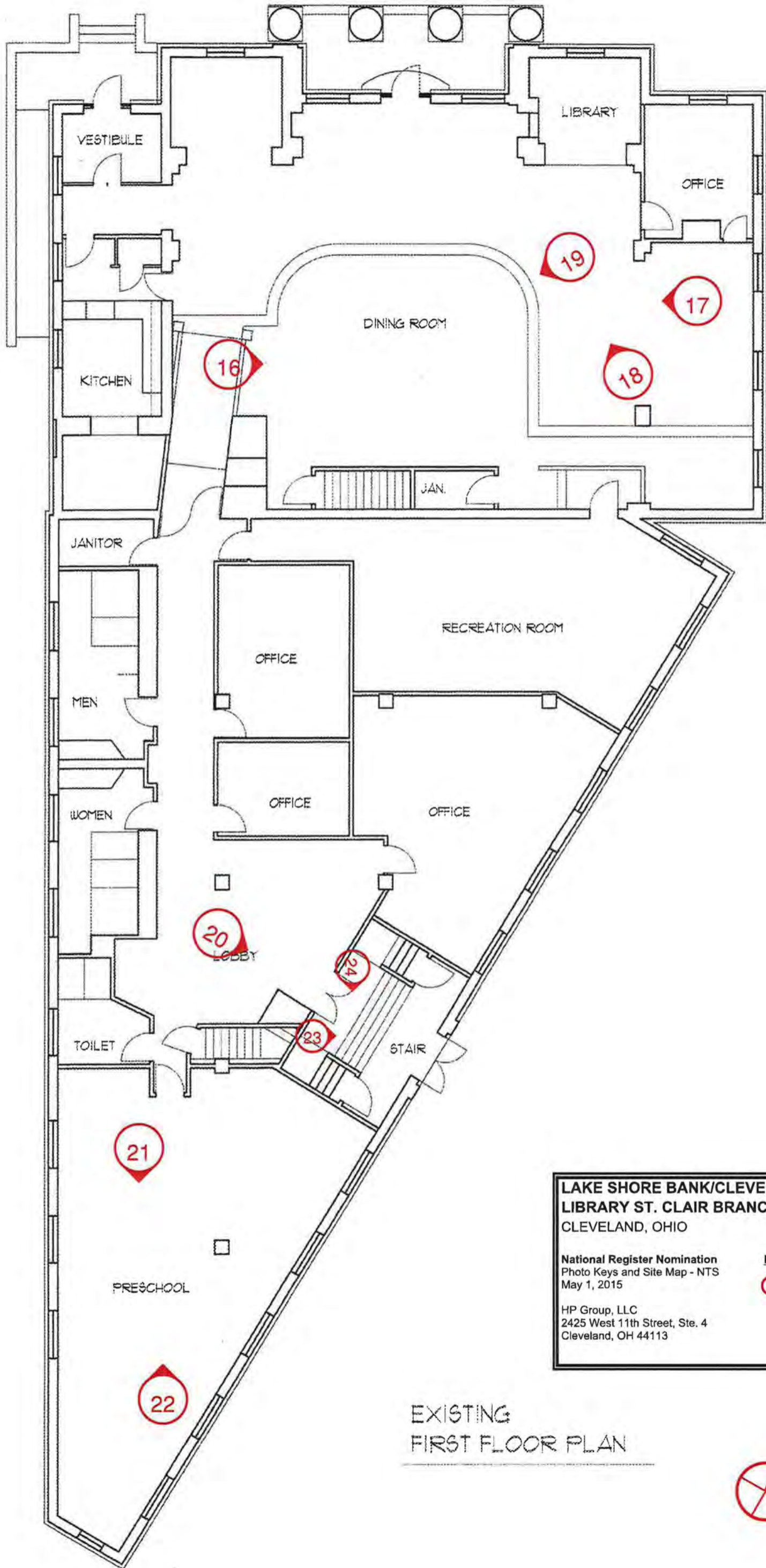
10" W P

8" W PIPE

DH.

DH.





LAKE SHORE BANK/CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY ST. CLAIR BRANCH
 CLEVELAND, OHIO

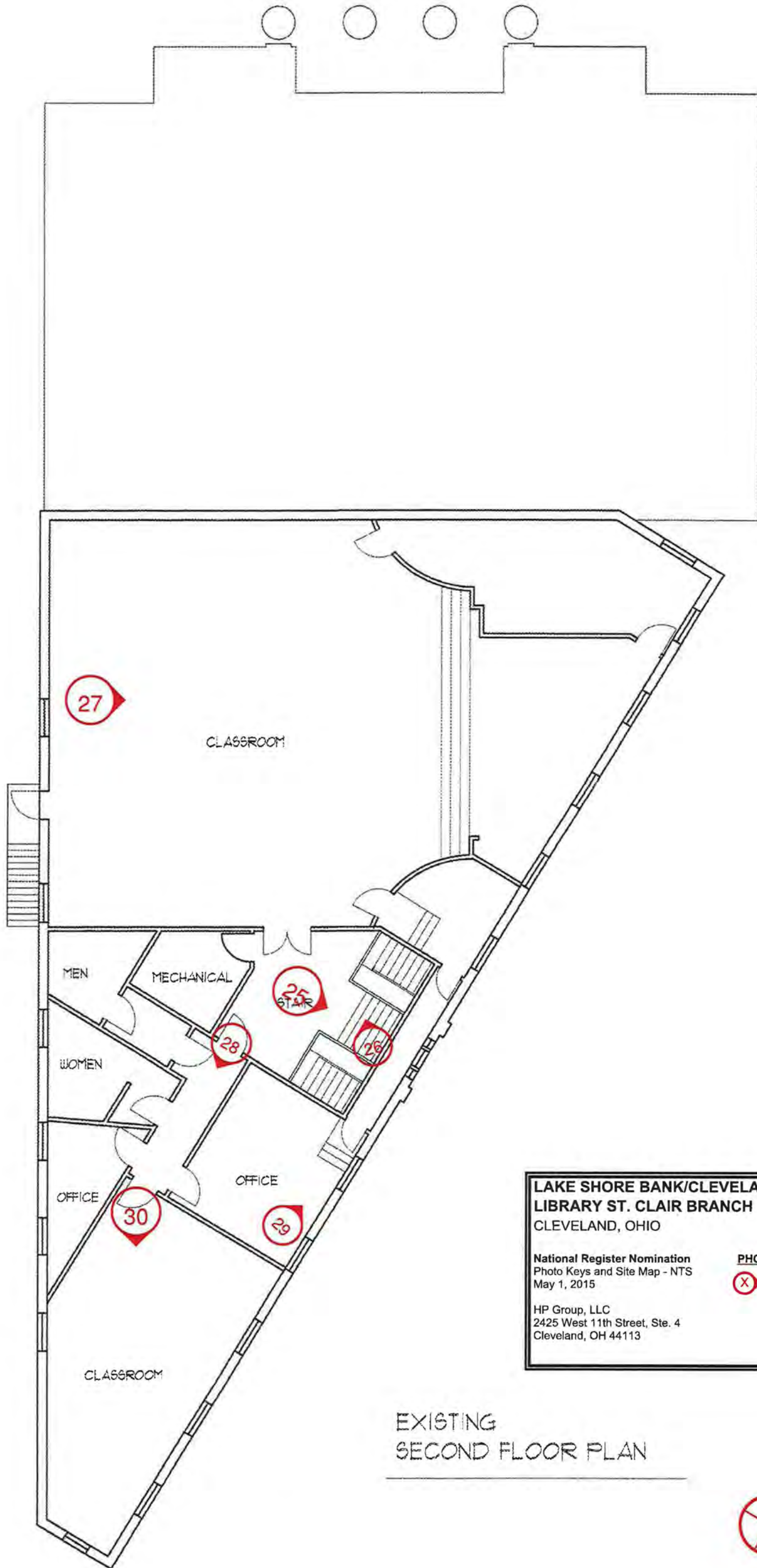
National Register Nomination
 Photo Keys and Site Map - NTS
 May 1, 2015

HP Group, LLC
 2425 West 11th Street, Ste. 4
 Cleveland, OH 44113

PHOTO KEY
 (X) PHOTO NUMBERING

EXISTING
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN





LAKE SHORE BANK/CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY ST. CLAIR BRANCH
 CLEVELAND, OHIO

National Register Nomination
 Photo Keys and Site Map - NTS
 May 1, 2015

PHOTO KEY
 (X) PHOTO NUMBERING

HP Group, LLC
 2425 West 11th Street, Ste. 4
 Cleveland, OH 44113

EXISTING
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN

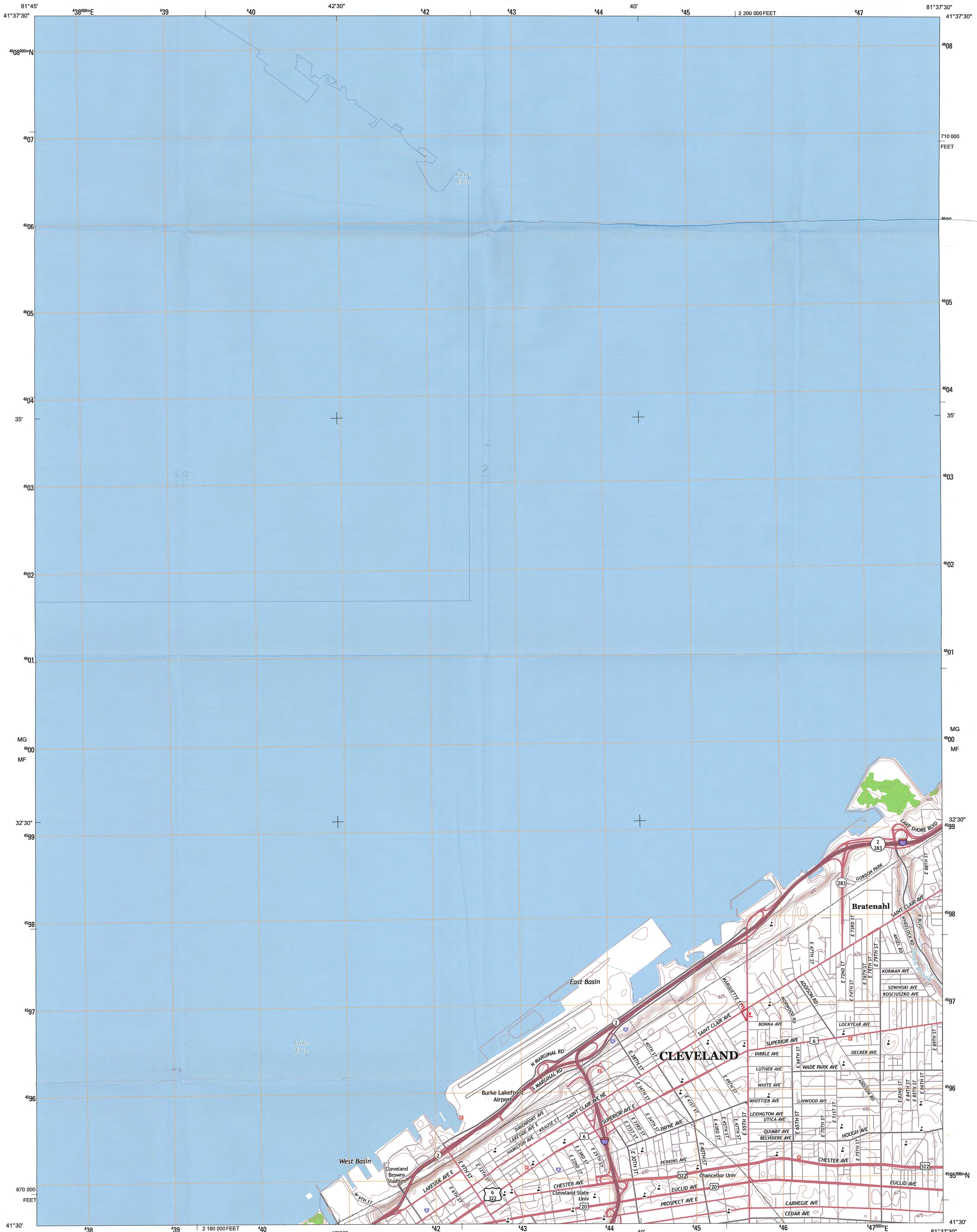




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

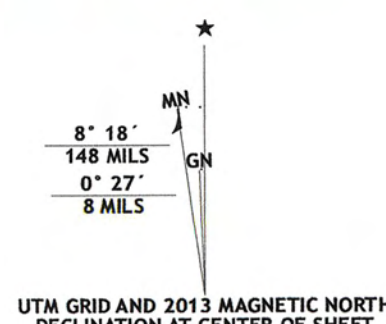
The National Map
US Topo

CLEVELAND NORTH QUADRANGLE
OHIO-CUYAHOGA CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES

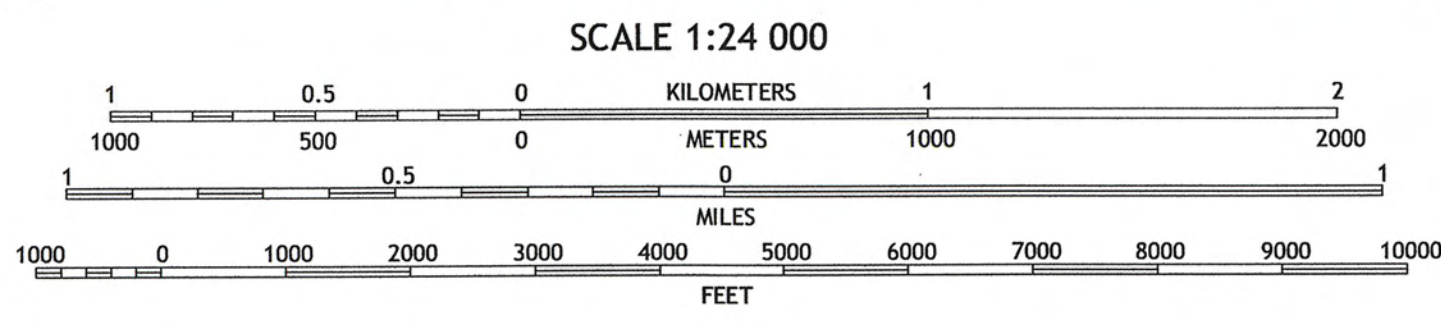


Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 17T
10 000-foot ticks: Ohio Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone)
This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be
generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government
reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before
entering private lands.

Imagery.....NAP, August 2011
Roads.....C2006-2013 TomTom
Names.....GNS, 2013
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2011
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2010
Boundaries.....Census, BWC, IBC, USGS, 1972 - 2012
Public Land Survey System.....BLM, 2013



U.S. National Grid	100,000-m Square ID
MG	MF
Grid Zone Designation	17T



CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988
This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.15



Cleveland North	East Cleveland
Lakewood	Shaker Heights

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Expressway	Local Connector
Secondary Hwy	Local Road
Ramp	4WD
Interstate Route	US Route
	State Route

CLEVELAND NORTH, OH
2013

Lake Shore Bank and Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch
5410 St. Clair Avenue and 1368 E. 95th Street
Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, OH 44103
1. 41.6218333 -81.6521966
UTM References
Zone: 17 Easting: 445570 Northing: 4591675



LAKE SHORE BANK

GOODRICH
GANNETT
CENTER
IN MEMORY OF G.G.L.

VIP



LAKE SHORE BANK

GOODWIN GANNETT CENTER

St. Clair-Superior

FIRST TEN

GOODWIN GANNETT CENTER



LAKE SHORE BANK

GOODRICH
GANNETT
CENTER
IN MEMORY OF G.G.G.E.





EST
1888

WATER

BRIDGE





GOODRICH GANNETT

SPEED
LIMIT
35
WEST
283

YIELD
ON GREEN

NO
STOP





PUBLIC LIBRARY

1368

NO STOPPING
BUS STOP



PUBLIC LIBRARY

1368



PUBLIC LIBRARY









LAKE SHORE BANK

25
MPH
ZONE
AHEAD









ZCAM
INC

EXIT







EXIT











CLEVELAND BROWNS Fitness Zone

Get in the Middle
of something POSITIVE





Imagine





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lake Shore Bank and Cleveland Public Library St. Clair Branch

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Cuyahoga

DATE RECEIVED: 10/30/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/30/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/15/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/15/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000901

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12.15.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials are submitted on OCT. 22, 2015
For nomination of the Lakeshore Park/Cleveland to the National Register of
Historic Places: Public Library, St. Clair Church
Cuyahoga Co, OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- 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 PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence
 Paper PDF
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

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



RECEIVED 2280

OCT 30 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

October 22, 2015

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register
and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl. (2280)
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find three (3) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

Lakeshore Bank/Cleveland Public Library
St. Clair Branch
Municipal Power Plant
S. Zollinger Company Building

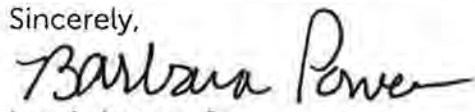
COUNTY

Cuyahoga
Franklin
Miami

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the Municipal Power Plant, Franklin County, OH and S. Zollinger Company Building, Miami County, OH nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Sincerely,

for 

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

Enclosures