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NPS Form 10-900 OMB No 1024-0018 United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Formacuster OF HISTORIC PLACES This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 1. Name of Property Historic name: East Main Street Historic District Other names/site number: N/A Name of related multiple property listing: N/A (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing 2. Location Street & number: 49- 629 East Main Street; 40 N. Park Avenue - 77 S. Park Avenue; 532- 570, 157 Prospect Avenue; 40 N. Arch Avenue - 136 S. Arch Ave; 40 S. Linden: 170- 505 E. Market Street City or town: Alliance State: OH County: Stark Not For Publication: Vicinity: N/A N/A 3. State/Federal Agency Certification As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \underline{X} meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: X local national statewide Applicable National Register Criteria: XA B XC D - DSHPO Inventory & Registration July 20, 2017 Signature of certifying official/Title: Date State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. Signature of commenting official: Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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East Main Street Historic District Name of Property Stark County, OH County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Ventered in the National Register

____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

____ removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

9.8.17 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

(Check only one b	ox.)
Building(s)	
District	x
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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Number of Resources within Property

Contributing <u>66</u>	Noncontributing <u>13</u>	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
3	<u>1</u>	objects
69	14	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

6. Function or Use Historic Functions

<u>COMMERCE/TRADE: Business; Professional; Financial Institution; Specialty Store;</u> <u>Department Store; Restaurant</u> <u>DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling</u> <u>SOCIAL: Meeting Hall; Clubhouse; Civic</u> <u>GOVERNMENT: City Hall, Fire Station; Government Office; Post Office; Courthouse</u> <u>RELIGION: Religious Facility</u> <u>RECREATION AND CULTURE: Monument</u> INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions

<u>COMMERCE/TRADE: Business; Professional; Financial Institution; Specialty Store; Restaurant</u> <u>DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling</u> <u>SOCIAL: Meeting Hall; Clubhouse; Civic</u> <u>GOVERNMENT: City Hall, Fire Station; Government Office; Post Office; Courthouse</u> <u>RELIGION: Religious Facility</u> <u>RECREATION AND CULTURE: Monument</u> <u>INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing Facility</u>

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7. Description

Architectural Classification <u>MID-19th CENTURY</u> <u>LATE VICTORIAN</u> <u>LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS</u> <u>LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS</u> <u>MODERN MOVEMENT</u> OTHER

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>Brick, Stone, Terra Cotta, Wood, Glass, Metal,</u> <u>Concrete</u>

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The East Main Street Historic District is situated along the main historic commercial corridor in downtown Alliance, following East Main Street from Liberty Avenue to Union Avenue. The north and south boundaries include buildings along Prospect Street (north) and Market Street (south). It encompasses 66 contributing and 13 noncontributing buildings and 3 contributing objects, associated with Freedom Plaza, and one noncontributing object. The Historic District is composed of commercial buildings of one to eight-stories in height with a sprinkling of religious, civic, private and institutional buildings and the period of significance spans from 1872 to 1968. A wide variety of architectural styles from the late nineteenth through to the mid-twentieth century exist with the most common architectural styles and influences being Italianate, Neoclassical, Second Renaissance Revival and International style. East Main Street is a two-lane road with parallel on street parking. Buildings are set back from the road by a concrete sidewalk. The density of the Historic District has been impacted by paved parking lots intermingled throughout the Historic District with some replacing buildings. Commercial buildings formerly occupied vacant lots along the south side of Prospect Street. The historic Public Square is now known as Freedom Plaza at Freedom Avenue. A landscaped lot is located at the southeast corner of East Main Street and Arch Avenue. East Main Street has retained its characteristic terminus at the major railroad crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, extending east to Union Avenue. The north and east ends of the Historic District are bordered by the railroad while the south and west ends of the Historic District blend into late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential housing stock.

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Narrative Description

Commercial buildings within the Historic District are various examples of one and two-part commercial blocks, two and three-part vertical blocks, and house with commercial addition,¹ along with exceptions constructed over the period of significance which spans from 1872-1968. The buildings in general are diverse in style demonstrating both high-style characteristics and general commercial building types. Although many are likely architect designed, many architects are unknown due to lack of permits or plans. There are 13 noncontributing buildings and one noncontributing object in the Historic District, six of which are outside the period of significance. The remaining eight resources lack historic integrity determined by inappropriate additions, significant alterations in form, façade elevations and fenestration pattern and or the introduction of non-compatible building materials that changes the overall historic character and appearance. Overall, the noncontributing resources do not detract from the ability of the Historic District to convey the feeling of a downtown commercial area.

The following describes buildings, objects and sites located in the Historic District. Buildings and objects are contributing unless otherwise noted.

Hanney Building – 628 East Main Street (photograph 1) (Historic Images, Figure 53)

The 1872 Italianate two-part commercial red brick building is the oldest commercial building in the Historic District. A two-story addition to the rear was added between 1892 and 1898² replacing an earlier one-story wing. The first floor façade is divided into two storefronts which have been altered with replacement materials including siding, multi-paned display windows, and 6-pane glass over wood entry doors, and a full width shed roof canopy with scalloped edge. The second floor fenestration is defined by six double hung windows which appear to be original with decorative arched brick hood molds, metal awnings, and stone sills. Three double hung windows with simple brick arched hoods and smaller metal awnings are symmetrically arranged at the third floor. The pressed metal cornice with integral brackets has a raised central pediment. A simple one-story side entryway has been added on the west elevation. Ghost lines from a demolished adjacent building are evident on the east elevation. The rear north elevation faces the former Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad tracks.³

¹ Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street*. Preservation Press, 1987; *Special Use Types-Commercial -House with Commercial Addition*, Colorado Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP). Available at http://www.historycolorado.org/oahp/house-commercial-addition.

² Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1892, 1898.

³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1884.

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Sharer & Sons Co. Annex Building – 570 Prospect Street (photograph 2)

The ca. 1900 two-part commercial red brick building exhibits Romanesque Revival and Mediterranean style elements. The first floor façade is composed of a central arched entrance that has been infilled with brick and flanked by pairs of round arched windows, with 12/12 replacement sash and brick infill at the arch. Contemporary sign boards are mounted between the first and second floors. Paired casement windows flank the central paired round arch windows. Decorative round arches are expressed in the brickwork located above the second floor windows. Five rows of terra cotta roof tiles have been added at the façade concealing the original parapet. Two single entrances, one with a stoop and triangular hood, are located on the east elevation adjacent to a vacant lot. A 1977 one-story open air shelter with wood framing and asphaltshingled gable roof with bocce ball court is attached at the west elevation. The rear north elevation faces the former Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad tracks.⁴

Reed Building – 532 Prospect Street (photograph 2)

The ca. 1930 two-part commercial building is constructed of wire cut red brick. The façade is composed of a central single entrance. The doorway has been infilled with red brick and glass block window with awning. Flanking storefronts exhibit recessed single entry doors with awnings, modified glass block display windows and transoms infilled with wood. A stringcourse of patterned sailor and soldier course brick is exhibited between the first and second floors and again at the lintels above the second floor fenestration of nine 1/1 double hung windows with stone sills. The rectangular attic openings containing wood louvres are symmetrically located and flank a centrally placed carved stone plaque with the word "REED" below the stone capped parapet. A grass lot is located to the east and paved parking lot to the west. The rear north elevation faces the railroad tracks.

First National Bank – R. Levy Clothing Block – 530-536 East Main Street (photograph 3 & 4) (Historic Images, Figure 27, 48)

The ca. 1880 Italianate two-part commercial brick block is painted in two halves. The first floor façade is divided into two storefronts flanking a central entrance with stairs leading to upper floors. The western storefront is composed of replacement recessed glass and metal storefronts with vitrolite surround. The eastern storefront has been boarded up leaving an exposed recessed and offset glass entrance. Both storefronts were altered by 1965. The second and third floor façade is composed of seven 1/1 double hung arched windows with stone sills and decorative metal hoodmolds;⁵ the eastern three bays of the second floor have been partially in-filled with

⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1904.

⁵ OHI STA-01290-07.

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wood and replacement sash. A painted pressed metal freize cornice is composed of a dentilated frieze and modillions.⁶ The east elevation exhibits ghost lines from a demolished adjacent building with exposed windows and doors boarded up. The east elevation abuts an empty lot. The west elevation is adjacent to the Stone Block at 520 East Main Street (#5).

Stone Block – 520 East Main (photograph 3&4) (Historic Images, Figures 16,27,33,37,48)

The 1887 Richardsonian Romanesque two-part commercial three-story building is composed of rock faced ashlar sandstone. The façade is divided into first floor storefronts and two-story arcade with blind arches at the third floor. The two-story piers at the third floor are finished with carved capitals at the springing of the arch. The stone piers at the first floor level are flanked by replacement storefront systems with a separate entrance to the upper floors. A metal canopy conceals the area between the first floor storefronts and second floor. The second and third floors are composed of an asymmetrical fenestration pattern, six bays wide, with the off-center central bay slightly narrower. This narrower bay is flanked by engaged columns that extend through the roof line and are capped with hemispherical orbs. The stone voussoirs are further defined by dentiled carved stone with rosettes at the springing. Checker board pattern stone work is exhibited in the spandrels between the second and third floor and fill in the area above the arches to the corbelled blind arcade at the parapet. A carved central plaque at the parapet dates the building "1887." A carved lion's head is located above the arch below the carved date. The fenestration is replacement sash. The building is adjacent to the First National Bank - R. Levy Clothing Block at 530-536 East Main Street (#4) to the east, and ca.1875/1971 City Administration Building at 504 East Main Street (#6) to the west.

City Administrative Building – 504 East Main Street (photograph 3&4) (Historic Images, Figures 27, 33) – Noncontributing

The ca. 1875 building was altered in 1971 in the New Formalism style. The building is noncontributing to the Historic District due to alterations that occurred outside the period of significance. The building is flanked by the Stone Block at 520 East Main Street (#5) to the east and the Alliance Bank Building at 500 East Main Street (#7) to the west.

The Alliance Bank Building – 500 East Main Street (photograph 3&4) (Historic Images, Figure 33)

The 1914 Renaissance Revival six-story bank building was designed by Canton architect Lewis W. Thomas and constructed by Cleveland builder George B. McMillan Co.⁷ A 1923 three-story wing to the rear was designed by Cleveland architects Walker & Weeks. The building is listed

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Orth, Samuel Peter. *A History of Cleveland Ohio*. Vol II. Chicago-Cleveland: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1910.

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on the National Register of Historic Places (NR# 95000940). The building is on the northeast corner of East Main Street and Freedom Avenue. The ca. 1875/1971 City Administration Building at 504 East Main Street (#6) is adjacent to the east.

464 East Main Street Building – Noncontributing (Historic Images, Figure 7)

The ca. 1875 two-part commercial building is a noncontributing building to the Historic District due to alterations. The building is located to the west of Freedom Avenue. A vacant lot separates it from the Koch Building at 436 East Main Street (#9).

Koch Building – 436 East Main Street (photograph 5) (Historic Images, Figures 7, 12, 22, 46)

The ca. 1910 Neoclassical-style two-part commercial building was designed by Cleveland and Massillon architects Albrecht, Wilhelm & Kelly.⁸ The blond brick three-story building is divided with two storefronts on the first floor and four bays on the second and third floors. The 1961 aluminum and glass storefronts rest on pink granite and flank a recessed double door entrance. A contemporaneous signboard above the storefront, displays "SEARS" in contrasting pink letters. The first floor is separated from the second floor by carved dentiled stringcourse. The second floor fenestration is infilled with glass block and consists of brick sills and terra cotta hoodmolds. The third floor fenestration is paired openings, also infilled, with fillet corners mimicking the fillet outline of the terra cotta framings. Terra cotta quoining supporting an entablature with projecting cornice and raised parapet with carved plaque displaying the name "KOCH". A 1924 brick, concrete and steel rear warehouse addition, built by A.F. Wendling of Massillon, connects to the second floor. The rear north elevation displays loading docks at the first floor facing Prospect Avenue and the former Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad tracks. The east elevation exhibits a brick party wall, facing a vacant lot. An alley to the west separates the building from the Lamborn Building at 422-30 East Main Street (#10).

Lamborn Building – 422-30 East Main Street (photograph 6&7) (Historic Images, Figures 17, 40, 44)

The 1925 Tudor Revival two-part commercial building employs brick with steel reinforced concrete construction.⁹ The three-bay façade is finished with yellow terra cotta. A one-story building to the east was connected or added by 1954. The first floor façade has been altered exhibiting a central recessed double door, with two lateral single piers. Flanking storefronts have been covered over with vinyl siding and shingled signboard concealing decorative shields from

⁸ Bara, Craig and Crist, Lyle. Images of America Alliance. Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 1998, 69.

⁹ Alliance Review, 20 November 1924.

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the original design. The second floor fenestration is a trio of lancet arches with Corinthian column capitals at the springing of the arch. The sash are steel casement with fleur-de-lis hardware. The word "LAMBORN" is engraved between the second and third floors, flanked by stylized shields. Three rectangular multi-paned steel windows reside at the third floor. An entablature at the roof is composed of a stylized arcaded, protruding carved beaded band frieze and capped with a scalloped cornice. A two-story rear annex with loading dock at the first floor faces Prospect Avenue and the former Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad tracks. To the east is an alley separating the building from the Koch Building at 436 East Main Street (#9). Adjacent to the west is the Cooey & Wilker Building at 420 East Main Street (#11).

Cooey & Wilker Building – 420 East Main Street (photograph 6&7) (Historic Images, Figures 38, 40, 44)

The ca. 1920 two-part commercial building is constructed of brick with stucco-veneer façade. The first floor is composed of altered metal and glass storefront assemblies with knee wall. The second floor façade fenestration consist of two bays with replacement metal casement windows with stone sills and lintels. A bracketed cornice remains at the roofline. The building is flanked by the Lamborn Building at 422-430 East Main Street (#10) to the east and the 412-16 East Main Street Block (#12) to the west.

412-16 East Main Street Block – 412-16 East Main Street (photograph 6&7) (Historic Images, Figures 38, 40, 44)

The 1877 two-part commercial block is constructed of brick with stucco-veneer façade of unknown date. The block is composed of two sections, each with first floor altered storefronts of metal and glass assemblies with knee wall. The second floor fenestration maintains the stone sills and lintels, however the shutters are trompe d'oeil. The east side has two window bays, while the west side has a single window bay. A bracketed cornice remains at the roofline spanning both sections. The building is adjacent to the Cooey & Wilker Building at 420 East Main Street (#11), to the east. A vacant lot is to the west.

McCrory Building – 358 East Main Street (photograph 8&9) (Historic Images, Figures 14, 28, 42)

The 1925-26 Neoclassical two-part commercial building was likely designed by McCrory Stores' New York corporate architect, W.M. Simpson.¹⁰ The two-story brick and terra cotta building is composed of two altered metal and glass storefronts with roll-up awnings and wide sign board. The second floor façade is separated from the first floor by a carved stringcourse of egg and dart and running dog pattern, which turns and runs along the east elevation for three bays. The second floor is composed of three bays of tripartite 1/1 double hung windows. The cornice is comprised

¹⁰ Atlantic Terra Cotta, 1927. Comment by W.M. Simpson, architect, McCrory Stores, New York.

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of dentiled architrave, molded frieze and balustrade wrapping the east elevation along Linden Avenue for three bays. The east elevation is composed of nine bays. Double-leaf doors at the south end have a decorative terra cotta cornice featuring a cartouche flanked by scrollwork and supported by brackets. The first floor fenestration has been infilled. The second floor consists of paired 1/1 double hung windows. The S. S. Kresge Building at 346 East Main Street (#14) is adjacent to the west.

S.S. Kresge Building – 346 East Main Street (photograph 8&9) (Historic Images, Figures 28, 42)

The 1925 Neoclassical two-part commercial building is constructed of light and dark blond brick laid in a patterned Flemish bond. The first floor is composed of two altered storefronts with large display windows, transoms and knee walls flanking central side-by-side entrances. The sign board has been altered with applied wood in a geometric pattern. A dentiled stringcourse divides the first and second floors. The second floor façade is composed of five bays, with the three central bays slightly projecting and containing a tripartite of 1/1 double hung windows flanked by single 1/1 windows. Each bay is divided by paired fluted pilasters supporting a wide stone frieze with a carved urn motif, and a heavy cornice with decorative urns set in pairs above each pilaster. Single 1/1 double hung windows flank the projecting bays. Windows are framed with brick. The spandrels in the center projecting bays are all header course. The façade is capped with a raised parapet with stone coping. The McCrory Building at 358 East Main Street (#13) is adjacent to the east, and Klein & Roderick Building at 344 East Main Street (#15) is adjacent to the west.

Klein & Roderick Building – 344 East Main Street (photograph 9) (Historic Images, Figures 13, 42)

The 1914 two-part commercial building is constructed of red brick. The storefront has been altered with plywood, two replacement doors, fixed pane windows and contemporary wood sign board. The second floor is comprised of symmetrical picture windows with Luxfer glass transoms, stone sills and a brick band at the lintel. Blind rectangular recessed panels are fixed below a stone stringcourse and crenellated parapet. The S.S. Kresge Building at 346 East Main Street (#14) is adjacent to the east. The west elevation has been stabilized with a CMU wall and faces a vacant lot and alley.

Spring-Holzwarth Building – 320 East Main Street (photograph 10) (Historic Images, Figure 31) - Noncontributing

The ca. 1931 two-part commercial building has had a complete new façade and is noncontributing due to alterations, date unknown. An alley is to the east. To the west is the Alliance Hardware Building at 318 East Main Street (#17).

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Alliance Hardware Co. Building – 318 East Main Street (photographs 10&11) (Historic Images, Figures 18, 19, 29)

The 1906 five-story Jacobethan building is constructed of red brick and steel beam construction,¹¹ with limestone details. Historic Images show the building capped with a stepped parapet with elaborate coping, which was lost in a 1931 fire.¹² The first floor storefront was altered in 1965 with recessed metal and glass storefronts framed in yellow brick with signboard.¹³ A limestone entablature is composed of an architrave with quatrefoil end panels and frieze of Tudor rose motif. Upper floors are distinguished by a four-story central bay defined by limestone quoining and Tudor arch. Three bays of 2/2 windows at each floor exhibit smooth limestone surround at the first floor, while carved limestone decorative medallions fill the spandrels at the third and fourth floors. The building is flanked by the Spring-Holzwarth Building at 320 East Main Street (#16) to the east and the Cassaday Furniture Company Building at 314 E. Main Street (#18) to the west.

Cassaday Furniture Co. Building – 314 East Main Street (photograph10&11) Historic Images, Figures 18, 19, 29)

The 1906 Commercial style vertical block building denotes details of the Chicago School. The first floor has been altered with a glass and metal storefront. The second floor is concealed behind a wide sign band. The three-bay upper floors display a fenestration pattern composed of a central oriel window flanked by single openings; all window openings have been infilled with painted corrugated panels. The brick surrounding the windows has been painted. Tie rod reinforcement with narrow star escutcheon plates are exhibited at the upper floor levels. A projecting dentiled cornice rests below the stone capped parapet. The building is flanked by the Alliance Hardware Co. Building at 318 East Main Street (#17) to the east and the J. R. Russell Building at 308 East Main Street (#19) to the west.

J. L. Russell Building – 308 East Main Street (photograph 10&11) (Historic Images, Figures, 18, 19)

The ca. 1884 two-part commercial building was altered in the 1940s from an Italianate style building to one exhibiting elements of the International style. The first floor storefront has been remodeled with recessed central entrance and flanking display window with kneewall and signboard. The second floor fenestration consists of asymmetrical tripartite fixed picture windows set above seven small awning windows. Masonry rowlock banding occurs between the windows and the parapet. A soldier course finishes the roofline and is capped with terra cotta

¹¹ OHI STA-01278-07.

¹² Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1911, *Alliance Memory* maintained by the Rodman Public Library, Alliance. Available at http://www.alliancememory.org/cdm/.

¹³ City of Alliance Building Permit # 8458, 30 April 1965.

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camelback coping. The building is flanked by the Cassaday Furniture Co. Building at 314 East Main Street (#18) to the east and the Peoples Live Grocery Co. Building at 304 East Main Street (#20) to the west.

Peoples Live Grocery Co. Building – 304 East Main Street (photograph 10&11) (Historic Images, Figure 19)

The altered ca. 1895 two-part commercial building constructed of rock faced ashlar stone and brick exhibits Romanesque Revival style elements. The first floor storefront was remodeled at an unknown date with recessed central entrance and flanking display window. A large signboard conceals transom windows and historic signboard. The four-bay fenestration on the second floor has been partially infilled. The cornice has had some elements removed and is concealed by aluminum siding. A historic photo indicates that the pilasters once supported heavy ornate finials. The west elevation is twelve bays long with first floor windows infilled and partial second floor windows infilled. The building is adjacent to the east by the J. L. Russell Buildng – 308 East Main Street (#19).

Haines Motor Company Building – 40 North Arch Avenue (photograph 23) (Historic Images, Figure 15)

The 1921 auto dealership building employs Neoclassical style elements. The blond and brown brick five-bay façade fronts Prospect Avenue. A central entrance with bracket arched hoodmold is flanked by infilled storefront windows. A single fixed window, which has also been infilled, resides above the entrance. The second floor fenestration is comprised of nine bays of 1/1 replacement windows with stone sills and rowlock brick header. A dentiled cornice runs along the east and north elevations below the parapet which is capped with terra cotta camel backed coping. An elevator penthouse peeks up at the northwest corner roof. A one-story brick addition featuring an angled porte-cochere and decorative cornice as added at the east elevation between 1930-1947. At an unknown date, the building was clad in T-111 siding with the porte-cochere enclosed. A second one-story addition composed of brick was added to the south in 1958 exhibiting corner entrance, enframed window and drive-through service window at the south elevation.¹⁴ Driveways lead from North Arch Street and Prospect Avenue connecting to a parking lot surrounding the building at the south and west elevations.

Midland Buckeye Federal Bank Building – 260 East Main Street (photograph 12&13) (Historic Images, Figure 52)

The 1958 International style bank building exhibits cubic form and modular design with flat roof. The three-story single bay façade is clad in square-shaped granite panels with limestone framing.

¹⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1930, 1947; Stark County Stark County, Ohio Auditor's Office–Property Data.

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The recessed entrance is flanked by display windows and a projecting flat canopy extends over the sidewalk. The second and third floor are expressed through a two-story modular window composed of a grid of 4x5 rectangular aluminum and glass window panels. The east elevation along Arch Avenue continues with granite cladding surrounding a composition of seven window bays divided by fluted metal panels. Each bay is comprised of elongated rectangular sash at the first floor with two pane sash at the second floor and separated by diamond pattern brushed metal panels. The rear elevation is yellow brick and features multiple window openings at all levels. The basement level features a single-leaf door with an overhead garage door to the west. The S.P. Brown Co. Building at 250 East Main Street (#23) is adjacent to the west.

S.P. Brown Co. Building – 250 East Main Street (photographs 12&13)

The 1966¹⁵ one-part commercial red Roman brick building is designed by Alliance engineer G. H. McMahon. The two-bay façade is composed of a recessed altered storefront that includes a replacement single-leaf door at the first bay and trio of replacement 6/6 double hung windows at the second bay beneath a simple stone capped brick parapet. The building is flanked by the Midland Buckeye Federal Bank Building at 260 East Main Street (#22) and to the east and the Felgenschuh Jewelry Building at 248 East Main Street (#24) to the west.

Felgenschuh Jewelry Building – 248 East Main Street (photographs 12&13)

The 1966¹⁶ enframed window one-part commercial brick building is designed by engineer G. H. McMahon. The glass and aluminum storefronts have a central entrance and fabric canopy. The parapet is capped with stone coping. The west elevation exhibits a painted wall with stepped parapet facing a landscaped parking lot. The east elevation is adjacent to the S.P. Brown Co. Building at 250 East Main Street (#23).

228 East Main Street Building (photograph 14) - Noncontributing

The 1882 two-part commercial building has been altered at the storefront and the upper floor has been clad with metal panels. It is noncontributing to the Historic District due to alterations. The west elevation is adjacent to the 222 East Main Street building (#26). An alley is to the east.



222 East Main Street (photograph 14) - Noncontributing

The 1902 two-part commercial building has been altered at the storefront and the upper floor have been clad with corrugated metal. It is noncontributing to the Historic District due to alterations.

¹⁵ City of Alliance Building Permit #8795, 20 June 1966.

¹⁶ City of Alliance Building Permit #8846, 1 August 1966.

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It is flanked by the 228 East Main Street Building (#25) to the east and the Johnson Block at 220 East Main Street (#27) to the west.

Johnson Block – 220 East Main Street (photograph14)

The 1925 Neoclassical vertical block six-story building is steel frame constructed with brick and stone details.¹⁷ The first floor storefront has been infilled with a cementous board and altered entrance. The second floor has been covered over with vertical aluminum/vinyl siding. The upper floor fenestration is composed of four bays of symmetrically placed 3/3 double hung steel windows articulated by stone belt course at window sills and lintels. The sixth floor is framed with limestone with a carved stone sign reading "JOHNSON BLOCK." The parapet is enhanced with a brick and stone balustrade. The building is flanked by the 222 East Main Street Building (#26) to the east, and the Alliance Area Chamber of Commerce Building at 210 East Main Street (#28) to the west.

Alliance Area Chamber of Commerce Building – 210 East Main Street (photograph 14) (Historic Images, Figure 50)

The 1965 one-part commercial building originally featured elements of the International style. It has been altered with Neo-Colonial Revival elements.¹⁸ The four-bay brick facade exhibits central paired tripartite replacement windows in the original openings above an original brick planter. End bays are comprised of single doors which have been altered with the application of triangular pediments supported by engaged tapered columns. The parapet has been altered with an exaggerated dentiled cornice. The display sign board "CHAMBER OF COMMERCE" is mounted to a cementous material. The Johnson Block at 220 East Main Street (#27) is adjacent to the east. The west elevation is composed of painted wall facing a landscaped parking lot.

Peterson House Restaurant – 176 East Main Street, 40 North Mechanic Avenue (photographs 15&16) (Historic Images, Figure 4)

The ca. 1885 Italianate two-part commercial building is constructed of orange brick, and conjoins the adjacent building through brickwork at the second floor. The first floor storefronts have been modified from their original configuration with infill. The storefront originally included a recessed corner entrance. The second floor fenestration is composed of three double hung replacement windows. The windows have stone lintels and sills. A pressed metal cornice at the roofline is supported by brackets and spans the adjacent Senn building. The east elevation fronts N. Mechanic Avenue with an entrance at the first floor. The two-story brick rear section has glass block and replacement windows. The second floor is covered in replacement siding. Although

¹⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1930.

¹⁸ City of Alliance Building Permit #8507, 16 June 1965.

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the Peterson House Restaurant and the Senn Building at 172 East Main Street (#30) share a façade, historically the buildings were not functionally related.

Senn Building – 172 East Main Street (photograph 15&16) (Historic Images, Figure 4)

The ca. 1885 Italianate is constructed of orange brick, and conjoins the adjacent building through brickwork at the second floor. The first floor storefronts have been somewhat modified and infilled. A pressed metal cornice with brackets separate the first and second floor. The second floor fenestration is composed of three double hung replacement windows. The windows are capped with flat arch stone hoods in a drip mold fashion and keystones. A pressed metal cornice at the roofline is supported by brackets and spans the neighboring Peterson House Restaurant. The building is flanked by the Peterson House Restaurant at 176 E. Main Street (#29) to the east and the Miller Building at 170 East Main Street (#31) to the west. Although the Peterson House Restaurant and the Senn Building share a façade, the buildings historically were not functionally related.

Miller Building – 170 East Main Street (photograph 15&16) (Historic Images, Figure 8)

The ca. 1903 two-part commercial building was altered in the International style in the 1940s. The two-bay façade is constructed of yellow brick with banding of a slightly projecting brick header course at every sixth row. The entrance is recessed with a chamfered corner and flanked by a display window. The second floor fenestration consist of two 6/6 replacement double hung windows. The parapet is capped with stone coping. The building is flanked by the Senn Building at 172 East Main Street (#30) to the east and the Ellis & McDonald Building at 158 East Main Street (#32) to the west.

Ellis & McDonald Building – 158 East Main Street (photographs 15,16&17) (Historic Images, Figure 8)

The 1906 Second Renaissance Revival three-story theater and dance hall building is composed of white painted brick with green and burgundy accents. The first floor storefront has been infilled and stone pilasters with simple capitals remain at each end. The upper floors are composed of six bays, the central four bays project through the parapet and are made up of two-story arcades. The outer bays have single windows, second floor are square and third floor are arched. Ionic capitals top each of the piers at the springing of the arch. Four roundels are centrally placed over each arch below the parapet, corbeling enhances the cornice at each end bay. All windows are infilled with glass block. The building is flanked by the Knights of Pythias Building at 154 East Main Street (#33) to the west and the Miller Building at 170 East Main Street (#31) to the east.

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Knights of Pythias Building – 154 East Main Street (photographs 15,16&17) (Historic Images, Figures 8, 9)

The 1905 Egyptian Revival style fraternal hall building is constructed of red brick and defined by its tripartite design and block massing. The storefront, framed by original brick piers, has been altered with brick infill, ribbon windows at the transom, and a signboard above. A stone stringcourse separates the first and second floor. The second and third floors are composed of four bays with three two-story octagonal engaged brick columns with stone composite capitals defining the recessed central two bays. The fenestration has stone sills and brick surrounds. The roof is capped with an embossed copper cornice. A projecting back lit blade sign is attached to the building at the second floor. The building is adjacent to the Ellis & McDonald Building at 158 East Main Street (#32) to the east and to an alley separating it from the I.O.O.F. Building at 144 East Main Street (#35) to the west.

All Buick Co. Building – 157 Prospect Street (photograph 22)

The 1924 auto dealership building is constructed of wire cut blond and brown brick with stone details. The two-story three-bay façade is symmetrical in design. The first floor has a central double door entrance with sidelights and transom, and appears to be original. Four piers separate the first floor bays and are marked with stone base and top band. The showroom windows, on either side of the entrance, are framed with brick of rowlock sill; the windows have been infilled. A rowlock and soldier stringcourse separates the first and second floors and repeats at the parapet. The second floor is composed of three sets of four ribbon windows with blind rectangular panels with stone corner pieces in between. A stepped parapet is capped with stone coping. The west elevation displays a large infilled display window at the first bay with succeeding bays composed of garage door openings and variety of infilled openings adjacent to a driveway and parking area. The east elevation displays steel industrial windows and loading dock openings. A one-story wing to the rear was added after 1947, abutting a grass yard with chain link fence.

I.O.O.F Building – 144 East Main Street (photograph 17) (Historic Images, Figures 8, 9)

The 1908-09 Second Renaissance Revival building was constructed as a three-story building composed of first floor storefront and fraternal lodge on the second and third floors.¹⁹ The third story was removed in 1965.²⁰ The building is composed of blond brick with sandstone trim. The first floor storefronts are framed by sandstone piers and although the storefronts have been slightly altered, the Luxfer glass transom remains. A carved sandstone cyma reversa stringcourse runs between the first and second floors. The second floor fenestration is composed of five symmetrical flat arch lintels; the window sash has been replaced. Engaged pilasters with sandstone plinths resting on a carved sandstone stringcourse remain from the third floor. A one-

¹⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1911-1947.

²⁰ City of Alliance Building Permit #8552, 9 August 1965.

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

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story wing was added to the rear between 1921 and 1930. An alley to the east separates the building from the Knights of Pythias Building at 154 East Main Street (#33). Adjacent to the west is a driveway and First Christian Church Complex at 114 East Main Street (#36).

First Christian Church Complex – 114 East Main Street (photograph 18&19) (Historic Images, Figure 45)

The complex includes the 1910-11 Parsonage and 1957-58 Sanctuary with a ca. 1920 and 1968 Educational wing, which are all physically connected. The Parsonage is a Colonial Revival style American Foursquare with some minor alterations and based on Sanborn Maps, may have been moved back from its original location. It connects to the Educational Wing and Sanctuary at its northwest corner. The brick, rubble course stone and formed concrete Sanctuary, which replaced an earlier church building, exhibits Modern movement influences. The older section of the Educational Wing, which is attached to the north elevation of the Sanctuary denotes Colonial Revival elements, while the later section of the Education Wing exhibits Modern Movement influences.

The first floor primary façade of the Sanutary is comprised of brick walls with perpendicular cross openings and elongated vertical windows resting on a stone foundation. The second story stone wall is distinguished by four elongated windows, set at an acute angle. Stairs lead from the city sidewalk at East Main Street to a one-story covered metal and glass double door entrance with concrete walls and cast concrete bell tower. A stained glass window defines the second floor of the west elevation. The three-story Educational Wing addition is rectangular in plan. The west elevation is seven bays with 1/1 double hung windows with stone sills. The double door entrance is framed in carved stone with a pediment. A section entrance is located on the rear, 1968 section of the Education Wing. A driveway along the east elevation and mature trees separate the church building from the I.O.O.F Building at 144 East Main Street (#35). To the rear is a paved parking lot with access off N. Park Avenue.

Williams Building – 70 East Main Street (photograph 20&21)

The 1914 three-story apartment building is constructed of a blend of brown, grey and red brick. The first floor is composed of three altered storefronts with a vitrolite kneewall separated by brick piers with free standing pier and corner entrance. A central single door entrance at the second bay provides access to the upper floors. Sign boards have been altered with siding. The second and third floors of the façade are eight bays in width with the center two bays containing paired recessed wood porches with square balusters. Three 1/1 double hung windows with stone sills flank the porches. A shed roof, supported by decorative single brackets at the third floor, likely had terra cotta tiles, shelter the porches. Pedimented parapets enhance the corners with carved stone plaques stating "Williams" and "Building." The parapet design continues onto the east

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elevation with carved fleur-de-lis motifs. The west elevation faces Park Avenue with the first floor containing three bays of multi-paned fixed sash windows being high off the ground. The upper floors are six bays of paired 1/1 double hung sash at the two outer bays with two central openings of 1/1 double hung sash in the center bays. The building is adjacent to the east by the Park Building at 60 East Main Street (#38).

Park Building – 60 East Main Street (photographs 20 & 21)

The 1914 three-story apartment building is constructed of red brick. The first floor is composed of two altered storefronts flanking a central single door entrance separated by brick piers. Storefronts and sign boards have been boarded over. The three-bay upper floors are defined by arched inset porches with wood balustrades in the center bay with1/1 windows with rowlock brick sills and soldier course lintels in the outer bays. The raised parapet is capped with stone coping and accented with soldier course brick work with stone corner tiles. A copper shed-roof hood below the parapet projects over the recessed porches. The west elevation is two bays of 1/1 double hung windows at each floor. A large billboard conceals the third floor windows. The building is adjacent to the Williams Building at 70 East Main Street (#37) to the east with an alley and Franko's Barber Shop at 50 East Main Street (#39) to the west.

Franko's Barber Shop – 50 East Main Street (photograph 21)

The 1962 one-part commercial building is constructed of orange brick. The two-bay façade is composed of a display window with rowlock sill and corner single door entrance. The six-bay west elevation is comprised of two entrances with flanking display windows. A mansard shingled roof caps the building. An alley runs along the east elevation. The west boundary of the Historic District ends along the property's west side.

Shaffer's Diner– 40 North Park Avenue

The 1961 one-story restaurant is constructed of cream brick and course rubble stone veneer. The primary façade – south elevation is L-shaped with a side entrance and display windows finished with coursed rubble stone. The east elevation is also L-shaped with side entrance and display windows and finished with cream brick. An overhanging aluminum cornice completes the building. A back lit sign stating "Shaffer's Diner" is mounted on the roof. An asphalt parking lot surrounds the building.

Elmont Apartment Building – 49 East Main Street (photographs 24&25)

The ca. 1915 apartment building wraps around a late nineteenth century frame Italianate style house.²¹ The three-bay facade is divided by projecting brick piers that extend through the parapet and are capped with stone coping. Infilled storefronts flank a central bay composed of three single

²¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1911, 1921; OHI STA-01264-07.

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door entrances. The second floor is distinguished by a central Palladian window with brick arch surround and keystone. Two brick surround tripartite windows flank the central bay. The third floor fenestration is a mix of multiple windows within a large rectangular brick framed opening at each bay. A two-story rear wing has large porches on each level. The building is adjacent to The Raymond Building at 55 East Main Street (#42) to the east. An alley runs along the west elevation. The west boundary of the Historic District ends along the property's west side.

The Raymond Building – 55 East Main Street (photographs 24&25)

The ca. 1915 three and one-half-story apartment building is constructed of red brick. The first floor altered storefronts flank a central single door entrance to the upper floors. A shingled shed-roof canopy extends over the storefronts. The second and third floors are composed of seven fenestration bays with balconies at the second and sixth bays and flanked by 1/1 double hung windows. A centrally located single fixed-pane window exists at the third floor. Ghost lines remain of the balcony hoods at the third floor. The attic retains paired multi-pane casement windows separated by rectangular raised brick panels. "The Raymond" is displayed in a carved stone panel inlaid at the parapet. The east elevation has a two-story lightwell with 1/1 double hung windows. The building is adjacent to the Elmont Apartment Building at 49 East Main Street (#41) to the west.

Sutherin Service Station – 69 East Main Street – Noncontributing

The 1933 one-part commercial filling station was altered by 1947 according to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. It appears to retain the ca. 1945 plan, but is noncontributing to the Historic District due to alterations. The orange glazed tile block building has been painted. A mansard roof has been added. Windows are infilled with plywood and painted. The garage door has been infilled with T1-11 and a man door.

Wayne Sutherin Service Station - 70 South Park Street (photograph 26)

The 1938 Art Deco-style former filling and service station is constructed of structural tile with painted brick facing and decorative brick ornamentation.²² The five garage bay openings are supported by steel I-beam columns. A single door entrance is at the south end. A two-story central section and south end is concealed with vinyl siding. A geometric fluting motif is displayed at parapet corners. The building is set back from Park Avenue by a paved parking lot. The west boundary of the Historic District ends along the property's west side.

Mount Union Bank – 101 East Main Street (photograph 27)

The 1960 red brick bank building exhibits Modern design with late 20th century Colonial Revival elements. The façade is composed of four fluted columns, resting on an original brick planter

²² Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1947.

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and supporting a concrete overhanging wide roof band with recessed panel for signage. An aluminum and glass storefront window and entrance comprise the asymmetrical façade. A dentiled pedimented porte-cochere for drive-up teller access is located along the east elevation along with display windows. The west elevation extends to the rear along Park Avenue with paired trios of original aluminum framed storefront windows and south end overhang supported by piers. A parking lot is located to the rear and south.

117-121 East Main Street Building – 117-121 East Main Street (photograph 28) (Historic Images, Figure 30)

The 1912 one-part commercial building was constructed as a masonry two-story building; the second story was removed in 1965 when the building was altered.²³ The façade is composed of two storefronts each with recessed entry and flanking display windows with knee wall. A shingled shed-roof canopy was added at a later date. The west elevation is composed of painted brick. A driveway separates the building from the Mount Union Bank at 101 East Main Street (#45) to the west. The building is adjacent to the east of the 127 East Main Street Building (#47).

127 East Main Street Building – 127 East Main Street (photograph 28) (Historic Images, Figure 30)

The 1912 one-part commercial building was constructed as a masonry two-story building; the second story was removed in 1965 when the building was altered.²⁴ The façade is composed of two storefronts with central recessed single door entries and flanking display window with knee wall, covered by shingled shed-roof canopy. The building is flanked by the 117-121 East Main Street Building (#46) to the west and the Zucchero Building at 131 East Main Street (#48) to the east.

Zucchero Building – 131 East Main Street (photograph 28) (Historic Images, Figure 30)

The 1920 two-part commercial two-story building is constructed of painted brick. The two-bay façade is composed of first floor recessed storefront with a wood shingled shed-roof awning that is not original to the building. The second floor fenestration is two original 4/1 double-hung wood windows with stone sills and header. The parapet is defined by projecting brick piers with recessed panel rectilinear designs above each window bay. The west elevation is a blank wall and is adjacent to the 127 East Main Street Building (#47). The east wall, which steps to the rear with 1/1 double hung windows is adorned with a mounted billboard at the second floor. The Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Building at 143 East Main Street (#49) is adjacent to the east.

²³ City of Alliance Building Permit #8575, 3 September 1965.

²⁴ Ibid.

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Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Building – 143 East Main Street (photograph 28)

The 1953 International style one-part commercial building is constructed of orange brick. The four-bay façade consists of a stepped recessed single door entrance at the easternmost bay followed by a vertical ribbon window. The other two bays are composed of a picture window with flanking vertical ribbon windows. Stone coping caps the parapet. Pin mounted signage reads "*The Bunn Agency* Home • Auto • Life • Business." The east elevation is six bays of 1/1 double hung windows with a stepped parapet capped with terra cotta camel back coping, adjacent to a parking lot.

Mr. Tire Auto Service- 30 S. Park Avenue- Noncontributing

The 1988 one-part commercial service station was built outside the period of significance and is noncontributing to the Historic District.

Roe Manufactuing Co.; Hillgreen-Lane & Co. Factory – 170 East Market Street (photographs 29&30) (Historic Images, Figure 51)

The 1892 two-story mill building is constructed of brick resting on a stone foundation.²⁵ The five-bay façade, facing Market Street, is comprised of round arched openings which have been infilled. The first floor arched central entrance has an aluminum and glass replacement door. An oculus window accents the overhanging gable roof. The east elevation fenestration pattern along Mechanic Avenue is composed of nine bays of segmental arched window openings at the first and second floors with a mix of historic, infilled and replacement windows with stone sills. An entrance is at the ninth bay. The one-story wing with clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingle gable roof was added to the northwest in ca. 1945 by Hillgreen-Lane & Co. for use as a machine shop and storage area in the manufacture of pipe organs.²⁶

Caboose – corner of Mechanic Avenue and East Market Street – Noncontributing

The Caboose was moved to the site in ca.1995, ²⁷ and is a noncontributing object since it was placed in this location outside the period of significance.

State Liquor Store – 215 East Market Street (photograph 31)

The 1946 one-part commercial building is red brick construction. The façade is composed of two bays of aluminum and glass storefront and entrance separated by brick. A simple wood cornice and roll up awning complete the façade. A gravel lot is to the west and a gravel alley is to the east.

²⁵ Stark County, Ohio Auditor's Office–Property Data; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1892; *Atlas of Stark County, Ohio*. William J. & Orrin F. Kaufman. Canton: The Ohio Map and Atlas Co., 1896.

²⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1930,1947.

²⁷ Alliance Memory.

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Natural Gas West Virginia Building – 227 East Market Street (photograph 31)

The 1933 one-part commercial red brick building is rectangular in plan. The one-bay façade is defined by a single storefront, which has been modified, that is framed with stone rope molding. The roof at the façade has terra cotta roof tiles. The east elevation has ten window openings with altered sash. The building steps with the grade as it extends to a one and one-half story sided gable addition. A lawn and gravel driveway are located to the west separating it from the State Liquor Store at 215 East Market Street (#53). A paved alley runs along the east elevation.

Eagles Building, Strand Theater – 243 East Main Street (photographs 34 & 35) (Historic Images, Figure 25)

The 1921 Second Renaissance Revival fraternal lodge and 1927 theater vertical block is six stories in height. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR# 96001624) for its significance as a monumental early twentieth century commercial/institutional building and major contributor to the commercial streetscape of downtown Alliance.²⁸ The building is adjacent to the Ohio Public Service Co. Building at 245 East Main Street (#56) located to the east, with parking lot to the west.

Ohio Public Service Co. Building – 245 East Main Street (photograph 34&35)

The ca. 1940 Art Deco two-part commercial building is constructed of concrete and a blend of red and dark grey brick. The first floor three-bay facade is comprised of two aluminum and glass display windows and recessed double door entrance. It is unknown if this is the original configuration. The four-bay second floor fenestration consists of 4/1 historic sash with storm windows resting on a stone belt course. Projecting piers between bays extend through the parapet and are decorated with geometric stone pieces. The building is flanked by the Eagles Building, Strand Theater at 243 East Main Street (#55) to the west and the State Theater at 253 East Main Street (#57) to the east.

State Theater Building – 253 East Main Street (photograph 34&35) (Historic Images, Figure 20)

The ca. 1920 four-story Second Renaissance Revival vertical block theater building is constructed of fire block, brick and stone. The first floor is composed of altered storefronts and contemporary box marquis. Historic Images show that a partial canopy inscribed with "State Theater" has been removed from the building. The upper three floors are composed of three-story arcade with four bays of 1/1 double hung windows with stone sills and headers. The building is capped with a corbelled brick cornice. The building is flanked by the Valis Block at 259 East Main Street (#58)

²⁸ Eagles Building, Strand Theater, Alliance, Stark County NR# 96001624.

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to the east and the Ohio Public Service Co. Building at 245 East Main Street (#56) to the west. A noncontributing 1992 garage is located to the rear at 238 E. Market Street (#57a).

Valis Block – 259 East Main Street (photograph 35&36)

The 1926 two-part commercial blond brick building replaces an earlier building on the site.²⁹ The first floor of the facade is composed of an altered storefront that wraps the east elevation and contains a recessed corner entrance with a replacement door. South of the storefront on the east elevation is a recessed double door entrance that is articulated with a stone surround and cornice with carved letters stating "Valis" centrally located in the entablature. The entrance retains its original one-light wood-frame doors. The remaining five bays demonstrate altered storefronts separated by brick piers. The second floor facade fenestration consists of three bays of 1/1 double hung windows resting on a carved stone cyma reversa stringcourse which wrap the building and repeats the fenestration pattern along sixteen bays on the east elevation. The building is adjacent to the State Theater Building at 253 East Main Street (#57) to the west. An alley to the rear separates the building from the 25-43 South Arch Avenue Block at 41 South Arch Avenue (#59).

25-43 South Arch Avenue Block – 25-43 South Arch Avenue (photograph 37) (Historic Images, Figures 11, 11a)

The 1900 Italianate two-part commercial block is wood frame construction with shingle siding.³⁰ Between 1904 and 1911, sections located at 25-29 and 37-43 S. Arch Avenue were added, flanking the earlier 31-33 section. The first floor is composed of six storefronts with alterations including course rubble stone kneewall, glass and metal storefronts and large signboards between the first and second floors. A central entry door leads to the upper floor. The second floor has retained the historic fenestration pattern with 1/1 double hung replacement windows in the 31-33 section and paired 1/1 double hung windows on the additions. The flat roof is supported by decorative wood brackets at the cornice. The south elevation, which faces East Market Street has a billboard at the first story and three evenly spaced 1/1 replacement windows at the second story. The building is situated on the northwest corner of Arch Avenue and East Market Street. To the north is an alley separating the building from the Valis Block at 259 East Main Street (#58).

James C. Craven House - Y.W.C.A. – 239 East Market Street (photograph 32) (Historic Images, Figure 32)

The ca. 1872 Italianate James C. Craven House is constructed of red brick with stone accents.³¹ The house demonstrates the Italian Villa subtype distinguished by offset three-story square tower

²⁹ Stark County Stark County, Ohio Auditor's Office–Property Data; Historic Images, Figure 26.

³⁰ Stark County Stark County, Ohio Auditor's Office–Property Data; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1898, 1904, 1911.

³¹ Alliance City Directory 1876-77; Alliance Area Preservation Society, James Craven House ca. 1872. Available at www.haineshouse.org.

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with flat roof. The ca. 1936 front door is composed of single door with sidelights. A semi-arched hood tied back with metal chains and lionhead escutcheon plates is suspended above the door. The façade is further defined by 1/1 double hung segmental arch windows with stone sills and elaborately carved stone hood molds with keystones and brackets.³² A projecting box cornice is comprised of molded frieze with rosette and carved brackets. A two-story bay window is situated on the east elevation. The building was sold by the Cravens and converted for use as the Y.W.C.A. in 1926.³³ A 1930 two-story brick addition was added to the rear of the house. The 1939 Haggart Hall addition is a one-story 18' height brick addition south of the 1930 addition.³⁴ A parking lot is located to the east of the building. The Natural Gas West Virginia Building at 227 East Market Street (#54) is located to the west separated by a paved driveway.

A&P Super Market Building – 137 South Arch Avenue (photograph 33) (Historic Images, Figure 39)

The 1946 International style one-part commercial building is constructed of blond brick with brown brick banding. The four-bay east facade is composed of two central storefront windows, partially infilled, and a recessed corner entrance. A glass block window at the southernmost bay is original. Courses of brown brick banding articulate the foundation and further accent the façade and stepped parapet, which turns the corner of the north elevation. Two evenly spaced windows are below the banding at the east end of the north elevation. The remaining north elevation is six bays long with projecting brick piers with stone caps and tripartite multi-paned windows with stone sills and single door with concrete stairs. The south elevation is similar in design. A driveway and parking lot abut the building on the north and west elevations.

317 East Main Street Building – 317 East Main Street (photograph 39) (Historic Images, Figure 26)

The 1910 two-part commercial building is constructed of red brick. The three-bay first floor is composed of a single door entrance with transom for the upper floor at the easternmost bay. Wood and glass storefronts with transoms at the remaining two bays consist of side-by-side single door entrances. A simple carved stone stringcourse separates the first and second floor. A single window is exhibited at the first bay with tripartite windows of a larger central window flanked by single smaller windows with a stone sill course in the other two bays. Infilled brick and louvered openings are exhibited below a simple stone capped parapet. The Wallace Building at 321 East Main Street (#63) is adjacent to the east.

³² OHI STA-00971-07.

³³ Alliance Review, 31 January 1936.

³⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1921, 1930, 1947.

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Wallace Building – 321 East Main Street (photographs 39) (Historic Images, Figure 26)

The ca. 1895 Italianate two-part commercial building is constructed of red rock faced brick with stone accents. The first floor storefront is composed of two bays which were altered in the 1960s.³⁵ A projecting back lit blade sign is affixed to the building at the belt course. A central bay is composed of a trio of windows with wider and elongated 1/1 sash flanked by narrower sash with incised flat arch hoods on the second story. A cornice is supported at the roofline by single brackets. The building is flanked by the 317 East Main Street Building (#62) to the west and Robert's Men's Shop at 323 East Main Street (#64) to the east.

Robert's Men's Shop – 323 East Main Street (photograph 39) (Historic Images, Figure 47) Noncontributing

The 1960 International style building is constructed of red brick with cubic form. The façade has been refaced concealing the upper floor and is noncontributing to the Historic District due to alterations. The building is separated by an alley from the 333 East Main Street Building (#66) to the east and adjacent to the Wallace Building at 321 East Main Street (#63) to the west.

Alliance Post Office – 36 South Arch Avenue (photograph 38) (Historic Images, Figure 23)

The 1916 Neoclassical style masonry building was designed by James A. Wetmore, Acting Architectural Supervisor of the U.S. Treasury Department.³⁶ The sandstone block with limestone detail is defined by its tripartite design with ten one-story Tuscan columns resting on stone plinth supporting the projecting portico. Wide steps lead from the city sidewalk to three central single door entrances articulated with bronze detail and are flanked by three elongated 1/1 windows. "United States Post Office" is carved into the dentiled entablature and framed by decorative carved stone plaques. End bays are composed of smaller rectangular 1/1 windows. Doors and windows are framed with stone blocks; all windows have stone sills. The side elevations are nine bays long with the first three bays enhanced with engaged pilasters with Tuscan capitals. The building is situated at the southwest corner of Arch Avenue and East Market Street, with rear paved parking lot.

333 East Main Street Building – 333 East Main Street (photograph 40) Noncontributing? The 1960 International style building façade has been refaced with tile and is noncontributing to the Historic District due to the alterations.

³⁵ OHI STA-01276-07.

³⁶ OHI STA-00965-07.

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Bricker Building - 353 East Main Street (photograph 41) Noncontributing

The 1965 two-part commercial building was designed by engineer Tomas P. Rosman, of CMU construction and in recent years finished with wood siding. The building is noncontributing to the Historic District due to the alterations. The building is to the east of a vacant gravel lot and adjacent to the east by the Wm. S. Lindesmith Building at 355 East Main Street (#68).

Wm. S. Lindesmith Building – 355 East Main Street (photograph 41) (Historic Images, Figure 24)

The 1910 two-part, three-story commercial red brick building demonstrates altered storefronts but retains its original fenestration and ornamentation on the upper floors. An added shingled shed-roof canopy separates the upper floors. The four-bay fenestration is composed of 1/1 replacement double hung windows with stone sills flanked by narrower 1/1 windows at end bays. Recessed paneling is noted at the spandrel between floors and at the parapet, and at the corner piers. A sign board above the third floor windows reads "Wm. S. Lindesmith" and a raised arched parapet reads "1910." The building is flanked by the W.C. Spring Hardware Building at 361 East Main Street (#69) to the east and the Bricker Building at 353 East Main Street (#67) to the west.

W.C. Spring Hardware Building – 361 E. Main Street (photograph 41) (Historic Images, Figure 24)– Noncontributing

The 1888 Italianate two-part commercial brick building is noncontributing to the Historic District due to alterations. The building has brick veneer and a modified storefront on the first floor and the upper stories are clad in metal paneling. All architectural ornamentation has been removed or is covered over. It is adjacent to the Wm. S. Lindesmith Building at 355 East Main Street (#68) to the west.

Seider's Flowers Building – 333 East Market Street

The 1951 one-part commercial red brick building has an asphalt-shingled gable-front roof with aluminum siding covering the gable end. The façade is comprised of a single entrance flanked by large display windows covered with a shallow awning. An attached greenhouse lean-to is located at the west elevation with a rear brick garage addition. A parking lot to the west is separated from the building by brick and asphalt alley. The building abuts a parking lot with chain link fence to the east.



Alliance Review Building – 40 S. Linden Street – Noncontributing

The 1973 one-part commercial building was built outside the period of significance and is noncontributing to the Historic District.

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First Presbyterian Church Complex- 425 East Market Street (photograph 42&43) (Historic Images, Figure 43)

The First Presbyterian Church complex is composed of the 1904 Church located at the southeast corner of East Market Street of Linden Avenue. A two-story brick Parish House was added to the south in 1950, replacing an original section of the church building. A two-story modern Educational wing was added to the east in 1965, connected to the 1904 Church with an arched breezeway. The 1904 Late Gothic Revival style masonry Church was designed by Cleveland architects Searles & Hirsch and built by Alliance contractor S. Joliet.³⁷ The Cross-Gable plan church rests on a rusticated stone foundation. It is defined by north and east facing gables with large Gothic style stained glass and tracery windows enveloping a three-story crenellated corner bell tower. The raised stone Gothic arch entrance is at the tower, with contemporary double door entrance below carved stone tracery. The bell tower has been capped and crenellations infilled with louvres and topped with a hipped roof. Paved parking lots are located to the east and south of the building.

City Savings Bank & Trust Company – 449 East Main Street (photograph 49) (Historic Images, Figure 21)

The 1925-26 Neoclassical eight-story bank building was designed by Columbus, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia architects Simons, Brittain and English. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR# 16000602) as an excellent example of bank hall and office tower architecture in the Neo-classical style defined on the exterior by its tripartite design, symmetry and composition of varying materials.³⁸ Freedom Plaza at East Main Street and Freedom Avenue (#75) is located to the east of the building. A paved parking lot is to the west.

Fire House Station No.1 (#74a) - City Hall -Freedom Center & Police Station (#74b) - 450 East Market Street (photographs 44-47) (Historic Images, Figures 5, 6, 10)

The **Romanesque Revival 1905 Fire House Station No. 1 (#74a)** is constructed of red brick with stone details. The two-story building is comprised of four bays distinguished by a projecting square tower at the first bay with ashlar rock faced sandstone foundation and carved stone plaque engraved with "Fire Department" below the corbelled crenellated parapet. The three-bay main body of the building is composed of segmental arch with keystone garage doorways with multipaned transoms. The second floor three-bay fenestration is composed of a central arch with blind fan light in the transom and paired replacement windows resting on a smooth stone sill course.

³⁷ Bara, Craig and Crist, Lyle, 47.

³⁸ City Savings Bank & Trust Company, Alliance, Stark County, Ohio NR# 16000602.

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The building was converted for theater use in 1979 with the addition of a stage and lobby added to the east elevation.³⁹

The **1915** Neoclassical style City Hall (#74b) was designed by Canton architect Lewis W. Thomas and constructed by the George B. McMillan Company of Cleveland.⁴⁰ The three-story blond brick façade historically faced Public Square, now Freedom Plaza (#75). The façade tripartite design is defined at the first floor with a base of raised brick courses every fifth row creating a stripped effect. A central segmental arch with keystone identifies the slightly recessed double doors. The main body of the building is defined by two-story fluted stone pilasters which distinguish the recessed central bay. The second floor fenestration is framed with flat arch hood mold with central keystone and side brackets above the paired windows on the outer bays. A trio of windows with flat arch lintels is centered above the entrance. "City Hall" is carved in raised letters on a stone plaque below the dentiled cornice. A brick parapet is capped with stone copping. A bronze plaque at the rear elevation indicates the building with an aluminum and glass entry known as the "Freedom Center" (#74b) which houses the Police Station. The aluminum and glass entry connects to the east elevation of City Hall and the west elevation of the Police Station.⁴¹

Historic Objects– Freedom Plaza at East Main Street and Freedom Avenue (Photographs 49-54) (Historic Images, Figures 10, 33, 36)

Three statues that were once located in Alliance Public Square but are now part of the redesigned Freedom Plaza (1976) contribute to the Historic District. The **Civil War Memorial 1861-1865** (**#75a**) is a contributing resource to the Historic District. It was originally erected May 30, 1915 with an eagle sculpture, then replaced in 1924 by the bronze sculpture of President Lincoln by artist, Steven A. Rebeck composed of granite base with flanking bronze sculptures. The bronze sculptures were cast by John Harsch Bronze Foundry of Cleveland.⁴² The granite is from the Pellow Brothers Quarry.⁴³ The **Memorial to Soldiers in the War with Spain, The Philippine Insurrection and The China Relief Expedition (#75b),** a contributing resource to the Historic District, was erected in 1923 composed of granite base with single bronze sculpture of soldier. The **World War Memorial I 1917-1919 (#75c),** a contributing resource to the Historic District, was erected in 1920 composed of granite base with single bronze sculpture of soldier.

75b

³⁹ Carnation City Players. Available at www.carnationcityplayers.com.

⁴⁰ OHI STA-01289-07.

⁴¹ Alliance Review, 10 March 2003.

⁴² Rebeck, Steven A. Available at <u>http://stevenrebeck.com/works/pmetal.html</u>.

⁴³ Civil War Monument, Alliance Ohio. Available at http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMM62Z_Civil_War_Monument_Alliance_Ohio.

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Industrial Federal Savings & Loan Association – 513 East Main Street (photograph 55) (Historic Images, Figure 49)

The 1959 bank building is designed in the International Style. The one-story building is cubist in form with a flat roof and asymmetrical massing, comprised of glass and aluminum, reinforced concrete, brick, and stone. The façade is composed of recessed glass box entrance with roof overhang defined by metal cornice and supported by two concrete piers adjacent to a coursed rubble stone planter along the west elevation. A drive-thru canopy is supported by two concrete piers on the east elevation. The central box shape portion of the building is composed of concrete panels with ribbon windows running along the west elevation facing Freedom Plaza at East Main Street and Freedom Avenue (#75) above a stone planter. A parking lot is adjacent to the east.

Azra Hamlin House – 505 East Market Street (photograph 48)

The 1899 two-a-half-story Gabled-Ell Queen Anne house with a 1953 commercial addition is wood-frame construction, with a wraparound porch, and replacement 1/1 double hung windows. The house has been clad in aluminum/vinyl siding. The two-story brick commercial addition was added at the northwest elevations facing the intersection of East Market Street and Freedom Avenue. Large display windows flank the chamfered corner metal and glass door entrance, with glass block in-filled windows along the west elevation. The second story has two bays of paired double hung windows with storms. The chamfered corner has a brick enframed roundel with divided sash. A parking lot is adjacent to the east of the building.

Wayne Sutherin Service Station - 555 East Main Street (photograph 56)

The 1947 one-part commercial former filling and service station is constructed of painted brick and CMU.⁴⁴ The three-bay façade is angled to face the street intersection composed of single door and flanking display windows below a simple raised parapet. The east elevation along Seneca Avenue exhibits four garage door bays and single door. The west elevation is painted masonry wall facing a parking lot.

Akron North T.V. Appliance Building - 629 East Main Street

The 1948 one-part commercial painted masonry building is composed of two storefronts with central side-by-side paired and single doors. Storefronts and signboards have been boarded over below a painted brick cornice and simple stone capped parapet. The west elevation is composed of twelve bays of paired 4-pane steel windows. Adjacent to the west is a driveway and parking lot with a grass lawn to the east at the southwest corner of Liberty Avenue and East Main Street.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

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Integrity

The East Main Street Historic District maintains historic architectural integrity with many alterations occurring within the period of significance that do not detract from the integrity of the Historic District. The Historic District exhibits diverse architectural styles and types of commercial buildings and includes civic, institutional and other building types which span from 1872 -1968. Historic architectural integrity is further demonstrated through the retention of historic architectural elements, fabric, materials, and craftsmanship; with first-floor alterations to commercial storefronts occurring over time to the commercial buildings throughout the Historic District as a common occurrence in the Main Street tradition. The Historic District embodies the center of commercial life and demonstrates the evolution and growth of the City of Alliance as a major railroad hub and industrial center through mid-century. Historic buildings maintain their historic setting, feeling and design associated with the historic character as noted in historic images of the buildings in their historic setting and within the Historic District.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.



Х

Х

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
 - E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
 - F. A commemorative property
 - G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Community Planning & Development
- Commerce
- Architecture

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Period of Significance 1872-1968

10/2-1900

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Architects:

Albrecht, Wilhelm & Kelly McMahon, G.H., Engineer Searles & Hirsh Simons, Brittain & English Simpson, W.M. Thomas, Lewis W. Walker & Weeks Wetmore, James, Acting Supervising Architect **Builders:** Craven, James George B. McMillan Co. Joliet, S. **Robert Meller Contractors** Wendling, A.F. **Sculptor:** Rebeck, Steven A.

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

The East Main Street Historic District is significant under **Criterion A** in the area of **Community Planning & Development** as representative of the Main Street tradition; and, in the area of **Commerce** as the center of commercial life with the evolution of the City of Alliance as a major railroad hub and industrial center. In addition, the Historic District is significant under **Criterion C: Architecture** for its distinctive collection of commercial architecture encompassing historic resources spanning the 19th and 20th centuries from 1872 through 1968.

The **period of significance begins in 1872** with the construction of the first building in the Historic District and **ends in 1968** based on National Register fifty-year guidelines.

Narrative Statement of Significance

From its inception, the Main Street in towns and cities has been a creation of downtown centralization serving as a magnet for commerce and fortified by such forces of concentration as the railroad and streetcar. By the turn of the twentieth century in America, "Main Street had become a densely packed intermingling of buildings, buggies, trolleys and people - the civic and commercial heart of the American city."⁴⁵ Increases in population, industrialization and the corresponding demand for more commercial facilities prompted lateral expansion along not only the spine of Main Street, but along connecting side streets and arteries creating downtown commercial districts.⁴⁶ This pattern of economic growth, commercial and community development is demonstrated by East Main Street Historic District representative buildings constructed between 1872 and 1968.

Formation of Alliance

The development of railroads in the mid-nineteenth century was the driving force in the formation and early growth of Alliance. One of the city's most prominent founders was Mathias Hester who saw the opportunity for growth and development with the coming of the railroads to Stark County beginning in 1851. Recorded September 26, 1850, Hester laid out a plat of 58 lots located adjacent to the west of the junction of the Cleveland & Wellsville Railroad and the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad right of ways. The "Hester Addition" was comprised of First to Fifth

⁴⁵ Longstreth, 7.

⁴⁶ Longstreth, 13-15.

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Streets between N. Freedom Avenue and the railroad tracks. Two years later he added the triangle of land between N. Park Avenue, Freedom Avenue and the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad.⁴⁷

Elisha Teeters was another early pioneer arriving to the area in 1835 and closely identified with the founding of Alliance. He bought 80 acres of land along the south right of way of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad and laid out three successive additions on September 3, 1851, November 5, 1852 and June 1856. These additions extended from the railroad south to the alley south of High Street, with western boundary of Union Avenue and eastern boundary of Liberty Avenue, including "Alliance Street" which would become Main Street and the central business district of Alliance. Main Street was the proximate center of his eighty acres. He held his first public sale in September 1851 and sold the first lot at the corner of Freedom Avenue and Main Street for \$35 with the condition that a building or hotel be erected on the site.⁴⁸ Within the following years, additions to the town were made by Jennings & Brooks, I.N. Webb, William and Elisha Teeters, Samuel Shaffer and Mathias Hester, with Village population increasing from approximately 200 to 400 people.⁴⁹

The building of the railroads was a boon to the community with the arrival of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Simultaneously, the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company surveyed a line from Pittsburgh to Chicago, setting stakes on the south border of Freedom Township. The right of way was secured in 1852 and the railroad completed with a train of cars running from Pittsburgh to the crossing of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh in Alliance. The name of "the Crossing" gave way when officials of the two railroads decided to erect a station and by common consent came to the name of "Alliance." ⁵⁰

A petition signed by 100 people was submitted to Stark County on March 15, 1854, for incorporation as a village under the "name and style of Alliance." An election was held with Harvey Laughlin elected Mayor and Mathias Hester among the five Council members. The first ordinance passed was to regulate the speed of locomotives passing through the Village to be fixed at six miles an hour. The second was to draft an ordinance to regulate the sale and traffic in intoxicating liquors.⁵¹

Teeters continued to donate land for the sites of various churches and built a block in 1863 which included the first bank in Alliance at the northeast corner of Freedom Avenue and East Main

⁴⁷ Heald, Edward Thornton. *The Stark County Story*. Vol. 1. The Stark County Historical Society. Columbus: The Stoneman Press, 1949, 382.

⁴⁸ Lehman, 418.

⁴⁹ Lehman, 421.

⁵⁰ Lehman, 417.

⁵¹ Alliance Historical Society; Lehman, 421.

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Street. He subsequently served as a charter director of the First National Bank. The building was later torn down for construction of the Renaissance Revival style 1914 Alliance Bank Building at 500 East Main (NR# 95000940) (#7).⁵²

By 1860, early Alliance had taken shape with nearly 500 lots with a town population of 1,383 people.⁵³ Elisha Teeters partnered with Dr. Levi L. Lamborn in the real estate firm of Teeters, Lamborn and Company. Dr. Lamborn arrived to Alliance in 1863 retiring from his medical practice to develop real estate and engage in banking. He was a prominent union Democrat having served two terms in the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1866 and 1868 he bought and platted a tract of over 150 acres which afterward became the southern addition to the town. In partnership with Elisha Teeters, Dr. Lamborn laid out an addition of 990 lots and became another prominent founder of Alliance. Dr. Lamborn was known as "public speaker of wonderfully magnetic powers and eloquence,"54 an ardent abolitionist, and editor of the first newspaper, The Ledger, founded in Alliance in 1854. He imported the first carnations to America propagating them in his greenhouses, which later gave Alliance its nickname as the "Carnation City."55 Dr. Lamborn opposed William McKinley for a Congressional seat in 1876. The two men often debated and it became the habit of Dr. Lamborn to give Mr. McKinley a carnation to wear, which McKinley came to regard as his good-luck flower. As president, McKinley wore one constantly at the White House, displayed a bouquet on his desk and presented the flower to guests. On the day of his assassination, he had removed the scarlet flower from his lapel to give to an admirer and moments later was killed. On February 3, 1904, the Ohio legislature named the scarlet carnation as the official Ohio flower, with Dr. Lamborn introducing the resolution.⁵⁶

The railroads were a driving force behind industrial growth characteristic of the mid-to late nineteenth century Industrial Era (1875-1900) in America. Teeters, Lamborn and Company secured for Alliance the division end of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, later the Pennsylvania Company, by donating land for shops, roundhouse and more, as well as contributing to the large cash bonus required by the company. In 1870, Dr. Lamborn and his associates became interested in attracting the Marchand and Morgan Steam Hammer Works of Pittsburgh, the Morgan Engineering Company. Morgan Engineering is credited with bringing further industry to Alliance including The American Steel Foundries, The Fransic William Company, and The Alliance Machine Company. These two actions contributed largely to the growth of the community.⁵⁷ Teeters, Lamborn and Company continued to buy land to the east and south and

⁵² Lehman, 419.

⁵³ Heald, 391; Lehman, 419.

⁵⁴ Lehman, 420.

⁵⁵ Lehman 420-421.

⁵⁶ Alliance City Directory, 1970.

⁵⁷ Lehman, 420.

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gave to Alliance the Teeters-Lamborn addition of approximately 160 acres. The company donated land for construction of a number of factories in this section of the city which had reached a population of 4,063 in 1870.⁵⁸ In ca. 1876, the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling railroad was built travelling north-south through Alliance crossing over East Main Street at Mechanic Avenue, and providing additional railroad service to and from Alliance. The railroad was reorganized as the Lake Erie, Alliance and Southern Railroad in 1887.⁵⁹

In 1888, the village of Mount Union became part of Alliance, and the city was officially incorporated the following year in 1889.⁶⁰ (Historic Images, Figure 1) The following manufacturers and number of employees were listed for Alliance in 1888 with a population of 7,607 in 1890^{61} :

Elmer E. Cline, general machinery, 6 hands; Millord & Co., foundry work, 7; Stanley & Hawkins flour & feed, 6; Alliance Steam Boiler Works, 4; G.L. Chapman, general machine work, 3; F. Baugh, castings, 8; Morgan Engineering Co., 400; J.T. Weybrecht, sash, doors and blinds, 14; The Solid Steel Co, 215; The A.W. Coats Co., hay-rakes, 26; George N. Yant, planing mill, 7.⁶²

The Industrial Savings and Loan Association brought the second bank to Alliance in 1889 and retains a presence in the Historic District with the 1959 International style **Industrial Savings and Loan Association Building at 513 East Main Street. (#77).** City Savings Bank was the third bank to open for business on June 5, 1892, operating in a two-story building on the northwest portion of the present site at 449 East Main Street, two doors west of Public Square and City Hall on East Main Street.⁶³ C.C. Davidson was the first president of the bank serving for less than a year. He was followed by T.B. Morgan Sr., founder and president of Morgan Engineering Company who served until his death in 1897. The bank would expand in 1925-26 by building the Neoclassical style **City Savings Bank & Trust Company bank and office tower at 449 East Main Street (NR# 16000602) (#74)**.

The first electric streetcar was introduced to Stark County in Alliance in 1888, with a car running from Alliance to Mount Union a distance of two miles. In 1901, a survey was completed for an electric car line from Canton to Salem with the incorporation of the Stark Electric Railway

⁵⁸ Lehman, 419; Heald, 391.

⁵⁹ Ohio Railway Report, 1902. Available at http://www.railsandtrails.com/ohiorailwayreport/1902/

⁶⁰ Alliance Historical Society.

⁶¹ U.S. Population Census, 1890.

⁶² Howe, Henry. *Historical Collections of Ohio*. Vol 2. Norwalk: The Laning Printing Co, Public Printers, 1896,622.

⁶³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1898; *Alliance Review* 29 April 1926.

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Company, beginning building in the same year. On April 26, 1903, the road was formally opened from Alliance to Canton, a distance of 19 miles, and soon thereafter to Salem, a distance of 14 miles from Alliance. The entire length was thirty-five miles with cars leaving hourly traveling along East Main Street, Arch Avenue, State Street and Union Avenue. The electric streetcar ticket office and waiting room were located at 702-714 East Main Street at Liberty Avenue (demolished). With the coming of the Stark Electric line, the city line was absorbed. With competition from the railroads, the electric streetcar offered an affordable means of transportation.⁶⁴

East Main Street Historic District

Industrial Era (1870-1900)

Alliance, with the intersection of the railroads, became a hub of activity and haven for the import and export of goods during the Industrial era. The transition from open land to commercial center transpired due to the crossing of two major railroads at East Main Street and the addition of a third line in ca. 1876. By 1898, the commercial district had extended along East Main Street from the railroad crossing to one block west of Mechanic Avenue. The remainder of East Main Street continuing west to Union Avenue was composed of single dwellings or churches.⁶⁵ (Historic Images, Figure 2, 3)

The earliest extant buildings within the East Main Street Historic District include nine commercial buildings built from 1872-1899, which are located throughout the Historic District. In addition, a mill building was constructed in 1892 located one block south of East Main Street on the northwest corner of East Market Street and Mechanic Avenue, along the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern Railroad. Businesses within these buildings were comprised of basic needs goods and services including: meat market, barber, cigar, clothing, dry goods, grocery, jewelry stores, and a bank. Based on the extant historic building uses, it appears that business owners did not generally reside on upper floors above places of business. Upper floors included professional offices, dressmaking, photography and third floor meeting halls. The following is a further discussion of representative nineteenth century Industrial Era (1870-1900) buildings within the Historic District:

The 1872 Italianate brick **Hanney Building**, **628 E. Main Street**, is the earliest remaining commercial building in the Historic District located between Liberty and Seneca Avenues. The building accommodated the business of Teopholus (Theodore) Hanney Meat Market in the central storefront in 1872 with a cigar shop located to the west and barber shop to the east in 1884. It was conveniently located one block to the west of the Stark Electric streetcar ticket office and

⁶⁴ Lehman 422-423; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1904, 1911.

⁶⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1898.

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waiting room constructed in ca. 1904 (demolished) and a short distance from the railroad crossing to the east.⁶⁶

The 1877 brick with stucco veneer **412-416 East Main Street Block** housed a jewelry store which operated in the building from 1884-1921.

- The ca. 1880 Italianate brick **First National Bank R. Levy Clothing Block, 530-536 East Main Street** housed two stores with drygoods and clothing businesses on the first floor, office, photography and dressmaking on the second floor, and Knight of Honor Masonic Hall on the third floor. First National Bank became located in the east storefront and was founded in 1887 with R. W. Teeters as President with \$100,000 in capital and \$3,000 in surplus. R. Levy Clothing was located in the west storefront in 1897.⁶⁷
- The 1884 **Russell Building, 308 East Main Street,** was altered in the 1940s in the International style. The building housed the grocery business of J.L. Russell.⁶⁸
- 29 The ca. 1885 Italiante brick Peterson House Restaurant, 176 East Main Street, was used as the Peterson House Restaurant beginning in 1888. It is located adjacent to the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern Railroad running on Mechanic Avenue.⁶⁹
 - The ca. 1885 Italianate brick **Senn Building**, **172 East Main Street**, was the meat store and sausage factory of John Senn. He operated in the building until at least 1947. John Senn became one of the best known figures in the local meat industry.⁷⁰
 - The 1887 Richardsonian Romanesque **Stone Block at 520 East Main Street** replaces an earlier building lost to fire. The 1897-98 City Directory refers to the building as the "Stone Block."⁷¹ Koch Clothing Store was located in the west storefront and H.E. Lewis Co. Drygoods in the east storefront. Second floor businesses included photography and dressmaking. The third floor included the Knight of Maccabees Masonic Hall, along with a second shared lodge meeting hall. The building was later home to Ohio Public Service Company in 1924, providing gas and electric power. The company was formed in 1921 and expanded to include Alliance Gas & Power Lorain

⁶⁶ Alliance Review 1 June 1872, 6 December 1872; U.S. Federal Population Census 1870; Alliance City Directory 1876-77. Detroit: Bruch, Potter & Co., 1876; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1884, 1904.

⁶⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1884, 1888; *Alliance City Directory* 1889-90; Alliance City Directory 1897-98. Alliance: The R. M. Scranton Printing Co. Available at Rodman Public Library, Alliance, OH.

⁶⁸ Alliance City Directory. 1897-98; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1888-1911.

⁶⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1884, 1888.

⁷⁰ Alliance City Directory 1876-77; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1888-1947; Alliance Review, 23 February 1948.

⁷¹ Alliance City Directory 1897-98; Alliance Memory.

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County Electric Co., Massillon Electric & Gas Co., Trumbull Public Service Co, Utilties Construcion Co, Ashland Gas & Electric Light Co, and the Richland Public Services Co.⁷²

The ca.1895 Italianate brick **Wallace Building**, **321 East Main Street**, housed the grocery business of Alva D. Wallace.⁷³

The ca. 1895 stone and brick **Peoples Live Grocery**, **304 East Main Street**, with Romanesque Revival style elements housed The Peoples Live Grocery with second floor physician's office of Dr. G.B. Haggart.⁷⁴

The 1892 brick **Roe Manufacturing Co.; Hillgreen-Lane & Co. Factory, 170 East Market Street,** produced pantaloons and overalls in 1892. The Alliance Pants Co., pants and overalls factory later took over the business. Hillgreen-Lane & Co. was founded by Alfred Hillgreen and Charles Alva Lane in 1898. The company operated in the building from 1900-1972 building pipe organs.⁷⁵

Progressive Years – World War I (1900-1920)

The Progressive Years brought prosperity and growth to Alliance with the establishment of several new companies. East Main Street became the central artery of the commercial downtown extending its reach further east towards Union Avenue and along South Arch Avenue as well as East Market Street running parallel to the south. Companies established in Alliance at the turn of the twentieth century included Alliance Machine Co. in 1901, McCaskey Register Company in 1903, Buckeye Jack in 1904, Alliance Clay Products in 1906, and Alliance Brick Company in 1909. With the growth of industry, came a growth in population. The population of Alliance began to climb with 8,974 people in 1900, jumping to 15,083 in 1910, and 21,603 in 1920.⁷⁶ Buildings constructed during the era included: ten commercial buildings; the Knights of Pythias and I.O.O.F. buildings with upper floor meeting halls/lodges; four apartment buildings; three public buildings, including a fires station, city hall, and a post office; the First Presbyterian Church; and, the Sharer & Sons Co. warehouse. Businesses within commercial buildings were comprised of goods and services including: cobbler, grocery, tailor, and florist, theater, saloon, clothing, hardware, furniture, restaurant, drug store, fruits, confectionary, auto sales, tires, pool, bowling alley, theater, dance hall, warehouse, and a bank. Upper floors generally included

⁷² Alliance City Directory 1897-98; *Alliance Review*, V. 3, 104, 1924.

⁷³ Alliance City Directory 1897-98; U.S. Federal Population Census 1900.

⁷⁴ Alliance City Directory 1897-98.

⁷⁵ Stark County, Ohio Auditor's Office–Property Data; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1888-1947; Alliance Memory; Alliance Historical Society.

⁷⁶ U. S. Federal Population Census, Alliance, Ohio, 1900-1920.

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offices, meeting halls, and apartments. The following present's representative twentieth century Progressive Years – World War I (1900-1920) era buildings within the Historic District:

The 1904 Italianate wood frame **25-43 South Arch Avenue Block, now located at 41 South Arch Avenue,** housed a Chinese laundry and wallpaper store. It was expanded between 1904-1911 with additional basic needs stores including a cobbler, grocery, tailor, and florist.⁷⁷

The 1906 Second Renaissance Revival brick Ellis & McDonald Building, 158 East Main Street, housed the Gaiety Theater Company on the first floor and dance hall on the second floor.⁷⁸

The ca. 1910 brick **Miller Building**, **170 East Main Street**, was altered in the 1940s in the International style. L.J. Miller operated a saloon on the first floor with living space on the second floor.⁷⁹

The 1910 brick **317 East Main Street Building** housed the Surprise Store on the first floor, and a confectionary and Jarman Printing Co. on the second floor in 1910-1915.⁸⁰

The ca. 1910 Neoclassical brick **Koch Building, 436 East Main Street,** housed the Koch Clothing Store operated by Isadore & Joseph Koch. The store was founded by their grandfather in Alliance in 1858 and was "one of the most prominent textile stores in the area." The F.W. Grand 5-10-25 Cent Store occupied the building in 1924 with an annex to the rear. The Upan-Inn Billiard Room was located on the second floor. Sears Roebuck & Co. occupied the building by 1961.⁸¹

The 1910 brick **Wm. S. Lindesmith Building, 355 East Main Street,** was home to Lindesmith Hardware through the 1950s.⁸²

The 1914 brick **Klein & Roderick Building, 344 East Main Street,** housed the business of Jacob Klein, Harry Roderick and Robert Ruth who formed a partnership in 1914 and opened Klein & Roderick as a men's wear store, which continued to operate in Alliance until at least 1950.⁸³

⁷⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1904, 1911.

⁷⁸ Alliance Memory.

⁷⁹ Alliance City Directory, 1910.

⁸⁰ Alliance City Directory, 1910, 1915.

⁸¹ Bara, Craig and Crist, Lyle, 69; Alliance Review 21 July 1924; Alliance Memory.

⁸² OHI STA-01280-07.

⁸³ Alliance Review, 26 August 1950.

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The 1914 brick **Williams Building**, **70 East Main Street**, housed first floor commercial businesses offering accessories, a restaurant and drug store, and upper floor apartment units.⁸⁴

The 1914 brick **Park Building, 60 East Main Street**, housed first floor commercial businesses offering fruits and confectionary, and upper floor apartment units.⁸⁵

The ca. 1915 brick Elmont Apartment Building, 49 East Main Street, wraps around a late nineteenth century frame Italianate style house owned by Mary Sourbeck, wife of hotel keeper George W. Sourbeck. First floor commercial businesses offered auto sales and tires by 1921, with upper floor apartment units. An "auto laundry" was constructed to the rear between 1921-1930.⁸⁶

The ca. 1915 brick **The Raymond Building, 55 East Main Street,** housed first floor commercial businesses offering pool and battery service. ⁸⁷

The 1906 Jacobethan brick Alliance Hardware Co. Building, 318 East Main Street, was home to the Alliance Hardware Co. which opened in 1906 and remained in operation at this location until at least 1992. In 1945, Eric Harrison purchased the business from the Bates family. His son Gordon Harrison and wife Lucy continued with the business.⁸⁸

The 1906 Commericial brick **Cassaday Furniture Co. Building, 314 East Main Street,** housed the Cassaday Furniture Co. T.W. Cope later bought out the business and established the T.W. Cope & Sons Furniture Company in the building.⁸⁹



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The 1914 Second Renaissance Revival brick Alliance Bank Building, 500 East Main Street, was home to the Alliance Bank, First National Bank, and Bank One. (NR# 95000940).

The 1905 Egyptian Revival brick **Knights of Pythias Building**, **154 East Main Street**, served the Knights of Pythias fraternal organization with a bowling alley located in the basement, store room on the first floor, and upper floor club rooms and meeting hall.⁹⁰

⁸⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1921.

⁸⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1921.

⁸⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1911-1947; U.S. Population Census, 1870; Alliance City Directory, 1897-98.

⁸⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1921.

⁸⁸ OHI STA-01278-07; Bara, Craig and Crist, Lyle, 76.

⁸⁹ Alliance Review, 1950; Alliance City Directory 1906-07; Alliance Memory.

⁹⁰ Alliance City Directory, 1906-1907.

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The 1908-1909 Second Renaissance Revival brick **I.O.O.F Building**, **144 East Main Street**, housed a first floor Post Office, with I.O.O.F. lodge and meeting hall on the second and third floors. A skating rink was to the rear of the building. In 1930, the first floor was used for auto sales. The third floor was removed and new roof installed in 1965.⁹¹



The 1905 Romanesque Revival brick **Fire House Station No.1, 450 East Market Street,** was home to the Alliance Fire Department. The Department was founded in 1893 combining two volunteer companies, the Babcock Hook and Ladder Co. and the Keystone Fire Co. Volunteers continued to staff the fire department until 1897, when it became paid members.⁹²



The 1915 Neoclassical brick **City Hall Building, 450 East Market Street,** includes a city court with 1915 mural of Lexington Township measuring 10' x 30', painted by the Schubert Fresco Company.⁹³ The three-story building façade historically faced Public Square, now **Freedom Plaza (#75).**



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Freedom Plaza, East Main Street at Freedom Avenue, was historically the location of Alliance's Public Square. Public Square was redesigned as Freedom Plaza in 1976 retaining three war memorials which contribute to the Historic District. The **Civil War Memorial 1861-1865** (#75a) bronze sculpture of President Lincoln composed of granite base with flanking bronze sculptures of Spanish War and Doughboy figures. The **Memorial to Soldiers in the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection and The China Relief Expedition (#75b)** was erected in 1923. The **World War Memorial I 1917-1919 (#75c)** was erected in 1920 composed of granite base with single bronze sculpture of soldier. To fund the project, 3,000 watch fobs, bearing the likeness of the monuments were sold. The Spanish American War and Doughboy figures each cost \$2,300, while the nine-foot Lincoln bronze cost was \$3,500. The statue of Abraham Lincoln is one on the works of which artist Steven Rebeck was most proud.⁹⁴

The 1916 Neoclassical brick with limestone Alliance Post Office, 36 South Arch Avenue, is accredited to James A. Wetmore, Acting Architectural Supervisor of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.⁹⁵ The building continues to operate as a Post Office.

⁹¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1911-1947; *Alliance Memory;* City of Alliance Building Permit #8554, 9 August 1965.

⁹² City of Alliance. A Brief History of the Alliance Fire Department. Available at http://www.cityofalliance.com.

⁹³ Alliance Memory; OHI STA-01289-07.

⁹⁴ Rebeck, Steven A. Available at <u>http://stevenrebeck.com/works/pmetal.html</u>.

⁹⁵ OHI STA-00965-07.

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The 1904 Late Gothic Revival brick **First Presbyterian Church Complex**, **425 East Market Street**, is home to the First Presbyterian Church organized in 1854. The first church building was constructed on East Prospect Street in 1858 and the second in 1893. The church building committee included prominent citizens J.H. Sharer, Col. W.H. Morgan, A.B. Love, J.W. Hull, John Bracher, and Reverend R.A. Carnahan. The first pledge was given by the Ladies Aid and president Mary Sourbeck in the amount of \$1,000. The new church was dedicated on December 11, 1904. On November 6, 1910, the church debt was cleared and the mortgage burned.⁹⁶

The 1900 brick **Sharer & Sons Co. Annex Building, 570 Prospect Avenue,** with Romanesque Revival and Mediterranean style elements was a warehouse for the J.H. Sharer & Son furniture and undertaking business located at 560-564 East Main Street (demolished).

The Twenties

The Post World War I 1920s were a time of continued growth within the Historic District. The East Main Street commercial district continued to expand with supporting goods and services including those related to increased automobile use as well as the introduction of three chain stores. Between 1920 and 1927, twelve contributing commercial buildings were constructed within the Historic District primarily on East Main Street, with one each on North Arch and Prospect Aves., along with two houses converted to office and institutional use. Buildings include: eight commercial buildings, the Eagles Building/Strand Theater, the State Theater, the City's Savings Bank and Trust Company building, two auto dealerships, and two houses converted to office and institutional use. The businesses were comprised of goods and service, including three chain stores – J.C. Penney, S.S. Kresge, and McCrory. Other commercial buildings housed a furniture store, ladies apparel store, and a fruit and produce store. Upper floors generally included offices, businesses and meeting halls. An 1872 Italianate house located on East Market Street was converted to institutional use in 1926 as a Y.W.C.A. The following section presents additional information on representative 1920s era buildings within the Historic District:

The 1920 brick **Zucchero Building, 131 East Main Street,** housed the fruit and produce business of owner Joe Zucchero.⁹⁷

The 1920 brick and stucco veneer **Cooey & Wilker Building, 420 East Main Street,** housed the ladies wearing apparel business of Cooey & Wilker.⁹⁸

⁹⁶ Bara, Craig and Crist, Lyle, 47; Lehman, 451-52.

⁹⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1921; Alliance City Directory, 1925-26.

⁹⁸ Alliance City Directory, 1923.

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The 1925 Tudor Revival brick **Lamborn Building**, **422-430 East Main Street**, was home to a J.C. Penney chain store. J.C. Penney's signed a long-term lease in 1925 for the first floor composed of 9,000 sq. ft. It was the deepest store on East Main Street with rear loading dock facing Prospect Avenue and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad tracks. ⁹⁹



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The 1925 Neoclassical brick **S.S. Kresge Building, 346 East Main Street,** housed a S.S. Kresge chain store. S.S. Kresge acquired the site and built their building for a cost of approximately \$150,000, remaining at this location into the 1980s.¹⁰⁰

13 The 1925-26 Neoclassical brick with terra cotta McCrory Building, 358 East Main Street, was home to McCrory's five and ten cent chain store, operating on the first floor. The Trianon Ball Room was located on the second floor. The building was sold to G.C. Murphy who operated the business until the 1980s.¹⁰¹



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The 1926 brick Valis Block, 259 East Main Street, was a block of storefronts offering goods and services at the prominent intersection and southwest corner of East Main Street and Arch Avenue.¹⁰²

The ca. 1920 Second Renaissance Revival masonry State Theater Building, 253 East Main Street ,housed a movie theater in the building until at least 1930.¹⁰³

The 1921/1927 Second Renaissance Revival style masonry **Eagles Building, Strand Theater, 243 East Main Street,** is listed on the National Register (NR# 96001624). The building was constructed in 1921 to house the Fraternal Order of Eagles lodge and club. In 1923, the Eagles and a clothing and dry goods business resided in the building. In 1927, the first two stories of the building became the Strand Theater movie house. It opened May 2, 1927 and for 40 cents per seat, its proprietors introduced the first "sound movies" to the city of Alliance. The theater closed in 1960.¹⁰⁴

⁹⁹ Alliance Review, 27 March 1925, 20 November 1924.

¹⁰⁰ Alliance Review, 20 February 1925; Alliance Memory.

¹⁰¹ Atlantic Terra Cotta, 1927. Comment by W.M. Simpson, architect, McCrory Stores, New York; *Alliance Memory*.

¹⁰² Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1930,1947.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Alliance Memory.

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The 1925 Neoclassical brick **Johnson Block**, **220 East Main Street**, was constructed for a cost of \$100,000 for the operation of the J.H. Johnson furniture business. ¹⁰⁵

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The 1925-26 Neoclassical brick **City Savings Bank & Trust Company, 449 East Main Street,** is listed on the National Register (NR# 16000602).

The 1921 Neoclassical brick **Haines Motor Company Building**, **40** North Arch Avenue, housed the Haines Motor Company, selling Chevrolet motor cars. The building had a first floor showroom and adjacent auto filling station, later replaced by a plumbing and paint store.¹⁰⁶

The 1924 brick **All Buick Co. Building, 157 Prospect Street,** housed the business of the All Buick Co. which appeared to be selling or servicing Buick automobiles.¹⁰⁷

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The ca. 1872 Italianate brick **James C. Craven House-Y.W.C.A., 239 East Market Street,** is one of the earliest buildings in the Historic District. It was converted to institutional use as the Y.W.C.A. in 1926. Craven was a brick mason operating a brick yard on a lot adjacent to his house at the corner of East Market Street and Mechanic Avenue.¹⁰⁸

Great Depression and World War II (1929-1944)

The city of Alliance weathered the Great Depression and World War II reaching a population of 22,405 in 1940.¹⁰⁹ It was sustained by a diverse and stablizing range of industry supporting the War effort and producing products including: railroad equipment, heavy mill machinery, traveling cranes, drop forgings, sheet metal stampings, steel castings, structural steel, cash registers, washing machines, bathtubs, brass and bronze castings, airplanes, toy and hardware items, brick, paint, electric motors, rubber bands, pipe organs, and ladies apparel. In addition the city had grown to include 22 churches, 11 elementatry schools, two junior high schools, one senior high school, and one parochial school in addition to Mount Union College.

Alliance's main business section had expanded with six principal streets centered on East Main Street and the cross streets of Liberty, Seneca, Freedom, Linden, Arch, Mechanic, and Park Avenues.¹¹⁰ On Janaury 17, 1942, the *Alliance Review* reported that eight miles of trolley tracks

¹⁰⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1930; *Alliance Review*, 20 February 1925.

¹⁰⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1921-1947; Historic Images, Figure 21.

¹⁰⁷ Alliance City Directory, 1925-26.

¹⁰⁸ Alliance City Directory 1889; Alliance Review 31 January 1936.

¹⁰⁹ U.S. Population Census, 1940.

¹¹⁰ Alliance City Directory, 1946.

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would be salvaged in accordance with War Department recommendations, thereby removing the streetcar tracks from East Main Street. The automobile had become the preferred form of transportation, and related services were offered in the Historic District. Between 1938 and 1945, four contributing extant buildings were constructed within the Historic District primarily on East Main Street, along with one building each on South Park and East Market Aves. Buildings include: three commercial buildings and an automobile filling and service station. Businesses were comprised of basic services, including first floor storefronts, some of which remained vacant, and natural gas and electricity company offices. Upper floors generally included offices and meeting hall. The following is a further discussion of representative Great Depression and World War II era (1929-1944) buildings within the Historic District:

- The ca. 1930 brick **Reed Building, 532 Prospect Street,** is comprised of four storefronts which remained vacant through the 1930s, with a Loyal Order of Moose Club in the building. In 1947, the Veterans of Foreign Wars occupied the building.¹¹¹
- The ca. 1940 Art Deco brick and concrete **Ohio Public Service Co. Building, 245 East Main Street,** housed the Ohio Public Service Company which supplied electricity to all commercial, domestic, and industrial customers in the city.¹¹² The business has been previously located in the **Stone Block 520 East Main (#5).**
- The 1933 brick **Natural Gas West Virginia Building, 227 East Market Street,** housed the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia which provided gas service to the city of Alliance.¹¹³
- The 1938 Art Deco structural tile and brick **Wayne Sutherin Service Station**, **70 South Park Street**, was constructed at a busy intersection on the northwest corner of East Market Street and Park Avenue.

Post World War II and the 1950s

The housing boom of the Post World War II years created a demand for construction and housing related services and offered at the same time improved technology. Local industry adapted to demands. Items manufactured in the industrial sector included railroad equipment, sheet metal stampings, steel castings, welding tubing, structural steel, pipe organs, bathtubs, paint, farm machinery, electric motors, boilers, wood and aluminum doors, precision tools, fertilizers, insulation, bleach, rodent exterminator, wire products, wood millwork, industrial coated

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¹¹¹ Alliance City Directories, 1930-1938; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1930, 1947.

¹¹² Alliance City Directory, 1946.

¹¹³ Ibid.

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abrasives, cushioning products, adhesives, plastics, rubber bands, paper products, traveling electric cranes, mill machinery, brick, television accessories, boats, and other diversified products. Alliance served as the distribution center for 19 million people, comprising parts of three adjacent counties. The downtown commercial district was described as, "[r]etail stores have modern fronts and furnishings and are excellently managed. Two hotels and four motels and a variety of restaurants serve the needs of the traveling public and adequate bus and taxi service is available throughout the city." Between 1946 and 1957, ten contributing buildings were constructed within the Historic District primarily on East Main Street, along with one building each on South Park and East Market Avenues. Buildings include: five commercial buildings; an automobile filling and service station; two banks; and, one church building. Businesses were comprised of goods and services including: liquor, grocery, T.V. appliance, florist, and a telephone company office. The following is a further discussion of representative Post World War II and the 1950s era buildings within the Historic District:

The 1946 brick State Liquor Store, 215 East Market Street, was used as a liquor store.¹¹⁴

- The 1946 brick **A&P Market Building, 137 South Arch Avenue,** is designed in the International style. It was recognized by the *Alliance Review* as the "Most Modern Market in County" and "Alliance's first major postwar retail business improvement...New departments, latest equipment, a 'Magic Eye' door and adjoining parking lot have all been dovetailed for the convenience of customers." ¹¹⁵
- (79)

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The 1948 masonry **Akron North T.V. Appliance Building, 629 East Main Street,** housed a T.V. appliance business.¹¹⁶

The 1951 brick Seider's Flowers Building, 333 East Market Street, housed a floral shop.¹¹⁷

The 1953 brick **Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Building, 143 East Main Street,** is designed in the International style and housed the telephone company.

The 1947 brick and CMU **Wayne Sutherin Service Station**, **555 East Main St**reet, is located at the busy intersection of East Main Street and Seneca Avenue.

¹¹⁴ Alliance City Directory, 1948.

¹¹⁵ Alliance Review, 21 January 1947.

¹¹⁶ Alliance City Directory, 1952.

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

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The 1958 brick **Midland Buckeye Federal Bank Building, 260 East Main Street,** is designed in the International style with granite with limestone framing. The bank operated until going into receivership in 1989 and was thereafter acquired by Sky Bank.

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The 1959 brick Industrial Federal Savings & Loan Association, 513 East Main Street, is designed in the International style.

The 1899 Queen Anne wood frame Azra Hamlin House, 505 East Market Street, was constructed under the ownership of railroad conductor Azra Hamlin. It was converted for residential/office use in 1921, with a brick commercial addition in 1953.¹¹⁸

The **First Christian Church Complex, 114 East Main Street** is situated at the northeast corner of East Main Street and Park. The complex includes the 1910-11 Colonial Revival brick Parsonage and 1957-58 Modern concrete Sanctuary with ca. 1920 and 1968 brick Educational wing demonstrating the expanding needs of the congregation.

The Sixties

The predominance of the automobile by the 1960s, introduced shopping with the expectation of automobile accommodation. A new and competing automobile oriented commercial center began to develop in Alliance to the south on State Street offering the modern shopping experience, as well as restaurant and professional offices.¹¹⁹ At the same time, East Main Street continued to experience construction of buildings offering goods and services with updates in new modern building types and styles. Between 1960 and 1967, eight contributing buildings were constructed or updated within the Historic District primarily on East Main Street, along with one on N. Park Ave. Businesses were comprised of goods and services including: bank, jewelry, restaurant, barber shop, draperies and floor covering, and Chamber of Commerce. The following is a further discussion of representative Sixties era buildings within the Historic District:

The 1962 brick **Franko's Barber Shop, 50 East Main Street,** is constructed with primary façade angled along East Main Street housing Franko's Barber Shop.¹²⁰

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The 1965 Alliance Area Chamber of Commerce Building, 210 East Main Street, is comprised of CMU with painted brick veneer and Colonial Revival elements.¹²¹ In 1967, the Chamber of

¹¹⁸ U. S. Population Census, 1900; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1921-1947; Stark County, Ohio Auditor's Office–Property Data.

¹¹⁹ Williams, Judith. City of Alliance Historic Preservation Master Plan, August 1994, 53.

¹²⁰ City of Alliance Directory, 1963.

¹²¹ City of Alliance Building Permit #8507, 16 June 1965.

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Commerce was composed of a Board of Trustees of 21 members, with eight divisions for manufacturers, retail merchants, women, personnel, insurance, coal dealers, automobile dealers and funeral services. More than 14 committees worked on area issues and promotion of growth within the local economy.¹²²

The 1912 **117-121 East Main Street Building** was constructed as a masonry two-story building modernized with removal of the second story in 1965.¹²³

The 1912 **127 East Main Street Building** was constructed as a masonry two-story building modernized with removal of the second story in 1965.¹²⁴

The 1966 brick **S.P. Brown Co. Building, 250 East Main Street,** housed the S.P Brown Co. business selling draperies and floor covering.¹²⁵

The 1966 brick Felgenschuh Jewelry Building, 248 East Main Street, housed Felgenschuh Jewelry.¹²⁶

The 1960 brick **Mount Union Bank**, **101 East Main Street**, exhibits Modern design with Colonial Revival elements. The bank is located at the southeast corner of East Main Street and Park Avenue with drive-up teller access.

The 1961 **Shaffer's Diner, 40 North Park Avenue,** is constructed of cream color brick and course rubble stone. Shaffer's Diner opened at 48 East Main Street in 1948, moving later to 40 North Park Avenue with dedicated parking lot. The business was operated by Glen and Loeta Shaffer and after their death by their daughter Glennetta Kay Ray and her husband. The building was sold at auction in March 2016 to Feed My Sheep Ministries, for use as a food annex for the church.¹²⁷

The Alliance East Main Street Historic District represents the Main Street tradition and evolution of the City of Alliance with roots as a major railroad hub and industrial center spanning from 1872 to 1968. East Main Street has retained its characteristic terminus at the major railroad crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. The East Main Street Historic District has remained in continuous use as a commercial

¹²² City of Alliance Directory, 1967.

¹²³ City of Alliance Building Permit #8575, 3 September 1965.

¹²⁴ City of Alliance Building Permit #8575, 3 September 1965; City of Alliance Directory, 1967.

¹²⁵ City of Alliance Building Permit #8795, 20 June 1966.

¹²⁶ City of Alliance Building Permit #8846, 1 August 1966; City of Alliance Directory, 1967.

¹²⁷ Alliance Review, 1 March 2016.

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business district and municipal center, retaining representative buildings and uses over time. New construction after the period of significance includes the following five noncontributing buildings and objects: The **City Administration Building**, **504 East Main Street (#6)**, redesigned in 1971 in the New Formalism style; 1988 **30 South Park Avenue Building (#50)**; **New York Central Caboose, Mechanic Avenue and East Market Street (#52)**; 1992 **238 East Market Street Building (#57a)**; and 1973 **Alliance Review Building**, **40 S. Linden Avenue (#71)**. Noncontributing buildings built within the period of significance and lacking historic integrity include the following nine (9) buildings: ca. 1875 **464 East Main Street Building (#8)**; ca. 1931 **Spring-Holzwarth Building**, **320 East Main Street (#16)**; 1882 **228 East Main Street Building (#25)**; 1902 **222 East Main Street (#26)**; 1935 Sutherin Service Station, **69 East Main Street (#43)**; 1960 Robert's Men's Shop, **323 East Main Street (#64)**; 1960 **333 East Main Street (#66)**; 1965 Bricker Building, **353 East Main Street (#67)**; 1988 W.C. Spring Hardware Building, **361 East Main Street (#69)**.

Architectural Styles and Commercial Types

Commercial architecture is a tangible representation of the history of economic growth and development of America, serving to define the character of settlement town building, as the populace moved east to west to settle open territories. Businesses were intentionally clustered in centralized districts, giving a town identity and providing a focus of activity. Americans shared the dream that one day their town would become a great urban center. The size and extent of a community's commercial development became an index for its achievements and potential, and the individuality of these downtown buildings came to create an important collective image.¹²⁸

The scope and complexity of American commercialism resulted in buildings that were increasingly specialized in function. The mass manufacturing of building products and the creation of new materials allowed buildings to attain distinctive appearances. Facades served as advertisements of the businesses within and the commercial center became a collage of competing images. The patterns of commercial development that were established by the mid-19th century remained dominant for the next century, despite the more complex infrastructure of retail and service oriented businesses and the introduction of new forms of transportation including the electric streetcar and the automobile. ¹²⁹

Commercial districts at city centers and those lining the arteries of residential neighborhoods all characteristically used the street as the essential spine of development. With the street as an anchor, buildings tended to abut the sidewalk with other buildings close by, filling as much space as possible. This dense configuration consumed available land with openness to allow for service

¹²⁸ Longstreth, 12-13.

¹²⁹ Ibid.

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access often with alleys for the functions within or to let in air and natural light to interior spaces. Lot configuration was determinant of form, with commercial lots most often rectangular with less frontage and more elongated depth. If open space existed next to a building, it was presumed that a new facility would be erected there. If development failed to occur, it was almost always due to economic stagnation or decline. This pattern existed for hundreds of years. When wide, linear streets were created, commercial functions began to dominate street frontage, rather than share it with extensive residential development. Even when commercial facilities in neighborhoods contained single dwellings or second floor apartments, the character of the shopping street differed markedly from the adjacent ones lined with residences alone. The gap between the image of commercial districts and the rest of the community continued to increase as an important signifier of place well into the twentieth century.¹³⁰

By the mid-nineteenth century these uniform characteristics in commercial districts became apparent, as large cities served as models for smaller districts. Most importantly, regional and local style influences, construction materials and ornamentation resulted in modifications to meet local needs, forming a unique architectural dialect to each commercial district.¹³¹ At the turn of the twentieth century, masonry construction became predominant to overcome the fire hazard of earlier densely packed wood frame commercial buildings. Masonry buildings also conveyed an impression of permanence and success. Ornamentation became less pronounced in reaction to earlier Victorian style architecture and a simpler, practical appearance emerged.

East Main Street Architectural Styles and Building Types

The East Main Street District is representative of Main Street as the essential spine of development in the American commercial downtown. With the street as an anchor, the Historic District developed with buildings abutting the sidewalk with high density development. Alleys allowed for service access and to let in air and natural light to interior spaces. Lot configuration determined form, with commercial lots most often rectangular in shape with less frontage and more elongated depth. Commercial functions dominated street frontage, distinct from residential development as single family homes of later upper floor apartment units, with the character of the street differing from adjacent ones lined with residences alone.

Local style influences, construction materials and ornamentation resulted in a unique architectural dialect to the commercial district.¹³² Brick construction was predominant. The 1900 Italianate **25-43 South Arch Avenue Block (#59)** is the only remaining wood frame building in the Historic District. The evolution to brick was in part due to the threat of fire and the establishment of brick

¹³⁰ Longstreth, 13-15.

¹³¹ Longstreth, 16.

¹³² Ibid.

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yards and clay works in Alliance. By 1876, James Craven was a local brick mason operating a fire brick manufactory at the northeast corner of East Market Street and Mechanic Avenue located adjacent to the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling Railroad.¹³³ After the turn of the twentieth century, the brick industry was represented by the Alliance Clay Product Company and the Alliance Brick Company producing both building and paving bricks. The Alliance Clay Product Company was formed in 1906 with a plant located between Mahoning Avenue and the Pennsylvania Railroad in Mahoning County, about one-quarter mile east of the city limits of Alliance. The Alliance Brick Company was organized in 1909 capitalized at \$300,000.¹³⁴

Representative architectural styles within the East Main Street Historic District span from 1872 during the Industrial era through to the 1960s. The earliest buildings constructed during the Industrial era (1870-1900) include primarily Italianate style two-part commercial buildings of brick construction, two-three stories in height. The 1872 Italianate **Hanney Building at 628 E. Main Street (#1)** is a good example of this style and type. The two-part commercial block is characterized by a horizontal division between two distinct zones. Other examples from the Industrial era are the 1880 Italianate **First National Bank-R. Levy Clothing Block at 530-536 East Main Street (#4)** and the 1887 Richardson Romanesque **Stone Block at 520 East Main Street (#5).** This form allowed for single story use at the lower zone street level with public spaces such as: retail stores with large windows to display merchandise, banking rooms, insurance offices, theater, or hotel lobby. Upper zone floors suggested more private spaces including offices, hotel rooms, fraternal meeting halls or residential space as a carry-over from the earlier shop-house form. ¹³⁵

Between 1900-1916, evidence of the confidence during the Progressive Years is demonstrated with the largest number of buildings constructed within the Historic District with a wide range of architectural styles including Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Egyptian Revival, Second Renaissance Revival, Neoclassical, Jacobethan, and Commercial styles. Buildings are primarily two-part commercial type with brick construction. The 1906 Jacobethan **Alliance Hardware Building at 318 East Main Street (#17)** and 1906 Commercial **Cassaday Furniture Co. Building at 314 East Main Street (#18)** are the first two vertical block buildings constructed in the Historic District during this time. The vertical block emerged during the late nineteenth century as a means of simplifying the exterior composition of tall commercial buildings, requiring at least four stories in height for sufficient verticality. The façade is divided horizontally into two major zones. The lower zone is composed of one-to two-stories serving as a visual base to the building and support for the upper zone floors which appear as a unified whole

¹³³ City of Alliance Directory, 1876-77, 1889-90.

¹³⁴ Lehman, 463-64.

¹³⁵ Longstreth, 24-31.

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creating the shaft of the building. The type is most often used for office buildings, department stores, hotels, movie theaters, and occasionally public and institutional buildings. In some instances, the entire building is treated as a sculptural tower, rising above its neighbors to punctuate the skyline.¹³⁶ The most dominate building in the Historic District that represents this period is the 1914 Renaissance Revival **The Alliance Bank Building at 500 East Main Street** (#7) (NR# 95000940).

During the 1920s, a dozen commercial buildings were constructed within the Historic District including fraternal lodges, movie theaters, and auto dealerships, along with one house converted to institutional use and another for office use. Architectural styles exhibited include Italianate, and Second Renaissance Revival as noted in the 1921,1927 Eagles Building at Strand Theater, **243 East Main Street (#55)** (NR# 96001624), along with Neoclassical and Tudor Revival. Architectural types are primarily two-part commercial buildings of brick construction, two-three stories in height, which is exhibited in the Neoclassical 1925-26 McCrory Building at 358 East Main Street (#13). Two vertical block brick buildings were constructed in the Second Renaissance Revival and Neoclassical styles. The 1925-26 City Savings Bank & Trust Company at 449 East Main Street (#73) (NR#16000602) is the tallest building in the Historic District at eight-stories in height.

Not until the late 1920s did widespread use of the automobile generate changes in commercial development. Some open parking lots were created, but were generally relegated to the backs of buildings.¹³⁷ Automobile service centers, including gasoline stations, represented a substantial departure from the pervasive tendency to enclose commercial district space with buildings before the 1940s. During the Great Depression and World War II years (1929-1944) only four buildings were constructed within the Historic District, including three commercial buildings and one automobile filling and service station. Architecture during this era exhibits the Art Deco style with types including two-part commercial buildings and a filling station of brick construction represented by the ca. 1940 Art Deco Ohio Service Co. Building at 245 East Main Street (#56) and 1938 Art Deco Wayne Sutherin Service Station at 70 S. Park Street (#44). The one-part commercial building type was introduced for the first time to the District with the 1933 Natural Gas West Virginia Building at 227 East Market Street (#54). The one-part commercial block is composed of a single story and treated the same as the lower zone of the two-part commercial block. It is a simple box form often with plate glass enframed windows and an entry surrounded with a flat roof and cornice or parapet allowing for signage. The type is distinguished from the earlier free-standing one-story shop form with pitched roof. The type was common to Main Street

¹³⁶ Longstreth, 82-85.

¹³⁷ Longstreth, 62, 127.

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and is exhibited in Alliance; becoming increasingly more restrained in design after World War $\mathrm{II}^{.138}$

By the mid-1950s, a profound shift occurred in the design of American commercial architecture. New development was based on the premise that existing patterns were outmoded. Dense building oriented to the street and packed into small blocks arranged on an orthogonal grid was now considered a relic of the past. Enabled by the automobile, the new model divided land into bigger segments defined by major street arteries with limited access routes. Buildings became freestanding or grouped in clusters surrounded by open space. This new pattern was viewed as ideal for not only outlying areas, but also for re-making existing commercial space. The Modern Movement rejected the use of historical references and rejected the idea of a façade. The most obvious change in the outside spatial order was the use of a large parking lot at the front, and sometimes around all four sides of the building. This increase in the size of parking lots meant that the space became dominant, the building was no longer oriented to the street, and instead functioned visually as a backdrop rather than a sharp definer of boundary.¹³⁹

Between 1946 and 1957 during the Post World War II and 1950s era, ten buildings were constructed within the Historic District. The most dominant style introduced was the International style demonstrated first by the 1946 A&P Market Building at 137 South Arch Avenue (#61). The 1958 Midland Buckeye Federal Bank Building at 260 East Main Street (#22) demonstrates a further evolution of the style with richer materials employed. The 1959 Industrial Federal Savings & Loan Bank at 513 East Main Street (#76) demonstrates the dominance of the automobile with a drive-thru window. The only example of a House with Commercial Addition type in the Historic District is the 1899 Queen Anne wood frame Azra Hamlin House at 505 East Market Street (#77) which received a two-story brick commercial addition in 1953. This adaptation of residential buildings to commercial evolved as business owners whose homes were located near thriving commercial districts took advantage of their commercial street frontage by constructing a storefront addition.

One-part commercial buildings were constructed or updated within the Historic District, as described in Section 7, during the 1960s era between 1960 and 1967. Architectural styles include Modern design influences with Colonial Revival elements demonstrated by the 1960 Mount Union Bank at 101 East Main Street (#45). One-part commercial, bank and restaurant type buildings with brick or CMU construction built in this era include the 1962 Franko's Barber Shop at 50 East Main Street (#39) and 1961 Shaffer's Diner at 40 N. Park Avenue (#40).

¹³⁸ Longstreth, 54-65.

¹³⁹ Longstreth, 126-127.

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The Historic District has remained in continuous use as a commercial downtown and civic center. Later investment includes the 1971 City Administration Building designed in the New Formalism style. Public Square was remodeled in 1976 as Freedom Plaza, and City Hall expanded with Freedom Center in 2003. The *Alliance Review* newspaper constructed a building in 1973 on S. Linden Avenue.

Architects & Sculptor

City of Alliance historic building permits are largely unavailable. This limits the ability to research architects with representative work within the Historic District. In 1929, the State of Ohio began issuing architect's licenses under the Ohio Architects Board and as a result commercial architecture for purposes of permitting, required an architect's stamp. Many of the buildings within the Historic District were likely architect designed. Three buildings are individually listed on the National Register: (i) The 1914 Alliance Bank Building at 500 East Main Street (#7) (NR# 95000940) designed by architect Lewis W. Thomas with a 1923 addition by architects Walker & Weeks; (ii) The 1921/1927 Eagles Building/Strand Theater at 253 East Main Street (#55) (NR# 96001624) with no identified architect; and, (iii) 1925-26 City Savings Bank & Trust Company at 449 East Main Street (#73) (NR# 16000602) designed by architects Simons, Brittain & English. Other known architects, engineers and sculptor with work in the Historic District include:

Albrecht, Wilhelm & Kelly

The firm of Albrecht, Wilhelm & Kelly was formed in 1918 by Herman J. Albrecht of Cleveland, Karl Wilhelm of Massillon, and John S. Kelly of Cleveland. The firm maintained offices in Cleveland and Massillon. Herman Albrecht was born in Massillon and graduated from Ohio State in 1908. He became well known for his design of the "Albrecht Home," as well as many public buildings including schools, churches, libraries, and hospitals. The Herman J. Albrecht Library of Historical Architecture is located at The Ohio State University. Karl Wilhelm supervised drafting, specifications, and construction for the firm, while Albrecht handled most of the designing. John Sherwood Kelly left in 1925 to establish his own successful firm designing residential and church architecture in Shaker Heights, Cleveland, and Akron. The firm was later known as Albrecht, Wilhelm, Nozek & Frazen maintaining offices in both Cleveland and Massillon. It was responsible for over 700 commissions of which over 500 were residences. The majority of their work is located in the Canton-Massillon area.¹⁴⁰ Their work includes the **Koch Building at 436 East Main Street (#9**).

¹⁴⁰ Cleveland Architects Database, Cleveland Landmarks Commission; Herman J. Albrecht Library of Historical Architecture, The Ohio State University; Historic Ridgewood. Famous Architects of Ridgewood. Available at http://historicridgewood.tripod.com/famous_architects.htm

Stark County, OH County and State

Searles & Hirsh

The firm of Searles & Hirsh was founded by Paul Searles and Willard Hirsh in Cleveland, operating from 1901-1905. Their work included apartment buildings, houses, banks, and commercial buildings. Paul Searles was born in Wellington, Ohio, and began his career in real estate. He helped design and later re-build the Lake View School in Collinwood after the famous fire. He later was one of the organizers of the India Tire and Rubber Company in Akron. Willard Hirsh was born in Syracuse, New York. He worked for Ernest Flagg of New York City and later Charles Schweinfurth of Cleveland. In 1895, he formed the firm of Steffens, Searles & Hirsh (1895-1901), and later the partnerships of Searles & Hirsh, and Searles, Hirsh & Gavin. From 1910 until his death in 1920, he was a solo practitioner. ¹⁴¹ Their work includes the **First Presbyterian Church Complex at 425 East Market Street (#72)**.

W. M. Simpson

William M. Simpson was listed as the architect for McCrory Stores Corporation, 1107 Broadway New York.¹⁴² The 1920 and 1930 U.S. Population Census list him as employed as a draftsman living in New York and New Jersey. His work includes the **McCrory Building at 358 East Main Street (#13).**

Lewis W. Thomas

Lewis Thomas was best known as the designer of the 1903-04 Canton Auditorium, also designing the Alliance Bank Building at 500 East Main Street (#7) and Alliance City Hall at 450 East Market Street (#74b) both located in the Historic District. His firm was located in Canton, Ohio. He worked at the firm of Richardson & Thomas before establishing his own firm. He designed the Wood County Courthouse in Parkersburg Virginia.¹⁴³

James A. Wetmore

James Wetmore was not himself an architect, but served as Acting Supervising Architect of the U.S. Office of the Department of the Treasury, dominating the federal architecture program for nearly twenty years from 1915-1934. He entered federal service in 1885 as a court stenographer and in 1893 transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Treasury Department. He received a law degree from George Washington University in 1896. When his predecessor James Knox Taylor resigned, he became acting supervising architect overseeing the office and never presumed to be named permanent supervising architect because he was not one himself. He was active during the New Deal Years with nearly 1,700 draftsmen employed, with his name carved

¹⁴¹ Cleveland Architects Database, Cleveland Landmarks Commission

¹⁴² Atlantic Terra Cotta, 1927. Comment by W.M. Simpson, architect, McCrory Stores, New York.

¹⁴³ The Alliance Bank Building, Alliance, Stark County, OH (NR #95000940).

East Main Street Historic District Name of Property Stark County, OH County and State

on the cornerstones of many public buildings.¹⁴⁴ He is acting supervising architect for the **Alliance Post Office at 36 S. Arch Avenue (#65).**

Steven A. Rebeck

Steven Augustus Rebeck was born in 1891, the son of Slovakian immigrants. Losing his mother at the age of 11, he came under the care of the Cleveland Boys Home in Hudson and the Brotherhood House, a Cleveland shelter for Slovenians and Hungarians supported by wealthy patrons. Beginning in 1908, the organization paid for his education at the Cleveland School of Art. He graduated in 1912 as the first sculptor of the school. He then travelled to New York where he became the protégé of Karl Bitter. After the death of Bitter, he returned to Cleveland and opened a studio in partnership with Joseph Motto at East 118th and Euclid. He later partnered with Max Kalish after serving in World War I. His work focused on sculpture, medallions and plaques. His accomplishments include: statue of Shakespeare (1916) in the British Cleveland Cultural Gardens; commission design of the Penton Medal for Excellence (1919-1921) given by the Cleveland Art Association; Sphinx (1930) atop the St. Louis, MO Civil Courts building; the Fourteen Stations of the Cross (ca. 1940s, 1950s) documented in the National Sculpture archives; Madonna and Child (ca. 1940s, 1950s) at St. Francis of Assisi Church Mayfield Heights; Alaskan (1954) and Hawaiian Statehood Medals (1959) produced in 1954 by the U.S. Mint; and, the 1924 Alliance memorial sculptures – the Civil War Memorial 1861-1865 (#75a), the Memorial to Soldiers in the War with Spain, The Philippine Insurrection and The China Relief Expedition (#75b), and the World War Memorial I 1917-1919 (#75c). He died at the age of 84 in 1975 and is buried in Lake View Cemetery.

Conclusion

The East Main Street Historic District demonstrates the Main Street tradition and evolution of the City of Alliance exhibiting a broad range of architectural styles and building types. East Main Street has retained its characteristic terminus ending at the major railroad crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, extending east to Union Avenue. Increases in population, industrialization, and the corresponding demand for more commercial facilities such as retail shops, food stores, professional services, offices, car dealerships, movie theaters, apparel stores and banks resulted in expansion along not only the spine of Main Street, but along connecting side streets and arteries. The East Main Street Historic District has remained in continuous use as a commercial business district and civic center, retaining a physical representation of buildings and uses over time distinctive to Alliance.

¹⁴⁴ Lee, Antoinette J. Architects of the Nation. New York: Oxford University Press, 222-227.

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City Savings Bank and Trust Company, Alliance, Stark County, OH (NR# 16000602) Eagles, Strand Theater, Allaince, Stark County, OH (NR# 96001624) The Alliance Bank Building, Alliance, Stark County, OH (NR #95000940)

East Main Street Historic District Name of Property Stark County, OH County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- _____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- _____ previously listed in the National Register
- _____previously determined eligible by the National Register
- _____designated a National Historic Landmark
- _____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
- _____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- _____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ____ State Historic Preservation Office
- ____ Other State agency
- _____ Federal agency
- _____ Local government
- <u>University</u>
- X Other

Name of repository: Rodman Public Library, Alliance Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 35.92 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)	
1. Latitude:	Longitude:
2. Latitude:	Longitude:
3. Latitude:	Longitude:
4. Latitude:	Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

X NAD 1927 or	NAD 1983	
1. Zone: 17	Easting: 491142	Northing: 4529968
2. Zone: 17	Easting: 491875	Northing: 4529968
3. Zone: 17	Easting: 491875	Northing: 4529684
4. Zone: 17	Easting: 491142	Northing: 4529684

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached Additional Documents: Location Map

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary includes the property historically associated with the commercial development along East Main Street and neighboring commercial streets. The East Main Street Historic District maintains historic architectural integrity which is exhibited by the range of architectural styles and types of commercial buildings and includes civic, institutional and other building types that span from 1872 -1968. Historic architectural integrity is further demonstrated through the retention of historic architectural elements, fabric, materials, and craftsmanship.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title:	Wendy Naylor and Diana Wellman
organization:	Naylor Wellman, LLC,
street & number:	<u>92 East Washington Street</u>
city or town:	<u>Chagrin Falls</u> state: <u>OH</u> zip code: <u>44022</u>
e-mail:	naylor@naylorwellman.com; wellman@naylorwellman.com
telephone:	<u>440-247-8319</u>
date:	<u>April 12, 2017</u>

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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.)

See attached Continuation Sheet Additional Documentation - Location & Boundary Map

Photographs Photo Log

Name of Property: East Main Street Historic District

City or Vicinity: Alliance

County: Stark State: OH

Photographer: Diana Wellman & Wendy Naylor

Date Photographed: September 2016

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

1 of 56

1. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0001): East End, North Side, Hanney Building – 628 East Main S. (#1), camera direction NW.

2. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0002): Sharer & Sons Co. Annex Building – 570 Prospect Street (#2) & Reed Building – 532 Prospect Street (#3), camera direction NW.

3. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0003): First National Bank – R. Levy Clothing Block – 530-536 East Main to The Alliance Bank – 500 East Main Street (#4,5,6,7), camera direction W.

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4. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0004): First National Bank – R. Levy Clothing Block – 530-536 East Main to The Alliance Bank – 500 East Main Street (#4,5,6,7), camera direction NE.

5. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0005): Koch Building – 436 East Main to 412-16 East Main Street Block (#9,10,11,12), camera direction NW.

6. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0006): Lamborn Building – 422-30 East Main to 412-16 East Main Street Block (#10,11,12), camera direction NW.

7. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0007): Koch Building – 436 East Main to 412-16 East Main Street Block (#9,10,11,12), camera direction NE.

8. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0008): McCrory Building – 358 East Main to Klein & Roderick Building – 344 East Main Street (#13,14,15), camera direction NW.

9. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0009): McCrory Building – 358 East Main to Klein & Roderick Building – 344 East Main Street (#13,14,15), camera direction NE.

10. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0010): Spring- Holzwarth Building – 320 East Main Street to Peoples Live Grocery Co. Building – 304 East Main Street (#16,17,18,19,20), camera direction NW.

11. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0011): Alliance Hardware Co. Building – 318 East Main Street to Peoples Live Grocery Co. Building – 304 East Main Street (#17,18,19,20), camera direction NE.

12. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0012): Midland Buckeye Federal Bank Building – 260 East Main Street to Felgenschuh Jewelry Building – 248 East Main Street (#22, 23, 24), camera direction NW.

13. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0013): Midland Buckeye Federal Bank Building – 260 East Main Street to Felgenschuh Jewelry Building – 248 East Main Street (#22, 23, 24), camera direction NE.

14. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0014): 228 East Main Street to Alliance Area Chamber of Commerce Building – 210 East Main Street (#25,26,27,28), camera direction N.

15. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0015): Senn Building – 172 East Main Street to Knights of Pythias Building – 154 East Main Street (#30,31,32,33), camera direction NW.

Stark County, OH County and State

16. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0016): Peterson House Building – 176 East Main Street to Knights of Pythias Building – 154 East Main Street (#29, 30,31,32,33), camera direction NE.

17. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0017): Ellis & McDonald Building – 158 East Main to I.O.O.F Building – 144 East Main Street (#32,33,35), camera direction NE.

18. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0018): First Christian Church Complex – 114 East Main Street, Parsonage (#36), camera direction N.

19. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0019): First Christian Church Complex – 114 East Main Street, Sanctuary (#36), camera direction NE.

20. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0020): Williams Building – 70 East Main to Franko's Barber Shop – 50 East Main Street (#37,38,39), camera direction NW.

21. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0021): Williams Building – 70 East Main to Franko's Barber Shop – 50 East Main Street (#37,38,39), camera direction NE.

22. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0022): All Buick Co. Building – 157 Prospect Street (#34), camera direction SW.

23. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0023): Haines Motor Company Building – 40 North Arch Avenue (#21), camera direction SW.

24. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0024): Elmont Apartment Building – 49 East Main Street & The Raymond Building – 55 East Main Street (#41,42), camera direction SE.

25. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0025): Elmont Apartment Building – 49 East Main Street & The Raymond Building – 55 East Main Street (#41,42), camera direction SW.

26. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0026): Wayne Sutherin Service Station - 70 South Park Street (#44), camera direction SW.

27. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0027): Mount Union Bank – 101 East Main Street (#45), camera direction SW.

28. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0028): 117-121 East Main Street Building – 117-121 East Main to Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Building – 143 East Main Street (#46,47,48,49), camera direction SW.

29. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0029): Roe Manufactuing Co.; Hillgreen-Lane & Co. Factory – 170 East Market Street (#51), camera direction SW.

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30. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0030): Roe Manufactuing Co.; Hillgreen-Lane & Co. Factory – 170 East Market Street (#51), camera direction SW.

31. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0031): State Liquor Store – 215 East Market Street & Natural Gas West Virginia Building – 227 East Market Street (#53,54), camera direction SW.

32. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0032): James C. Craven House - Y.W.C.A. – 239 East Market Street (#60), camera direction SE.

33. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0033): A&P Supermarket Building – 137 South Arch Avenue (#61), camera direction SW.

34. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0034): Ohio Public Service Co. Building – 245 East Main to Valis Block – 259 East Main Street (#55,56,57,58), camera direction SE.

35. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0035): Ohio Public Service Co. Building – 245 East Main to Valis Block – 259 East Main Street (#55,56,57,58), camera direction SW.

36. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0036): Valis Block – 259 East Main Street (#58), camera direction NW.

37. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0037): 25-43 South Arch Avenue Block – 25-43 South Arch Avenue (#59), camera direction NW.

38. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0038): Alliance Post Office – 36 South Arch Avenue (#65), camera direction NE.

39. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0039): 317 East Main Street Building – 317 East Main to Robert's Men's Shop – 323 East Main Street (#62,63,64), camera direction SW.

40. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0040): 333 East Main Street (#66), camera direction S.

41. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0041): 333 East Main Street Building – 333 East Main to W.C. Spring Hardware Building – 361 East Main Street (#67,68,69), camera direction SW.

42. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0042): First Presbyterian Church Complex-425 East Market Street (#72), camera direction SE.

43. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0043): First Presbyterian Church Complex-425 East Market Street (#72), camera direction SW.

Stark County, OH County and State

44. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0044): Fire House Station No.1 & City Hall – Freedom Center 450 East Market Street (#74), camera direction NE.

45. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0045): Fire House Station No.1 & City Hall – Freedom Center 450 East Market Street (#74), camera direction NW.

46. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0046): City Hall – Freedom Center 450 East Market Street (#74), camera direction N.

47. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0047): Freedom Center 450 East Market Street (#74), camera direction NE.

48. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0048): Arza Hamlin House – 505 East Market Street (#77), camera direction SE.

49. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0049): Freedom Plaza – East Main Street at Freedom Avenue (#75), camera direction SW.

50. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0050): Freedom Plaza – East Main Street at Freedom Avenue (#75), camera direction SW.

51. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0051): Freedom Plaza – East Main Street at Freedom Avenue (#75), camera direction NW.

52. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0052): Freedom Plaza – East Main Street at Freedom Avenue (#75), camera direction SE.

53. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0053): Freedom Plaza – East Main Street at Freedom Avenue (#75), camera direction SE.

54. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0054): Freedom Plaza – East Main Street at Freedom Avenue (#75), camera direction S.

55. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0055): Industrial Federal Savings & Loan Association – 513 East Main Street (#76), camera direction SE.

56. (OH_Alliance_East Main Street Historic District_0056): Wayne Sutherin Service Station – 555 East Main Street (#78), camera direction SW.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Main Street Historic District Stark County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Master List Page <u>1</u>						
Map No.	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Architect (A)/ Builder (B)	Style/Type
*Histor	'ic Image H	28	_	_	_	
Libert						
(*1)	С	628 E. Main	Hanney Building	1872	N/A	Italianate/ Two-Part Commercial
Seneca	a Ave	Prospect St.				
2	С	570 Prospect	Sharer & Sons Co. Annex Building	ca. 1900, 1977	N/A	Romanesque Revival, Mediterranean elements/Two-Part Commercial
3	С	532 Prospect	Reed Building	ca. 1930	N/A	Two-Part Commercial
Seneca	n Ave.					
*4	С	530-536 E. Main	First National Bank - R. Levy Clothing Block	ca. 1880	N/A	Italianate/ Two-Part Commercial
(*5)	С	520 E. Main	Stone Block	1887	N/A	Richardsonian Romanesque/ Two- Part Commercial
*6	NC	504 E. Main	City Administration Building	ca. 1875/1971	N/A	New Formalism/ Public Administration Building
(*7)	С	500 E. Main	The Alliance Bank Building NR# 95000940	1914	(A)1914-Lewis Thomas; 1923- Walker & Weeks (B) 1914-George B. McMillon Co.	Renaissance Revival/ Bank
Freedo	om Ave.					
8	NC	464 E. Main	464 East Main Street Building	ca. 1875	N/A	Two-Part Commercial
(*9)	С	436 E. Main	Koch Building	ca. 1910. rear annex 1924	(A) Albrect, Wilhelm & Kelly (B)1924 rear annex - A.F. Wendling	Neoclassical/ Two- Part Commercial
(*10)	С	422-430 E. Main	Lamborn Building	1925	N/A	Tudor Revival/ Two- Part Commerical
(*11)	С	420 E. Main	Cooey & Wilker Building	1920	N/A	Two-Part Commercial
(*12)	С	412-416 E. Main	412-416 East Main Street Block	1877	N/A	Two-Part Commercial

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Main Street Historic District Stark County, Ohio

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Master List	Page	2
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Map No.	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Architect (A)/ Builder (B)	Style/Type
*Histor Linder	ric Image 1 Ave.	28				
(*13)	С	358 E. Main	McCrory Building	1925-26	(A) W.M. Simpson	Neoclassical/ Two- Part Commercial
(*14)	С	346 E. Main	S. S. Kresge Building	1925	N/A	Neoclassical/ Two- Part Commercial
(*15)	С	344 E. Main	Klein & Roderick Building	1914	N/A	Two-Part Commercial
(*16)	NC	320 E. Main	Spring-Holzwarth Building	ca. 1931	N/A	Two-Part Commercial
(*17)	С	318 E. Main	Alliance Hardware Building	1906, alt 1931	N/A	Jacobethan/ Vertical Block
*18	С	314 E. Main	Cassaday Furniture Co. Building	1906	N/A	Commercial/ Vertical Block
(19)	С	308 E. Main	J.L. Russell Building	1884, alt.1940s	N/A	International/ Two- Part Commercial
20	С	304 E. Main	Peoples Live Grocery Co. Building	ca. 1895, alt	N/A	Romanesque Revival elements / Two-Part Commercial
Arch A	ve.					
*21	С	40 N. Arch	Haines Motor Company Building	1921, 1930- 47, 1958	N/A	Neoclassical elements/ Auto Dealership
(*22)	С	260 E. Main	Midland Buckeye Federal Bank Building	1958	N/A	International/ Bank
23	С	250 E. Main	S.P Brown Co. Building	1966	(E) G.H. McMahon	One-Part Commercial
24	С	248 E. Main	Felgenschuh Jewelry Building	1966	(E) G.H. McMahon	Enframed Window/ One-Part Commercial
25	NC	228 E. Main	228 East Main Street Building	1882	N/A	Two-Part Commercial
26	NC	222 E. Main	222 East Main Street Building	1902	N/A	Two-Part Commercial

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Main Street Historic District Stark County, Ohio

Section	on Nu	mber: Additi	ional Document	ation – Ma	aster List F	Page <u>3</u>
Map No.	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Architect (A)/ Builder (B)	Style/Type
*Histor	ric Image	es				
27	С	220 E. Main	Johnson Block	1925	N/A	Neoclassical/ Vertical Block
*28	С	210 E. Main	Alliance Area Chamber of Commerce	1965	N/A	Colonial Revival elements/ One-Part Commercial
Mecha	anic Ave	2.				
(*29)	С	176 E. Main 40 N. Mechanic	Peterson House Restaurant	ca. 1885	N/A	Italianate/ Two-Part Commercial
(*30)	С	172 E. Main	Senn Building	ca. 1885	N/A	Italianate/Two-Part Commercial
(*31)	С	170 E. Main	Miller Building	ca. 1903/alt 1940s	N/A	International/ Two- Part Commercial
(*32)	С	158 E. Main	Ellis & McDonald Building	1906	N/A	Second Renaissance Revival/ Theater & Dance Hall
(*33)	С	154 E. Main	Knights of Pythias Building	1905	N/A	Egyptian Revival/ Fraternal Hall
34	С	157 Prospect	All Buick Co. Building	1924	N/A	Auto Dealership
(*35)	С	144 E. Main	I.O.O.F Building	1908-1909, 1965	N/A	Second Renaissance Revival/ Fraternal Lodge
(*36)	С	114 E. Main	First Christian Church Complex	1923, 1957- 58, 1968	N/A	Neoclassical elements/ Colonial Revival/Modern/Church
Park A	Ave.					
37	С	70 E. Main	Williams Building	1914	N/A	Apartment Building
38	С	60 E. Main	Park Building	1914	N/A	Apartment Building
39	С	50 E. Main	Franko's Barber Shop	1962	N/A	One-Part Commercial
(40)	С	40 N. Park	Shaffer's Diner	1961	N/A	Restaurant

Market

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Map No. *Histor	C/NC ric Image	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Architect (A)/ Builder (B)	Style/Type	
SOUT		~					
41	С	49 E. Main	Elmont Apartment Building	ca. 1915	N/A	Apartment Building	
42	С	55 E. Main	The Raymond Building	ca. 1915	N/A	Apartment Building	
43	NC	69 E. Main	Sutherin Service Station	1935	N/A	Filling Station	
Park A	lve.						
44	С	70 S. Park Ave.	Wayne Sutherin Service Station	1938	N/A	Art Deco/ Filling & Service Station	
45	С	101 E. Main	Mount Union Bank	1960	N/A	Colonial Revival elements/ Bank	
*46	С	117-121 E. Main	117-121 East Main Street Building	1912/1965	N/A	One-Part Commercial	
(*47)	С	127 E. Main	127 East Main Street Building	1912/1965	N/A	One-Part Commercial	
*48	С	131 E. Main	Zucchero Building	1920	N/A	Two-Part Commercial	
49	С	143 E. Main	Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Building	1953	N/A	International/ One- Part Commercial	
50	NC	30 S. Park	30 South Park Ave. Buliding	1988	N/A	One-Part Commercial	
(*51)	С	170 E. Market	Roe Manufacturing Co.; Hillgreen-Lane & Co. Factory	1892, ca. 1945	N/A	Mill	
Mechanic Ave.							
52	NC	Mechanic & E. Market	New York Central Caboose	Unknown	N/A	N/A	
53	С	215 E. Market	State Liquor Store	1946	N/A	One-Part Commercial	
(54)	С	227 E.	Natural Gas West	1933	N/A	One-Part	

Virginia Building

Commercial

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Map No.	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Architect (A)/ Builder (B)	Style/Type
*Historic Images						
(*55)	C	243 E. Main	Eagles Building, Strand Theater NR# 96001624	1921, 1927	N/A	Second Renaissance Revival/ Vertical Block/ Fraternal Lodge & Theater
56	С	245 E. Main	Ohio Public Service Co. Building	ca. 1940	N/A	Art Deco/ Two-Part Commerical
(*57)	С	253 E. Main	State Theater	ca. 1920	N/A	Second Renaissance Revival/ Vertical Block/ Theater
(57a)	NC	238 E. Market	238 E. Market Street Garage	1992	N/A	Garage
58	С	259 E. Main	Valis Block	1926	N/A	Two-Part Commercial
(*59)	С	41 S. Arch	25-43 South Arch Ave. Block	1900, add. btwn 1904- 1911	N/A	Italianate/ Two-Part Commercial
*60	С	239 E. Market	James C. Craven House - YWCA	ca. 1875, add. 1926- 1947	(B) James Craven	Italian Villa/ House
*61	С	137 S. Arch	A&P Super Market	1946	N/A	International/ One- Part Commerical
Arch A	ve.					
(*62)	С	317 E. Main	317 East Main Street Building	1910	N/A	Two-Part Commercial
*63	С	321 E. Main	Wallace Building	ca. 1895	N/A	Italianate/ Two-Part Commercial
*64	NC	323 E. Main	Robert's Men's Shop	1960	N/A	International
*65	С	36 S. Arch Ave	Alliance Post Office	1916	(A)Acting Architectural Supervisor James A. Wetmore (B) Robert Meller Contractors	Neoclassical/ Post Office
66	NC	333 E. Main	333 East Main Street Building	1960	N/A	International

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Map No.	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Architect (A)/ Builder (B)	Style/Type
67	ic Images NC	353 E. Main	Bricker Building	1965	(E) Thomas P. Rosman	Two-Part Commercial
*68	С	355 E. Main	Wm. S. Lindesmith Building	1910	N/A	Two-Part Commerical
*69	NC	361 E. Main	W.C. Spring Hardware Building	1888, alt	N/A	Two-Part Commercial
70	С	333 E. Market	Seider's Flowers Building	1951	N/A	One-Part Commercial
71	NC	40 S. Linden	Alliance Review Building	1973	N/A	One-Part Commercial
Linden	n Ave.					
*72	С	425 E. Market	First Presbyterian Church Complex	1904, 1950, 1965	(A) Searles&Hirsh (B) S. Joliet	Late Gothic Revival/ Church
*73	С	449 E. Main	City Savings Bank & Trust Company NR# 16000602	1925-26	Simons, Brittain & English	NeoClassical/ Bank
(*74a)	С	450 E. Market	Fire House Station No. 1.	Fire House 1905, add 1979; City Hall 1915, remod 1967, add 2003	N/A	Romanesque Revival
(*74b)	С	450 E. Market	City Hall-Freedom Center & Police Station	City Hall 1915, remod 1967, add 2003	City Hall (A) L.W. Thomas (B) G.B. McMillan Co.	Neoclassical
(*75a)	С	E. Main & Freedom	Civil War Memorial 1861- 1865	1915, 1924	Steven P. Rebeck, Sculptor	N/A
(*75b)	С	E. Main & Freedom	Soldiers in the War with Spain,	1923	N/A	N/A
(*75c)	С	E. Main & Freedom	World War Memorial 1917- 1919	1920	N/A	N/A
(*76)	С	513 E. Main	Industrial Federal Savings & Loan Association	1959	N/A	International/ Bank

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629 E. Main

79

С

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One-Part

Commercial

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Map No.	C/NC	Address	Historic Name	Year Built	Architect (A)/ Builder (B)	Style/Type
*Historic Images						
77	С	505 E. Market	Azra Hamlin House	1899, add 1953	N/A	Gabled-Ell Queen Anne/ House with Commercial Add
78	С	555 E. Market	Wayne Sutherin Service Station	1947	N/A	Auto Service Station

1948

N/A

Akron North T.V.

Appliance Building

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Figure 1. Birdseye Map of Alliance, 1885. Black line indicates East Main Street

Source: Alliance Historical Society.

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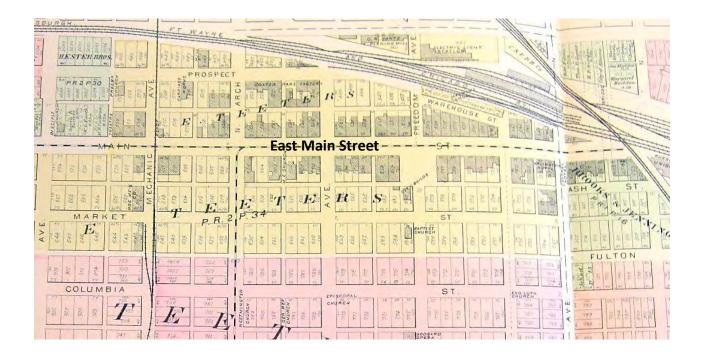


Figure 2. Map of Alliance, Stark County, 1896.

Source: Atlas of Stark County, Ohio. William J. & Orrin F. Kaufman. Canton: The Ohio Map and Atlas Co., 1896.

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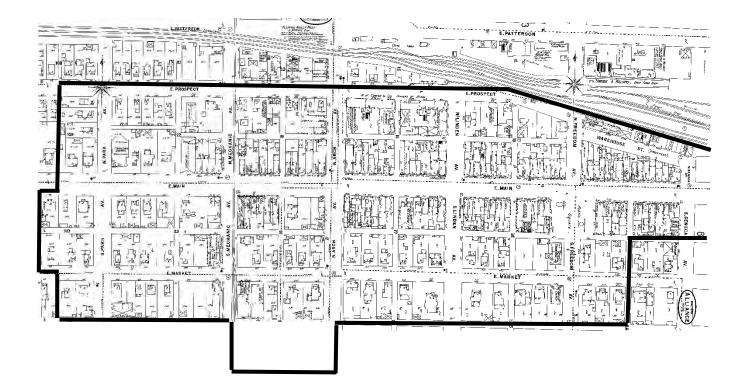
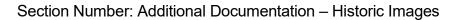


Figure 3. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1898. East Main Street Historic District outlined in black

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Figure 4. Peterson House Building, 176 East Main St. (#29), Senn Building, 172 East Main St. (#30), Photo 1902. View facing east from west of Mechanic Ave.

Source: Illustrated Souvenir of Fire and Police Departments, 1902, 68.

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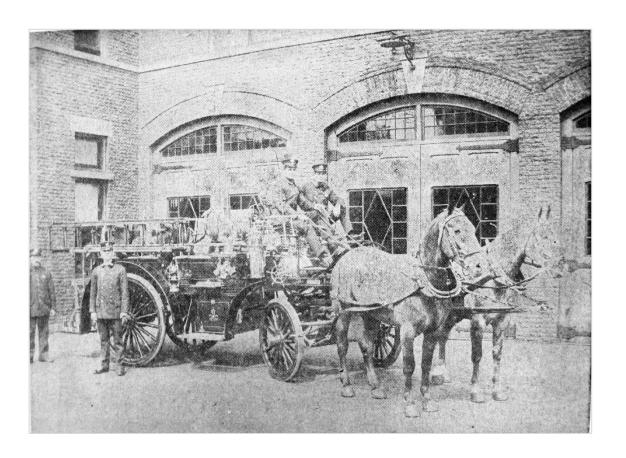


Figure 5. Fire House Station No. 1, 450 East Market St. (#74), Photo ca. 1905.

Source: Alliance Review, 26 August 1950. Available at Rodman Public Library, Alliance, Ohio.

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Figure 6. Fire House Station No. 1, 450 East Market St. (#74), Postcard, 1909.

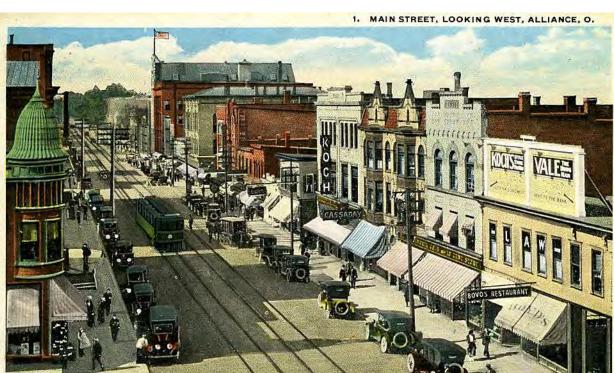
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1. MAIN STREET, LOOKING WEST, ALLIANCE, O.

Figure 7. East Main Street, Postcard ca. 1910. View facing west from Freedom Ave., north side.

Source: Alliance Memory maintained by the Rodman Public Library, Alliance. Available at http://www.alliancememory.org/cdm/.



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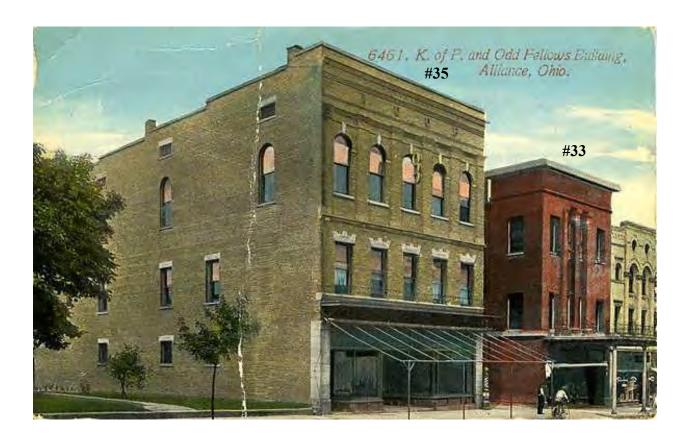
Figure 8. Miller Building (#31), Ellis & McDonald Building (#32), Knights of Pythias Building (#33), I.O.O.F. Building (#35), 144-170 East Main St., Photo ca. 1910.

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- Figure 9. Knights of Pythias Building 154 East Main St. (#33); I.O.O.F. Building, 144 East Main St. (#35), Postcard ca. 1910.
- **Source:** Alliance Memory maintained by the Rodman Public Library, Alliance. Available at http://www.alliancememory.org/cdm/.

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Figure 10. Public Square, City Hall (#74) and Civil War Memorial (#75a), East Main St. and Freedom Ave., Postcard ca. 1915.

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Figure 11. 41 S. Arch Street Building, 25-43 South Arch St. (#59), Photo December 1916.



Figure 11a. 41 S. Arch Street Building, 25-43 South Arch St. (#59), Photo November 1916.

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Figure 12. East Main Street, Photo ca. 1920. View facing east from Linden Ave., north side.

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Figure 13. Klein & Roderick Building, 344 East Main St. (#15), Photo undated.

Source: Bara, Craig and Crist, Lyle. Images of America Alliance. Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 1998, 71.

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Figure 14. McCrory Building, 358 East Main St. (#13), Photo 1920s.

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Figure 15. The Haines Motor Company, 40 N. Arch Ave. (#21), Photo 1920s.

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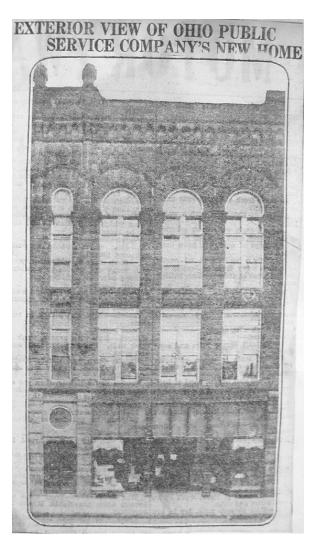


Figure 16. Stone Block, 520 East Main St. (#5), Photo ca. 1924.

Source: Alliance Review, ca.1924. Available at Rodman Public Library, Alliance, Ohio.

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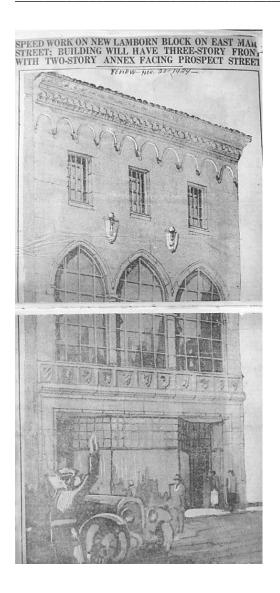


Figure 17. Lamborn Building, 422-430 East Main St. (#10), Image 1924.

Source: Alliance Review, 20 November 1924.

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- Figure 18. J.L. Russell Building (#19), Cassaday Furniture Co. Building (#18) and Alliance Hardware Building (#17), 308-318 East Main St., Photo 1925.
- **Source:** Alliance Memory maintained by the Rodman Public Library, Alliance. Available at http://www.alliancememory.org/cdm/.

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- Figure 19. People's Live Grocery (#20), J.L. Russell Building (#19), Cassaday Furniture Co. Building (#18), Alliance Hardware Building (#17), 304-318 East Main St., Photo 1926. View facing east from corner of Arch Ave. and East Main Street.
- **Source:** Alliance Memory maintained by the Rodman Public Library, Alliance. Available at http://www.alliancememory.org/cdm/.

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Figure 20. State Theater, 253 East Main St. at Arch Ave. (#57), Photo 1926.

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Figure 21. City Savings Bank & Trust Co. Building, 449 East Main St. (#73), Photo, unknown.

Source: Bara, Craig and Crist, Lyle. Images of America Alliance. Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 1998.

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Figure 22. Koch Building, 436 East Main St. (#9), Photo undated.

Source: Bara, Craig and Crist, Lyle. Images of America Alliance. Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 1998, 69.

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Figure 23. Alliance Post Office, 36 South Arch St. (#65), Photo, November 1929.

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Figure 24. Wm. S. Lindesmith Hardware, 355 East Main St. (#68); non-contributing W.C. Spring Company Building, 361 East Main St. (#69), Photo 1929.

Source: Alliance Memory maintained by the Rodman Public Library, Alliance. Available at http://www.alliancememory.org/cdm/.

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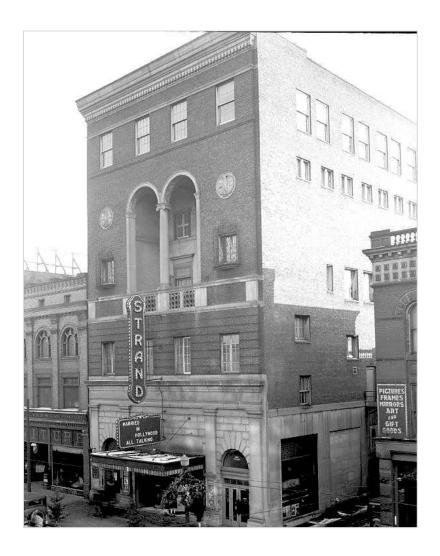
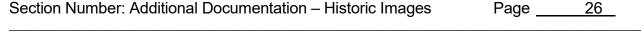


Figure 25. Eagles Building, Strand Theater, 243 East Main St. (#55), Photo 1929.

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- Figure 26. Wallace Building, 321 East Main St. (#63); 317 East Main Street Building (#62), Postcard 1930s. View of corner of Arch Avenue and East Main Street looking southeast.
- **Source:** Alliance Memory maintained by the Rodman Public Library, Alliance. Available at http://www.alliancememory.org/cdm/.

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 Figure 27. The Alliance Bank Building (#7), noncontributing City Administration Building (#6), Stone Block (#5), First National Bank- R. Levy Clothing Block (#4), 500-536 East Main St., Photo 1930. View of East Main Street, between Freedom and Seneca Avenues.

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Figure 28. McCrory Building, 358 East Main St. (#13); S.S. Kresge Building, 346 East Main St. (#14). Photo undated.

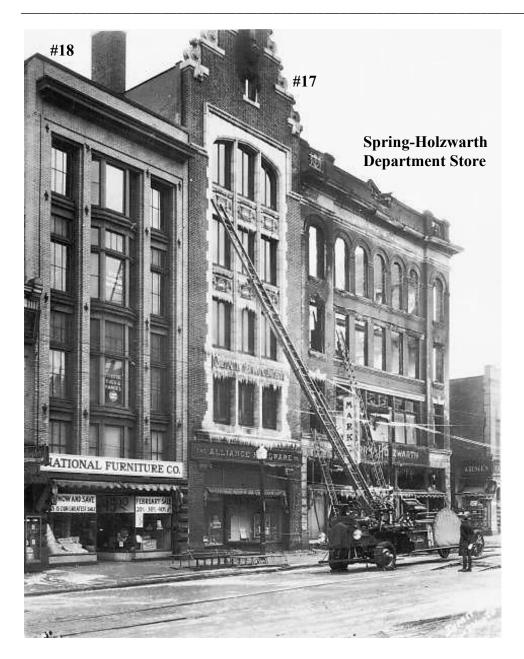
Source: Alliance Historical Society

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- Figure 29. February 1, 1931 Fire. Destroyed Spring-Holzwarth Department Store at 320 East Main St. and fractable of Alliance Hardware, 318 East Main St. (#17). Cassaday Furniture Co. Building, 314 East Main St. (#18) also pictured.
- Source: *Alliance Memory* maintained by the Rodman Public Library, Alliance. Available at http://www.alliancememory.org/cdm/.

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Figure 30. Zucchero Building, 131 East Main St. (#48), 127 East Main Street Building (#47), 117-121 East Main Street Building (#46), Photo 1931. View looking southeast from Park Ave.

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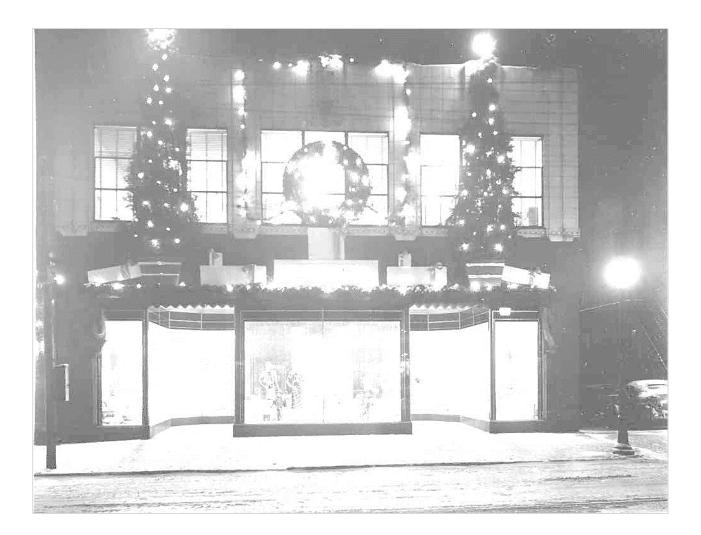


Figure 31. Noncontributing Spring-Holzwarth, 320 East Main Street (#16) showing terra cotta façade, Photo 5 December 1935.

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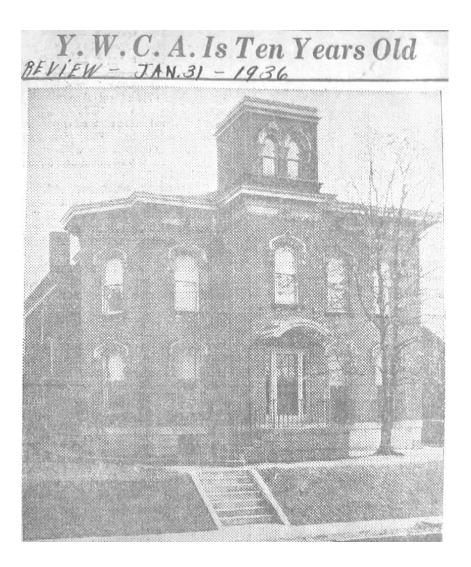


Figure 32. James C. Craven House - Y.W.C.A., 239 East Market St. (#60), Photo 1936.

Source: Alliance Review, 31 January 1936. Available at Rodman Public Library, Alliance, Ohio.

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Figure 33. View of Public Square, War Memorial 1917-1919 (#75c), The Alliance Bank Building, (#7), non-contributing City Administration Building (#6), Stone Block (#5), 500-520 East Main St., Photo 1937.

Source: Ohio Pix. Rights Managed Images from Ohio Memory. Available at http://ohsweb.ohiohistory.org/ohiopix/display.php?cdmSearch=Alliance%20(Ohio)&field=CISO SEARCHALL&start=3&backto=1&max=20&mode=all

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Figure 34. East Main Street, Photo 1939. View facing west from Linden Ave.

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Figure 35. East Main Street, Photo 1940s. View looking west from Linden Ave.

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Figure 36. Public Square with War Memorials (#75a,b,c), City Hall, 450 East Market St. (#74), City Savings Bank & Trust Co., 449 East Main St. (#73), Photo 1940s.

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Figure 37. East Main Street, Photo 1941. View facing west from Seneca Ave.

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- Figure 38. Cooey & Wilker Building, 420 East Main St. (#11), 412-416 East Main Street Building (#12), Photo 1946. View facing east from Linden Ave., north side.
- **Source:** Alliance Memory maintained by the Rodman Public Library, Alliance. Available at http://www.alliancememory.org/cdm/.

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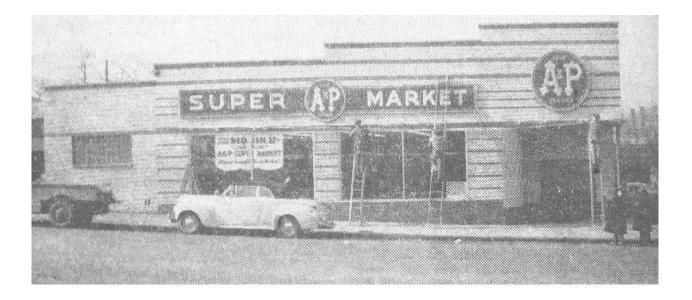


Figure 39. A&P Super Market, 137 South Arch Avenue (#62), Image, 1947.

Source: Alliance Review, 21 January, 1947. Available at Rodman Public Library, Alliance, Ohio.

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Figure 40. 412-16 East Main Street Block (#12), Cooey & Wilker Building (#11), Lamborn Building (#10), 412-430 East Main St., Photo 1948. View looking west from Freedom Ave.

Source: Alliance Review, 28 November 1948. Available at Rodman Public Library, Alliance, Ohio.

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Figure 41. City Hall, 450 East Market St. (#74), Photo 1948.

Source: Alliance City Directories, 1948-1951. Available at Rodman Public Library, Alliance.

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Figure 42. Klein & Roderick Building (#15), S.S. Kresge Building (#14), McCrory Building (#13) 344-358 East Main Street, Photo 1950s. View looking east from Arch Street.

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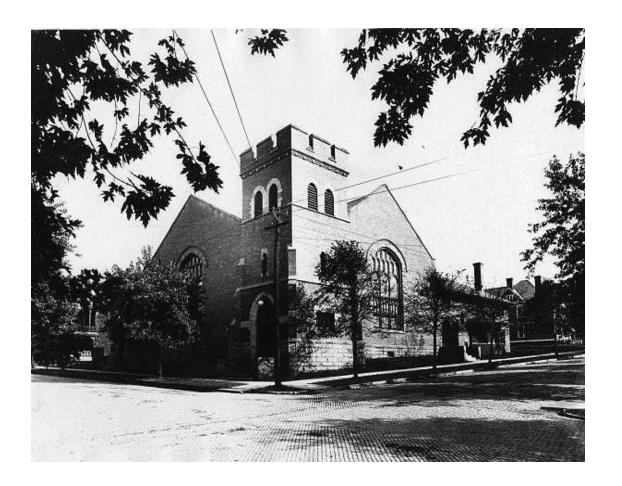


Figure 43. First Presbyterian Church Complex, 425 East Market St. (#72), Photo Undated.

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Figure 44. 412-16 East Main Street Block (#12), Cooey & Wilker Building (#11), Lamborn Building (#10) 412-430 East Main St., Photo 1954. View looking east from Linden Ave.

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Figure 45. First Christian Church Complex, 114 East Main St. (#36), Photo ca. 1960.

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Figure 46. Koch Building, 436 East Main Street (#9), Photo 1961.

Source: Alliance City Directory, 1961. Available at Rodman Public Library, Alliance, Ohio.

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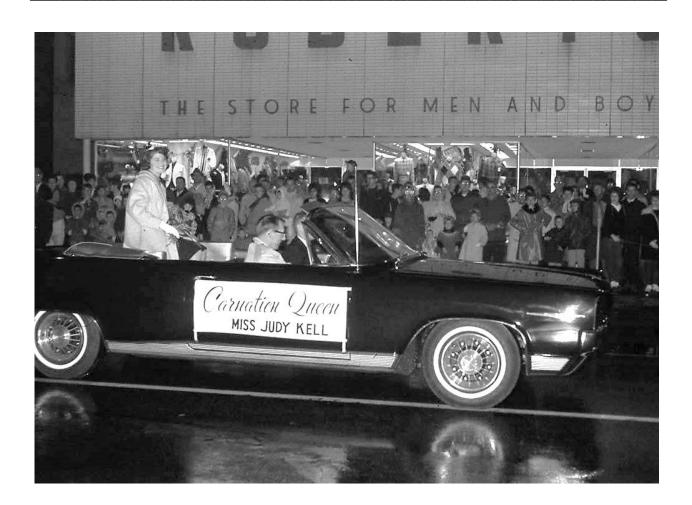


Figure 47. Non-contributing Robert's Men's Shop, 323 East Main Street (#64), Photo 1963.

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Figure 48. Stone Block, 520 East Main Street (#5), First National Bank – R. Levy Clothing Block, 530-536 East Main Street (#4), Photo ca. 1965.

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Figure 49. Industrial Federal Savings and Loan Association, 513 East Main Street (#76), Photo 1967.

Source: Alliance City Directory, 1967. Available at Rodman Public Library, Alliance, Ohio.

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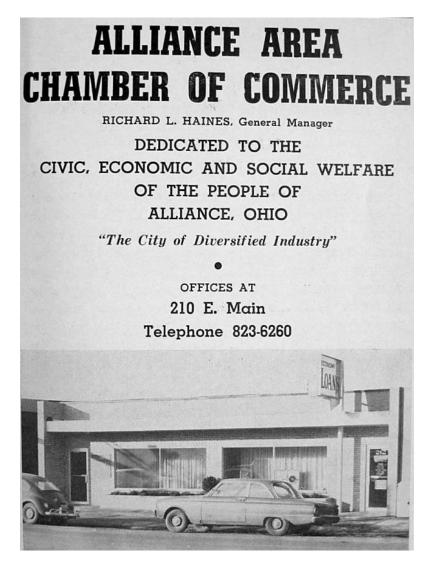


Figure 50. Alliance Area Chamber of Commerce Building, 210 East Main Street (#28), Photo 1967.

Source: Alliance City Directory, 1967. Available at Rodman Public Library, Alliance, Ohio.

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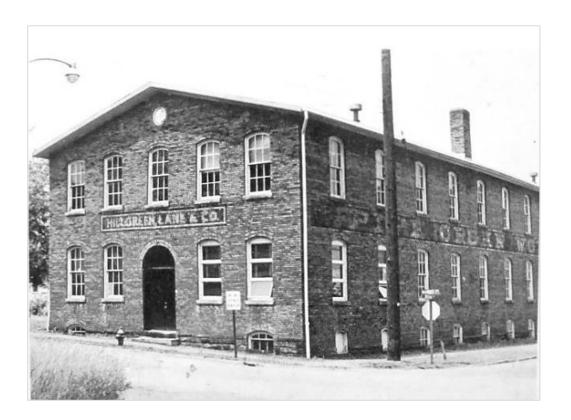


Figure 51. Hillgreen- Lane & Co. Organ Pipe Building, 170 East Market St. (#51), Photo 1971.

Source: Johannesen, Eric. Selected Landmark Architecture of Alliance, Ohio. Alliance: The Alliance Historical Society, 1971.

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Figure 52. Midland Buckeye Federal Bank, 260 East Main St. (#22), Photo 1972-76.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Main Street Historic District Stark County, Ohio

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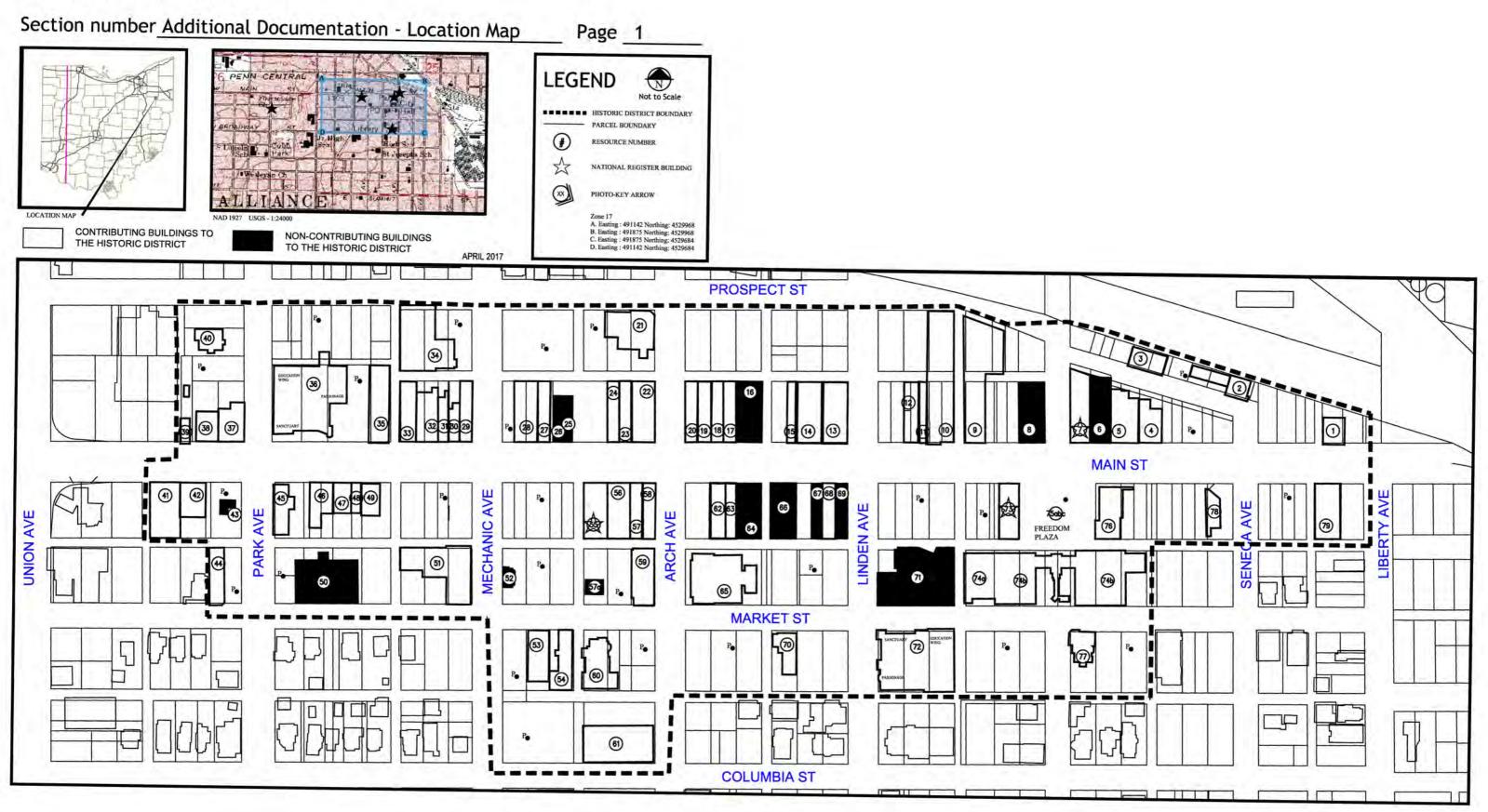


Figure 53. East Main Street from Viaduct, Hanney Buildng, 628 East Main St. (#1), Photo 1981. View facing west from Liberty Ave.

EAST MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Stark County, Ohio

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



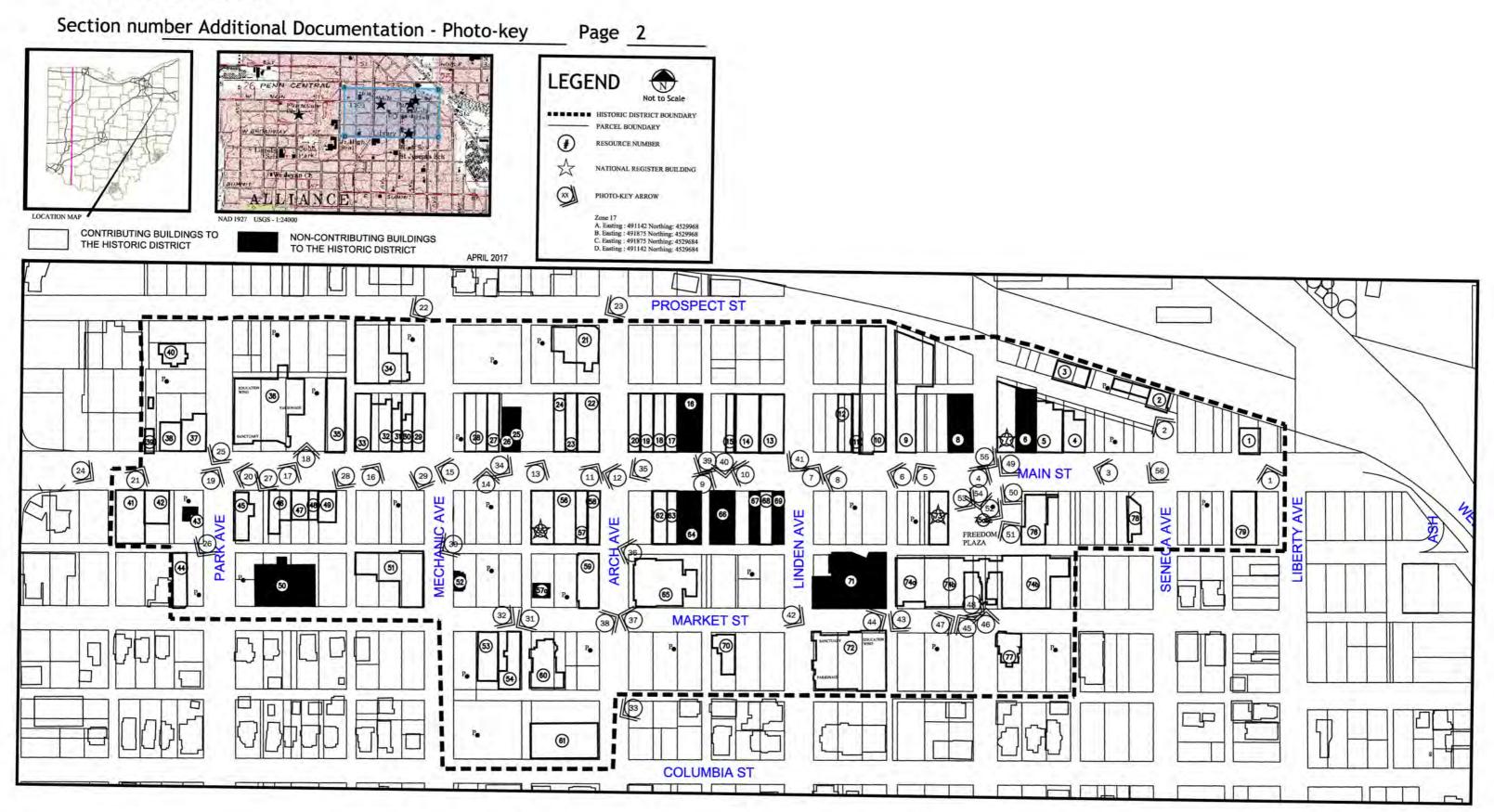
OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

EAST MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Stark County, Ohio

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

EAST MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Stark County, Ohio

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Section number Additional Documentation - Maps

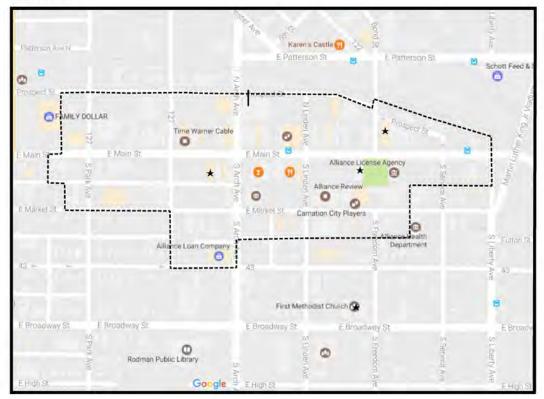
Page 3







GOOGLE MAP 2017



United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

EAST MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

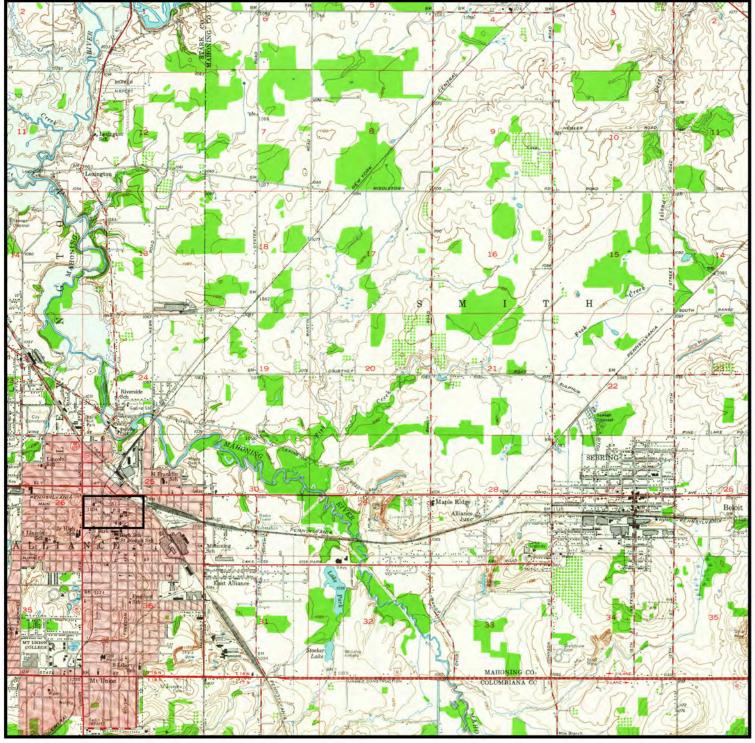
Stark County, Ohio

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NAD 1952 USGS - ALLIANCE QUAD



















































































































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination			
Property Name:	East Main Street Historic District			
Multiple Name:				
State & County:	OHIO, Stark			
Date Recei 7/26/201	5	ist: Date of 16th Day: 9/18/2017	Date of 45th Day: 9/11/2017	Date of Weekly List: 9/14/2017
Reference number:	SG100001588			
Nominator:	State			
Reason For Review				
X Accept	Return	Reject 9/8/	<u>2017</u> Date	
Abstract/Summary Comments:	All procedural requirements have been met; The nomination form is adequately documented; The nomination form is technically and professionally correct and sufficient.			
Recommendation/ Criteria				
Reviewer Edson	Beall	Discipline	Historian	
Telephone		Date		
DOCUMENTATION	: see attached comment	s : No see attached S	LR : No	

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



RECÉIVED 2280

July 20, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Mail Stop 7228 1849 C St, NW Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find two (2) new National Register nomination for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the nomination submissions.

<u>NEW NOMINATION</u> Marion Catholic School East Main Street Historic District COUNTY Marion Stark

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: <u>Marion Catholic School</u>, <u>Marion County</u>; <u>East Main Street Historic District</u>, <u>Stark County</u>, <u>Ohio</u>.

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

Sincerely, aus

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

Enclosures

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 <u>July 21, 2017</u> For nomination of the <u>E, Main St It D</u> to the National Register of Historic Places: Stark County, OH

1				
~	Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form			
	Paper VPDF			
	Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document			
	Paper PDF			
	Multiple Property Nomination form			
1	Paper PDF			
V	Photographs			
1	Prints LTIFFs			
V	CD with electronic images			
-				
V	Original USGS map(s)			
1	PaperDigital			
~	Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)			
	PaperPDF			
	Piece(s) of correspondence			
	PaperPDF			
	Other			
COMMENTS:				
	Please provide a substantive review of this nomination			
	This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67			
	The analogod owner chiestion (a) do			
	The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not			
	The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not Constitute a majority of property owners			